Unitarian Members of Parliament in the Nineteenth Century

A Catalogue

D. W. Bebbington

Professor of History, University of Stirling

The catalogue that follows contains biographical data on the Unitarians who sat in the House of Commons during the nineteenth century. The main list, which includes ninety-seven MPs, is the body of evidence on which the paper on ‘Unitarian Members of Parliament in the Nineteenth Century’ is based. The paper discusses the difficulty of identifying who should be treated as a Unitarian, the criterion chosen being that the individual appears to have been a practising adherent of the denomination at the time of his service in parliament. A supplementary list of supposed Unitarian MPs, which follows the main list, includes those who have sometimes been identified as Unitarians but who by this criterion were not and some who may have been affiliated to the denomination but who were probably not. The borderline is less sharp than might be wished, and, when further research has been done, a few in each list may need to be transferred to the other.

Each entry contains information in roughly the same order. After the name appear the dates of birth and death and the period as an MP. Then a paragraph contains general biographical details drawn from the sources indicated at the end of the entry. A further paragraph discusses religious affiliation and activities. Unattributed quotations with dates are from Dod’s Parliamentary Companion, as presented in Who’s Who of British Members of Parliament. A significant proportion of the evidence has been gathered from the local press at the Colindale Newspaper Library, but unfortunately not all of the newspapers were available for consultation. I am pleased to acknowledge a grant from the Carnegie Trust for the Universities of Scotland that made much of the research in London possible. I am also grateful to Andrew Hill, who generously gave me a copy of the list of Unitarian MPs he had been assembling for some time, and to Alan Ruston for help in the preparation of this catalogue.

Previous work on Baptists and Congregationalists who sat in nineteenth-century parliaments has already appeared in print. Baptists are listed in The Baptist Quarterly 29 (1981-82), pp. 3-24, and discussed in a further article at pp. 51-64. Several omissions and corrections are noted in The Baptist Quarterly 42 (2007-08), pp. 148-61. The Congregationalists are the subject of Congregational Members of Parliament in the Nineteenth Century, Occasional Publication No. 1, The United Reformed Church History Society and the Congregational History Society ([Cambridge], 2007).

Abbreviations

AMH Andrew M. Hill

B&FUA  British & Foreign Unitarian Association

*BDMBR*  *Biographical Dictionary of Modern British Radicals*, ed. J. O. Baylen and N. J. Gossman, 4 vols (Brighton, 1979-88)


C  Conservative

CC  County Council

*CL*  *Christian Life* (London)

C. of E.  Church of England

*CR*  *Christian Reformer* (London)

*CW*  *Christian World* (London)

*DBB*  *Dictionary of Business Biography*, ed. D. J. Jeremy, 6 vols (London, 1984-86)


DL  Deputy Lieutenant


*DWB*  *Dictionary of Welsh Biography down to 1940* (London, 1959)

FRS  Fellow of the Royal Society

GP  Gladstone Papers, British Library Add. MS 44612, ff. 138-9: Dissenting Members of the House of Commons, 1869


I  *Inquirer* (London)

Johnson  Johnson Index of Unitarian Obituaries at Harris Manchester College, Oxford

JP  Justice of the Peace

L  Liberal


MCO  Manchester College, Oxford

*MG*  *Manchester Guardian*

MNC  Manchester New College

*MR*  *Monthly Review*

*MU*  *Memorable Unitarians* (London, 1906)

NELUM  North and East Lancashire Unitarian Mission


PC  Privy Councillor

Spears  Robert Spears, *Record of Unitarian Worthies* (London, [1876?])


*TUHS*  *Transactions of the Unitarian Historical Society*

Venn  J. A. Venn (ed.), *Alumni Cantabrigienses*, Part II, 6 vols (Cambridge, 1940)

UCL  University College, London

UHMC  Unitarian Home Missionary College

WW  *Who’s Who* (London)


WWW  *Who Was Who* (London)

**List of Unitarian MPs**

**DAVID AINSWORTH**

2 Mar. 1842 - 21 Mar. 1906

MP (L) for Cumberland, W, 1880-85, 1892-95

Flax manufacturer and ironmaster. University College School, MNC and UCL. Called to bar, Lincoln’s Inn, 1870, but never practised. Vice-chairman, Maryport and Carlisle Railway Co. Director, Cleator and Workington Railway Co.; Lindal Mining Co.; and Economic Fire Office. Unsuccessful candidate for Cumberland, W, 1874, 1885, 1886, 1895, 1900. In favour of Home Rule ‘and the Gladstonian programme generally’ (1895). Vice-president, Egremont Division Liberal Association and president of several local Liberal Associations. JP, DL. Governor of St Bees Grammar School. Trustee of Whitehaven and W Cumberland Infirmary. President of Cleator District Nursing Association. ‘[M]ost gentle, genuinely courteous and kind with all classes alike’ (Caine, p. 424). Of The Flosk, Cleator, Whitehaven; Wray Castle, Windermere; and 29 Pont Street, SW.


**RICHARD LANE ALLMAN**

1813-

MP (L) for Bandon, June 1880-85

THOMAS GAIR ASHTON
5 Feb. 1855 - 1 May 1933
MP (L) for Cheshire, Hyde, 1885-86
  Bedfordshire, S, Luton, 1895-1911

SAMUEL BEALE
1803 – 11 Sept. 1874
MP (L) for Derby, 1857-65

BENJAMIN BENYON
1765 (?) – 6 Nov. 1834
MP for Stafford, 1818-26
Thorne, 1, p. 185. No obituary in Johnson.

JOHN BIGGS
1801 – 4 June 1871
MP (L) for Leicester, June 1856 - Feb. 1862
Of Great Meeting, Leicester. Funeral conducted by C. C. Coe, its minister. *(ODNB)*

WILLIAM BIGGS
18 Jan. 1805 – 3 Oct. 1881
MP (L) for Newport, Isle of Wight, 1852– Dec. 1856
Hosier; partner in John Biggs and Sons. Brother of John Biggs MP. Councillor and alderman of Leicester for thirty years; mayor, 1842-43, 1848-49 and 1859-60. As councillor, disposed of council’s historic regalia, organised police and supported brother’s town improvement plans. As mayor 1859, secured organisation of company of rifle corps. JP. Addressed Derby commercial convention, 1841. His midland counties charter, 1842, failed to
rally Chartists to middle-class leadership. Spoke twenty times in Commons, but too didactic to be influential. ‘A Radical Reformer, opposed to all grants from the State for ecclesiastical purposes’ (1856). Favoured free trade, enfranchisement of ‘every adult of sound mind and untainted by crime’, ballot, equal electoral divisions, triennial parliaments, abolition of property qualification, national secular education, abolition of flogging in army and of impressment in navy, constitutional government in colonies, retreatment of diplomatic staff, Foreign Office under popular control, Irish disestablishment, creation of Turkey in Europe as ‘a free Christian nationality, under the common guarantee of united Europe’. Supported Home for Penitent Females, helping to form Leicester branch. As MP, of Highfield House, Leicester; at death, of 195 Upper Parliament Street, Liverpool, where had moved after firm’s collapse, 1862.


Sir JOSEPH BIRCH, Bart
18 June 1755 – 22 Aug. 1833
MP (Whig) for Nottingham, 1802-03
Ludgershall, Wiltshire, 1812-18
Nottingham, 1818-30
Merchant in Liverpool with interests in shipowning, brewing, Jamaica estates and East India Co. Married, 1786, Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin Heywood, Liverpool banker. Unsuccessful candidate for Liverpool, 1802. At 1803 election in Nottingham, where defeated, appealed to working classes. Urged parliamentary reform. Also defeated at Nottingham, 1806; and at St Ives, 1812. Bart, 1831. Of Hazle Hall, near Liverpool.


Sir JOHN BOWRING
17 Oct. 1792 – 23 Sept. 1872
MP (L) for Kilmarnock Burghs, 1835-37
Merchant and diplomat. After other commercial positions, established Bowring and Co., 1817, in London, dealing with continent, but it collapsed, 1827. Ironworks and railway interests collapsed 1847. Secretary of London Greek Committee from 1823, becoming financially embarrassed by bond issues. Friend from 1820 and literary executor of Jeremy Bentham. Political editor of Westminster Review from 1824. Defeated at Blackburn, 1832 and 1835; at Kilmarnock Burghs, 1837; and at Kirkcaldy Burghs, Jan. 1841.

Founder of Manchester Anti-Corn Law League, 1838 (Holt, p. 197).


Wrote hymn ‘In the cross of Christ I glory’. (WWMBR, 1). ‘His hymns at least, so devout, so inspiring, are proof of his earnest, and in the true sense, Evangelical faith’ (I, 30 Nov. 1872, p. 765). Supported Domestic Mission (Holt, p. 338). In later life attended all possible important Unitarian meetings. Sometimes conducted services. Author of Matins and Vespers. (MU, pp. 289, 293, 291). ‘If a better, clearer, more widely-embracing, more instructive or more Christian word than Unitarian could be found to supersede it, I should not plead for its retention; but I know of none more significant, none so unobjectionable as that to which we cling.’ (Quoted in Spears, p. 10). Could startle the old and conservative by his apparent latitudinarianism in speaking of Brahmanism, Buddhism and other forms of Eastern thought (I, 30 Nov. 1872, p. 765). ‘He believed that inspiration was natural and universal amidst mankind’ (T. W. Chignall, minister of George’s Meeting, Exeter, on Sunday after death, quoted by I, 7 Dec. 1872, p. 790).

d. 12 May 1858
MP (L) for Halifax, 1832-35

JOHN BROCKLEHURST
30 Oct. 1788 – 13 Aug. 1870
MP (L) for Macclesfield, 1832 - Nov. 1868
Silk manufacturer, senior partner of J. and T. Brocklehurst; and banker, Macclesfield. Largest silk manufacturers in England, employing over 8,000. As candidate in 1832, declared for civil and religious liberty, but against overthrow of C. of E. In favour of protection of silk trade, ‘a revenue being raised from foreign articles of luxury’, short parliaments and ballot (1867). Voted for Conservative Reform Bill, 1859. Sometimes supposed by advanced Liberals to be too sympathetic to opposite party. Alderman of Macclesfield from first meeting of reformed council in 1835 until death. President, Macclesfield Institution and Macclesfield Useful Knowledge Society. Twice declined baronetcy (Macclesfield Chronicle, 8 June 1900, [p. 5]). Left £800,000 (B. R. Law, Fieldens of Todmorden: A 19th Century Business Dynasty (Littleborough, Lancs, 1995), p. 232). Of 33 Milk Street, London; and Hurdfield House, Macclesfield. Listed as Unitarian (GP), but then no longer in Commons and so must be error for ‘W. C. Brocklehurst’. John Fielden’s daughter Ann married Henry, son of John Brocklehurst, and Ellen, daughter of Thomas Brocklehurst, John’s brother, married John Fielden’s son Joshua (Law, pp. 96, 98). No mention of religion in obituary from Macclesfield Observer reprinted in I, 27 Aug. 1870, p. 565. Sufficiently Unitarian to send his son to Rosoman House around time entered parliament (see W. C. Brocklehurst in Supplementary List of Supposed Unitarian MPs, below).

Sir JOHN TOMLINSON BRUNNER, Bart
8 Feb. 1842 – 1 July 1919
MP (L) for Cheshire, Northwich, 1885-86, Aug. 1887- Jan. 1910
Alkali manufacturer; managing partner and chairman, Brunner, Mond and Co. from 1891. Son of John Brunner, Swiss Protestant minister who became Unitarian and schoolmaster. Educated at father’s Pestalozzian school at St George’s House, Everton. Entered mercantile life in Liverpool, 1857. Served John Hutchinson and Co., Widnes, alkali manufacturers, 1861-72. With Ludwig Mond, established alkali works at Northwich, 1873, which became largest in world. Introduced sickness and injury insurance, apprentice education, shorted working hours and holidays with pay. Favoured Home Rule, local government, temperance legislation, reform of social evils, religious equality and international arbitration (1909). Defeated at Northwich, 1886. Presented public library to Northwich; guildhalls for trade unions,

EDWARD HOMER CARBUTT
1838 –
MP (L) for Monmouth District, 1880-86
Listed as Unitarian repeatedly (I, 10 Apr. 1880, p. 227, and 12 Dec. 1885, p. 788). WWWBMP.

JOHN BONHAM CARTER (Sen.)
1788 – 17 Feb. 1838
MP (Whig) for Portsmouth, 1816-38
Great-grandson of John Carter, who had contributed to building High Street Presbyterian Chapel, Portsmouth, maintaining family allegiance to chapel (website below). Married Joanna May, daughter of William Smith MP (Thorne, 3, p. 410). Son Henry, though Senior Optime of Trinity College,
Cambridge, 1849, refused to take degree because of ‘religious scruples’ (Venn, 1, p. 526). Hence, despite conforming at Cambridge, John probably returned to the family’s religious allegiance.


ROBERT MEEK CARTER
10 Aug. 1814 – 9 Aug. 1882
MP (L) for Leeds, 1868 – Aug. 1876
Coal merchant and cloth finisher. Son of East Riding farm labourer, became millhand at Holbeck for 14 years, attending night school and Sunday school, weighman in coalyard, then coal merchant. Member of Board of Highway Surveyors. Councillor (1850-62, 1880-82) and alderman (1862-74) of Leeds. Chairman of Nuisance and Waterworks Committees. President of Leeds Radical Reform League, which selected him as candidate, 1868. Was said that ‘did not make much mark in the House of Commons’ (Leeds Mercury, below). Of ‘thoroughly radical’ opinions, favouring complete severance of church and state and legal protection for trade union funds (1876). Supported Mechanics’ Institution, Leeds Temperance Society, British Temperance League and United Kingdom Alliance. Disastrous investment in Staffordshire colliery led to departure for America, and, after his return, resigned parliamentary seat and filed for liquidation. Married three times. Described as ‘a man of strong individuality…sanguine to a fault’ (Leeds Mercury, below). ‘You have only to see and hear him to be satisfied that he is a genuine working man…He does not pretend to polish and refinement; but he has a good deal of rough intellectual vigour, and considerable power of expression.’ (I, 5 Dec. 1868, p. 775) Of The Grange, Burley, near Leeds.
‘Unitarian, had to bear the reproach of being an Atheist’ (I, 5 Dec. 1868, p. 775). Helped the Rev. J. Lawton Haigh in early days at Pudsey (Unitarian Chapels in Yorkshire, Bazaar Book per AMH). But burial service at Woodhouse Cemetery read by Vicar of Leeds (Leeds Mercury, 14 Aug. 1882, p. 7).

SAMUEL CARTER
15 May 1805 – 31 Jan. 1878
MP (L) for Coventry, Mar. – Nov. 1868
Solicitor. Articled clerk to uncle, Josiah Corrie, solicitor, with whom entered partnership. Firm became solicitors to London and Birmingham Railway, 1831; and to Birmingham and Derby Railway, which became Midland Railway, 1835. Concentrated on promoting railway business in parliament. Moved to London, 1850, retiring 1860. Bought estate at Battle, Sussex, late 1850s, but sold it, 1875. Retained small inherited estate at Kenilworth. Moved to Coventry, 1868. In Commons, spoke on Irish church and general carrier acts. Defeated at Coventry, Nov. 1868 and 1874. Published pamphlets on railway commissioners and debenture holders. Interests extended to art,
literature and science, a son Hugh becoming a painter. Of 3 Clifton Place, London. 

JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN
8 July 1836 – 2 July 1914
MP (L) for Birmingham, June 1876-85
   Birmingham, W (L), 1885-86
MP (LU) for Birmingham, W (LU), 1886-1910
MP (Unionist) for Birmingham, W, 1910-14
Member of New Meeting, Birmingham, which in 1862 became Church of the Messiah, where taught Sunday school and evening classes for working men and acted as treasurer. From Unitarian family connected with Little Carter Lane Chapel, where Joseph had been Sunday school teacher, and which moved to Islington, 1862. His mother, Caroline Harben, descended from an ejected minister of 1662. Continued financial support of congregation until death, remaining trustee until 1913. Vice-president of B&FUA, subscriber until 1894 (Holt, pp. 231-2). Hibbert Trustee, 1877-82 (AMH). But attended church only twice while L. P. Jacks minister, 1894-1903 (L. P. Jacks, The Confession of an Octogenarian (London, 1942), p. 153). Had lost his faith on death of second wife Florence in 1875. Denounced as Comtist and hater of Christianity by C candidate for Essex, SW, 1885, Chamberlain replied that he was a member of Unitarian body to which his father and grandfather belonged (I, 28 Nov. 1885, p. 760).
RICHARD CHAMBERLAIN
7 July 1840 – 2 Apr. 1899
MP (L) for Islington, W, 1885-86
MP (LU) for Islington, W, 1886-92
Brass founder, Birmingham; partner in Smith and Chamberlain, retiring c. 1879 to devote himself to public life. Chairman of Hamstead Colliery Co. and of Union Rolling Stock Co. Director of Ebbw Vale Steel, Iron and Coal Co. Director of Warnford Exploration Co. President, Iron Trade Wages Board. Arbitrator for building trades. University College School. Member of Birmingham town council, 1874-86; mayor, 1879-81; alderman, 1881; chairman of finance committee from 1876. Chairman of Central Body of LU organisation. Chairman of Metropolitan LU Federation. Defeated at Islington, W, 1892. JP. Bailiff of Mason College and of King Edward’s School. A promoter of Edgbaston High School for Girls. President of Sunday Lecture Society. President of Footpaths Preservation Society. During mayoralty arranged free organ recitals in Town Hall on Saturday mornings. ‘Mr. Chamberlain’s mind was cast in somewhat of a mathematical mould, and he was exceedingly fond of the resolution of arithmetical problems by the aid of the single rule. He always carried one of these implements’ (Birmingham Daily Post, below). Like brother Joseph, wore flower in buttonhole. (I, 12 Dec. 1885, p. 788). Of 39 Cadogan Square, London.
Brother of Joseph Chamberlain MP. Private funeral conducted by the Rev. L. P. Jacks, minister of the Church of the Messiah, Birmingham (Birmingham Daily Post, 6 Apr. 1899, p. 4).

HENRY PEYTON COBB
1835 – 27 Jan. 1910
MP (L) for Warwickshire, SE, 1885-95
Banker; partner in Cobb and Son, Banbury. Also solicitor, admitted 1866. UCL. A ‘Radical and Nonconformist’; for Home Rule for Ireland, England, Scotland and Wales; against coercive legislation (1895). ‘An enthusiastic Liberal of the old school’ (Banbury Advertiser, below). Of 53 Lincoln’s Inn Fields, London; and Wealdstone House, Harrow Weald, Middlesex.

WALTER COFFIN
7 June 1785 – 15 Feb. 1867
MP (L) for Cardiff District, 1852-57
Coalowner. Opened coalmine in Rhondda Valley, 1809. Director of Taff Vale Railway; chairman. Shipowner in coal trade. Intended to enter bar, but deterred by Dissenting disabilities. Chairman of Poor Law Guardians of Cardiff Union. JP. Stood for parliament against nominee of Bute trustees. Favoured extension of suffrage and ballot; opposed all state endowments of religion (1856). Allegedly first Nonconformist to represent a Welsh constituency since Interregnum (Watts, p. 567), but second, after David Morris, MP 1837-64 (G. I. T. Machin, Politics and the Churches in Great...

Unmarried. Possessed natural endowments of orator. Spoke Welsh fluently. ‘Beneath an apparent coldness, which he assumed from his dislike for mere professions of feeling, there lay a depth of kindness and humanity’ (I, 23 Feb. 1867, p. 124). Of Llandaff Court, Glamorgan; and 47 Prince’s Gate, London. Educated at John Kenrick’s academy, Exeter. His mother was niece of Dr Richard Price. His father, Walter Coffin, was sole surviving trustee of Old Meeting, Bridgend, and so in 1816 Coffin was able to obtain John James as pastor, thus securing chapel for Unitarianism. At Llandaff, there being no Unitarian chapel, held worship in his dining room with servants who ‘heard his impressive reading of the Scriptures, a prayer, and a sermon, by Channing or Tillotson, or some other divine, irrespective of creed, whose writings were marked by eloquence and piety’ (I, 23 Feb. 1867, p. 124). At Dinas Rhondda also promoted his faith, appointing Evan Davies, a Unitarian, as works medical officer and Unitarian manager and chief clerk. But gained little response among miners, because, it was said, he owned everything at Dinas ‘except the souls of men’ (Lewis, p. 157 n.). Hibbert Trustee (I, 23 Feb. 1867, p. 124).

JESSE COLLINGS

9 Jan. 1831 – 20 Nov. 1920

MP (L) for Ipswich, 1880 - Apr. 1886 (unseated on petition)

MP (LU) for Birmingham, Bordesley, 1886-1918

Ironmonger; partner of Collings and Wallis, retiring from business 1879. President, Birmingham Chamber of Commerce. Entered Samuel Booth and Co., hardware merchants, as junior clerk, rising to acquire business. Taught in ragged school and took lead in founding industrial school (Hennock, p. 83). Hon. secretary of Birmingham Education Society, publishing An Outline of the American School System (1868) in favour of national, secular and compulsory education. Hon. secretary, National Education League, 1868. Member of Birmingham Town Council, 1868-86; alderman, 1875; mayor, 1878-79. Member of Birmingham School Board. Chairman of Free Libraries and Art Gallery Committee, carrying Sunday opening, 1872, and presenting memorials in favour of Sunday opening of libraries. Member of Industrial Schools, General Purposes and other committees. Established free Saturday evening concerts in Town Hall for working people. As mayor, chaired public meeting to consider Afghan policy of Conservative government, directing police to remove Jingoes displaying placards ‘Collings the Afghan’. JP. Governor of King Edward’s School. Member of council, Birmingham and Midland Institute. First hon. secretary of National Liberal Federation; president, 1880-86. Supporter of Agricultural Labourers’ Union in 1870s. Carried Allotments Extension Act, 1882. Founded Allotments Society, 1883. Member of Royal Commission on the Housing of the Poor. Founder and president of Rural Labourers’ League. Jan. 1886, first Salisbury administration resigned following defeat on Collings’s amendment to the address regretting absence of provision for allotments and smallholdings, policy of ‘three acres and a cow’.

**HANDEL COSSHAM**

31 Mar. 1824 - 23 Apr. 1890
MP (L) for Bristol, E, 1885-90
Bristol colliery proprietor. Employed c.1,500 at Parkfield and Kingswood collieries. Named after the composer, his father’s favourite. Spoke at Anti-Corn Law meeting in Stroud addressed by Cobden and Bright, 1842. Supported North in American Civil War, visiting the United States at its conclusion. Member of Bath Town Council; mayor, 1882-83 and 1884-85. Member of Bristol town council, 1864-70. Contested Nottingham, May 1866; Dewsbury, 1868; Chippenham, 1874. Built British School in Thornbury, 1862, and donated Cossham Hall, 1888. Organised classes in mining engineering, his campaign for instruction in science and technology in Bristol leading to foundation of university (Meller, pp. 177, 58). Published geological and political pamphlets. Fellow of the Geological Society, 1855. Cossham Hospital, Kingswood, Bristol, founded under his will, opening 1907. Died at National Liberal Club after being taken ill in Commons. Of Weston Park, Bath, and Holly Lodge, Bristol.

Baptised at Stroud Congregational Church. In 1842 joined Thornbury Congregational Church, where had been Sunday school speaker for two years. Temperance activist from 1837. Lay preacher from 1844. (Press, p. 30) Active at Mangotsfield Tabernacle, c. 1851 (*Congregational Year Book*, 1891, p. 11). Conducted Bible class in home on Sunday afternoons. Speaker at Congregational Commemoration of Great Ejection, 1862 (Albert Peel, *These Hundred Years: A History of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, 1831-1931* (London, 1931), p. 240). But by his entry into parliament, was ‘non-sectarian’, attending Trim Street Unitarian Chapel, Bath (I, 12 Dec. 1885, p. 788). In following year was described as ‘a Liberal Christian, unattached’ (I, 31 July 1886, p. 494). “[W]hile his views as to the Gospel have
naturally become enlarged, he has never ceased to regard that Gospel as the great lever by which the human race is to be raised” (Press, p. 30).

C. A. M. Press, Liberal Leaders of Somerset (Bridgwater, 1890), pp. 24-37.


GEORGE COURTAULD
1830 – 29 Feb. 1920
MP (L) for Maldon, Essex, Dec. 1878 – 1885

Listed as Unitarian in I, 6 Mar. 1920, p. 115, omits religious allegiance.


WILLIAM SHARMAN CRAWFORD
3 Sept. 1781 – 17 Oct. 1861
MP (L) for Dundalk, 1835-37
Rochdale, 1841-52
Landowner. Son of William Sharman, MP in Irish Parliament for Lisburn (1783-90). Added surname ‘Crawford’ in 1826 on inheritance of estate from brother-in-law. JP, DL. High Sheriff, Co. Down, 1811. Chairman of Newtonards Poor Law Union. Unsuccessful candidate for Co. Down, 1831; Belfast, 1832. Defeated at Dundalk, 1837; and in Co. Down, 1852. Helped draw up Charter, 1838. In 1841 joined Joseph Sturge in launching Complete Suffrage Union, acting as its parliamentary spokesman and in 1844 trying to obstruct budget in order to further cause. Opposed repeal of Union, but toyed with federal solution to relations between Ireland and Britain. Favoured free trade, reduced taxation, mitigation of effects of poor law, separation of church and state and, especially, giving Ulster custom of tenant right to all Ireland. Vice-president of Royal Belfast Academical Institution. ‘His oratory was singularly unlike that of his countrymen. It was solid, unadorned, and argumentative.’ (Northern Whig, 25 Oct. 1861, p. [3]) Of Crawfordsburn, near Bangor, Co. Down, 1841.

Laid foundation stone of York Street, Belfast (David Steers).

Funeral conducted by Unitarian minister of Holyrood (ODNB).


JOSEPH CROOK
1809 – 8 Dec. 1884
MP (L) for Bolton, 1852 – Feb. 1861
Cotton spinner; proprietor of J. and J. Crook, Bolton, second largest employers
in town. Councillor of Bolton, 1868-71. JP. Member of Board of Guardians.
Treasurer of Bolton Liberal Association. Responsible for reopening Bolton
Reform Club. Supported Factory Operatives’ Exhibition and Bazaar, 1853 to
commemorate passing of Ten Hours’ Bill. Was ‘always recognised as an
“extreme” politician, and was the accepted leader of the Radicals of Bolton’
(Bolton Advertiser, Jan. 1885, p. 1). Supported Conservative Reform Bill,
1859, attracting censure. Favoured manhood suffrage, ballot, direct taxation,
annual parliaments, redistribution (1860). Treasurer, Bolton County Liberal
Association. Carried Bleachworks Bill, 1860, to extend benefits of Factory
Acts to bleaching. Supported United Kingdom Alliance, urging local veto in
Commons. (Howe, pp. 191, 242). Retired from Commons because of
demands of business (I, 12 Dec. 1884, p. 802). Supported National Education
League, forming Bolton branch, 1869. A founder of Bolton Mechanics’
Institute, 1825; president from 1855. President of Association of Literary and
Mechanics’ Institutions of Lancashire and Cheshire, 1857. Supported Bolton
Certified Industrial School. Firmness and eccentricity attracted nickname ‘the
self-acting mule’ (Bolton Advertiser, below). Of Oakfield, Heaton, Bolton.
Trustee of Bank Street Unitarian Chapel, Bolton, 1863; treasurer, 1882-84.
Supported B&FUA. (Ramsden, p. 111). Memorial tablet to him in Bank
Street (CL, 17 Oct. 1885, p. 507). ‘He didn’t care much for “parsons” as such,
and entertained strong repugnance to the interference of these gentlemen in
political or commercial affairs.’ (Bolton Advertiser, below) On first election,
reported to Lord Derby as Protestant Dissenter, ‘without any precise idea of
the doctrines of his protestant subdivision’ (Howe, p. 71n). Funeral at Deane
Parish Church conducted by vicar and C. C. Coe, Unitarian minister
(Ramsden, p. 111).

Responsible Society: The Life and Times of the Congregation of Bank Street
Chapel, Bolton, Lancashire (Unitarian) (Slinfold, Horsham, W. Sussex,

Sir EDWIN DURNING-LAWRENCE, Bart
2 Feb. 1837 - 21 Apr. 1914
MP (LU) for Truro, 1895-1906
Of private means. University College School, of whose council he served
from 1907, becoming chairman 1910-14, and UCL, to which subsequently
generous. Worked in brother Alfred’s ironworks and then father William’s
building company. Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects.
Freeman of Ironworkers’ Company from 1859. BA, 1861; LLB, 1866.
Liveryman of Ironmongers’ Company from 1865; master, 1887. Called to bar,
Middle Temple, 1867, but never practised. In Commons, held weekly Friday
dinner to secure government against being counted out, 1899-1905, so that
nicknamed ‘Count’ Lawrence. Unsuccessful candidate at Berkshire, E, as L,
1885; Shoreditch, Haggerston, as LU, 1886; Burnley, 1892; Truro, 1906,
January 1910. Member, Metropolitan Board of Works, 1886-88. Active in LU
Council and Nonconformist Unionist Association. President of several
metropolitan Unionist Associations, member of Metropolitan Committee of
Unionist Council and co-president of University of London Unionist
Association. Keen supporter of Tariff Reform League. Governor of St Bartholomew’s and St Thomas’ Hospitals; on committees of Royal Free Hospital, King Edward VII Hospital, Windsor, Royal Victoria Nursing Home, S. Ascot, and Royal Waterloo Hospital for Children and Women, of which chairman. Council member, Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund. Founded St Agnes and District Nursing Home, Cornwall, 1894. An originator of Polytechnic Institute, Southwark, 1892. Governor, Borough Road Institute, from 1891. Manager of Ascot Heath School. Governor of Ranelagh School, Bracknell, Berkshire. Member of Lambeth Libraries Committee from 1886 and made donations to public libraries. Bart, 1898, assuming additional surname of ‘Durning’. JP. Freeman of Helston, Cornwall, 1907. Married, 1874, Edith Jane, daughter of J. B. Smith MP. Loved art, designing own Christmas cards, 1885-1913. Fellow of Society of Arts; treasurer. Gave artworks to South Kensington, Lambeth Town Hall and Bethnal Green Museum. President, Royal Institute of Cornwall, 1905. Dabbled in chemistry, physics, astronomy, archaeology, Nonconformist history and treatment of criminal mania. Enjoyed music. Collector of Elizabethan and Jacobean books. Member of council of Bacon Society from 1903; president from 1909, propagandising for theory that Bacon wrote Shakespeare’s works. Published *The Progress of a Century, or The Age of Iron and Steam* (1885); *Mariolatry and Monkey mean Idolatry and Immorality* (1888); *A Short History of Lighting from the Earliest Times* (1895); *Steam in Relation to Cornwall* (1904); *Bacon is Shakespeare* (1910); *The Shakespeare Myth* (1912). Could be ‘sharp in the expression of his distaste’ (Gordon, p. 73). ‘He was not afraid of ridicule.’ (E. Basil Lupton of Bacon Society to editor, *I*, 2 May 1914, p. 280) Of 13 Carlton House Terrace, SW, once home of Gladstone; and King’s Ride, Ascot, Berks, once owned by Prince Consort. 

Brother of Sir William and Sir James Clarke Lawrence MPs. Classmate of Joseph Chamberlain at University College School. From 1861 attended ministry of Robert Spears at Stamford Street Chapel, Blackfriars, but subsequent reading broadened his views and ‘improved his catholicity’ (Gordon, p. 51). Influenced by James Freeman Clarke of Boston, Robert Collyer of Chicago and New York and Brooke Herford, latterly of Hampstead. When Collyer’s library destroyed in Chicago fire of 1871, Lawrence organised assembling replacement. Occasionally preached, ‘emphasising duty, discipline and devotion, rather than heads of doctrine’ (Gordon, p. 52). Active in arranging reception of Keshab Chandra Sen, 1870. Trustee of B&FUA, but declined presidency. Contributed to *CL*, financially supporting it with his brothers from 1881. Supporter of London District Unitarian Society; president. Supporter (with Sir John Brunner MP) of Unitarian Van Society from 1906. Trustee of various chapels. Helped transfer of Essex Street Chapel to Notting Hill Gate, where he became trustee and treasurer from 1875. Gave to Permanent Chapel Building Fund, Ministers’ Pension Fund, Sustentation Fund and Hostel for Pioneer Preachers at Highbury. Would be hard to find a Unitarian congregation in the British Isles which had not benefited from his generosity. Generous to other faiths near Ascot and in East London, but displayed ‘a strong repugnance to certain practices of the Roman Church and its imitators in the Anglican fold’ (Gordon, p. 54). Welcomed Sunday school teachers to his grounds at King’s Ride for August Bank Holiday. Visited U.S. and Canada with Spears and C. S. Kenny MP, 1887,
calling on Emerson and establishing friendships with American Unitarians. At Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, the ‘unexpected vehemence of religious emotion was little short of terrifying to the visitors’ (Gordon, p. 64). Disliked ‘coddling’ men and women in domestic missions (Gordon, p. 64). President of UHMC, 1910-12, giving three works of Servetus to college library (McLachlan, pp. 158, 143).


JOHN FIELDEN
1784 - 29 May 1849
MP (L) for Oldham, 1832-47
Cotton master, having worked in father’s mill at little more than ten.
Believed in not cutting wages or laying off workers in hard times: ‘Good masters keep their hands together and wait for better times.’ (Select Committee on Hand Loom Weavers, British Parliamentary Papers, 1835, XIII, q. 2333, quoted in Law, p. 30). ‘The interests of the employers and the employed, were identical.’ (Quoted in Law, pp. 30-1). Started factory school, 1827. Overseer of poor, 1820s. Founder member of Manchester and Todmorden Political Unions, 1830 and 1831. In 1832 election address, urged that ‘Parliaments should be annual and votes be protected by the ballot’ (McLachlan, p. 121). Colleague as Oldham MP of William Cobbett, whose ideas he embraced. Promoted National Regeneration Society for factory reform from 1832. Member of commission on condition of handloom weavers, 1835. Advocate of Ten Hours Bill, writing *The Curse of the Factory System* (1836) and moving second reading of 1847 bill that passed. Financed working-class papers in 1830s. Opposed New Poor Law, believing in outdoor relief. Chaired Chartist meeting on Kersal Moor, Manchester, 1838, and presenting Chartist petition to Commons, 1839. Supported Complete Suffrage Union, 1843. Favoured ballot, short parliaments and universal suffrage (1847). Defeated by W. J. Fox at Oldham, 1847. Not a fluent speaker in Commons. ‘He used to hold his hat drum-ways in one hand, and, with the other, as he gave utterance to a proposition or stated a fact, he rammed home the charge by a violent knock into his hat, which not infrequently had the most ludicrous effect’ (quoted by McLachlan, p. 131). Bought Skeynes Park, near Edenbridge, Kent, 1845, dying there. At his funeral, his workers wore a medal distributed by the company bearing a representation of a happy family inscribed ‘Evening at home. The Ten Hours’ Bill, 1st May 1848’ (*I*, 16 June 1849, p. 380).


**JOSHUA FIELDEN**

8 Mar. 1827 – 9 Mar. 1887  
MP (C) for Yorkshire, West Riding, E, 1868-80  
Cotton master; partner in Fielden Brothers. Withdrew capital from family firm, 1879. Helped father, John Fielden, in Ten Hours campaign. With brothers, presented town hall costing £54,000 to Todmorden, 1875, when Joshua reminded audience that ‘some are and must be greater than the rest’ (quoted by Law, p. 181). President, Todmorden Mechanics’ Institution. Pressed for local authority, becoming member of Todmorden Local Board, 1861. JP. Opposed North in American Civil War because it was seeking ‘territory aggrandisement and power’ (Law, p. 218). Persuaded to stand as C in 1868, though claimed never having been one. Not consistently in C lobby in Commons divisions. Author of pamphlets on malt tax repeal and union of church and state: ‘as much opposed as any Churchman can be to the separation of Church and State’ (1880). Favoured large reduction in national expenditure (1880). Supported Owens College, National Life Boat Association and Royal Albert Asylum, Lancaster, for the insane (1873).

Patron of musical society. Loquacious, being described by other Conservative candidate in 1868 as ‘a parrot that was a beggar to talk’ (Law, p. 219). Frequently spoke in Commons, attracting derision: ‘Perhaps by and by we shall find this modern Joshua ordering the sun to stand still on Todmorden and the moon on the valley of Hebden Bridge’ (Law, p. 222). Member of Royal Thames Yacht Club from 1876, buying steam yacht in 1878 for £15,000. Fellow of Royal Geographical Society and Society of Antiquaries. Member of Chetham Society. Thought to be proud and quick to take offence. Of Stansfield Hall, Todmorden, to 1872, when moved to Nutfield Priory, Redhill, Surrey, built for him as Gothic mansion with 30 bedrooms by John Gibson, centre of lavish lifestyle. Also of Queen’s Gate, South Kensington, then Grosvenor Square, spending winters at Beaulieu near Nice and dying at Cannes.

Educated by Carl Voelker, Unitarian (*ODNB*). Married Ellen, daughter of Thomas, brother of John Brockethurst MP. President, NELUM, 1863 and 1865 (AMH). President, B&FUA, 1875-76; subsequently vice-president (*CL*, 12 Mar. 1887, p. 126). With brothers, built elaborate Todmorden Unitarian Church (1869), ‘so completely in harmony with our bright and happy faith’ (William Gaskell at opening: Law, p. 177). Over selecting new minister, he often said, ‘We have no wish to override the choice of the congregation’ (Fox, p. 50). Yet because of friction with congregation, brothers set up trust with £7,500 endowment to provide annual income. Joshua conducted service every Sunday at Nutfield Priory because no Unitarian chapel nearby (Fox, p. 49).

First to be buried in Todmorden Unitarian churchyard, though left nothing to charity or Unitarian church. At his memorial service, choir sang anthem ‘Et incarnatus’ (*CL*, 26 Mar. 1887, p. 148). Favourite hymn: ‘Be what thou
seemest; live thy creed;/Hold up to earth the torch divine;/Be what thou prayest to be made;/Let the great Master’s steps be thine.’ (Fox, p. 50)

Law (as in previous entry). ODNB (recognising strong Unitarianism).


WILLIAM JOHNSON FOX
1 Mar. 1786 - 3 June 1864

Minister and journalist. Wrote leading article for first issue of Westminster Review, 1823, and leading articles for the True Sun from 1835, popular as ‘blisters for the aristocracy’ (Garrett, p. 175). Leader writer for Morning Chronicle, 1839-43; and for Daily News, 1846; regular contributor to Weekly Despatch, 1846-63. Champion of anti-corn law cause, contributing lectures and letters to The League. Proposed secular education, 1850. Favoured separation of church and state, end of all religious endowments and ballot (1862). Defeated at Oldham, 1852 and 1857. Published Lectures chiefly Addressed to the Working Classes, 4 vols (1845-49). Possessed ‘a clear and musical voice that he had learned to modulate in the most impressive manner’ (Daily News reproduced by I, 11 June 1864, p. 391). But mannered style unsuited to Commons, where seldom spoke. From 1847 received annuity of £400 from Samuel Courtalud. Of 3 Sussex Place, London. From a Norwich Independent chapel, went to Homerton Academy, 1806-09. Settled at Fareham, Hants, 1809, becoming minister of its Independent Chapel in 1811 but in 1812 avowing Unitarianism. Published Letters to the Rev. J. P. Smith on the Sacrifice of Christ (1813). Preached at Gosport, standing in street to expound Proverbs 23:23, ‘Buy the truth, and sell it not’. Minister at Baffin’s Lane Chapel, Chichester, from 1817 at Parliament Court Chapel, London, and from 1824 at South Place Chapel, Finsbury. Controversially urged fullest freedom for deists, 1819. Chief founder of B&FUA, 1825, becoming its secretary for foreign correspondence. Editor of Monthly Repository, 1827-36. Planned London Domestic Mission. Affair with ward Eliza Flower came to light, 1834, and from 1835 to 1846 lived with her rather than wife. Resigned as minister, but revoked resignation and remained until 1852, delivering addresses with increasingly secular content. Expelled by Presbyterian Board, 1835, and largely repudiated by Unitarians at large. Preached more on politics than ethics or religion, charging one shilling entry fee to chapel. Gave up Sunday addresses around when entered parliament. Published the Comparative Tendency of Unitarianism and Calvinism to promote Love to God and Love to Man (1813); Christ and Christianity (1831); Christian Morality (1833); Hymns and Anthems (1845); On the Religious Ideas (1849); and many lectures and pamphlets. Oldham pollbook 1852 published to show who ‘the voters are who have given their approbation to the politics, religion, and the morals of the Rev Mr. Fox’ (The Second Remembrancer showing how the Electors of the Borough of Oldham voted at the General Election which took place July 8th, 1852 (Oldham, 1852), p. 2). Funeral service conducted by J. P. Malleson, Unitarian minister at Brighton (I, 11 June 1864, p. 391). According to Sir John Bowring, Fox was ‘among
rather than of the Unitarian body’ (Theological Review 3 (1866), p. 441, quoted by Mineka, p. 196).


BENJAMIN GASKELL
28 Feb. 1781 – 21 Jan. 1856
MP for Maldon, 1806 – Feb. 1807 (unseated on petition), 1812-26


DANIEL GASKELL
11 Sept. 1782 - 20 Dec. 1875
MP (L) for Wakefield, 1832-37
Landowner: family had owned Clifton Hall, Lancs, since 1652. First MP for Wakefield, where defeated, 1837. Favoured free trade, replacement of taxes pressing on industry with graduated property tax, abolition of monopolies, small duty on corn for one year and then end of corn laws, ballot and triennial parliaments (1837). ‘He but seldom spoke in the House of Commons, nor, indeed, was the atmosphere of publicity congenial to his tastes and habits’ (I, 1 Jan. 1876, p. 12). Later devoted Gladstonian. JP, but gave up because disliked inflicting punishment (I, 5 Feb. 1876, p. 94). At Wakefield supporter of Mechanics’ Institution, Lancastrian Schools, Clayton Hospital, Royal


WILLIAM DOWNE GILLON
d. 7 Oct. 1846
MP (L) for Falkirk Burghs, 1831-41
Radical reformer in favour of ballot, triennial parliaments and extension of suffrage (1840). Defeated, 1841. Of Wallhouse, West Lothian; and Hurstmonceaux, Sussex.
WWBMP. Not in Johnson.

ROBERT HYDE GREG
24 Sept. 1795 – 21 Feb. 1875
MP (Whig) for Manchester, 1839-41
Cotton spinner and merchant. Edinburgh University. Joined father’s textile firm at Quarry Bank, Styal, Cheshire, 1817. On disbandment of firm in 1841, took Reddish estate near Stockport with two mills, trading as R. H. Greg and Co., 1844. President, Manchester Chamber of Commerce. Member of Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, contributing paper on site of Troy, 1823. A founder of Manchester Royal Institution, 1823, and Mechanics’ Institution, 1825. Subscribed to UCL, 1825 (Howe, p. 294n). Chairman of committee for brother-in-law Mark Philips MP, 1832. Unsuccessful candidate at Lancaster, 1830 (Howe, pp. 93, 115); and at Macclesfield, 1837. Elected MP in absence abroad and without desiring it. Favoured ballot, but opposed further extension of franchise after 1832. ‘Multitudes are easily carried away by passion and…by rumours however absurd.’ (Journal, late 1840s, quoted by


Sir EDWARD JAMES HARLAND, Bart
15 May 1831 - 24 Dec. 1895
MP (C) for Belfast, N. Aug. 1889 – Dec. 1895
ODNB (mistakenly giving 1887 as date when became MP). WWBMP 2.

**DANIEL WHITTLE HARVEY**
10 June 1786 – 24 Feb. 1863
MP for Colchester, 1818-20, 1826-35
Southwark (L), 1835- Jan. 1840
Solicitor, in Colchester, then London. Rejected as barrister by Inner Temple because had been found guilty of slandering another solicitor. Founder of *Sunday Times*, conducting it for two years; proprietor of *True Sun* and *Weekly True Sun*. Stern opponent of corruption, especially in C. of E., displaying ‘terrible sarcasm’ (Spears, p. 208). Unsuccessful candidate at Southwark, 1812. An ultra radical reformer, favouring equitable adjustment of national debt (1838). Registrar of Metropolitan Public Carriages, 1839. Commissioner of City of London Police, 1840: ‘This post he owed to his formidable opposition in the House of Commons to the Government of the day, who were delighted to give him an office which disqualified him from sitting in Parliament.’ (Spears, p. 208). Had once been offered place in government, but beneath what he thought his entitlement and declined (Spears, p. 208). Candidate for Southwark, 1847, but stood down. Of 7 Great George Street, London; and Brixton Hill, Surrey.

**ALEXANDER HENRY**
1783 - 4 Oct. 1862
MP (L) for Lancashire, S, December 1847-52.
Presbyterian, becoming Unitarian in Manchester (Holt, p. 47). Trustee, Cross Street Chapel, Manchester (Baker, pp. 122-3).
*WWBMP*. Boase.

Sir BENJAMIN HEYWOOD, Bart
JAMES HEYWOOD
28 May 1810 – 17 Oct. 1897
MP (L) for Lancashire, N, 1847-57
Enjoyed private means. Brother of Sir Benjamin Heywood MP. University of Edinburgh, 1825-26, and then Geneva. Entered father’s bank, 1828, but withdrew in following year on inheriting fortune from uncle. Trinity College, Cambridge, from 1829: a Senior Optime, 1833, but did not graduate. Called to bar, Inner Temple, 1838, but did not practise. Active in Anti-Corn Law League from 1843. Moved address to crown, 1847. Favoured ballot, ‘a moderate extension of the suffrage’ and reduction of duties on tea, coffee and sugar; considered Irish Roman Catholic clergy should be maintained by taxes on Irish land and that Church of Ireland required reform (1857). Advocate of reform of Oxford and Cambridge, proposing royal commission on the universities, 1850, and moving abolition of tests at matriculation and on bachelor’s degrees at Oxford, 1854. Moved resolution in favour of royal commission on revising Authorised Version of Bible, 1856. Unsuccessful candidate for South Lancashire, 1865. JP. Member of Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society from 1833. Associated with Cobden in foundation of Manchester Athenaeum, becoming first president, 1835-40. First president, Manchester School of Design, 1838. Member of first council of Chetham Society. Local secretary for British Association meeting in Manchester, 1842. President, Statistical Section, British Association, 1875, and of Statistical Society, 1875-76. President of council, Royal Historical Society, 1878-80. Member of senate, London University, from 1831. Trustee of Owens College, beginning its library with gift of 1,200 volumes, 1851 (McLachlan, p. 81). Member of council, Girton College, Cambridge, 1872-97. Supported female suffrage. President of Sunday Society from its foundation in 1875, supporting Sunday opening of libraries, art galleries and museums. Established free lending library at Notting Hill, first in London to open on Sunday. Student of geology, reading paper on ‘The Lancashire Coalfield’ before British
Sir BENJAMIN HOBHOUSE, Bart
29 Mar. 1757 – 14 Aug. 1831
MP (Whig) for Bletchingley, 1797- 1802
Grampound, 1802-06
Hindon, 1806-18

An Anglican who was drawn by both wives, married 1785 and 1793, into Dissenting circles. Attended Lewin’s Mead Chapel, Bristol, under John Prior Estlin (R. E. Zegger, John Cam Hobhouse: A Political Life, 1819-1852 (Colombia, MO, 1973), p. 37). Wrote pamphlets against test acts and on
heresy and dogma. But by 1800 described by Lady Holland as ‘humanitarian’ rather than ‘Unitarian’ (Watts, p. 433). Withdrew from Nonconformity some years before death (CL, 11 Nov. 1876, p. 321). His son John Cam Hobhouse (1786-1869) attended Estlin’s school before Westminster School, where ‘I was insulted and laughed at – and questioned as to what god was worshipped at my chapel’ (Zegger, p. 38); this must have taken place while his father was in the Commons. Although John Cam kept up with Bristol Unitarians, he was a religious sceptic but formally declared himself C. of E. on taking Cambridge degree, 1808 (Zegger, p. 42).

ODNB. Thorne, 1, p. 295; 4, pp. 209-12.

SAMUEL HOLLAND
17 Oct. 1803 – 27 Dec. 1892
MP (L) for Merionethshire, Jan. 1870 – 1885
Listed as Unitarian (I, 19 Dec. 1885, p. 809).
DWB. WWBMP. MS autobiography in National Library of Wales.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER HUNTER
1844 – 21 July 1898
MP (L) for Aberdeen, N, 1885 – c. Apr. 1896
Barrister. Aberdeen Grammar School and University. MA, LLD. Called to bar, Middle Temple, 1867. Professor of Jurisprudence, Roman Law, the Principles of Legislation and International Law, UCL. Author of A Systematic and Historical Exposition of Roman Law in the Order of a Code (1876) and Introduction to Roman Law (1880). Opposed to second legislative chamber, supported disestablishment and old age pensions (1895). Spoke on ‘The Past and Present of Heresy Laws’ to Sunday Lecture Society, 1878. Of Fountain Court, Temple, London.
Listed as Unitarian (I, 12 Dec. 1885, p. 789).
WWBMP.

Sir JAMES ALFRED JACOBY
1852 – 23 June 1909
MP (L) for Derbyshire, Mid, 1885-1909
Lace manufacturer; director of M. Jacoby and Co. Member of Nottingham Town Council from 1876; sheriff, 1877-78. President, Nottingham Chamber of Commerce. Chairman, Technical Schools Committee and Nottingham Liberal Club. Vice-chairman, Castle Museum Committee. Fellow of the Statistical Society. Knight, 1906. Social reformer and free trader. Advocate of Eight Hours’ Bill for miners. Favoured Home Rule, local option and reform of House of Lords (1909). Tried to reduce street noise. ‘The barrel organs of the old days were his pet abomination’ (Nottingham Daily Express, below). Chairman, Commons Kitchen Committee. Of Oakhill House,
Nottingham, and 8 Queen’s Gate Gardens, SW (1907). Moved to Normanton in his constituency.

Listed as Unitarian (I, 1 July 1885, p. 789; CL, 16 July 1892, p. 337), and as Free Churchman in 1907 (Free Church Yearbook, 1907, p. 258). Of High Pavement Chapel? But nothing about religious allegiance in obituary below. Funeral at undenominational Nottingham General Cemetery conducted by the Rev. F. C. Cursham, vicar of Flintham, Notts., lifelong friend (Nottingham Daily Express, 28 June 1909, p. 8).


CHARLES HERBERT JAMES
16 June 1817 – 3 Oct. 1890
MP (L) for Merthyr Tydfil, 1880- c. Feb. 1888
Solicitor, retiring 1876, and colliery proprietor. Director of Rhymney Railway. Taliesin Williams’s school, Merthyr, and Goulstone’s boarding school, Bristol. Prize for English law, UCL, 1837-38. Nominated Henry Richard as candidate, 1868. Differed from most Nonconformists in supporting 25th clause of 1870 Education Act. Retired as MP through ill health. JP. Member of first Merthyr Board of Health. Chairman, Science and Art Committee, Merthyr. Member of Merthyr School Board. Initiated movement for creation of Abermorlais British School, continuing support when became board school. Supported town library. Governor, Gellygaer Endowed Charity: Aberystwyth College; UCL. Published Lectures on Various Subjects; Letters...giving a Description of the Customs and Rules of the House of Commons; and What I remember about Myself and Old Merthyr (all 1892). ‘Naturally reserved in habits he was sometimes placed in a position aloof from others’ (I, 11 Oct. 1890, p. 655). Of Brynteg, Merthyr Tydfil.


COURTNEY STANHOPE KENNEY
18 March 1847- 18 Mar. 1930
MP (L) for Barnsley, 1885- Feb. 1889

WILLIAM KENRICK
8 June 1831-31 July 1919
MP (L) for Birmingham, N, 1885-86
(LU) for Birmingham, N, 1886 – c. Jan. 1899
Hardware manufacturer; partner and chairman of Archibald Kenrick and Sons Ltd. Schools at Handsworth and Hove. UCL: gold medal for chemistry, 1850. Member of Birmingham Town Council for Edgbaston, 1870-1911; alderman from 1877; mayor, 1877. Chairman of Watch Committee, 1874-76; of Gas Committee, 1880-83; member of Free Libraries Committee, chairman of Museum and School of Art Committee, 1884-1911. Freeman of Birmingham, 1911. PC, 1899. JP. Member of Education League from 1866; sponsored launch of National Education League, 1869. Chairman, National Liberal Federation general committee, 1882-86. In Commons, authority on local government. Member of council, Midland Institute, 1866-77. Governor of King Edward’s Foundation, High School for Girls and branch grammar schools. Life Governor, University of Birmingham. Member of committee, Birmingham School of Art from 1874; chairman from 1883. Founder member of Birmingham Art Gallery purchase committee, 1880. Established Jewellers’ School and scholarships for craft education. Of younger operatives: ‘What is now needed is the establishment of Science and Art classes to enable them to acquire power to add beauty of form to arts of utility.’ (In British Association Handbook, 1886, p. 182, quoted by Church, p. 283) Landscape painter; member of Burlington Fine Arts Club. Friend of William Morris and Sir Edward Burne-Jones, patron of Pre-Raphaelites generally; gave paintings to

Sir JAMES KITSON, Bart
22 Sept. 1835 – 16 Mar. 1911
MP (L) for Yorkshire, West Riding, S, Colne Valley, 1892-1907


ODNB. WWW 1897-1916.

Sir EDWIN DURNING LAWRENCE, Bart
See Sir EDWIN DURNING-LAWRENCE, Bart

Sir JAMES CLARKE LAWRENCE, Bart
1 Sept. 1820 - 21 May 1897
MP (L) for Lambeth, May – July 1865, 1868-85

Attended Rosoman House like brother William. Teacher from 1840 in Carter Lane Sunday school; superintendent. Treasurer, Carter Lane and then Unity Chapel, Islington, 1856-75. Took leading part in establishing London District Unitarian Society, 1850; secretary, then treasurer, then president, 1871-97, contributing to one-third of metropolitan Unitarian chapels. Member of executive committee, B&FUA; president,1863-64. Member of Presbyterian Board from 1856. Trustee, treasurer and secretary of Holt Fund until death. Hibbert Trustee, 1864-97. Dr Williams’s Trustee from 1861. Member of Hackney College Trust. Supported Carmarthen College, attending annual examinations and presenting stained glass windows. Provided salary for Robert Spears to become minister of Stamford Street Chapel, Blackfriars, 1861. Helped move congregation from Carter Lane to Islington, 1860-62. Supporter of conversion of Essex Street Chapel into B&FUA headquarters and transfer of chapel to Notting Hill, where latterly worshipped. Helped secure return of Brooke Herford as minister of Rosslyn Hill, Hampstead. Upheld traditional biblically based views that he learned from John Scott Parker and Joseph Hutton, deploiring ‘the later theistic position’ (Gordon, p. 36). Contributed to CL from its foundation by Spears in 1876, his memories last appearing on 22 May 1897, and helped finance it from 1881. After Spears,
favourite exponent of faith was Dr Robert Collyer. Belonged to ‘the essentially conservative school of Unitarianism’, though courteous to opponents such as H. W. Crosskey (I, 29 May 1897, p. 350). Claimed his religion was ‘as broad as the Sermon on the Mount and the Lord’s Prayer’ (I, 5 June 1897, p. 367). ‘When journeying, Sir James made a point of attending, at whatever inconvenience, the nearest place of Unitarian worship.’ (Gordon, p. 37) Funeral services conducted by same ministers as at brother’s (below). Supported London Domestic Mission Society (AMH). 1886, with William, travelled to Transylvania to encourage Unitarians. Sometimes occupied pulpit, though according to Gordon (p. 36) never preached lay sermons published in CL. Believed that he could sense a divine voice within. (MU, p. 421). Protested with Mark Philips and others against sectarian teaching in Borough Road Training School. Defended New England Society and other institutions as unsectarian. Practice at denominational meetings prepared him for speaking as municipal and parliamentary candidate. ‘A somewhat imperious manner, and a constitutional inability to quite understand or appreciate the views of those who differed from himself on questions of vital importance, sometimes prevented the due recognition of Sir James Lawrence’s many admirable qualities’ (I, 29 May 1897, p. 350). C. H. Spurgeon supported him in 1868, insisting that his Unitarian views, criticised by Conservatives, were no more relevant than ‘his views on the planet Jupiter’ (I, 5 Dec. 1868, p. 777).


Sir WILLIAM LAWRENCE
2 Sept. 1818 – 18 Apr. 1897
MP (L) for City of London, 1865-74, 1880-85.
Building contractor; partner of brothers in William Lawrence and Son. On retirement, 1879, firm transferred to employees. Architecture class at UCL. Freeman and liveryman of Carpenters’ Company from 1839; master, 1856. Member of Fishmongers’ Company from 1860; prime warden, 1874. Alderman of City, 1855-97. High Sheriff of London and Middlesex, 1857. Lord Mayor, 1863-64, presenting freedom of City to Garibaldi at Mansion House. Chairman of committee to raise permanent income for Garibaldi. In Commons spoke on fiscal reforms, opposed Robert Lowe’s match tax (1869) and generous terms of H. A. Bruce’s Licensing Act (1872) and favoured equalisation of duties, abolition of light shipping dues and preservation of Epping Forest. Unsuccessful candidate for City, 1874, and for Paddington, S, 1885. Unreserved LU after 1886. JP, DL. Knight, 1887. Officer of Order of Leopold of Belgium. Trustee of Sir John Soane’s Museum. Obtained freehold of British School at St Agnes, Cornwall, 1872. Member of Reform Club. Of 3 Adelaide Crescent, Hove; and 75 Lancaster Gate, W.

Father, William, attached to The Church of God, secession in 1798 under Samuel Thompson from Universalists and from 1804 called Freethinking Christians; transferred to New Gravel Pit Chapel, Hackney, under Robert Aspland; later worshipped at Carter Lane, Doctors’ Commons; Essex Street, Strand; and Rosslyn Hill, Hampstead. William Jun. educated at Rosoman House, Islington Green, conducted by David Davidson, minister of Jewin
Street Chapel, and John Scott Parker, minister of Carter Lane. When Lord Mayor, Thomas Madge, minister of Essex Street, was his chaplain, first time Nonconformist had served in that office. Worshipped at same three churches as father and from 1887 at Essex Church, Notting Hill Gate. President, B&FUA, 1859. Funeral at Kensal Green Cemetery conducted by F. K. Freeston, minister of Essex Church, with address by Brooke Herford, minister of Rosslyn Hill, and commitment to grave by Robert Spears, minister of Highgate Hill Unitarian Church.


**FRED MADDISON**

17 Aug. 1856 – 12 Mar. 1937

MP (L) for Sheffield, Brightside, Aug. 1897 – 1900

Burnley, 1906 – Jan. 1910


Adelaide Street Wesleyan School, Hull. Member of Wandsworth Unitarian Church, subsequently joining Essex Church, where regular attender. Speaker and preacher in Unitarian pulpits. He ‘gloried in the name of Unitarian’. Cremated. (I, 20 Mar. 1937, p. 141)


**Sir MOSES PHILIP MANFIELD**

26 July 1819 - 31 July 1899

MP (L) for Northampton, Feb. 1891 – 1895

Shoe manufacturer; of Manfield and Sons. Began as bootmaker by hand, became manager of W. Swan’s shoe factory and at 28 started separate business. From c. 1880 sold through own retail shops; new factory 1892 adopted ‘an American system of manufacture that was then entirely new to England’ (*Northampton Daily Reporter*, below). Criticised during lockout in shoe industry, 1887, but successfully chaired subsequent arbitration. Director, Northampton Turkish Baths Co. and Smith’s Timber Co. Ltd. Secretary then chairman, Northampton Manufacturers’ Association. Proposed resolution forming Northampton Chamber of Commerce, 1867. Councillor of Northampton, 1866-71 and 1882-86; alderman, 1871-77, 1886-92; mayor,

Of Redlands, Cliftonville, Northampton. From early manhood, convinced Unitarian. On council of B&FUA. Director of I. (I, 5 Aug. 1899, p. 494) Constant worshipper in King Street Unitarian Chapel, Northampton. Gave site and new building on Kettering Road, costing c. £6,000. Lady Manfield laid foundation stone, 1896. It was announced that ‘Unitarian’ would be dropped at new building, opened 1897. (Northampton Daily Reporter, 1 Aug. 1899, p. 6) Lady Manfield’s sister married Henry Ierson, minister of Greyfriars Baptist Church, Northampton, who subsequently became Unitarian minister and secretary, B&UFA, from 1874. Funeral address by John Byles, minister of Kettering Road, ended with quotation from Whittier, The Eternal Goodness (I, 5 Aug. 1899, p. 510).

ODNB. DBB. WWBMP 2. WWW 1897-1916. Northampton Daily Reporter, 1 Aug. 1899, p. 6

JOHN MARSHALL (Sen.)
27 July 1765 – 6 June 1845
MP for Yorkshire, 1826-30
Flax spinner, pioneering application of machinery and accumulating fortune at death of between £1.5 and 2.5 millions. Subscribed to Leeds Library, public buildings and Leeds Mercury. Founded Lancasterian school, Mechanics’ Institute and school in Holbeck with evening classes for factory workers and infant school. Founded and gave papers at Leeds Philosophical and Literary Society. Financed Parliamentary History and Review as organ for James Mill and circle, 1825-28. Member of council, UCL, and recommended university for Leeds, 1826. Stood for parliament, 1826, to ‘maintain the interests of trade and commerce, and support the principles of civil liberty’ (Leeds Mercury, 21 Jan. 1826, quoted by Rimmer, p. 111). First manufacturer to sit for Yorkshire.
Sought seat to secure ‘an introduction to good society’ (Marshall quoted by Rimmer, p. 111). Entertained Wordsworths and Carlyle. Bought estate on Ullswater in Lake District, spent on books and paintings, studied geology. DL. High Sheriff of Cumberland, 1821. Wrote *The Economy of Social Life* (1825) to explain political economy to working classes. Of ‘quiet and reserved manner’ (Taylor, p. 412). Of Headingley House, near Leeds; Hallsteads, near Penrith (from 1815); and (1825-32) 4 Grosvenor Square, London.


**JAMES MARTIN**

24 May 1738 – 26 Jan. 1810

MP for Tewkesbury, 1776-1807

Banker; senior partner of Martin’s Bank, 1775-1807, in Lombard Street in the City of London. Scrupulously independent MP, usually voting with opposition. Member of Association of the Friends of the People, defending them in Commons, 1792-93. Denounced in 1794 those ‘who, having no real religion either in theory or in practice, affect to lay great stress on religion, merely for secular and political, if not for self-interested and corrupt purposes’ (Thorne, 4, pp. 558-9). An advocate of ‘civil and religious liberty to its utmost extent’ (Thorne, 4, p. 561). Of Overbury, Worcs, and Downing Street, London, where lived next to William Pitt as Prime Minister. James’s son John was MP for Tewkesbury, 1812-32.


**GEORGE MELLY**

1830 – 27 Sept. 1894

MP (L) for Stoke-upon-Trent, Feb. 1868 – 1874


Laid foundation stone and at opening of Longton Unitarian Church, 1870 (*Christian Freeman*, January 1871, p. 9). Window at Ullet Road, Liverpool (AMH). Cousin of William Rathbone MP.

JAMES MILNES
11 Oct. 1755 – 21 Apr. 1805
MP (Whig) for Bletchingley, Surrey, 1802-05
Father James Milnes a Dissenter (Thorne 4, p. 597). No firm evidence of membership of Westgate Chapel found, but likely.

ROBERT PEMBERTON MILNES
20 [or 28] May 1784 – 9 Nov. 1858
MP (Tory) for Pontefract, 1806-18

RICHARD SLATER MILNES
12 Dec. 1759 – 2 June 1804
MP for York, 1784-1802
Cloth merchant. Glasgow University. 1784, announced conversion from Rockingham Whigs to William Pitt, but from 1790 became Foxite Whig. Member of Association of the Friends of the People, 1792. Bought Fryston Hall estate near Wakefield after 1771 and took Effingham House, Piccadilly, in 1790s.

CHARLES PAGET
29 Sept. 1799 – 13 Oct. 1873
MP (L) for Nottingham, July 1856 – 1865


THOMAS PAGET
30 Dec. 1778 – 25 Nov. 1862
MP (Whig) for Leicestershire, 1831-32
Banker, of Paget and Kirby, and landowner, family having lived at Ibstock, Leics, under Henry VI. First mayor, for 2 terms, of reformed corporation of Leicester, 1835 and 1836. Urged parliamentary reform, Catholic emancipation, corn law repeal, abolition of church rates, and redress of Dissenting grievances. Unsuccessfully contested Leicestershire, 1830. ‘Being imbued from his earliest years with the great principles of Civil and Religious Liberty, to which his family had long been attached, he ever remained their consistent and zealous advocate in days of doubt and danger.’ On achievement of parliamentary reform, ‘he retired into that private life which he ever preferred’. (Bebbington, p. 194). Of Humberstone, Leicester; and Ibstock House, Ashby-de-la-Zouche, Leics.
Member of Great Meeting, Leicester, where commemorated by wall monument reproduced in D. W. Bebbington et al. (ed.), Protestant
THOMAS TERTIUS PAGET
27 Dec. 1807 – 16 Oct. 1892
MP (L) for Leicestershire, S, Nov 1867 – 1868; 1880-86
Banker and landowner. Joined father’s bank, 1825, becoming partner, 1839.
Member of Great Meeting, Leicester. Son of Thomas Paget MP. Educated under his uncle, Charles Perry, minister of Great Meeting. Supporter of MNC. Vice-president, B&FUA. (I, 22 Oct. 1892, p. 683)

RICHARD PEACOCK
1820 – 3 Mar. 1889
MP (L) for Lancashire, SE, Gorton, 1885 – 89

MARK PHILIPS
4 Nov. 1800 – 23 Dec. 1873
MP (L) for Manchester, 1832-47

ROBERT NEEDHAM PHILIPS
20 June 1815 – 28 Feb. 1890
MP (L) for Bury, 1857-59, 1865-85
Cotton manufacturer. Entered father’s textile firm of J. and N. Philips and Co. Campaigned for free trade and repeal of corn laws. Brother of Mark Philips MP, differing with him 1857 because R. N. supported Milner Gibson and Bright. High Sheriff of Lancashire, 1856. Elected 1857 when had no hope of winning and apprehensive about parliament affecting business. 1865,
compelled to stand by supporters and elected without making single speech. Infrequent speaker in Commons. Mainly responsible for securing Gladstone for S Lancashire, 1865. Chairman of Jacob Bright’s election committee for Manchester, 1875. President of Manchester Liberal Association. President of National Reform Union. Disliked legislation against trade unions. Before 1874, supported Nine Hours Bill with A. J. Mundella. An ‘advanced Liberal’ (1885). During 1874 election, while he was addressing supporters on top floor of a flannel warehouse, their stamping was so enthusiastic that the floor gave way and almost all present fell to the storey below, with 8 killed and 20-30 injured (I, 8 Mar. 1890, p. 151). Provided Philips Hall and Trevelyan Club in Bury. Built Park Lane Schools, Bury. Took interest in Manchester schools. President, Henshaw’s Blind Asylum. Member of Brooks’s, Athenaeum and Reform Club in London and Reform Club in Manchester. JP, DL. On Warwicks estates at Snitterfield and Welcombe inherited from his brother, c. 6,000 rabbits annually killed and consumed on estates. Supported school of c. 150, nearly all children of tenants. Provided building with billiard room, library and reading room. Provided similar building in Stratford-on-Avon, 1889. Able chairman of public meetings. Like father, declined baronetcy. From Staffordshire, but ‘a Lancashire man of a thoroughly representative type’. Was said that ‘he dearly loved a fight’, but ‘quaint of speech, and warm of heart’. (Bury Times, 1 Mar. 1890, p. 8) According to MG, ‘the type of a Manchester man’ but also ‘a fine old English gentleman’ (I, 8 Mar. 1890, p. 151).

Of 47 Berkeley Square, London; The Park, near Manchester; and Welcombe House, near Stratford-on-Avon, Warwicks. Of Stand Chapel, Lancs, to which he gave organ. Attended Lant Carpenter’s school, 1824-29, before Rugby School and MNC, 1831-33. Chairman, MNC committee, 1852-53; treasurer, 1854-60. Hibbert Trustee, 1853-77. President, NELUM, 1870-71. (AMH) Vice-president, B&FUA (CL, 8 Mar. 1890, p. 114). Generous to ministers, schools and chapels across country (I, 8 Mar. 1890, p. 151). Married as second wife Mary, daughter of J. A. Yates MP (S. A. T. Yates, Memorials of the Family of the Rev. John Yates, privately printed (n.p., 1890), p. 16). Daughter married W. E. Price MP (Gloucester Journal, 13 Feb. 1886, p. 5). Funeral conducted by the Rev. S. A. Steinthal at Stand, where his body interred in vault under family pew. The Rev. H. E. Dowson of Gee Cross, Hyde, conducted opening of service and the Rev. Dr Thomas Sadler of Hampstead preached, declaring that Philips represented ‘Unitarian opinions combined with their love of freedom, which was the reward of the old English Presbyterians for the things they suffered…Their piety was not of a demonstrative sort, but it was based on personal convictions and was genuine to the core, and it was especially practical. It stamped their politics, made them strenuous supporters of education, and led to a ready and genuine co-operation in institutions and public movements which have for their object the benefit of the masses, especially from a large and liberal point of view.’ Bells of Bury Parish Church tolled all day. (Bury Times, 8 Mar. 1890, p. 5) WWBMP. Bury Times, 1 Mar. 1890, p. 8. I, 8 Mar. 1890, p. 151.

JOHN PINKERTON
1845 – 4 Nov. 1908
MP (Home Rule) for Galway City, 1886-1900

Sir ANDREW MARSHALL PORTER, Bart
27 June 1837 – 9 Jan. 1919
MP (L) for Co. Londonderry, Dec. 1881 – c. Dec. 1883

EDMUND POTTER
25 Jan. 1802 – 26 Oct. 1883
MP (L) for Carlisle, Nov. 1861 – 1874
Calico printer. In partnership with cousin Charles; business failed, 1831, but paid off debts and resumed trading, 1836. His Dinting Vale, Glossop, became reputedly largest calico works in world; retired, 1873. President of Manchester Chamber of Commerce, 1859-62. Campaigner on cotton supply. Director, Manchester Athenaeum, from opening, 1835. Reporter to a jury, Great Exhibition, 1851. Member of Manchester and Salford Committee for Paris International Exhibition, 1855. Helped establish Manchester School of Design, 1838; president, 1855-58. Promoted Manchester Art Treasures Exhibition, 1857. Published pamphlets including Calico Printing as Art and Manufacture (1852), which was translated into German and French, and A Lecture on the Positions of Schools of Art (1855). Held that taste resulting from commerce purer than any arising from noble patronage (Hurst, pp. 31-2). Member of council, National Association for the Promotion of Social Science, 1861-62. FRS, 1856. JP, DL. A founder of Anti-Corn Law League. Arranged
alliance of League party, Palmerstonians and working-class radicals through Manchester Reform Association and Lancashire Reform Union, 1858-60.

Published pamphlets in favour of ballot and restriction of one man to one vote, 1857, for complete suffrage for ratepayers, 1858, and on other political topics. Chairman of Liberal general committee at 1859 Manchester election.

Opposed intervention in Austro-French War, 1859. Recommended to Carlisle by Richard Cobden. In Commons, ‘not a talking member, but he was a worker’, sitting on committees (Hurst, p. 53). A parliamentary spokesman for National Federation of Associated Employers of Labour from 1873. Favoured laissez-faire except in sanitary reform and education, opposing trade unions, co-operation and limited liability. Favoured ‘individual self-reliance’ (quoted by Hurst, p. 34). Admired United States, ‘unfettered from hereditary laws’ (quoted by Hurst, p. 31). Favoured total abolition of church rates (1873).

Supported state-provided secular education. By 1840, established Logwood Mill School for young children and part-timers. Provided reading room, library and dining room at his works. Member of Owens College, Manchester, new buildings committee, 1865 and 1867; benefactor. After became MP, increasingly in London. 1866, bought Camfield Place, Hatfield, Herts, retiring there in 1874. Of ‘gentle bearing’ (Times obituary quoted by Hurst, p. 77). Grandfather of Beatrix Potter. Of 22 Prince’s Gardens, Hyde Park London; and Charlotte Street, Manchester.

Son of James Potter, merchant and trustee of Cross Street Chapel, Manchester (Baker, p. 106). Attended Mosley Street Unitarian Chapel, Manchester, 1831. When lived at Dinting Lodge, Glossop, attended Gee Cross Unitarian Chapel, Hyde, Cheshire, where buried in family vault with service taken by Charles Beard. Paid for first Unitarian minister in Glossop from 1872 (McLachlan, p. 126) and for its Unitarian Church erected in 1875. His aim was ‘to Christianise, not to dogmatise’. Trustee of St Nicholas Unitarian Chapel, Lancaster. (Hurst, p. 74). President, B&FUA, 1862-63 (AMH). Trustee and member of committee, MNC, where he sent sons (Hurst, pp. 3, 21). Attacked as Unitarian at Carlisle election, 1861 (Hurst, p. 52). Daughter married H. E. Roscoe, later MP.


Sir JOHN POTTER
1815 – 25 Oct. 1858
MP (L) for Manchester, 1857 – Oct. 1858

Of Cross Street, Manchester, with funeral conducted by William Gaskell. (I, 6 Nov. 1858, p. 720, reproducing Manchester Examiner). Brother of Thomas Bayley Potter MP and nephew of Richard Potter MP. Lant Carpenter’s

ODNB (s.v. T. B. Potter). WWBMP.

RICHARD POTTER
1778 – 13 July 1842
MP (L) for Wigan, 1832 - Mar. 1839

Of Cross Street, Manchester. President, B&FU A, 1834. (AMH) Annual subscriber to MNC (Ditchfield, p. 211). ‘We ought never to forget to pray to the great God who is so good to us all, and to thank him for the benefits we are every day receiving.’ (To his four-year-old son Richard, Sept. 1821, quoted in Georgina Meinertzhagen, From Ploughshare to Parliament: A Short Memoir of the Potters of Tadcaster (London, 1908), p. 222)

ODNB (s.v. T. B. Potter). WWBMP.

THOMAS BAYLEY POTTER
29 Nov. 1817 - 6 Nov. 1898
MP (L) for Rochdale, 1865-95
Cotton merchant. Rugby; UCL. Entered wholesale cotton goods business of father, Sir Thomas Potter; principal partner, 1858. Warehouse a frequent meeting place for Liberal leaders during 1830s, so that dubbed ‘the plotting-room’ (Rochdale Observer, 9 Nov. 1898, p. 4). JP, DL. Chairman, Manchester branch of Complete Suffrage Union. From late 1850s, tried to heal breach in Manchester Liberalism. Vice-president, National Reform Society, National Reform Union and Ballot Society. President, Manchester Reform Association. Active in anti-slavery. Supported North in American Civil War, founding Union and Emancipation Society, 1863, and presenting condolences on behalf of many MPs to American minister on assassination of Lincoln. Sent money to Garibaldi, visiting him in 1864 on island of Caprera, bought for him as result of talk at Potter’s dinner table. Did not favour Hungarian or Polish aspirations, considering them aristocratic rather than democratic. Succeeded Cobden as MP for Rochdale. Free trader, founding Cobden Club (1866), of which acted as secretary. 1876, introduced Real Estate and Intestacy Bill, to abolish preference for oldest son when there was no will, ‘for which there is no State necessity, as in feudal times’ (Rochdale Observer, 9 Nov. 1898, p. 4). Although rejected Home Rule in 1885, followed Gladstone in 1886. Favoured Home Rule, religious equality and land law reform (1895). Republican in theory, but never criticised queen. Declined Serbian decoration because offered by a prince. A wirepuller, on friendly terms with leaders of both parties and engaging in global correspondence. ‘He was a Constitutional Radical, as loyal to the authority of

WILLIAM EDWIN PRICE
10 Jan. 1841 – 10 Feb. 1886
MP (L) for Tewkesbury, 1868-80 (unseated on petition)

WILLIAM PHILIP PRICE
1817 – 31 Mar. 1891
MP (L) for Gloucester, 1852-59 (unseated on petition), 1865 - May 1873
Timber merchant: Price, Walker and Co., Gloucester. Director, Midland
Railway Co.; chairman, 1869-73. Director of Gloucester and Berkeley Canal.
Connected with Gloucester banking. A founder of Gloucester Chamber of
Commerce, 1839; president for 14 years. Railway commissioner, 1873. JP,
DL. High Sheriff of Gloucestershire, 1848. ‘A Liberal, opposed to all
religious endowments from the public funds’ (1873). Supported ballot, 1853.
Opposed Home Rule, 1886. Farmed at Tibberton Court, Gloucs.
Was ‘a zealous supporter of Unitarianism for many years’. Chairman,
B&FUA, 1852; president, 1864-65. Hibbert Trustee. Long connected with
MNC. (I, 4 Apr. 1891, p. 213). Presented windows to MCO chapel (AMH).
Promoted musical recitals in Gloucester Cathedral. Funeral at Tibberton
Court conducted by rector, Bishop of Gloucester and ‘other clerical
dignitaries’. According to Walter Lloyd, minister of Barton Street Unitarian
Chapel, Gloucester, ‘of late years he had only been an occasional attendant’.
Interested in theological literature and poetry, introducing Lee Williams to
hymn ‘Come unto me when shadows darkly gather’, which was edited by
Williams and Martineau and often sung at cathedral recitals Price supported.
(I, 4 Apr. 1891, p. 233)
WWBMP. I, 4 Apr. 1891, p. 233.

WILLIAM RATHBONE
11 Feb. 1819 - 6 Mar. 1902
MP (L) for Liverpool, 1868-80
Carnarvonshire, Nov. 1881 - 1885
Carnarvonshire, N, 1885-95
Merchant and shipowner; partner in Rathbone Brothers and Co. Chairman,
American Chamber of Commerce, 1851. Member of Liverpool Corporation
Dock Committee, 1856. One of first members of Mersey Dock and Harbour
Board. Chairman, Liverpool Liberal Association, 1852. Initiated, with
George Melly, Liverpool relief fund during cotton famine. During American
Civil War, roused opinion, with George Melly, against building ships for
Confederacy. Chairman of election committee for Gladstone in S Lancashire,
1865. Member of Liverpool Select Vestry from 1867. Guardian of Poor. DL.
Free trader. 1868, favoured Irish disestablishment and reform of local
taxation, poor law administration, bankruptcy and land transfer laws. In
parliament specialised in local taxation and local government. Refused to
support local veto, holding that prohibition impractical and instead favouring
free trade in licences. Resisted Samuel Plimsoll’s campaign for protection of
sailors. In last 15 years, strongly favoured disestablishment, casting first
significant parliamentary vote against Gladstone on Welsh disestablishment.
Became supporter of women’s enfranchisement. Declined to stand for
Liverpool, 1880, because refused to endorse Home Rule Association, and
defeated in Lancashire, SW. A chief promoter of Welsh Intermediate
Education Act, 1889. Did not vote for Home Rule Bill, 1893. House-to-house
collector for Liverpool Provident Society from 1849. Following death of first
wife, 1859, pioneered district nursing, establishing Training School and Home
for Nurses at Liverpool Royal Infirmary and helping Florence Nightingale
provide nurses for poor law institutions (Holt, pp. 22, 244). Supported
foundation of National Association for Providing Trained Nurses for the Sick Poor, 1874. Hon. secretary, Queen Victoria’s Jubilee Institute for Nurses, 1888-89; subsequently vice-president. Promoted University College, Liverpool, and University College, Bangor, serving as president of both. Freeman of Liverpool, 1891. LLD., Victoria University, 1895. Published *Social Duties* (1867), anticipating Charity Organisation Society policy; *Local Government and Taxation* (1875); *The Increased Earnings of the Working Classes* (1877); *Protection and Communism* (1884); *Sketch of the History and Progress of District Nursing* (1890); and magazine articles. ‘Certainly, though a republic may be a very fine form of government, a democracy, as far as we may judge from the United States, is the next worst thing to a despotism’ (1841, after visiting America: E. F. Rathbone, p. 100). Liked Scott, Elizabeth Gaskell, Harriet Beecher Stowe’s earlier stories; thought George Eliot ‘pompous and affected’ (E. F. Rathbone, p. 485), disliking irony and cynicism and finding humorous books boring. Enjoyed riding, viewing mountain scenery and two small cigars a day. Latterly deaf. Ordered own cremation. Mourners at funeral included Roman Catholic Bishop of Liverpool. (I, 15 Mar. 1902, p. 165) Of Greenbank, Toxteth Park, Liverpool. Member of Renshaw Street/Ullet Road, Liverpool. His father, William, expelled from Friends for marrying out, readmitted but subsequently joined Unitarians (E. F. Rathbone, p. 41). William jun. attended boarding school at Gateacre; Pestalozzian school at Cheam under William Brown, Anglican clergyman; and Voelker’s school at St Domingo House, Everton, 1830-35. There schoolfellow of Thomas Ashton, father of MP, whom loved as brother and accompanied to Heidelberg (I, 15 Mar. 1902, p. 166; 29 Mar. 1902, p. 201). After separating from Friends, attended Renshaw Street under J. H. Thom, whose preaching, according to Rathbone, made ‘appeal to individual conscience’ (E. F. Rathbone p. 68). Thom married his sister. As executor for Thom, produced new edition of his *Laws of Life after the Mind of Christ* (I, 29 Mar. 1902, p. 201). President, Liverpool Domestic Mission Society, 1886-88, 1895-97 (AMH). President of UHMC, 1866 (McLachlan, p. 157). Supported founding of Sustentation Fund at National Conference of Unitarians, 1882 (I, 29 Mar. 1902, p. 201). Nephew of R. H. Greg MP and cousin of George Melly MP (E. F. Rathbone, pp. 39, 313). Held, 1849, that Unitarianism, ‘or rather Christianity emancipated from creeds’, had exerted too little effect, and that Quakerism had beauty and truth (E. F. Rathbone, p. 135). Upheld Quaker doctrine of inner light: ‘Just in the measure that we listen to it and obey it, will the Spirit of God lead each human soul’ (MU, p. 403). Insisted on sovereignty of Christ, speaking habitually of him as ‘the Master’ (MU, p. 404). Thought younger ministers dealt too much in abstractions (E. F. Rathbone, p. 430). Did not favour teaching of Robert Spears (E. F. Rathbone, p. 433). Diagnosed Unitarian weakness, 1891, as ‘because we have failed to bring home to the people the force that Jesus Christ is to us’ (E. F. Rathbone, p. 431). We must prove that ‘by Unitarianism we mean Christianity, and by Christianity we mean the religion of Christ as set forth in his own words, and as embodied in his own person and life’ (E. F. Rathbone, p. 432). Gave financial support to C. of E. clergy in poor districts. Admired Congregationalist R. W. Dale, enjoying his sermons (E. F. Rathbone, pp. 486-7). Maintained 2 homes of rest for C. of E. clergy and Nonconformist ministers at West Kirby (I, 29 Mar. 1902, p. 201). Employed Evangelical Lady Superintendent in nurse training
school despite her initial refusal to join an enterprise whose foundation was not 'Christ and him crucified' (E. F. Rathbone, p. 170). Endorsed work of W. P. Lockhart, Baptist minister (E. F. Rathbone, p. 437). Avoided weekly work on Sundays as aid to spirituality (E. F. Rathbone, p. 451).


DAVID RICARDO (Sen.)
18 Apr. 1772 – 11 Sept. 1823
MP (Whig) for Portarlington (Ireland), Feb. 1819-23
Jobber on stock exchange, gradually retiring from 1815, and political economist. Joined King of Clubs and Brook’s Club, 1817-18, Whig centres.
Disciple of James Mill and Jeremy Bentham. Author of pamphlets on bullion controversy (1810-11), corn laws (1815), On the Principles of Political Economy and Taxation (1817), the classical text in its field, and other pamphlets and articles. In Commons, favoured free trade, religious tolerance and parliamentary reform. High Sheriff of Gloucestershire, 1818. Two sons, Osman and David, became MPs. Of 56 Upper Brook Street, Grosvenor Square, London; and Gatcombe Park, Gloucs.
Jew who married out against parents’ wishes, becoming Unitarian (Thorne, 1, p. 295). Attended Essex Street Unitarian Chapel, under Thomas Belsham.
Then joined New Gravel Pit, Hackney, 1809, subscribing regularly, 1809-12, until moved to West End, and again in 1820 and 1821. Wife continued to attend Friends. 1817, investigated whether had to take sacrament to become High Sheriff or MP. (P. Sraffa and M. H. Dobb (eds), The Works and Correspondence of David Ricardo, 11 vols (Cambridge, 1951-73), Vol. 10, pp. 39-43) Subsequently seems to have become agnostic: ‘To account for evil in a world governed by a being of unbounded benevolence and power is or appears to be impossible.’ (Sraffa and Dobb, Vol. 7, p. 206). No reference to Unitarianism in MR obituary, Sept. 1823, p. 551. ODNB. MU, pp. 184-8.

Sir HENRY ENFIELD ROSCOE
7 Jan. 1833 – 18 Dec. 1915
MP (L) for Manchester, S, 1885-95
Grandson of William Roscoe MP. Of Presbyterian/Unitarian stock on both sides. Friend of James Martineau when minister of Paradise Street, Liverpool, and William Gaskell in Manchester. Marriage to Lucy, daughter of Edmund


WILLIAM ROSCOE
8 Mar. 1753 – 30 June 1831
MP (Whig) for Liverpool, 1806-07
Banker and attorney. Bank failed, 1815. In 1806 election, declared, ‘I find myself represented as an enemy to the constitution of my country, and the exploded cry of Church and King, has been again, on this occasion, revived. We are all for Church and King; but whether it be the Church of England, or the Church of Scotland, must be left to every man’s bosom’ (History of the Election for Members of Parliament for the Borough of Liverpool, 1806 (Liverpool, 1806), p. 15). Favoured ultimate peace, government encouragement of arts, agriculture and manufactures, gradual end of slave trade and parliamentary reform, giving vote to great towns (Ibid., pp. 41-4). Voted for abolition of trade, knowing it would lose him his seat. Had written poem, The Wrongs of Africa (1787) and A General View of the African Slave Trade (1788). Active in forming African Institution, 1807. A founder of Society for the Encouragement of the Arts of Painting and Design, 1773. Honorary member of Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society. Proposed Liverpool Botanic Park, 1803, subsequently overseeing its laying out. Supported Liverpool Athenaeum. First president of Liverpool Royal Institution, 1817. Published The Life of Lorenzo de’ Medici called the Magnificent (1796); Life and Pontificate of Leo the Tenth (1805); an edition of the works of Alexander Pope (1824); and volumes of verse including The Butterfly’s Ball and Grasshopper’s Feast (1807), a children’s classic. FLS, 1805. Spoke French fluently, wrote Italian with ease and learned Greek in middle age. Failure of bank caused disposal of books, prints and pictures. Received Ramohun Roy on his arrival in Liverpool, 1831. When, in 1807, offered DL, declined because Test Laws precluded it (Spears, p. 77). Of Allerton Hall.
Member of Renshaw Street Chapel and interred in its graveyard. Parents were members of Bear Garden Chapel, Liverpool, under Dr Enfield. Contributed to new hymn book for Renshaw Street, 1818. When at Allerton Hall, attended Gateacre Chapel, Liverpool (Spears, p. 77). In youthful MS, deprecated ‘the speculative and abstruse parts of the New Testament’ in favour of ‘the moral or preceptive part’: ‘the Christian religion was designed by the Almighty to promote the eternal happiness of mankind, by the truest pursuit of their temporal welfare’ (Roscoe, 1, p. 37). His mature view was: ‘The belief in Christ and in Christianity, so strongly and uniformly inculcated in the Holy Scriptures, is not embracing or holding a particular doctrine, but a belief which results in action, which evinces itself in all the relations and concerns of life, which induces us to follow the precepts and imitates the example of Christ…’ (Roscoe, 2, pp. 441-2).

**Sir BERNHARD SAMUELSON, Bart**

22 Nov. 1820 – 10 May 1905

MP (L) for Banbury, Feb. – Apr. 1859, 1865-85

Oxfordshire, Banbury, 1885-95


Member of Christ Church Chapel, Banbury, 1870s/80s (AMH). Funeral conducted by Canon Gooden, Anglican clergyman who was brother-in-law of his eldest daughter. Dr Burton preaching at Banbury Parish Church announced that ‘he died as he had lived, a churchman. He did not wear his heart, as people said, upon his sleeve.’ But at Christ Church Chapel, Mr W. Olieff declared that ‘Sir Bernhard during his residence here in Banbury attended this place of worship and was for many years a regular subscriber to the funds’. (*Banbury Advertiser*, 18 May 1905, p. 5) *ODNB* (omitting religion). *WWBMP* 2. Not in Johnson.

**Sir CHARLES ERNEST SCHWANN** (later SWAN), Bart

25 Jan. 1844 – 13 July 1929

MP (L) for Manchester, N, 1886-1918

Merchant. Huddersfield College, Owens College, Manchester, and UCL. Entered Manchester shipping trade at 20. Director, Manchester Chamber of Commerce. Supported Manchester Ship Canal. Secretary, treasurer and president, Manchester Liberal Federation. Treasurer, vice-president and president, Manchester Reform Club. President, National Reform Union for 9 years. Founder of Manchester ’95 Club. Unsuccessful at Manchester, N, 1885. Carried bill for granting votes to policemen in municipal and School

CHARLES PRESTWICH SCOTT
1846 – 1 Jan. 1932
MP (L) for Lancashire, SW, Leigh, 1895-1906

ROBERT SCOTT
15 July 1803 – 21 Feb. 1856
MP (L) for Walsall, 1841-47
Barrister. Session at University of Glasgow. Called to bar, Middle Temple. Commissioner of Court of Bankruptcy, 1831. Employed by G. W. Wood MP
to draw up bill to transfer representation of two corrupt boroughs to Manchester. Active in reform cause, 1831. JP, DL. Author of some legal works. Of Stourbridge, Worcs.; and The Red House, Staffs. Monument in Stourbridge Presbyterian Chapel (Unitarian) (AMH). Born ‘Wellbeloved’, son of the Rev. Charles Wellbeloved, but changed name to Scott on marrying heiress of John Scott, 1830. Educated under the Rev. Mr Robertson at Heald’s Hall, West Riding, and then under the Rev. John Corrie, of Birmingham New Meeting. (I, 1 Mar. 1856, p. 140) Showed zeal and consistency as Unitarian (CR, 12 (1856), p. 192). ‘His religious convictions and feelings were...deep and firm, never ostentatiously displayed, never concealed through timidity, but showing their strength and steadiness in the peace of mind with which he contemplated the approach of death.’ (I, 1 Mar. 1856, p. 140) WWBMP. I, 1 Mar. 1856, p. 140.

JOHN BENJAMIN SMITH
1794 - 15 Sept. 1879
MP (L) for Stirling Burghs, 1847-52
Stockport, 1852-74

WILLIAM SMITH
22 Sept. 1756 – 31 May 1835
MP for Sudbury, 1784-90
Camelford, 1791-96
Sudbury, 1796-1802
Norwich, 1802-06, 1807-30
Grocer; partner from 1777 in father’s London firm, head from 1798. Partnership ended 1813, firm wound up 1823. Partner in Cook’s Distillery, Millbank. Member of Society for Constitutional Information, 1782. Admirer of C. J. Fox, but generally supported Pitt in 1780s. 1787, on Dissenting committee for repeal of Test and Corporation Acts. Defeated at Sudbury, 1790, and Norwich, 1806. Member of Association of the Friends of the People, 1792, embracing Jacobin republicanism. Declared in 1802 that his conduct in parliament had been ‘uniformly consistent with the genuine principles of constitutional liberty’ and desired blessings of peace (The Poll for Members of Parliament for the City and County of Norwich, taken the 5th of July, 1802 (Norwich, 1802), p. VI). Leading opponent of slave trade. A founder of African Institution. Chairman, Anti-Slavery Society, where effort made to remove him from chair for his theological views. Member from 1791 of Dissenting Deputies; chairman, 1805-32, despite another attempt to displace him. Secured repeal of Conventicle and Five Mile Acts. Conducted Unitarian Toleration Bill through Commons, 1813: ‘Mr. William Smith’s Bill’. Chairman of United Committee that secured repeal of Test and Corporation Acts, 1828. Commissioner of Highlands Roads and Bridges. Collected pictures including 3 Rembrandts, a Van Dyck and a Rubens. Of Eagle House, Clapham Common, to 1794, when moved to 6 Park Street, Westminster; and of Parndon Hall, near Harlow, Essex , from 1785. Grandfather of Florence Nightingale.


Sir JAMES STANSFIELD
5 Mar. 1820 – 17 Feb. 1898
MP (L) for Halifax, 1859-95
Brewer, from 1850 running Swan Brewery, Fulham. UCL. Called to bar, Inner Temple, 1849, but never practised. Declined government office, 1861, because of business demands. Junior Lord of Admiralty, 1863, resigning 1864 because of clandestine fund-raising for Italian agitators. Under-Secretary of State for India, 1866. Financial Secretary to the Treasury, 1868-69. President of Poor Law Board, 1871, joining cabinet, and of Local Government Board, 1871-74, Apr. – July 1886. Appointed woman, Mrs Nassau Senior, as Inspector of Poor Law Institutions, 1874. Influenced by Bentham. Supported Anti-Corn Law League, Chartism and anti-slavery. Leading member of People’s International League, 1847. Early supporter of Mazzini, Garibaldi and Friends of Italy. Supported Northern Reform Union, begun by Joseph Cowen in 1858, aiming for manhood suffrage and ballot. 1862, moved Commons resolution for decrease in government spending. 1863, backed Polish independence. Leading opponent of Contagious Diseases Acts, carrying resolution against them, 1883, and moving their abolition, 1886.

ROBERT STEWART
18 June 1769 – 12 Aug. 1822
MP for Tregony, Cornwall, 1794-96
Orford, 1796-97
Co. Down, 1801-05
Boroughbridge, 1806
Plympton Erle, 1806-12
Co. Down, 1812-21
Orford, 1821-22

JOSEPH STRUTT
15 Aug. 1765 – 13 Jan. 1844
MP (Whig) for Maldon, 1790-1826
Okehampton, 1826-30
Cotton manufacturer. Derby School. Lieutenant-colonel of Belper Volunteers, 1803. Supported the accused in Derbyshire treason trials, 1817. Established in Derby, with brother William, Lancasterian school; and, with nephew Edward, Mechanics’ Institution, 1824, becoming president and giving
it 500 books from own library. First mayor of reformed Derby corporation, 1835, and served again; alderman. JP, DL. Favoured civil, religious and commercial freedom. Gave arboretum to Derby at outlay of £12-13,000, 1840, specifying that to be open free on Sunday afternoons. There the leisured and the artisans were to meet with common joy (Memorial sermon by Noah Jones, minister of Friargate Chapel, 21 Jan. 1844, according to I, 10 Feb. 1844, p. 85). Governor of Derby Infirmary. According to Thomas Moore, 1814, Joseph’s family ‘have fine pianofortes, magnificent organs, splendid houses, most excellent white soup, and are, to crown all, right true Jacobins’ (quoted by Fitton and Wadsworth, p. 179). Of St Peter’s House, Derby, where assembled paintings and statuary.

Sir CHARLES ERNEST SWAN, Bart
See Sir CHARLES ERNEST SCHWANN, Bart

FRANCIS TAYLOR
1845 – 1 Sept. 1915
MP (L) for Norfolk, S, 1885-86
MP (LU) for Norfolk, S, 1886 - c. Apr. 1898

PETER ALFRED TAYLOR
30 Apr. 1819 – 20 Dec. 1891
MP (L) for Leicester, Feb. 1862 – June 1884
Silk and crape manufacturer; partner of Samuel Courtauld and Co. Supported Anti-Corn Law League. First treasurer of Society of the Friends of Italy,
entertaining Mazzini. Early member of Northern Reform Union favouring manhood suffrage, 1858. Unsuccessful candidate at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1859, and at Leicester, 1861. At Leicester election 1862 opposed church rates and union of church and state, being attacked as ‘anti- everything’. Member of Emancipation Society, 1862, supporting North in American Civil War. Favoured Polish independence, 1863. Member of committee to welcome Garibaldi, 1864. Vice-president of Reform League from 1865, seeking unity with National Reform Union. With J. S. Mill, a parliamentary spokesman for Jamaica committee, 1865. Favoured universal suffrage, disestablishment, abolition of Contagious Diseases Acts, payment of MPs, land tenure reform, abolition of game laws, abolition of flogging in armed forces, Sunday opening of museums, rejection of compulsory vaccination and press freedom, ‘the very embodiment of faddism’ (Leicester Daily Post, 22 Dec. 1891, quoted in ODNB). Supporter of women’s suffrage and related issues, in which his wife active (Holt, pp. 148, 153). 1871, notorious as republican, supporting Charles Dilke’s motion against dowry for Princess Louise. Proprietor of The Examiner, radical newspaper, 1873-78. Refused to subscribe to any public cause in Leicester to avoid imputation of bribery. 1873, moved to Brighton, where founded clubs for working men, particularly Nineteenth Century Club that promoted radical and secularist views. Opposed Home Rule, 1886. Of Aubrey House, Notting Hill Gate (from 1861); subsequently 22 Ashley Place, London; and 22 Marine Parade, Brighton; latterly of 18 Eaton Place, Brighton. Nephew, like George Courtauld MP, of Samuel Courtauld. Attended school of the Rev. J. P. Malleson, a cousin, West Hove, Brighton. Father a leading member of South Place Chapel, Finsbury, of which Peter jun. became member and benefactor (S. K. Ratcliffe, The Story of South Place (London, 1955), p. 10). Funeral conducted by Stanton Coit of South Place.

ODNB (A. Ruston). BDHB 2. WWBMP.

JOHN PENNINGTON THOMASSON
9 May 1841 – 16 May 1904
MP (L) for Bolton, 1880-85

**THOMAS THORNELY**

1 Apr. 1781 – 4 May 1862

MP (L) for Wolverhampton, 1835-59

Merchant; principal in Thomas and J. D. Thornely, specialising in American trade but retiring 1835. Apprenticed to Rathbones and subsequently partner in Martin, Hope and Thornely. Entered public life in opposition to Orders in Council, 1811, joining Liverpool deputation to government. JP. Unsuccessful candidate at Liverpool, 1831 and 1832. ‘He was a warm and consistent friend and advocate of civil and religious liberty.’ *(Wolverhampton Chronicle, 7 May 1862, p. 5)* Supported Anti-Corn Law League. Favoured ballot and short parliaments. Often voted against Liberal government in favour of retrenchment and reform. Regular attender of Commons. ‘Not of brilliant talent, yet his various knowledge on all subjects connected with the extensive commerce of the empire seldom left him at a loss in the House of Commons how to make his opinions respected.’ *(Wolverhampton Chronicle, 7 May 1862, p. 4)* Several times visited United States. Of 12 Mount Street, Liverpool; and 24 Regent Street, London.


*WWBMP* (as ‘Thornley’). *(Wolverhampton Chronicle, 7 May 1862, p. 5.)*

**JAMES ASPINALL TURNLEY**

1797 - 28 Sept. 1867

MP (L) for Manchester, 1857-65

Sir SYDNEY HEDLEY WATERLOW, Bart
1 Nov. 1822 – 3 Aug. 1906
MP (L) for Dumfriesshire, 1868 – Mar. 1869
Maidstone, 1874-80
Gravesend, July 1880-85
Printer and stationer; head of Waterlow and Sons. St Saviour’s School. Alderman of City of London, 1863; Lord Mayor, 1872-73, when Shah of Persia visited City. Treasurer of St Bartholomew’s Hospital from 1874. Defeated at Maidstone, 1880, and in Kent, Medway, 1885. Bart, 1873. Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order, 1902. Recreations in WW ‘consisted in the performance of his duties’ such as the following: Chairman of the Distribution Committee of the Hospital Sunday Fund; Chairman of the General Commissioners of Income Tax for the City of London; Chairman, Industrial Dwellings Co., with 6,000 tenements and 30,000 souls; Chairman, Board of Governors of United Westminster Schools, educating 1,100 boys – ‘all this work nearly honorary’. Gave Waterlow Park, his Highgate estate, to London CC. His son David Sydney Waterlow was MP (L) for Islington, N, 1906 - Dec. 1910. Of 29 Chesham Place, SW; Trosley Towers, Wrotham, Kent; Monterey, Cannes, France. Trustee of South Place Chapel. When he first stood for parliament, ‘his connection with South Place came near defeating him’ (Moncure D. Conway, Autobiography, 2 vols (London, 1904), 2, p. 281). Conservatives in Dumfriesshire employed private detective to discover if Waterlow was Unitarian and connected with Finsbury Chapel (I, 28 Nov. 1868, p. 763).
Influenced by W. J. Fox, for whose memorial he acted as treasurer (I., 16 July 1864, p. 477). Acknowledged as Unitarian (I., 10 Apr. 1880, p. 227).

**ARTHUR JOHN WILLIAMS**

1836 – 12 Sept. 1911
MP (L) for Glamorgan, S, 1885-95

**BENJAMIN THOMAS WILLIAMS**

9 Nov. 1832 – 21 Mar. 1890
MP (L) for Carmarthen Boroughs, May 1878 – Dec. 1881
Barrister. School attached to Presbyterian College, Carmarthen, then Glasgow University, 1850-53. Resented having to leave his country for higher education and so wrote *The Desirableness of a University for Wales* (1853). Called to bar, Gray’s Inn, 1859; and admitted to Middle Temple, 1875. Leader of South Wales Circuit. Recorder of Carmarthen, 1872-78. QC, 1875. County Court Judge, 1881-85. Editor of the *Law Magazine* and of the *Commercial Law Annual* (1871-74). JP. Wrote novel, *Arthur Vaughan* (1856), depicting the Carmarthen principal Dr Lloyd, which he later regretted. Published *The Case of George William Gordon* (1866), vindicating a persecuted black victim of a draconian Governor of Jamaica; and an edition of *The Literature of the Kymry* (1876), with a life of its author, Thomas Stephens. Member of council, Glasgow University; vice-president and secretary, University College of Wales, Aberystwyth. Governor, University College of North Wales, Bangor. Chairman, Narberth Urban District School Board. Of 65 Hilldrop Crescent, London; 4 Harcourt Buildings, Temple; and Merryvale, Narberth, Pembs.
Son of T. R. Williams, Independent minister at Templeton, Pembs. Intended Independent ministry but espoused Unitarianism at Carmarthen. Briefly supplied Unitarian pulpits in Leeds and Plymouth after leaving Glasgow. ‘It has been said that an inconsiderate and offensive criticism of his dress by a member of one of our churches was the cause of his forsaking the pulpit and turning his attention to the Law’ (Jones, p. 53). Subsequent religious allegiance not explicitly stated, but presumably Unitarian.

**BENJAMIN WOOD**
1787 – 13 Aug. 1845
MP (L) for Southwark, June 1840 – 1845
Hop merchant, Southwark. Opposed corn laws. Favoured religious liberty. Unsuccessful candidate at Tiverton, 1832, and at Hull, 1837. Supported reform candidates at various elections. Succeeded D. W. Harvey as MP for Southwark. Supported Dissenters’ Chapels Bill. Of 24 Great George Street, London; 25 Mark Lane, London; and Eden Park, near Eltham, Kent. Member, Old Jewry congregation, meeting in Jewin Street from 1809, until its dissolution. On Presbyterian Board, 1841-45. Dr Williams’s Trustee, 1836-45. Non-Con Club, Hackney (TUHS 14:3 (1969), p. 159). ‘Since that place of worship [Jewin Street] was closed, living in the country, Mr. Wood attended the services of the Established Church, and from this circumstance he has been stated publicly to have been a Churchman, but as he continued to the last one of Dr Williams’s trustees, who are all understood to be Dissenters, and as we ourselves witnessed the interest he took in the passing of the Dissenters’ Chapels Bill, we cannot think this statement correct.’ (I, 16 Aug. 1845, p. 516)
WWBMP. I, 16 Aug. 1845, p. 516.

GEORGE WILLIAM WOOD
21 July 1781 – 3 Oct. 1843
MP (Whig) for Lancashire, S, 1832-35
Kendal, 1837 – Oct. 1843
(MG, 7 Oct. 1843, p. 5). Seemed ‘overbearing’ (I, 7 Oct. 1843, p. 626). Of Pall Mall East, London; and Singleton Lodge, Lancs. Active member of Upper Brook Street Unitarian Chapel, Manchester (CR, Nov. 1843, p. 730). ‘He was sincerely and warmly attached to the old Presbyterian form of protestant dissent, and lived through his whole life on terms of intimacy with most of the more eminent divines of that denomination.’ Distrusted introduction of ‘a more democratic element into the working of religious societies’. Unfitted for speculative thinking, but

JOHN WOOD
4 Nov. 1789 – 10 Oct. 1856
MP for Preston, 1826-30

Sir MATTHEW WOOD, Bart
2 June 1768 – 25 Sept.1843
MP (Whig) for City of London, 1817-43
Hop merchant, Southwark, 1804-42. Blundell’s Grammar School, Tiverton, Devon. At 14 apprenticed to Exeter druggist, moving to London as druggist, 1790. Freeman and liveryman of Fishmongers’ Company, 1802; Prime Warden, 1836. Councillor of City of London from 1802; alderman from 1809. High Sheriff of London and Middlesex, 1809. Lord Mayor of London, 1815-16 (quelling Spitalfields riots) and 1816-17. His Whig views so distasteful to government that no ministers attended either of his Lord Mayoral banquets. Opposed corn laws and Test and Corporation Acts, favouring Catholic emancipation and parliamentary reform. ‘A radical Reformer, in favour of free-trade, the vote by ballot, triennial Parliaments and the repeal of part of the assessed taxes.’ (1843). Escorted Queen Caroline back from exile, 1820. Member of committee administering finances of Duke of Kent, arranging his residence so that Victoria could be born in England. Chairman of Commons committee on metropolitan improvements. His London home was scene of formation of Westminster Club, forerunner of Reform Club. Bart, 1837, because of friendship with young Queen Victoria. His son and partner in trade, Western Wood, was MP for City of London, 1861-63; another, William
Page Wood, became Lord Chancellor as Lord Hatherley. Of 24 Great George Street, London; Little Strawberry Hill, Middlesex; and latterly of Hatherley Court, Gloucs.

Member of Old Jewry, meeting in Jewin Street from 1809 ‘until nearly, though not quite, the end of his life’. Wife was C. of E., bringing up children as Anglicans. (CL, 6 Sept. 1884, p. 433). Watts (p. 434n.) mistakenly denies hard evidence that he was Dissenter even though he cites CR 10 (1843), p. 730 [sc. 731], as saying he attached himself to Abraham Rees’ congregation, which was Old Jewry. Presbyterian Board (AMH). Supported principal Dissenting institutions, ‘the more liberal in particular’, presiding at their anniversaries (CR, Nov. 1843, p. 731). Death notice in I, 30 Sept. 1843, p. 617, does not mention religion. Brother of Benjamin Wood MP.


CALEB WRIGHT
1 Aug. 1810 – 28 Apr. 1898
MP (L) for Lancashire, SW, Leigh, 1885-95
Cotton spinner; founder of Caleb Wright and Co., retiring c. 1876. Started when 9 as piecer lad in cotton mill. Attended night schools and formed mutual improvement society. Member of Local Board; chairman. JP. Was ‘strongly opposed to an hereditary legislative chamber, in favour of the abolition of the Parliamentary oath, and of the disestablishment of the Church’ (1895). Promoted temperance, education and thrift. Fought for public baths, a mechanics’ institute and shorter hours: ‘mindful of his own struggles, his sympathies ran radically with the people’. Urging ten-hour day, advised local wage-earners: ‘Never cringe to men on account of their wealth, but stand up as Englishmen and do all you can to elevate your condition.’ (I, 14 May 1898, p. 311). Known as ‘Owd Caleb’. Of Lower Oak, Tyldesley, Lancs.

Member of Chowbent Chapel, the 1722 building retaining its oak three-decker pulpit, pews and galleries. Treasurer of congregation while MP. (CL, 9 Mar. 1889, p. 117) Sunday scholar there, treasurer of Sick Society. When father, previous organist, died in 1832, requested father’s place. ‘I cannot play the organ; but I can learn; I’ll be ready in a month.’ (I, 14 May 1898, p. 311) First-rate trombonist. Father of the congregation. Gave site for Chowbent Sunday schools, 1890. President, NELUM, 1877. In London attended Stopford Brooke’s ministry at Bedford Chapel, Bloomsbury. Succeeded in constituency by C. P. Scott and then another Unitarian. At his funeral, Roman Catholic priest joined in Lord’s Prayer.


JOHN ASHTON YATES
1781 – 1 Nov. 1863
MP (L) for Carlow Co., 1837-41
Merchant and broker, Liverpool. Apprenticed to commercial firm of William Rathbone. Defeated at Bolton, 1832, where ‘he was not liberal enough for a very small section of the newly enfranchised electors’ (Yates, p.18); and at Carlow Co., 1841. Wrote tract urging abolition of slavery, 1824. On committee, Anti-Corn Law Association, London,1836 (Holt, p. 197). Published A Letter on the Distress of the Country (1817); Colonial Slavery (1824); Essays on Currency and Circulation (1827); and A Letter on the

Supplementary List of Supposed Unitarian MPs

PETER AINSWORTH
24 Nov. 1790 – 18 [19?] Jan. 1870
MP (L) for Bolton, 1835-47

EDGAR ALFRED BOWRING
26 May 1826 - 8 Aug. 1911
MP (L) for Exeter, 1868-74.
Private secretary. University College School and UCL. Entered Board of Trade, 1841. Private secretary to Earl of Clarendon, 1846-47; to Earl Granville, 1848-52; to Lord Stanley of Alderley, 1852-53. Librarian and registrar to Board of Trade, 1848-63. Secretary to Royal Commission for the 1851 Exhibition, 1850-68. Supported father, Sir John Bowring, former MP, during his time in Hong Kong. Favoured disestablishment of Irish church, 1869, and reduction of public expenditure (1873). Defeated at Exeter, 1874. Companion of the Bath, 1882. Author of translations of Schiller, Goethe and Heine; The Book of Psalms in English Verse; etc. Of 69 Westbourne Terrace,

JACOB BRIGHT
1821 – 7 Nov. 1899
MP (L) for Manchester, Nov. 1867-1874, Feb. 1876 – 85
Manchester, SW, 1886-95.
Cotton spinner; chairman of John Bright and Brothers of Rochdale. Partner in Bright and Co., carpet manufacturers of Rochdale and Manchester. Friends’ School, York. Supported incorporation of Rochdale, becoming first mayor, 1856-57. Originator of the People’s Institute, Rochdale. Member of Lancashire Public Schools Association favouring secular education. Promoter of Manchester Ship Canal. Defeated at Manchester, 1865 and 1874; and at Manchester, SW, 1885. PC, 1894. ‘An advanced Liberal, in favour of Mr. Gladstone’s Irish policy’ (1895). Persistent supporter of women’s rights, securing municipal vote for women, 1869. Governor of Owens College, Manchester. Of 31 St James’s Place, SW; The Lodge, Esher, Surrey. Ex-Quaker, nephew of John Bright. Accepted no religion. ‘We have reason to know that he is Rationalistic in his religious opinions, but he has never, we believe, identified himself with Unitarians as a denomination.’ (I, 24 July 1886, p. 479) Cremated without funeral service at Woking, where no religious organisation represented. Afterwards urn of ashes, inscribed ‘Entered the land of light’, taken to home in Goring, where family friend sang ‘Like as the hart desireth the water brooks’ and ‘O rest in the Lord’ and music by Bach and Schumann was played without speeches or formal ceremony. (MG, 14 Nov. 1899, p. 9).

WILLIAM COARE BROCKLEHURST
9 Feb. 1818 – 3 June 1900
MP (L) for Macclesfield, 1868 – 80 (unseated on petition)
Cheshire, Macclesfield, 1885-86
Silk manufacturer; partner of J. and T. Brocklehurst. Kept mills open in downturn of trade in 1863-64. Director, London and North-Western Railway for 20 years. Director of Buxton Palace Co. President of Macclesfield Chamber of Commerce for 17 years. Councillor from 1853 in Macclesfield; alderman, 1871-74 and 1879-96; mayor, 1855. JP. Captain in Earl of Chester’s Yeomanry Cavalry, retiring 1876. Succeeded his father, John Brocklehurst, in seat. Favoured Irish disestablishment, abolition of rate-paying clauses, ballot, redistribution of voting power, triennial parliaments, security for trade union funds, religious equality, education provision, administrative reform, public retrenchment, reduction of taxes on articles of consumption. Always voted with Gladstone. Taken to Commons in bath-chair to vote for Home Rule when suffering from gout. Defeated at Macclesfield, 1886.
Governor, Macclesfield Grammar School, for 33 years. Supported formation of High School for Girls. Gave £500 to new technical school. President, Useful Knowledge Society. Master of Lyne Harriers, telling 'many a good story of the hunting field'. 1888, remarked that 'at his birth Nature had forgotten one bump in his head – the bump of eloquence'. *(Macclesfield Chronicle, 8 June 1900, [p. 5])* Of Butley Hall, Prestbury, Cheshire. Listed as Unitarian *(I, 12 Dec. 1868, p. 799; 10 Apr. 1880, p. 227)*. At school with William and James Lawrence at Rosoman House, Islington Green, conducted by David Davidson and John Scott Porter, Irish Non-Subscribing Presbyterian ministers then serving at Jewin Street Chapel and Carter Lane Chapel, London ([Alexander Gordon], *Family History of the Lawrences of Cornwall*, privately printed (West Norwood, 1915), p. 19). Funeral conducted by Anglican clergy at Prestbury Church, where buried in family vault. Recalled being taken as a boy to King Edward Street Chapel by grandfather as though it were an exceptional event. *(Macclesfield Chronicle, 8 June 1900, [p. 5])* Hence apparently non-practising. **WWBMP** (omitting sitting in 1885 parliament). Not in Johnson.

ALEXANDER BROGDEN
3 Nov. 1825 – 26 Nov. 1892
MP (L) for Wednesbury, 1868-85

THOMAS BURT
12 Nov. 1837 – 13 Apr. 1922
MP (L) for Morpeth, 1874-1918

**JOHN BONHAM CARTER (Jun.)**

13 Oct. 1817 – 26 Nov. 1884
MP (L) for Winchester, 1847-74
Son of John Bonham Carter (Sen.) MP. Brother of Henry, who did not graduate at Cambridge because of ‘religious scruples’ (Venn, 1, p. 526) but attended C. of E. though retaining Unitarian beliefs (website in entry for J. B. Carter Sen.). Listed as Unitarian (*I*, 12 Dec. 1868, p. 799, and *GP*), but probably followed same path as brother.

**Sir (JOSEPH) AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN**

16 Oct. 1863 – 16 Mar. 1937
MP (LU) for Worcestershire, E, Mar. 1892-1900
MP (C) for Worcestershire, E, 1900-14
MP (C) for Birmingham, W, 1914-37
As son of Joseph Chamberlain, family tradition made him Unitarian, but only nominally. ‘I may not be a very orthodox Unitarian, if there is such a thing as orthodoxy in that very heterodox body’ (Charles Petrie, *The Life and Letters of the Rt. Hon. Sir Austen Chamberlain*, 2 vols (London, 1939-40), 1, pp. 320-1). Religion did not play a large part in his life and he found it difficult to conceptualise an afterlife (*ODNB*). Funeral at St Margaret’s, Westminster, with archbishop of Canterbury giving blessing.


Sir FRANCIS ALLSTON CHANNING
1841 – 20 Feb. 1926
MP (L) for Northamptonshire, 1885 – Dec. 1910

Sir JOSEPH COWEN
10 Feb. 1800 – 19 Dec. 1873
MP (L) for Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1865 – Dec. 1873
JOSEPH COWEN
1831 – 17 Feb. 1900
MP (L) for Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Jan. 1874 – 1886

JAMES SHARMAN CRAWFORD
1812 – Apr. 1878
MP (L) for Co. Down, 1874 - 78
Landowner. Son of William Sharman Crawford MP. Land agent from 1835. Favoured improved tenant right in Ireland, amendment to Grand Jury laws and economy in public finances (1878). Of Crossgar, Co. Down. Graduated from Trinity College, Dublin, 1833 (G. D. Burtchaell and T. U. Sadleir (eds), Alumni Dublinienses (Dublin, 1935), p. 189), and so not then Unitarian. Unlikely to have returned to father’s religious allegiance. WWBMP.

CHARLES CROMPTON
4 Feb. 1833 – 25 July 1890 [or June, WWBMP]
MP (L) for Staffordshire, Leek, 1885-86

JOHN PASSMORE EDWARDS
24 Mar. 1823 – 22 Apr. 1911
MP (L) for Salisbury, 1880-82
Newspaper proprietor. Lawyer’s clerk in Truro, then anti-corn-law journalist and temperance lecturer in Manchester before, in 1845, moving to London as journalist. Launched series of magazines, many of which failed. From 1876 proprietor of The Echo, first halfpenny daily newspaper in London. Committee member of Early Closing Association, Society for the Abolition of Capital Punishment, Society for the Abolition of Taxes on Knowledge, Society for the Suppression of the Opium Trade, Peace Society, Ballot Society, Committee for the Abolition of Flogging in the Army and Navy, Garibaldi reception committee (1864) and education organisations. Attended Peace Congresses at Brussels, Paris and Frankfurt, 1848-50. Lecturer to Mechanics’ Institutes. Unsuccessful candidate at Truro, 1868; and at Rochester, 1885. In 1868 favoured repeal of rate-payer clauses of 1867 Reform Act, universal education, ballot, equal parliamentary constituencies, ‘a wise economy in every department of the State’, non-intervention and arbitration, abolition of army purchase, end of game laws, university tests and capital punishment, self-supporting colonies, equalisation of poor law, better administration of charitable endowments, improved working-class dwellings, courts of arbitration to protect funds of trade societies, cultivation of waste lands and revision of liquor licensing. ‘I did not find the House of Commons such a fruitful field of usefulness as I expected’ because of unquestioning party loyalties and advantage-seeking, especially by ‘scions of the hereditary aristocracy’ (Edwards, p. 42). As MP ‘I always, when opportunity offered, lowered the gas within reach that was burning to waste’ (p. 68). President of Transvaal committees (1881 and c. 1900), London Reform Union (1894) and Anti-Gambling League. Opposed Home Rule. Sympathetic to Labour, ‘a great and growing party’ (p. 23). Erected, especially in Cornwall, reading rooms, hospitals, convalescent homes, children’s institutions, public libraries, technical and art facilities, an epileptic colony and, in London, drinking fountains and a settlement. Author of The War a Blunder and a Crime (1854) and other pamphlets. Freemason. Twice declined knighthood. ‘I have had no particular recreation, as generally understood. I have tried to perform the duties of life with as little friction as possible…’ (p. 64). Of 20 Queen Anne’s Gate, London.

Son of Baptist mother and Calvinistic father in Blackwater, Cornwall. Attended Wesleyan chapel in afternoons, briefly becoming Sunday school teacher (Edwards, pp. 8, 44n). Avowed intellectual debt to Martineau and Carlyle, and declared, ‘I owe more to Emerson than to any other writer or teacher’ (p. 18) as interpreter of nature and human soul. Held no allegiance to organised religion, instead, with Emerson, looking forward to a new Church…that will have heaven and earth for its beams and rafters, and service for symbol and illustration’ (p.67).


Sir FRANCIS HENRY EVANS, Bart
29 Aug. 1840 – 22 Jan. 1907
MP (L) for Southampton, May 1888 – 1895, Feb. 1896 – 1900
Maidstone, Mar. 1901 - 1906
Banker, 1870-84: Melville, Evans and Co. Shipowner from 1880, when joined board of Union Steamship Co. As managing director, organised merger

EDWIN BROCKLEHURST FIELDEN
1852 – 31 Mar. 1942
MP (C) for Lancashire, SE, Middleton, 1900-06
Manchester, Exchange, 1924-35
Cotton master; chairman of Fielden Brothers, 1889-1939. Son of Joshua Fielden. Director of Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway; deputy chairman by 1903, chairman, 1918-23. Deputy Chairman, LMS Railway, from 1922. Local chairman, Alliance Insurance Co. Wellington College, then study in France. Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers. Engineer to Thames Valley Drainage Commission, 1881-94. Master of South Oxfordshire Hunt, 1887-94. Acquired Condover Hall, Salop, grand Elizabethan house, 1896. Chairman of wartime tribunals. Member of Shropshire CC from 1916; chairman of finance committee, 1920-40. JP. High Sheriff of Shropshire, 1911. Of Great College Street, London; Court of Hill, Ludlow, from 1926; and Dobroyd Castle, Todmorden.

THOMAS FIELDEN
1854 – 5 Oct. 1897
MP (C) for Lancashire, Middleton, 1886-92, 1895 - c. Oct. 1897
Son of Joshua Fielden. Wellington College; Trinity College, Cambridge. Twenty-first birthday celebrated at Nutfield with lavish feast (Law, p. 223). Married at St George’s, Hanover Square, Martha, daughter of Thomas Knowles, MP (C) for Wigan. Pursued hunting and shooting, having lodge at

JOHN SNOWDEN HENRY
1824 – 30 Oct. 1896
MP (C) for Lancashire, SE, 1868-74

GEORGE HIBBERT
13 Jan. 1757 – 8 Oct. 1837
MP for Seaford, 1806-12

JAMES MILNES GASKELL
19 Oct. 1810 – 5 Feb. 1873
MP (C) for Wenlock, 1832-68
Landowner. Eton, where he was a close friend of Gladstone, and Christ Church, Oxford, where he was 3 times secretary of the Union. Lord of the Treasury, 1841-1846. Favoured ‘the basis of our representative system being extended’ without ‘any sudden or sweeping alteration’; and complete religious freedom (1867). Of 12 Stratford Place, London; and Wenlock Abbey, Salop.
Son of Benjamin Gaskell MP, nephew of Daniel Gaskell MP. Entry to Oxford shows that by then not Unitarian.


GEORGE HARWOOD
1845 – 7 Nov. 1912
MP (L) for Bolton, 1895 – Nov. 1912
Left Unitarians for C. of E. (P. F. Taylor, Popular Politics in Early Industrial Britain: Bolton, 1825-1850 (Keele, 1995), p. 64). Son of Unitarians, but convinced C. of E. (CW, 14 Nov. 1912, p. 5). Passed ordination exam for ordination and served as unpaid deacon at St Anne’s, Manchester, 1886-89. Member of council of Church Reform Union (Why should you support the Church Reform Union?, leaflet by G. H. (1880)). Member of Royal Commission of Ecclesiastical Discipline, 1904-06. Author of Disestablishment: Or a Defence of the Principle of a National Church (1876); Address on the Comprehension of Nonconformists (1879); Christianity and Common Sense (1904); The Bible as a Book (1909).
WWBMP 2. Not in Johnson.

Sir BENJAMIN HAWES
19 Mar. 1797 – 15 May 1862
MP (L) for Lambeth, 1832-47
Kinsale, Mar. 1848 - Feb. 1852
Soap manufacturer. Grandson of Benjamin Hawes, a founder of Humane Society of London, 1774. Dr William Carmalt’s school, Putney. Married daughter of Sir Marc Isambard Brunel, 1820. JP, DL. Member of committee of Anti-Corn Law Association, 1836 (Holt, p. 197), but did not join League. Supported penny post. Supporter of New Zealand Company. Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, 1846. Deputy Secretary at War, 1851-57; Permanent Under-Secretary of State for War, 1857. Defeated at Lambeth, 1847. Successfully proposed motion for appointment of Fine Arts Commission, 1841, of which became member. Pressed for opening of British Museum on great holidays. Urged Thames tunnel and took up scientific subjects including telegraph, railway gauges, Commons ventilation and Babbage’s calculating machine, forerunner of computer. Favoured triennial parliaments, ballot, property tax and free trade (1851). Alienated Catholic voters at Kinsale by voting for Ecclesiastical Titles Act, 1851. Earned KCB, 1856, for administration during Crimean War, though Florence Nightingale considered him an autocratic obstacle to reform. Largely responsible for adoption of Armstrong gun. Wore evening dress and kid gloves in Commons, ‘fussy and talkative’ (Francis, p. 346). Object of amused contempt as ‘Little Benjamin’ because ‘he unfortunately took a more active part in public business than
either his position or his experience appeared to warrant’ (Francis, p. 345). Of 9 Queen Street, Westminster.
No evidence of Unitarian allegiance found.
Boase.

MITCHELL HENRY
1826 – 22 Nov. 1910
MP (L) for Co. Galway, February 1871-74
MP (Home Rule) for Co. Galway, 1874-85
MP (L) for Glasgow, Blackfriars and Hutchesontown, 1885-86
Merchant; head of A. and S. Henry, Manchester. UCL. Consulting surgeon from 1848, becoming surgeon to Middlesex Hospital. Fellow of Royal College of Surgeons. Retired from medicine to enter family firm, 1862. Bought Kylemore Castle, Co. Galway. High Sheriff of Galway, 1888-89. JP, DL. Defeated as L at Woodstock, 1865, and at Manchester, Nov. 1867, 1868; and as LU at Blackfriars and Hutchesontown, 1886. Wrote at unknown dates that if there were rebellion in Ireland, home rulers ‘would support the authority of the Queen in the most loyal manner’; and that ‘Our attitude towards the liberal party should be that of watchful expectation.’ (C. C. O’Brien, *Parnell and His Party*, 1880-90 (Oxford, 1968), pp. 29, 45). By 1886 favoured local self-government in all parts of United Kingdom. Of Strathedon House, London; and Kylemore Castle. Son of Alexander Henry (Baker, p. 123). But no evidence of Unitarian allegiance found. ODNB. WWBMP 2. Not in Johnson.

Sir JOHN TOMLINSON HIBBERT
5 Jan. 1824 – 7 Nov. 1908

MATTHEW DAVENPORT HILL
6 Aug. 1792 – 7 June 1872
MP (L) for Hull, 1832-35

THOMAS KNOWLES
1824 – 3 Dec. 1883
MP (C) for Wigan, 1874 – Dec. 1883
Colliery proprietor; chairman of Pearson and Knowles Coal and Iron Co. Also cotton spinner and bleacher. Son of John Knowles, of Ince, near Wigan. Twice mayor of Wigan, 1864 and 1865. JP. A ‘thorough Protestant’, in favour of union of church and state (1883). Of 9 St James’ Place, London; and Darnhall Hall, Winsford, Cheshire.
No evidence of Unitarian allegiance found.
WWBMP. Not in Johnson.

JAMES GARTH MARSHALL
20 Feb. 1802 – 22 Oct. 1873
MP (L) for Leeds, 1847-52

JOHN MARSHALL (Jun.)
28 Dec. 1797 – 31 Oct. 1836
MP (L) for Leeds, 1832-35
Member of linen manufacturing family; son of John Marshall (Sen.). A Reformer, inclining to radicalism (1833). Favoured repeal of corn laws, factory reform and civil liberties. Seconded address in response to speech from throne, 1833 (Taylor, p. 366n.). Loved race-horses. Owned estate on Derwentwater. Of Headingley Lodge, near Leeds; and 41 Upper Grosvenor Street, London. Erected new Anglican church at Keswick (Taylor, p. 366), and so, like brothers Henry and James, became C. of E. Not MNC student (Ditchfield, p. 223 n. 163).

WILLIAM MARSHALL
26 May 1796 – 16 May 1872
MP (L) for Petersfield, 1826-30
Leominster, 1830
Beverley, 1831
Carlisle, 1835-37
Cumberland, E, 1847-68
Member of linen manufacturing family but not involved in business; eldest son of John Marshall (Sen.). Educated by the Rev. Dr Thomas Whitaker of Holme, Lancashire, Anglican. Called to bar. JP, DL. Favoured triennial parliaments, ballot, ‘an extension and equitable division of the suffrage’ and reform of church establishment (1867). Of 32 St George’s Road, London; and Patterdale Hall, Westmorland. Married, 1828, Georgiana, daughter of George Hibbert MP. No indication of Unitarian allegiance, and so, like brothers Henry, James and John, likely to have become C. of E.

**RICHARD MONCKTON MILNES**

19 June 1809 – 10 Aug. 1885

MP (C, then L from 1846) for Pontefract, 1837-52

MP (L) for Pontefract, 1852 – Dec.1862


**JOHN MITCHEL**

3 Nov. 1815 – 20 Mar. 1875

MP (Home Rule) for Tipperary, Feb. and Mar. 1875 (but declared ineligible as convicted felon)

Attorney and journalist. Born in Londonderry. In Daniel O’Connell’s campaign for repeal of Union, following Thomas Davis on the *Nation*, 1845-46. Seceded from Repeal Association with Young Ireland, 1846. Urged revolution in *United Irishman*, 1848. Transported to Tasmania, but escaped to America, where intermittently pursued journalism. Published *Jail Journal* (1854). Opposed abolitionists and supported Confederacy in American Civil War. Defeated candidate in absence at Tipperary and at Cork City, Feb. 1874. Returned to Ireland, summer 1874. 1875, declared disqualified by resolution of Commons, but returned in second poll just before death. ‘The heart, whose every pulse was for Ireland, now beats no more’ (*Cork Examiner*, 22 Mar. 1875, [p. 2]). Published *History of Ireland* (1867); *The Crusade of the Period* (1873); etc. His ideas influenced later Irish republicans.

Son of John Mitchel, Non-Subscribing Presbyterian minister of Newry, 1823-40 (AMH), and buried at Newry beside his parents (*Cork Examiner*, 24 Mar. 1875, [p. 2]). But must have subscribed 39 Articles at Trinity College,
Dublin. Said to have been ‘Unitarian by creed’ (*Cork Examiner*, 22 Mar. 1875, [p. 2]), but he felt that his views were ‘almost pagan’ (*ODNB*).


**OSWALD PARTINGTON**

4 May 1872 – 23 Mar. 1935

MP (L) for Derbyshire, High Peak, 1900 – Dec. 1910
Yorkshire, West Riding, Shipley, Feb. 1915 - 1918


*WWBMP* 2. Not in Johnson.

**Sir GEORGE PHILIPS, Bart**

24 Mar. 1766 – 3 Oct. 1847

MP (Whig) for Ilchester, 1812-18
Steyning, 1818-20
Woottton Bassett, 1820-30
Warwickshire, S, 1832-34

Cotton manufacturer; partner in Philips and Lee from 1792; and in J. and N. Philips. Partner in Boddington, Philips and Sharp, West India merchants.

Member of Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society and Portico Library. In *The Necessity of a Speedy and Effectual Reform in Parliament* (1792), contended for universal, including female, suffrage, but moderated principles afterwards. Joined the King of Clubs, Sir James Mackintosh’s Whig dining club in London, 1807. In Commons supported free trade, opposed factory legislation and trade unions. The ‘unofficial member for Manchester’. When sat for Warwickshire, S, however, supported corn laws.

JP, DL. Bart, 1828. Lieutenant-Colonel of volunteer infantry, 1803. First chairman of Manchester Royal Exchange, 1804-10. Helped found *MG*, 1821. Supported UCL. Father of Sir George Richard Philips, Bart, MP (Whig) for Horsham (1812-20), Steyning (1820-32), Kidderminster (1835-37) and Poole (1837-52). Of Sedgley, Staffs; and from 1827 of Weston House, Long Compton, Warwicks, which was rebuilt for him by A. W. N. Pugin.

Wesleyan upbringing, but educated at Stand Grammar School and then under Ralph Harrison, minister of Cross Street Chapel, Manchester. Possibly attracted to Unitarianism (Thorne, 1, p. 295). Unitarian (Watts, p. 434). But not Unitarian according to Brown (p. 1), who suggests he became ‘superficial Anglican’, rejecting religious belief. In retirement, experienced religious conversion recorded in his memoirs.
JAMES ALLANSON PICTON
8 Aug. 1832 – 4 Feb. 1910
MP (L) for Leicester, June 1884 – Aug. 1894
Minister and journalist. Liverpool Institute; Owens College, Manchester;
London University MA in classics. Lancashire Independent College while at
Owens College. Minister of Cheetham Hill Congregational Church,
Manchester, 1857-62; of Gallowtree Gate Congregational Church, Leicester,
1862-69; and of St Thomas’ Square Congregational Church, Hackney, 1869-
79. Gave Sunday afternoon lectures to working men at Manchester and
Leicester. President of Leicester Literary and Philosophical Society. Opposed
compulsory vaccination. Member of London School Board, 1870-79; and of
Caernarvonshire CC and its Local Education Committee to 1909. Member of
Royal Commission on Market Rights and Tolls, 1888. For 20 years regular
political leader writer on CW until his residence in Wales made it impossible.
(CW, 10 Feb. 1910, p. 4, whose dates of pastorates have been preferred).
Supported kindergartens, phonetic teaching of reading and Froebel philosophy
of education. Learned Welsh. JP. Of 80 Regent’s Park Road, London.
Influenced towards liberal theology by A. J. Scott, principal of Owens College
from 1851. Went to Halle, Heidelberg, Leipzig, returning to defend Samuel
Davidson of Lancashire College, 1856. In 1869 introduced liturgical services
without full support of members at St Thomas’. Addressed Leicester
Conference on Religious Communion in 1877 on ‘Some Relations of
Theology to Religion’, arguing that varied theologies were aids to the religious
90). At Congregational Union spring assembly 1878 made farewell speech to
organised Congregationalism. Became Spinozan pantheist. Later lectured at
South Place Ethical Society, Finsbury, and addressed Hampstead Ethical
Society, 1901. Author of New Theories and the Old Faith (1870), The
Mystery of Matter (1873), Oliver Cromwell: The Man and his Mission (1882),
Lessons from the Rise and Fall of the English Commonwealth (1884), The
Conflict of Oligarchy and Democracy (1885), The Religion of Jesus (1893),
Sir James A. Picton: A Biography (1891), The Religion of the Universe
(1904), Spinoza: A Handbook to the Ethics (1907), Man and the Bible: A
Review of the Place of the Bible in Human History (1909); etc.
Hibbert Trustee, 1898-1910. But not in list of Free Church candidates seeking
re-election (CW, 4 Jan. 1906, p. vii). ‘Mr. Picton is not a professed Unitarian,
but is so much in sympathy with free religious thought that we have never
been able to discover the difference.’ (I, 12 Dec. 1885, p. 788).

WILLIAM CONYNGHAM PLUNKET
1 July 1764 – 4 Jan. 1854
MP for Midhurst, 1807
Dublin University, 1812-27
Barrister. Called to Irish bar, 1787. KC, 1797. Sat in Irish House of
Commons for Charlemont before Union, 1798-1800. Unsuccessful candidate


Son of Thomas Plunket, Presbyterian minister at Enniskillen and then of Strand Street Chapel, Dublin. Thomas died in debt in 1778, leaving family to care of congregation, which paid for William’s education. He repaid the whole, creating Widows’ Fund for widows of ministers of congregation. Although subscribed to Strand Street down to his death, conformed to established church from early manhood (MU, p. 143), no doubt because attended Trinity College, Dublin (Thorne, 4, p. 837).


DAVID RICARDO (Jun.)
1803 – 17 May 1864
MP (L) for Stroud, 1832 – May 1833
Landowner. Son of David Ricardo (Sen.) MP. ‘Of Whig principles, and in favour of free-trade’ (1833). Of 59 Harley Street, Lond; and Gatcombe Park, Gloucs.
Reputedly Unitarian (AMH), but no evidence found.
WWBMP.

GODFREY BLUNDELL SAMUELSON
3 June 1863 – 3 Nov. 1941
MP (L) for Gloucestershire, Forest of Dean, July 1887 – 1892

WWBMP 2. Not in Johnson.

HENRY BERNHARD SAMUELSON
30 Sept. 1845 -
MP (L) for Cheltenham, 1868-74
Frome, Nov. 1876 - 1885

Son of Sir Bernhard Samuelson MP. Married Emily, daughter of John Gooden of Over Compton, Dorset, 1874. Listed as Unitarian (I, 12 Dec. 1868, p. 799, and GP), but probably on grounds of father’s denomination. No evidence of Unitarian allegiance found.
JOHN SARGENT
25 Jan. 1750 – 9 Sept. 1831
MP for Seaford, 1790-93
Queenborough, 1794-1802
Bodmin, 1802-06
Landowner. Eton, St John’s College, Cambridge, and Lincoln’s Inn.
Member of Board of Agriculture, 1803. Clerk of Ordnance, 1793-1802. Joint
Secretary to Treasury, 1802-04. Commissioner of Audit, 1806-21. Chairman
of Sussex Quarter Sessions for over 40 years. Supporter of William Pitt.
Friend of third Duke of Richmond. Wrote dramatic poetry on historical
themes. Of Woolavington, Sussex.
Said to have attended Essex Street Chapel, but probably transiently.

BENJAMIN SMITH
28 Apr. 1783 – 12 Apr. 1860
MP (L) for Sudbury, 1835-37
Norwich, May 1838 - 1847
Distiller; of Cooke’s Distillery, making fortune. Tonbridge School. Admitted
to Trinity College, Cambridge, but probably never resided. Candidate for
Norwich in 1837, being awarded seat on disqualification of another candidate.
Built Owenite school in Vincent Square. Staunch Liberal and free trader.
Lived openly with Anne Longden, milliner’s apprentice, mother of his five
children. Father of Barbara Leigh Smith, organiser of women’s suffrage
committee, 1868 (Holt, p. 153). Of 5 Blandford Square, London; and
Hastings.
Son of William Smith MP, but domestic arrangement makes active Unitarian
allegiance unlikely.
ODNB (s.v. William Smith) WWBMP.

EDWARD STRUTT
26 Oct. 1801 – 30 June 1880
MP (L) for Derby, 1830 - c. Aug. 1848
Arundel, July 1851 - 1852
Nottingham, 1852 – c. July 1856
Partner in family cotton spinning firm, but never took active part. Trinity
College, Cambridge, graduating 1823; president of the Union. Admitted to
Lincoln’s Inn 1823 and Inner Temple 1825, but never called to bar. Supported
UCL, proposing toast to its success, 1828; vice-president, 1862-71; president,
1871-79. Helped found Derby Mechanics’ Institution, 1825. High Sheriff of
Nottinghamshire, 1850; Lord Lieutenant from 1864. Chairman of
Nottinghamshire Quarter Sessions. Supported electoral reform, free trade,
abolition of slavery. Opposed Factory Act, 1848. Chief commissioner of
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, 1852-54. PC, 1845. Baron Belper,
1856. FRS, 1860. LLD, Cambridge, 1862. Fellow, Geological and
Zoological Societies. Vice-president, Sunday Society, 1879-80. Friend of
Bentham, Macaulay, John Romilly, McCulloch, John and Charles Austen, Grote and Charles Buller. Of Kingston-on-Soar Hall, Notts; St Helen’s House, Derby; and 75 Eaton Square, London. Strutts supported Friargate Chapel, Derby, where they were buried. Attended MNC, 1817-19. (Holt, p. 49) Subscribed to MNC until 1840s (AMH). But graduation at Cambridge entailed conforming to established church, and contributed to building of St Peter’s, Derby, 1820s. Married Amelia, daughter of William Otter, Bishop of Chichester, 1837. No reference to religion in notice of death in CL, 3 July 1880, p. 5. Thus seems to have become C. of E. R. S. Fitton and A. P Wadsworth, The Strutts and the Arkwrights, 1758-1830: A Study of the Early Factory System (Manchester, 1958). ODNB (omitting religion).

HENRY STRUTT
20 May 1840 – 26 July 1914
MP (L) for Derbyshire, E, 1868-74
Berwick-on-Tweed, April - c. June 1880

Sir THOMAS NOON TALFOURD
26 Jan. 1795 – 13 Mar. 1854
MP (L) for Reading, 1835-41, 1847 – July 1849
Aspland (London, 1850), pp. 403-5). But ‘assuming the coif he withdrew from Unitarian worship’ to attend the C. of E., and so ceased to be Unitarian before became MP (MU, p. 351).


JOSIAH WEDGWOOD
1769 – 12 July 1843
MP (L) for Stoke-upon-Trent, 1832-35


SAMUEL WHITBREAD
17 Jan. 1764 – 6 July 1815
MP (Whig) for Bedford, 1790-1815
Mother related to Thomas Belsham (AMH). But graduation at Cambridge meant that by then not Unitarian. Father had abandoned Dissent for C. of E. (ODNB for father). Treated as non-Unitarian by Holt, pp. 125, 259. ‘He was no bigot to forms of worship’ (Morning Chronicle reproduced in MR, July 1815, p. 461).

Sir JAMES WIGRAM
1793 – 29 July 1866
MP (C) for Leominster, June – Oct. 1841
Son of Sir Robert Wigram, Bart. Because of Cambridge degree, by then Anglican. Older brother of J. C. Wigram, Bishop of Rochester. No evidence of Unitarian allegiance found.
ODNB (omitting religion). WWBMP.

Sir ROBERT WIGRAM, Bart
30 Jan. 1744 – 6 Nov. 1830
MP for Fowey, 1802-06
Wexford, 1806-07
Married Catherine, daughter of John Brodhurst of Mansfield, Notts, a Unitarian, 1772, and under her influence became Unitarian. But she died in 1786 and Unitarian allegiance probably did not long outlast her life.
The counties of England and Wales in the nineteenth century
The counties of Scotland in the nineteenth century
The counties and provinces of Ireland in the nineteenth century

"Invisibles" and trade in Britain's balance of payments, 1800-1900
Geographical distribution of capital exports from Britain, 1865-1900
British exports: percentage share by destination, 1860s-1890s
Estimates of growth of National

By the end of the nineteenth century it was akin to
New Zealand's national library and was a magnificent national treasure house in a splendid building. In the twentieth century it administered New Zealand's copyright deposit provisions for New Zealand publications and began to provide a reference service for MPs. It was part of the National Library from 1966 until 1985. It remained nonetheless in the Gothic revival building in Parliament grounds. In the following twenty years the library clarified its purpose and shifted less relevant parts of its large collections (now close to half a million volumes) elsewhere in the National Library. Refurbished Members' reading room, Parliamentary Library, Grant Sheehan photograph.