

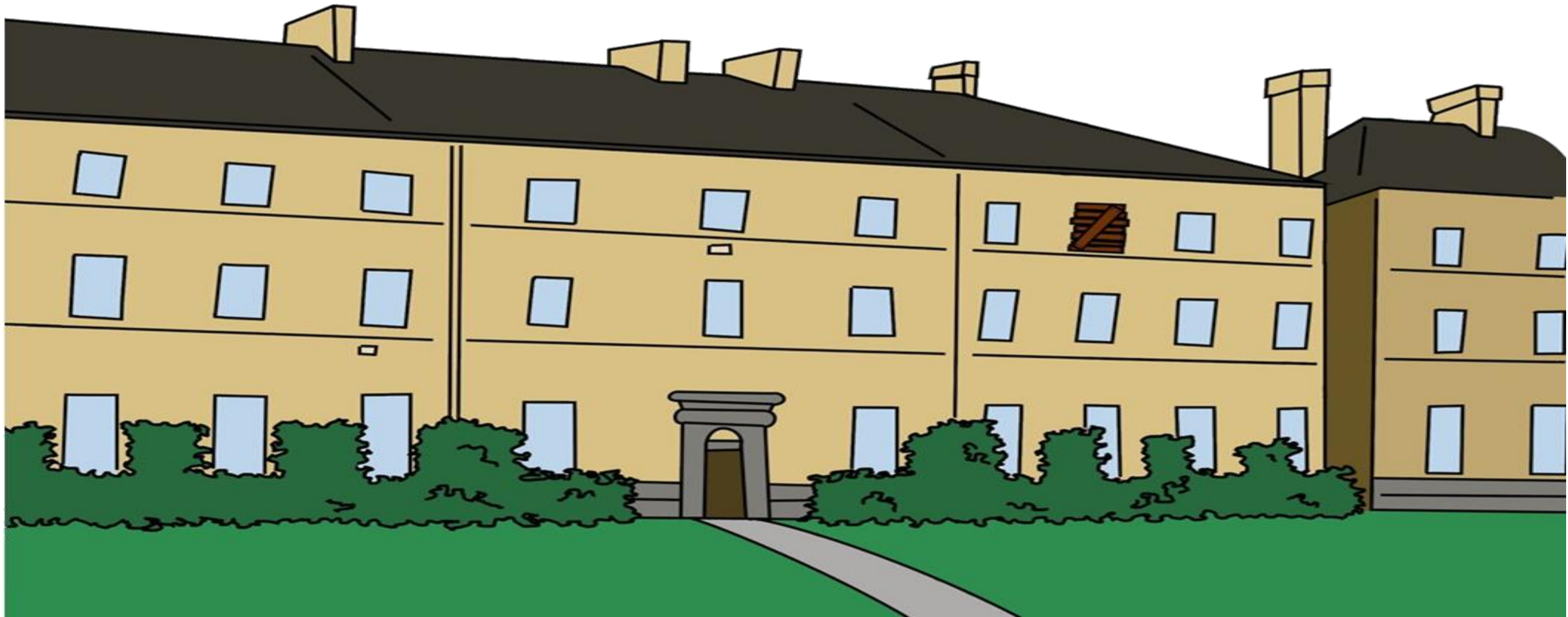
Baker Street *Elementary*

PRESENTS
"THE LIFE AND TIMES IN VICTORIAN LONDON"



Baker Street Elementary

THE LIFE AND TIMES IN VICTORIAN LONDON
B001 - VICTORIAN LEGISLATION: A TIMELINE - JANUARY, 2022



WELCOME TO TOPIC NUMBER 100... TODAY WE WILL
BE PROVIDING A LISTING OF THE LEGISLATIONS
THAT HAVE BEEN PASSED AND IMPLEMENTED
DURING THE VICTORIAN PERIOD.



**DURING OUR LIFETIME, ALL THE LAWS IN ENGLAND
WERE PASSED BY THE PARLIAMENT... THE
PARLIAMENT HAD THE SOLE AUTHORITY TO CREATE
LAWS AND ALTER EXISTING LAWS.**



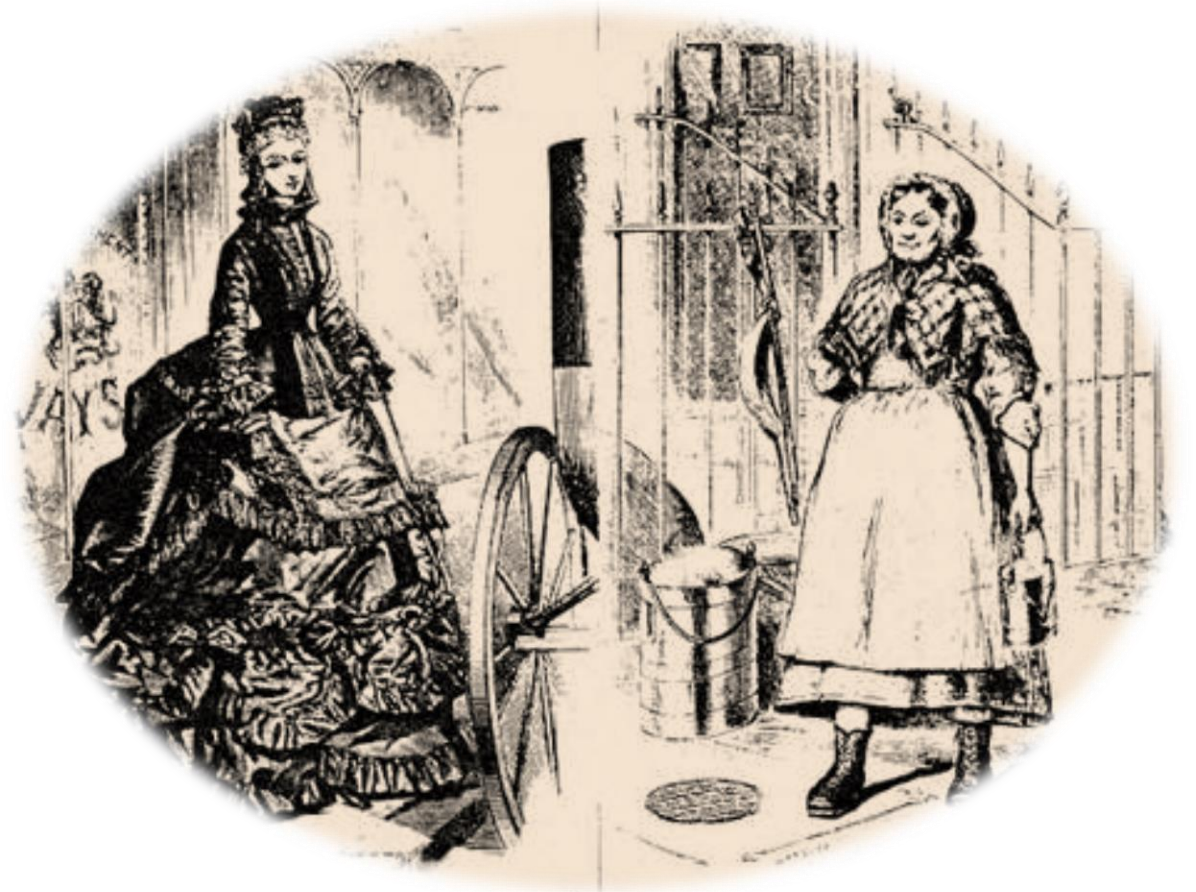
**THE PARLIAMENT DISCUSSED CURRENT ISSUES,
INCLUDING SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGES WITH
THE MONARCH... MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT THEN
VOTED ON PROPOSED LEGISLATION.**



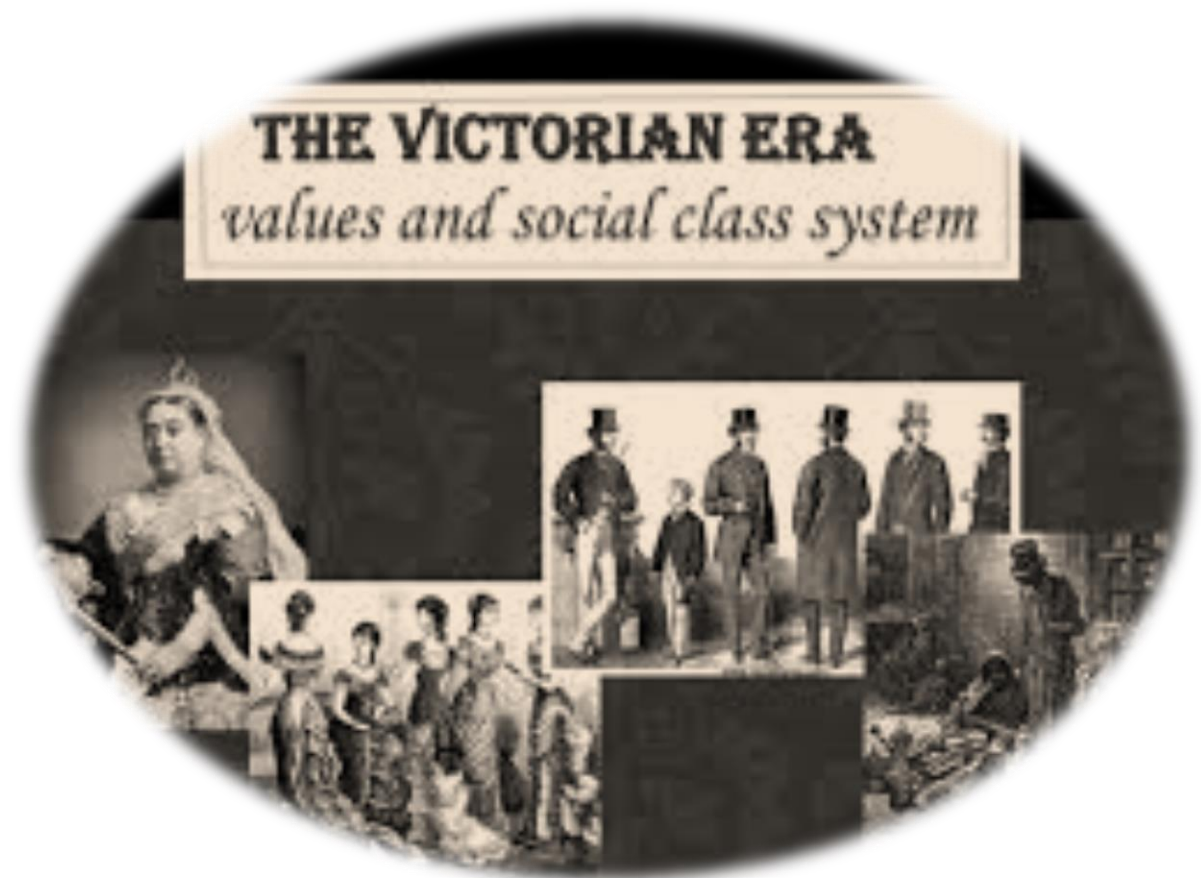
THE SUCCESS OF ENGLAND DURING OUR TIME
DEPENDS LARGELY ON THE LAWS PASSED... THE
LAWS IN THIS ERA SERVED THE FOLLOWING
PURPOSE...



1. CLASSIFIED THINGS AS RIGHTS AND WRONGS.
 2. SEPARATED THE POOR FROM THE RICH.
- THESE LAWS ASSISTED IN THE SEPARATION OF
BRITISH CLASSES DURING OUR PERIOD.



HOWEVER, MANY OF THE LAWS HAD BEEN MOLDED BY VICTORIAN SOCIETY ITSELF... THIS HAD BEEN DONE BY EITHER THE DIRECT CONSENT OF THE PEOPLE OR IN AN INDIRECT WAY, BY THE ACTIONS OF THE CITIZENS.



SO, HERE IS A LIST AND SUMMARY OF THE
LEGISLATIONS PASSED DURING THE VICTORIAN
PERIOD.

*Life in Victorian Era England-
Perhaps the best way to know a
people is through their laws*



1828: REPEAL OF THE TEST AND CORPORATION ACTS.

THIS REMOVED THE POLITICAL DISABILITIES IMPOSED ON NON-ANGLICAN PROTESTANTS BY LEGISLATION PASSED IN 1673 AND 1661 RESPECTIVELY... FOLLOWING THE REPEAL OF THESE ACTS, DISSENTERS COULD SIT IN PARLIAMENT AND PARTICIPATE IN LOCAL GOVERNMENT... THE ACT CHANGED THE ANGLICAN CONSTITUTION INTO A PROTESTANT CONSTITUTION.



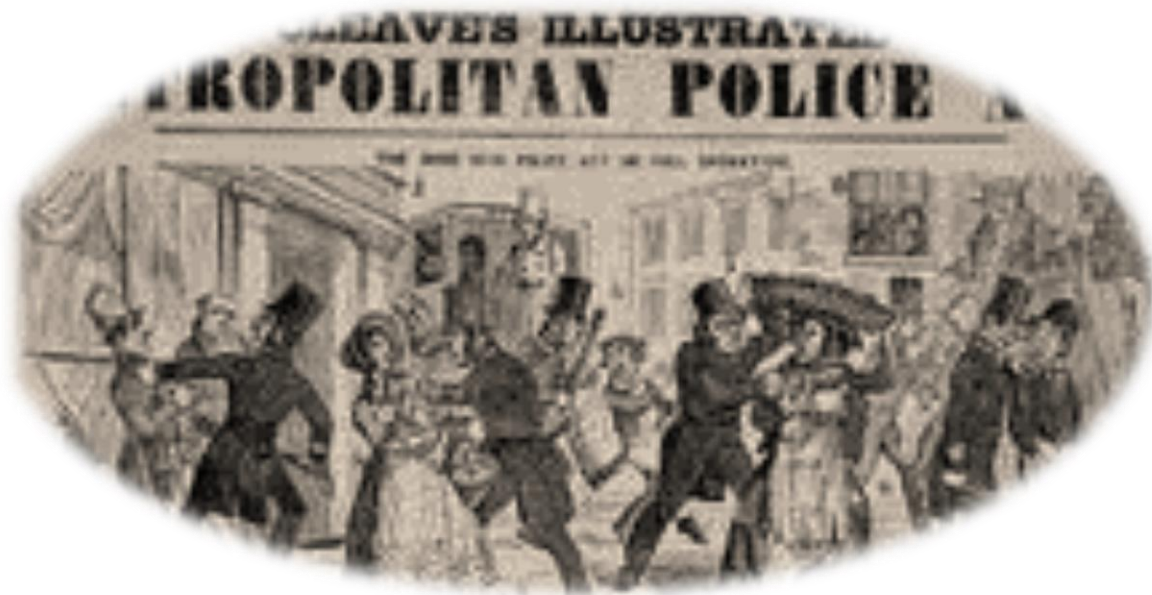
1829: CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION ACT.

THIS CONTROVERSIAL LEGISLATION ALLOWED CATHOLICS TO SIT AS MPS FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE ELIZABETHAN ACT OF SETTLEMENT (1558/9)... THE ACT WAS PASSED BY WELLINGTON'S GOVERNMENT DESPITE HUGE OPPOSITION; THE CONSTITUTION NOW BECAME CHRISTIAN BUT NON-DENOMINATIONAL.



1829: METROPOLITAN POLICE ACT.

THIS WAS THE CULMINATION OF THE WORK OF ROBERT PEEL TO ESTABLISH A CIVILIAN, UNARMED POLICE FORCE... IT WAS THE FOUNDATION OF POLICING IN GREAT BRITAIN AND WAS BASED ON HIS WORK IN IRELAND.



1831: (HOBHOUSE) FACTORY ACT.

THIS WAS THE THIRD FACTORY ACT, ITS PREDECESSOR BEING THE 1801 HEALTH AND MORALS OF APPRENTICES ACT AND THE 1819 FACTORY ACT... HOBHOUSE'S ACT FORBADE NIGHT WORK FOR PERSONS UNDER THE AGE OF 21.



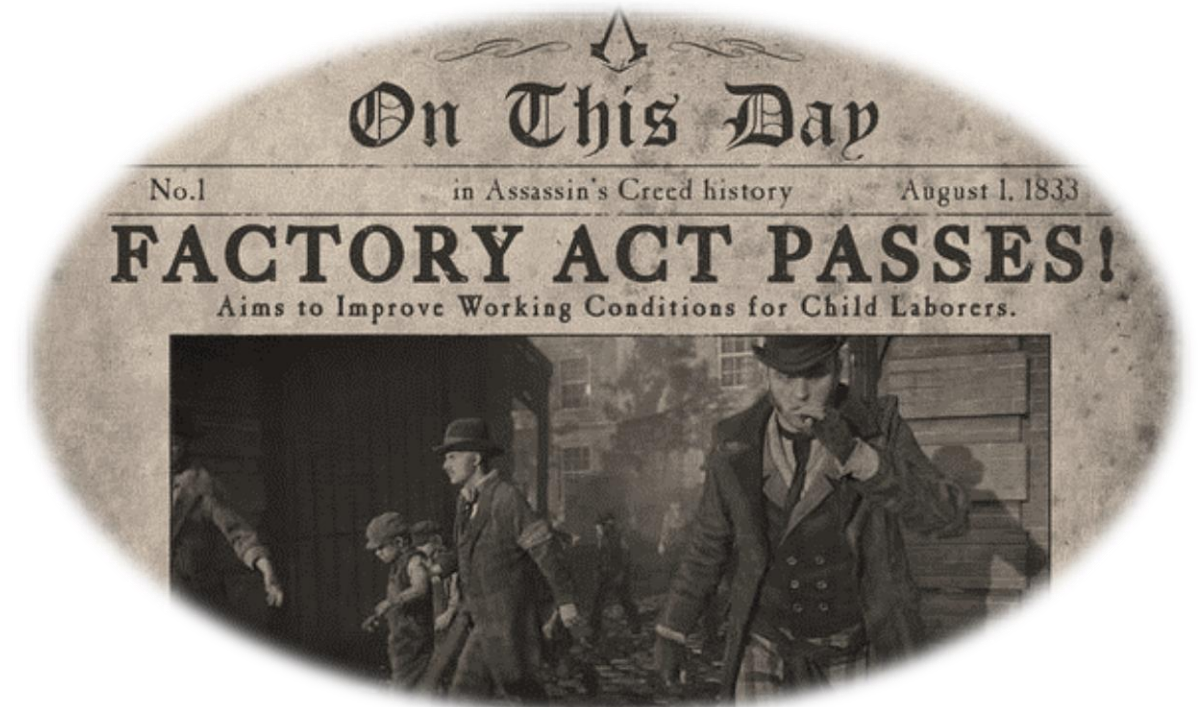
1832: REFORM ACT.

IT TOOK ALMOST TWO YEARS FOR THIS ACT TO REACH THE STATUTE BOOKS AND BROUGHT BRITAIN TO THE VERGE OF REVOLUTION... THE REFORM ACT WAS THE FIRST SYSTEMATIC CHANGE TO THE CONSTITUTION; IT EXTENDED THE FRANCHISE TO INCLUDE THOSE WHO DID NOT OWN LANDED PROPERTY AND WAS THE FIRST OF A SERIES OF CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES.



1833: FACTORY ACT.

PASSED BY THE WHIG GOVERNMENT, THIS ACT WAS AN ATTEMPT TO REGULATE THE WORKING HOURS OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN... IT LEFT MUCH TO BE DESIRED BUT WAS A STEP TOWARDS GOVERNMENT REGULATION OF WORKING CONDITIONS.



1833: ABOLITION OF SLAVERY ACT.

THIS WAS THE CULMINATION OF A LENGTHY CAMPAIGN THAT HAD BEGUN DURING THE 18TH CENTURY... THE LEGISLATION WAS FINALIZED BY THE JAMAICA ACT OF 1839.



The Slavery Abolition Act 1833

(3 & 4 Will 4 c. 73)

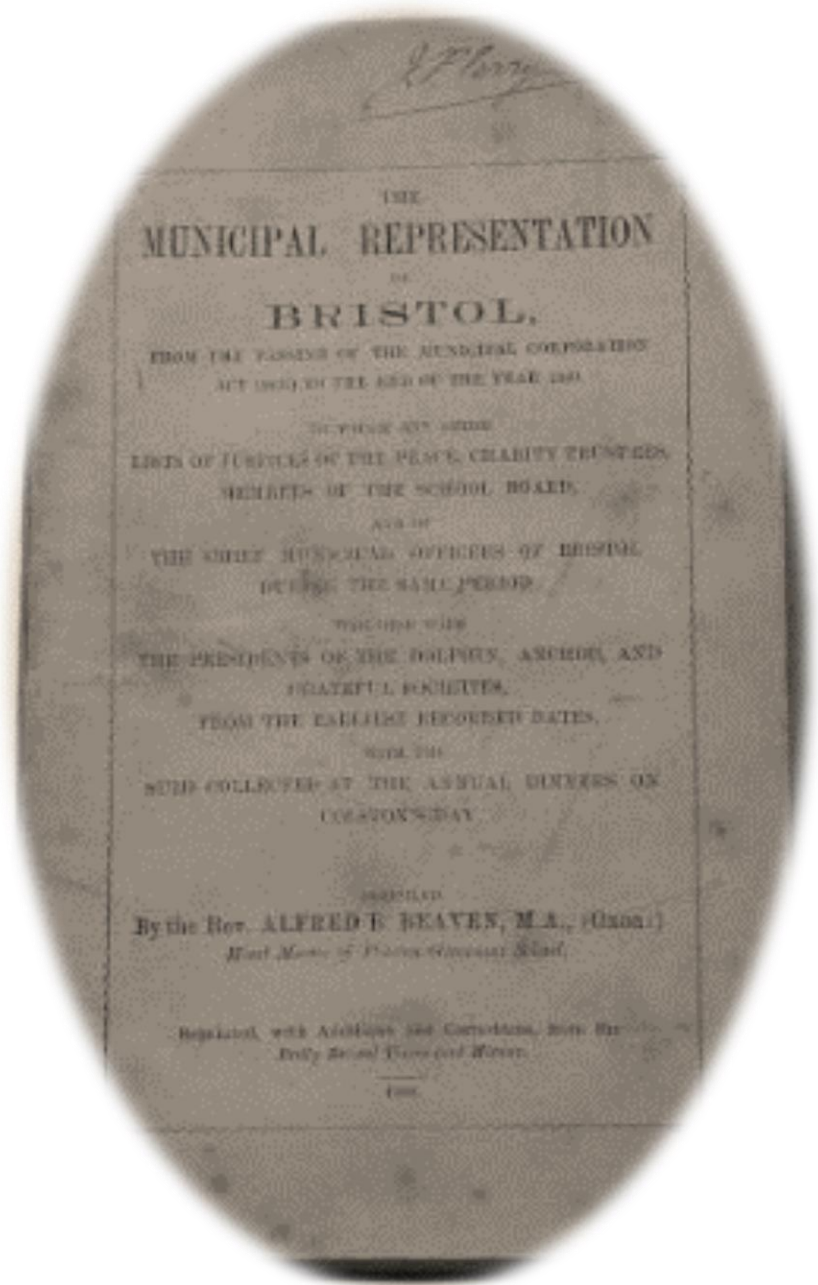
An Act for the Abolition of Slavery throughout the British Colonies
(28th August 1833)

From the 1st August 1834, all slaves in the British colonies shall be freed, and slavery shall be abolished throughout the colonies and abroad

1834: POOR LAW AMENDMENT ACT.

FOLLOWING THE 1832 REFORM ACT, THE PLAA WAS INTENDED TO REDUCE THE POOR RATES; IT WAS NOT INTENDED TO HELP THE POOR WHO SUFFERED AS A RESULT OF THE LEGISLATION... THE PLAA REPLACED THE EXISTING POOR LAWS AND WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF WORKHOUSES THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY... THE POOR WERE TREATED AS CRIMINALS AND PEOPLE STARVED RATHER THAN APPLY FOR POOR RELIEF BECAUSE THAT MEANT THAT THEY WOULD BECOME INMATES OF THE DREADED 'POOR LAW BASTILLES'.





1835: THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS ACT.
THIS WAS A LOCAL GOVERNMENT VERSION OF THE 1832 REFORM ACT... IT MADE EXISTING MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS MORE ANSWERABLE TO THE ELECTORS AND ALLOWED OTHER TOWNS TO APPLY FOR INCORPORATION.



1836: CIVIL MARRIAGES ACT.

AFTER THE PASSING OF THIS LAW, NON-ANGLICANS WERE ABLE TO MARRY EITHER IN THEIR OWN CHURCH OR IN REGISTRY OFFICES... THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND LOST ITS MONOPOLY OVER MARRIAGE SERVICES.



1836: TITHE COMMUTATION ACT.

THIS PROVIDED FOR THE PAYMENT OF TITHES TO THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN CASH, DEPENDING ON THE PRICE OF WHEAT.



	NAME AND RESIDENCE OF LAND AND TITHEE		
Simon Henry	20		
Stentons	21	1000 1/2	Grass
	22	1000 1/2	Grass
	23	1000 1/2	Grass
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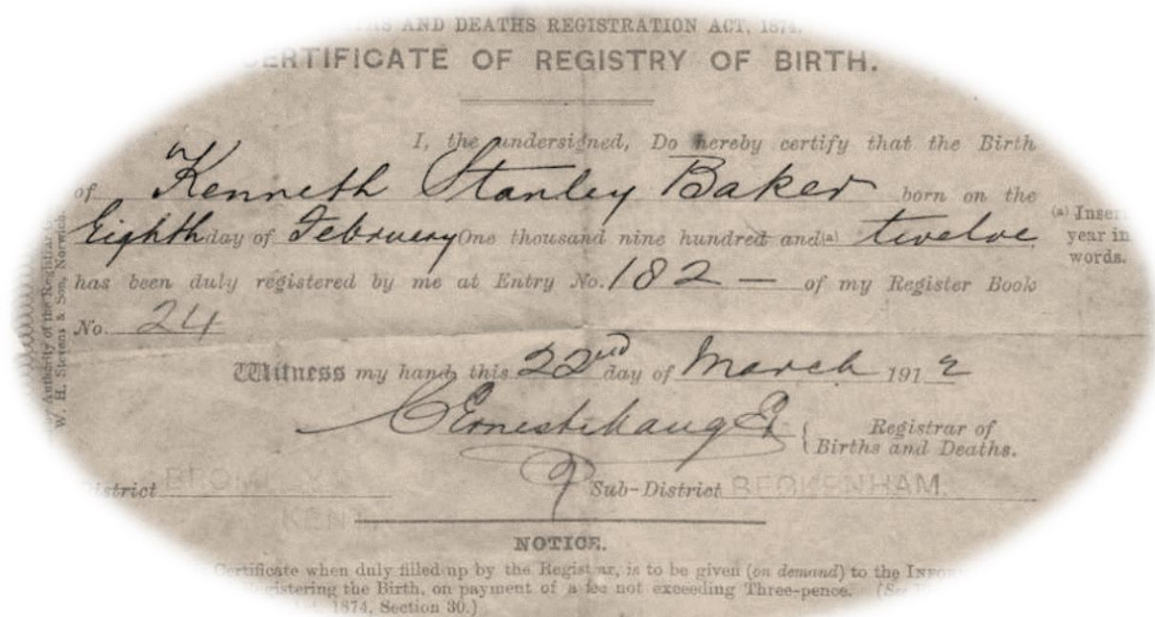
1836: STAMP DUTY REDUCTION ACT.

THE GOVERNMENT'S DECISION TO REDUCE THE STAMP DUTY WAS PRIMARILY DUE TO THE SUCCESS OF THE 'WAR OF THE UNSTAMPED', AND IN 1836 THE DUTY WAS REDUCED FROM 4D TO 1D, IN ORDER TO TAKE THE UNSTAMPED NEWSPAPERS OFF THE STREETS WHILE ALLOWING LEGAL NEWSPAPERS WIDER CIRCULATION.



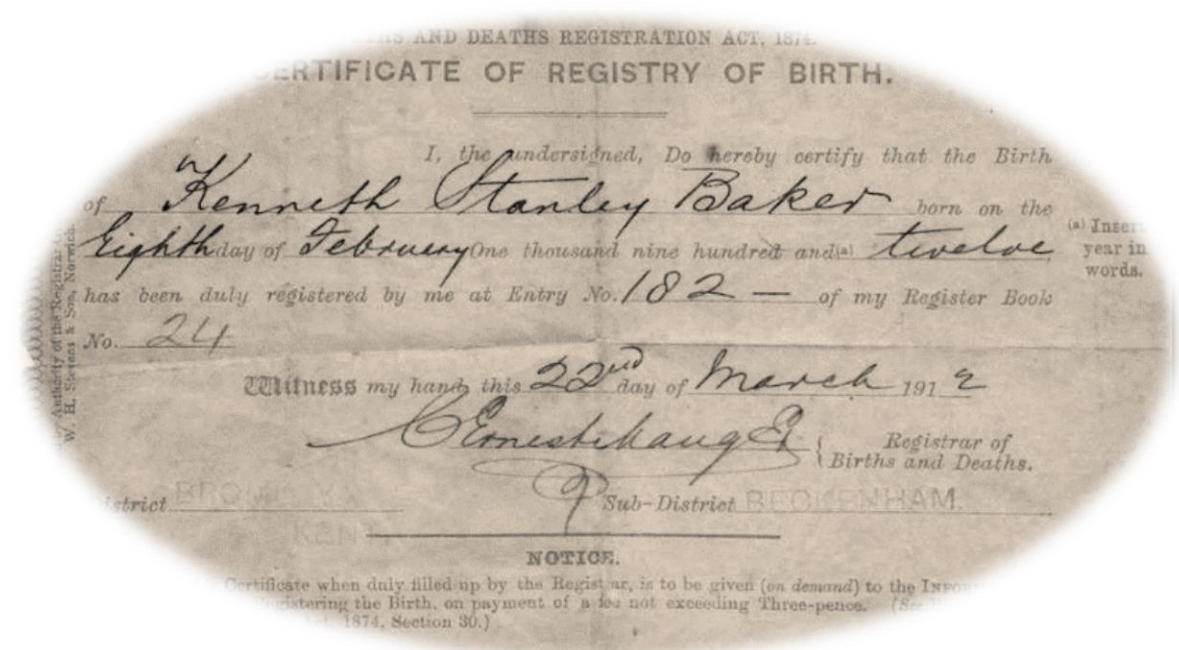
1837: REGISTRATION ACT (OF BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS).

ALTHOUGH THE 1833 FACTORY ACT RESTRICTED WORKING HOURS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE, THERE WAS NO MEANS OF TELLING THE AGE OF A PERSON SINCE NO OFFICIAL RECORDS EXISTED... ANGLICAN CHURCHES HAD TO RECORD BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES, AND BURIALS BUT THERE WERE FEW RECORDS FOR NON-ANGLICANS...



1837: REGISTRATION ACT (CONT.)

...THIS LEGISLATION MADE IT COMPULSORY FOR ALL BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS TO BE REGISTERED AT A REGISTRY OFFICE; CERTIFICATES WERE ISSUED FOR EACH EVENT AND A SECOND COPY WAS RETAINED AT SOMERSET HOUSE IN LONDON... THE ADMINISTRATION OF THIS ACT WAS WITHIN THE REMIT OF THE POOR LAW COMMISSION.



1838: IRISH POOR LAW AMENDMENT ACT.

AFTER A COMMISSION REPORTED THAT THE 'IMPORTATION' OF THE ENGLISH 1834 POOR LAW AMENDMENT ACT WAS INAPPROPRIATE FOR IRELAND, THE GOVERNMENT BROUGHT IN ITS OWN 'EXPERTS' AND THE 1834 PLAA WAS PASSED FOR IRELAND... IT WAS IMPLEMENTED JUST BEFORE THE OUTBREAK OF THE POTATO BLIGHT AND PROVED TO BE INADEQUATE TO MEET THE CRISIS.





ANNO SECUNDO & TERTIO

VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

C A P. XXVI.

An Act to provide for the Enactment of certain
Laws in the Island of *Jamaica*. [19th July 1839.]

WHEREAS it is expedient to take Measures for the good Government of the Island of *Jamaica*: And whereas the House of General Assembly of the said Island, by an Address to the Governor thereof, on the Second Day of November One thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, stated, that for the Reasons therein set forth they had come to the Determination to abstain from the Exercise of any Legislative Functions, except such as might be necessary to preserve inviolate the Faith of the Island with the Public Creditor, until they shall be left to the free Exercise of their inherent Rights as *British* Subjects: And whereas the Legislature of the said Island, having been prorogued, did subsequently meet on the Third Day of November One thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and the House of General Assembly, on the said Third Day of November declared their Adherence to such their former Determination: And whereas the House of Assembly of the said Island having been dissolved, the Legislature thereof did subsequently meet on the Eighteenth Day of December One thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, and the newly-elected House of General Assembly, on the Twentieth Day of the Month of December aforesaid, declared their Adherence to the

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Determin

1839: THE JAMAICA ACT.

THIS ACT FINALIZED THE 1833 ABOLITION OF SLAVERY ACT, SETTING THE REMAINING SLAVES AND APPRENTICES FREE IN THE BRITISH COLONIES.



1839: THE RURAL CONSTABULARIES ACT.

IT EXTENDED THE 1829 METROPOLITAN POLICE ACT AND REQUIRED COUNTIES TO ESTABLISH THEIR OWN POLICE FORCES... THE ACT WAS PASSED IN THE FACE OF CHARTIST ACTIVITY.



1840: THE PENNY POST ACT.

THIS WAS THE IDEA OF SIR ROWLAND HILL... PRIOR TO THIS, RECIPIENTS PAID FOR ANY LETTERS THAT WERE SENT TO THEM... HEREAFTER, THE SENDER ATTACHED AN ADHESIVE, PRE-PAID LABEL TO ANY ITEMS THAT WERE POSTED... THE MOST FAMOUS 'STAMP' OF THIS PERIOD IS THE PENNY BLACK.



1842: RAILWAY ACT.

THIS FIRST PIECE OF RAILWAY LEGISLATION WAS MAINLY A SAFETY ACT TO ENSURE THAT RAILWAYS RAN SAFE SERVICES... NEW LINES HAD TO BE INSPECTED BY THE BOARD OF TRADE, WHICH COULD DEMAND TRAFFIC RETURNS AND INQUIRE INTO ACCIDENTS.



1842: THE MINES ACT.

THIS ACT PROHIBITED THE EMPLOYMENT OF ALL FEMALES AND BOYS UNDER 10 YEARS OLD FROM WORKING UNDERGROUND IN MINES.



1844: THE RAILWAY ACT ('PARLIAMENTARY TRAIN ACT') FOLLOWED GLADSTONE'S COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY INTO RAILWAY POLICY.

BY THIS LAW, THE GOVERNMENT ASSUMED THE ABSOLUTE RIGHT TO TAKE CONTROL OF ALL RAILWAYS IN TIMES OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY AND TO FIX FARES AND FREIGHT CHARGES... IT ALSO SAID THAT RAILWAY COMPANIES HAD TO PROVIDE A MINIMUM SERVICE OF ONE TRAIN EACH DAY EACH WAY, TRAVELLING AT NOT LESS THAN 12 MILES PER HOUR AND STOPPING AT EVERY PASSENGER STATION, CHARGING NO MORE THAN 1 PENNY PER MILE FOR THIRD CLASS PASSENGERS.



1844: BANK CHARTER ACT.

THIS ACT TIED THE ISSUE OF BANK NOTES TO THE BANK'S GOLD RESERVES AND REQUIRED IT TO KEEP THE ACCOUNTS OF THE NOTE ISSUE SEPARATE FROM THOSE OF ITS BANKING OPERATIONS... THE BANK OF ENGLAND HAD TO PRODUCE A WEEKLY SUMMARY OF BOTH ACCOUNTS.



1844: THIS FACTORY ACT.

IT LEGISLATED ONLY FOR TEXTILE FACTORIES AND WAS THE SUCCESSOR TO THE 1833 FACTORY ACT... IT SAID THAT WOMEN AND YOUNG PERSONS (13-18) WERE TO WORK NO MORE THAN 12 HOURS PER DAY; CHILDREN UNDER 13 WERE TO WORK NO MORE THAN 6½ HOURS PER DAY AND NO CHILD UNDER 8 WAS TO BE EMPLOYED.





1844: THE COMPANIES ACT.
THIS ACT AIMED TO PREVENT 'RECKLESS SPECULATION' AND TO PREVENT THE ESTABLISHMENT OF DUBIOUS COMPANIES BY MAKING IT COMPULSORY FOR ALL COMPANIES TO BE REGISTERED OFFICIALLY... THE COMPANIES ALSO HAD TO ISSUE PROSPECTUSES AND PUBLISH ACCOUNTS REGULARLY.



1846: REPEAL OF THE CORN LAWS.

THE CORN LAWS HAD BEEN PASSED IN 1815 AND HAD RAISED THE PRICE OF WHEAT ARTIFICIALLY, LEADING TO AN ECONOMIC DEPRESSION... A CONCERTED CAMPAIGN FOR THE REPEAL OF THE CORN LAWS HAD BEEN GOING ON SINCE 1838... CONSEQUENT UPON THE REPEAL, THE CAREER OF SIR ROBERT PEEL WAS TERMINATED.

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1846: THE GAUGES ACT.

THIS WAS ANOTHER PIECE OF RAILWAY LEGISLATION THAT PROHIBITED THE EXTENSION OF THE 7' GAUGE, EXCEPT ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY AND SAID THAT A THIRD LINE OF 4' 8½" HAD TO BE LAID WHERE 7' TRACK MET 4' 8½" LINE.



1847: THE FACTORY ACT.

YET ANOTHER PIECE OF COMPROMISE LEGISLATION BY THE WHIG GOVERNMENT, THIS SO-CALLED '10-HOUR ACT' SAID THAT WOMEN AND CHILDREN BETWEEN THE AGES OF 13 AND 18 COULD WORK A MAXIMUM OF TEN HOURS A DAY OR 58 HOURS A WEEK... THE PRECISE TIMES OF WORK WERE NOT SET DOWN AND THE 'RELAY' OR SHIFT SYSTEM SURVIVED... WORKING HOURS FOR MEN WERE LEFT UNTOUCHED.





1847: POOR LAW ACT.
THIS ACT FOLLOWED ON FROM THE 1834 POOR LAW AMENDMENT ACT AND REPLACED THE POOR LAW COMMISSION WITH A POOR LAW BOARD HEADED BY A GOVERNMENT MINISTER... POOR RELIEF BECAME MORE RESPONSIBLE TO PARLIAMENTARY CONTROL.



1848: THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT.

THIS WAS THE FIRST PIECE OF LEGISLATION THAT ATTEMPTED TO DEAL WITH ISSUES OF PUBLIC HEALTH... HOWEVER, IT WAS PERMISSIVE RATHER THAN COMPULSORY IN TOWNS OTHER THAN MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS... THE ACT ESTABLISHED A CENTRAL BOARD OF HEALTH AND ALLOWED LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH TO BE SET UP IF MORE THAN 10% OF THE POPULATION PETITIONED FOR ONE... THIS WAS THE FIRST PIECE OF LEGISLATION THAT ATTEMPTED TO DEAL WITH ISSUES OF PUBLIC HEALTH... HOWEVER, IT WAS PERMISSIVE RATHER THAN COMPULSORY IN TOWNS OTHER THAN MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS...



1848: THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT (CONT).

THE ACT ESTABLISHED A CENTRAL BOARD OF HEALTH AND ALLOWED LOCAL BOARDS OF HEALTH TO BE SET UP IF MORE THAN 10% OF THE POPULATION PETITIONED FOR ONE... NO CENTRAL INSPECTION WAS REQUIRED FOR AUTHORITIES THAT HAD BOARDS OF HEALTH OUTSIDE THE LEGISLATION... TOWNS WHERE THE DEATH RATE EXCEEDED 23 PER 1,000 WERE OBLIGED TO SET UP A BOARD OF HEALTH.



REPORT FOR KING CHINA

1849: THE REPEAL OF THE NAVIGATION ACTS.

THESE LAWS HAD BEEN INTRODUCED IN THE 17TH CENTURY AND SAID THAT GOODS BEING IMPORTED INTO BRITAIN AND HER COLONIES HAD TO BE CARRIED EITHER IN BRITISH SHIPS OR THE SHIPS OF THE COUNTRY WHERE THE GOODS HAD ORIGIN... THE LAWS HAD BEEN MODIFIED DURING THE 1820S BUT FINALLY THEY WERE REPEALED.





1850: THE FACTORY ACT.
**THE LAW DEALT ONLY WITH TEXTILE FACTORIES...
WOMEN AND YOUNG PERSONS (13-18 YEARS OLD)
WERE TO WORK IN FACTORIES ONLY BETWEEN THE
HOURS OF 6 A.M. AND 6 P.M. OR 7 A.M. AND 7 P.M.
BUT WORKING HOURS WERE RAISED FROM 10 TO
10½ PER DAY.**



1850: THE COAL MINES INSPECTION ACT.

THE 1842 MINES ACT HAD NOT DEALT WITH SAFETY IN THE MINES; THIS LEGISLATION ATTEMPTED TO RECTIFY THAT OMISSION... MORE INSPECTORS WERE PROVIDED TO ENFORCE THE 1842 ACT AND WERE TO PRODUCE REPORTS OF CONDITIONS AND SAFETY STANDARDS IN THE MINES... THE COAL MINE OWNERS OPPOSED ALL ATTEMPTS TO REGULATE CONDITIONS IN THE MINES AND MANY OF THESE MEN SAT IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS; ONE OF THE MOST INFLUENTIAL WAS THE MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY WHO OWNED MANY OF THE COAL MINES IN THE NORTH EAST OF ENGLAND, PARTICULARLY AROUND DURHAM.



1851: THE ECCLESIASTICAL TITLES ACT.

AN ANTI-CATHOLIC MEASURE INTENDED TO PREVENT THE NEWLY CREATED-CATHOLIC DIOCESES FROM TAKING EXISTING ANGLICAN DIOCESAN NAMES... IRONICALLY, MANY OF THE ANGLICAN DIOCESES HAD CONTINUED TO USE ESTABLISHED CATHOLIC NAMES AFTER THE REFORMATION.. THE LAW WAS REPEALED BY GLADSTONE IN 1871.



1855: THE ABOLITION OF STAMP DUTIES ON NEWSPAPERS.

IN JUNE THE FINAL REMAINING PENNY OF THE BRITISH NEWSPAPER DUTY WAS REMOVED AND IN SEPTEMBER THE DAILY TELEGRAPH APPEARED AT THE PRICE OF 1D... FOR THE BRITISH WORKING MAN, THE NEWSPAPER BECAME WHAT REFORMERS IN THE 1830S HAD PREDICTED: 'THE READIEST, THE COMMONEST, THE CHIEF VEHICLE OF KNOWLEDGE'.



1856: THE COUNTY AND BOROUGH POLICE ACT.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1829; IN 1839 THE RURAL CONSTABULARIES ACT WAS PASSED... THIS THIRD PIECE OF LEGISLATION OBLIGED THE COUNTIES TO ORGANIZE POLICE FORCES, SUBJECT TO GOVERNMENT CONTROL AND DEvised A SYSTEM OF INSPECTION ALREADY IN USE IN FACTORIES, WORKHOUSES AND EDUCATION... GRANTS TO THE POLICE BECAME DEPENDENT ON THE EFFICIENCY OF THE FORCE: IT WAS ESTIMATED THAT HALF OF THEM WERE NOT EFFICIENT... THE ACT SHIFTED THE EMPHASIS FROM THE PREVENTION OF CRIME TO ITS DETECTION.



1857: THE MATRIMONIAL CAUSES ACT.

BY THIS ACT, DIVORCE COURTS WERE ESTABLISHED... WOMEN WERE GIVEN ONLY LIMITED ACCESS TO DIVORCE WHICH COULD BE OBTAINED ONLY ON A SPECIFIC CAUSE OTHER THAN ADULTERY... RIGHT OF ACCESS TO CHILDREN AFTER DIVORCE WAS EXTENDED AND WOMEN WERE ABLE TO REPOSSESS THEIR PROPERTY AFTER A LEGAL SEPARATION OR AFTER A PROTECTION ORDER GIVEN CONSEQUENT UPON THE HUSBAND'S DESERTION.



1858: THE ABOLITION OF THE PROPERTY QUALIFICATION FOR MPS ACT.

THIS WAS ONE OF THE DEMANDS MADE BY THE CHARTISTS... FROM THIS DATE, MEN DID NOT HAVE TO OWN PROPERTY IN ORDER TO STAND AS CANDIDATES IN PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS.



1858: THE JEWISH DISABILITIES ACT.

IN 1847, BARON LIONEL DE ROTHSCHILD WAS ELECTED AS AN MP FOR LONDON BUT OBJECTED TO TAKING THE OATH WHICH INCLUDED THE PHRASE 'ON THE TRUE FAITH OF A CHRISTIAN'... HE ASKED TO BE SWORN IN ON THE OLD TESTAMENT. IT TOOK ELEVEN ATTEMPTS IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS TO HAVE THE OATH CHANGED... SUBSEQUENTLY, JEWS WERE ABLE TO TAKE THEIR SEATS IN BOTH HOUSES.



1858: THE JEWISH DISABILITIES ACT (CONT).

HE ASKED TO BE SWORN IN ON THE OLD TESTAMENT... IT TOOK ELEVEN ATTEMPTS IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS TO HAVE THE OATH CHANGED... SUBSEQUENTLY, JEWS WERE ABLE TO TAKE THEIR SEATS IN BOTH HOUSES.



1859: THE MOLESTATION OF WORKMEN ACT.

THIS ACT ALLOWED PEACEFUL PICKETING IN THE EVENT OF STRIKE ACTION TAKING PLACE.. THE ACT SAID THAT 'NO PERSON, BY REASON MERELY OF HIS ENDEAVOURING PEACEABLY AND IN A REASONABLE MANNER, AND WITHOUT THREAT OR INTIMIDATION, DIRECT OR INDIRECT, TO PERSUADE OTHERS TO CEASE OR ABSTAIN..



1859: THE MOLESTATION OF WORKMEN ACT (CONT).

...FROM WORK, IN ORDER TO OBTAIN THE RATE OF WAGES OR THE ALTERED HOURS OF LABOUR AGREED TO BY HIM AND OTHERS, SHOULD BE DEEMED TO HAVE BEEN GUILTY OF 'MOLESTATION' OR 'OBSTRUCTION'.





1860: THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT (CONT).
THE NEW LAW MADE THE INCLUSION OF ADDITIVES A CRIMINAL OFFENCE... HOWEVER, IT WAS NOT VERY EFFECTIVE AND HAD TO BE AMENDED IN THE MINES REGULATION AND INSPECTION ACT, WHICH INCREASED THE NUMBER OF MINES INSPECTORS AND PROHIBITED BOYS BELOW THE AGE OF 12 FROM WORKING UNDERGROUND.



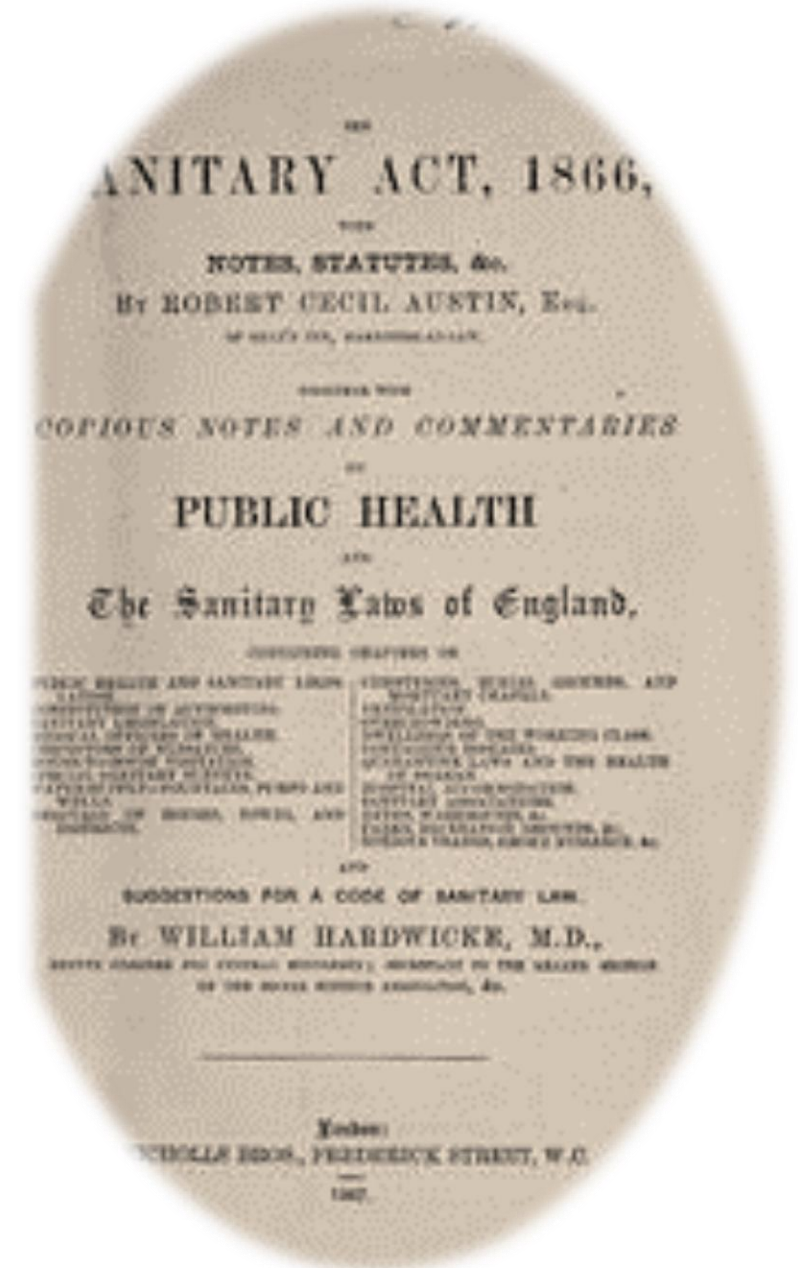
1861: REPEAL OF THE PAPER DUTIES ACT.

GLADSTONE HELPED THE PUBLISHING INDUSTRY BY ABOLISHING THE EXCISE DUTY ON PAPER... THIS MADE PRODUCING NEWSPAPERS CHEAPER STILL; IT REVIVED RURAL PAPER WORKS AND ENCOURAGED THE GROWTH OF LONDON NEWSPAPERS AND THE PROVINCIAL PRESS.



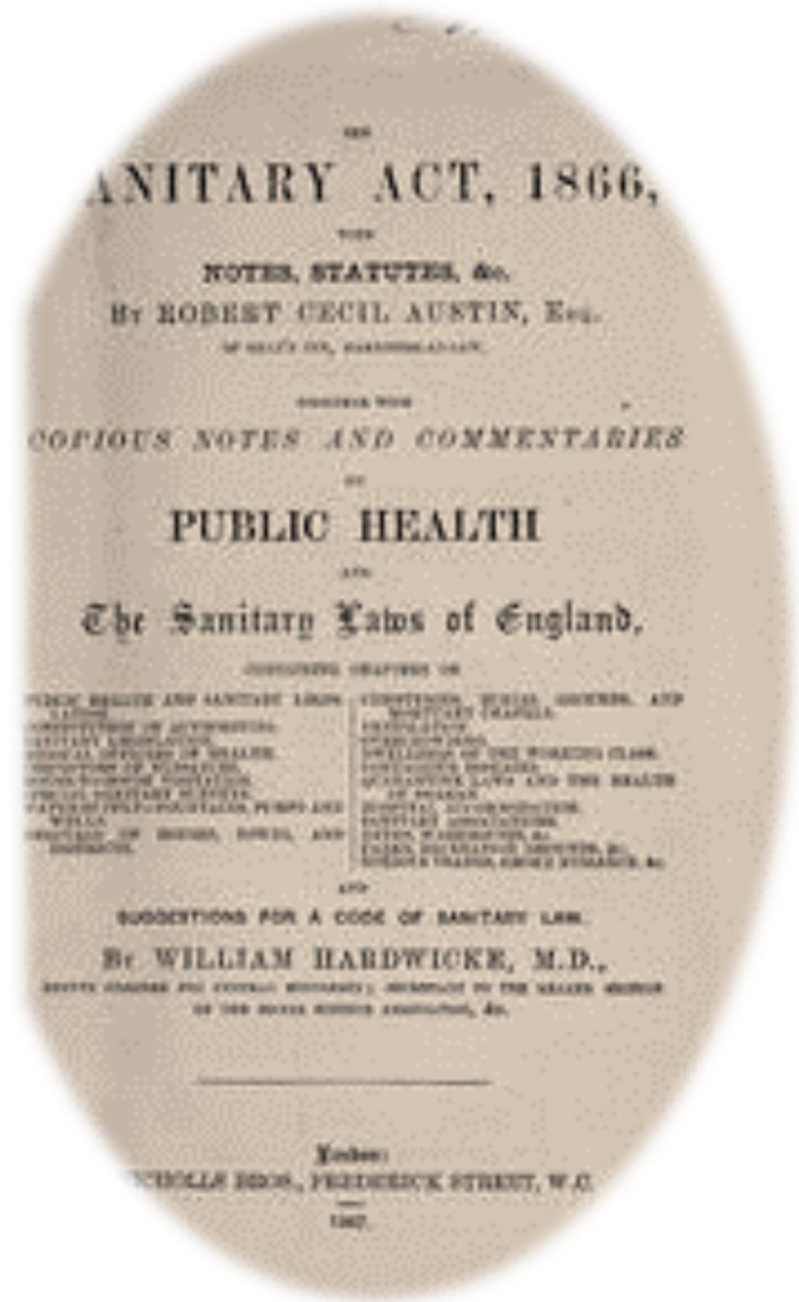
1866: THE SANITARY ACT.

FINALLY, IT WAS RECOGNISED THAT THE 1848 ACT HAD FAILED TO PRODUCE THE DESIRED RESULTS: THIS WAS DUE MAINLY TO THAT ACT BEING PERMISSIVE RATHER THAN COMPULSORY... THE 1866 ACT COMPELLED LOCAL AUTHORITIES TO IMPROVE LOCAL CONDITIONS AND REMOVE NUISANCES (HEALTH HAZARDS)... THEY BECAME RESPONSIBLE ALSO FOR THE PROVISION OF SEWERS, WATER AND STREET CLEANING.



1866: THE SANITARY ACT (CONT).

THE ACT ENFORCED THE CONNECTION OF ALL HOUSES TO A NEW MAIN SEWER; IT SET DEFINITE LIMITS FOR THE USE OF CELLARS AS LIVING ROOMS, AND ESTABLISHED THE DEFINITION OF 'OVERCROWDING'... EVERY TOWN WAS TO APPOINT SANITARY INSPECTORS AND THE HOME SECRETARY WAS EMPOWERED TO TAKE PROCEEDINGS FOR THE REMOVAL OF NUISANCES WHERE LOCAL AUTHORITIES FAILED TO ACT.



1867: THE SECOND REFORM ACT.

THIS EXTENDED THE FRANCHISE TO MOST URBAN WORKING MEN.

MASTER AND SERVANT ACT... THIS ACT AMENDED AN EXISTING PIECE OF LEGISLATION; STRIKERS COULD NOW BE PROSECUTED ONLY FOR BREACH OF CONTRACT... THE TRADE UNIONS WERE STILL DISSATISFIED, HOWEVER, BECAUSE IT WAS POSSIBLE FOR CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS TO TAKE PLACE ON THE GROUNDS OF 'AGGRAVATED CAUSES'.



1869: THE DISESTABLISHMENT AND DISENDOWMENT OF THE IRISH CHURCH ACT.

THIS ACT CAME INTO EFFECT ON 1 JANUARY 1871... ALL ECCLESIASTICAL PROPERTY BELONGING TO THE CHURCH OF IRELAND, EXCEPT CHURCHES IN USE, WAS VESTED IN THE COMMISSIONERS... COMPENSATION WAS SET AT £16 MILLION: HALF OF THE CAPITAL OF THE CONFISCATED PROPERTY AND SURPLUS FUNDS WERE TO BE USED FOR THE RELIEF OF SUFFERING... THE ACT ALSO SAID THAT NO IRISH BISHOPS WERE TO SIT IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.



1870: THE IRISH LAND ACT.

THIS LAW WAS PASSED BY GLADSTONE'S GOVERNMENT AND WAS INTENDED TO PROTECT TENANTS AGAINST UNFAIR EVICTION... LANDLORDS WERE REQUIRED TO PAY UP TO £250 TO TENANTS WHO HAD BEEN EVICTED UNFAIRLY AND TENANTS WERE ASSISTED IN THE PURCHASE OF THEIR HOLDINGS BY BEING ABLE TO BORROW UP TO 2/3 OF THE COST FROM THE GOVERNMENT.



THE IRISH BULL BY ...

1870: THE MARRIED WOMEN'S PROPERTY ACT.
THIS PIECE OF LEGISLATION ALLOWED WOMEN TO KEEP £200 OF THEIR OWN EARNINGS.



1870: THE (FORSTER'S) EDUCATION ACT.

THIS ACT WAS INTENDED ONLY TO 'PLUG THE GAPS' IN THE EDUCATIONAL PROVISION THAT EXISTED... THE TWO RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS THAT RAN SCHOOLS WERE GIVEN GRANTS AND THE ACT PROVIDED FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF SO-CALLED 'BOARD SCHOOLS'... EDUCATION WAS NEITHER FREE NOR COMPULSORY UNDER THIS LEGISLATION.



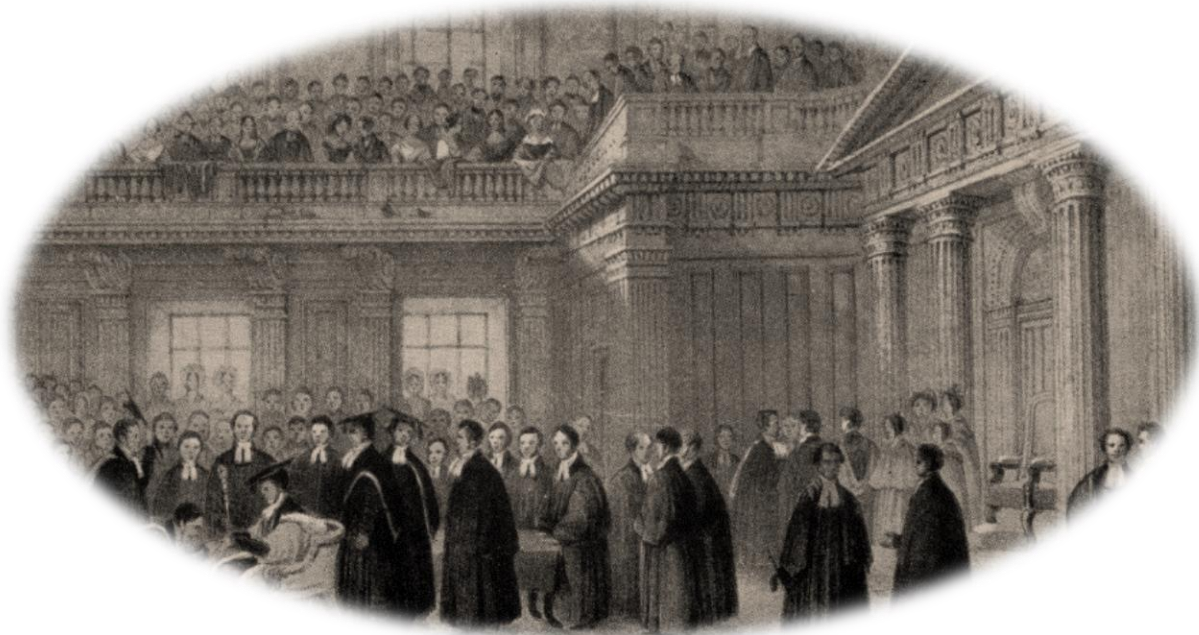
THE THREE R'S; OR, BETTER LATE THAN NEVER

By Board. "WELL, MY LITTLE PEOPLE, WE HAVE BEEN GRAVELY AND
TO TELL YOU THAT, SUBJECT TO A VARIETY OF RESTRICTIONS



1871: THE UNIVERSITY TEST ACT.

UNTIL THE PASSING OF THIS ACT, ALL ACADEMICS AND STUDENTS AT OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITIES HAD TO BE PRACTICING MEMBERS OF THE ANGLICAN CHURCH... BY THIS LEGISLATION, THE PRIVILEGES OF THE ANGLICAN CHURCH WERE REMOVED AND THE UNIVERSITIES WERE OPEN TO ALL WITH SUITABLE ABILITIES REGARDLESS OF RELIGIOUS FAITH.



1871: THE CIVIL SERVICE REFORMS.

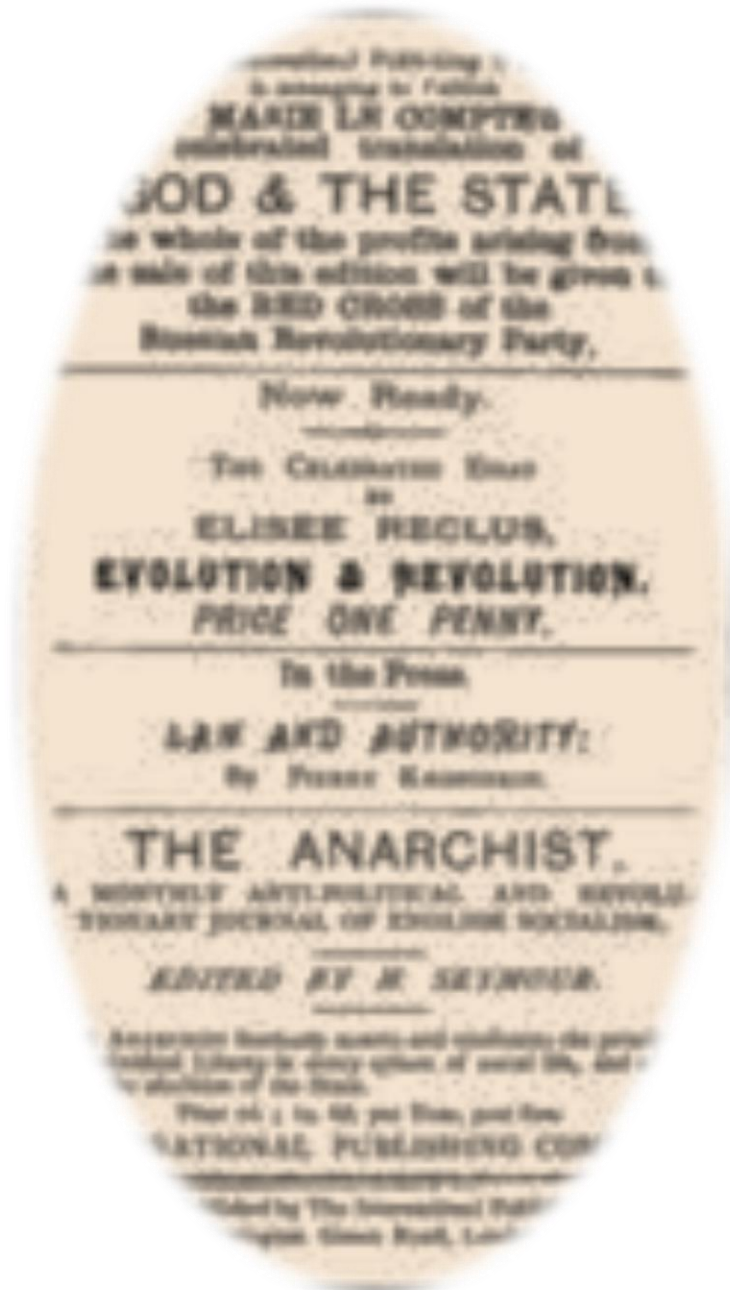
POSTS IN THE CIVIL SERVICE WERE DEPENDENT UPON PRIVILEGE AND CONNECTION WITH THE 'RIGHT' PEOPLE UNTIL THIS LEGISLATION... THEREAFTER, POSITIONS WERE OPEN TO ALL WHO COULD PASS THE EXAMINATIONS... THE FOREIGN OFFICE WAS EXCLUDED FROM THE LEGISLATION, HOWEVER, AND CONTINUED TO BE THE DOMAIN OF PRIVILEGE AND CONNECTION.



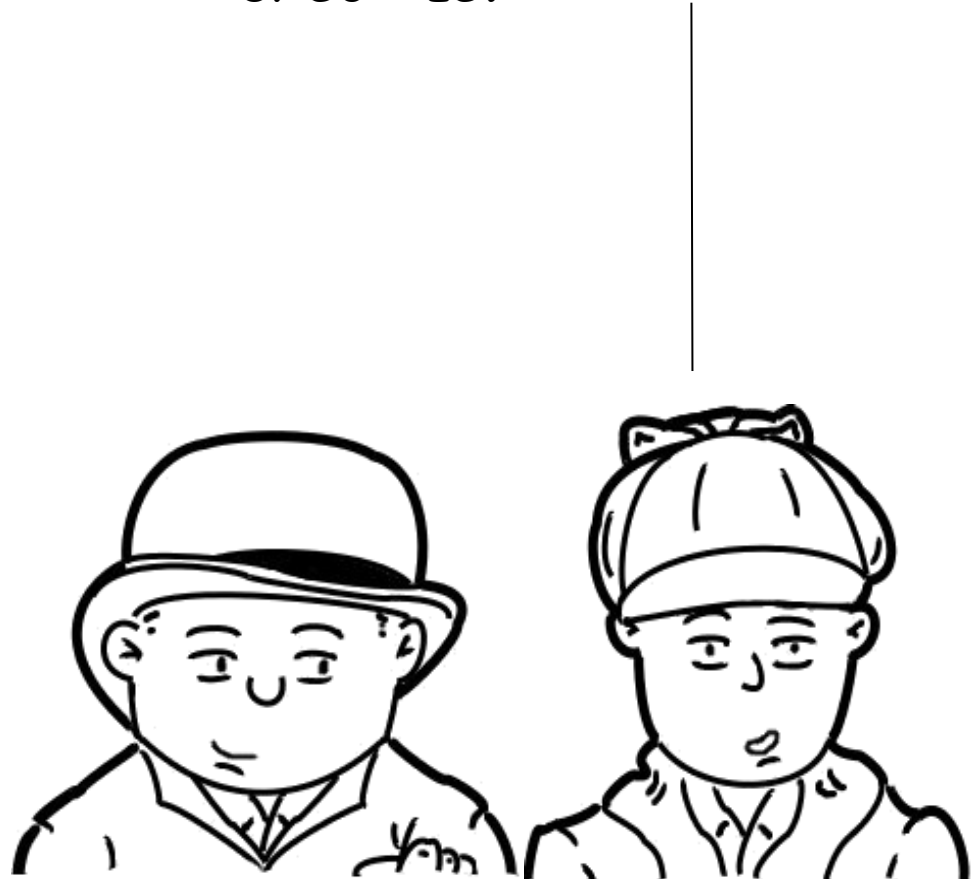
1871: THE TRADE UNION ACT.

THIS ACT RECOGNISED UNIONS AS LEGAL BODIES WITH THE RIGHT TO OWN PROPERTY AND FUNDS...
UNIONS WERE ALLOWED TO PROTECT THESE AT LAW AND THEY WERE ALSO ALLOWED TO CONDUCT
STRIKES.





1871: THE CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT ACT.
THIS TOOK AWAY THE POWER OF STRIKE ACTION:
ALTHOUGH TRADE UNIONS COULD CONDUCT
STRIKES UNDER THE TRADE UNION ACT, THIS
SECOND PIECE OF LEGISLATION FORBODE THE USE
OF PICKETING OF ANY DESCRIPTION) EVEN
PEACEFUL PICKETING)... CONSEQUENTLY, IT WOULD
BE ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE FOR A STRIKE TO BE
CONDUCTED.



1872: THE LICENSING ACT.

GLADSTONE BELIEVED THAT DRINK WAS THE CURSE OF THE WORKING MAN AND WANTED TO INTRODUCE SOBRIETY AS A CHARACTER-REFORM... HE ALSO BELIEVED THAT A SOBER, HARD-WORKING MAN WOULD BE ABLE TO SAVE MONEY AND THEREFORE HAVE SAVINGS FOR HIS 'RETIREMENT'... THIS ACT...



1872: THE LICENSING ACT (CONT).

... GAVE MAGISTRATES THE POWER TO ISSUE LICENSES TO PUBLIC HOUSES; WHERE IT WAS THOUGHT THAT THERE WERE TOO MANY OF THESE, MAGISTRATES WERE ABLE TO CLOSE DOWN SOME OF THEM PUBLIC HOUSES NOW HAD TO CLOSE IN TOWNS AT MIDNIGHT AND AT 11 P.M. IN THE COUNTRYSIDE - SO THAT AGRICULTURAL LABORERS COULD WALK HOME AND ARRIVE BEFORE MIDNIGHT THE ADULTERATION OF BEER WAS MADE ILLEGAL: IT WAS COMMON FOR SALT TO BE ADDED TO IT, TO MAKE THE CONSUMERS THIRSTY AND SO DRINK MORE.



1872: THE BALLOT ACT.

THIS WAS ONE OF THE THINGS THAT THE CHARTISTS HAD DEMANDED... THE ACT INTRODUCED THE SECRET BALLOT TO ALL ELECTIONS, MAKING THEM LESS CORRUPT AND LESS SUBJECT TO BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION... THE LEGISLATION WAS OPPOSED BY LANDLORDS AND EMPLOYERS WHO COULD NO LONGER CONTROL THE VOTES OF THEIR TENANTS AND WORKERS.



THE
BALLOT ACT, 1872.

WITH AN
INTRODUCTION.



FORMING A GUIDE TO THE PROCEDURE AT PARLIAMENTARY
AND MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

SECOND EDITION.

BY
GERALD A. R. FITZGERALD, M.A.

OF LINCOLN'S INN, BARRISTER-AT-LAW, M.P. FOR
AND FELLOW OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD.

LONDON:
STEVENS AND SONS,
15, CHANCERY LANE, FLEET STREET
1876.

BOUGH OF LUDLOW INFECTIOUS DISORDERS, SMALL-POX,

The attention of the Public is particularly directed to the following sections of the "Public Health Act, 1875," which will be strictly enforced in this Borough :---

ANY PERSON WHO,

1. While suffering from any dangerous infectious disease, wilfully exposes himself without proper precautions against spreading the said disease, in any Street, Public Place, Shop, Inn, or Public Conveyance, or enters any Public Conveyance without previously notifying to the Officer, Conductor or Driver thereof that he is so suffering; or

2. Being in charge of any Person so suffering, so exposes such sufferer; or

3. Gives, lends, sells, transmits, or exposes without previous disinfection, any Bedding, Clothing, Bags, or other things which have been exposed to infection from any such disease, shall be liable to a **Penalty** not exceeding **Five Pounds**.

And a Person who, while suffering from any such disease, enters any Public Conveyance without previously notifying to the Officer or Driver that he is so suffering, shall in addition be ordered by the Court to pay such Officer and Driver the amount of any loss and expenses they may incur in carrying into effect the provisions of this Act, with respect to disinfection of the Conveyance, provided that no proceedings under this section shall be taken against Persons transmitting with proper precautions any Bedding, Clothing, Bags, or other things for the purpose of having the same disinfected.

And every Officer or Driver of a Public Conveyance shall immediately provide for the disinfection of such Conveyance when it has in his knowledge conveyed any Person suffering from a dangerous infectious disease.

And if he fails to do so, he shall be liable to a **Penalty** not exceeding **Five Pounds**.

But no such Officer or Driver shall be required to convey any Person so suffering, until he has been paid a sum sufficient to cover any loss or expense incurred by him in carrying into effect the provisions of this section.

And any Person who knowingly lets for hire any House, Room, or part of a House in which any Person has been suffering from any dangerous infectious disease, without having such House, Room, or part of a House in which any Person has been suffering from any dangerous infectious disease, without having such House, Room, or part of a House in which any Person has been suffering from any dangerous infectious disease, shall be liable to a **Penalty** not exceeding **Twenty Pounds**. For the purposes of this section the keeper of an Inn shall be deemed to let for hire part of a House in any Person admitted as a guest into such Inn.

And any Person letting for hire or charging for the purpose of letting for hire, any House, or part of a House, who, on being questioned by any Person requesting for the hire of such House, or part of a House as to the fact of there being, or within five Weeks previously having been, any Person suffering from any dangerous infectious disease, knowingly makes a false statement to such questioner, shall be liable to a **Penalty** not exceeding **Twenty Pounds**, or to **Imprisonment** without hard labour for a term not exceeding **One Month**.

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SANITARY COMMITTEE.

JOHN WILLIAMSON

TOWN

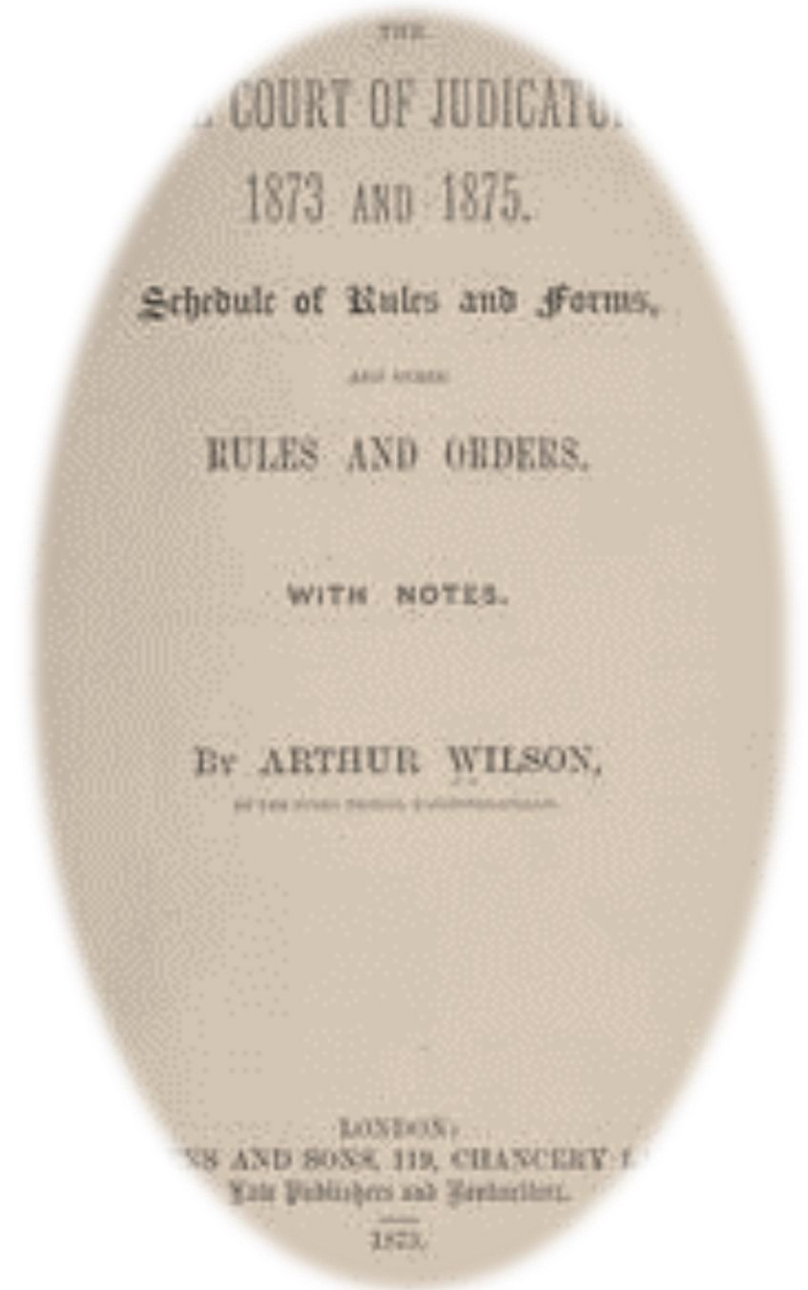
Ludlow.

A. JAMES & CO., PRINTERS, 10, BEAUFORT STREET, LONDON.

1872: THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT.
THIS DIVIDED ENGLAND AND WALES INTO HEALTH AUTHORITY DISTRICTS, EACH OF WHICH HAD TO HAVE ITS OWN MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND ACCOMPANYING STAFF... THE DUTIES OF THE HEALTH AUTHORITIES WERE NOT SPECIFIED, AND MOST HEALTH BOARDS WERE UNWILLING TO SPEND THE REQUIRED MONEY ON RADICAL REFORMS.



1873: THE JUDICATURE ACT.
THIS ACT RATIONALIZED THE LEGAL SYSTEM IN
BRITAIN BY UNITED SEVEN DIFFERENT COURTS
INTO ONE HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE.



1874: THE LICENSING ACT.

THIS WAS AN AMENDMENT TO GLADSTONE'S ACT AND PROVIDED FOR LONGER OPENING HOURS... THE FACTORY ACT REDUCED WORKING HOURS TO 10 PER DAY; IT ALSO SAID THAT NO CHILD COULD BE EMPLOYED UNTIL THE AGE OF 10 AND NO YOUNG PERSON COULD WORK FULL TIME UNTIL THE AGE OF 14.



THE
LICENSING ACTS,
1872-1874

PRECEDED BY THE UNREPEALED
SECTIONS OF THE LICENSING ACT,
1828; THE WINE AND BEERHOUSE
ACT, 1869 (1874)



GEORGE CRISPE WHITELEY

SINGER LEGACY REPRINT



1875: THE ARTISANS' DWELLING ACT.
LOCAL AUTHORITIES WERE GIVEN THE POWER TO
BUY AND DEMOLISH SLUM HOUSES AND REPLACE
THEM WITH MODERN, HEALTHY HOUSING... BECAUSE
OF SEVERE OPPOSITION, THE POWERS WERE
PERMISSIVE RATHER THAN COMPULSORY



**The Conspiracy And
Protection Of Property Act,
1875 (38 & 39 Vict. C. 86),
And The Employers And
Workmen Act, 1875 (38 &
39 Vict. C. 90)**

With The Rules For Carrying Into Effect The
Jurisdiction Given To Courts Of Summary
Jurisdiction By The Last



GREAT BRITAIN

1875: THE CONSPIRACY AND PROTECTION OF
PROPERTY ACT.

**THIS AGAIN LEGALIZED PEACEFUL PICKETING AND
ALLOWED UNIONS TO CARRY OUT AS A GROUP
WHATEVER INDIVIDUALS COULD DO IN LAW.
UNIONS COULD NO LONGER BE CHARGED WITH
CONSPIRACY FOR TAKING SUCH ACTION.**



1875: THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT.

THIS LEGISLATION WAS THE WORK OF RICHARD A CROSS... THE ACT SET DOWN IN DETAIL WHAT LOCAL AUTHORITIES HAD TO DO IN TERMS OF PUBLIC HEALTH: ENSURE THAT THERE WAS AN ADEQUATE WATER SUPPLY, DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL...



Statistics

From 1837 the government collected statistics on births, marriages and deaths. William Farr used these to compile an accurate picture of where the death rate was highest and what people died of. He was able to prove, beyond any shadow of a doubt, a link between unhealthy living conditions and high death rates. He also published details of which were the most unhealthy towns which shamed them into action.

HM REGISTRY OF BIRTHS DEATHS & MARRIAGES



The 1875 Public Health Act

This laid down in detail all the duties that were expected of a local council. All towns were forced to perform these tasks. They included the provision of clean water, proper drainage and sewage, and the appointment of a Medical Officer of Health.

Some cities led the way

Look at Leeds – a major industrial town – for example. Until 1866 very little action had been taken (see Source 18). Then in 1866 the town appointed its first Medical Officer of Health. In the same year a pressure group was formed to force the council to act. It was backed by the local newspaper who publicly blamed the council for 2,000 unnecessary deaths in Leeds each year. In 1870 a local firm got a court order to prevent sewage being pumped into the river from which it drew its own water. In 1874 Leeds had its first sewage purification works. In other towns, throughout the country, place, and towns began to compete with each other.



The *laissez-faire*

As a result of all these changes the government saw it could no longer leave important public health measures to individuals or councils. The government realised that it was in everyone's interest to force towns to clean up.

Education

Education was improving. In 1870 the government made every local authority set up schools.



1875: THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT. (CONTINUED)

...NUISANCES WERE TO BE REMOVED... OFFENSIVE TRADES WERE TO BE REGULATED... CONTAMINATED FOOD WAS TO BE FOUND, CONFISCATED AND DESTROYED... CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES WERE TO BE REPORTED TO THE LOCAL MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH WHO THEN HAD TO TAKE APPROPRIATE ACTION... FURTHER REGULATIONS DEALT WITH MATTERS CONCERNING: MARKETS; STREET LIGHTING; BURIALS



1875: THE EMPLOYERS AND WORKMEN ACT.

THIS PUT WORKMEN AND THEIR EMPLOYERS ON THE SAME LEGAL FOOTING IN CASES OF BREACH OF CONTRACT: BREACH OF CONTRACT WAS A CIVIL OFFENCE... PRIOR TO THIS LEGISLATION, IF A WORKMAN BROKE HIS CONTRACT IT WAS DEEMED TO BE A CRIMINAL OFFENCE, WHEREAS IF AN EMPLOYER DID SO IT WAS ONLY A CIVIL OFFENCE.



CONSPIRACY AND PROTECTION OF PROPERTY
(38 & 39 VICT. C. 86). AND THE EMPLOYERS
ACT, 1875 (38 & 39 VICT. C. 90) WITH
INTO EFFECT THE JURISDICTION
PRIMARY JURISDICTION





THE SCHOOLMASTER OF THE FUTURE
(And the master we get him the better.)
FOR YOUR 'OLOOIES AND 'OMERIES, LET ME TEACH

1876: THE (SANDON'S) EDUCATION ACT.
SCHOOL ATTENDANCE COMMITTEES WERE ESTABLISHED TO ENCOURAGE AS MANY CHILDREN AS POSSIBLE TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES AND PARENTS WERE MADE RESPONSIBLE FOR ENSURING THAT THEIR CHILDREN RECEIVED BASIC INSTRUCTION... THE COMMITTEES COULD HELP TO PAY THE SCHOOL FEES IF PARENTS WERE TOO POOR TO DO SO THEMSELVES - BUT THIS WAS NOT COMPULSORY.



1876: THE MERCHANT SHIPPING ACT.

THIS WAS THE WORK OF SAMUEL PLIMSOLL AND WAS AIMED AT PREVENTING SHIP OWNERS SENDING UNSEAWORTHY OR OVERLOADED SHIPS TO SEA, AT THE EXPENSE OF THE SAILORS' LIVES... THE ACT REQUIRED A SERIES OF 'LINES' TO BE PAINTED ON THE SHIP TO SHOW THE MAXIMUM LOADING POINT... IT WAS NOT UNTIL 1890 THAT BOARD OF TRADE OFFICIALS APPLIED THE REGULATIONS THAT PLIMSOLL HAD INTENDED.



1878: THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT.

ALL WORKSHOPS AND FACTORIES EMPLOYING MORE THAN 50 PEOPLE WERE NOW TO BE INSPECTED REGULARLY BY GOVERNMENT INSPECTORS RATHER THAN BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES (AS PREVIOUSLY).



Legal Treatises, 1800

Employers' liability to their servants
at common law : and under the
Employers' Liability Act, 1880, and
the Workmen's Compensation
Acts, 1897 and 1900.

C. Y. C. Dawbarn



1880: THE EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY ACT.
**THE ACT APPLIED TO ALL MANUAL WORKERS EXCEPT
SEAMEN AND DOMESTIC SERVANTS; IT GAVE TO
INJURED EMPLOYEES OR THEIR DEPENDENTS THE
SAME RIGHTS TO RECOVER DAMAGES FROM THEIR
EMPLOYERS THAT NON-EMPLOYEES ALWAYS
ENJOYED.**



1881: THE IRISH LAND ACT.

THIS WAS ANOTHER PIECE OF LEGISLATION PASSED BY GLADSTONE AND IT GAVE TO IRELAND WHAT IRISH TENANTS HAD BEEN REQUESTING FOR MANY YEARS: THE SO-CALLED '3 FS' - FAIR RENTS, FIXITY OF TENURE AND FREE SALE OF THE TENANCY... THE ACT ALSO PROVIDED FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF LAND COURTS WHICH WOULD DECIDE ON WHAT WAS A 'FAIR RENT'... UNFORTUNATELY, THE LAND LEAGUE DID EVERYTHING IT COULD TO PREVENT THE ACT FROM WORKING AND THE EVICTIONS AND VIOLENCE IN IRELAND CONTINUED.



1881: (MUNDELLA'S) EDUCATION ACT.

THIS MADE ATTENDANCE AT ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
COMPULSORY FOR ALL CHILDREN BETWEEN THE
AGES OF 5 AND 10... PARENTS HAD TO PAY 'SCHOOL
PENNY' - ABOUT 3D. PER CHILD PER WEEK... OFTEN,
POOR PARENTS COULD NOT AFFORD THIS SUM OF
MONEY.



HON. A. J. MUNDELLA

1882: THE MARRIED WOMEN'S PROPERTY ACT.
THIS ACT ALLOWED ALL MARRIED WOMEN TO
CONTINUE AS THE SEPARATE OWNERS AND
ADMINISTRATORS OF THEIR PROPERTY AFTER
MARRIAGE.



1885: THE REDISTRIBUTION ACT.

THIS ACT WENT HAND IN HAND WITH THE REFORM ACT: ALL BOROUGHES WITH FEWER THAN 15,000 INHABITANTS LOST THEIR MP; THOSE WITH FEWER THAN 50,000 MPS LOST ONE MP... THERE WERE NOW 142 SEATS AVAILABLE FOR REDISTRIBUTION AND THESE WERE GIVEN TO DENSELY POPULATED AREAS... CONSTITUENCIES WERE REORGANIZED SO THAT THERE WERE 647 SINGLE MEMBER CONSTITUENCIES OF THE 670 IN EXISTENCE.



1888: THE COUNTY COUNCILS ACT.

THIS LEGISLATION ESTABLISHED COUNTY COUNCILS... THE OLD LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARDS (ABOUT 27,000 OF THEM) WERE REPLACED BY 67 ELECTED COUNTY COUNCILS WHICH HAD EXTENSIVE AND COMPULSORY POWERS TO DEAL WITH MATTERS SUCH AS ROAD MAINTENANCE, THE BUILDING OF BRIDGES, THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A POLICE FORCE AND THE ADMINISTRATIVE DUTIES THAT HAD PREVIOUSLY BEEN WITHIN THE REMIT OF JPS...



1888: THE COUNTY COUNCILS ACT (CONT).

...SOME SIXTY TOWNS WITH POPULATIONS OVER 60,000 BECAME COUNTY BOROUGHS WITH THE SAME POWERS AS COUNTY COUNCILS... UNDER THIS LEGISLATION, UNMARRIED WOMEN WERE ALLOWED TO VOTE FOR COUNCILORS ALTHOUGH THEY WERE NOT ALLOWED TO BECOME COUNCILORS THEMSELVES.



1891: THE FEE GRANT ACT.

THIS ACT EFFECTIVELY MADE ELEMENTARY EDUCATION FREE OF CHARGE



1894: THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT.

THIS ACT DIVIDED THE COUNTIES INTO URBAN DISTRICT COUNCILS AND RURAL DISTRICT COUNCILS, EACH WITH ITS OWN ELECTED COUNCIL... RURAL DISTRICT COUNCILS WERE DIVIDED INTO CIVIL PARISH COUNCILS WHICH HAD TO BE ELECTED IF THE POPULATION EXCEEDED 300... WOMEN WERE NOW ALLOWED TO STAND AS CANDIDATES AND SIT AS COUNCILORS ON THESE COUNCILS.



The First
Workmen's
Compensation Act
1897

Hanes, D G

1897: THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT.
THIS LAW SAID THAT AN EMPLOYER SHOULD
COMPENSATE A WORKMAN WHO WAS INJURED, AND
THE DEPENDENTS OF A WORKMAN WHO WAS KILLED
AT WORK, IRRESPECTIVE OF ANY NEGLIGENCE ON
THE PART OF THE EMPLOYER OR HIS OTHER
EMPLOYEES... THE ACT WAS RESTRICTED TO A
LIMITED NUMBER OF EMPLOYMENTS, THE SO-
CALLED 'DANGEROUS TRADES' THAT INCLUDED THE
BUILDING TRADE.



SO, WE HAVE COMPLETED TOPIC # B001 IN OUR SERIES...

IN TOPIC # B002, WE WILL LOOK AT A TIMELINE OF QUEEN VICTORIA'S REIGN.



Baker Street *Elementary*

"THE LIFE AND TIMES IN VICTORIAN LONDON"

IS CREATED THROUGH THE INGENUITY & HARD WORK OF:

JOE FAY
LIESE SHERWOOD-FABRE
RUSTY MASON &
STEVE MASON

