GREAT BRITAIN, 1828-1834:

HISTORIOGRAPHY AND SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Michael Pearlman

University of Michigan

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Editor's Note

"Great Britain, 1828-1834: Historiography and Selected Bibliography"
is the first of a series of background papers for the Great Britain
Study (GBS Briefing Papers, No. 1). The Great Britain Study is a close
examination of "contentious gatherings" in England, Wales, and Scotland
from 1828 through 1834. (See "Contentious Gatherings in Great Britain,
1828-1833: Provisional Plans for Enumeration and Coding," by Charles
Tilly and R.A. Schweitzer, which is CRSO Working Paper #150, and
"Repertoires of Contention in America and England, 1750-1830," by
Charles Tilly, which is CRSO Working Paper #151, for details.) The
briefing papers summarize the current historiography, available source
materials and bibliography for questions which are important to the
understanding of conflict in Britain during those conflict-filled years.
We have designed them to inform the editors, coders, and analysts of
our data; they will probably be useful to other people as well. In this
paper, Michael Pearlman, a graduate student in modern European history
at the University of Michigan, provides a general survey of the period
under study. R.A. Schweitzer has added several compilations of useful
information as appendices to Pearlman's report. Future briefing papers
will take up specific institutions and issues such as parish government
and Catholic Emancipation. We will welcome corrections and additions.

Charles Tilly

General Orientation

The history of Great Britain in the nineteenth century, the epoch of the Industrial Revolution, is naturally the subject of wide-ranging debates on the nature of the industrialization process, as well as its political and social ramifications. Whigs, Tories, Marxists, anti-Marxists have all contributed; the historiography is rife with ideological argument, often to the neglect of historical clarification. This paper aims to introduce the non-specialist to the general areas of agreement, as well as to the fields of dispute, in the historiography of Great Britain, 1828-1833, and to present a selected bibliography for further investigation.

Economic historians usually date the beginning of the Industrial Revolution somewhere around 1780; it is at this point that the statistical indexes of production in Great Britain take a tremendous jump, particularly in the cotton industry. Some see this as a "take-off" into sustained growth, and emphasize its decisive, revolutionary character.[1] But the roots of this leap must be sought much earlier, in the transformation of agricultural and commercial relations brought on by the growth of a national and international market. England, by the late 18th century, had already changed from a country dominated by feudal and localized interests into a national economy with a commercialized agriculture and major international markets for its manufactures. The land was not farmed by peasants on small plots, but by tenants, who leased relatively large tracts from the great landowners and who employed agricultural laborers. The series of enclosure acts passed by Parliament in the years from 1760 to 1815, which divided the village commons and dispossessed the small farmers and cottagers of vital grazing, threshing, and foresting rights, were simply the final steps in a process that had begun in the

16th century and had been gaining momentum since. This "rationalization" of land tenure allowed for the rapid introduction of new agricultural techniques, particularly crop rotation and fertilization, which greatly expanded production even before the widespread use of machinery (the threshing machine was the only new device in general use by 1830). The increased food supply allowed for the expansion of the non-agricultural population, which in turn created a greater demand for agricultural products and an impetus toward the further commercialization of farming. This non-agricultural population, which in the 17th and 18th centuries remained predominantly rural, was increasingly involved in the "putting-out" system of production,[2] particularly in the woolen textile industry. Thus by the late 18th century, the English social structure was prepared to take advantage of technological improvement, to switch from wool to cotton, and to begin a take-off toward industrialization.

The period around 1830 is commonly seen as a transitional epoch in the history of British industrialization. The cotton industry had been shifted almost completely to the factory by this time (except for the handloom weavers, who were fighting a losing battle against cheap, machine-made competition). A new type of society, urban and industrial, was in the making, but the large majority of non-textile items were still produced by artisans, not factory workers. The cotton industry itself faced falling prices and profits because of increasingly severe competition; there had been a major overproduction crisis in 1825, a minor wave of prosperity began in 1826 and lasted through early 1829, but the years from 1829-1832 were ones of general stagnation. Actually, it was the railroad boom of the late 1830's and 1840's, with its tremendous boost to capital formation, and coal and iron production, that finally pushed

the industrialization process over the top. The historian must be care-
ful to see Britain in 1830 as a "modernizing", not a "modern" country,
and to realize that many contemporary actors were not thoroughly convinced
of the inevitability of the process.

A major debate in the economic history of the period concerns the
standard of living of the working classes during this first stage of in-
dustrialization. Both optimists and pessimists, as the opposing sides are
usually labeled, are able to marshal statistics to support their contention
that the Industrial Revolution was either a triumph or a disaster for the
great mass of the British population. But the use of general price and
wage indexes has been found insufficient to gauge the effects of industri-
alization, which struck different sections of the population in different
ways. It seems clear that the agricultural laborers, many of whom rose
in revolt in 1830, were pauperized by the destruction of their rights to
use of the commons, as well as by the effects of the Speenhamland system
of poor relief (which, by supplementing wages from poor relief funds, al-
lowed the farmers to drive them down to near-starvation levels). Hand-
workers in the textile trades were forced into the factories, or into a
desperate struggle for survival as the price of textiles continually de-
clined. Again, the aggregate data is unclear, but the most balanced
presentations seem to point to a decline in living standards among the
working classes from 1815 to 1835 (particularly in relation to the boom
years of the Napoleonic War), and to a general rise after. As for argu-
ments over the quality of life in pre-industrial vs. industrializing
society, the cottage and the village vs. the factory and the city, each
reader must make his own value judgements. [4]

These tremendous social changes obviously had their influence on British politics. Since the Revolution of 1640, and the Glorious Revolution of 1688, the English landed aristocracy and their mercantile allies in the City of London had dominated political life through their control of the Parliament (which had emerged victorious over the Crown). But, as we have seen, this aristocracy was supported by land rents from a commercialized agriculture, and was not totally hostile to the growth of industry, as long as their own class maintained political supremacy. Both political tendencies, (not fully parties in the modern sense; they were aristocratic cliques in which personality often meant as much as program), the Tories and the Whigs, were dominated by the great landholding families. The Parliament itself was representative of the political nation as of the late 17th century. The electoral system cannot be described here in detail[5] -- it was an amazingly complex web of historic custom. Very simply, the new towns of the Industrial Revolution, concentrated in the Midlands and the North, were unrepresented, while a large number of borough (locality) seats were under the domination of particular landlords, and could be sold like any other piece of property. Thus the institutional arrangements were rigged in favor of the landed classes at a time of rapid industrialization. Parliamentary reform had been advocated by Pitt as early as 1782, but the French Revolution had united the possessing classes in England, whether rural or urban, against any political movement which threatened to go too far. Thus the agitation for reform from 1793 to 1795, and in the post-war years 1815-1819, which arose mainly from the working classes, was repressed by the government.

During the 1820's, the Whigs, who were generally sympathetic to the cause of moderate reform, introduced a series of reform bills in parliament. But the governing Tories under Lord Liverpool were charting a mod-

erate course on issues of importance to the manufacturing interest, such
as free trade, stable currency and price supports to agriculture.[6] The
middle classes were generally appeased and calls for reform subsided. But
the deaths of Liverpool and George Canning in 1827 shifted the balance of
power in the Tory party toward the more conservative elements; the Duke
of Wellington, a staunch opponent of reform, became Prime Minister in
January 1828.

It was the Irish question which served as a catalyst for political
change in the late 1820's. Irish radicals had been active in organizing
the Catholic Association, whose main goal was to abolish the Test and
Corporation Acts that denied political rights (other than suffrage) to non-
Anglicans. This movement came to a head in 1828, when Daniel O'Connell,
the leading Irish activist, was elected to Parliament in clear defiance
of the law. Wellington, although personally opposed to Catholic Emanci-
pation, feared a widespread revolt in Ireland, and acceded to the demands
for abolition. English proponents of reform, seeing that extra-parlia-
mentary agitation could force concessions from the government, took a
lesson from the Irish. Moreover, Wellington had alienated the ultra-
right of his own party, and an unholy alliance was consummated between
reformers and sections of the Tories who hoped that the widening of the
franchise would weaken ministerial power and bring popular anti-Catholic
sentiment to bear on the Parliament. The movement for reform received
added impetus when news reached England of the July Revolution (1830) in
France.

The nature of the support for and opposition to parliamentary reform
is obviously a major issue in the historiography of the period. The clas-
sic Whig interpretation of the events, seeing a united people fighting

the dominance of the aristocracy, is now considered by historians as an extreme oversimplification which obscures sharp disagreements over means and ends among the various proponents of reform. The Ultra-Tories saw reform as a piece of political expediency, a means of revenge against the hated Wellington, not as a matter of principle. The role of the Whig leadership is more complicated as its political composition was more heterogenious. Some, such as Lord John Russell and Viscount Althorp, were ideologically committed to reform as a method of tying the new industrial middle classes to the older institutional framework. Others moved to support reform only after it became obvious that concessions would have to be made to "public opinion". But none of the aristocratic Whigs saw the bill as a step toward Parliamentary democracy; they hoped that a well-timed and decisive reform would quiet a popular movement that they essentially feared.

The majority of the Parliament elected in August, 1830 favored some sort of reform, or were Ultra-Tories personally opposed to Wellington. Thus, when the Prime Minister made it clear in November that he would not move in the direction of compromise, he was defeated in the Commons. The Whig Earl Grey was entrusted with forming a new cabinet, and a commission was established to draw up a reform poposal. Most observers were shocked by the extensiveness of the project when the report was unveiled in March 1831. The government proposed to abolish 168 seats in the worst of the "pocket boroughs"; new borough seats were to be created for Manchester, Birmingham and other towns, with the most populous counties also receiving extra representation; and there were to be two types of franchise qualification, a uniform franchise for every borough and a uniform franchise for every county.[7] In effect, the urban middle classes, those who oc-

cupied property of more than £10 annual rental value were to be added to the electorate.

Meanwhile, the popular movement had become a major political force. In January 1830, Thomas Attwood founded the Birmingham Political Union to unite the middle and working classes around the demand for parliamentary reform. By 1831, most major cities had Political Unions organized along similar lines. Clearly, the Whigs were made uneasy by the popular unrest; their vigorous suppression of the agricultural laborers' revolt in the winter of 1830 had shown that their primary commitment was to public order. But the bill introduced by the Whigs was considered comprehensive enough, so that "the bill, the whole bill, and nothing but the bill" became the rallying cry of the Political Unions dominated by the middle class.

The attitude of the working class toward the Reform Bill is another issue of historical dispute.[8] In April 1831, the National Union of the Working Classes was founded by radical artisans in London who felt that the Whig government had betrayed the cause of true reform. Demanding universal suffrage and the secret ballot, they dissociated themselves from the agitation of the middle class Politcal Unions. There seems to have been particular sympathy for this position in the factory towns of Lancashire, where the lines betweeen worker and capitalist were clearly drawn. But in the rest of the country, where artisanal production was still dominant, and workers and masters often had interlocking interests, most workers hoped that the Reform Bill would serve as a wedge for further reforms. Therefore they played their role as footsoldiers for the middle class agitators, while continuing to organize their own incipient class organizations -- the trade unions, the friendly associations and the cooperatives.[9]

The Reform Bill passed its first reading in the Commons in March, 1831, but was defeated in Committee a month later. The government called for a general election as a plebiscite on the reform issue, and a large, favorable majority was elected. But the Second Reform Bill, introduced with minor alterations and passed by the Commons, was defeated in the House of Lords in October. Popular reaction was swift; riots broke out in Nottingham, Derby and Bristol, and mass meetings demanding passage were held in most major cities and towns. Grey prorogued the parliament until November, and then introduced a Third Reform Bill with more minor concessions to the Tory opposition.

The period from October 1831 through May 1832 is usually seen as the height of the popular movement. Contemporary observers disagreed over the extent of the threat to the established order posed by the extra-parliamentary agitation. After the riots of October, John Stuart Mill claimed that if the Whigs wavered or the Tories remained obstinate, a radical national Convention, rather than parliament, would be sitting in London. Wellington, on the other hand, blamed the Whigs themselves for stirring up the middle working classes, and that if necessary, "there was a way to make them" quiet. Historians have had to assess this debate, to question how close Britain was to revolution in 1831-1832, and why a revolution did not take place. Platitudes about the non-violent British national character seem somewhat out of place, considering the widespread nature of the movement, its tendency toward riot in certain areas, and the willingness of sections of its leadership to advocate preparations for violent action (e.g., the Birmingham Political Union discussed the formation of a national guard). Most writers emphasize the tactical manuevering of the Whigs, who dissuaded the Political Unions from a show of force, while threatening the Tories with the force

of public opinion. When the Lords made their last attempt to block the
bill in May 1832, the Political Unions orchestrated a plan for a run on
the banks, and the opposition yielded. Grey convinced George IV to threaten
the creation of new, pro-reform peers, and on June 4, 1832, the Lords as-
sented to the bill.

The passage of the Reform Bill did not radically and immediately trans-
form the nature of British politics. The electorate in the United Kingdom
rose from 515,000 to 812,000, but some members of the lower-middle and work-
ing classes actually were disenfranchised (they voted in the few boroughs
which previously had a relatively democratic franchise). The open ballot
still allowed the upper classes to influence the electorate, particularly
in the countryside. Moreover, the middle classes in the cities did not rush
to elect their own members, but tended to vote for the Whig aristocrats who
supported reform. But the influence of the reactionary Tory elements had
been broken, and the new Parliament proceeded to adopt other reform measures;
most notably, a New Poor Law in 1834, and a reform of the unrepresentative
municiple corporations in 1835. The Whigs had essentially succeeded in
widening the political nation to include the urban middle classes, while
leaving the working class out in the cold.

Footnotes

1. See Gayer (1953).

2. The "putting-out" system was a method of production dominated by large merchants who paid mainly rural workers by the piece to spin and weave cloth in their own homes.

3. See Taylor (1970) for a summation of the arguments.

4. Another issue still debated by economic historians, and that probably will not be resolved soon, is the nature of British population growth in the 18th and early 19th centuries. Let it suffice to note that there was a general decline in the death rate, probably due to a decline in infant mortality and the end of major cycles of famine and epidemics. There is also evidence of an increase in the birth rate, although this seems to be secondary.

5. See Brock (1973) pp. 18-34 for details.

6. The Corn Laws had been passed in 1815 in order to limit the importation of foreign grain. This action offended the free trade principles of the industrialists and urban interests, who saw it as an artifical means of support for the landlords. The Corn Laws were modified in 1827 and 1828 in a compromise between the two groups.

7. The franchise in the boroughs was to go to all occupants of households whose value was greater than £10 in annual rent. In the counties, the vote was to be given to all 40 shilling freeholders (i.e. landowners), to £10 copyholders (a technical category of long-term leaseholders) and to all leaseholders of £50 or more rent per year, providing the lease ran for at least seven years.

8. E.P. Thompson (1963) claims that by 1830, the English working class had been made, i.e. English workers saw a community of interests among themselves and against the other classes. Many non-Marxists consider this analysis somewhat presumptuous and historically premature.

9. See Cole (1947 and 1953).

Chronology of Events, 1827-1834

1827

February: Prime Minister, Lord Liverpool, becomes ill.

April: Canning become Prime Minister.

August: Canning dies; Goderich forms cabinet.

1828

January: Wellington becomes Prime Minister

March: Test and Corporation Acts repealed for dissenting Protestants.

May: Huskisson resigns from cabinet over failure of plan to give parliamentary representation to Manchester.

Catholic Emancipation bill introduced by liberals, thrown out by House of Lords.

June: Daniel O'Connell defeats Vesey Fitzgerald in parliamentary by-election in Ireland.

1829

March: Catholic Emancipation bill introduced by government.

April: Catholic Emancipation bill passes.

1830

January: Thomas Attwood founds Birmingham Political Union to press for parliamentary reform.

June: George IV dies; William IV becomes King.

August: New parliamentary elections held in the shadow of the July Revolution in France.

Autumn & Winter: Agricultural rebellions break out in southern England.

November: Wellington takes stand against parliamentary reform; Government defeated in vote in Commons; Lord Grey becomes Prime Minister, heading coalition dominated by Whigs.

December: Rural uprising repressed by Lord Melbourne.

Chronology of Events (cont.)

1831

January: Radical journalist Carlile tried for sedition, O'Connell and Cobbett arrested.

March: First Reform Bill introduced by government, and passed.

April: Reform Bill defeated in committee; Parliament dissolved; general elections held as plebescite on reform.

June: Second Reform Bill introduced.

September: Second Reform Bill passes Commons.

October: House of Lords rejects Bill; rioting in Nottingham, Derby and Bristol; monster meetings elsewhere against Lords' actions; Parliament prorogued.

December: Third Reform Bill introduced.

1832

Winter: Cholera epidemic spreads.

April: Bill passes House of Lords after threat of creation of new peers.

May: Lords attempt last effort to modify bill; Cabinet resigns; Wellington fails to create Tory ministry with support of Parliament; Grey and Whigs return to office.

June: Bill passes third and final reading in House of Lords.

December: Parliament dissolved; new elections held under reform.

1833

May: Police disperse rally of National Union of the Working Classes demanding universal suffrage.

August: Child Labor Law passed.

1834

July: Grey resigns over lack of support on Irish Coercion Bill; Melbourne becomes Prime Minister.

Chronology of Events (cont.)

August: New Poor Law passed.

December: Peel and Tories form new ministry.

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Counties of Great Britain

ENGLAND		WALES	
Bedford	01	Anglesey	43
Berkshire	02	Brecknock/Brecon	44
Buckingham	03	Caernarvon	45
Cambridge	04	Cardigan	46
Cheshire/Chester	05	Carmarthen	47
Cornwall	06	Denbigh	48
Cumberland	07	Flint	49
Derby	08	Glamorgan	50
Devonshire	09	Merioneth	51
Dorset	10	Montgomery	52
Durham	11	Pembroke	53
Essex	12	Radnor	54
Gloucester	13		
Hampshire/Southampton	14	SCOTLAND	
Hereford	15		
Hertford	16	Aberdeen	55
Huntington	17	Angus/Forfar	56
Kent	18	Argyll	57
Lancashire	19	Ayrshire	58
Leicester	20	Banffshire	59
Lincoln	21	Berwick	60
Middlesex	22	Buteshire	61
Monmouth	23	Caithness	62
Norfolk	24	Clackmannan	63
Northampton	25	Dumfries	64
Northumberland	26	Dunbarton	65
Nottingham	27	East Lothian/Haddington	66
Oxford	28	Fifeshire	67
Rutland	29	Inverness	68
Shropshire/Salop	30	Kincardine	69
Somerset	31	Kinross	70
Stafford	32	Kirkcudbright	71
Suffolk	33	Lanarkshire	72
Surrey	34	Midlothian/Edinburgh	73
Sussex	35	Morayshire/Elgin	74
Warwick	36	Nairnshire	75
Westmorland	37	Orkney & Shetland	76
Wiltshire	38	Peebles	77
Worcestershire	39	Perth	78
Yorkshire: East Riding	40	Renfrew	79
North Riding	41	Ross & Cromarty	80
West Riding	42	Roxburgh	81
		Selkirk	82
		Shetland	83
		Stirling	84
		Sutherland	85
		West Lothian & Linlithgow	86
		Wigtown	87

GREAT BRITAIN STUDY   Bobbi, 8/76
London Area Parishes

Alban, St.	Lambeth	Temple
Andrew, St., Holborn	Lee	Tooting
Anne, St.	Lewisham	Tottenham
	Liberty of Saffron Hill	
Battersea	Limehouse	Wandsworth
Bermondsey	Luke, St.	Wapping
Bethnall-Green		Whitechapel
Botolph, St.	Margaret, St.	Woolwich
Bow		
Bromley	Margaret, St., and St. John	
	Martin, St., in the Fields	
Camberwell	Mary, St., le-Strand	
Charlton	Marylebone, St.	
Chelsea	Mile End	
Christ Church, Spitalfields		
Clapham	Newington	
Clement, St., Danes	Nicholas, St., Deptford	
Clerkenwell		
	Olave, St., and St. Thomas	
Dunstan's, St.		
	Paddington	
Eltham	Pancras, St.	
	Paul, St., Covent Garden	
Fulham	Paul, St., Deptford	
	Penge	
George, St., Bloomsbury	Plumstead	
George, St., Hanover-square	Poplar	
George, St., in the East	Putney	
George, St., the Martyr		
Giles, St., in the Fields	Ratcliff	
Glasshouse-yard	Rolls	
Greenwich	Rotherhithe	
Hackney	Saviour, St.	
Hammersmith	Savoy	
Hampstead	Sepulchre, St.	
Horselydown	Shadwell	
	Shoreditch	
Islington	Stepney	
	Stoke Newington	
John, St.	Streatham	
Kensington		
Kidbrooke		

GREAT BRITAIN STUDY
Major Urban Areas
10,000 or more Population, 1830

| | | Population | |
Name	County	in 1000s	Grid Coordinates
		ENGLAND	
Barnsley	York - W.R.	10.3	SE 3406 (S. Yorks)
Bath	Somerset	38.1	ST 7464
Birmingham	Warwick	146.986	SP 0787
Blackburn	Lancaster	27.1	SD 6827
Bolton, Great (Bolton-on-the-Moors)	Lancaster	28.3	SD 7108
Boston	Lincoln	11.2	TF 3244
Bradford	York - W.R.	23.2	SE 1633
Brighthelmston(e) (Brighton)	Sussex	40.6	TQ 3105
Bristol	Gloucester	59.1	ST 5872
Burslem	Stafford	12.7	SJ 8749
Bury	Lancaster	15.1	SD 8010
Bury St. Edmund's	Suffolk	11.4	TL 8564
Cambridge	Cambridge	20.9	TL 4658
Canterbury	Kent	14.5	TR 1557
Carlisle	Cumberland	20.0	NY 3955
Castleton	Lancaster	11.1	SD 8810
Chatham	Kent	17.9	TQ 7567
Cheltenham	Gloucester	22.9	SO 9422
Chester	Chester	21.4	SJ 4066
Chorlton Row	Lancaster	20.6	SJ 8596
Colchester	Essex	16.2	TM 0025
Coventry	Warwick	27.1	SP 3379
Croydon (Croyden)	Surrey	12.4	TQ 3365
Deptford	Kent	19.8	TQ 3676
Derby	Derby	23.6	SK 3435
Doncaster	York - W.R.	10.8	SE 5803
Dover	Kent	11.9	TR 3141
Duchingfield	Chester	14.7	SJ 9497
Dudley	Worcester	23.0	SO 9390
Durham	Durham	10.1	NZ 2742
Eccleshall Bierlow	York - W.R.	14.3	SK 3284
Exeter	Devon	28.2	SX 9292
Frome Selwood	Somerset	12.2	ST 7747 (Frome)
Gloucester	Gloucester	11.9	SO 8318
Greenwich	Kent	24.6	TQ 4077
Hales Owen (Halesowen)	Salop	11.8	SO 9683
Halifax	York - W.R.	15.4	SE 0825
Hastings	Sussex	10.1	TQ 8009
Hereford	Hereford	10.3	SO 5040
Huddersfield	York - W.R.	19.0	SE 1416
Ipswich	Suffolk	20.5	TM 1744
Keighley	York - W.R.	11.2	SE 0641
Kidderminster	Worcester	20.9	SO 8376
King's Lynn (Lynn Regis)	Norfolk	13.4	TF 6220

Name	County	Population in 1000s	Grid Coordinates
Kingston-upon-Hull	York – E.R.	32.96	TA 0929
(Kirkby) Kendal	Westmorland	10.0	SD 5192
Kirkham	Lancaster	11.6	SD 4231
Lancaster	Lancaster	12.6	SD 4761
Leeds	York – W.R.	123.4	SE 3034
Leek	Stafford	10.8	SJ 9856
Leicester	Leicester	39.3	SK 5904
Lincoln	Lincoln	11.9	SK 9771
Liverpool	Lancaster	165.2	SJ 3591
London		123.556	TQ 3079
Macclesfield	Chester	23.1	SJ 9173
Maidstone	Kent	15.4	TQ 7656
Manchester	Lancaster	142.0	SJ 8397
Margate	Kent	10.3	TR 3670
Mile End, Old Town	Middlesex	33.9	(see London)
Newcastle-upon-Tyne (Newcastle-on-Tyne)	Northumberland	42.8	NZ 2464
Northampton	Northampton	15.4	SP 7561
Norwich	Norfolk	61.1	TG 2308
Nottingham	Nottingham	50.7	SK 5741
Oldham	Lancaster	32.4	SD 9305
Ormskirk	Lancaster	14.1	SD 4107
Otley	York – W.R.	10.2	SE 2045
Oxford	Oxford	20.6	SP 5305
Plymouth	Devon	75.5	SX 4755
Poplar & Blackwell	Middlesex	16.8	(see London)
Portsmouth (Portsea)	Southampton	45.6	SU 6501
Preston	Lancaster	33.1	SD 5329
Reading	Berkshire	15.6	SU 7272
Rochdale, with Saddleworth & Quick	Lancaster	74.4	SD 8913 (Rochdale)
Salford	Lancaster	40.8	SJ 7796 (Greater Man-
Sheffield	York – W.R.	59.0	SK 3587 cheste
Shrewsbury	Salop	21.2	SJ 4912
Southampton	Southampton	19.3	SU 4212
Southwark	Surrey	91.5	TQ 3278
Stockport	Chester	25.5	SJ 8989
Sunderland	Tyne & Wear (Durham)	17.1	NZ 3957
Taunton	Somerset	11.1	ST 2324
Tonbridge	Kent	10.4	TQ 5845
Trowbridge	Wiltshire	10.9	ST 8557
Tynemouth	Northumberland (Tyne & Wear)	10.2	NZ 3468 (Tyne & Wear)
Wakefield	York – W.R.	12.2	SE 3320
Warrington	Lancaster	16.0	SJ 6088 (Cheshire)
Westminster	Middlesex	202.9	TQ 3079 (London)
Whitby	York – N.R.	11.7	NZ 8911
Whitehaven	Cumberland	11.4	NX 9718
Wigan	Lancaster	20.8	SD 5805
Wolverhampton	Stafford	24.7	SO 9198
Woolwich	Kent	17.7	TQ 4478
Worcester	Worcester	18.6	SO 8555

Name	County	Population in 1000s	Grid Coordinates
Yarmouth, Great	Norfolk	21.1	TG 5207
York	York – E.R.	26.5	SE 6052

WALES

Name	County	Population in 1000s	Grid Coordinates
Merthyr Tydvil	Glamorgan	22.1	SO 0406 (Merthyr Tydfil)
Swansea	Glamorgan	13.7	SS 6593
Wrexham	Denbigh	11.5	SJ 3349

SCOTLAND

Name	County	Population in 1000s	Grid Coordinates
Aberdeen	Aberdeen	58.0	NJ 9305
Dumfries	Dumfries	11.6	NX 9775
Dundee	Forfar	45.4	NO 4030
Dunfermline	Fife	17.1	NT 0987
Edinburgh	Edinburgh	162.2	NT 2674
Falkirk	Stirling	12.7	NS 8880
Glasgow	Lanark	202.4	NS 5865
Greenock	Renfrew	26.1	NS 2776
Inverness	Inverness	14.3	NH 6645
Kilmarnock	Ayr	18.1	NS 4237
Montrose	Forfar	12.1	NO 7157
Paisley	Renfrew	31.5	NS 4864
Perth	Perth	20.0	NO 1123

Note: Population figures were taken from the population returns of 1831, John Gorton, A Topographical Dictionary of Great Britain and Ireland, Vol. 1, Pt. 1 (London: Chapman and Hall, 1831), pp. 1-110. This list was chosen because it is more inclusive than that in British Parliamentary Papers or in A Genealogical Gazetteer of England.

Compiled by Ruth Lewis, winter 76-77.

List of

THE KING'S MINISTERS

1820

Cabinet Ministers

Earl of Harrowby . . . . Lord President of the Council.

Lord Eldon. . . . . .Lord High Chancellor.

Earl of Westmoreland. . . . . .Lord Privy Seal.

Earl of Liverpool. . . . . First Lord of the Treasury.

Right Hon. Nicholas Vansittart. . . . . .Chancellor and Uner-Treasurer of the Ex-
chequer, and Chancellor of the Exchequer
for Ireland.

Viscount Melville. . . . . First Lord of the Admiralty.

Duke of Wellington. . . . . .Master-General of the Ordnance.

Viscount Sidmouth. . . . . Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Viscount Castlereagh. . . . . .Secretary of State for Foregin Affairs.

Earl Bathurst. . . . . Secretary of State for the Department of
War and the Colonies.

Right-Hon. George Canning. . . . . President of the Board of Control for the
Affairs of India.

Right Hon. Charles Bragge Bathurst. . . .Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Right Hon. W.W. Pole. . . . . .Master of the Mint.

Right Hon. F.J. Robinson. . . . . .Treasurer of the Navy, and President of
the Board of Trade.

Earl of Mulgrave

Not of the Cabinet

Viscount Palmerston. . . . . Secretary at War.

Right. Hon. Charles Long. . . . . .Paymaster-General of the Forces.

Earl of Chinchester. . . . .⎫
⎬ Joint Postmaster-General
Marquis of Salisbury. . . . .⎭

Right Hon. Charles Arbuthnot. . . . . . }
S.R. Lushington, esq. . . . . } Joint Secretaries of the Treasury.

Right Hon. Thomas Wallace. . . . . . . .Vice-President of the Board of Trade.

Right Hon. Thos. Plumer. . . . . .Master of the Rolls.

Right Hon. Sir John Leach. . . . . . . .Vice Chancellor.

Sir Robert Gifford. . . . . Attorney General.

Sir John Copley. . . . . .Solicitor General.

List of

THE KING'S MINISTERS

1829

Cabinet Ministers

Duke of Wellington. . . . . First Lord of the Treasury (Prime Minister)

Right Hon. Henry Goulburn. . . . . . . .Chancellor and Under Treasurer of the
    Exchequer.

Lord Lyndhurst. . . . . Lord High Chancellor.

Earl Bathurst. . . . . .Lord President of the Council.

Earl of Rosslyn. . . . . .Lord Privy Seal.

Right Hon. Robert Peel. . . . . Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Earl of Aberdeen. . . . . Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Right Hon. Sir Geo. Murray. . . . . . . Secretary of State for the Colonial Depart-
    ment.

Lord Viscount Melville. . . . . First Lord of the Admiralty.

Right Hon. John C. Herries. . . . . . . Master of the Mint.

Lord Ellenborough. . . . . .President of the Board of Control.

Right Hon. W.V. Fitzgerald. . . . . . . Treasurer of the Navy, and President of
    the Board of Trade.

Not of the Cabinet

Right. Hon. Sir Hen. Hardinge. . . . . .Secretary at War.

Viscount Beresford. . . . . Master General of the Ordnance.

Duke of Montrose. . . . . Lord Chamberlain.

Marquis Conyngham. . . . . .Lord Steward.

Duke of Leeds. . . . . .Master of the Horse.

Marquis of Winchester. . . . . .Groom of the Stole.

Right Hon Ch. Arbuthnot. . . . . .Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Right Hon. John Calcraft. . . . . Paymaster of the Forces.

Viscount Lowther. . . . . First Commissioner of Land Revenue.

(1829 cont.)

Thomas P. Courtenay, Esq. . . . . Vice President of the Board of Trade.

Duke of Manchester. . . . . Postmaster General.

Sir William Henry Clinton. . . . . .Lieut.-general of the Ordnance.

Sir James Scarlett, Knt. . . . . .Attorney General.

Sir Edward B. Sugden, Knt.. . . . . Solicitor General.

List of

THE KING'S MINISTERS

1830

Cabinet Ministers

Duke of Wellington. . . . . First Lord of the Treasury (Prime Minister)

Right Hon. Henry Goulburn. . . . . .Chancellor and Under Treasurer of the
Exchequer.

Lord Lyndhurst. . . . . Lord High Chancellor.

Earl Bathurst. . . . . .Lord President of the Council.

Earl of Rosslyn . . . . Lord Privy Seal.

Right Hon. Robert Peel. . . . . Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Earl of Aberdeen. . . . . Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Right Hon. Sir Geo. Murray. . . . . Secretary of State for the Colonial
Department.

Lord Viscount Melville. . . . . First Lord of the Admiralty.

Right Hon. John C. Herries. . . . . Master of the Mint.

Lord Ellenborough. . . . . .President of the Board of Control.

Right Hon. Thos. F. Lewis. . . . . .Treasurer of the Navy. and President of
the Board of Trade.

Not of the Cabinet

Right Hon. Sire Hen. Hardinge. . . . . . . .Secretary at War.

Viscount Beresford. . . . . Master General of the Ordnance.

Duke of Montrose. . . . . Lord Chamberlain.

Marquis Conyngham. . . . . .Lord Steward.

Duke of Leeds. . . . . .Master of the Horse.

Marquis of Winchester. . . . . .Groom of the Stole.

Right Hon. Ch. Arbuthnot. . . . . Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Right Hon. John Calcraft. . . . . Paymaster of the Forces.

(1830 cont.)

Viscount Lowther. . . . . First Commissioner of Land Revenue.

Thomas P. Courtenay, Esq. . . . . Vice President of the Board of Trade.

Duke of Manchester. . . . . Postmaster General.

Lord Robt. E.H. Somerset. . . . . Lieut.-general of the Ordnance.

Sir James Scarlett, Knt. . . . . .Attorney General.

Sir Edward B. Sugden, Knt. . . . . .Solicitor General.

List of

THE KING'S MINISTERS

1833

Cabinet Ministers

Earl Grey. .First Lord of the Treasury (Prime Minister)

Viscount Althorp. . . . . Chancellor and Under Treasurer of the Exchequer.

Lord Brougham. . . . . .Lord High Chancellor.

Marquess of Lansdown. . . . . Lord President of the Council.

Lord Durham. . . . . .Lord Privy Seal.

Viscount Melbourne. . . . . Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Viscount Palmerston. . . . . .Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Viscount Goderich. . . . . .Secretary of State for the Colonial Department.

Rt. Hon. Sir J.R.G. Graham. . . . . First Lord of the Admiralty.

Lord Auckland. . . . . .Master of the Mint.

Rt. Hon. Charles Grant. . . . . .President of the Board of Control.

Duke of Richmond. . . . . Postmaster General.

Lord Holland. . . . . Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Lord John Russell. . . . . .Paymaster of the Forces.

Hon. Edw. G.S. Stanley. . . . . Chief Secretary for Ireland.

Earl of Carlisle

Not of the Cabinet

Right Hon. Sir J. Hobhouse. . . . . Secretary at War.

Sir James Kempt. . . . . .Master General of the Ordnance.

Duke of Devonshire. . . . . Lord Chamberlain.

Marquess Wellesley. . . . . Lord Steward.

Earl of Albemarle . . . . Master of the Horse.

(1833 cont.)

Marquess of Winchester. . . . . Groom of the Stole.

Viscount Duncannon. . . . . First Commissioner of Land Revenue.

Rt. Hon. Charles P. Thomson. . . . . . . .Treasurer of the Navy, and Vice President
of the Board of Trade.

Sir William Horne, knt. . . . . Attorney General.

Sir John Campbell, knt. . . . . Solicitor General.

List of

THE KING'S MINISTERS

1835

Cabinet Ministers

Rt. Hon. Sir R. Peel, bt.	First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer
Lord Lyndhurst.	Lord High Chancellor.
Earl of Rosslyn.	.Lord President of the Council.
Lord Wharncliffe.	Lordy Privy Seal.
Duke of Wellington.	Secretary for Foreign Department.
Rt. Hon. H. Goulburn.	Secretary for Home Department.
Earl of Aberdeen.	Secretary for Colonial Department.
Earl de Grey.	First Lord of the Admiralty.
Rt. Hon. Sir Geo. Murray.	Master General of the Ordnance.*
Rt. Hon. Alexander Baring.	.President of the Board of Trade and Master of the Mint.
Lord Ellenborough.	.President of the Board of Control.
Rt. Hon. Sir E. Knatchbull.	Paymaster of the Forces.
Rt. Hon. J.C. Herries.	.Secretary at War.
Rt. Hon. Sir H. Hardinge.	Chief Secretary for Ireland.

Not of the Cabinet

Earl of Haddington.	Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
Viscount Lowther.	Treasurer of the Navy, and Vice President of the Board of Trade.
Rt. Hon. C.W.W. Wynne.	.Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.
Lord Maryborough.	Postmaster General.
Lord Granville Somerset.	.Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests.

* Sir George Murray having failed in his attempt to get returned for Pertshire, ceased to be a Member of the Cabinet.

(1835 cont.)

Rt. Hon. W. Yates Peel. . . . .⎫
Earl of Lincoln. . . . . ⎪
Viscount Stormont. . . . . ⎬Lords of the Treasury.
Charles Ross, Esq. . . . . ⎪
J. Nicholl, Esq. . . . .⎭

Sir George Clerk, bt. . . . .⎫
Sir T. Fremantle, bt. . . . .⎬Secretaries of the Treasury.

Comparative Population Enumerated in Scotland and Wales, 1801-1841.

Counties	1801	% In.	1811	% In.	1821	% In.	1831	% In.	1841	% In.
Wales										
Anglesey	33,806	9	37,045	22	45,063	7	48,325	5	50,891	12
Brecon	32,325	16	37,735	16	43,826	9	47,763	16	55,603	11
Cardigan	42,956	17	50,260	15	57,784	12	64,780	6	68,766	3
Carmarthen	67,317	14	77,217	17	90,239	12	100,740	6	106,326	4
Carnarvon	41,521	19	49,655	17	58,099	15	66,818	21	81,093	8
Denbigh	60,299	6	64,249	19	76,428	8	82,665	7	88,478	5
Flint	39,469	16	45,937	17	53,893	12	60,244	11	66,919	2
Glamorgan	70,879	19	85,067	20	102,073	24	126,612	35	171,188	35
Merioneth	29,506	4	30,854	11	34,382	3	35,315	11	39,332	-1
Montgomery	48,184	8	52,184	15	60,245	11	66,844	4	69,607	-3
Pembroke	56,280	8	60,615	22	73,788	10	81,425	8	88,044	6
Radnor	19,135	7	20,417	10	22,533	10	24,743	3	25,458	-3
Scotland										
Scotland	1,608,420	12	1,805,864	16	2,091,521	13	2,364,386	11	2,620,184	10
Aberdeen	121,065	10	133,871	16	155,049	15	177,657	8	192,387	10
Argyll	81,277	6	86,541	12	97,316	4	100,973	-4	97,371	-9
Ayr	84,207	23	103,839	23	127,299	14	145,055	13	164,356	15
Banff	37,216	3	38,433	14	43,663	11	48,337	3	49,679	9
Berwick	30,206	2	30,893	8	33,385	2	34,048	1	34,438	5
Bute	11,791	2	12,033	15	13,797	3	14,151	11	15,740	5
Caithness	22,609	4	23,419	25	29,181	18	34,529	5	36,343	6
Clackmannan	10,858	10	12,010	10	13,263	11	14,729	30	19,155	20
Dumbarton	20,710	16	24,189	13	27,317	22	33,211	33	44,296	1
Dumfries	54,597	15	62,960	13	70,878	4	73,770	-1	72,830	7
Edinburgh	122,597	21	148,607	29	191,514	15	219,345	2	225,454	15
Elgin or Moray	27,760	1	27,967	12	31,398	10	34,498	1	35,012	11
Fife	93,743	8	101,272	13	114,556	12	128,839	9	140,140	10
Forfar	99,053	8	107,187	6	113,355	23	139,606	22	170,453	12
Haddington	29,986	3	31,050	13	35,127	3	36,145	-1	35,886	1
Inverness	72,672	7	77,671	16	89,961	5	94,797	3	97,799	-2
Kincardine	26,349	4	27,439	6	29,118	8	31,431	5	33,075	5
Kinross	6,725	8	7,245	7	7,762	17	9,072	-3	8,763	2
Kirkcudbright (Stewartry)	29,211	15	33,684	15	38,903	4	40,590	1	41,119	5
Lanark	147,692	29	191,291	28	244,387	30	316,819	34	426,972	24
Linlithgow	17,844	9	19,451	17	22,685	3	23,291	15	26,872	12
Nairn	8,322	2	8,496	9	9,268	1	9,354	-1	9,217	8
Orkney & Shetland	46,824	-1	46,153	15	53,124	10	58,239	5	61,065	2
Peebles	8,735	13	9,935	1	10,046	5	10,578	-1	10,499	2
Perth	125,583	7	134,390	3	138,247	3	142,166	-3	137,457	1
Renfrew	78,501	18	93,172	20	112,175	19	133,443	16	155,072	4
Ross & Cromarty	56,318	8	60,853	13	68,762	9	74,820	5	78,685	5
Roxburgh	33,721	10	37,230	10	40,892	7	43,663	5	46,025	12
Selkirk	5,388	9	5,889	13	6,637	3	6,833	17	7,990	23
Stirling	50,825	14	58,174	12	65,376	11	72,621	13	82,057	5
Sutherland	23,117	2	23,629	1	23,840	7	25,518	-3	24,782	4
Wigtown	22,918	17	26,891	24	33,240	6	36,258	8	39,195	11

Scotland	Total Pop. (1,000s)			ISPC (1,000s)			DI (%)			F/1,000 M
	Persons	M	F	Pers.	M	F	Pers.	M	F	
1801	1,608	739	869	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,176
1811	1,806	826	980	197	87	110	12.3	11.8	12.7	1.185
1821	2,092	983	1,109	286	156	129	15.8	18.9	13.2	1,129
1831	2,364	1,114	1,250	273	132	141	13.0	13.4	12.7	1,122
1841	2,620	1,242	1,378	256	127	128	10.8	11.4	10.3	1,110

Comparative Population Enumerated in England and Wales, 1801-1841.

Counties	1801	In. %	1811	In. %	1821	In. %	1831	In. %	1841	In. %
England and Wales }	8,892,536	14	10,164,256	18	12,000,236	16	13,896,797	14	15,914,148	13
England	8,350,859	14	9,553,021	18	11,281,883	16	13,090,523	14	14,997,427	13
Wales	541,677	13	611,235	18	718,353	12	806,274	13	911,705	10
England										
Bedford	63,393	11	70,213	20	84,052	14	95,483	13	107,936	16
Berks	110,480	7	119,430	11	132,639	10	146,234	10	161,759	5
Buckingham	108,132	9	118,065	14	135,133	9	146,977	6	156,439	5
Cambridge	89,346	13	101,109	21	122,387	18	143,955	14	164,459	13
Chester	192,305	18	227,031	19	270,098	24	334,391	18	395,660	15
Cornwall	192,281	14	220,525	18	261,045	15	301,306	14	342,159	4
Cumberland	117,230	14	133,665	17	156,124	8	169,262	5	178,038	10
Derby	161,567	14	185,487	15	213,651	11	237,170	15	272,202	9
Devon	340,308	12	382,778	15	438,417	13	493,908	7	532,959	6
Dorset	114,452	9	124,718	16	144,930	10	159,385	10	175,054	5
Durham	149,384	10	165,293	17	193,511	24	239,256	29	307,963	27
Essex	227,682	11	252,473	15	289,424	10	317,507	9	344,979	7
Gloucester	250,723	14	285,955	18	336,190	15	387,398	11	431,495	6
Hereford	88,436	6	93,526	10	102,669	8	110,617	2	113,272	2
Hertford	97,393	14	111,225	17	129,731	10	142,844	10	156,660	7
Huntingdon	37,568	12	42,208	16	48,946	9	53,192	10	58,549	10
Kent	308,667	20	371,701	15	427,224	12	479,558	12	549,353	11
Lancaster	673,486	22	828,499	27	1,052,948	27	1,336,854	24	1,667,054	22
Leicester	130,082	15	150,559	16	174,571	13	197,003	10	215,867	7
Lincoln	208,625	14	237,634	22	283,058	12	317,465	14	362,602	12
Middlesex	818,129	16	953,774	20	1,145,057	19	1,358,330	16	1,576,636	20
Monmouth	45,568	35	62,105	22	75,801	29	98,126	36	134,368	17
Norfolk	273,479	7	291,947	18	344,368	13	390,054	6	412,664	7
Northampton	131,525	7	141,353	15	163,097	10	179,336	11	199,228	7
Northumberland	168,078	19	183,269	15	212,589	11	236,959	12	266,020	14
Nottingham	140,350	16	162,964	15	186,873	21	225,327	11	249,910	8
Oxford	111,977	7	120,376	15	138,224	11	153,526	6	163,127	5
Rutland	16,300	Sta.∞	16,380	13	18,487	5	19,385	10	21,302	8
Salop	169,248	9	184,973	7	198,311	8	213,518	6	225,820	2
Somerset	273,577	10	302,836	17	355,789	13	403,795	8	435,599	2
Southampton	219,290	12	246,514	15	282,897	11	313,976	12	354,682	13
Stafford	242,693	21	294,540	17	345,972	18	409,480	24	509,472	20
Suffolk	214,404	9	233,963	16	271,541	9	296,317	6	315,073	7
Surrey	268,233	20	323,851	23	399,417	22	486,434	20	584,036	17
Sussex	159,471	19	190,343	23	233,328	17	272,644	10	300,075	15
Warwick	206,798	10	228,906	20	274,482	23	336,645	19	401,703	19
Westmorland	40,805	12	45,922	12	51,359	7	55,041	3	56,454	3
Wilts	183,820	4	191,853	14	219,574	8	237,244	8	256,280	-1§
Worcester	146,441	15	168,982	15	194,074	15	222,655	12	248,460	12
York (East R.)	111,192	20	133,975	15	154,643	9	168,891	15	194,936	12
York (City)	16,846	13	19,099	14	21,711	21	26,260	10	28,842	26
York (North R.)	158,927	7	170,127	11	188,178	2	192,206	6	204,701	5
York (West R.)	572,168	16	662,875	22	809,363	22	984,609	18	1,163,580	14

∞ = Stationary; § = decrease.

England and Wales

	Total Population (thousands)			Increase since Prev. Cen. (thousands)			Decennial Increase (percent)			Females per 1,000 males
	Persons	M	F	Persons	M	F	Persons	M	F	
1801 Mar. 9/10	8,893	4,255	4,638	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,057(a)
1811 May 26/27	10,164	4,874	5,291	1,272	619	653	14.00	14.24	13.78	1,054(a)
1821 May 27/28	12,000	5,850	6,150	1,836	977	859	18.06	20.03	16.23	1,036(a)
1831 May 29/30	13,897	6,771	7,126	1,897	921	976	15.80	15.73	15.86	1,040(a)
1841 June 6/7	15,914	7,778	8,137	2,017	1,006	1,011	14.27	14.39	14.15	1,046