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FAMINE
Ireland

Colonies
AFRICA

INDUSTRIAL
RELATIONS

SEA
TRADE

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Census
Britain

Labour
Commission

SESSION

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1847

1842

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1823



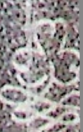
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British Parliamentary Papers

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British Parliamentary Papers

TRANSPORT

MIGRATION

MINING ACCIDENTS

Colonies EAST INDIA

Education GENERAL

1

16

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SESSIONS 1861-65

SESSIONS 1865-66

SESSION 1867

SESSIONS 1859

SESSIONS 1867



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Catalogue of
British Parliamentary Papers
1801-1900

IUP SERIES OF BRITISH PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS

Chief Editorial Advisers

Professor P. Ford

Professor Emeritus, Southampton University
and Mrs. G. Ford

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CATALOGUE

of

British Parliamentary Papers

in the
Irish University Press 1000-Volume Series
and
Area Studies Series
1801-1900



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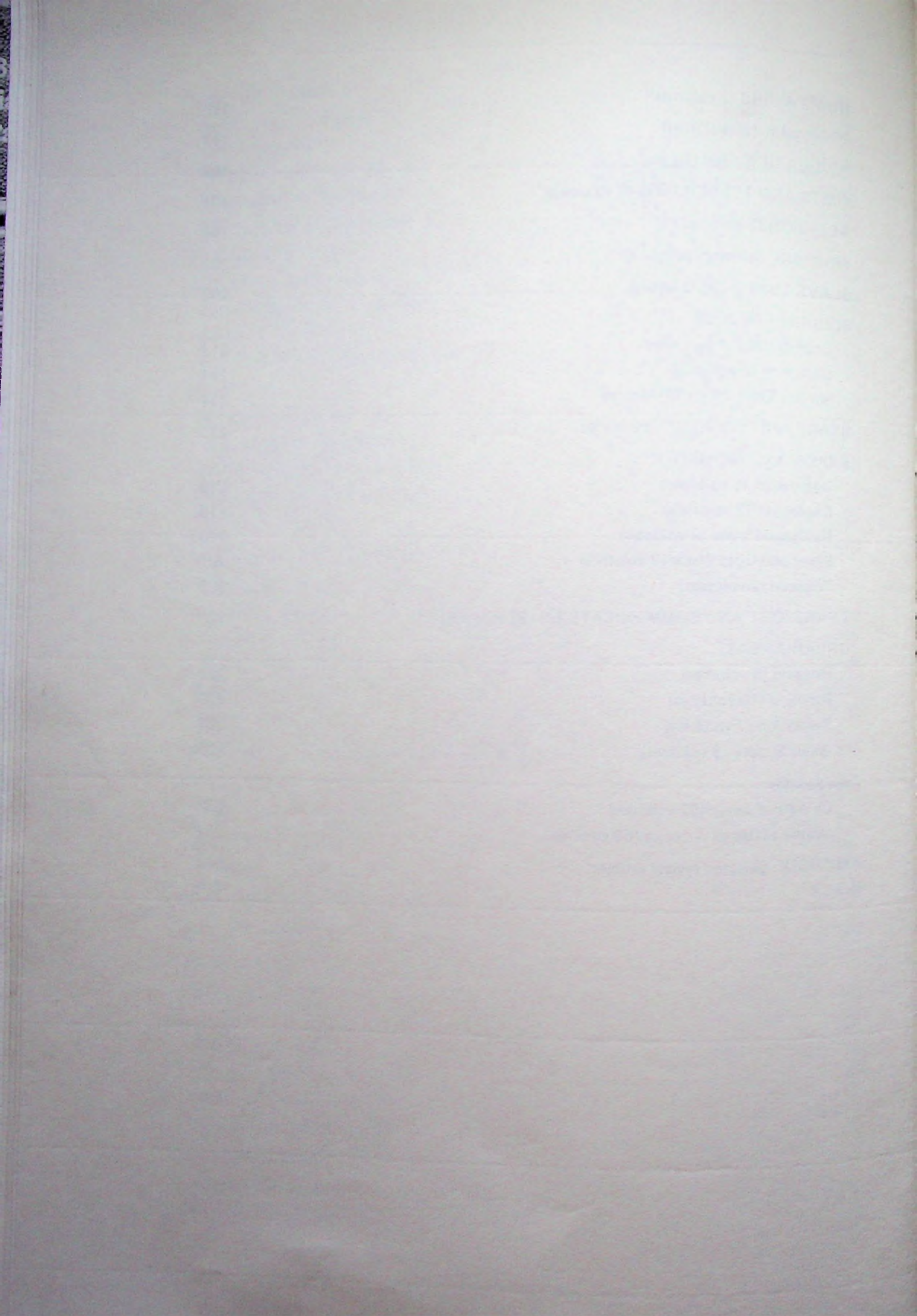
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CONTENTS

PREFACE	ix
INTRODUCTION TO PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS: P. and G. Ford	x
CLASSIFICATION OF THE PAPERS	xiii
1. Home Policy	
2. Census of Population	
3. Slavery; Colonies; Overseas Possessions	
4. Area Studies; China and Japan; United States of America	
 BIBLIOGRAPHY	 xv
THE CATALOGUE	
Irish University Press 1000-Volume Series	
AGRICULTURE	
General (32 volumes)	1
Animal Health (4 volumes)	6
ANTHROPOLOGY (3 volumes)	8
COLONIES	
General (37 volumes)	9
Africa (70 volumes)	17
Australia (34 volumes)	34
Canada (33 volumes)	40
Canadian Boundary (3 volumes)	46
East India (22 volumes)	47
New Zealand (17 volumes)	52
West Indies (10 volumes)	54
CRIME AND PUNISHMENT	
Civil Disorder (8 volumes)	58
Juvenile Offenders (6 volumes)	60
Penal Servitude (2 volumes)	62
Police (10 volumes)	62
Prisons (21 volumes)	64
Transportation (16 volumes)	69
EDUCATION	
General (46 volumes)	74
British Museum (4 volumes)	84
Fine Arts (6 volumes)	85
Poorer Classes (9 volumes)	87
Public Libraries (2 volumes)	89
Scientific and Technical (8 volumes)	90
EMIGRATION (28 volumes)	93
FAMINE, Ireland (8 volumes)	99
FISHERIES (7 volumes)	102

FUEL AND POWER		
Coal Trade (5 volumes)	104	
Gas (6 volumes)	105	
Mining Accidents (12 volumes)	106	
Mining Districts (2 volumes)	108	
Mining Royalties (3 volumes)	109	
GOVERNMENT		
Civil Service (12 volumes)	110	
Diplomatic Service (4 volumes)	112	
Elections (5 volumes)	113	
Municipal Corporations (9 volumes)	114	
HEALTH		
General (17 volumes)	117	
Food and Drugs (5 volumes)	121	
Infectious Diseases (13 volumes)	122	
Medical Profession (5 volumes)	125	
Mental (8 volumes)	126	
INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS (44 volumes)	129	
INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION.		
Children's Employment (15 volumes)	142	
Design (4 volumes)	144	
Factories (31 volumes)	145	
Textiles (10 volumes)	152	
Trade (5 volumes)	155	
INSURANCE, Friendly Societies (10 volumes)	157	
INVENTIONS (2 volumes)	160	
LEGAL ADMINISTRATION		
General (16 volumes)	161	
Criminal Law (6 volumes)	164	
MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE (3 volumes)	167	
MILITARY AND NAVAL (6 volumes)	169	
MONETARY POLICY		
General (12 volumes)	172	
Commercial Distress (4 volumes)	174	
Currency (8 volumes)	174	
Decimal Coinage (2 volumes)	176	
Joint Stock Banks (1 volume)	176	
Savings Banks (4 volumes)	177	
NATIONAL FINANCE		
General (8 volumes)	178	
Income Tax (2 volumes)	180	

NEWSPAPERS (2 volumes)	.	.	.	.	.	182
POOR LAW (30 volumes)	.	.	.	.	.	183
POPULATION (25 volumes)	.	.	.	.	.	190
POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS (8 volumes)	.	.	.	.	.	194
RELIGION (3 volumes)	.	.	.	.	.	196
SHIPPING, Safety (9 volumes).	.	.	.	.	.	197
SLAVE TRADE (95 volumes)	.	.	.	.	.	200
SOCIAL PROBLEMS	.	.	.	.	.
Drunkenness (4 volumes)	.	.	.	.	.	213
Gambling (2 volumes)	.	.	.	.	.	214
Sunday Observance (3 volumes)	.	.	.	.	.	214
STAGE AND THEATRE (3 volumes)	.	.	.	.	.	217
TRADE AND INDUSTRY						
Depression (3 volumes)	.	.	.	.	.	219
Explosives (2 volumes)	.	.	.	.	.	219
Navigation Laws (2 volumes)	.	.	.	.	.	220
Silver and Gold Wares (2 volumes)	.	.	.	.	.	221
Tobacco (2 volumes)	.	.	.	.	.	222
TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS (22 volumes)	.	.	.	.	.	223
URBAN AREAS						
Housing (3 volumes)	.	.	.	.	.	229
Planning (10 volumes)	.	.	.	.	.	230
Sanitation (7 volumes)	.	.	.	.	.	233
Water Supply (9 volumes)	.	.	.	.	.	235
Area Studies						
China and Japan (52 volumes)	.	.	.	.	.	239
United States of America (60 volumes)	.	.	.	.	.	251
APPENDIX: Selected review articles	.	.	.	.	.	264
INDEX						272



PREFACE

The main purpose of this catalogue is to provide users of parliamentary papers with bibliographical information on both the 1000-Volume and Area Studies series of these papers as published by Irish University Press, and with outline descriptions of the contents of each IUP volume.

The catalogue is a companion to the *Checklist of British Parliamentary Papers in the Irish University Press 1000-Volume Series 1801-1899*. In its listing of the papers included in each volume it duplicates the *Checklist*; its feature, its *raison d'être*, is the succinct editorial notes on the content of each volume. These are based on the subject set catalogues published by the Press when the series were still being printed. Many of these catalogues are now out of print; because of this and in response to librarians' requests for a more permanent composite catalogue, the present volume has been prepared.

In the context of official documents the breviate-type note has permanent value as a research device. It occupies a middle ground between the severe, not to say cryptic, report title on the one hand and the minute detail of an index on the other: it summarises the content of each paper (often inserting it in its social context), drawing attention to a commission's protagonists, highlighting its conclusions etc. Because of this, government documents librarians and teachers directing research at all levels will probably regard this Catalogue, the *Checklist* and the *Fords' Guide to Parliamentary Papers* as three essential tools for the effective use of these series.

INTRODUCTION TO PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS

P. and G. Ford

A fully comprehensive definition of parliamentary papers would include all those which form part of the necessary machinery of parliamentary government, even those concerned with the procedures of the day-to-day business. But from the point of view of the researcher three groups are of primary importance. The first group, the Journals, record the things done in parliament. The second group, the Debates, record the things said in parliament (the publication of the House of Commons Debates became known as Hansard throughout the world and was at first not an official but a private venture receiving public subsidy). The third group, Papers arising in or presented to parliament, deal with the formulation, development and execution of its policy. It is to this third group, for many years known as 'Blue Books' because of the blue paper with which most of them were covered, that the name Parliamentary Papers became particularly attached.

After 1801 the papers were gathered together and bound in two separate sessional sets, one for the House of Commons and the other for the House of Lords. These volumes include reports of select committees, composed of a limited number of members of either House appointed to examine particular problems, and reports of royal commissions and committees of enquiry appointed in form by the Crown though on the advice of ministers or by ministers themselves. These latter have the double advantage of comprising persons from outside the House thought to be experts on the subjects in hand, persons prominent in public affairs or representative of some body of opinion, experience or interest, and of not being limited in their work to the length of a parliamentary session. All these bodies reported the results of their enquiries together with the evidence taken to the authority which appointed them. The reports of select committees, and the papers which departments were required by Act to send to parliament, because they originated in the House were grouped into a numbered series as House Papers. Royal commissions reported formally to the Crown—even submitting massive volumes of evidence for it to read—and committees reported to the minister concerned. Because these were the work of bodies outside the House, the papers were brought to the House and incorporated in the Sessional Papers through the use of an historic formula which embodies much of the development of constitutional monarchy, 'Presented by Command'.

It was these committees and commissions which uncovered the evils of the work of children in factories and mines, the evils of bad housing and sanitation and of inadequate water supply in the new sprawling towns created by the Industrial Revolution, as well as the difficulties relating to monetary policy and the new phenomenon of recurrent trade depressions. The witnesses brought before the enquiring bodies included the victims of the new industrial conditions—little children who had worked in factories and mines, the exploited immigrants in the sweated trades, and the leaders of the early efforts to unionize workmen, such as John Gast in 1815, John Doherty in 1838 and the whole of the top leadership of the great trade unions in 1867-69. What is more remarkable is that the oral evidence was printed verbatim. Even Marx was impressed by the commissioners' plenary powers for getting at the truth, the competence and freedom from partisanship and respect of persons displayed by the English factory inspectors, the medical officers reporting on public health and the commissioners of enquiry into the exploitation of women and children, into housing and food. There is no parallel in the world for such a series of searching and detailed enquiries covering so long a span of years and embracing every phase of the transition from a rural aristocratic society to an industrialized democracy. It is the most significant of these reports from a century of investigation, the 'policy papers', that are embodied in the Irish University Press series.

The method of personal examination of witnesses had occasionally to be modified when central hearings were not practicable. Before the Benthamite conception of a unified central and local government machine had been realized in practice, the central authorities often knew little of what was going on in the localities. The many thousands of parishes administered the poor laws in their own ways so that the Royal Commission on the Poor Laws (1834) had to send assistant commissioners around to carry out and report on a detailed standardized plan of enquiry. The Royal Commission on Municipal Corporations (1835) had to make distinct enquiries on how the boroughs and 'places claiming to be boroughs' conducted their affairs. The effect of adverse forces on agriculture could be countrywide: the Royal Commission on the Depressed Condition of the Agricultural Interests (1881-82), on Agricultural Depression (1894-97) and the Labour Commission (1892-94) looking into agricultural labour, each made use of assistant commissioners to find out what was common and what was different in the problems of the various districts. These papers are a mine of information.

There are also the various famous reports by great civil servants, such as Horner's on the enforcement of factory legislation; Tremeneere's on the state of the mining districts, bound in the sets under the heading of commissioners' reports; and Southwood Smith's on the 'Physical Causes of Sickness and Mortality to which the Poor are Exposed', tucked away in an appendix to an annual report.

Two aspects of these investigations—the membership of the committees and the importance of British constitutional procedure—are worthy of note. The fullness and considerable integrity of these penetrating investigations were remarkable in that in the first half of the century the members of the committees and commissions which make them were not, as they would be today, drawn from or representative of the great bodies of the working classes. On the contrary, they were from the wealthy and ruling groups, for the composition of the House of Commons reflected the fact that even after the Reform Act of 1832 the number of voters was still but a tiny fraction of the adult population. The Northcote-Trevelyan proposals for the reform of the civil service by replacing recruitment by patronage with open competition, were approved by a cabinet all of whom, said Gladstone, who was a member of it, were more aristocratic than himself. No doubt they had their blind sides. For most of the century they assumed the existing class structure without much question: and there were fields in which their approach to problems and the conclusions they drew were influenced not only by the prevalent social philosophies, but class ideals and interests, as in the investigations into trade unions, game laws, etc. No matter how experienced or impartial they may be, members of a committee come to the task of inquiry with patterns of ideals related to their time. The report is not just summarized evidence, but evidence as interpreted by the committee. In weighing a report, therefore, a distinction must be made between the evidence upon which it is based and what the members have contributed to it. But the facts elicited in the examination of witnesses were not covered up or hidden—because apart from pressure by reforming groups, the constitutional procedure was that reports and evidence should be submitted and printed verbatim (see P. and G. Ford, *A Guide to Parliamentary Papers*).

Further groups of papers are those which arose from the expansion of Britain overseas to control widely scattered colonial possessions and the development of areas of white settlement: Canada, Australia, New Zealand. At the outset both kinds of territories were to some degree controlled from Whitehall. On the latter, beside formal committees of enquiry, there was a mass of despatches to and correspondence with colonial governors on the opening and sales of land for settlement, taxation, the administration of justice and the slow replacement of central control by primitive local representative bodies which eventually became the parliaments of self-governing dominions. In the case of the colonial possessions, after the Act abolishing slavery had been passed, the most striking feature was the immense body of papers which offer unique insight into the problem of enforcing this new political principle in widely scattered territories, differing in climate, crop conditions, land tenure, in the character and importance of slavery and in social structure. These are revealed in an immense volume of despatches, correspondence and instructions issued by the Colonial Office and the Foreign Office to colonial governors and their little Assemblies, which offered varying degrees of co-operation and resistance, and by the Admiralty in orders to commanders of naval vessels engaged all over the world in efforts to suppress the slave trade.

The great body of material for the nineteenth century occupies some 7,000 official folio volumes. At the outset the problem of making it available had to be met by the Printer to the House of Commons, Luke Hansard, who kept it in stock and numbered the House papers. He was frequently asked by M.P.s and others for sets of existing papers on particular questions then under discussion in the House or by the public. This led him to take two steps. He made special collections of papers arranged in subject order, and prepared a series of indexes to the papers, some in subject and some in alphabetical order. But the passage of a century has enlarged the number of papers to be handled and the scale of the problems; and at the same time we now have to meet the demand not only of the politician concerned with the problems of his time, but those of professional historians and researchers ranging over the whole century.

To deal with the papers on Home Affairs our *Select List of British Parliamentary Papers 1833-99* includes 4,000 policy papers arranged in subject order, so that researchers can follow the development lines of policy easily through any collection of papers. But complete collections are few and far between and even ample ones not common. The Irish University Press Parliamentary Papers series has supplied this deficiency first by reprinting all the major policy papers, conveniently brought together in subject sets, e.g. 32 volumes on Agriculture, 44 volumes on Industrial Relations, 15 volumes on Children's Employment, 55 volumes on Education, and so on. Secondly, it has retained what was the great virtue of the original enquiries by reprinting with the reports all the volumes of evidence. Thirdly, in those fields where despatches, correspondence and instructions are vital as in the case of the papers on slavery, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, as far as possible all the papers on these matters found in the British Parliamentary series have been reprinted, e.g. 95 volumes on Slavery, 36 on Canada, 34 on Australia.

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GOVERNMENT

Civil Service
Diplomatic Service
Elections
Municipal Corporations

NATIONAL FINANCE

General
Income Tax
Newspapers
MONETARY POLICY
General
Commercial Distress
Currency
Decimal Coinage
Joint Stock Banks
Savings Banks

AGRICULTURE

General
Animal Health
Fisheries

TRADE AND INDUSTRY

Navigation Laws
Trade Depression
Insurance (Friendly
Societies)
Explosives
Silver and Gold
Wares

Tobacco

FUEL AND POWER

Coal Trade
Mining Accidents
Mining Districts
Mining Royalties
Gas

TRANSPORT AND

COMMUNICATIONS

General
Shipping (Safety)

POST AND TELEGRAPHS

INVENTIONS

General

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

Children's Employment

Design

Factories

Textiles

Trade

POOR LAW

HEALTH

General

Food and Drugs

Infectious Diseases

Medical Profession

Mental

URBAN AREAS

Housing

Planning

Sanitation

Water Supply

EDUCATION

General

British Museum

Fine Arts

Poorer Classes

Public Libraries

Scientific and Technical

SOCIAL PROBLEMS

Drunkenness

Gambling

Sunday Observance

LEGAL ADMINISTRATION

General

Criminal Law

Marriage and Divorce

CRIME AND PUNISHMENT

Juvenile Offenders

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Drunkennes

Gambling

Sunday Observance

LEGAL ADMINISTRATION

General

Criminal Law

Marriage and Divorce

CRIME AND PUNISHMENT

Juvenile Offenders

Penal Servitude
Police and Civil Disorder
Prisons
Transportation
EMIGRATION

FAMINE (IRELAND)
MILITARY AND NAVAL
RELIGION
STAGE AND THEATRE

2 Censuses of population

This group of papers which includes the famous British ten-yearly census reports, which show population increase, redistribution, age and sex composition, household size, housing occupations and industries, without which quantitative work on many aspects of British economy is impossible. Complete sets of the original reports are very scarce, and this series gives a full run for the century and includes the 1831 report which incorporated the separate earlier and pioneer reports for 1801-21.

3 Slavery, colonies, overseas possessions

The papers in this group differ from those on home policy not only in subject matter but in character. Although there were several reports of committees of importance, (e.g. the Durham report on Canada,) due to conditions of communication at the time policy-making affecting far-flung British possessions had to be worked out in the main, not in committees, in London, but in despatches and correspondence with colonial governors and subordinate authorities. It is to this mass of material that the researcher must go. Those on slavery cover the enforcement of its abolition in the many and varied British possessions, compensation, finding alternative methods of labour recruitment. These are given in full, including despatches of naval commanders engaged in suppressing slave trading on the high seas. In the same way, those concerning the areas of white settlement of Canada, Australia, and New Zealand deal with opening territories for settlement, land sales and grants, development of local representative institutions, relations with native populations. Those on areas of tropical colonisation deal with the problems of minorities of white traders and planters in large non-white populations, with few electoral rights, trade, justice, civil order. In Africa, in addition to tropical colonies, there were difficulties arising from British white infiltration into areas of Boer white settlement, and from the expansion of both into regions in native occupation. India was an exception. The growth of a small private, trading company into a great corporation controlling large areas of territory, having military forces; a great military uprising; and reconstruction of a new system of government: this involved questions of high policy which could be settled only by the Home government. Here the papers are entirely committee reports.

All these papers are arranged in the following subject sets:

ANTHROPOLOGY

Aboriginies

COLONIES

General

Africa

Australia

Canada and Canadian
Boundary

East India

New Zealand

West Indies

SLAVE TRADE

4 Area Studies series

The nineteenth-century British parliamentary papers include substantial documentation on Britain's relations with foreign powers. Two sets have been published by IUP under the general heading of 'Area Studies': China and Japan; and the United States of America, each set aiming to contain all the papers from 1801 to 1900 relating to its area: select committees reports, reports from British embassies and consulates, trade returns, correspondence, memoranda. etc.

There is very little duplication of papers between this series and the 1000-Volume series. Of the 35,000 pages in Area Studies: China and Japan, 152 pages also appear in the 1000-volume series. The 42,000 page Area Studies: United States of America overlaps with the main series in the following way: volumes 11-14 with Canadian Boundary in the 1000-volume series (2500 pages); and volume 51 with Prisons 2 in the 1000-Volume series (the Crawford report on US penitentiaries: 300 pages).

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1 General Lists etc.

Ford, P. and G. *Guide to Parliamentary Papers* (IUP, Shannon 1972)
Irish University Press *Checklist of British Parliamentary Papers in the Irish University Press 1000-Volume Series 1801-1899* (Shannon, 1972).

General Alphabetical Indexes: 8 volumes. These volumes, published as part of the 1000-Volume series, are in effect subject bibliographies. They index titles of documents, not the papers themselves. They are essential reference works.

Volume 1: *Hansard's Catalogue and Breviate of Parliamentary Papers, 1696-1834*, with an introduction by P. and G. Ford of the University of Southampton.

Volume 2: *Reports of Select Committees, 1801-52*.

Volume 3: *Accounts and Papers, Reports of Royal Commissions, etc, 1801-52*.

Volume 4: *Bills Reports, Estimates, Accounts and Papers, 1852-69*.

Volume 5: *Bills, 1801-52*.

Volume 6: *Bills, Reports, Estimates, Accounts and Papers, 1870-79*.

Volume 7: *Bills, Reports, Estimates, Accounts and Papers, 1880-89*.

Volume 8: *Bills, Reports, Estimates, Accounts and Papers, 1890-99*.

2 Select Lists and Breviates

Ford, P. and G. *A List of Reports and Other Papers in the Journals of the House of Commons 1688-1800* (Kraus Reprint 1976).

—*Select List of British Parliamentary Papers 1833-1899* (IUP, Shannon 1969).

—*A Breviate of Parliamentary Papers 1900-1916* (IUP, Shannon 1969).

—*A Breviate of Parliamentary Papers 1917-1939* (IUP, Shannon 1969).

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Ford, P. and G. and Marshallsay, D *Select List of British Parliamentary Papers 1955-1964* (IUP, Shannon 1970).

3 Indexes to the contents of the Papers

IUP *Index to British Parliamentary Papers on Australia and New Zealand, 1800-1899* 2 vols (Dublin 1974).

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IUP *Index to British Parliamentary Papers on Children's Employment, 1800-1899* (Dublin 1973).

4 Commentaries on papers in IUP subject sets

Bagwell, Philip S. *Industrial Relations in 19th century Britain* (IUP, Dublin 1974)

Fetter, F. W. and Gregory, D. *Monetary and Financial Policy in 19th century Britain* (IUP, Dublin 1973).

Glass, D.V. and Taylor, P.A.M. *Population and Emigration in 19th century Britain* (IUP, Dublin 1976).

5 Irish papers

Ford, P. and G. *A Select List of Reports of Inquiries of the Irish Dail and Senate, 1922-1972: Fifty years of policy making* (IUP, Dublin 1974).

Maltby, A. *The Government of Northern Ireland 1922-1972: A Catalogue & Breviate of Parliamentary Papers* (IUP, Dublin 1973).

ANTHROPOLOGY

Aborigines

(3 Volumes)

In 1834 a series of reports and papers on the condition of the native inhabitants of British colonies was presented to parliament. These papers revealed an urgent need for a constructive approach to the problems, inherent in the process of colonization, of the proper treatment of people who were frequently the victims rather than the beneficiaries of colonial expansion.

The direct result of these papers—contained in volume 3 of this set—was the appointment of a Select Committee to examine the state of these native inhabitants and to suggest measures to provide for the protection of personal rights. The reports of the Select Committees issued in 1836 and 1837 deal with native tribes in the following areas:

- Africa (including the Zulu, Kaffir and Hottentot tribes; the natives of Sierra Leone and Gambia)
- Australasia (aboriginal inhabitants of the Australian continent and Tasmania; the Maori tribes of New Zealand)
- Pacific area (natives of the Hawaiian, South Sea, Friendly and Society Islands; Samoa and Tahiti)
- South America (natives of Brazil and Guyana)
- West Indies (native inhabitants of these islands)
- North America (Sioux and Cree Indians; Indians of the Red River area; United States and Canada)

The material contained in the reports and correspondence, including the minutes of evidence of the investigating committee, deals with such topics as: colonial policy on native inhabitants of colonies; relationships between settlers and natives; missionary efforts and results; native political and social institutions; education of native populations; social effects of colonization and native laws and customs.

Further material on this subject will be found in papers contained in such Irish University Press subject sets as—Colonies: Canada, Australia and New Zealand; Colonies: General, and Slave Trade.

Aborigines Volume 1

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ABORIGINES (BRITISH SETTLEMENTS) WITH MINUTES OF EVIDENCE, APPENDIX AND INDEX, 1836

864 pp SBN 7165 0123 6

The Select Committee was set up to consider what measures ought to be adopted to provide justice and protection of rights for the native inhabitants of British settlements and for tribes in neighbouring areas. Under the chairmanship of Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, the committee investigated the policy of the colonial government, the character, livelihood and political institutions of the natives, the work of missionary groups, education and health problems and tribal wars and disturbances. Complaints made by tribesmen were investigated and the feelings of the natives towards the British Government and its policies were outlined. In particular the committee devoted much attention to the state of agriculture among various tribes, territorial boundaries, crime, disease, infanticide,

intemperance, polygamy, slavery and the status of women. British settlements in Africa (Southern and Western), Australia, New Zealand, North and South America and in Pacific islands were dealt with. The committee made recommendations on each of the areas investigated and the inquiry was continued in the following session (see IUP volume Aborigines 2).

Original reference
1836 (538) VII

Aborigines (British Settlements), Sel. Cttee. Rep., mins. of ev., appendix, index.

Aborigines Volume 2

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ABORIGINES (BRITISH SETTLEMENTS) WITH MINUTES OF EVIDENCE, APPENDIX AND INDEX, 1837
308 pp SBN 7165 0124 4

The 1837 Select Committee had similar terms of reference to that of the previous session (see IUP volume Aborigines 1) and the geographical areas and tribes examined are the same. A good deal more attention, however, was devoted to the Hudson's Bay Company of Canada and the whole question of relations between Europeans and the native inhabitants. The report, which is lengthy and detailed, is of major importance in evaluating the effects of British colonialism on native tribes. The evidence from native chiefs, settlers, British army officers and missionaries covers: relationships between settlers and natives; the introduction of European vices, diseases and alcoholic liquor to the colonies; the use of weapons; depopulation; civilization and education of native tribes; regulation of lands and the effects of fair dealing and Christian instruction. The report contains detailed conclusions and suggestions for British colonies in general as well as for the specific areas dealt with in this and the previous session's report.

Original reference
1837 (425) VII

Aborigines (British Settlements), Sel. Cttee. Rep., mins. of ev., appendix, index.

Aborigines Volume 3

CORRESPONDENCE AND OTHER PAPERS RELATING TO ABORIGINAL TRIBES IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1834

240 pp 2 folding maps (1 coloured) SBN 7165 0710 2

These papers provide information on the conditions of native inhabitants of various British colonies and on relations between settlers and natives—information which clarified some of the problems of administering a colony where rights of natives and settlers were in conflict and led to the Select Committee inquiries of 1836 and 1837. Among the subjects dealt with in the papers relating to Canada are the attempts of Lord Goderich, the colonial secretary to end the system of subsidies and gifts to the Indian tribes in favour of a cash settlement of all their treaty claims. The organization and functions of the Canadian Indian department, missionary activities in Canada, the Cape of Good Hope, New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, efforts to introduce the rule of law in Guyana and other matters relating to the native inhabitants of these areas are covered in this volume.

Original reference
1834 (617) XLIV

Aboriginal tribes in British possessions, correspondence and papers.

COLONIES

Colonies: General

(37 Volumes)

The parliamentary papers constitute one of the most comprehensive sources for the history of Britain's colonies. In its programme of republishing the papers Irish University Press has already made available the majority of the documents relating to the main colonial areas (see Colonies: Canada, Australia, etc. subject sets). The Colonies: General set comprises the papers which cannot be assigned to any specific colony, either because of subject matter or because of relationship to an overall corpus of material. The set includes a number of Select Committee Reports on general colonial policy—the scarcity of such papers points to the lack of emphasis on planned colonialism. By far the greater portion of the set—34 volumes out of 37—comprises the colonial annual reports which were submitted to the House of Commons yearly from 1846 onwards.

The annual reports are a relatively little known source for colonial history, possibly because of bibliographical problems. Initially they were officially titled 'reports showing the past and present state of Her Majesty's colonial possessions'. These reports were submitted with the 'colonial blue books' i.e. the annual returns of colonial statistics. For this reason they sometimes took the form of an analysis and commentary on the blue book, and were referred to as 'reports on the blue books', even though they usually reported on matters outside the scope of the statistical returns. In the late 1870s and for most of the 1880s the reports were officially styled 'papers relating to the colonies', though they remained essentially as before. From 1889 onwards some of the ambiguity was removed. The papers were numbered in two series, general and miscellaneous. The general series was referred to as the 'colonial annual reports' and was a continuation of the earlier reports. The miscellaneous papers dealt with random topics in relation to specific colonies, and are not included in the Colonies: General set. They will usually be found in the subject set for the appropriate colony.

Bibliographical problems aside, the annual reports are an invaluable source of concise information and comment which year by year from 1845 onwards unfold the history of the colonies. The reports were often the work of the colonial governors whose comments throw revealing light on contemporary situations and problems. In the case of crown colonies the papers were usually more comprehensive, taking the form of reports by the officials in charge of each department of government, with a preface by the governor. In some cases, the annual reports contained information outside the bounds of what was strictly required. Thus, the reports submitted by Sir William MacGregor during his ten-year period as lieutenant-governor of New Guinea were considered basic sources for the sciences of anthropology and sociology at the time.

Because the annual reports provide information under the same headings year after year, the synopses in this catalogue will not repeat the subject headings unnecessarily. The synopses will concentrate on particularly significant features of the reports or on special items included. The list below provides a representative index to the topics covered in each report.

- Population—marriages, births and deaths—immigration.
- Legislation—political affairs.
- Finance—revenue and expenditure—public debt—taxes—customs and excise—banking.
- Land and property.
- Agriculture—industries and manufactures—employment.
- Transport and communications—public works.
- Education—poor law—health.
- Crime—police and prisons.
- Military and naval affairs.

One further editorial problem deserves mention, i.e. identification and citation of the reports. In the early part of the century the reports for each year were grouped together under a single paper number. Later they were divided into parts with separate paper numbers, depending on which block of colonies they came from. Later still they were printed in alphabetical order under a general

paper number with a sub-number for each colony e.g. general number: [C.8650], sub-number for Barbados: [C.8650-29]. During this period each report also had a series number. Furthermore, since some reports arrived late for printing, we often find that a report was not printed for two or more years after the year to which it refers. In view of these problems IUP editors have adopted the following procedures. The reports are volumized in chronological order as they were originally printed. In the references and short titles in this catalogue, only the main parliamentary paper reference number is given, and the date after the short title indicates the year or years to which reports in the paper refer. An alphabetical index at the end of the catalogue indicates in which IUP volumes reports for specific colonies will be found.

The Colonies: General set provides the scholar with a self-contained and manageable research unit for British colonial history. It is an invaluable source for the history of specific colonies but in addition provides essential and co-ordinated raw material for an assessment of British colonialism in an age when colonialism was a powerful positive force for human advancement and when Britain was the colonial power *par excellence*.

Colonies: General Volume 1

REPORTS FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON CEYLON AND BRITISH GUIANA WITH MINUTES OF EVIDENCE, APPENDIX AND INDEX, 1849
488 pp SBN 7165 0172 4

This committee which included William Gladstone, Benjamin Disraeli and Robert Peel examined the administration and government of Ceylon and British Guiana. The reports in this volume concentrate on British Guiana. The specific questions in dispute concerned the civil list and colonial immigration policy, but the underlying issues were the constitution of the colonial government and its relation to the British government. By the existing constitution the powers of the colonial government were vested in three authorities: the governor, the Court of Policy and the Combined Court. The Court of Policy together with the governor were responsible for legislation, subject to the home government. The authority to levy taxes and control finances was exercised by the governor and the Combined Court. This system was both cumbersome and unacceptable to many of the colonists. The immigration question was an important one for the colony's economy, for since the abolition of slavery in 1834 the labour force had been inadequate to run the sugar plantations and the shortage was being met by the introduction of immigrants from the East Indies.

The committee's report and evidence are of obvious importance for the history of British Guiana, but in addition they provide an insight into Britain's colonial policy generally. The evidence describes the governmental system of the colony, the grievances of the colonists and the attitudes of British statesmen. It also provides background on many other facets of colonial life. The appendices include official dispatches and statistics on financial and other matters.

Original references

1849 (297) XI	Ceylon and British Guiana, Sel. Cttee. 1st Rep., mins. of ev.
(573)	Ceylon and British Guiana, Sel. Cttee. 2nd Rep., mins. of ev.
(591)	Ceylon and British Guiana, Sel. Cttee. 3rd Rep., mins. of ev., app., index.

Colonies: General Volume 2

REPORTS FROM SELECT COMMITTEES AND COMMISSIONERS ON COLONIAL AFFAIRS, WITH MINUTES OF EVIDENCE, APPENDICES AND INDICES, 1830-1837

696 pp 5 folding coloured maps 1 folding table
SBN 7165 1206 8

This volume comprises four commission reports on colonial finances (1830-31); a Select Committee Report on the same subject (1837); and a Select Committee Report on the disposal of colonial lands (1836). These papers give an excellent account of the financial

relations between British colonies and the mother country, and provide valuable information on colonial revenue and expenditure. The colonies were classified in two groups: those whose finances were entirely under the control of the British government, and those who exercised a greater or lesser degree of autonomy in their financial affairs. Evidence described the special financial problems confronting some colonies and the various controversies on the question of financial autonomy. Of special value is the 1837 Select Committee Report which examined, among other topics, the procedures for framing estimates, receipt and expenditure in the Australian colonies, and the annual returns of colonial statistics known as the 'blue books'.

The Select Committee Report on the disposal of lands contains important documentation on British colonization policy. The committee investigated the systems of land distribution in the colonies, their bearing on immigration policy and the part they played in colonial development generally. The committee members included William Gladstone, while witnesses included Robert Torrens, the noted economist, and Edward Gibbon Wakefield, author of *A View of the Art of Colonization*. The evidence and appendices provide much valuable statistical and other information on the agrarian systems of the colonies and also of the United States.

Original references

1830-31 (64) IV	Receipt and expenditure of colonial revenue, Com. of Inquiry Reps., appendices, Malta, Gibraltar and Australian colonies.
(194)	Receipt and expenditure of colonial revenue, Com. of Inquiry Rep., appendix, Mauritius.
1836 (512) XI	Disposal of lands in the colonies, Sel. Cttee Rep., mins. of ev., appendix.
1837 (516) VII	Colonial accounts, Sel. Cttee. Rep., mins of ev., appendix, index.

Colonies: General Volume 3

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON COLONIAL ACCOUNTS, WITH MINUTES OF EVIDENCE, APPENDIX AND INDEX, 1845

848 pp 1 folding table SBN 7165 1207 6

This committee carried out further investigation into the question of reforming the financial administration of the colonies. The committee evaluated the reforms effected by the earlier inquiries and heard evidence on the controversial question of financial autonomy. However, the major part of the inquiry was taken up with detailed examination of the procedures for framing estimates and for auditing accounts. The evidence provides wide-ranging information on local audit systems and the functions of the Audit Commissioners, and on the control exercised by the Treasury over colonial finance. Suggestions that the Treasury should exercise more stringent controls were opposed by several witnesses on the grounds that this would undermine colonial autonomy. The committee also heard evidence on military expenditure in the colonies—Sierra Leone, Gambia and Trinidad, in particular. The appendix to the report contains valuable statistics on taxes and customs duties, post office receipts and expenditure, population, etc. In their report the committee suggested a series of reform measures the most important of which were the adoption of a uniform procedure for framing estimates and the annual submission to parliament of abstracts of the colonial accounts.

Original reference

1845 (530) VIII	Colonial receipt and expenditure, Sel. Cttee. Rep., mins. of ev., appendix, index.
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Colonies: General Volume 4

ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE COLONIES, 1846-1848

728 pp 2 folding coloured maps SBN 7165 1208 4

This volume contains annual reports on the colonies for 1846, 1847 and 1848, the first three years for which the reports were presented to parliament. From 1846 on, the reports unfold the story of the colonies year by year, providing a continuous stream of documentation on: progress and setbacks; wars and revolutions; contemporary problems and contemporary climates of thought.

One of the topics highlighted in the present series of reports was the enormously increased volume of immigration resulting from the Irish famine, which posed serious problems for the North American colonies. The reports vividly describe the plight of immigrants, both the hardships of the long voyage across the Atlantic and the problems encountered on arrival. Two recent remedial measures, the appointment of emigration officers and the amendment of the Passenger Acts, were reported and discussed.

Immigration was a problem of a different *genre* in the West Indies. The reports from there comment on the labour shortages resulting from the emancipation of slaves, and recommend planned immigration of labourers from other colonies. Other especially interesting items in the reports are an account of his tour of the colony given by the governor of British Guiana, and the reports on the financial problems of South Australia. The former paper provides many interesting pieces of information on daily life in villages and outposts.

Original references

1846 (728) XXIX	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1845.
1847 [869] XXXVII	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1846.
1847-48 [1005] XLVI	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1847.

Colonies: General Volume 5

ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE COLONIES, 1848-1850

952 pp 9 folding coloured maps 1 coloured chart

SBN 7165 1209 2

Among the important events recorded and discussed in this series of annual reports are the establishment of responsible government in Nova Scotia and the foundation of the Orange River Sovereignty in Southern Africa. The report from Cape Colony contains some interesting references to the home government's policy of protecting the native population. The reports also contain material on the rebellion of Pretorius in 1848.

The reports from Gambia include an account of the villages established for liberated slaves on Macarthy's Island. In the same paper there is a humorous illustration of the problem of integrating native and British law. According to native law a husband was deemed to have been injured if his wife's clothing was touched by a stranger. The problem was to determine according to 'British justice' what compensation was due.

Relations between native and colonist crop up in several other reports: the governor of New Zealand complained of the difficulties of implementing the home government's policy of racial amalgamation; a report from St. Lucia includes a French visitor's account of the social and economic repercussions of slave emancipation. Other typical items in the reports include: an account of the labour question in the Australian colonies; lists of villages and settlements in various colonies; a list of the sugar plantations in British Guiana sold between 1845 and 1849; and an account of the problem of absentee landlords in Antigua.

Original references

1849 [1126] XXXIV	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1848.
1850 [1232] XXXVI	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1849 Pt. I.
[1287]	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1849 Pt. II.

Colonies: General Volume 6

ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE COLONIES, 1851-1853

722 pp 4 coloured maps (3 folding) SBN 7165 1210 6

The separation of Victoria from New South Wales and the appointment of the governor of New South Wales as governor-general of Australia were two of the major events reported from Australia during this period. These developments stemmed partially from the Australian Colonies Government Act of 1850 which granted the right of self-government to the colonies. The reports from the various colonies throw considerable light on the effects of the Act. Other notable features of the Australian reports are: a paper on the characteristics of the aborigines and on the training institute recently established for them at Port Lincoln; and an account of the geography of the territory north of Adelaide.

Reports from Sierra Leone and Gambia treat of the industry of native Africans. Many recently liberated slaves in Sierra Leone had become successful merchants, while in Gambia one third of the exported produce was being raised by natives. Similar developments had taken place in the Bahamas where a large increase in the number of small proprietors was reported. The reports from the Bahamas discuss an unusual, though obviously lucrative, industry—the salvaging of wrecks around the coasts. Less heartening news from the West Indies were the reports of smallpox and cholera in St. Vincent, those of financial problems in Tobago and of continuing tension between planters and administrative officials in Jamaica.

Of special interest in the Canadian reports are: an agricultural census report for Upper Canada (1852); returns relative to trade in American goods; and a list of railway construction projects

in progress.

Original references	
1851	[1421] XXXIV
1852	[1539] XXXI
1852-53	[1595] LXII

State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1850.
State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1851 Pt. I.
State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1851 Pt. II.

Colonies: General Volume 7

ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE COLONIES, 1852-1855

736 pp 3 folding coloured maps SBN 7165 1211 4

A large part of the North American reports during the period 1852-55 was taken up with discussion of the commercial treaty with the United States (1854), which opened up vast new outlets for Canadian produce. These reports also indicate a growing desire for Canadian independence from Britain. Other topics discussed range from attempts to provide education for native Indian tribes to the rate of expenditure on railway development.

The famous gold discoveries at Ballarat in Victoria and elsewhere in 1851, and the resulting influx of workers and adventurers are the subject of large sections of the Australian reports. The discoveries were of course very welcome in Victoria, but they all but spelled disaster for Western Australia which was in grave danger of being depopulated.

The ever-increasing threat to the sugar industry looms large in the West Indian reports. The equalization of sugar duties effected by the home government was reported to have had serious financial effects in the West Indies and also in Mauritius. On the other hand, progressive social legislation was reported from Antigua and St. Kitts—provisions for relief of poverty and for medical aid to labourers' children. In the reports from West Africa, a paper by the Reverend T. B. Freeman reviews social progress in the Gold Coast. The report on this colony also discusses the Ashanti invasion.

Original references	
1852-53	[1693] LXII
1854-55	[1919] XXXVI

State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1852.
State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1853.

Colonies: General Volume 8

ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE COLONIES, 1856-1857

738 pp SBN 7165 1212 2

The effects of the commercial treaty with the United States are documented in the North American reports presented in 1856 and 1857. Considerable expansion in New Brunswick's fisheries was reported—resulting from free access to the American market. There was, however, opposition to free trade in Prince Edward Island where public revenue had been adversely affected.

In Australia, expansion of trade was also typical at this time. In his annual report the governor of New South Wales recommended co-operation between the various Australian colonies in improving shipping services. The report on Van Dieman's Land for 1854 includes valuable statistical returns on exports and imports, convict and aboriginal population, volume of immigration, etc.

Education and health services were featured in the reports from the West Indies. In St. Lucia, the perennial question of religious instruction was causing trouble. The report from St. Vincent states that the island did not possess either a public orphanage or a public hospital, and complains of the lack of legal provision for education. Labour shortages, depression of the sugar trade and inefficient farming methods were the principal ingredients of the economic problems reported from the West Indies. It is not surprising therefore, that the governor of Barbados expressed 'satisfaction' at being able to report 'sufficient population, a central sugar factory and a model farm'.

Original references

1856	[2050] XLII	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1854.
1857	[2198] X	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1855.

Colonies: General Volume 9

ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE COLONIES, 1857-1860

930 pp 1 folding coloured map SBN 7165 1213 0

The reports in this volume indicate growing support for the idea of federation in Australia. Among proposals discussed were: a

federal legislative assembly, a common tariff structure, and better co-ordinated judicial machinery. The report on Victoria for 1856 reviewed the colony's progress since its separation from New South Wales in 1851, highlighting economic and legislative developments. Cohesiveness is also evident in the Canadian reports where a number of references to the possible union of the two provinces occur. The report from Lower Canada highlights constitutional and governmental reform and in particular the introduction of a new system of municipal government.

Among the African reports the most significant was that from Natal to which representative government had been granted in 1856. Africans and Europeans were given the same franchise and this provoked some interesting comment in the annual report. It was pointed out that the white population, in order to protect their interests, would eventually be forced to deprive the natives of their voting rights.

Satisfactory progress was again the keynote of the report from Barbados (see Volume 8). There were encouraging signs of co-operation between labour and estate owners, particularly the growth of voluntary societies of proprietors aimed at ameliorating the conditions of small-holders and workers.

Original references

1857-58	[2403] XL	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1856.
1859	[2567] XXI	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1857.
Sess. 2		
1860	[2711] XLIV	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1858 Pt. I.
	[2711-I]	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1858 Pt. II.

Colonies: General Volume 10

ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE COLONIES, 1861-1863

872 pp SBN 7165 1214 9

Though the American Civil War was still in its early stages, its repercussions in the British colonies were apparent in the annual reports for 1861. The governor of the Bahamas described the effects of the war on the colony's trade and reported that the natives hitherto employed in the salvaging of wrecks were turning to cotton cultivation. The report from Prince Edward Island referred to the retardation of the fisheries due to the withdrawal of American capital. Other West Indian colonies seemed less affected by the war. Among the items reported by the governor of Jamaica were disturbances in 1860 caused by an ultra religious movement known as the 'revival', and the growth of a middle class of small farmers. According to the report from St. Lucia, the colony's exports had doubled between 1855 and 1860. A paper on Indian immigration is an interesting feature of the Mauritian report, covering legislation, quarantine regulations, wages, etc.

The African colony, Sierra Leone, reported considerable progress during 1861—expansion of river traffic, discovery of abundant exportable produce, expanding and more competitive trade, improvements in administration. Gambia, in contrast, was plagued by internal wars. The governor of Natal reported impending trouble from Zululand because of the provocative attitudes of Cetshwayo, the king's son.

Many reports in this volume, notably those for Canada and Tasmania, contain statistical reviews of progress in the previous twenty years. Statistics in the New Zealand report give a breakdown of population distribution and occupations.

Original references

1861	[2841] XL	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1859 Pt. I.
	[2841-I]	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1859 Pt. II.
1862	[2955] XXXVI	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1860 Pt. I.
	[2955-I]	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1860 Pt. II.
1863	[3165] XXXIX	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1861 Pt. I.
	[3165-I]	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1861 Pt. II.

Colonies: General Volume 11

ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE COLONIES, 1864-1866

920 pp 1 folding coloured map SBN 7165 1215 7

John McDuell Stuart's expedition across the continent in 1862 was the most stirring event reported from Australia during this period. The expedition made possible an overland route across the continent, thus presenting enormous new potential for development. The repercussions of the American Civil War are evident in the

reports from Canada and the Caribbean. Much of the Canadian reports are taken up with military affairs. The war had, however, brought unprecedented prosperity to the Bahamas, largely because of their position as a supply point for British goods going to the Confederate States. This report has valuable information on blockade-running to the Confederate ports. Material in a report from St. Kitts, in an entirely different vein, discusses the disappearance of the Carib race from the island, describing some primitive drawings which were the only remaining evidence of their occupation.

A report from Natal contains valuable documentation on the native population: numbers, condition, attitude towards colonists, confinement in certain locations, etc. The neighbouring colony at the Cape of Good Hope reported a very difficult year. Livestock epidemics, loss of crops through drought, and ravages wrought by insects had all taken their toll of the colony's resources.

Original references

1864	[3304] XL [3304-1]	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1862 Pt. I. State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1862 Pt. II.
1865	[3423] XXXVII [3423-1]	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1863 Pt. I. State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1863 Pt. II.
1866	[3719] XLIX [3719-1]	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1864 Pt. I. State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1864 Pt. II.

Colonies: General Volume 12

ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE COLONIES, 1867-1868

592 pp 1 folding coloured map SBN 7165 1216 5

The insurrection, known as the Morant Bay disturbances, cast a shadow over affairs in Jamaica in 1865. The annual report for that year recorded the successful suppression of the rebellion and discussed a number of its effects, notably, the introduction of direct crown government and consequent loss of the franchise. The rebellion was the subject of a Royal Commission inquiry, the report of which will be found in IUP Volumes West Indies 4 and 5. In 1865 the West Indies experienced a fall off in trade due to the close of blockade-running to the Confederate ports. However, this caused little hardship as is clear from a comment in the report from the Bahamas: 'no house fell, no insolvencies were declared, few failed to become richer during the civil war in the United States'.

Accounts of a hurricane which struck in September are a notable feature of the West Indies reports for 1866. The report on the Turks and Caicos Islands described the hurricane and efforts to alleviate suffering resulting from it.

Rebellion was reported from Prince Edward Island in 1865. Troops had to be called in when an agrarian organization, the Tenant League, withdrew rent from the landlords.

A long and informative report from Mauritius for 1865 deals with the severe economic distress resulting from a combination of excessive immigration and a poor sugar crop. Upwards of 20,000 immigrants had arrived from India, driven by famine in the province of Bengal. A large section of the general report is devoted to this problem and the subject is given fuller treatment in the Protector of Immigrants' report which is appended.

Original references

1867	[3812] XLVIII [3812-1]	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1865 Pt. I. State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1865 Pt. II.
1867-68	[3995] XLVIII [3995-1] [3995-11]	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1866 Pt. I. State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1866 Pt. II. State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1866 Pt. III.

Colonies: General Volume 13

ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE COLONIES, 1868-1870

672 pp 1 folding table SBN 7165 1217 3

The growing importance of the concept of an Australian federation, particularly from the trade point of view, is evidenced in the annual reports for 1867 and 1868. The reports from Tasmania stress the value of tariff-free inter-colonial trade—the colonial secretary had refused to sanction a free trade bill recently passed in the colony. In his report for 1867 the government statistician forcibly argued the case for free trade, quoting extensively Mill's *Political Economy*. Natal reported an increasing population during this period due to immigration from Europe and from India. The governor of Gambia's report contains an amusing account of native industry: fishermen attached lines to their toes and slept in the sun while they waited

for fish. Mauritius reported the worst hurricane for many years in 1868 as well as a poor sugar crop and serious epidemics. Included in the 1867 report from Ceylon is a résumé of achievements since the commencement of British rule, including the partial restoration of the country's ancient irrigation system, the construction of a road network and the expansion of coffee cultivation. The most recent achievement was the completion of a rail link from Colombo to Kandy.

Original references

1868-69	[4090] XLIII [4090-11] [4090-1]	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1867 Pt. I. State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1867 Pt. II. State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1867 Pt. III.
1870	[C.85] XLIX [C.149] [C.151]	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1868 Pt. I. State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1868 Pt. II. State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1868 Pt. III.

Colonies: General Volume 14

ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE COLONIES, 1871-1872

824 pp 2 folding tables SBN 7165 1218 1

Immigration, education and the audit of public accounts were among the matters legislated on in the West Indies during this period. The sections of the annual reports dealing with legislation give the usual details of the new laws. In the Bahamas, a new system was introduced for regulating the public grant for education. In Jamaica, the parts of the immigration laws pertaining to employment, medical services, etc. were amended.

In his report for 1869, the governor of the Gold Coast referred to improved relations with the Dutch colonists—largely because the Dutch were leaving West Africa. In 1872 the British took over Elmina and other Dutch forts. A steady increase in trade was also reported.

A report on Queensland contains a valuable résumé of the colony's progress since its separation from New South Wales in 1860. Population, education, industry, finance and shipping are among the topics dealt with. A report from Tasmania records the opening of telegraphic communications with the Australian continent. This report also contains some valuable statistics including, for example, a breakdown of the occupations of the population.

Original references

1871	[C.334] XLVII [C.415] [C.407]	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1869 Pt. I. State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1869 Pt. II. State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1869 Pt. III.
1872	[C.523] XLII [C.583] [C.617]	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1870 Pt. I. State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1870 Pt. II. State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1870 Pt. III.

Colonies: General Volume 15

ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE COLONIES, 1873-1874

832 pp 2 maps 2 tables (1 folding) SBN 7165 1219 X

A comprehensive survey of the Maori question forms a substantial part of the annual report from New Zealand for 1871-72. Separate reports by government officials are included for each native district. These cover the moral and physical condition of the Maoris, their employment in agriculture and public improvement schemes, etc. From the district of Waikato, in which there had been several rebellions, it was reported that the natives were 'more desirous of being employed by the settlers'. A significant proposal in one of the reports was that the Maoris should be distributed among the European population and encouraged to register as voters. In his report on Sierra Leone, Governor John Pope Hennessy, who was noted for his sympathies with the native population, stated that one of the principal aims of the British West African settlements was to train the natives for self-government. This report also discusses the question of the Dutch West African possessions recently ceded to Britain. Another interesting feature of the report is the account of Dr Livingstone's evidence before the Select Committee on West Africa 1865 (IUP Volume Colonies: Africa 5). The evidence describes the explorer's views on the influence of Christianity in Africa.

The reports from the Straits Settlements discuss the relationship between the settlements and the neighbouring states of Perak, Klang and Selangor, where the discovery of rich tin deposits had been the occasion of riots and disturbances among the Chinese population. Three years after these reports, in 1874, the British Government engaged in treaties whereby British settlers were to act as advisers to the native rulers.

Original references	
1873 [C.709] XLVIII	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1871 Pt. I.
[C.709-1]	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1871 Pt. II.
[C.709-11]	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1871-72.
1874 [C.882] XLIV	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1872 Pt. I.

Colonies: General Volume 16

ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE COLONIES, 1874-1875

856 pp 1 folding table SBN 7165 1220 3

The Maori question cropped up again in the report from New Zealand for 1873 with an account of a tour by the governor through the main native districts in the North Island. It was reported that the intermittent warfare between Maori and settler, which had characterized the period 1861-71, had ended, and the paper refers to a new willingness, even on the part of the 'Hau-Hau', an extreme anti-Christian faction of the Maoris, to co-operate with the British. Exploration and discovery of new land for agricultural settlement was a keynote of the reports from Western Australia during this period. The reports give an account of the crossing of the continent from Esperance in Western Australia to Adelaide in the south by the explorer brothers John and Alexander Forrest. This expedition connected Western Australia with the other colonies and was instrumental in opening up telegraphic communication between it and the rest of the world. This report also provides an informative review of progress during Governor Sir Frederick Weld's term of office: establishment of municipal institutions; introduction of popular representation in the legislative council; expansion of internal telegraphic communication; and commencement of railway construction.

The Ashanti invasion of the Protectorate in 1875 is the most important topic of the report from Sierra Leone for that year. The report also discusses proposed changes in the government of the British West African settlements, particularly a proposal to establish a new crown colony, independent of Sierra Leone and consisting of Lagos and the protected states. Griqualand West was another African colony established at this time, and the report for 1873 describes its first year under separate government.

Original references

1874 [C.1102] XLIV	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1872-73.
1875 [C.1183] LI	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1872-73.
[C.1335]	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1873-74.
[C.1336]	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1873-74.

Colonies: General Volume 17

ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE COLONIES, 1876

560 pp SBN 7165 1221 1

A stormy session of the Cape legislature on the question of federation was reported in 1875. There was considerable fear of insurrections in South Africa at the time and the colonial secretary, Lord Carnarvon, believed that a federation of the colonies and republics would stabilize the area and avert disaster.

The report from Western Australia for 1875 includes a copy of a speech delivered by Governor Robinson at the opening of the legislative council session. The most notable point of the speech was the colonial secretary's refusal to accept the colony's request for responsible government. Other points touched on included the financial state of the colony, the woollen industry and the progress of railway construction.

The report from Victoria contains a useful summary of historical and geographical information on the colony: original colonization; mountains, rivers and lakes; mineral deposits; climate; cities and towns; occupations, etc.

The paper from Antigua, contains a special report on elementary education in the Leeward Islands. A new education act aiming to provide universal elementary education had come into operation in 1875. The report describes existing school facilities and educational standards, and criticizes a number of aspects of the new law.

Original references

1876 [C.1622] LI	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1874-75 Pt. I.
[C.1622-1]	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1875 Pt. II.

Colonies: General Volume 18

ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE COLONIES, 1877-1878

874 pp SBN 7165 1222 X

The report from Tobago for 1875 discusses the abandonment of the idea of federation for the Windward Islands because of opposition from Barbados. The governor described some of the benefits which would accrue from federation, particularly the amalgamation of smaller and less viable colonies. The federation controversy gave rise to rioting in 1876.

The report from the island of St. Lucia contains an account of social reforms effected in the previous six years, while that from Jamaica includes a review of progress in education since the abolition of slavery. In St. Lucia progress had been particularly evident in the fields of poor relief and medical services.

An interesting feature of the report from Ceylon is an account of the discovery of some valuable examples of ancient Sinhalese art. The paper includes plans of the burial places of these treasures. Disturbances and financial problems were reported from Singapore in 1876—these were related to the murder of the British resident in Perak by reactionaries.

Troubles were also reported from the newly established South African colony of Griqualand West. There, the problems were said to be due to dissatisfaction among diamond miners, illicit trading in diamonds, and excessive drinking.

Original references

1877 [C.1825] LIX	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1875-77.
[C.1869]	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1876.
1878 [C.2149] LV	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1876-77.

Colonies: General Volume 19

ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE COLONIES, 1878-79

568 pp SBN 7165 1223 8

The section of the report from Western Australia for 1877 dealing with emigration expresses dissatisfaction at the fact that the British authorities had sent emigrants with industrial rather than agricultural backgrounds. These emigrants found it difficult to find suitable employment in the colony and the landowners were so angered that they refused to accept further emigrants. A statistical chart appended to this paper illustrates the relative importance in economic terms of the Australian colonies and their overall contribution to world production.

The recurring problem of famine in India is the subject of part of the report from Ceylon for 1877. Vast numbers of emigrants were pouring in from Malabar, many of them in a very weak condition. As a result the civil hospital at Ceylon was overcrowded and the mortality rate was very high.

Further troubles were reported from Sierra Leone in 1876, in the form of marauding parties who had murdered British subjects and carried off others. The report includes a detailed memorandum on the trade of the colony for 1876, and its importance as a trading depot is emphasized. An unusual feature of this volume is a letter from the Prince of Wales commenting on the role played by the British colonies in the Paris colonial exhibition. Among the products especially praised were Transvaal gold, New Zealand wool and Australian flour.

Original references

1878-79 [C.2273] L	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1877.
[C.2444]	State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1876-78.

Colonies: General Volume 20

ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE COLONIES, 1880

656 pp 1 folding coloured map SBN 7165 1224 6

The report from Transvaal for 1878 gives a valuable insight into the critical period before its annexation. Among the topics discussed are the Boer's treatment of the native population and the work of Sir Theophilus Shepstone when he arrived as special commissioner in 1877. Shepstone's proclamation on the annexation of the territory is included. The extension of British authority was seen as a necessary result of the failure of the Sand River Convention and the insolvency of the South African Republic.

The report coming from the Bahamas for 1879 described a rapidly growing new industry, sponge fishing. The report commented on the increasing market for the fish, the value of exports in 1878 and 1879, and some experiments in artificial sponge growing being carried out by the Austrian government.

A notable decrease in crime in Singapore was, according to the annual report for 1879, attributable to the constant and remunerative employment given to the native community and the consequent decline in the influence of Chinese secret societies.

Original references

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|----------|-----------------|---|
| 1880 | [C.2598] XLVIII | State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1877-79. |
| Sess. 1. | [C.2730] | State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1878-79. |
| Sess. 2. | | |

Colonies: General Volume 21

ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE COLONIES, 1881-1882

904 pp SBN 7165 1225 4

This volume has two reports on Victoria (1879 and 1880), which illustrate the value of the annual reports at their most informative. The reports take the form of a digest and commentary on the statistics of the colony for the year under consideration. Headings include population, immigration and emigration, marriage and death rates, finances, real estate, agricultural produce, exports and imports, education, etc. A report on the census of 1881 is included with the paper for 1880. There had been a population increase of 130,818 since the previous census in 1871. It is noteworthy that 76,000 of this increase took place in greater Melbourne. In a section of the report from the Bahamas on the sponge trade, it was stated that the sponge grounds were being exhausted by over-fishing. Earlier hopes that sponges could be artificially cultivated had proved unfounded. The report also records a new hazard to the island's citrus fruits in the form of an insect which had been imported from China.

The paper from Lagos for 1879 includes a report on sanitary conditions in the city, which Lieutenant-Governor Griffith had been seeking to improve since his arrival. The section of this paper on education praised the religious denominations for their endeavours in providing schools and expressed the hope that the financial allocation for education would be increased.

Original references

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|------|---------------|---|
| 1881 | [C.2829] LXIV | State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1879. |
| | [C.3094] | State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1879-80. |
| 1882 | [C.3218] XLIV | State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1879-81. |

Colonies: General Volume 22

ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE COLONIES, 1882-1883

768 pp SBN 7165 1226 2

The reports from Jamaica during this period testify to deepening economic depression in the colony—despite attempts to diversify agricultural production. The paper for 1881 reported that the colony's labour force was being enticed to emigrate by promises of lucrative employment in the construction of the Panama Canal. Owing to high sickness and mortality rates, the labourers were proving a serious burden to the British authorities in Panama. Despite these problems, Jamaica reported improvements in several departments of public services: a new steamer service around the island, expansion of public libraries, etc. Educational standards, however, were reported to be falling because of indifference on the part of the teachers. The Jamaican report for 1882 includes a special paper dealing with experiments in the cultivation of new crops.

The report from Western Australia for 1881 stated that the colony was in urgent need of labour reinforcements. Large tracts of land were available for cultivation and there were hopes of rich mineral deposits, but the colony remained primitive because there were not enough people.

Other reports of special interest in the volume include those from Penang and Malacca. These papers have information on Chinese immigration, opium smoking, population, etc.

Original references

- | | | |
|------|---------------|---|
| 1882 | [C.3388] XLIV | State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1881. |
| 1883 | [C.3642] XLV | State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1880-82. |
| | [C.3794] | State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1882. |

Colonies: General Volume 23

ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE COLONIES, 1884-1885

856 pp 3 coloured maps (2 folding) SBN 7165 1227 0

Among the special items in this volume are: a report on agriculture in St. Helena; a report on flora in Jamaica; a report on an outbreak of yellow fever in Barbados; and a report on missionary activities in Norfolk Island. The island of St. Helena had lost its importance as a port of call since the opening of the Suez Canal and was forced to rely on agricultural production as its main means of livelihood. The report concluded that agricultural resources were not being properly utilized, and also suggested a number of possible industries for the island. The paper on yellow fever includes accounts of some experiments on the origin and treatment of the disease.

The report from Sierra Leone for 1881-82 discusses the native wars and rivalries, which were interrupting trade at the time in both the British and French territories. Another topic of importance in this paper was the question of the boundary with Liberia.

Other especially interesting reports in the volume are those on Tasmania (1882), Jamaica (1882-83) and Hong Kong (1883). The paper from Tasmania contains a comprehensive account of the colony's vital statistics. That on Jamaica has some material on contemporary agitation for constitutional change and also on educational progress in the island, particularly the increased availability and use of books. The report from Hong Kong also discusses constitutional change and includes the governor's speeches at the opening and closing of the legislative council.

Original references

- | | | |
|---------|--------------|---|
| 1884 | [C.4015] LIV | State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1881-83. |
| | [C.4193] | State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1882-84. |
| 1884-85 | [C.4404] LII | State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1883-84. |

Colonies: General Volume 24

ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE COLONIES, 1884-1886

824 pp SBN 7165 1228 9

The restoration of the franchise after a lapse of nineteen years was reported from Jamaica in 1884. The elections had passed off quietly and produced a majority of elected members in the legislative assembly. Problems resulting from depression in the sugar trade were reported in 1884 and 1885, and these were exacerbated by an interruption in the fruit trade with the United States. Negotiations were stated to be underway with the United States on the subject of a duty-free sugar trade. Attempts were also being made to negotiate free trade agreements with Canada.

Political change was also a controversial topic in Dominica at this time. The annual report stated that a suggestion that Dominica join the proposed confederation of the Windward Islands had been turned down by the legislative assembly. Meanwhile, a rumour that the island was being handed over to the United States was causing confusion, and resulted in several protestations of loyalty to Britain.

The volume includes a very interesting report on Norfolk Island, which was experiencing problems as a result of the unwillingness of the Pitcairn Islanders to accept, 'civilized' life. There portre views the condition of the colony under sixteen headings including moral and social condition of the population, present and proposed legislation, land systems, etc. Other reports of special note in the volume include those on Penang (1884), and Malacca (1885).

Original references

- | | | |
|---------|--------------|---|
| 1884-85 | [C.4583] LII | State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1884-85. |
| 1886 | [C.4842] XLV | State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1883-85. |
| | [C.4904] | State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1884-85. |

Colonies: General Volume 25

ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE COLONIES, 1887

680 pp SBN 7165 1229 7

This volume includes an exhaustive report on Gambia for 1886 which, in addition to the usual material, has information on climate, meteorology and distribution of races, as well as interesting details on surrounding countries. The paper includes a table of barometric and thermometric readings for the year. The section of the report

on education refers to an inspection of schools in 1885 by a Reverend M. Sunter, the first ever to be carried out in the settlement. There were no government schools so that education was completely in the hands of religious bodies—Roman Catholic, Wesleyan and Mohammedan missionary associations.

There is also extensive material on the Gold Coast in the volume: the reports on the blue books for 1884 and 1885; reports on sanitary conditions (1885 and 1886); reports from district commissioners; and dispatches to Governor Griffith (1887). These papers cover a variety of subjects: legislation, population, medical services, education, gold-mining. The sanitary reports are particularly important because of the climate. Despite attempts at improvement, conditions were still primitive in many respects. Two of the worst problems were the inadequate water supply and the practice of burying the dead near the home.

A report from British Honduras comments on labour shortages resulting from the employment being provided at the time by the construction of the Panama Canal. The colony's fruit exports, which had been increasing rapidly, were falling off again because of the lack of labour. This paper also reports the discovery of minerals including silver, lead and coal.

Original references

1887 [C.5071] LVII State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1884-86.
[C.5239] State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1885-86.

Colonies: General Volume 26

ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE COLONIES, 1888

1016 pp 1 folding coloured chart SBN 7165 1230 0

Among the notable items reported from the West Indies in this period were the union of Trinidad and Tobago, the gradual breaking up of the old landed proprietorship through the activities of the incumbered estates court, and the work of James Anthony Froude in collecting material for his book *English in the West Indies*, published in 1888. The report on British Guiana has informative sections on the colony's system of franchise, on contemporary wage rates and on the housing and medical services provided for emigrants.

Political developments are highlighted in the report from New Guinea. The Australian colonies had undertaken political and financial responsibility for the colony in 1885 but this arrangement proved unsatisfactory and was terminated in 1887. The report includes a statement of financial aid to the colony from 1885-87. Also included are accounts of several exploratory expeditions describing native laws and customs, superstitious practices, cannibalism, etc.

The report from Gold Coast describes a tour by the governor, Sir Brandford Griffith, through the eastern part of the colony. The paper also includes copies of correspondence and palavers with native chiefs.

Original reference

1888 [C.5249] LXXII State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1884-87.

Colonies: General Volume 27

ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE COLONIES, 1889

904 pp 1 folding map SBN 7165 1231 9

Items of special interest in the reports from West Africa for 1888 include an essay on the native culture of Gambia covering ethnology, languages, religious beliefs, laws and customs, etc.; and a comparative account of export tariffs in Sierra Leone, the Gold Coast, the Niger Territories and several other colonies. The paper from Gambia contains a vocabulary of common native words.

Interest in the native population is also apparent in the report from New Guinea in which the British special commissioner discusses relations between settler and native. This report includes a letter by Captain Moresby, the explorer, on the resources of the colony, and also some valuable information on the western region.

The report from New Zealand for 1887 contains an account of the history of the colony from its discovery and early settlement. The progress made by New Zealand as a separate colony is highlighted. The report also describes the part being played by the native Maori population in the colony's legislative and representative assemblies. An interesting point emerging from the medical section

of the report was that suicide rates in proportion to population were higher in Australasia than in Britain.

From the Bahamas, the rapid growth of the fibre industry was reported to be enhancing the value of land. The report of the Jamaican Protector of Immigrants includes a critical account of the colony's immigration system.

Original reference

1889 [C.5620] LIV State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1887-89.

Colonies: General Volume 28

ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE COLONIES, 1890

1032 pp 1 folding coloured map SBN 7165 1232 7

This volume contains further valuable documentation on the exploration and colonization of New Guinea. The reports covering the years 1888 and 1889 include accounts of two tours of the territory by the administrator, a report on the eastern region by the resident magistrate, and a scientific account of the hot springs on Ferguson Island. Appended documents include trade returns, a report on the geology of the area, and reports on native flora and fauna.

The paper from the Gold Coast includes a report on agriculture and related topics dealing with the production of foodstuffs and of timber, gums and resins, etc. The report criticized the primitive methods of cultivation and production, and urged the provision of capital for agricultural and industrial enterprise, the improvement of roads and other means of transport, and the setting up of experimental stations.

The volume includes substantial reports along the usual lines from the Bahamas, Bechuanaland, British Guiana and Victoria. The report from the Bahamas contains further information on the fibre industry (see volume 27). Reports from Hong Kong document a serious smallpox epidemic, and discuss a new agreement with China with regard to the harbour lighthouse.

Original reference

1890 [C.5897] XLVIII State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1887-90.

Colonies: General Volume 29

ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE COLONIES, 1890-91

560 pp SBN 7165 1233 5

A lengthy report on Fiji for 1889 provides concise statistics and comment on the state of the colony. Much of the paper is taken up with financial matters, but there is also valuable information on public works, health, meteorology, etc. The section on trade and commerce includes returns of exports and imports for each year from 1886-88, and returns classifying exports and imports according to country and product. Another table in the report gives the retail prices of common articles of commerce.

A paper on Bechuanaland for the year ending September 1890 reported that recent conciliatory policies had apparently been successful in establishing peace on the eastern frontiers of the Crown Colony and Protectorate. The administrator, Sidney Shippard, suggested that a treaty be concluded with the South African Republic, and pointed out that the absence of a convention for the extradition of criminals was particularly unsatisfactory. Shippard mentioned as 'the most remarkable event of the year' the march of Lieutenant-Colonel Pennefather and his forces from Makloutsi camp to Mount Hampden in Mashonaland. Among the documents included in this paper are a report on the border police, and reports from the crown prosecutor and from the district administrators. The latter reports have information on a wide variety of topics such as agriculture, transport, and the condition of the natives.

Copious reports are also included in this volume for British Guiana and Victoria. The former report provides thorough documentation on legislation, finance, administrative visits of inspection, missionary activities, etc. and also includes information on native languages and on the results of scientific research. The report on Victoria is particularly detailed, including an account of the colony's legislative system and statistical analyses of population data, among other items of special interest.

Original references

1890-91 [C.6221] LV State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1888-90.
[C.6269] State of the colonies, Annual Reps., 1889-90.

Colonies: General Volume 30

ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE COLONIES, 1892

864 pp SBN 7165 1234 3

Particularly detailed reports submitted during 1892 included those for Bechuanaland, Lagos and Rodrigues. The Bechuanaland paper comprises informative reports from, among other officials, the Surveyor-General, the Post-Master General, the Collector of Customs, the Inspector of Native Reserves and the Regional Civil Commissioners. The report from Lagos includes comprehensive statistical tables.

A paper from Fiji (1890) reported steady commercial progress. There were hopes of a modern sugar mill at Vannua Levu and large resources of land suitable for sugar cultivation still remained untapped. The paper discussed problems arising from a disease in the banana crop, but reported progress in the vanilla and fibre industries and mentioned tobacco and rice cultivation as prospective money earners.

Slave-hunting activities were reported from Gambia in 1890-91, where Chief Fodey Cabba, despite agreements with the French, made several hunts into British territory.

The reports from Jamaica for 1889-91 discuss the value of the Kingston Exhibition, opened by the Prince of Wales, in promoting the colony's trade and tourism. This report stressed the need for expansion in other areas of commerce to offset the decline in the sugar industry, and mentions as a matter of great satisfaction that the colony's fruit exports were increasing more rapidly than sugar exports were declining.

Original references

1892 [C.6563] LV State of the colonies, Annual Repts., 1889-91.
[C.6829] State of the colonies, Annual Repts., 1889-91.

Colonies: General Volume 31

ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE COLONIES, 1893-94

832 pp SBN 7165 1235 1

Some 300 pages of this volume relate to the African colonies of Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Lagos, Gambia and the Gold Coast. These papers are made up of reports from the various administrative officials from Crown Prosecutors to Regional Commissioners. Bechuanaland reported that her timber trade with Griqualand West, an important source of income, was declining because coal for the diamond mining districts could now be transported by rail to Kimberley.

From Gambia it was reported that slavery still persisted among the Mohammedan population. Slaves were being smuggled across the 600-mile border with the French territory. The British authorities were pursuing a policy of getting the message around that slaves were automatically freed when they came into British territory.

The volume also contains an unusually lengthy report on the Leeward Islands of the West Indies dealing with many aspects of the colony's affairs. Progress was reported in several areas, notably industrial education, communications and customs rationalization.

Original reference

1893-94 [C.6857] LIX State of the colonies, Annual Repts., 1891-93.

Colonies: General Volume 32

ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE COLONIES, 1893-94

528 pp SBN 7165 1236 X

Items reported from Trinidad and Tobago in 1891 included the setting up of a judicial inquiry to investigate complaints of maladministration of justice and the granting of £1,000 by legislative council for the relief of victims of a hurricane in Martinique. The report for 1892 discussed the findings of this inquiry and the resultant reforms in the courts. Another important topic referred to in the reports was the attempt to ease depression in the sugar industry by negotiating tariff concessions in the American market.

A lengthy report from Victoria follows the standard pattern dealing with population, immigration, trade, etc. The report contains a valuable analysis of the population of Melbourne and a table of statistics on jobs and wages in the city.

The paper from Sierra Leone for 1892 reported one of the first strikes in the territory—by workers who refused to accept a reduction in wages. Other topics of this report include the establishment of a chamber of commerce at Freetown, the visit of the Queen's advocate to Monrovia in Liberia on the occasion of the Queen's of the president, the continued prevalence of intertribal warfare, and the reported decline of cannibalism in the Imperi district. The paper from St. Helena for 1892 includes three special reports on: the silk-worm industry, cotton cultivation, and potato cultivation.

Original reference

1893-94 [C.6857] LX State of the colonies, Annual Repts., 1891-92.

Colonies: General Volume 33

ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE COLONIES, 1894-1895

1032 pp SBN 7165 1237 8

This volume comprises more than forty annual reports covering the period 1892-94. The dominant note of many of the reports was peace and gradually increasing prosperity. By and large the papers follow the standard pattern with sections dealing with such topics as finance, trade, legislation, population, education, immigration, health, etc. A number of reports give a fuller treatment of local affairs, notably those from Bechuanaland, New Guinea and Victoria. The former paper recorded a large increase in trade as a result of the admission of Bechuanaland to the South African Customs Union. However, the Collector of Customs' report complained that trade restrictions between Bechuanaland and the South African Republic were still a vexatious problem.

Trade tariffs were also causing trouble in Basutoland, where large stocks of grain had been accumulating. It was pointed out, in the report for 1893-94, that if the Orange Free State and Cape Colony persisted in their policy of boycotting Basutoland grain, their own merchants and traders would be the chief sufferers. Another important topic in the report from Basutoland was unrest among the native chieftains, particularly the Paramount Chief and his younger brothers. The British authorities were exercising a conciliatory role in these quarrels—one of the problems was to keep the Paramount Chief, Lerothodi, off strong liquor.

Further items of special interest in this volume are an account of the problems facing the New Foundland fisheries, and tables of exports and imports for the Bahamas for the period 1891-94. The drought which persisted in the latter colony in 1892 and 1893 ended in 1894 with significant effects on the volume of trade.

Original references

1894 [C.7319] LVI State of the colonies, Annual Repts., 1892-93.
1895 [C.7629] LXIX State of the colonies, Annual Repts., 1893-94.
[C.7847] State of the colonies, Annual Repts., 1893-94.

Colonies: General Volume 34

ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE COLONIES, 1896

608 pp SBN 7165 1238 6

Among the reports in this volume is a lengthy paper on British Bechuanaland for 1894-95, comprising reports from a variety of administrative officials including the Collector of Customs, the Inspector of Native Reserves, the Superintendent of Rural Schools, Resident District Magistrates, etc. Sydney Shippard, the Administrator at Vryburg, in his introductory letter, reported a growing population, increasing revenue, and progress in every respect. Commenting on the proposed annexation of Bechuanaland to Cape Colony he says 'To grudge so magnificent a donation might seem ungenerous, but it is no exaggeration to say that such a gift to a self-governing colony is an instance of Imperial munificence to which it would hardly be possible to find a parallel'.

The report from the Gold Coast complained of a shortage in the supply of coolie labour due to a poll-tax levied by the Liberian government on Kroomen who were leaving the country to work elsewhere. A fall in the production of gold was also reported from the Gold Coast, but there were reports that gold of a new kind had been found—petroleum springs had been discovered in Apollonia.

The paper from Hong Kong for 1894 reported the arrival of a plague epidemic from China. The report describes the attitude of the Chinese towards the horrors of the plague, their inability to grasp the importance of preventative measures such as segregation, and their open hostility to the authorities because of restrictions on ceremonial burial. The plague had serious effects on the colony's trade which had also been hit by the outbreak of Sino-Japanese war in 1894.

Original reference
1896 [C.7944] LVII State of the colonies, Annual Repts., 1894-95.

Colonies: General Volume 35

ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE COLONIES, 1897

592 pp SBN 7165 1239 4

The paper from Basutoland for 1895-96 reported a wave of restlessness in the territory as a result of the Matabele rebellion in the north and of the persistent reports of impending conflict between the British and the Boers in the south. Agitators, both native and European, were active among the native tribes, but with little success according to the report. Thousands of refugees pouring in from Johannesburg did not help to ease the situation. Internal tensions in the territory slackened during the year, but the threat of conflict between Lerothodi, the Paramount Chief, and his younger brothers remained. The acting Resident Commissioner, however, saw these tensions as a useful means of maintaining the balance of power.

This volume includes a digest of statistics from Canada for 1895. The digest is provided with an informative commentary and includes statistics on all aspects of the colony: population census returns, agricultural census returns, returns relative to minerals and other natural resources, exports and imports statistics, monetary statistics, etc. A special series of tables deals with Canadian industries.

Other colonies for which comprehensive reports are included are Jamaica and New Guinea. The paper from New Guinea has an account of an ill-fated expedition which had set out from German territory to explore the interior and was saved from complete annihilation only by the hospitality of a native tribe.

Original reference
1897 [C.8279] LIX State of the colonies, Annual Repts., 1894-96.

Colonies: General Volume 36

ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE COLONIES, 1898-99

1104 pp SBN 7165 1240 8

Economic stagnation in the West Indies, documented in many of the earlier annual reports, came to a crisis level during this period. The depression was the subject of a Royal Commission inquiry in 1897 (IUP volumes West Indies 8 and 9). These reports provide concise information on the state of affairs and attempt to find reasons for the slump. Jamaica's economy was stated to be healthier than those of the other islands, largely because of its better resources and close proximity to the American market. The 1897-98 report attributed much of the distress in the island to low wages. Improvement of public services had continued despite the depression. Inter-colonial rivalry was highlighted in the report from the Gold Coast. British and French exploratory expeditions were active in the interior, while the Germans were claiming territories in the neutral zone. Another point emphasized in the reports from the Gold Coast was the need for railways in order to facilitate the development of the colony's mines.

The report from Gibraltar for 1898 comments on a steep rise in the cost of living which was attributed to the depression of Spanish currency as a result of the Spanish-American war. Among the public works reported in progress in Gibraltar were the improvement of sanitary services and the installation of electric street lighting.

Original references
1898 [C.8650] LIX State of the colonies, Annual Repts., 1895-97.
1899 [C.9046] LXI State of the colonies, Annual Repts., 1897-98.
[C.9498] State of the colonies, Annual Repts., 1897-98.

Colonies: General Volume 37

ANNUAL REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE COLONIES, 1899

720 pp SBN 7165 1241 6

This volume includes substantial reports on Malta, Mauritius and

Rodrigues, New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, and on several of the West Indian colonies. These reports, the last to be submitted to parliament in the nineteenth century, follow the usual pattern providing concise information and comment on a wide variety of areas of colonial life from revenue and expenditure to exploration. In 1898 a new format was adopted through which more and better organized information was presented.

Depression in the sugar-growing colonies continued in 1897 and 1898. The reports from the West Indies and from Mauritius record further decreases in trade, widespread unemployment and a reduction in public expenditure. The Leeward Islands reported general apathy and despondency, lightened only by the hope of assistance from the British government.

Sir William MacGregor's ten-year period as lieutenant-governor of British New Guinea ended in 1898. The annual report for that year includes a number of despatches complimenting MacGregor on his achievements. Indeed, his comprehensive and carefully compiled annual reports are in themselves strong testimony to his work in New Guinea. An unusual aspect of these reports, their scientific content, was regarded in a dispatch from the prime minister of Victoria as among the most valuable contributions to the anthropological and sociological literature of the period.

Original references

1899 [C.9046] LXII State of the colonies, Annual Repts., 1896-99.
[C.9488] State of the colonies, Annual Repts., 1896-99.

Africa

(70 Volumes)

The African material in the British Parliamentary Papers provides the largest amount of printed sources available for the history of the continent during the nineteenth century. During most of this period the greater part of Africa was still independent of any colonial power, and the main stream of British official information concerning it came from consular and naval authorities, whose correspondence with the Foreign Office is largely represented in the Slave-Trade series, already reproduced by the Irish University Press in ninety-five volumes.

The present Africa Set of seventy volumes consists mainly of Colonial Office papers and inquiry reports (excluding bills, estimates and the commercial reports), presented to the Westminster Parliament concerning those parts of the continent ruled by Britain and the areas immediately adjacent to them. This material, hitherto scattered throughout approximately 5,500 original bound volumes, has been grouped according to geographical regions and arranged chronologically under modern political divisions. Sections pertaining to Africa have also been extracted from a number of composite papers. Additional African information is to be found in IUP subject sets on: Colonies General (which contains the annual reports), Anthropology, Emigration, Transportation and West Indies.

In general, the papers concern the interrelation between Britain, her settlements and the indigenous population within and surrounding them. The Southern Africa section is much the largest and includes extensive documentation on the growth of British colonies, the recurrent warfare with the Bantu peoples of the eastern Cape frontier, relations with Hottentots, Griquas and Bantu to the northward and with the emergent Boer republics. Natal volumes record the closing days of an independent Zululand. Insight is provided into the paradox which frequently existed between ordinances conceived in London and their implementation under the harsh realities of life on the veld, into the pioneering zeal of the Afrikaner and into the origins of apartheid.

The West African section deals mainly with Sierra Leone and the Gold Coast. Lagos was acquired only halfway through the century, and most of Nigeria remained a Foreign Office interest until 1900. The volumes on Ghana (formerly Gold Coast) contain sources extremely rich not only for the study of British negotiations with the Ashanti, but also for that of the political, military and constitutional history of the Ashanti kingdom itself. Other volumes treat of Britain's relations with rival colonial powers and with her role in the partition of Africa. The East African section is necessarily the shortest in this series, since it was only at the very end of the century that earlier slave-trade interests there gave way to colonial expansion.

All historians know the limitations of Parliamentary Papers. They represent the records of only one state. They are selected and frequently edited so as to illustrate and justify the actions of the

administration in power at the time. Nevertheless—they constitute a major repository of primary source material for the history of nineteenth-century Africa south of the Sahara and in part, compensate for the dearth of indigenous written records. Their reproduction by the Irish University Press will bring them within the reach of university and other reference libraries all over the world, and will provide scholars who cannot reach the Public Record Office in London with the best printed substitute.

Africa Volume 1

REPORTS FROM SELECT COMMITTEES ON THE SIERRA LEONE COMPANY'S PETITION AND ON PAPERS CONCERNING THE AFRICAN FORTS, AND THE REPORT FROM THE COMMISSIONERS OF AFRICAN INQUIRY, 1801-1817
468 pp SBN 7165 0136 8

The three select committee reports on the petition of the court of directors of the Sierra Leone Company, provide the background to the annexation of the strip of territory around Freetown by the British government in 1808. The origins of Sierra Leone, a settlement for emancipated slaves, were linked with the humanitarian movement which in 1807 succeeded in having the British slave-trade banned. For the greater part of the nineteenth century official policy in west and east Africa was directed towards the abolition of slavery. Interest in Africa centred on extending the three 'Cs' of commerce, 'civilization' and Christianity. At the same time British governments sought to control public expenditure, lacked expansionist ambitions in interior Africa and, reflecting another facet of contemporary thought, relied mainly on private enterprise.

Thus Sierra Leone was administered by a type of commercial company and the Gold Coast forts by another group of merchants. The Sierra Leone Company, with its evangelical-philanthropic character, wanted the imperial government to play a more direct role in west Africa. Its chairman, Henry Thornton, has been described in a recent article as 'a dry, precise and unlikable man'.

The appendix to the select committee report on papers concerning the African forts, contains a copy of the report by the commissioners sent out to investigate conditions on the Gold Coast in 1811. It includes the report from the Commissioners' of African Inquiry and replies to questions put to the governors of British forts. Information is provided on the African Company's administration, its slaves, the Dutch and Danish forts along the west coast, and on the Ashanti and Fante nations.

The committee on African forts painted a gloomy picture in their report. The African Company had suffered a collapse in business at the loss of the slave-trade. Worse still the traffic in slaves flourished with Portuguese and Spanish dealers making huge profits. However, the committee rejected the proposal to abandon the forts on the Gold Coast. Apart from motives of strategy and trade, the British must stay and advance 'the instruction and improvement of the natives'.

Original references

1801-02 (100) II	Sierra Leone Company's petition. Rep., app.
1804 (24) IV	- Rep., apps.
1806-07 (55) II	- Rep.
1816 (470) IV	Papers concerning African forts. Sel. Cttee. Rep.
1816 (506) VII	- Sel. Cttee. Rep., mins. of ev., apps. (Chairman, Earl Compton).
1817 (431) VI	African forts. Cttee. Rep., mins. of ev., apps. (J. H. Smyth).

Africa Volume 2

SELECT COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO INQUIRE INTO BRITISH POSSESSIONS ON THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA WITH REFERENCE TO RELATIONS WITH THE NEIGHBOURING TRIBES. PART I: REPORT AND EVIDENCE, 1842
808 pp 3 folding coloured maps SBN 7165 0088 4

This select committee report followed Dr Richard R. Madden's indictment (see volume 3) of the administration of the Gold Coast, which had reverted to a private company in 1828. (It was printed twice because of an additional map. The 1830 report on the state of Sierra Leone and Fernando Po is to be found in the IUP volume *Slave Trade 1*.)

The 1842 report provided a complete review of British west African policy. Under the chairmanship of Lord Sandon, the select committee examined a wide range of witnesses including: the former secretary of the Gold Coast administration, an officer of the late African Company, army and naval personnel, representatives of trading interests, a judge from the Mixed Commission which tried arrested slavers in Freetown, an American operating on the Liberian coast, Christian missionaries, a member of parliament and Dr Madden. A minister of the Basle Missionary Society reported that barbarous conditions obtained in the Ashanti kingdom. The ques-

tions centred around the findings of the Madden report, on the movement to suppress the slave-trade and on the future of the west-coast forts. The settlements on the Gold Coast, Gambia and Sierra Leone were discussed in the report, which also considered the question of emigration to the West Indies. In Sierra Leone, according to the select committee, 'the new liberated African is a burden to the British government as well as to himself'. The president of the council administering the Gold Coast forts, Captain George Maclean, was exonerated of the charges made by Madden and others. The report advised Her Majesty's government to resume direct control of the forts, and in the following year this recommendation was implemented.

Original reference

1842 (551) XI	West coast of Africa. Sel. Cttee., Rep., mins. of ev. (Lord Sandon).
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Africa Volume 3

SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA, PART II: APPENDIX (DR MADDEN'S REPORT) AND INDEX, 1842

656 pp 1 folding coloured map SBN 7165 0138 4

The Abbé Grégoire's dictum that 'the English ... abolished the slave trade but not slavery' was inadvertently upheld by the Madden report. In 1841 the Colonial Office sent Dr Madden as commissioner to inspect conditions in settlements and forts of the Gold Coast, Gambia and Sierra Leone.

Madden (remembered chiefly as the author of *The United Irishmen*), was a strong opponent of slavery and he had previously encountered the wrath of Jamaican planters on account of his abolitionist work there. According to the *Dictionary of National Biography*, by his report on the west African settlements, Dr Madden 'exposed the iniquitous "pawn system" which was slavery under a specious disguise'. He also wrote a severely critical account of the administration of justice and on conditions generally at the Gold Coast forts. Despite the claims made by previous committees, he considered that the British presence had failed in its civilizing mission; the government should make a realistic decision either to take control of the forts or abandon them altogether.

The index covers volumes 2 and 3. It contains an analysis of references to the wealth of information in the reports, evidence and appendixes on the history of British involvement in west Africa, on the slave-trade, on the Danish and Dutch forts, on European-Fante-Ashanti relations, on the climate, and on the Ashanti kingdom.

Original references

1842 (551-III) XII	West coast of Africa. Sel. Cttee., part II, app. and index.
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Africa Volume 4

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON 'KAFFIR TRIBES' WITH MINUTES OF EVIDENCE, APPENDIX AND INDEX, 1851

628 pp SBN 7165 0348 4

The phase in the recurrent warfare with the Bantu peoples on the eastern Cape frontier known as the eighth 'Kaffir war' broke out in 1850. The select committee, 'appointed to inquire into the relations between this country and the Kafir [sic] and other tribes on our South African frontier', failed to produce a report within the allotted time and so most of the present volume is taken up with minutes of evidence. The witnesses included missionaries, army officers, former governors, a Cape politician and Andrew Smith who was considered an expert on the indigenous population.

The volume provides information on several Bantu peoples including the Xhosa, Hottentot, Griqua, Gaika, Fingo and Zulu tribes. The previous frontier wars were surveyed together with the immediate and long-term causes of the current unrest. Various deterrent measures were considered from the adoption of the effective, if inhumane, Boer commando system to the installing of a British ambassador at a native capital. As to the cause of the continual warfare, the Reverend James Adamson stated: 'I presume it is never absent from the remembrance of the Kafir, that the white man has intruded upon the native population ... [And] the whole character of their lives is in fact a preparation for war'.

Original reference

1851 (635) XIV	Kaffir tribes. Sel. Cttee. Rep., mins. of ev., app. index (Henry Labouchere).
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Africa Volume 5

REPORT FROM SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE STATE OF BRITISH ESTABLISHMENTS ON THE WESTERN COAST OF AFRICA, WITH MINUTES OF EVIDENCE, APPENDIX AND INDEX, 1865

596 pp 5 folding coloured maps SBN 7165 0349 X

This select committee, anticipating one more change in official

policy, concluded that Britain had become too involved in west African affairs. In 1863 Ashanti warriors invaded the unofficial Gold Coast protectorate. The London government, unwilling at this time to accept the full implications of acting as protector of the coastal tribes, refused to sanction a military expedition against the Ashanti. British prestige and trade slumped. Effective power on the Gold Coast was confined inside the decaying walls of the forts. The appendix in this volume contains the report of Colonel H. St. George Ord, who was appointed in 1864 to investigate the four colonies of the Gambia, Sierra Leone, Gold Coast and Lagos. It also includes general correspondence, letters purported to have come from native chieftains, lists and the text of treaties made between colonial governments and local tribes.

The draft report provides a summary of the history of British west-African policy. Evidence was taken from a number of civil, military and naval officers, merchants, missionaries and one native envoy. Dr David Livingstone was among the witnesses examined. The great explorer's knowledge ranged over west, central and east Africa. Asked why he favoured the extension of British rule in Africa, the Scotsman replied: 'Because we find Englishmen have always a sense of justice, and do their duty better on the whole'. Underlining another Victorian foible he maintained 'I think that wherever the slave-trade exists we cannot possibly have lawful commerce'.

Reflecting disenchantment with the west-African commitments, the 1865 committee recommended that Britain should ultimately abandon all her settlements except Sierra Leone. However, obligations incurred by the government to protect British trade and certain African states made an immediate withdrawal impossible. As an interim solution it was proposed to economize by uniting the administration of the Gold Coast, Lagos and Gambia under the governor of Sierra Leone; to refuse to extend British rule or protection over further African territories; and to urge Africans already managed by Britain to prepare for self-government. These recommendations were adopted at the time by the home government.

Original references
1865 (412) V Africa, west coast. Sel. Cttee. Rep., mins. of ev., app. (C. B. Adderley).
(412-1) - Index.

Africa Volume 6

MINUTES OF EVIDENCE FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE ABYSSINIAN WAR, WITH APPENDIX AND INDEX, 1869

268 pp SBN 7165 0350 6

Africa Volume 7

REPORT FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION, WITH MINUTES OF EVIDENCE, APPENDIX AND INDEX, 1870
740 pp 3 folding coloured maps SBN 7165 0351 4

The expeditionary war mounted from Bombay in 1868 to rescue British subjects held captive by the Ethiopian king, Theodore III, cost nearly £9 million, or £5,300,000 in excess of the original estimate. The initial outcome was one of rejoicing at 'this wonderful campaign'. Queen Victoria created a peerage for the commanding officer who was henceforth known as Robert Baron Napier of Magdala (the name of Theodore's fortress).

However, questions were asked in parliament on the enormous price paid to vindicate British honour. A select committee was 'appointed to inquire into the causes of the great excess of cost in prosecuting the war with Abyssinia over the estimate submitted to parliament'.

The evidence taken during the 1869 parliamentary session is given in Africa volume 6. Witnesses included, the secretary of state for India at the time of the expedition, Sir Stafford Northcote; officials of the India Office, the Admiralty and officers of the Royal Navy. Volume 7, includes a report, draft reports and the remaining minutes of evidence. The principal witness examined before the 1870 session was Lord Napier who told the committee that his business had been to capture Magdala and he had 'never thought of the cost'. During the recess, the chairman, John Candlish, and another member of the committee had visited the Mediterranean area and India on a fact-finding mission. They discovered such examples of improvidence as the £12,602 paid for a cargo of hay which was taken to the north east coast of Africa and returned to Bombay untouched.

The draft report proposed by Candlish appealed for a more business-like approach on the part of the army authorities. Pointing to the need for a reform of the system, it referred to the evidence of the witness who described the eight-step procedure required to move a few troops out of England. The draft report concluded on a note

of 'astonishment and regret' that in effect, control of government expenditure had been removed from parliament and invested in the Bombay administration and in the commander-in-chief of the forces.

Original references

Africa 6
1868-69 (380) VI Abyssinian war. Sel. Cttee. mins of ev., app.
(380-1) -Index.
Africa 7
1870 (401) V Abyssinian expedition. Sel. Cttee. Rep., mins. of ev.
app., index. (John Candlish).

Africa Volume 8

PAPERS RELATING TO AFRICA, 1802-1899

856 pp 6 coloured maps (1 folding) SBN 7165 1248 3

Volume 8 is comprised of papers which relate to more than one specific area in Africa and its contents span almost the entire century. Ironically the first item concerns the exportation of gunpowder to Africa while the closing papers deal with the control of the sale of spirituous liquors: the 'gin and guns' story in reverse, or the history of European intervention in Africa told at the most cynical and superficial level.

Other papers refer to army garrisons, trade and ecclesiastical affairs. The material on the Berlin conference (1884-5) constitutes an important section of the volume. This conference had major consequences, not only for west Africa, but for the whole continent.

Original references

1802-03 (76) VII Gunpowder. Order in council permitting its exportation to Africa.
1840 [228] XXX Sickness and mortality among troops in western Africa, St. Helena, Cape of Good Hope and Mauritius. Statistical reps.
1842 (289) XXXVII Immigration of labourers from Africa into UK. Return.
1852 (355-1) XXXII Colonial church affairs, part 1, Mediterranean and African possessions (Sierra Leone bishopric). Papers.
1873 [C.778] LIII Consuls and consular establishments in Africa. Return.
1883 [C.3533] XLVIII Portugal, tariffs (African possessions). Corresp.
1884-85 [C.4284, C.4360] LV Africa, west, Berlin conference. Corresp.
[C.4361] -- Protocols and general act.
[C.4205, C.4241] -- Further corresp.
[C.4442] -- Anglo-German agreement on spheres of action.
1886 [C.4739] XLVII -- General act of the Berlin conference.
[C.4858] Guinea Gulf. Anglo-German supplementary arrangement.
1887 [C.4938] LIX - Anglo-German substitute arrangement.
1888 [C.5432] LXXIV African Coast. Notifications of territorial acquisitions since the Berlin conference.
1890 [C.6046] LI Africa, east, German and English boundaries (Africa and Heligoland). Corresp. on Anglo-German agreement.
1890 [C.6130] LXXXI France, African territories. Anglo-French declarations.
1895 (445) LXI Telegraphs. Agreements concerning south and east Africa.
Sess. 2
1897 (207) LXII Spirits, quantity and value of imports into Africa (1889-94). Returns.
1899 [C.9335] LXIII Africa, Liquor Traffic convention. Corresp.
[C.9223] Africa, trade, shipping, etc. Reprint, with additions, from Board of Trade Journal.

Africa Volume 9

SOUTHERN AFRICA GENERAL: CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING CARNARVON'S PROPOSED CONFEDERATION, THE ANNEXATION OF TRANSVAAL AND OTHER PAPERS ON SOUTH AFRICA, 1851-1877

768 pp 2 folding coloured maps SBN 7165 1249 1

This is the first of ten volumes on Southern Africa General. The two main subjects of the present volume are: the attempted confederation of the South African states and colonies, and the British annexation of Transvaal. Reflecting a new expansionist policy, the confederation idea was revived by the Disraeli government after 1874. The Colonial Secretary, Lord Carnarvon, hoped for another triumph comparable to the British North America Act which he had steered through parliament in 1867. But a union between Boer and Briton was destined not to take place until 1909. Carnarvon's scheme was ill-timed. The Boers of the Orange Free State and the Transvaal had been alienated by the annexation of Basutoland and Griqualand West with its diamond fields. Moreover the prime minister of Cape Colony, John Molteno, refused to co-operate.

Annexation followed from the frustrated confederation policy. Meanwhile, the Transvaal pushed ahead with its plans to build a railway to Delagoa Bay. British strategy in southern Africa ordained that the Boer states remain weak and landlocked. The pretext for annexation was to protect the Transvaal from invasion

by the Zulus and to rescue it from insolvency. The official appointed with the task, Sir Theophilus Shepstone, stated 'that Her Majesty's government dared not, with due regard to the safety of British subjects and territories in South Africa, suffer a neighbouring white state to become subdued by the coloured races'. On the other hand, earlier dispatches had complained of the harsh treatment of the natives by the Boers.

This volume also contains a lengthy report by James A. Froude, the British historian, sent to South Africa by Carnarvon to advance the policy of confederation. It provides an interesting analysis of the genesis of the Boer republics.

Original references

- 1851 (683) XXXVIII South Africa, British troops and expenditure (1843-50). Returns.
 1852 (89) XXX - troops. Further return.
 1852 (451) XLIX - shipwrecks (1838-52). Return.
 1852-53 (258) LIX Africa, South, British troops and expenditure. Returns.
 1875 [C.1244] LII Cape of Good Hope. Proposal for a delegate conference of the colonies and states of South Africa.
 1876 [C.1399] LII Africa, South, proposed conference. Corresp.
 [C.1631] -- Further corresp.
 1877 [C.1681] LX -- Further corresp.
 [C.1732] -- Further corresp.
 [C.1748] Africa, South, war between Transvaal and neighbouring tribes; native affairs. Corresp.
 [C.1776] -- Further corresp.
 [C.1814] -- Further corresp.

Africa Volume 10

SOUTHERN AFRICA GENERAL: CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING THE TRANSVAAL AND WARS AGAINST NATIVE TRIBES, 1877-1878

776 pp 7 folding maps (5 coloured) SBN 7165 1250 5

The first paper in this volume contains the contradictory, if compatible, reports of a Transvaal delegation preparing to visit Europe and the United States to advocate the cause of Boer independence; memorials from the Transvaal favouring annexation; a memorial from Cape Colony protesting at the annexation of Transvaal; a protest to Britain from the Netherlands, by a group of 'clever, but not very influential men' (mostly academics); and an account of the enthusiastic reception given to Shepstone when he entered the Transvaal.

An ominous sign of future events was the hostile attitude shown by Cetshwayo, king of the Zulus, whose plans for revenge on the Boers were frustrated by Britain's action.

Much of the volume is concerned with the ninth (and last) 'Kaffir war'. Sir Bartle Frere arrived at Cape Town to take up the post of governor and high commissioner in April 1877. His tenure of office has been described as 'an almost unmitigated disaster' by Anthony Nutting in *Scramble for Africa* (London, 1970, p. 93). Frere's attempt to intervene in a dispute between the Galeka Xhosa and the Fingo tribes led to a prolonged campaign beyond the Kei river or the ninth 'Kaffir war'. In dispatches to the Colonial Office, Frere described his expedition against Chief Krel. Another casualty of this war was Molteno, the Cape colonial premier, who failing to agree with the governor's tactics was dismissed and replaced by Gordon Sprigg.

Further subjects of correspondence include, the abortive South African (unity) Bill; a report by the secretary of native affairs for Natal, on the territorial dispute between the South African Republic (Transvaal) and the Zulus; the visit of the Boer delegation (which included Paul Kruger) to England; a report on the condition of natives in Cape Colony and concern shown by the Aborigines Protection Society at the removal of the Galeka tribe to Transkei; and the Cape ministerial crisis.

The new Colonial Secretary, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, agreed with Frere 'that the formation of all good native government in South Africa consists in substituting for the power of the chief an individual responsibility to white magistrates'.

Original references

- 1877 [C.1883] LX Africa, South. Further corresp.
 [C.1815] - Rep., account of Transvaal liabilities.
 1878 [C.1980] LV - proposed confederation. Further corresp.
 [C.1961] - Further corresp.
 [C.2000] - Further corresp.
 1878 [C.2079] LVI - Further corresp.

Africa Volume 11

SOUTHERN AFRICA GENERAL: CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING THE ANGLO-ZULU WAR, THE AFFAIRS OF TRANSVAAL AND MILITARY RETURNS, 1878-1879

888 pp 5 folding maps (4 coloured) SBN 7165 1251 3

This volume documents the period leading up to the Zulu war of

1879. It treats of the numerous conflicts with indigenous tribes in which Britain embroiled herself during 1877-80. Information is provided on Chief Krel and his complicity in the 'Kaffir wars', Kaffraria and the proposed native civil service; imperial military returns; negotiations with Chiefs Sikukuni, Lobengula, Cetshwayo; British annexations; native customs; and Norwegian missionaries in Zululand.

The Transvaal representatives were making little progress in their attempt to persuade Britain to reverse her annexation policy. Paul Kruger was dismissed from the executive council administering the Transvaal, and his emergence as leader of the intransigent Afrikaners in this period marks the rise of a nemesis destined to frustrate imperial designs for many years to come.

The volume contains the second report, with papers, of the Transvaal-Zulu Boundary Commission, the body seeking a solution to the long-standing controversy. It closes with news of the Zulu invasion of Natal and the opinion that war with Cetshwayo 'seems now unavoidable'.

Original references

- 1878 [C.2100] LVI Africa, South. Further corresp.
 [C.2144] - Further corresp.
 1878-79 (196) XLII Telegraphs, South Africa. Agreement, treasury minute.
 1878-79 (150) XLIII Africa, South, guns and ammunition shipped to British and Portuguese possessions (1874-8). Return.
 (174) - Further military return.
 [C.2310] - British military return.
 1878-79 [C.2220] LII - Further corresp.

Africa Volume 12

SOUTHERN AFRICA GENERAL: CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING THE ANGLO-ZULU WAR AND BOER UNREST, 1878-1879

760 pp 2 folding coloured maps SBN 7165 1252 1

The correspondence in this volume covers the period from November 1878 to the following May. Sir Bartle Frere, the imperial representative, straining to impose his rule on Cetshwayo, claimed 'that it is an utter impossibility for us to live side by side with savages unless we assert our authority in a very marked and decided manner'. His attempt to disarm the Zulus led to war and the humiliating British defeats at Isandhlwana and Rorke's Drift in January 1879.

This volume contains the final report on the Transvaal-Zulu Boundary Commission and correspondence from Bishop Colenso of Natal on the award. Other items of interest include, statements by missionaries concerning the effects of the Zulu war on their communities and a complaint from the Aborigines Protection Society at the displacement of the Gaika tribe.

Colonel Owen Lanyon replaced Shepstone as British administrator of the Transvaal. This volume provides material on his interview with M.W. Pretorius and meeting with a Boer delegation.

Original references

- 1878-79 [C.2222] LII Africa, South. Further corresp.
 [C.2242] - Further papers.
 1878-79 [C.2252] LIII - Further corresp.
 [C.2260] - Further corresp.
 [C.2269] - Further corresp.
 [C.2308] - Further corresp.
 [C.2316] - Further corresp.

Africa Volume 13.

SOUTHERN AFRICA GENERAL: CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORTS ON THE CRISIS IN TRANSVAAL, ANNEXATION OF NATIVE TERRITORIES AND CONDUCT OF TROOPS IN SOUTH AFRICA, 1878-1880

808 pp 3 folding maps (2 coloured) SBN 7165 1253 X

In this volume Sir Bartle Frere reports from Pretoria on the growing seriousness of the Transvaal situation. He claimed that the pro-British majority were being intimidated and pushed towards rebellion by 'malcontents'. A debate in the Volksraad of the Orange Free State on the annexation of its sister republic is commented upon together with a letter from M.W. Pretorius. Britain announced the annexation of Galekaland and Bomvanaland to Cape Colony.

The Zulu war constitutes the other major subject of the present volume. That Frere was determined to crush the military power of Cetshwayo is clear from the governor's (enclosed) address to the Cape parliament. The ineptitude shown by him in pursuing this aim drew censure from Whitehall, which in turn aroused sympathy for Frere among the colonists.

The distinguished British soldier, Sir Garnet Wolseley, who had

been sent to Natal by Lord Carnarvon to prepare that colony for South African union, now took over most of Frere's responsibilities with the title of special high commissioner for south-east Africa. Wolseley's views on confederation are given in this volume. He also submitted two reports in answer to charges of atrocities committed by British forces during the Zulu war. These accusations emanated from the war correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* (London) and the editor of the *Natal Witness*. The evidence of the latter source was dismissed by Sir Garnet as that of 'an ex-Fenian, and a bitter opponent of the imperial government'.

Original references

- 1878-79 [C.2318] LIII Africa, South. Further corresp.
 - Further corresp.
 [C.2367]
 1878-79 [C.2374] LIV - Further corresp.
 [C.2454] - Further corresp.
 [C.2234] - military affairs (Natal and Transvaal). Corresp.
 (257) - Military expenditure and receipts (1870-9).
 1880 (74) XLII - conduct of troops. Rep. by Sir Garnet Wolseley.
 (220 Sess. 2) - Further rep.
 (95) - Rep. by Maj. Gen. Newdigate.
 (150) - wars, casualties and cost. Return.

Africa Volume 14

SOUTHERN AFRICA GENERAL: CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING UNREST IN TRANSVAAL AND AFFAIRS OF SOUTH AFRICA GENERALLY, 1880
 768 pp 15 maps, plans (12 folding coloured, 2 folding)
 SBN 7165 1254 8

This volume consists of two large papers in the series 'Further correspondence respecting the affairs of South Africa'. It deals mainly with the successful conclusion by Britain of the native wars, the condition of the African population, annexations, internal Cape politics, military affairs and the Transvaal.

Cetshwayo and Sikukuni were at last run to ground. There is a report on the condition of natives in the Transvaal and Basutoland. The Aborigines Protection Society expressed concern at the practice of taking young natives into compulsory service. A debate on native immigration in the Cape house of assembly is appended, along with a pamphlet written by Bishop Callaway on the treatment of the negro population by colonists. The volume also contains information on missionary activities and the text of articles from colonial newspapers on the confederation issue.

A legislature under British sovereignty was announced for the Transvaal while at the same time Wolseley received instructions to amend the Afrikaner law preventing natives from owning land. However, the Transvaalers' desire for independence remained. Ammunition supplies were seized. Pretorious and Bok faced a charge of high treason but Her Majesty's government counselled leniency towards them.

Original references

- 1880 [C.2482] L Africa, South. Further corresp.
 [C.2505] - Further corresp.

Africa Volume 15

SOUTHERN AFRICA GENERAL: CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORTS ON THE SETTLEMENT OF ZULULAND, CONFEDERATION DEBATE IN CAPE TOWN, THE BOER AGITATION AND WAR EXPENDITURE IN SOUTH AFRICA, 1880-1881

632 pp 4 folding maps (2 coloured) SBN 7165 1255 6

This volume contains extensive material, including newspaper reports, on the Cape assembly's rejection of confederation. The colonial parliament refused to consider any such scheme until the Transvaal republic was restored. Frere was recalled but not before he had involved Britain in another major conflict, the Basuto war. Wolseley sailed home having blandly declared that the Boer agitation was 'dying out'. Lord Kimberley, who returned as Colonial Secretary under Gladstone's second administration, made a number of policy announcements in the enclosed dispatches.

Appendixes contain reports of the secretary for native affairs, H.C. Shepstone, and of the Zulu and Transvaal-Swazi boundary commissions. Other items of interest include a letter from Kruger and Joubert to Gladstone with the reply. A memorandum provides details of the dietary of Cetshwayo, his wives and attendants detained at Cape Town castle.

Original references

- 1880 [C.2584] LI Africa, South. Further corresp.
 [C.2586] - Further corresp.
 [C.2655] - Further corresp.
 [C.2676] - Further corresp.
 [C.2695] - Further corresp.
 [C.2601] - high commissionership, Frere's allowances and travelling expenses. Corresp.

- [C.2668] -- Further corresp.
 (148) - recent war expenditure. Officer's rep.
 1881 (412) LVIII - casualties among colonial and native forces
 (1875-80); cost of Afghan, South African wars.
 Return.
 [C.2963] Transvaal, British troops at close of war in Natal
 and Transvaal. Statement.

Africa Volume 16

SOUTHERN AFRICA GENERAL: CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING THE FIRST ANGLO-BOER WAR, 1881

704 pp 7 folding maps (5 coloured) SBN 7165 1256 4

The storm broke with the burghers' revolt in December 1880. The defeat at Isandhlwana had not gone unnoticed by the Boers. With the removal of the Zulu threat the campaign against annexation increased. At home in Westminster the Transvaal crisis coincided with that of Ireland. Those favourable to the granting of concessions to Ireland supported a policy of conciliation towards the Afrikaners. During his Midlothian election campaign Gladstone had come out on the side of restoring independence to the Transvaal. In the cabinet the radicals subsequently won the day over the coercionist policy of whigs such as Lord Kimberley.

The triumph of Boer arms at the battle of Majuba Hill and the death of General Sir George Colley are recounted in the present volume, which also contains details of Sir Evelyn Wood's negotiations with the rebel leaders and Gladstone's reasons for reversing the annexation policy. The Dutch Reformed Church submitted a memorandum outlining its views. From south-west Africa came reports of intertribal warfare and a request by German colonists for British protection.

Original references

- 1881 [C.2740] LXVI Africa, South. Further corresp.
 [C.2754] - Kimberley's instructions to Sir H. Robinson.
 Dispatch.
 [C.2783] - Further corresp.
 1881 [C.2837] LXVII - Further telegraphic corresp.
 [C.2858] - Further corresp.
 [C.2866] - Further corresp.
 [C.2950] - Further corresp.
 [C.2962] - Paragraphs omitted from Wood's dispatch.

Africa Volume 17

SOUTHERN AFRICA GENERAL: CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING THE FIRST ANGLO-BOER WAR, BASUTOLAND AND THE AFFAIRS OF SOUTH AFRICA GENERALLY, 1881-1885

592 pp SBN 7165 1257 2

This volume deals largely with Basutoland. The Transvaal receded in prominence with the acceptance of a compromise solution which restored the republic and gave Britain control of external affairs. The correspondence opens with a memorandum from General Charles Gordon to Lord Kimberley charging the imperial government with having handed over the Basutos to an unwilling Cape Colony. This realization formed the background to the assumption of direct control by Britain in 1884. In a particularly self-righteous, if reluctant, spirit Her Majesty's government undertook the protection of the Basuto tribe. Colonel Marshall Clarke was installed as resident commissioner at £1,200 a year.

Subjects of correspondence include, relations with the Orange Free State, border disturbances, the attempted abolition of the liquor traffic, the introduction of a pass system for the control of movement in and out of the Orange Free State, the rebel chief Masupha; and finances, administration and education in Basutoland. The volume also contains the annual report of 1882 for Basutoland, information on missionary activities, Cape Colony and colonial contributions to the cost of the native wars.

Original references

- 1881 [C.2959] LXVII Africa, South. Further corresp.
 [2961] - Further corresp.
 1882 [C.3113] XLVII - Further corresp.
 [C.3280] - Further corresp.
 1883 [C.3717] XLIX - Further corresp.
 1884 [C.3855] LVI - Further corresp.
 1884-85 [C.4263] LVI - Further corresp.
 [C.4589] - Further corresp.

Africa Volume 18

SOUTH AFRICA GENERAL: CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING EXPANSION BY COLONIAL POWERS, ANGRA PEQUENA [SOUTH-WEST] AFRICA AND NATIVE AFFAIRS, 1884-1896

672 pp 3 folding maps (1 coloured) SBN 7165 1258 0

The 'scramble for Africa' is reflected in this volume which contains

several documents on the origins of German influence in the south-west. Basutoland also features prominently in the present volume, the last in the Southern Africa General section.

Initially, the German government applied to Her Majesty's Foreign Office for permission to protect its nationals at the settlement of Angra Pequena: the request to establish a trading station on the south-west coast was subsequently made, followed by the claim for a 'protectorate' between 18° latitude and the Cape frontier. Lord Derby expressed a desire to 'welcome Germany as a neighbour'. The correspondence contains dispatches from Berlin, London and Cape Town, including the translation of a speech by Chancellor Bismarck. The Aborigines Protection Society failed to prevent the people of Damaraland from passing under German jurisdiction.

Victorian concern for the morality of subject races is reflected in the Basutoland correspondence. Missionaries and administrators complained of the illicit canteens along the Orange Free State border operated by enterprising, if unscrupulous, burghers. Sir G. Baden-Powell's claim that the natives were being ruined by excessive drinking sparked off activity in controlling the liquor traffic. High Commissioner Robinson visited Bloemfontein with Clarke to discuss the Orange Free State-Basutoland boundary, the liquor problem and an extradition treaty. Administrators commented on the reappearance of witchcraft (forbidden since the time of Moshesh) in Basutoland.

A history of the Delagoa Bay Company is provided in the correspondence 'respecting the action of Portugal . . . on the east coast of Africa'. Also included in this volume is correspondence arising from the Customs and Railways conference (1888) attended by representatives of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal and the Orange Free State.

Original references

1844	C.4190 LVI	Angra Pequena settlement. Corresp.
1884-85	C.4262 LVI	- Further corresp.
	[C.4265]	- establishment of a German protectorate. Dispatch.
1886	C.4644 XLVIII	Africa, South. Further corresp.
	C.4838	- Further corresp.
1887	C.5180 LXI	Angra Pequena settlement. Further corresp.
1888	C.5390 LXXIV	Africa, South, customs and railways conference. Corresp.
	[C.5488]	- high commissionership. Corresp.
1890	[C.5903] LI	Africa, east, Portugal and Delagoa Bay railway. Corresp.
	[C.6102]	Africa, South, liquor traffic. Corresp.
1893-94	C.7043 LXI	Boomplaats Graveyard (British soldiers). Corresp.
1896	(380) IX	British South Africa. Sel. Cttee. Rep.
1896	[C.8141] LIX	Cattle, Rinderpest (outbreak in South Africa). Corresp.

Africa Volume 19

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE: RETURNS AND OTHER PAPERS INCLUDING THE COMMISSIONERS' REPORTS ON THE ADMINISTRATION AND FINANCES OF THE CAPE GOVERNMENT, 1816-1827

792 pp SBN 7165 1259 9

This is the first of ten volumes of Cape of Good Hope material. During the period covered by the documents in the present section, Cape Colony expanded rapidly in terms of population, territorial size and economic growth. Between 1806, when Britain took over the administration of the colony, and 1865 the total population grew from 77,075 to 566,158; between 1819 and 1865 the number of white settlers increased from 42,217 to 187,439.

Africa volume 19 contains statistical information on the government of the colony. An interesting item is the list of expenses incurred in conveying approximately 4,000 emigrants from the United Kingdom to South Africa in 1820. The papers on British 'metallic circulation' at the Cape originated from the imperial treasury's decision to convert the foreign currencies of annexed colonies to sterling in 1825, although the six-dollar remained as legal tender until 1841. The notorious case of Bishop Burnett is fully documented: that 'wild, mad, but clever fellow . . . gentleman swindler . . . without any principles of truth or honesty' threatened the reputation of the governor, Lord Charles Somerset.

A large portion of IUP volumes Africa 19 and 20 consists of the findings of Commissioners J.J. Bigge, W.M.G. Colebrooke and W. Blair, who arrived at Cape Town in July 1823 to conduct an inquiry into the administration and finances of the colony. The present volume contains information on the period of rule under the Dutch East India Company and the Batavian Republic, on commercial institutions and trade, on the free press campaign of Thomas Pringle and Abraham Faure. Insight is provided into relations between the Dutch colonists and their new masters. In one report the commissioners outlined recommendations for the future government of the colony.

Original references

1816	(214) XIII	Cape of Good Hope, offices held. Return.
	(215)	- offices held. Return.
1817	(225) XIV	- value of imports and exports.
	(226)	- value of imports and exports.
1819-20	(58) IV	- account of revenues.
	(90)	- civil officers. Return.
1820	(34) XI	- civil officers. Return.
1820	(35) XII	- appointment of deputy secretary.
1821	(45) XIV	- expense of conveying settlers.
1821	(374) XXI	Botanical collectors, proposal for the appointment of two at the Cape.
1826	(438) XXIII	Cape of Good Hope, British metallic circulation. Papers.
1826	(431) XXV	Burnett, alleged grievances. Papers.
1826-27	(282) XXI	Cape of Good Hope, administration and finances. Commissioners' Reps. (Bigge, Colebrooke, Blair).
	(406)	- Documents referred to in the foregoing reps.

Africa Volume 20

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE: REPORTS AND PAPERS ON THE AFFAIRS OF CAPE COLONY, CONDITION OF NATIVE TRIBES AND SIXTH 'KAFFIR WAR,' 1826-1836

808 pp 4 folding coloured maps SBN 7165 1260 2

The present volume provides documents on colonial government and on disputes involving the autocratic Lord Somerset, which illustrate life at the Cape in the early nineteenth century. The commissioners reported on trade, coastal navigation and the development of harbours.

The commissioners of inquiry also collected a large volume of material relating to the indigenous population, including the text of an ordinance 'for improving the condition of the Hottentots and other free persons of colour at the Cape of Good Hope, and for consolidating and amending the laws affecting those persons'. The commissioners submitted a report on the native tribes of South Africa; papers concerning 'the condition and treatment' of the Khoikhoi (Hottentots), 'Bosjesmen', Xhosa ('Caffres'), Griquas and other Bantu peoples; papers on the 'Caffre war' and the death of Hintsa. This rich documentary source material contains an historical survey of 1652-1805; information on missionary activities, tribal customs, territorial conquest; the text of treaties and proclamations governing race relations.

Original references

1826-27	(371) XXI	Cape of Good Hope, administration of the government. Papers.
	(444)	- Communications between the Colonial Dept. and Sir R. Donkin.
	(454)	- Corresp. between Somerset, Brink and Colonial Dept.
	(470)	- South African Commercial Advertiser and its editor, George Greig. Papers.
	(556)	- Extracts from inquiry commissioners' reps., other papers concerning John Carnall.
1829	(300) V	- trade, navigation, harbours. Commissioners' rep. (Bigge, Colebrooke, Blair).
1829	(339) XXV	Africa, natives of South Africa. Order in Council.
1830	(584) XXI	Cape of Good Hope, Aborigines, Kaffir tribes, etc. Inquiry commissioners' rep. (Bigge, Colebrooke, Blair).
1835	(50) XXXIX	South Africa, native inhabitants of southern Africa. Papers.
	(252)	- Further papers.
1836	(279) XXXIX	Cape of Good Hope, Kaffir war, death of Hintsa. Papers.

Africa Volume 21

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE: CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE CAPE GOVERNOR REGARDING 'KAFFIR TRIBES', CONVICT DISCIPLINE AND OTHER COLONIAL MATTERS, 1837-1847

720 pp 2 folding coloured maps SBN 7165 1261 0

The continued troubled relations between the Xhosa and colonists and the imperial government's efforts to adjudicate, form the main subject matter of this volume. In 1835 the Cape governor, Sir Benjamin D'Urban, had annexed land as far as the Kei and proposed to expel all the Xhosa living west of it. The Colonial Office under Lord Glenelg finding this policy intolerable, reversed it and entered into treaties with the chiefs occupying the territory between Keiskamma and the Kei. The text of the negotiations and treaties is contained in the present volume. However, the conciliatory policy of London failed to bring peace to the frontier and the seventh 'Kaffir war' broke out in 1846. Appeals were made for a return to D'Urban's policy of establishing a neutral buffer between the races by clearing an area of its black population. Dispatches provide details of marauding expeditions and military operations. In 1848 the Xhosa territory was annexed and proclaimed 'British Kaffraria'.

Other papers in Africa volume 21 include a report on the activities of the Children's Friend Society at the Cape of Good Hope, the earliest application of the colonists for representative government,

and dispatches (1843-4) concerning 'a plan for improving discipline among the convicts at the Cape . . . and employing them on the roads of the colony'.

Original references

1837	(503) XLIII	Cape of Good Hope, governor. Papers, addresses.
1839	(576) XLVI	Coffee imported into UK from Cape (1838-9). Account.
1840	(323) XXXIII	Children's Friend Society. Rep.
1840	(276) XLIV	Coffee imported into the UK from Cape. Amount.
1846	(in 400) XXIX	Cape of Good Hope, representative government. Application.
1847	(786) XXXVIII	Kaffir tribes, eastern Cape frontier. Corresp.
1847	(742) XLVIII	Cape of Good Hope, convict discipline. Dispatches.

Africa Volume 22

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE: CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING THE 'KAFFIR TRIBES' AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT AT THE CAPE, 1847-1851

752 pp 3 folding maps (2 coloured) SBN 7165 1262 9

This volume refers to the significant appointment of Sir Harry Smith as governor and high commissioner for the 'adjustment of the affairs of the territories . . . adjacent or contiguous to the . . . frontier'; the eighth Kaffir war; and events leading to the granting of a measure of self-government to the colony in 1853. Britain set about extending her control over the Xhosa, with Smith accepting the submission of chiefs and promising in return to 'make you good, and you shall live to bless the queen of England for thus allowing you lands'. This correspondence forms a companion volume to IUP Africa 4 (Select Committee Report on the Kaffir Tribes).

Documents on the constitutional debates are contained in the present and succeeding volumes. Cape Colony accepted the invitation of the Colonial Office to ask for representative government in July 1848, when Smith replied to the offer and enclosed his advisers' views. The dispatches concerning convict discipline and employment provide interesting background material on the controversy which resulted from the attempted landing of Irish ticket-of-leave prisoners in 1848.

Original references

1847-48	[912] XLIII	Kaffir tribes, eastern Cape frontier. Further corresp.
	[969]	-- Further corresp.
1849	(180) XXX	Kaffir war. Treasury rep.
1849	[1056] XXXVI	Kaffir tribes, eastern Cape frontier. Further corresp.
1850	[1137] XXXVIII	Cape of Good Hope, representative assembly. Corresp.
	[1234]	-- Further corresp.
	(104)	-- convicts. Dispatches.
	[1288]	Kaffir tribes, eastern Cape frontier. Further corresp.
1851	[1362] XXXVII	Cape of Good Hope, representative assembly. Further corresp.
	(457)	Sir Harry Smith. Letters of appointment as Cape governor with instructions.

Africa Volume 23

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE: CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING THE 'KAFFIR TRIBES' AND ORDINANCES OF THE CAPE ASSEMBLY, 1851-1852

672 pp 1 folding coloured map SBN 7165 1263 7

This volume continues the series of 'Correspondence with the governor of the Cape of Good Hope relative to the state of the Kaffir tribes on the eastern frontier of the colony'. It deals with the frontier war of 1850-1, contains extensive information on the Xhosa and other tribes; and views of the Colonial Office, Governor Smith and the local colonial secretary, John Montagu. British policy towards 'Kaffraria' was to bridle the power of the chiefs and to use them as agents 'advised' by white magistrates; the changeover from the rule of hereditary chiefs to rule through paid headmen was largely achieved west of the Kei by 1858. The volume includes correspondence on the 'Kaffir' tribesmen from 1837-45. The last paper provides the list of ordinances passed by the reconstituted legislative council.

Original references

1851	[1334] XXXVIII	Kaffir tribes, eastern Cape frontier. Further corresp.
	[1352]	-- Further corresp.
	[1380]	-- Further corresp.
	(424)	-- Corresp., 1837-45.
1852	(544) XXX	Kaffir war. Treasury minute, 22 June 1852.
	(516)	-- Treasury minute, 24 February 1852.
1852	(124) XXXIII	Cape of Good Hope. Return of white and coloured population.
	(57)	-- government of the Colony. Ordinances.

Africa Volume 24

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE: CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT, AND THE 'KAFFIR TRIBES', 1852-1853

784 pp 1 folding coloured map SBN 7165 1264 5

'In many of my conversations . . . with the Hottentot levies, I found that they had been recently taught that they were an oppressed race, alleging that they are the inheritors of the soil but get no land.' This was how Governor Sir H. G. Smith reported on the situation when he went to investigate the Khoikhoi rebellion. The Khoikhoi were regarded as a privileged tribe but, towards the end of 1851, on their way home from the frontier war they began to show 'subversive' feelings much to the consternation of the settlers.

This volume contains documents on: relations between the white and coloured populations, military operations beyond the Kei, the abandonment of the Orange River territory (to the Boers). It outlines Lord Grey's reasons for the dismissal of Smith who returned to England a heart-broken man.

Extensive information is provided on the background to the 1853 constitution, colonial reaction to the proposed representative government, and the tension which existed between the eastern and western provinces of the colony. The enclosures to dispatches contain valuable insight into Cape public opinion. A parliament was granted, for which—inside certain property and income restrictions—all males were entitled to vote 'without distinction of class or colour'. By this devolution of authority it was hoped to reduce imperial expenditure.

Original references

1852	[1427] XXXIII	Cape of Good Hope, representative assembly. Further Corresp.
	[1428]	Kaffir tribes, eastern Cape frontier. Further Corresp.
1852-53	[1581] LXVI	Cape of Good Hope, representative assembly. Further papers.
	[1636]	-- Further papers.
	[1640]	-- Two ordinances.

Africa Volume 25

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE: PAPERS RELATING MAINLY TO THE 'KAFFIR TRIBES', 1852-1858

704 pp 7 folding coloured maps SBN 7165 1265 3

This volume continues the series of correspondence between Cape governors (who by now combined the office of South African high commissioner) and Whitehall. The means of defeating the Xhosa dominated the early dispatches. Smith's successor, Sir George Cathcart, succeeded in doing so, albeit temporarily, with the erection of blockhouses along the frontier and the use of mounted police. The British government urged the colonists to provide for their own defence. To this end the so-called German legion was introduced and settled along the borders of British Kaffraria.

Information is also provided on the Basuto chief, Moshesh, and on his hostilities against the Orange Free State. The British pledged themselves to sell arms to the Boers, but under no circumstances to Africans. Dispatches relate the circumstances of the catastrophe of 1856-7 when a Xhosa prophet persuaded the tribesmen to allow their cattle to die and not to cultivate their crops, in the hope of raising dead heroes who would drive the white man out. The grim result of the ensuing famine in British Kaffraria was the sudden reduction of the Bantu population from 100,000 to 37,000. A general report in the present volume—transmitted by the new governor, Sir George Grey—includes sections of 'Kaffir' customs and means of livelihood.

Original references

1852-53	[1635] LXVI	Cape of Good Hope, Kaffir tribes. Corresp.
	(130)	-- governor, lieut. gov. Letters of appointment; dismissal of Montagu. Petitions.
1854-55	[1969] XXXVIII	-- Kaffir tribes. Further papers.
1856	[2096] XLII	-- Further papers.
1857	[2202] X	-- Further papers.
	Sess. 1	
1857	(97) XXVIII	-- native 'civilisation' grant. Corresp.
	Sess. 2	
1857-58	(475) XXXV	-- Kaffir war expenses. Account.
1857-58	[2352] XL	-- Kaffir tribes. Further papers.

Africa Volume 26

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE: CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING THE ESTABLISHMENT OF RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT, ANNEXATION OF GRIQUALAND WEST AND OTHER AFFAIRS OF CAPE COLONY, 1857-1873

760 pp 4 folding maps (2 coloured) SBN 7165 1266 1

During the second half of the nineteenth century the volume of parliamentary paper material on the Cape declined. For much of the period Cape Colony represented South Africa to the British. On the other hand the bulk of the Southern Africa section (IUP volumes 9-18), belongs to the later era of expansion.

The present volume covers a period of important developments: the annexation of Kaffraria to the Cape (1865), the British annexation of Griqualand West (1871) and the grant of responsible government to Cape Colony in the following year. Early papers in this volume refer to the German military settlers and the need to furnish them with wives from Ireland. Sir George Grey was recalled but not before he pointed to the impossibility of agreeing with the different views of 'at least seven' imperial colonial secretaries who occupied the position during his five years in office.

The discovery of diamonds in Griqualand West in 1869 created a new situation in southern Africa and provided the stimulus required for British expansion northwards from Cape Colony. The two Boer states, the Orange Free State and the South African Republic, laid claims to the territory. However, through the arbitration of Robert Keate, Britain overruled both claimants and took over the diamond fields herself. This contentious award formed the subject of lengthy correspondence. By thus alienating the Boers, Britain ruled out the chances of early confederation.

'If the colonists will not allow themselves to be governed it follows that they must accept the responsibility of governing', wrote the colonial secretary, Lord Granville, in 1869. The British government hoped to economize by withdrawing troops from her colonies. Another result of this policy was the initial rejection of the Bechuana chiefs' request for 'protection'.

Original references

1857-58 (389) XL	Cape of Good Hope, German military settlers. Dispatches.
1860 (216) XLV	- recall and subsequent reappointment of Grey. Corresp.
(357)	- recall of Grey. Further papers.
1861 (117) XXXVI	- payment of German legion. Return.
1862 (403) XXXVI	-- Corresp.
1865 [3436] XXXVII	- annexation of British Kaffraria. Corresp.
1865 (450) XLI	Bishop of Cape Town and Natal, part-payment of expenses. Papers.
1865 (487) L	Cape of Good Hope, dock railway. Corresp.
1870 (181) XLIX	- responsible government, withdrawal of troops. Corresp.
(181-I)	--- Further corresp.
(181-II)	--- Further corresp.
1871 [C.459] XLVII	- Corresp.
1872 [C.508] XLIII	- Further corresp.
1873 (173) XXXIX	Post office and packet service, UK-Cape mail carriage. Returns.
1873 [C.732] XLIX	Cape of Good Hope. Further corresp.

Africa Volume 27

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE: CORRESPONDENCE AND REPORTS ON GRIQUALAND WEST AND PONDOLAND AND ON OTHER AFFAIRS OF CAPE COLONY, 1875-1899

688 pp 3 coloured maps (2 folding) SBN 7165 1267 X

This volume completes the Cape of Good Hope section. The opening papers refer to the breakdown of law on the diamond fields where miners rebelled against British jurisdiction and attempts to give a degree of equality to the African population. The discovery of diamond wealth and the avarice shown by the white minority in pursuit of it, nurtured South African racialism. The present volume also contains insight into the territorial dispute with the Orange Free State and a memorandum from the president of the South African Republic on native conditions. In 1877 Cape Colony took over the administration of Griqualand West from the imperial government.

Further subjects of correspondence include the construction of the Cape Town-Simonstown railway and the annexation of Pondoland.

Original references

1875 (182) LII	Cape of Good Hope, distress. Dispatch.
[C.1348]	Africa, South, Griqualand West. Corresp.
[C.1342]	- colonies and states of South Africa, part I. Corresp.
1876 [C.1401] LII	- Further corresp.
1882 (78) XXXVIII	- Cape coast command. Return.
1884-85 [C.4590] LVI	Pondoland. Corresp.
1886 [C.4700] XLVIII	Transkeian territory, intoxicating liquors. Corresp.
1887 [C.5022] LXI	Pondoland. Further corresp.
1888 [C.5410] LXXV	- Further corresp.
1888 (157) LXXXIX	Cape colony, Kalk Bay and Simon's Bay railway. Corresp.
1890 (141) XLI	- Cape railway. Account.
1897 [C.8448] LXII	- Observatory, 1896 Rep.
1898 [C.8973] XXI	-- 1897 Rep.
1899 [C.9321] XIX	-- 1898 Rep.

Africa Volume 28

NATAL: CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING THE ESTABLISHING OF THE SETTLEMENT OF NATAL, 1847-1851

712 pp 2 folding coloured maps SBN 7165 1268 8

Natal formed the second British colony in South Africa. Annexed in 1845 to counteract the expansion of the Voortrekker Boers, initially

it was an offshoot of the Cape. During 1849-51, 5,000 people emigrated from Britain to Natal; the white population increased slowly, however, reaching 18,000 by 1870. The colony assumed a distinctive British character as the Afrikaners migrated northwards. In the arrangement of these papers, the 'Zululand' material has been grouped with Natal.

Land settlement and immigration provide the dominant themes in this volume. Relations with the Boers and Zulus are documented. Interesting features include reports by Theophilus Shepstone, who was effectively in charge of African administration until 1875; commentaries on the Master and Servants law (1852) and on native customs; negotiations with Andries Pretorius; information on Joseph Byrne's emigration scheme; dispatches from the first two governors, Martin West and Benjamin Pine.

Original references

1847-48 (980) XLII	Natal, establishment of settlement. Corresp.
1849 [1059] XXXVI	-- Further corresp.
1850 [1292] XXXVIII	-- Further corresp.
1851 [1417] XXXVII	-- Further corresp.

Africa Volume 29

NATAL: CORRESPONDENCE AND OTHER PAPERS REGARDING AFFAIRS OF NATAL COLONY AND THE 'KAFFIR' REBELLION, 1852-1875

744 pp 1 folding coloured map SBN 7165 1269 6

This volume contains papers on 'native policy', the Colenso controversy, railway construction and Langalibalele's rebellion. The colony was granted representative white government in 1856. On the treatment of the majority population, opinion varied between the local and imperial governments. The settlers tended to resent outside interference and their attitude towards the natives is summed up in the view expressed (1860), that removing the coloured population from the control of the Natal Legislative Council 'might lead to the continuance of a crude, and experimental, and ever changing management of this ignorant but interesting people, thus retarding their progressive improvement'.

In 1858 John William Colenso, first Anglican bishop of Natal, was accused of heresy by Dean James Green of Pietermaritzburg. This represented only one feature of the remarkable religious controversy involving Bishop Colenso—who had a distinguished connection with the colony and the Zulu kingdom. The volume includes copies of the judgements of the supreme court of Natal in the case involving Colenso and Green, which upheld the bishop's position.

Langalibalele of the Hlubi tribe rebelled in 1873 and the series of papers on 'the late Kaffir outbreak' refer to the insurrection, its suppression and the fate of the chief; Bishop Colenso adds his voice to the volume of protest at alleged British atrocities. Lord Carnarvon dispatched Sir Garnet Wolseley to Natal to reform the colonial constitution and to devise a native policy which would prevent war between the races and thus prepare the colony for a South African union.

Original references

1852-53 [1697] LXII	Natal, settlement. Further corresp.
1860 (596) XLV	- £5,000 reserve, cotten. Corresp.
1862 (293) XXXVI	- tribal land titles (sel. ettee. rep.), recall of governor, salary raise. Dispatches.
1865 (488) L	- railways. Corresp.
1867-68 (48) XLI	- allowance to Col. Maclean. Treasury minute.
1867-68 (454) XLVIII	- bishop V dean of Pietermaritzburg, judgements; charter regulating constitution.
1872 [C.618] XLIII	- railway construction. Corresp.
1874 [C.1025] XLV	- Kaffir outbreak. Papers.
1875 [C.1119] LIII	- Kaffir outbreak. Further papers.
[C.1121]	-- Further papers.
[C.1158]	-- Further papers.
[C.1187]	-- Further papers.

Africa Volume 30

NATAL: PAPERS RELATING TO NATAL AND ZULULAND, 1875-1882

720 pp 1 coloured map SBN 7156 1270 X

The volume deals with the aftermath of Langalibalele's rising and the Zulu war. It contains Theophilus Shepstone's report on his expedition to Zululand to install Cetshwayo as king in succession to Panda; the report of the inquiry into Shepstone's behaviour during a riot in 1858; part II of the series of correspondence on 'the colonies and states of South Africa' (a title reflecting official enthusiasm for confederation).

Strong opposition was expressed ('in the interests of civilization') to arms reaching the Zulus through the Portuguese at Delagoa Bay. Dispatches treat of the chaotic situation in Zululand with the

removal of Cetshwayo after the Zulu rebellion: of intertribal rivalry and increased pressure from the land-hungry Boers. The king's attempt to visit England following detention in Cape Town castle aroused considerable interest. Bishop Colenso, champion of African causes, and the Aborigines Protection Society protested at the treatment of Cetshwayo and the Zulu nation.

Original references

- 1875 [C.1342-I] LH Africa, South, colonies and states, part II. Corresp.
 1875 [C.1137] LII Natal, expedition to install Cetshwayo as Zulu king-Rep.
 [C.1141] - trial of Langalibalele and members of tribe. Remarks on official record by Colenso.
 1876 [C.1401-I] LII Africa, South, colonies and states, part II. Further Corresp.
 1881 (292) LXVII Natal, native customs. Papers.
 1882 [C.3247] XLVII Zululand and Cetewayo. Corresp.
 [C.3270] - Further corresp.
 [C.3293] - Further corresp.
 [C.3182] Natal and Zululand. Corresp.

Africa Volume 31

NATAL: CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING KING CETSHWAYO AND OTHER AFFAIRS, 1882-1883

744 pp 2 folding coloured maps SBN 7165 1271 8

This correspondence relates to a debate on Natal self-government, Langalibalele's request for permission to return from exile, the restoration of Cetshwayo and intertribal warfare in Zululand. The problems of responsible government for a colony of 20,000 with an African population of 400,000 (shortly to be increased with the annexation of Zululand) were not solved quickly. The restriction of franchise among Indian immigrants forms another significant item of correspondence.

To break Zulu power the British had divided the kingdom into 13 chieftainships. However, this arrangement led to such chaos that Cetshwayo was restored. A large part of the volume is taken up with the restoration of Cetshwayo and its aftermath. The deposed king had gone to London and met with Lord Kimberley. The Colonial Secretary decided, in spite of demonstrations in Durban, to send Cetshwayo back to Zululand as king over a reduced territory. The compromise failed to produce peace. Cetshwayo was dissatisfied with his humiliating position; the chiefs appointed under the 1879 settlement were unwilling to give up their authority. Colonial administrators reported on a worsening situation and on unrest in the Native Reserve.

Original references

- 1882 [C.3174] XLVII Natal, appointment of Sir H. Bulwer. Papers
 1883 [C.3796] XLVIII - Corresp.
 1883 [C.3466] XLIX Zululand and Cetewayo. Further corresp.
 [C.3616] - Further corresp.
 [C.3705] - Further corresp.

Africa Volume 32

NATAL: CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING ZULULAND AND ADJACENT TERRITORIES, 1884-1885

752 pp SBN 7165 1272 6

This volume documents the collapse of the Zulu kingdom which followed the implementation of a divide and rule policy. Cetshwayo made a last attempt to restore his authority, was defeated by Usibebu and fled to the native reserve where he died. The correspondence of the first large paper is mainly between Sir Henry Bulwer and Lord Derby at Whitehall.

Further papers describe the struggle for power between Boer and British interests in Zululand. Afrikaner encroachments, their establishment of the so-called New Republic, their sponsorship of Cetshwayo's son Dinuzulu for the throne—were regarded as blows to British prestige.

Original references

- 1884 [C.3864] LVIII Zululand and Cetewayo. Further corresp.
 [C.4037] Zululand and adjacent territories. Corresp.
 [C.4191] - Further corresp.
 1884-85 [C.4214] LVI - Further corresp.

Africa Volume 33

NATAL: FURTHER CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING ZULULAND AND ADJACENT TERRITORIES, 1884-1887

712 pp 9 coloured maps (6 folding) SBN 7165 1273 4

This volume provides material on the period leading to British annexation in 1887. It includes dispatches concerning the native reserve and negotiations with the Transvaal Boers over the New Republic. A fundamental plank of British policy in southern Africa was the prevention of Dutch expansion to the sea. Thus when the

South African Republic laid claims to St. Lucia Bay Her Majesty's government promptly annexed it. Within the context of a land-locked state the British were conciliatory to Boer designs on Zululand. A large part of the present volume is taken up with the question of the New Republic and Dinuzulu's agreement—which formed the pretext for Boer incursions. Recognizing a *de facto* situation Britain ceded most of west Zululand to the Boers despite protests from Dinuzulu and the Aborigines Protection Society. Sir Arthur Havelock acted as special commissioner. Dispatches refer to Boer contacts with German and Portuguese interests. Such reports alarmed the British and hastened the process of annexation in the race to outflank colonial rivals.

Original references

- 1884-85 [C.4274] LVI Zululand and adjacent territories. Further corresp.
 [C.4587] - Further corresp.
 1886 [C.4645] XLVIII - Further corresp.
 (52 Sess. 2) Zululand, public expenditure. Statement.
 1887 [C.4913] LXI Zululand and adjacent territories. Further corresp.
 [C.4950] - Further corresp.
 [C.5143] - Further corresp.

Africa Volume 34

NATAL: CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING THE AFFAIRS OF NATAL, ZULULAND AND ADJACENT TERRITORIES, 1888-1890

704 pp SBN 7165 1274 2

This volume is almost completely taken up with Zululand and its 'last king' Dinuzulu. It also includes information on Natal, Transvaal and Swaziland. It contains dispatches from Governor Havelock and reports by the resident commissioner and chief magistrate, M. Osborne—the principal architects of a colonial administration in Zululand. Havelock described a meeting with Dinuzulu and forecasted that there would be no more serious trouble. Shortly afterwards, however, the Usutu rebellion erupted: Dinuzulu attacked his father's enemy, Usibebu, and made a desperate bid for the throne. Suspecting Boer intrigue the British hurriedly sent forces from the Cape, suppressed the uprising and captured its leaders.

The trial of Dinuzulu and the Usutu chiefs was conducted in an atmosphere of public controversy, with the London *Times* claiming that 3,000 persons had been removed to make way for the settlement of Usibebu and his tribe. Bishop Colenso's daughter, following in her father's footsteps, championed the cause of Dinuzulu. Protests from the Aborigines Protection Society are also contained in the present volume. The colonial secretary, Lord Knutsford, appointed a special commission to try the Usutu leaders. The findings of this commission are appended, together with reports on the government of Zululand.

Original references

- 1888 [C.5489] LXXV Natal, Anglican church council petition. Corresp.
 [C.5331] Zululand and adjacent territories. Further corresp.
 [C.5522] - Further corresp.
 1889 (347) LVI Zululand, government revenue. Return.
 (348) - cattle levied. Return.
 1890 [C.5892] LII Zululand and adjacent territories. Further corresp.

Africa Volume 35

NATAL: CORRESPONDENCE AND OTHER PAPERS REGARDING ZULULAND, TONGALAND AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT IN NATAL, 1890-1899

472 pp 4 coloured maps (3 folding) SBN 7165 1275 0

This concluding volume in the Natal section deals with the grant of self-government to the colony in 1893, the incorporation of Zululand and the joining of Tongaland to the former kingdom. The first paper announces the exile of Dinuzulu to St. Helena. The closing proceedings of the special judicial commission and its alleged partiality form the subject matter of succeeding papers.

The material on the debate which led to the eventual establishment of responsible government includes, a report from the select committee of the Natal Constitution Council, minutes of the legislative council, observations by Her Majesty's government and of the governor, Sir Charles Mitchell, and a cross-section of colonial public opinion. Previous attempts to establish local autonomy had failed. The passage of the Responsible Government (Natal) Bill—as the documents in this volume show—had to contend with divisions inside the white community and with misgivings on the part of the imperial government mainly on the issue of executive control and safeguards for the protection of the native population.

The Tongaland papers concern another Boer-British confrontation over African territories. Faced with the possible extension of the Transvaal boundary to the coast, Colonial Secretary Joseph Chamberlain ignored the protests of Paul Kruger and annexed the disputed area. The merging of Zululand and Tongaland with

Natal was made subject to the imperial government retaining power over the settlers in regard to certain native affairs. The volume also contains reports on a tribal lands commission and on the forests of Zululand, and an exchange of notes with Lisbon on the Anglo-Portuguese division of Amantongaland.

Original references

1890	[C.5893] LII	Zululand and adjacent territories. Further corresp.
	[C.6070]	- Further corresp.
1890-91	[C.6270-1] LV	Zululand, forests. Rep.
1890-91	[C.6457] LVII	Natal, responsible government. Corresp.
1892	[C.6684] LVI	Zululand, boundary. Corresp.
1893-94 (216)	LX	Natal, responsible government. Further corresp.
1895	[C.7780] LXXI	Tongaland. Corresp.
	[C.7878]	- Further corresp.
1896	[C.8014] XCV	- Anglo-Portuguese boundary. Notes.
1898	[C.8782] LX	Zululand and adjacent territories. Further corresp.
1899	[C.9128] CX	Tongaland, Anglo-Portuguese boundary in Amantongaland. Notes.

Africa Volume 36

TRANSVAAL: CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING THE ORANGE RIVER TERRITORY AND REPORT OF THE TRANSVAAL ROYAL COMMISSION, 1851-1882

896 pp 11 folding maps (10 coloured) SBN 7165 1276 9

This opening volume of the Transvaal/Orange Free State section contains documents on the period from the declaration of British sovereignty north of the Orange river to the restoration of Transvaal independence after the annexation of 1877-81. As with many other sections in the parliamentary papers, the Transvaal material is not self-contained. The Transvaal, it has been shown, formed a dominant theme in the Southern Africa section.

The present volume provides many sources for the early history of the two Boer republics. It documents Britain's first half-hearted attempt to administer the southern African interior, her withdrawal and recognition of the Transvaal (1852) and the Orange Free State (1854). Insight is given into conditions created by Boer farmers in the territories occupied as a result of the Great Trek. Papers from the Orange River Sovereignty period include reports on the climate and resources of the region, the observations of explorers including David Livingstone, 'A history of the Orange river territory' by Resident Henry Green, reasons for the British refusal to become deeply involved in the affairs of the territory, and the negotiations leading up to the conventions of Sand River and Bloemfontein.

The paper entitled 'Correspondence relating to the alleged kidnapping and enslaving of young Africans by the people of the Trans-Vaal republic' testifies to the inhumane practices of the Boers, and to the mutual distrust which developed between the British and Dutch in South Africa. Christian missionaries protested at what they heard and saw of cruel treatment by the Voortrekkers of the native population; the evidence of missionary societies appears regularly in the South African correspondence.

These reports helped to veil imperial designs such as the attempt to crush the Transvaal republic in 1877. The latter part of this volume is taken up with the negotiations of Boer leaders, dispatches of Administrator Sir W. O. Lanyon, the first Anglo-Boer war, followed by the reversal of the annexation policy. It contains the text of the Pretoria convention, the report and evidence of the Inquiry and Settlement Commission. The report was signed by the Cape governor and South African high commissioner, Sir Hercules Robinson, and J. H. de Villiers (later chief justice at the Cape). The third member of the Transvaal commission, Sir Evelyn Wood, submitted a brief dissenting report. Appendixes include details of the transfer of government back to the Boers and a history of the Keate award (see volume 26).

Original references

1851	[1360] XXXVII	Cape of Good Hope, Orange-Vaal sovereignty. Corresp.
1852-53	[1646] LXVI	- Orange river territory. Corresp.
1854	[1758] XLIII	- - Further corresp.
1868-69	[4141] XLIII	- kidnapping by Transvaal. Corresp.
1878	[C.2128] LVI	Transvaal, Kruger and Joubert. Letter with reply.
1881	[C.2794] LXVI	- Boer and British proclamations. Dispatches.
1881	[C.2838] LXVII	- Dispatch etc. from Sir W. O. Lanyon.
	[C.2891]	- Further dispatch.
	[C.2892]	- Inquiry and settlement commission. Instructions.
	[C.2998]	- Convention of Pretoria.
1882	[C.3114, C.3219] XXVIII	Transvaal, Inquiry and settlement commission. Rep., evidence, apps. (Sir H. Robinson, Sir J. de Villiers).

Africa Volume 37

TRANSVAAL: CORRESPONDENCE AND OTHER PAPERS REGARDING THE AFFAIRS OF TRANSVAAL AND ADJACENT TERRITORIES, 1882-1883

712 pp 1 folding coloured map SBN 7165 1277 7

The status of the Transvaal and the Boer incursions into Bechuanaland form the principal subjects of this volume. To soften the blow to her pride, perhaps, Britain wanted to have 'republic' dropped from the description of the restored Boer state, but directly after his election as president in 1883 Paul Kruger began pressing for greater autonomy. At the same time 'freebooters' from the Transvaal were spilling into Bechuanaland occupying lands which became the short-lived republics of Stellaland and Goshen. The London Missionary Society (banned from the Transvaal) expressed concern for the Bechuana tribes. In vain a deputation of natives came to Robinson asking that the Transvaal be re-annexed.

Original references

1882	[C.3098] XLVII	Transvaal and adjacent territories. Corresp.
	[C.3381]	- Further corresp.
	[C.3419]	- Further corresp.
1882	[C.3410] LXXXI	Transvaal Treaty (1875) between the South African Republic, now the Transvaal State, and Portugal.
1883	[C.3486] XLIX	Transvaal and adjacent territories. Further corresp.
	[C.3686]	Transvaal, debt. Corresp.
	[C.3659]	- overtures by Transvaal for reconsideration of convention. Telegram.

Africa Volume 38

TRANSVAAL: CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING THE TRANSVAAL REPUBLIC AND ADJACENT TERRITORIES, 1884-1885

776 pp 7 folding coloured maps SBN 7165 1278 5

The events described in this volume took place on three fronts: in London where the Transvaal delegation hammered out a new convention with Lord Derby and his officials; in Bechuanaland, which was proclaimed a British protectorate in 1885; and at Cape Town, where Sir Hercules Robinson held a watching brief over imperial interests in southern Africa.

The London convention—text given in C.3947—granted Transvaal (recognized again as the South African Republic) full independence except for rights to make treaties with foreign states and with tribes to the east and west of the republic. Much of the correspondence of the present volume is taken up with Bechuanaland and with the lawless situation created there by incursions from Transvaal. The Keate award boundary remained a subject of dispute among Boer, Bantu and Briton. Boer adventurers attempted to take over tribal lands by setting up the republics of Stellaland and Goshen. The South African Republic placed Chiefs Montsioa and Moshette under its 'protection'. Robinson protested that this was 'an open and defiant violation' of the convention.

The volume contains dispatches from the commissioner appointed to Bechuanaland, John Mackenzie of the London Missionary Society. Known as the 'imperio-maniac' in Pretoria he failed to come to terms with the Boers. Dispatches of his successor, Cecil Rhodes, provide details of negotiations which took place on the Transvaal border and a history of the 'volks committee' of Stellaland. Newspaper accounts of debates in the Cape parliament and the Transvaal Volksraad are appended. Britain decided to send a military expedition to Bechuanaland under General Sir Charles Warren to implement the boundary clause of the London convention and to abolish the freebooter republics.

Original references

1884	[C.3947] LVII	Transvaal, London convention. Corresp.
	[C.3841]	Transvaal and adjacent territories. Further corresp.
	[C.4036]	- Further corresp.
	[C.4194]	- Further corresp.
	(226)	Transvaal, debenture bonds (1876). Corresp.
1884-85 (182)	XLV	- United Kingdom - South African Republic statement of account.
1884-85	[C.4213] LVII	Transvaal and adjacent territories. Further corresp.
	[C.4252]	- Further corresp.
	[C.4275]	- Further corresp.

Africa Volume 39

TRANSVAAL: CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING THE SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC AND BECHUANALAND, 1884-1886

688 pp 8 coloured maps (7 folding) SBN 7165 1279 3

This volume is concerned with Sir Charles Warren's expedition, his negotiations with the Boers, the abolition of the freebooter republics and the declaration of a British protectorate over Bechuanaland. The first paper refers to representations made by the German government because of the English military presence on its borders in south-west Africa. Warren's arrogant manner alienated the Dutch throughout southern Africa and to a lesser extent Sir Hercules Robinson and the Cape parliament. With 5,000 British troops in Bechuanaland Kruger withdrew his annexation of Goshen. A new Transvaal boundary line was agreed upon. The volume includes a long letter from Rhodes giving his reasons for resigning the post of deputy commissioner. After ten months

Warren was withdrawn. As the official document euphemistically put it 'the object of the military expedition having been accomplished, his services will no longer be required'.

Original references

- | | | |
|---------|-----------------|--|
| 1884-85 | [C.4310] LVII | Transvaal and adjacent territories. Further corresp. |
| | [C.4432] | - Further corresp. |
| | [C.4588] | - Further corresp. |
| 1886 | [C.4643] XLVIII | - Further corresp. |

Africa Volume 40

TRANSVAAL/ORANGE FREE STATE: PAPERS REGARDING BECHUANALAND, BRITISH SUBJECTS IN TRANSVAAL, THE JAMESON RAID AND AFFAIRS OF THE ORANGE FREE STATE, 1886-1896

672 pp 4 folding coloured maps SBN 7165 1280 7

The ten-year span of this volume covers a period of worsening British relations with Kruger's republic. It deals with the complaints of the Uitlanders—the mainly British population attracted to the Witwatersrand goldmines—against the Transvaal government. President Kruger resented these 'foreigners' who threatened to upset the pattern of life and balance of power in his pastoral republic. He imposed heavy franchise restrictions against them while at the same time they were expected to serve in the armed forces.

Cecil Rhodes, by now Cape premier, saw in the Uitlanders the Trojan horse which would assist him in his ambition to crush the stubborn Boers and establish undiluted British hegemony in southern Africa. Papers in this volume cast light on the Jameson raid. Hercules Robinson—who had returned to Cape Town in succession to Sir Henry Loch—reported that the 'national [i.e. British] movement' at Johannesburg had collapsed, while Dr Leander Starr Jameson continued into the Transvaal with his force of British South Africa Company troops. The imperial government repeatedly disassociated itself from the fiasco which followed.

Earlier dispatches in this volume refer to the continued state of friction over land on the Bechuanaland-Transvaal border, and to the administration of British Bechuanaland which was joined to Cape Colony in 1895. There are reports from the British agent at Pretoria, and a description of the meeting between Loch and Kruger in Johannesburg when British residents mobbed the Boer leader.

Africa volume 40 also contains part of the small amount of specifically-titled Orange Free State material in the nineteenth-century British Parliamentary Papers.

Original references

- | | | |
|---------|-----------------|--|
| 1886 | [C.4839] XLVIII | Transvaal and adjacent territories. Further corresp. |
| | [C.4890] | - Further corresp. |
| 1888 | [C.5588] LXXIV | Transvaal, Volksraad session 1888. Rep. |
| 1890-91 | [C.6313] LVII | Orange Free State, mutual extradition of criminals. Treaty. |
| 1894 | [C.7554] LVII | Transvaal, British subjects in South African Republic. Petition. |
| 1895 | [C.7633] LXXXI | -- Corresp. |
| | [C.7911] | - grievances of British Indian subjects in South African Republic. Papers. |
| 1895 | [C.7594] CIX | Orange Free State, accession to general act of Brussels conference. |
| 1896 | [C.7933] LIX | Transvaal, recent disturbances in South African Republic. Corresp. |
| | [C.8063] | - South African Republic affairs. Corresp. |
| | [C.7946] | - grievances of British Indian subjects in South African Republic. Further papers. |
| | [C.8164] | - Letter from Sir J. A. de Wet. |
| | [C.8159] | - commanding of British subjects, visit of high commissioner. Papers. |

Africa Volume 41

TRANSVAAL: REPORTS FROM THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE JAMESON RAID WITH PROCEEDINGS, EVIDENCE, APPENDIX AND INDEX, 1897

864 pp SBN 7165 1281 5

The report 'from the select committee appointed to inquire into the origin and circumstances of the incursion into the South African Republic by an armed force, and into the administration of the British South Africa Company . . . ' confined its terms of reference to an investigation of the Jameson raid. In the chapter 'The Whitewashing of Chamberlain' in his recent study *Scramble for Africa*, Anthony Nutting claims that the colonial secretary and Cecil Rhodes reached an agreement: all reference to Chamberlain's complicity would be omitted and in return the charter of the British South Africa Company would not be revoked. However, due to revelations elsewhere it became necessary to surrender to the pressure for an inquiry.

Despite the restrictions imposed on truth, the findings of this

select committee are still essential to the historian of the period. In its fateful consequences for southern Africa the Jameson raid was a Sarajevo in miniature. Leading conspirators—Rhodes, Jameson and Dr Rutherford Harris—gave evidence before the committee, chaired by William L. Jackson with 'tact and thoroughness' (*DNB*). Rhodes accepted responsibility for the whole affair although he insisted that Jameson had gone into the Transvaal without his permission. The volume contains a considerable amount of information on the grievances of the Uitlanders, the alleged reason for the conspiracy. To a large extent it shows how 'Patience gave way to precipitance and for the statesman's policy was substituted the adventurers plot' (Jean van der Poel). The select committee concluded that the raid 'caused for the time being grave injury to British influence in South Africa. Public confidence was shaken, race feeling embittered and serious difficulties were created with neighbouring states'.

Original references

- | | | |
|------|----------|---|
| 1897 | (64) IX | Africa, South, Jameson raid. Sel. Cttee. Special Rep. |
| | (311) | - 2nd rep., mins. of ev. |
| | (311-1) | - App. |
| | (311-11) | - Index. |

Africa Volume 42

TRANSVAAL/ORANGE FREE STATE: PAPERS REGARDING AFFAIRS OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC AND THE ORANGE FREE STATE, AND REPORT OF THE CAPE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE JAMESON RAID, 1897-1898

592 pp SBN 7165 1283 1

This volume contains the report of the select committee of the Cape of Good Hope House of Assembly on the Jameson raid, which precipitated the Westminster inquiry (see previous volume). Much of the conspiracy came to light. Rhodes was censured for unbecoming conduct (he had already resigned as the premier of the colony), but was exonerated of having plotted an invasion of the Transvaal; no criticisms or accusations were levelled at the colonial secretary or the high commissioner. However, the Cape parliament passed a resolution in favour of modifying or revoking the charter of the British South Africa Company.

Other papers document various aspects of the blighted Anglo-Boer relations: the controversy over the proposed compulsory military service for British subjects in the Transvaal, Boer legislation effecting the status of the Uitlanders, the closure of the Vaal river drifts, Kruger's claims for indemnity after the raid, his call for the trial of Rhodes Alfred Beit and Harris, for an inquiry into the administration of the British South Africa Company and for a revision of the London convention.

Original references

- | | | |
|------|---------------|--|
| 1897 | [C.8346] LXII | Transvaal, imprisonment of Davies and Woolls Sampson. Corresp. |
| | [C.8423] | - commanding, high commissioner's visit. Further papers. |
| | [C.8380] | Africa, South, Jameson raid. Cape Sel. Cttee. Rep. |
| | [C.8404] | Transvaal, South African Republic damages claim. Dispatch. |
| | [C.8474] | - closing of Vaal river drifts. Corresp. |
| 1897 | [C.8308] CI | - Geneva convention accession. |
| | [C.8337] | - Post Office money orders. Agreement. |
| 1898 | [C.8721] LX | - South African Republic affairs. Further corresp. |
| 1898 | [C.8833] CV | Orange Free State, accession to Postal Union convention. |
| | [C.8680] | - Geneva convention accession. |

Africa Volume 43

TRANSVAAL: PAPERS REGARDING AFFAIRS OF THE SOUTH AFRICAN REPUBLIC, 1899

840 pp SBN 7165 1284 X

The volume is of interest for the information which it provides concerning British-Transvaal relations on the eve of the second Anglo-Boer war. It contains the first consular report on the Witwatersrand goldfields, a source of information for the history of Johannesburg; correspondence regarding claims of the government of the South African Republic arising from Dr Jameson's raid; and correspondence on the Bloemfontein conference. The extent of British suzerainty over the Transvaal, the question of enfranchising the Uitlanders, and the other 'grievances' of the non-Boer white community form the principal subjects of the general correspondence. Insight is provided into the mounting jingoistic spirit among British South Africans nurtured by Sir Alfred Milner.

Papers in this volume were edited at the time to further the aims of Joseph Chamberlain and his circle who had decided that war was necessary to crush the Boers. Thus Kruger was made to appear utterly intractable in the face of Milner's 'studiously conciliatory' attitude.

Paradoxically volumes 41 (the Jameson Raid Select Committee Report) and 43 are of merit to the historian for what they leave unsaid. Along with their intrinsic value as research material, these documents provide a key to imperialist stratagems at a crucial period in the history of South Africa.

Original references

- 1899 [C.9093] LXIV Transvaal, trade, commerce and gold-mining industry (1897). Rep.
 [C.9317] - explosives monopoly in the South African Republic. Corresp.
 [C.9343] - Jameson raid claim. Further corresp.
 [C.9507] - status of the republic. Corresp.
 [C.9345] - complaints of British subjects in the South African Republic. Papers
 [C.9404] - Bloemfontein conference. Corresp.
 [C.9415] - -- Further corresp.
 [C.9518] - proposed political reforms in the South African Republic. Further corresp.
 [C.9521] - political affairs in the South African Republic. Further corresp.
 [C.9530] - -- Further corresp.

Africa Volume 44

BOTSWANA: REPORTS AND CORRESPONDENCE ON BECHUANALAND AND ADJACENT TERRITORIES, 1883-1885

528 pp 12 maps (9 folding coloured, 2 coloured)
 SBN 7165 1285 8

This volume documents the early years of the British administration of Bechuanaland which was annexed in 1885 following Boer incursions and fears of German expansion from their recently established protectorate in southwest Africa. The large territory was divided for administrative purposes. The area south of the Molopo river, declared a crown colony, became British Bechuanaland; a protectorate was declared over the territory to the north.

The volume contains dispatches of Judge Sidney Shippard, the resident administrator, to Sir Hercules Robinson; the instructions issued to Sir Charles Warren; and the report of the Land Settlement Commission, which decided on numerous European claims and provided for tribal reserves. Missionaries, especially members of the Wesleyan Society, featured prominently in the correspondence: they protested at the inadequate allotments of land to the tribes, at the behaviour of the Bechuana border police and at the illicit sale of liquor to natives.

Information is also provided on relations with chiefs such as Montsioa and Lobengula of Matabele, journeys to the interior, continued Boer interest in Bechuanaland after the abolition of Stellaland and Goshen, and the beginnings of a European township at Mafeking.

Original references

- 1883 [C.3635] XLIX Bechuanaland. Warren and Harell Reps.
 1884-85 [C.4227] LV - Commission and instructions to Warren.
 [C.4224] - police force. Telegraphic corresp.
 1886 [C.4889] XLVII - land settlement. Commissioners' Rep. (S.A. Shippard).
 1887 [C.4956] LIX Bechuanaland corresp.
 [C.5070] - Further corresp.
 [C.5237] - Further corresp.
 1888 [C.5363] LXXV - Further corresp.
 [C.5524] - Further corresp.

Africa Volume 45

BOTSWANA: CORRESPONDENCE REGARDING THE AFFAIRS OF BECHUANALAND AND ADJACENT TERRITORIES, 1890-1899

520 pp 3 folding coloured maps SBN 7165 1286 6

This volume concerns the affairs of 'the road to the north' during the last decade of the nineteenth century. Cecil Rhodes features prominently among the correspondents along with Shippard, Lobengula, Kruger and Khama of the Bamangwato. The first paper contains the charter of the British South Africa Company. Information is provided on Boer interference in native affairs, railway construction, and the feud between Lobengula and Khama (widened by white adventurers). Bechuanaland was finally joined to the Cape in 1895. The conflicting views of chieftains and missionaries on the one hand, and of settlers on the other are given concerning the annexation issue. Other papers refer to the English visit of chiefs and to a native uprising. In reply to a protest by the Aborigines Protection Society against suppressive measures of the Cape authorities, Colonial Secretary Chamberlain stated that: 'the imperial sanction had been given to the indenturing of Bechuanaland rebels'. Earlier attempts to incorporate Bechuanaland in Cape Colony had been held up partly by humanitarian scruples against placing the natives under local white control.

Original references

- 1890 [C.5918] LI Bechuanaland and adjacent territories. Further corresp.
 1893-94 [C.7154] LXI Bechuanaland, proposed railway extension. Corresp.

- 1894 (277) LVII - extension of Vryburg-Mafeking railway. Treasury minute.
 1895 [C.7782] LXXI - recision in customs duties clause. Corresp.
 1896 [C.7932] LIX - transfer to Cape Colony. Corresp.
 [C.7962] - visit of chiefs. Corresp.
 1898 [C.8797] LX - native disturbances. Corresp.
 1899 [C.9323] LXIII - Rhodes on railway extension. Corresp.

Africa Volume 46

LESOTHO: PAPERS REGARDING THE ANNEXATION OF BASUTOLAND AND THE BASUTO WAR, 1868-1881

680 pp 3 folding coloured maps SBN 7165 1287 4

The two volumes on Lesotho open with a series entitled 'dispatches from the governor of the Cape of Good Hope, and the lieutenant governor of Natal on the subject of the recognition of Moshesh, chief of the Basutos, and his tribe, as British subjects'. The ageing Moshesh, founder of the Lesotho kingdom, growing tired of warfare particularly with Free State burghers saw in British protection the means of preserving his nation. Despite suspicions of the old warrior's intentions and reluctance on the part of the imperial government to extend its authority at this time, Basutoland was annexed to the Cape in 1868.

This volume contains a report on Moshesh's death and reactions to the Orange Free State/Basutoland boundary convention of 1869. The policy of Governor Frere and Cape Premier Sprigg of disarming the Basutos a decade later is outlined and the resulting conflict documented.

Original references

- 1868-69 [4140] XLIII Cape of Good Hope, recognition of Mosheesh and Basutos. Dispatches.
 -- Further dispatches.
 1870 [C.18] XLIX -- Further dispatches.
 [C.99] -- Further dispatches.
 1880 [C.2569] LI Basutoland corresp.
 1881 [C.2755] LXVI - Further corresp.

Africa Volume 47

LESOTHO: CORRESPONDENCES REGARDING BASUTOLAND AND ADJACENT TERRITORIES, 1881-1887

616 pp 6 coloured maps (1 folding) SBN 7165 1288 2

The papers comprising this volume refer to the Basuto war, the bitter strife which followed between rival sons of Moshesh and the resumption by Britain of direct control of the territory in 1884. The commandant general of the colonial forces, C. G. Gordon, claimed that the unmanageable state of affairs had arisen due to the way in which the Basutos had been handed over to the Cape colony 'in a careless manner, and without any consideration for the past treaties Her Majesty's government had with those people'. Other issues dealt with in the present volume include: protests by missionaries at the attempts of the colonial administration to suppress the Basuto chiefs, negotiations between Cape ministers and the imperial government to release the former from its responsibilities in Basutoland, the differences inherent in colonial and paternalistic imperial policies, and troubles along the Basutoland/Orange Free State border.

Information is provided on further annexations and on native territories such as Pondoland, Transkei and St. John's river. Sir Hercules Robinson (Frere's successor), colonial administrators, senior Cape ministers and President J. H. Brand were among the correspondents.

The preceding paper to C.4907 of 1886 is to be found in IUP volume Africa 18, and the series commencing with C.5238 of 1887 (the resident commissioner's annual report on Basutoland) is continued in IUP volume Colonies General 26.

Original references

- 1881 [C.2821] LXVI Basutoland. Further Corresp.
 1881 [C.2964] LXVII - Further corresp.
 1882 [C.3112] XLVII - Further corresp.
 [C.3175] - Further corresp.
 1883 [C.3493] XLVIII - affairs and reorganization of forces. Corresp.
 [C.3708] - Further corresp.
 1886 [C.4907] XLVIII - Further corresp.
 1887 [C.5238] LXI - Further corresp.

Africa Volume 48

SWAZILAND: CORRESPONDENCE AND OTHER PAPERS REGARDING SWAZILAND AND TONGALAND, 1887-1899

976 pp 4 folding maps (3 coloured) SBN 7165 1289 0

The volume is largely concerned with attempts by the South African Republic to extend its boundaries to the Indian ocean and the determination of the Colonial Office and Rhodes's Cape administration to frustrate this threat to British paramountcy in southern Africa. The Boers were allowed to take control of Swaziland because

the imperial government was simply not interested in the task of administering it, but the adjoining territories—such as Tongaland—forming an access to the sea were immediately annexed. These papers document the strained relations between Boer and Briton in Swaziland, the abortive efforts at joint government of the area and native affairs. They cover the period of the three Swaziland conventions (1890–3) which reviewed the general issues effecting the Transvaal and Britain, and which culminated in the ceding of Swaziland to the Boers on certain conditions. Upon the protests of the London Chamber of Commerce and the Aborigines Protection Society against transferring the indigenous population to the republic, Lord Ripon replied privately: 'I do not attach much importance to their opinion . . . knowing how they are manufactured'. Despite having allegedly threatened to strangle herself to death with a whip-cord rather than submit to Boer protection the Queen Regent, along with the king of the Swazis, was persuaded to accept a *fait accompli*. Kruger had agreed in December 1894 to safeguards aimed at protecting native rights and internal self-government.

An interesting paper in the volume is the report on Swaziland by the British agent, Sir Francis de Winton, who recommended that the territory should be yielded to the Transvaal on condition that the republic would join a Cape commercial union and leave Matabeleland to the British South Africa Company. It contains sections on Swaziland's geography, resources, relations with the Boers, the people—their characteristics, military organization, religion and king—and on Amatongaland and Kosi Bay.

Original references

- | | | |
|---------|----------------|---|
| 1887 | [C.5089] LXI | Swaziland. Corresp. |
| 1890 | [C.6201] LII | - De Winton Rep., apps. |
| | [C.6200] | Swaziland and Tongaland. Further corresp. |
| 1890–91 | [C.6217] LVII | Swaziland, Anglo-Transvaal Convention. |
| | (279) | -- Hofmeyr Rep. |
| 1893–94 | [C.7212] LXII | Swaziland and Tongaland. Further corresp. |
| 1895 | [C.7611] LXXI | - Further corresp. |
| 1899 | [C.9206] LXIII | - Further corresp. |

Africa Volume 49

RHODESIA: PAPERS REGARDING THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICA COMPANY, AND MASHONALAND AND MATABELELAND, 1892–1899

688 pp 2 folding coloured maps SBN 7165 1290 2

The occupation of central Africa was left by the British Government very largely to Cecil Rhodes and his British South Africa Company—which has been described by such epithets as an 'autocratic trading company' and 'that blood-stained sham'. In 1888 the British South Africa Company was founded and Mashonaland and Matabeleland were declared British spheres of influence. Rhodes declared that 'the only thing we have now to work for is that the Germans shall not take Matabeleland'. Heedless of the fears expressed by the paramount chief of the tribal lands, Lobengula, an order in council was issued in 1891 entrusting jurisdiction to the company and giving the high commissioner power to intervene only when authority could not otherwise be enforced. Efforts were now increasingly directed towards provoking a war to crush the military power of the Ndebele people. This was achieved with the aid of the Maxim gun in the short-lived Matabele war. Bulawayo was occupied by British South Africa Company troops on 4 November 1893. Each member of the expeditionary force had been promised 6,000 acres of land and twenty gold claims in Matabeleland. Rhodes declared, in response to protests from England, that the settlement of the conquered land should be made by those who had conquered it and 'not left to the negro-philists at Exeter Hall'.

This volume contains several documents concerning the British South Africa Company, correspondence between London and Cape Town and dispatches on the conquest and administration of the native territories. It provides information—if not the full story—on the rape of Matabeleland, and shows Britain accepting, with some misgivings and attempts at restraint, the conquests of her unscrupulous empire-builder, Rhodes, the only one of this class to have a country named after him. Also included are the reports of the 1894 Matabeleland Land Commission and of Sir R. E. R. Martin on the native administration of the Company. A report by F. J. Newton appears to have white-washed the actions of Captain Lendy who, in the course of a policing mission, killed some twenty-one natives after which he stated 'deeming the punishment sufficient, I did not burn the huts and left'.

Original references

- | | | |
|---------|---------------|--|
| 1892 | [C.6645] LVI | British South Africa Company. Ordinances. |
| 1893–94 | [C.7171] LXI | Mashonaland and Matabeleland, British South Africa Company. Corresp. |
| | [C.7190] | -- Telegrams. |
| | [C.7196] | -- and the Bechuanaland Protectorate. Corresp. |
| | [C.7290] | -- Further corresp. |
| 1893–94 | [C.7284] LXII | - Tati Indunas. Corresp. |

- | | | |
|---------|-----------------|--|
| 1893–94 | (467) LXXI | British South Africa Company, shareholders. Corresp. |
| 1894 | [C.7555] LVII | Mashonaland and Matabeleland, Fort Victoria collision. Newton Rep., and corresp. |
| | [C.7383] | - administration. Papers. |
| | (177) | - customs duties limitation. Corresp. |
| 1895 | [C.7637] LXXI | - sphere of British influence north of Zambesi. Papers. |
| 1896 | [C.8117] LXVIII | British South Africa Company. Power of attorney to C. J. Rhodes. |
| 1896 | [C.8060] LIX | Mashonaland and Matabeleland. Instructions to British officers. |
| | [C.8130] | - 1894 Land Commission Rep., corresp. |
| 1897 | [C.8547] LXII | British South Africa Company, native administration. Martin Rep., letter. |
| 1898 | [C.8773] LX | - charter of company's territories; orders in council, 1891, 1894. |
| | [C.8732] | - proposed administrative changes. Corresp. |
| | (161) | - list of executive and administrative staff. Return. |
| 1899 | [C.9138] LXIII | - orders in council, proclamations. |
| | [C.9428] | - accounts and estimates, 1896–1900. |

Africa Volume 50

WEST AFRICA GENERAL: CORRESPONDENCE, RETURNS AND OTHER PAPERS CONCERNING WEST AFRICA, 1812–1874

584 pp 5 folding coloured maps SBN 7165 1291 2

This is the first of two volumes of general papers on west Africa. The material published here is a continuation of the inquiry committee reports on Britain's west African possessions (IUP volumes 1, 2, 3 and 5).

The several papers which make up the present volume relate principally to the administration of the coastal strips which effectively constituted British settlements for the greater part of the nineteenth century. Colonial relations with the neighbouring tribes are also documented while a considerable amount of information is provided on the inhabitants of the interior. This volume contains reports, letters, ordinances and statistical data on a wide range of subjects including the slave-trade, emigration to the West Indies, trade, local produce, treatment of black servants, military returns, climatic conditions and visits to native kings.

Original references

- | | | |
|---------|---------------|---|
| 1812 | (370) X | Recruiting depot on coast of Africa. Papers. |
| 1814–15 | (400) VII | African Company, receipt and expenditure. Account. |
| | (415) | - Papers. |
| 1823 | (327) XV | - officers. Return. |
| 1826–27 | (7) XV | Africa, number of Europeans sent to western coast. Quarterly return. |
| 1830 | (57) XXI | Sierra Leone, etc. Abstract of expenditure (1812–28); General corresp. |
| 1839 | (528) XLVI | Coffee, produce of west Africa. Corresp. |
| 1843 | [438] XXXIV | Africa, emigration to West Indies. Papers. |
| 1845 | (187) XLVI | Palm Oil. Quantity imported from West Africa (1790–1844). |
| 1847 | (191) XXXIX | Africa, emigration to West Indies. Papers. |
| 1849 | (399) XXXIV | Ashantee and Dahomey, missions to king. Dispatches. |
| 1850 | (754) XXXVIII | Cape Coast castle, Robert Erskine. Dispatches and corresp. |
| 1850 | [1132] LVI | Liberia. Treaty of friendship and commerce. |
| 1852 | (46) XXXI | Robert Erskine. Corresp. |
| 1854–55 | (383) XXXVII | Africa, west coast, civil and judicial constitution of the settlements. Ordinances. |
| 1861 | [2904] LXV | Porto Novo, capture of. Dispatches. |
| 1863 | [3179] LXXIII | Dahomey, visit to king of. Dispatches. |
| 1865 | (170) XXXVII | Africa, west coast, condition of settlements. Ord. Rep. |
| 1872 | (191) XLIII | Africa, west, revenue and expenditure of British settlements (1866–70). Return. |
| 1873 | (307) XLIX | -- (1870–3). Return. |
| 1874 | (192) XLVI | - details of governors and administrators from 1843. Return. |
| | [C.941] | - revenue and trade of settlements for twenty years; British trade for twenty years. Return, comparative statement. |

Africa Volume 51

WEST AFRICA GENERAL: PAPERS CONCERNING WEST AFRICA, 1875–1899

640 pp 10 folding maps (9 coloured) SBN 7165 1292 0

This volume testifies to the greatly increased contact with the interior and to the rivalry among Europeans in west Africa during the last quarter of the century. It contains a number of composite papers which refer to the British west African colonies of Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, Gambia and Lagos. Information is provided on the Cameroons, on Britain's relations with Liberia and with neighbouring colonial powers, France and Germany.

Dispatches in the present volume document the growth of the settlements, trade, treaties with native chiefs and intertribal warfare. Referring to her slow progress in the 'scramble' for west Africa, Lord Salisbury explained that Britain had 'adopted the policy of advance by commercial enterprise' (in contrast with France's military conquests). The papers concerning the extensive liquor trade illustrate the mind of Victorian imperialism. Liquor, wrote

INDEX

SCOPE: This is an index to pages 1-263 of this *Catalogue*. It does not cover material in the preliminary pages or in the Appendix.

PURPOSE: The original purpose of this index was to lead the reader directly to the IUP Subject Sets (no matter which sequence he might follow— Ford, or alphabetical by subject set or grouping of subject sets) and to indicate the organic unity of the whole 1112 volume corpus. Thus: African material, for example, is to be found in the *Africa* Subject Set, to be sure; but without an indicator such as this index it might be possible to overlook the substantial African reference in the *Slave Trade*, *Colonies General*, and *West Indies*, and the more marginal reference in other sets or volumes. Similarly, the first major survey of English local government is to be found in *Health General*, not in *Municipal Corporations*; and *Health General* contains valuable shipping statistics, and *Infectious Diseases* has most illuminating material on urban living conditions: the index helps to point this out. It soon proved very difficult to decide what to exclude from the index and, effectively, it grew to include: all proper names where a forename or description was given; all place names; and most concepts—although naturally since everything that the volumes deal with had to do with trade or war or industry or politics or finance these headings (where they occur) are too generic to yield any very useful information.

LIMITATIONS: It must be stressed that this index is nothing more than an indicator to the content of the present volume: in other words it is an index to a series of very short notes, each of which aims at summarising the content of a book of 640 pages average length. It is therefore only in the very broadest sense indicative of the content of the 1112 volumes described in this catalogue: for example, if one finds three entries under 'Bedfordshire' it is little more than a reminder that Bedfordshire is treated in the parliamentary papers; to get a better idea of the range of reference to Bedfordshire it would be more useful really to look up the heading for 'London' or 'Birmingham': the original IUP catalogers working within the confines of a breviate note could give only the broadest indication of the ground each volume covered.

Similarly, because of the strict intrinsic limitations of this index, it has not been possible to verify references against the original IUP volume; indeed, even the catalogue information on pagination and the number and nature of maps and other illustrations must be taken as merely highly and not completely accurate.

- Abbyssinia 19
 Abeokuta 32
Abercrombie Robinson(convict ship) 71
 Aberdare, Lord 189
 Aberdare valley 137
 Aberdeen 102; state of agriculture in 5
 Aberdeen Grammar School 79
 Aberdeen, Lord 253
 Aberdeen University 91
 Abolition of Pillory Act(1837) 165
 abolition of slave trade, of slavery:
 see slave trade; slavery
 aborigines: 8,11,53; their art 12; in
 Australia 35,40; in British settle-
 ments 34,40; used as police in
 Australia 72; in New Zealand 52;
 affected by transportation 70; see
 also under name of colony; native
 peoples
Aborigines: IUP Subject Set 8,20,25,28,
 32,52
 Aborigines Protection Board(W.Australia)
 40
 Aborigines Protection Society 21,22,29
 Abraham, Mary 138
 Abushiri 34
 Accra 31,32
 accidents: causes of 149; in docks 133;
 in factories 150; in heavy industry
 149; in industry 139,147,151; in
 mines 106-108,143; prevention of in
 factories 148; on railways 224ff; in
 railway construction 130; in shipping
 223; in shops 199
 Acland, Prof. Henry 77,234
 accounting, public 178
 acoustics 197
 acreage: recorded in census 191
 Act of Union(1706) 163
 Act of Union(1801) 180
 actors 217
 actuaries 111
 Adams, Charles Francis 254,262
 Adamson, Rev. James 18
 Addington, H.U. 201
Adela 255
 Adelaide 10,13,40
 Admiralty 111,198
 'advance note' payment 199
 advertisements: duties on 182
 adulteration: of alcoholic drinks 213,
 and impurity 121; of tobacco 222
 Adulteration of Food Act(1872) 122
 Afghanistan 21,50
 Africa, east 17,33-34,206; boundaries in
 19; spheres of influence in 33;
 Livingstone's knowledge of 19; slave
 trade in 201,205,206,211,212; treaties
 concerning 33
 Africa, general 17-34; Anglo-French
 agreement on 19; Anglo-German agree-
 ment on 19; official British dis-
 interest in 18; free from colonial
 rule 17; emigration from to West
 Indies 18; emigration from to U.K. 19;
 forts in 200; interior of 18,19,29,32,
 33; natives of 8; slave trade in
 central 206; treaties between chiefs
 and British 200,203,204; see also
Africa, east etc; anthropology;
colonies general; emigration; slave
 trade; transportation; West Indies
 Africa, north: and slave trade 206
 Africa, southern 11,13,16,17-22
 aborigines in 13,20,21; animal
 health in 6; annexations in 21;
 British strategy in 19; communi-
 cations in 20; customs union in 16;
 emigration to 94,95; missionary
 activity in 20,21; ammunition ship-
 ments to 20; proposed native civil
 service for 20; troops in 20;
 preparations for union in 19,20,21,
 24; see also Boers; Cape of Good
 Hope; Transvaal; etc.
 Africa, south west: Gorman claims
 protectorate in 22; tribal war-
 fare in 22; see also Africa
 general; Cape etc
 Africa, west 11,16,17,29-30; admin-
 istration of coastal strip of 13,
 29; British disenchantment with 19;
 climate of 18,29; Dutch loave 12;
 health in 19; history of British
 involvement in 18; inter-tribal
 warfare in 29; Livingstone's
 knowledge of 19; military affairs
 in 29; produce of 29; slave trade in
 29,201,205; trade in 15,29; see
 also under Gold Coast; Lagos;
Nigeria; Sierra Leone; etc
Africa: IUP Subject Set 17-36; contents
 of 17; plan of 17
 African Company 18,29
 Afrikaners 17,20
 Agar town, London: sanitary conditions
 in 118
 age: recorded in census 191

agents provocateurs 63
 Agger, King 31
 Agnew, Sir Andrew 215
 Agricultural Children's Act 149
 Agricultural Holdings Act(1893) 5
 Agricultural Holdings Act(1883) 3,4
 agricultural nuisance 157
 Agricultural Rating Act(1896) 5
 agricultural societies 5
 agriculture 1-6,155: in aboriginal societies 3; apprenticeship system in 92; in Australia 4: burdened by poor law 185; in Canada 17; and census 192; customs 1; depressed state of 3,5,219; drift of workers to industry 184,185; education 75,91,92; in colonies 9; cost of production statistics 135; effect of foreign competition on 3,5; gang system of employment in 144; agricultural imports 220f; conditions of labourers 2,139,229; in Labour Commission 136; legislation on 5; methods of 3,5; overproduction in 1; policy on 4; prices of agricultural products 1,5; effect of railways on 224,227; rates on agricultural land 232; research stations 92; use of sewage as manure 234; sanitation and public health in agricultural areas 120; in U.S.A. 251; university departments of 92; employment of women and children in 140
Agriculture: Animal Health: IUP Subject Set 6-7
Agriculture: Board of 140
Agriculture: General: IUP Subject Set 1-6,142
 affinity, degrees of: and marriage 167
 Ainsworth, Richard 153
 air valves in sewers 233
 Airy, George B. 91
 Akoroa 53
 Alabama 256
 Alabama (C.S.S.) Affair 253,254,255,262
 Alaska 252,253,257
 Albert the Great, St 167
 Albroda 31
 Alcock, Sir Rutherford 246,249
 alcoholism: see drunkenness
 Alderney: education in 88
Algerine, H.M.S. 245
 aliens: employment of 139; voting rights of 114
 Allan, W. 131
 allotment system 1,2,3
 almoners 120
 Amalgamated Society of Lithographic Printers 138
 Amalgamated Society of Stevedores 136
 Amalgamated Society of Watermen and Lightermen on the Thames 136
 amalgamation of railways 223ff
 Amatongaland 26,29
 Ambrose, St 167
 America, central 254: insolvency of governments in 173
 America, north: influenza epidemic in 124; see also Canada; U.S.A. etc
 America, south 254: aborigines of 8; coolie immigration to 240; extension of diplomatic representation in 113; poverty in 186; and slave trade 201; condition of slaves in 208,209; British trade with 221
 American Civil War 69,147,205,211,251, 252,253,254f; a British viewpoint on 254; repercussion of in British colonies 11; recruitment for in Ireland 255
 American War of Independence: and tobacco growing in U.K. 222
 Amherst, Lord 41
 ammonia content of sewage 233
 ammonia dynamites 220
 Amoy 241ff
 anarchism 141
 anatomy: schools of 125
 Andrew, Smith 18
 Angelsea: education in 74
 Angra Pequena 21,22
 animal health 6-7; need of international cooperation in 6
Animal Health: IUP Subject Set 6-7
Anna Maria (slaver) 207
 Annam 240
 annexation 20; of Ashanti kingdom 32; of Basutoland 28; of Bechuanaland 28; of Cape Breton by Nova Scotia 41; of Griqualand West 23,24; of Kaffraria 24; of St Lucia Bay 25; of Tongaland 25; of Transvaal 26; of Zululand by Natal 25
 Annual Register 59
 annuities 157
 anthrax 151
 Anstey, T. Chisholm 244
 anthropology 9,17,54: see also Aborigines; Native Peoples
Anthropology: Aborigines: IUP Subject Set 8,34
 Antigua 10,11,13,55,210
Anti-Slavery Reporter 209
 Anti-Slavery Society 201,207,208
 apartheid 17
 apothecaries 125; licensing of 121f
 Applegarth, Richard 131
 Applegarth, Robert 91
 Appollonia(Gold Coast) 16
 Apprentice Boy's Association 59
 apprenticeship 153: compulsory 197; in sweated trades 133; in textile industry 154; in West Indies 55; in woollen industry 152; see also coolies
 aqueducts 237
 Arab-Swahili slave trade 33
 Arabia 201
 arbitration 129,130f,141: courts 137; industrial 153; international 252, 262
 architects 217
 Argentina, the 97,98; state of agriculture in 5; and slave trade 202
 Argyle Commission 77,92
 Arizona 257
 Armagh, Archbishop of 196
 Armstrong guns 249
 army 169-171: included in census 191; in colonies 9; cost of in colonies 24; maintenance of 239; in N.S.W. 37; used in controlling riots 59; in southern Africa 19,20,21; venereal disease in 123,124
 army appropriation account 179
 army list 178
 arms: illegal sale of 58; Queen's collection of 145
 Arnold, Matthew 75,79,82
 Arnold, Thomas 77
 Arnott, Dr N 118
 arrest 161: forced on mentally sick 128
 Arrow War 239,244,246
 art: galleries 144; teaching of 87; unions 86,87; see also design; fine arts
 artesian wells 236
 Arthur, Sir George 42
 artillery department of army 170
 artisans: dwellings 229f; emigration of 129; in London 231
 arts, patronage of the 86
 Ashanti Kingdom 18,29,32: annexed 32; barbarous conditions in 18; British negotiate with 17; delegates visit England 32; genealogy of 32; invasion of Gold Coast 19; struggle for throne of 32; war in 31
 Asburton, Lord 175
 Ashton-under-Lyne: riots at 147
 Asia: British trade with 155,156
 Asia, east: British dominance in 239; scramble for concessions in 239, 243f; trade with 239; see also China; East India Company; India
 Asquith, H.H. 150
 Assam 51
 assault: law relating to brutal 166
 assay office 221
 Assinee: French occupation of 32; proposed exchange of for Gambia 31
 assize courts 162,163,164
 Association of School Boards 83
 Assunguy(Brazil) 97
 assurance societies 157
 asylums 126ff: abuses in 127-128; county 127; cruelty in 127; private 127; public 127; probationary release from 128; voluntary patients in 128; in Scotland 128
 Astoria, Oregon 257,259
 Athanasian Creed 196
 Atlantic Ocean 254,261,262
 Atlantic Royal Steam Navigation Company 44
 Auckland(N.Z.) 54
 Auckland Islands' Charter 53
 Audit Commissioners: and colonial accounts 10
 Aude, George 210
 auditing, public 110,178f
 Austin, Henry 234
 Austin, Lt. W. 68
 Australia(general): aborigines of 8, 10,13,35,36,40,47; agriculture in 4,5,13,37; animal health in 6; census of 35; Church affairs in 36, 37; communications including railways 11,13,38,39; coolie immigration into 240; education in 36,84; conduct of elections in 114; international exhibition in 40; emigration to 35,37,38,93,94,95,96,97; exploration of 38,39; finances of 10,36; geology and mining in 10,38; gold exports of 38,39; labour questions in 10; land questions in 36,37,38; marriage laws in 39; military affairs in 38,39; mints in 37; responsible government in 10, 11,12,37,38,39; postal service in 38,39; settlement in north of 36; transportation as a source of labour for 69f; attitude in to transportation 70,71; compulsory smallpox vaccination in 124; see also New South Wales; Tasmania; etc
Australia: IUP Subject Set 34-40; structure of 34
 Australian Colonies Government Act (1850) 10
 Australasia: suicide rates in 15
 Australasian(anti-transportation) League 72
 Austria 14,202,211: factory legislation in 151; labour conditions in 141; monetary policy of 174f; patent laws in 160
 authors 217
 Aylmer, Lord 42
 back-to-back housing 210
 bacteriology 238
 Baden-Powell, Sir G. 22
 Bagehot, Walter 173,175
 Bagot, C.S. 128
 Bahamas 54,55,203,207,209,255; effects of American Civil War on 11,12; citrus fruits in 14; drought in 16; education in 12; fibre industry in 15; small proprietors in 10; sponge fishing in 14; trade of 16; value of land in 15; see also West Indies
 bail 161
 Baines, M.T. 60,187
 Bakehouses Regulation Act(1863) 146
 Baker, Edward 67
 Baker, Robert 146,148,149
 bakers and Sunday observance 215
 bakery trade 118,138: conditions of employment in 149; grievance of journeymen in 146
 Balbec: Temple of the Sun at 145
 Balfour, James 136
 Balkan States: conditions of peasantry in 141
 Ballarat 11,37
 Ballinasloe Poor Law Union 100
 Ballot Act(1872) 114
 ballot system 39
 Baltimore 255ff
 Bamangwata 28
 banana cultivation 16
 Bank Acts(1844,1845) 173f
 Bank of Bombay 51
 Bank Charter Act(1833) 176
 Bank Charter Act(1844) 172
 Bank of England 172f, 175,177,180,230
 Bankhead, Charles 253
 bank holidays 146
 Bank of Ireland 174,177,180
 Bank of Scotland 174
 banking: in colonies 9; facilities for in rural districts 1; in Ireland 172; in Scotland 172
 bankruptcy 155,174,175,176
 bankrupt courts 162,164
 banks of issue 172f
 Bannister, Saxe 38,39
 Bantu tribes 17,21: Keate Award boundary 26
 baptisms, recorded in census 192
 Barbadoes 11,13,54,55,56,57,207,210
 Barber, W.H. 72
 Barbour, Sir David 57
 Barclay, Anthony 262
 Baring, Sir Evelyn 212
 Baring, Thomas 180
 Barnardo, Dr 61
 Barry, Sir Charles 86
 Birtley, Sir Henry 39
 Baslo Missionary Society 18
 bastardy 185,186

- Basutoland 16,21,28; annexed 19,28; boundary of with Orange Free State 21,22; British protection of 21,28; disarmament of 28; education in 21; finance in 21; conditions of natives in 21; restlessness in 17; war with O.F.S. 28; witchcraft in 22
- Batanga 212
- Batavian Republic: rule in south Africa 22
- Bateman, J 237
- baths, public 230
- Bathurst, 3rd Earl 207
- Bavaria: technical education in 145
- Bay of Islands 52
- Bazaar 263
- beacons, shipping 197f
- Beaconsfield, Earl of 9,19
- Beagle 198
- Bear, W.E. 139
- Beaumont, Sir George 85
- Beaumont, W.A. 152
- Bechuanaland: agriculture in 15; annexation of 27,28; Boer incursions into 26; border police in 27, 28; illicit liquor sales in 28; conditions of natives in 15; chiefs request protection for 24, 26; railways in 28; timber trade in 16; transport in 15; tribal reserves in 26,28; uprising in 28
- Belfast: housing conditions in 230; partial police force in 59; riots in 58,59; rope and tobacco industry in 150; shipbuilding industry in 149; trade unionism in 130
- Belfast Corporation 114
- Bell Rock Lighthouse 197
- Bellucci 86
- Benares 47,49
- benefit building societies 158
- benefit societies 157ff, 185
- Bengal 12,47,50,51,59
- Bengazi 212
- Bedford Schools 78
- Bedfordshire: agriculture depression in 6; education of middle classes in 80f; local government in 115; report on 187;
- beer: adulteration of 121
- beer-houses 214
- Beit, Alfred 27
- Belgian Congo 206
- Belgium: in Africa 33; state of agriculture in 3; labour colonies in 135; labour conditions in 141; juvenile crime in 60; friendly societies in 158; mining inspection system in 158; postal services in 194; railway tariff in 227; white slave traffic with Britain 61
- Benin 32,33
- Bent, Geoffrey Hart 65
- Bentham, Jeremy 69,89,185
- Bentinck, Major-General H.J. 170
- Bentinck, Lord William 49,50
- Berbec 55,207,208,209
- Berkshire 187; education of middle classes in 80; poor law relief in 185
- Berlin: sanitation in 123
- Berlin international conference on labour 145,150,151,152
- Bermuda: emigration to 95; transportation to 70,71,72,73
- Bering Sea fisheries 252
- Bessemer, Henry 160
- Bessemer production process 150
- Best, Sir William 161
- Bethlehem Hospital Prison 65,128
- Bethnal Green 119
- betterment bills 233
- Betton's Charity 81
- Bhano 248
- Bible, the 196
- bible reading in factories 148
- bigamy 168
- Bigge, J.T. 22,34,35,65
- Bihar 47,49
- bills of exchange 176
- bimetallism 174ff
- Binghampton: asylum at 213
- biology, marine 102,103
- Birkenhead 255
- Birmingham 188; conditions of child employment in 143; treatment of juvenile crime in 60; Sunday drunkenness in 215; gas supply in 105; public health in 117; housing conditions in 229; open spaces in 230; sanitary conditions in 117; sewerage project for 233; steam carriage services 223; sweat shops in 133; employment of women in 138
- Birmingham Free Grammar School 78
- Birmingham Prison 68
- Birmingham School of Design 259
- birthplace: recorded in census 191
- birth rate 60: reasons for changes in 118
- bishops: appointment of Catholic 196
- Bismarck, Otto von 22,151
- blacklegs 131,137
- Blackburn: open spaces in 230
- Blackburn, Colin (Baron) 166
- Blacker, William 59
- Blackley Rev. William 159,189
- Blaine, James G. 252
- Blair, W. 22
- Blake, Edward 179
- bleaching establishments: employment of women and children in 143,146
- Bleaching and Dyeing Works Act 146
- Bloemfontein 22,26,27
- Board of Agriculture 5: created 3,4
- Board of Customs 219
- Board of Health, general 118
- Board of Inland Revenue 219
- Board of Public Works, Ireland 100
- Board of Railway and Canal Commissioners 226ff
- Board of Trade 1,112,129,154,178,179, 219; and agricultural statistics 2; and assay system 221; and labour statistics 134,141; mediator in trade disputes 132; and railway industry 224,227; and shipping regulations 198f; instructions re explosives on ships 220; reports on sweating system 132
- Board of Trade Journal 19
- boards of arbitration 139
- boards of conciliation 139
- boards of guardians 183ff; powers to cope with unemployment relief 135
- Boers and Boer States 19-22,26; interest of in Bechuanaland 28; war impending with British 17; war with Britain 26; commando system of 18; contacts of with Germans and Portuguese 25; land hunger in 25; delegation to London 20; attitude of to natives 13,17,26; access of to sea 19,25; in Zululand 25
- boiler construction 223
- Boilermakers' Society 138
- Bolivia: and slave trade 211
- Bolton: open spaces in 230
- Bombay 19,47,48,51: cotton industry in 150
- Bombay 263
- Bompas, H.M. 79
- Bomvanland 20
- bona fide travellers and liquor laws 213
- Bonny river: chiefs of the 211
- Book of Common Prayer 196
- bookbinding: employment of children in 144
- books in library systems 89f
- boom: effects on emigration 95
- Boompiaats Graveyard 22
- boot and shoe-making industry 137; conditions of employment in 150; statistics of 136; sweating system in 133
- Booth, Charles 132,135,137,189
- Booth, James 131
- Boothby, Justice 39
- Borneo 96
- boroughs: census of 190ff
- borough councils: see municipal corporations
- 'Bozjomen' 22
- Boston 255,258,261
- botany: collectors at Cape 22
- Botswana: see Bechuanaland
- Boucicault, Dion 217
- boundaries of commons 2
- boundary commission 21
- boundaries 8
- bounty system for capture of criminals 63
- Bourbon 208
- bovine tuberculosis 6
- Bow Street runners 63,64
- Bourke, Sir R. 52
- Bourne, P.S.A. 243
- Bowen, Sir G.F. 39,54
- Boxer rebellion 243,244
- Brabrook, Edward W. 141,189
- Bradford 137,188
- Bradford: education of factory children 147; popular education in 75; public health in 117; open spaces 230; smallpox in 125
- Bradford Prison 67
- Bradford Union 183
- Bradford-on-Avon Union 183
- Brahminical law 48
- braking systems on railways 224,226
- Brand, President J.H. 28
- brass trade 155; working conditions in 152
- Brass (Nigeria) 33
- Brazil: emigration to 97; natives of 8; monetary policy in 174f,208; slavery in 55; emancipation of slaves in 206; and slave trade 200, 201,202,203,204
- bread: adulteration of 121
- bread, assize of 146
- breakwaters, floating 198
- Brecknockshire: education in 74
- Brentwood School 88
- Brett, De Rinzy James 5
- browsing industry: labour statistics of 134; cost of production statistics of 135
- Brewster, Sir David 160,198
- Bridewell Hospital prison 65
- bridges, railway 226
- Bridges, J.J. 151
- Bright, John 110
- Brindle, William 66
- Bristol 148; popular education in 75; living conditions in 118; open spaces in 230; steam carriage services at 223; employment of women 138
- British Association for Advancement of Science 78
- British Central Africa Protectorate 34
- British colonies: see under Colonies General and name of colony
- British Columbia: 41,44,45; immigration into 46; union of with Vancouver Island 45
- British Channel: fisheries in 102
- British East African Protectorate 34
- British Empire: census of 190,192,193
- British and Foreign School Societies 87,88f
- British Guiana 8,10,15,54,262; administration of 8,9; coolie immigration into 240; finances of 15; franchise in 15; treatment of immigrants in 15,97; labour question in 15; legislation in 15; missionary activity in 15; native languages of 15; settlers in 9; suppression of slave trade in 204; abolition of slavery in 210; sugar industry in 9
- British Medical Association 119,126
- British Museum 84-85; systems used in 85; indexes and catalogues of 85
- British Museum: IUP Subject Set 84-85
- British North America: exploration of 44; and Irish famine 10; proposed union of 45; see also Canada; Lower Canada; Upper Canada; etc
- British North America Act (1867) 19,45
- British Orange Institution 58
- British Relief Association 99,100
- British South African Company 29; Charter of 27,28
- Broadhurst, Henry 134,189
- Broadmoor Asylum 128
- Brock, Thomas Charles 220
- Brogie, Duc de 211
- Brooklyn Theatre fire 261
- brothel-owners: penalties for 124
- Broughman, Henry (Lord) 87,88,166
- Brown, Joseph 134
- Browne, Gov. T. Gore 53
- Bruce, Sir Frederick W.A. 245,246,247
- Bruce, H.A. 148
- brucellosis 6
- Brunel, Isambard Kingdom 160,224,234
- Brunel, Marc Isambard 160,225
- Brussels Slave Trade Conference 212
- Bryce Commission (1895) 74,81,83
- Bryce, G. 80,81
- Bryan, W.B. 238
- Buchanan, President James 260,263
- Buckingham Palace 178,231
- Buckinghamshire: education of middle classes in 80f; poor law rate in 186; report on 187
- Buffalo 255f
- Buganda: kingdom of 34
- building industry 129,137; in Labour

Commission 136,138; statistics of 134; causes of unemployment in 135
 building materials 231
 building regulations 118
 building societies 157ff,229f; statistics of 141
 Bulawayo 29
 Bull, Rev. S.G. 185
 Buller, Charles 41
 Bulwer, Edward Lytton 144,217
 Bulwer, Sir Henry 25
 Bumban-Limbah Mission 30
 'bundling' 140
 Bunyoro 34
 buoys 197f
 Bureaux Veritus 198
 burgh schools in Scotland 78
 burials: recorded in census 192;
 ceremonial in China 17; money from insurance funds for 157,158; of paupers 99; services for unbaptised 196; in towns 117f
 Burke and Wills expedition 39
 Burley, B.G. 260
 Burnand, W.H. 35
 Burnett, John 260
 Burnett, Bishop 22
 Burma 51,240,248
 Burt, Thomas 136
 Bury: open spaces in 230; tenure system in 232
 Butts, R.G. 30
 butter: adulteration of 121,122
 butty system of employment 108
 Buxton, Sir Thomas Folwell 8,207
 Byrne, Joseph 24

Cairns, Lord 163
 Calcutta 47,48,50
 Calcutta, bishop of 48
 calf lymph vaccine 125
 calicoes: excise duty on printed 153
 California 255ff: state of agriculture in 3
 Callaway, Bishop 21
 Cambridge, Duke of 170
 Cambridge University 81; its endowment for education of poor 88; medical school 126; and scientific instruction 91
 Cambridgeshire: agricultural depression in 6; education of middle classes in 80f; local government in 115
 Cameron, Sir D. 54
 Cameroons 29,30
 Campbell-Bannerman, Sir Henry 52
 Canada 40-46
 agriculture in 3,45; animal diseases 45; forests 45; wheat levies 43
 boundary of 46,253,262ff
 church affairs in 42,44,45;
 communications 41; with Britain 44;
 canals 45; navigation laws 43;
 postal services 43,45,46; railways 10,11,43,44,46,225
 constitution of 42,43; dominion 45;
 legislative council 44; pre-union 11;
 education in 74,77f,84,92;
 emigration to 41,43,44,45,94,95,96;
 from Britain 46,93,94,186; from Ireland 45,93;
 health in: alcoholism 213
 Indians of 8,11,44;
 relief of Irish poor 43;
 land questions in 43; clergy reserves 42,44; land grants 41;
 waste lands 41;
 marriage laws in 168;
 military affairs in 43;
 politics, internal 11: orange lodges 42,59; rebellions 43;
 unrest 43;
 trade and commerce 10,41,42,46;
 customs houses 44; imports 41;
 liquor trade 45; tariffs 43,45;
 timber exports to Britain 155,156;
 usury laws 43;
 relations with U.S.A. 12,42,44,45, 253f,255,262
 statistics of 11,17,41
 see also: Lower Canada, Upper Canada, British North America
Canada: IUP Subject Set 40-46,251
 Canada Company 41,42
Canadian Boundary: IUP Subject Set 46,251,253
 Canadian Militia 44

Canadian Pacific Railway Act 45
 canals 174,224ff,226f; nationalisation proposed 227; working conditions on 137
 Cananea(Brazil) 97
 cancer 125; of the scrotum 142
 candles: use of in Church rites 196
 Candlish, John 19
 canon and civil law 196
 Canterbury, Archbishop of 37,85,196
 Canterbury,(NZ) 54
 Canterbury Association 53
 Capper, J.M. 67
 cannibalism 15
 Canton 239,240,241ff,246,247,248
 canton river 247
 canvassing at elections 114
 Cape Breton 41
 Cape of Good Hope/Cape Colony 10,12,19, 22ff:
 Church and missionary affairs in 8, 22
 communications in 13,22;
 convicts:discipline of in 23;
 financial affairs of 13;
 industry of 22;
 military affairs of 19;
 natives of 20,21,22;
 politics and constitutional affairs in 21,22,23,26; administers Griqualand West 24; annexes Kaffraria 24; responsible government 22,24; annexes Basutoland 28; annexes Bechuanaland 16; annexes Galeskaland and Bomanaland 20; expansion north 24; federation 13; Jameson Raid 27; frontier with Bantu 18; war with Bantu 17
 settlers in 23:
 German military 24; penal settlement plan 71; from U.K. 22
 and suppression of slave trade 204;
 prize slaves at 208,209,210
 trade and industry in 22:
 boycott 16; wool 13
 Cape Coast Castle 29
 Cape Town 20
 Capetown and Natal, Bishop of 24
 capital investment 155,156; abroad 173; in agriculture 186; in factories 130; in farm improvement 1,4; in friendly societies 157-159; by workers in housing 231; in India 175; via 'chief rent' system 232;
 capital speculation 174; in railway shares 223ff
 capital punishment 165
 capitalist's role in trade and industry 219
 Cardew, Sir Frederick 30
 Cardiff: savings bank collapse at 177
 Cardiganshire: education in 74
 Cardwell, Edward 39,54,111,124,169, 170,174,181,224,225
 Carib race 12
 Carmarthenshire 3; education in 74
 Carnarthen Lunatic Asylum 128
 Carnall, John 22
 Carnarvon 20,21,24,39
 Carnarvon Prison 67
 Carpenter, Henry 60
 carpet industry 137
 Casement, Sir Roger 32,33
 caste system 48,50; effects of on factory work 150
 Castlereagh, Lord 66,253
 Cathcart, Sir George 23
 cattle: diseases 6,22,251; exports from Ireland during famine 101;
 plague 6f; transit of 6; levies in Zululand 25
 Catholic Church: see Roman Catholic(s)
 Catholic University of Ireland 91
 Cavendish, William: see Devonshire, Duke of
 Cave of Queen Mab(painting) 86
 censorship: of drama 217f; of papal documents by state 196
 census of labour 129
 census returns 140
 census: see population
 central banking theory 172f
 Central Criminal Court 164
 Cetshwayo, Zulu King 11,20,21,24; at Cape Town Castle 21; death of 25; attempts to visit England 25; restored 25
 Ceylon 9,12,13,244; art of 13; emigration to 94; slavery in 210
 Chadderton: smallpox in 125
 Chadwick, Edwin 64,76,110,117,123

142,183,185,187,229,234,237
 Chadwick Report 117,123,233
 Chalmers, Sir David Patrick 30
 Chamberlain, Joseph 25,27,28,30,189, 229
 chambers of commerce 137,138,178,179
 Channel Islands: and poor law 186
 Chaplin, Henry 5
 Chapman C.M. 139,140
 Chapman, J.S. 52
 character: and poverty 117
 charcoal burners: life style of 143
 charitable agencies 188,189
 charitable trusts 229
 charities: provision of education by 87,88; medical 120
 Charity Organisation Society 120,135
 charity unable to solve social problems 118
 Charles II 41,47
 Charleston 254,255,257f
 charter companies' role in London local government 115
 Charterhouse school 77
 Charteris, Francis 131
 chartism 3,58,108,113,131,166
 Chartist Cooperative Land Company 3
 Chatham Prison: plans for 68; treatment of treason-felony prisoners at 69
 Chefoo 241ff,245,246,248
 Chelsea(Water) Company 236
 chemical composition of sewage and crops 233
 chemical industry 137,220; accidents in 149; health hazards in 152; statistics of 134
 chemistry of water 236ff
 chemists, registration of 121
 Chesapeake, U.S.S. 252,253,254,255
 Cheshire: education of middle classes 81; factory inspectorate 146
 Chester assay office 221
 Chicago 255ff,259,261
 Chichester Union 183
 chief constables in Scotland 64
 'chief rent' system 232
 child murder 157
 child paupers 183ff
 child welfare services 120
 Childers, Hugh C.E. 164,179
 children: accidents to in industry 151; drugged to allow parents work 118; employment of 142-144, 145ff; employment of in agriculture 1f, 140; employment of in textile industry 155; health of working 142; effect of employment of on schooling 75,76; schools for factory 149; subject of census 191ff; short-time work by 148
Children's Employment: IUP Subject Set 142-144,145
 Children's Friend Society(Cape) 22, 23
 Chile 211
 chimney sweeping: employment of children in 142
 China:
 British demands 239; consular reports 249
 relations of with Britain 240;
 provincial courts 239; outrages on British subjects 239, 243; trade 240; war 245
 the 'concessions' device and 239, 243,245,246
 culture of 17,239
 diplomatic affairs of 240
 emigration from 95,97: to Cuba 204,206; to Penang and Malacca 12,14
 emperor of 240
 exploration of 243
 famine in 248
 financial affairs of 241
 history of 239,241
 and Hong Kong 15,244
 relations of with Japan 240,249
 military affairs of 244f
 missionaries in 245
 political affairs in: anti-Christian factions 245,246; anti-foreign riots 239,243;
 banditry 248,245; civil war 246;
 rebellion 239; reform movement 243
 slavery in 212
 South-west 243
 trade and industry of 240,241,242, 243,247f; to Britain via East India Company 47; with U.S. 262;

- reports 248; in centre and south 243; textile industry 241; tariffs 241,242; exports citrus disease 14; with East India Company 48; opium trade and war 245f
- Western 248; see also Collo emigration
- china and earthenware industries 150
- China Seas 245
- Chinking 241ff,245
- China and Japan: IUP Area Studies Series 239-251
- Chisholm H.W. 175
- cholera 236ff: on emigrant ships 94; epidemics 122f; in Gambia 31; in Ireland 101; in London 118; in U.S.A. 261; in West Indies 10
- Cholesbury 186
- Choshu, Prince of 249
- Christianity: in Africa 12,18; in England 214f; European civilisation 76; in New Zealand 13; see also Church of England; missionary activity; religion; Roman Catholic(s)
- Christ 190
- Christ's Hospital 78
- Chungat river (Patagonia) 96
- Chungking 241ff
- Church Army 135
- Church of England 167,196; in Australia 37; fees for burials in other cemeteries 117; in Canada 43; control by religion on education 87; in India 48; influence in local government 115; role of in prisons 68; privilege of 115
- Church of Ireland 196
- Church Missionary Society 34
- Church of Scotland: educational involvement of 77
- Church-state issue in German education 75
- Church-state relations (Europe; colonies; U.S.A.) 196
- Churchill, Randolph 59
- Chusan 244
- cigars: see tobacco
- Cincinnati 255
- Circars, Northern 47,49
- cities: census of 190ff: conditions of poor in 184ff: see also planning; sanitation; water supply
- citrus fruit cultivation in Bahamas 14
- civil contingencies fund 179
- civil disorder 58-59; riots on introduction of gig-mill 152
- Civil Disorder: IUP Subject Set 58-59
- civil establishments 111
- civil list 178,179
- civil service 110-112; patronage in 110,112; recruitment system 110; open entry to 110,111; women in 110-112; superannuation in 110,111, 112; back-ground of recruits to 110; working conditions in 111,112; salary scales in 111,112; grades in 111; promotion system in 112; expenditure 179; salaries 179; examination for 79; reorganisation of 179
- Civil Service: IUP Subject Set 110-112
- Civil Service Commission 110
- Clarendon, Earl of 76,263
- Clarke, Mrs Mary Anne 169
- Clarke, Col. Maxwell 21
- class struggle 129
- Clay, John 3,4,5
- Clayton-Bulwer Treaty 254
- Clegg, Samuel 106,160
- clergy reserves in Canada 42,43
- Clerkenwell 231
- Clerkenwell Prison 68
- Clark's Well, London 235
- Cleveland: labour relations in 136
- climate of areas of England 139
- climatology 236ff
- 'climbing boys' 142
- Clonfert, Bishop of 100
- Clough, Anne G. 78
- clothing trade: employment of children in 144; in Labour Commission 136,138; employment of women in 139
- Clydesdale Bank of Scotland 173
- coachbuilding trade 129
- coal dust explosions 108
- coal deposits 104
- coal mining and trade 16,104f: in Japan 250; in Staffordshire 192; in U.S.A. 256,260; civil disorder in a colliery dispute 58; high cost of production 109; depression in 219; exports of 104; history of 104; monopoly of 104; high price of coal 109; and railway tariffs 229; sliding scale pricing system for 109; trade unionism in 131; truck system in 132; working conditions in 138; price of 104
- Coal Trade: IUP Subject Set 104f
- Coal Mines Regulation Acts 132
- Coal owners' association 136
- coal ships 104
- Cobbet, William 133
- Cobden, Richard 110,174,180,182,194
- Cobh: see Queenstown
- cochin-China 49
- cockburn, Lord 262
- Cockchaifer, H.M.S. 245
- coffee: adulteration of 121
- coffee cultivation and trade 48; in Ceylon 12; in West Africa 29; in West Indies 55
- coffee house 213
- coinage 174,175
- cold Bath Fields 63,66
- Coldwell, Sir John 42
- Colchrook, W.M.G. 22
- Colenso, John William (Bishop of Natal) 20,24
- Colenso, Ms (his daughter) 25
- College, Gen. Sir George 21
- College of Physical Science, Newcastle-upon-Tyne 91
- College of Preceptors 79,83
- College of Surgeons, Dublin 126
- College of Surgeons, London 126
- Collet, Clara 138
- collier, Sir George 30
- Collings, Jesse 136
- Colombia 93
- Colombo 12
- Colonial Office 112-113
- Colonies: Africa: IUP Subject Set 17-34
- Colonies: Australia: IUP Subject Set 8, 34-40,69
- Colonies: Canada: IUP Subject Set 8, 40-46
- Colonies: Canadian Boundary: IUP Subject Set 46
- Colonies: East India: IUP Subject Set 47-52
- Colonies: New Zealand: IUP Subject Set 8,52-54
- Colonies: West Indies: IUP Subject Set 54-57
- Colonies: general 9-17: agriculture of 9,10; relations of with Britain 9,10; census of 9,192; communications in 9; Church affairs in 19; education in 81; friendly societies in 159; health and social services in 9; immigration into 9,10; industry in 9; justice in 9; labour conditions in 141; land questions in 9,10; marriage laws in 167f; newspapers sent post free to 182; postal affairs of 10; penal settlements in 69; politics in 9; resources of 259; statistics of trade and tariffs in 9,10,178
- Colonies General: IUP Subject set 8, 9-17,34,52: governor's work 9; annual reports 9; citation of reports 9; miscellaneous reports 9; scope 9
- Colonial Land and Emigration Commission 93,95,96
- colonialism 9,18: rivalry in 17,33,34
- colonisation 93: through army 29; treatment of natives in 8; planned 9; social effects of 8; through trade 29: see also emigration; transportation
- Colonisation Commissioner for South Australia 35,36
- Colonisation Committee Reports 34
- Colorado 258
- Combination Act (1824) 129
- Commander-in-chief of Army 169f
- commercial courts 164
- commercial education 81
- commercial distress 174f, and crime rate 63
- Commercial Distress: IUP Subject Set 174
- commercial reports 255
- Commissioners in Lunacy 127
- Commissioners of Northern Lights 197ff
- Commissioners of patents 111
- Commissioners of Sewers 233
- Commissioners of woods and forests 231
- commissions in army 169,170
- 'common employment' 134
- 'common interests of mankind' 252
- common law 231,252: and trade unions 129
- commons enclosures 1,2,3,231
- Commons Preservation Society 231
- Communications 223-228
- Communism, Holy 196
- communism 141
- Company of Moneyers 175
- 'company store' 130
- compensation: for improvements in agricultural holdings 2,3,4; for commons enclosure 2; for industrial injuries 150; of property owners 235; for loss of property 223; to tenants for improvements 231; for slum clearance 229
- competition in railway industry 223ff
- compulsion: see free trade
- compulsory purchase of property 230ff
- concert halls 218
- conciliation courts 13,129,130f,141
- Conciliation (trade disputes) Act (1896) 131
- conditions of workers 183ff
- confectionery industry in Labour Commission 137
- Confederate States of America 254,255; ports blockaded 12; trade of with Bahamas 12
- Congo 33
- Congreve, Sir William 106
- Connacht: census of 192
- Connecticut 258f
- conscientious objection: in education 82; to vaccination 125
- Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act 134
- consular agents 239
- consular reports 219,239,250f
- consular service 112: costs of 179
- consuls, powers of 239
- consumer protection 121-122,221,224
- contagious diseases 156,244,251f: in Cheltenham 81
- Contagious Diseases Acts (1866-69) 122ff
- convict prisons 60
- convicts: assignment system 70,71,72; in Australia 35; diet of 69; education of 70,72,73; emancipated 70,71,72; escapes of 72; female 71; invalid 72; hard labour by 69,70, 72; lunatic 72; minors 71; prostitution among 70; rehabilitation of 70; see also: Transportation
- convict ships 70,71
- Coode, George 157,187
- Cooke, Lancelot 208
- cooking methods in prisons 68,69
- coolies: emigration of 200,239,240; to Australasia 240; branding of 240; forms of coercion used with 240; emigration of to South America 240; emigration of to West Indies 95,96,97,240
- cooperage industry 129
- cooperative banks 173
- cooperative factories 149: attempts to form in Staffs. 150
- cooperatives farms 4
- cooperative movement 131,135,138,148: in Holland 141; effect of on sweated trades 133
- cooperative organisation 109
- Cooperative Wholesale Society 141
- cooperatives: landlord's discrimination against 232; finances and rules of 141
- Copp, A.C. 124
- copper 38
- copyright: of designs 144; law in Canada 46; deposit libraries 89; dramatic 217
- Cork 100: butter market in 4; housing conditions in 230; moral and social life of 124
- corn: duty on 180; returns for sales of 1; imports of 174
- Corn Laws 1,154f,178,221
- Cornhill, London 230
- Cornwall: mines in 192; tenure system in 232

coroner 166
 corporal punishment in prisons 67
 Corporation of the City of London 230
 corporations municipal: duty levied by 104
 Corrupt Practices Prevention Act(1854) 113
 corruption 236: in local government 114
Cospatrick (emigrant ship) 97
 cost of living 173
 Costa Rica 254
 cottage industry 152f
 cottars 1,4,230
 cottier class in Ireland 100
 Cotton Cloth Factories Act(1889) 150, 152
 cotton cultivation and manufacture: in China 241,247; depression in 148; grievances and disputes in 153; in India 48,150; factory inspectorate in 151; in Japan 250f; in Lagos 32; in St Helena 16; in U.S.A. 256,257; unemployment in 95; employment of women in 148; weaver's petitions 153
 Coulson, Edwin 131
 Council of India 49
 Councils of Prud'Hommes 131
 county courts 162,163,164
 county seats 1
 court of common pleas 162
 Court of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes 167
 Court of King's Bench 162
 Court of Sessions 163
 court-houses 68
 court procedures 161
 Court of Appeal 164
 Court of Chancery 162ff
 Courts of Admiralty 161,162,164
 Courts of Common Law 161ff
 conciliation courts 13,129,130f,141
 consular courts 239
 courts, ecclesiastical 161,162
 courts of Equity 161,162,164
 court of judicary 163
 courts of requests 162
 courtship 140
 Covent Garden 217
 Coventry 92: public health in 117
 cranking machines as prison punishment 67,68
 Craigie, Major P.G. 5
 Crawford, William 65,261
 Crawford, William Sharman 59
 Crawford Report 67
 credit control 172f
 Cree Indians 8
Creele (American slaver) 203
 crime: in Britain 70; in colonies 9; crime prevention among juveniles 68; arising from drunkenness 213f; in London 62-64; among natives 8
 crime prevention: see Police
Crime and Punishment: Civil Disorder: IUP Subject Set 58-59
Crime and Punishment: Juvenile Offenders: IUP Subject Set 60-62
Crime and Punishment: Penal Servitude: IUP Subject Set 62
Crime and Punishment: Police: IUP Subject Set 62-64
Crime and Punishment: Prisons: IUP Subject Set 64-69
Crime and Punishment: Transportation: IUP Subject Set 34,69-73
 Crimean War 110,169,170
 criminal capacity 165,166
 criminal law 164-166; digest of 165, 166; history of 165; codification of 165,166
Criminal Law: IUP Subject Set 165-166
 Criminal Law Amendment Act(1871) 132ff
 criminal lunacy 127,128
 criminals; extradition of 15
 'crimping' 199
 Cripps, Lawrence 233
 Crofton Colonisation Board 94
 crofters in Scotland 1,4,230
 Cromwell, Oliver 220
 crop: acreage 4; rotation 1
 Cross, Richard Asheton 82
 Cross Commission 74,82
 'Cross' Act 229
 Crown lands: in Australia 36; in Canada 42; emigrants' use of 95; 'free miners' on 108; in New South Wales 38; returns of sales of 96,97; see also under name of colony
 Croydon 234; fever epidemic at 123
 Croydon charity 88
 cruelty and poor law 285
 Crystal Palace Exhibition 259
 Cuba 254: indentured Chinese labour in 95,204,206; the only slave market in the west 205; and slave trade 201,202,203,204; slavery in 55,211, 212; sugar production in 55;
 Yucatan Indians enslaved in 204
 Cubitt, Thomas 118
 Cubitt, William 198,225,234
 Culley, George 3,158
 Cumberland: agricultural depression in 7; education of middle classes in 81; local government in 115
 Cumberland, Duke of 58
 Cumin, Patrick 75,82,83,89
 Cunard(Company) 260
 currency 112,154,174ff
Currency: IUP Subject Set 174-176
 customs duties 114ff,115; in East Anglia 115
 customs officers: duties of 111
 Customs H.M.: history of 180
 Customs Act(1860) 179
 Customs and Railways Conference(1888) 22
 Customs and Revenue Department 112
 Cyprus: compulsory smallpox vaccination in 124
 Pahomy 29,205
 dairy farming 5,6
Daily Telegraph 21
Daily Southern Cross 54
 Dakota 257
 Dalhousie, Lord 50
 Dalrymple, Donald 213
 Dalrymple, Gen. William 253
 Daly, Michael 69
 Damaraland 22
 Daniel, E.L. 158
 dancing rooms 218
 dark-cell: use of 69
 Darling, Sir C. 39
 Darling, Lieut-Gen. Ralph 35
 Darien 259
 Dartmoor: prison plans for 69
 Darwin 198
Das Kapital 129
 David, King 190
 Davis, Sir John 239
 Davitt, Michael 92
 Davy, Sir Humphrey 106
 Davy lamp 104,106
 Dawes, William 207
 decimal coinage 176
Decimal Coinage: IUP Subject Set 176
 deer forests 4
 deflation as cause of depression 5
 Delagoa Bay 19,22,24
 Delaware 258f
Deluge, The: painting by Turner 86
 Demerara 55,207,209
 demoralisation of lower classes 183ff
 Democrats in U.S.A. 262
 democracy: evolution of British 113f; in local government 114; poor too weak to campaign for rights 117
 demography: see population
 Denbighshire: education in 74; education of middle classes in 79,81
 Denham, Lord 60
 Denison, Gov. of Van Diemen's Land 70, 71,72
 Denmark: state of agriculture in 3,4,5; cattle trade of 6; forts in Gambia 31; forts on Gold Coast 18; labour conditions in 141; match industry in 152; and slave trade 201: Royal Veterinary and Agricultural College 92
 dentistry 152
 Dean Forest Mining Commissioners 108
 death duty, municipal 232
 death, premature 119
 death rate 60
 deaths: analysis of causes of 118; registration of 118,120; statistics of 157
 debt collection 161
 debt: imprisonment for 161
 Denver 259
 depreciation allowances 180
 depression, economic 155,174,188,219; in agriculture 227; in textile industry 149
Depression: IUP Subject Set 219
 Derby City 92
 Derby, Lord 22,26,259
 Derbyshire: condition of child employment in 143; education of middle classes in 81; condition of framework knitters in 154; labour relations in 136; sanitary conditions in 117
 Derry: shirtmaking industry at 149
 design 144-145; industrial 153,154f; schools of 85; provincial schools of 145
Design: IUP Subject Set 90,144-145
 Design School Council 145
 destitution: see poor law
 devaluation 219
 De Vesci Estate, Dublin 231
 Devon, Lord 76
 Devonshire: conditions of child employment in 143; education of middle classes in 81
 Devonshire, 7th Duke of(William Cavendish) 90
 Dewsbury: smallpox in 125
 Diamond mines 16: in Cricqueland West 13,19,24; in Kimberley 141
 Dictionary of National Biography 18,190
 diet 101: of agricultural workers 2,3; in public schools 76
 Dinuzulu, Chief 25
 diplomatic service 112-113: open examination for 112; apprenticeships in 112; working conditions in 112, 113; cost of 112; expense accounts in 112
Diplomatic Service: IUP Subject Set 112-113
 discount rates 174
 discrimination: by landlords against religious bodies, cooperatives and friendly societies 232; against Roman Catholics 196
 Discharged Prisoners Aid Societies 69
 diseases: of animals in Canada 45; causes of 118,119; of chimney sweepers 142; national cost of 118; geographical distribution of 119; industrial 151,152; infectious 120,122-125; Irish names for 190; of the lungs in textile industry 151; mental 126ff; peculiar to miners 107; mortality rates for 141; a cause of poverty 117; prevention of 118; and type of sewage pipes 234; of respiratory and circulatory systems 124; and slums 229
 Diseases of Animals Act, 1894(172) 54
 dispensing for sick poor 118ff
 Disraeli, Benjamin 174,180
 dissection in anatomy schools 125
 distilling industry: cost of production statistics of 135; use of domestic grain in 213; labour statistics of 134
 distilling, illicit 140
 'district asylums' 187
 District Union Schools 60,61
 divorce laws 40,167-168
 dock strike(1889) 152
 docks 174; conditions of workers in 137; in Labour Commission 136; municipalization of 136; safety provisions in 151; sweating system in 133
 documents: verification of 161
 Dodge, Daniel D. 213
 dogs: rabies in 124
 Doherty, John 130
 domestic service 134,138,146
 domestic skills 2
 Dominica 14,207,210
 domicile laws 187
 Don Juan 240
 Donkin, Sir R. 22
 Donnelly, William 192
 Dorsetshire: agricultural depression in 6; conditions of child employment in 143; education of middle classes in 81; local government in 115
 Downes, Major General 40
 Doyle, Andrew 45
 Drago, Geoffrey 139
 drainage 114ff; of agricultural land 2; of towns 180,230ff
 Drakard, John 66
 dramatic copyright 217
 Dramatic Copyright Act(1833) 217
 drink: adulteration of 121f; effects of on labouring classes 213f
 Droxford Union 183
 drunkard's register proposed 211
 drunkenness 211-214; and Sunday

observance 215; and public School boys 76
 Drunkenness: IUP Subject Set 213-214
 druggists: registration of 121
 Drury Lane 217
 Du Bois, Isaac 253
 Dublin: College of Surgeons at 126; Cuffe Street Savings Bank 177; dressmaking industry in 149; housing conditions in 230; industrial violence in 219; early objection to Master and Servant Law in 133; moral and social life of 124; regulation of wages in silk trade at 153; sewerage works at 230; telegraph office at 195; trade unionism in 130
 Dublin Ballast Office 197ff
 Dublin Corporation 114
 Dublin and Kingstown Railway 224f
 Dublin Public Health Authority 230
 Dublin University 91: medical school 126
 du Cane, Sir E.F. 62
 Duchy of Lancaster 111
 duelling 166
 Duff, Dr Alexander 50
 Duffy, Sir Charles Gavan 39
Duke of Portland in coolie trade 240
 Dukinfield: riots at 147
 Dulce, Gov. of Cuba 205
 Dulwich College 78
 Dumas, A.G. 72
 Duncombe, Thomas Slingsby 67
 Dundee 137
 D'Urban, Sir Benjamin 22
 Durban 25
 Durham: education of middle classes in 81; labour relations in 136; local government in 115
 Durham, Earl of 40,41,42
 duress: and criminal capacity 165
 Dutch East India Company 22
 Dutch Guiana 201
 duties on advertisements 182
 duty levied on municipal corporations 104
 dyeing establishment: employment of children in 146; employment of women and children in 143
 dynamite 220
 Dyle, William 86,87

earthenware manufacture, extension of Factory Acts to 148
 East India Charter Act(1813) 155
 East India College, Haileybury 48
 East India Company 47-52: board of directors of 50; board of control of 47; exports of to Britain 47; in China 47,248; repaid for costs of war in China 245; trade of at Canton 239,247; census of Europeans serving with 191; finance of 47,48; foreign relations of 49; imports of 47; Indian trade 48; judicial system of 48,49,50; military and political affairs in 49; monopolies of 48,155,156,239,247; and land tenure 47; and mutiny 50; powers of 49; relations of with native states 47,49; revenue of 49; St Helena Settlement 47; slavery and slave trade in its territory 209; structure of 48; subsidiary system in 49; as trustee of Crown 47,49; see also under India; Asia, east; etc
 East India Dock Company 155
 East and West India Dock Company 133
East India: IUP Subject Set 47-52
 East India: see East India Company; India; etc
 East London (Water) Company 239
 Eastlake, Sir Charles 86
 Ebbw Vale Coal, Iron and Steel Company 132
 ecclesiastical courts: and recusancy 166; and matrimonial problems 167
 ecclesiastical jurisdiction 162
 Ecole des Beaux Arts 145
 economic analysis 135
 economic depression 1,3,5 and Passin
Economic History and Modern Britain 102
 economic planning 178; and census 190
 Edinburgh 187,232: gas supply in 105; sewerage project for 233; sweat shops in 133; teachers training in 77; water supply in 236
 Edinburgh Corporation 116
 Edinburgh High School 79
 Edinburgh Industrial School 61
 Edinburgh University 91:
 education 74-92,114ff:
 and agriculture: for agriculture 3; and agricultural areas 2,3,4,75; in agricultural areas 79
 unpopular in rural areas 79
 and census 191
 Church role in 74
 commercial 84
 and crime prevention 60
 elementary 75,82f: circular of questions on popular 76; compulsory 88; in Europe and U.S.A. 61; of poorer classes 75,87-89; 61; of pauper children 183ff,188,189
 financial aspects of 76,78
 history of 82
 for special categories: in mining districts 106f,109; railway construction workers 130; of slaves in West Indies 208
 and local authorities 75,84,115
 by location: in Canada 74; in colonies 9; in Europe 74; in Scotland 77; in Wales 74
 in religion 75
 secondary 78f; of middle classes 74,79f; state involvement in 74; parliamentary grants 75,76, 178; public funds 78
 statistics of 75
 systems of: classical 74,79,80; examinations 84; half time 74, 82; inspection system 82,88; methodology 74,76,78; monitorial 74; payment by results 74,75,82; pupil-teacher 82; scholarships 84; general system proposed 155
 teaching: quality of teaching 76; teacher training 74
 technical 75,84,90-92: low standard in Britain 219
 of women 78f; coeducation 84
 of working children 75,142,145,151
Education: British Museum: IUP Subject Set 84-85
Education: Fine Arts: IUP Subject Set 85-87
Education: General: IUP Subject Set 74-84,145
Education: Poorer Classes: IUP Subject Set 87-89
Education: Public Libraries: IUP Subject Set 89-90
Education: Scientific & Technical: IUP Subject Set 90-92
 Edward I 62,221
 Edward III 153,214
 Edward, Prince of Wales 13,16
 Egba tribe 32
 Egypt: and the slave trade 206,212
 Egerton, Algernon 133
 eight-hour day 136,141,150,151
 Eisteddfod 140
 elections 113-114: administration of 113; electoral boundaries 114; bribery at 113; controverted 113,114; corrupt practices 113,114; expenses of 113,114; franchise for 113,114; demand for frequent 113; intimidation at 113,114
Elections: IUP Subject Set 113-114
 Electoral Act of 1889(W.A.) 40
 electoral disabilities of Post Office workers 195
 electoral qualifications(municipal corporations) 114
 electricity: as competitor of gas 105-106; deaths from 261
 electricity industry 106
 Elementary Education Act(1870) 74,82
 Elementary Education Acts(1870,1876) 61
 elementary schools: revised code(1861) 90
 Elgin, 8th Earl of 239,246,247,249
 Elizabeth I 183
 Eliot, Sir Charles 33
 Elliot, T. 96
 Ellenborough, Lord 49,168
 Ellice, E. 170
 Elphin stone, Sir James 51
 Elton, C.I. 79,81
 Elmina 12; bombarded 31; yielded 31
 emancipation of slaves: see slavery; Slave Trade
Embarkation of the Queen of Sheba (painting) 86
 embezzlement loans 154
 emigration 93-98;
 destination of: Australia 35,36,37, 38; Canada 41,43,45; Cape 22; Indies 50,51; Natal 24; North America 148; U.K.(from Africa) 19; U.S.A.(from Canada) 254
 by type of emigrant: artisans 129; children 89; domestic servants 95; orphans 95; paupers 96,97; pauper children 45; proportion of males to females 95; selection of emigrants 95; distressed handloom weavers 154f
 miscellaneous: cost of 93; development of 93; fostered 93,94; private and planned 94; rates of 95; reasons for 93,94; records of 96-98; state-aided 93; statistics of 95
 source of: Canada(to U.S.A.) 254; colony(to colony) 93; Europe 94, 98; foreign countries 93; Ireland 3,100,192; Scotland 4; Wales(to Patagonia) 96
 Emigration Agents: annual reports 43
 Emigration Commissioners 38
Emigration: IUP Subject Set 52,93-98
 emigration officers 10
 emigrant ships 95,96,98: abuses in 94; in coolie trade 240
 emigrants: directed to agriculture 93; conditions of 93; earnings of 93; integration of 94; ghettos of 94; land of 93; protection of 93; reception of 93; remittances from 93,95
 Emigrants' Information Office 94,98
 Emily St Pierre 255
 employment:
 by employee: of aliens 139; of children 82,89,107,108,133,150, 183; of women in sweat shops 133
 conditions of 139: contract 130,134; hours of work 139; profit-sharing 139; strikes and lockouts 139; wages etc. 139
 by industry: in agriculture 1; butty system in mining 108
 effect of poor law on 183; see also children; women and under name of industry
 employers' associations: rules, objectives etc. 139
 employers' liability 129,134
 Employers' Liability Act(1880) 134, 137,138,149,199
 Employers and Workmen Act 134
 enamelling and chemical works 150
 enclosure of commons 4
 enclosure Act(1845) 231
Encounter H.M.S. 245
 endowment: of public schools 76f
 energy: waste of 104; see coal, gas etc
 engineering industry 106,137,138;
 trade unionism in 131; in mining industry 106
 enlistment of U.S. citizens in British army 263
 English language: in India 48,50;
 taught to Welsh children 74
English in the West Indies 15
 Ennis 231
 Ennis Poor Law Union 100
 entertainment, public 217f
 enumeration abstracts 191ff
 Epe 32
 epidemiology 122f
 Erle, Sir William 131
 Erskine, Robert 29
 Esperance(W.A.) 13
Essentials of Parliamentary Reform (1831) 113
Essay on the Principle of Population, An 190
 Essequebo 55
 Essex: education of middle classes in 81; local government in 115; population of 190; place names of 190
 Ethiopia: see Abyssinia
 Eton School 76
 Eton College 88
 Eton(general):
 agriculture: agricultural conditions in Northern 1; rinderpest 6; veterinary evidence 6
 communications: railways 224;
 telephones 195
 crime: farm system for reform of juvenile criminals 61; police organisation 64,65

- education: educational systems 74, 75,83,84; the arts 86; museums 85; public libraries 85,89ff; technical 90
- government and administration: survey of currency systems and mints 175; conduct of elections 114; evaporation of rivers 238
- health: cholera epidemic 123; influenza epidemic 124; smallpox vaccination policies 124
- labour questions: employment contract 134; labour conditions 141; labour legislation 151; miners' wages 138
- legislation: on adulteration of food 121; on drunkenness 213; on employment of women and children 150; on sale of fats 122; on lunacy 128; on marriage 167
- social questions: emigration to Natal 12; emigration to U.S.A. 260; eviction 99,100; poverty 185,186; provision for old age 189; sanitary systems 235
- trade: with Britain 221; timber exports to Britain 155,156
- trade and industry: assay systems 221; industrial design 144; match industry 152; mining safety 107,108; tariff systems 178; tobacco industry 222
- Ewart, William 89,144
- exchequer bills 178
- Excise Department 112
- excise duty on printed calicoes 153
- Exeter assay office 221
- Exeter Hall 259
- exhibitions: in Australia 40; in Paris 13,87,90; in U.S. 259
- Exhibition of 1851 90,176
- exploitation 152; via truck system 130; of workers in industry 130
- explosions: in mines 106f; in steam boilers 15
- explosives 219f; export of 219f
- explosives industry 220
- Explosives:** IUP Subject Set 219-220
- exports: effect of navigation laws on 220f; reduction in 219
- eye disease 142
- Byre, E.J. (Gov. of Jamaica) 55
- factories: 145-152; abuses in 142ff; age and sex distribution of workers in 151; employment of children in 142; tampering with clocks in 145; the hub of a culture 145; dangerous processes used in 150; health regulations in 143; heating in 142; hours of work in 145; infants in 148; directions to inspectors of 151; inspectorate of 127,142,145, 150,151; meal hours in 147; rules and regulations issued by inspectors 151; as system of manufacture 90; type of power used in 142; safety arrangements in 142,143,148; sanitary conditions in 144; sweat shops in 133; and truck laws 132; ventilation of 142,144,148; working conditions in 148,149,152; women in 151,152
- Factories:** IUP Subject Set 142,145-152
- Factory Acts 2,119,130,132,137,146, 147ff; education sections of 147, 151; prosecutions under 149,151
- Factories Act (1833) 142
- Factory Act (1850) 148
- Factory Act (1895) 150
- Factory and Workshop Act (1891) 150
- factory schools 74,75,87
- fagging in public schools 76
- fairs, illegal 62
- 'Fair Wages Resolution' 135
- Falkland Islands: emigration to 95
- family care - the role of women in 148
- famine: in Bengal 12; and consus 190; in China 248f; corn laws as insurance against 1; in India 51; in Ireland: see famine in Ireland
- famine in Ireland: 10,71,93,94,95,99ff, 140,187; cattle exports during 101; medical aspects of 100
- Famine, Ireland:** IUP Subject Set 99ff, 192
- Fante nation 18,31
- farming: information in census on 192; employment of labourers in 185f; census of labourers in 192; methods of 2,4; methods of in U.S.A. 5; see also agriculture
- farms: growth in average size of 4; special tax rates applying to 180
- farm-system of reform of juvenile criminals 61,66
- Faraday, Michael 198,223
- Fareham Union 183
- Farcy, John 160
- Farr, W. 117,180,184,191,192
- Farrar, Sir J or T. H. 199,232
- Farre, A. 123
- Faure, Abraham 22
- Fearon, D.R. 79,80,83
- Featherstone disturbances 58
- fees of honour in civil service 110
- fee farm rent 231
- fee simple 231f
- Felton, W.B. 42
- felonies: punishment for 165
- Fenians 65; prison treatment of 69; raids in Canada 45,254,262
- Fenwick, Charles 152
- Ferguson Island (M.Z.) 15
- Fernando Po 18
- fertilizer: use of sewage as 231ff
- Festing, Major A.M. 30
- feu system 231,232
- feudalism 114
- fever 117f: the result of famine 100; physical causes of 118
- fibre industry in Fiji 16
- Fielden, J. 154
- Fifeshire: state of agriculture in 5; labour relations in 136; mining industry in 108
- Fiji 15: agriculture and industry in 16; self-government for 39
- file-cutting 152
- filter beds (water supply) 237
- finance of colonies 9
- Fingo tribe 18,20
- Finlaison, A. 157
- Finland: education in 92
- fine arts: 85-87
- Fine Arts Commissioners 86
- Fine Arts:** IUP Subject Set 85-87
- Finnerty, P. 66
- fire damp 108
- fire escapes in industry 151
- fire insurance duties 157ff
- fireworks 220
- Firth of Forth 197
- fisheries and fishing industry 102-103, 155; in Atlantic 262; in Canada 45; labour conditions in the curing trade 152; rapid expansion of 102; hatcheries 103; international law on 102; in New Brunswick 11; processing and marketing 103; effect of railways on 102; effect of refrigeration on 102,103; in Scotland 4; techniques in 102,103; U.S.-Canadian problems regarding 253f
- Fisheries:** IUP Subject Set 102-103
- Fishery Commissioners 102
- Fitch, J.G. 80,81,82,83
- Fitzgerald, Gov. of W. Australia 70
- Fitzpatrick, J.C. 31
- Fitzroy, Capt. 198
- Fitzroy, Gov. of N.S.W. 52,70
- fixity of tenure in Scottish agriculture 4
- flax industry: safety problems in 150
- Flintshire: education in 74; education of middle classes in 79,81
- flogging 165,166,186; of prisoners at Hong Kong 244
- Florida 257
- flour: adulteration of 121
- Fodey Cabba, Chief 16
- Foochow 241f,245
- food: adulteration of 121f
- Food and Drugs:** IUP Subject Set 121-122
- football: Welsh liking for 150
- Forbes MacKenzie Act (1853) 215
- Foreign Office 112,219
- Ford, Percy 133,189
- Forest of Dean 108; life of charcoal burners in 143
- foresters 158
- forestry: in Canada 45; in Zululand 26
- Forfar 103; state of agriculture in 5
- forgery 165,178,221; of school attendance dockets 146
- Formosa 239,240,242f,247,248,249,251
- Forrost, Alexander 13
- Forrost, John 13
- Fortescue, Chichester 226
- Forster, W.E. 82,133
- Forsyth, John 253
- Fortune Bay 45,253
- Port Victoria (Katabeleland) 29
- Fowler, Rev. Thomas 91
- Fox, Henry S. 253
- Fox, A. Wilson 139,140
- Fox, W. 5,6
- Foxwell, Prof. H.S. 5
- frame rents (textile industry) 130,154
- framework knitting 154ff
- France: and Africa general 19,33,34; east Africa 34; proposed cession of Gambia 31; Gold Coast boundary 32; recruitment of Africans 204, 206; agreement on Sierra Leone border 30; West Africa 29,30
- agriculture in: state of agriculture 3,4; fishery legislation 102,103 and North America; war of 1812, 253; Canadian fisheries 44,45, 46
- and Asia: treaty with Annam 240; treaties with China 240; naval expedition to Japan 249
- colonialism of: colonial rivalry with Britain 17; military method of colonisation 29
- communications in: postal charges 194; railway system 225,226,227
- cultural heritage of 85
- demography of 192
- education in 75,79,91; anatomy schools 125; schools of design 145; compulsory school attendance 75
- financial affairs in: friendly societies 157; mint 175; monetary policy 174
- government and administration: chamber of deputies 113; local government system 119; voting system 113
- legal affairs in: laws against adulteration of food 121; patent laws 160; slave trade 202, 203,206,207,211; slavery in French West Africa 16; agreement on slave hunting 16
- trade and industry in: industrial arbitration 131; trade depression 148; employers' liability 134; factory safety regulations 150; fashion industry 154; hours of work 149; industrial revolution 129; lighthouse equipment made 197; mining inspection system 107; newspapers imported from F. 182; syndicates 141; silk industry 153, 154; employment of women and children 150; morals of female workers 148
- Franchise: lost by accepting poor law assistance 135; for local government 232; see elections
- Frankland, Edward 91,238
- Franks, R.H. 143
- Fraser, Rev. James, (Bishop of Manchester) 75,78,188,259
- Fraser's River 44
- fraud 111,161,163,173,177; in arrest of mentally sick 128
- freedom of the press 182
- freebooter republics in southern Africa 26
- freehold 231
- Freeman, Rev. T.B. 11
- freemen: electoral privileges of 115
- 'free-miners' 108
- Freetown (Sierra Leone) 16,18,30
- free trade 152,153,155,156,178,219, 220f; and laws against adulteration of food 121; and agriculture 5; v. cooperative movement 135; and copyright 144; and Irish famine 100; in labour 183,187
- Fremantle, C.W. 175
- French language used by British diplo- mats 113
- French school of painting 86
- French Sisters of Charity 245
- Frero, Sir Bartle 20,28,211
- fresco painting 85f
- Frewin, Richard 155
- Friendly Islands 8
- friendly societies 157-159; landlord discrimination against 232; miners' 136; statistics of 141
- Friendly Societies Act (1875)** 159
- Friendly Societies:** IUP Subject Set 157-159
- Friendly Society of Iron Founders 131

- Froude, James Anthony 15,20
 Fry, Elizabeth 65
 fuel consumption in shipping 223
 fugitive slaves and criminals 260; in North America 253
Fuel and Power: Coal Trade: IUP Subject Set 104f
Fuel and Power: Gas: IUP Subject Set 105-106
Fuel and Power: Mining Accidents: IUP Subject Set 106-108
Fuel and Power: Mining Districts: IUP Subject Set 108-109
Fuel and Power: Mining Royalties: IUP Subject Set 109
 Fulani tribe 32
 Fulford, H.E. 243
 Fulham Prison: plans for 68
 funeral customs of working class 118
 Furlong, A. 35
 Furlong, W. 35
 fustian cutting industry 148
- Gaelic: spoken in Scotland 193
 Gaika tribe 18
 Galeka tribe 20
 Gallinas, the 210
 Galton, Douglas Strutt 260
 Galveston 255ff, 262
 Galway 44,231
 Gaman 32
 Gambia 10,16,18,19; cholera in 31; climate of 14; culture of 15; education in 15; proposed cession to France of 31; finances of 29; industry of 12; internal wars in 11; language of 15; legislative council granted to 31; meteorology of 14 military expenditure in 10; races in 8,14; under aegis of Sierra Leone 31; slavery in 16
 Gambia river 31
 gambling 214
Gambling: IUP Subject Set 214
 Gaming Act(1845) 214
 game 4
 gang system in agricultural employment 2,144
 gaols: parishes as for own poor 187
 Gaol Act(1823) 64,67,68
 gas appliances 105-106
 gas industry 105-106: cost of production statistics 135; monopoly in 105-106; pricing policy of 105f; statistics of 134; gas supply 236, 237; working conditions in 138
Gas: IUP Subject Set 105-106
 Gas Light & Coke Company 106
 gaslight in picture galleries 86
 Gaspe fisheries 43
 Gateshead: freehold tenure in 231
 gauges, broad and narrow 225
Gawion(slaver) 207
 Geeling 38,39
 Geeling and Melbourne Railway 38,39
 General Assembly of the Church of Scotland 215
 General Builders Association 133
 General Register Office 141,191
 Genesis, Book of 58
 geography of England 139
 geology 91,104,139,236ff
 George, Thomas: see Lichfield, Earl of
 German legion in Cape 23,24
 German school of painting 86
 German states and slave trade 203
 Germany: agreement with Britain on Africa 19; in east Africa 33,34; in South West Africa 21,22,26,28; in West Africa 17,29,30; agricultural institutes in 92; art union movement in 86; contracts with Boers 25; Britain losing markets to 219; cattle trade in 6; occupies part of China 243; treaties with China 240; coal industry in competition with Britain's 109; juvenile crime in 60; schools of design in 145; education in 75,79; education of artisans in 145; Church-State issue in education in 75; emigration of Jews from to Britain 132; Emperor of 46; factory legislation in 151; and Gold Coast boundary 32; influence of Marx in 141; interested in Matabeleland 29; newspapers imported from 182; patent laws in 160; pilotage in 198; protectionism in 219; railway system in 225,226,227; and Samoa 261; abandons silver coinage 175; compulsory smallpox vaccination in 124; origins of German socialism 141; aims of Social Democrats in 141; tobacco imports from 222; and Zanzibar 34
 Gevons, W.S. 175
 Ghana: see Gold Coast; Ashanti Kingdom
 Ghent: treaty of 253
 ghattoes formed by emigrants 94
 Gipps, Sir George 36,52
 Gibraltar 10,17: transportation to 70,72,73
Gibraltar(raider) 254,255
 Gibson, Milner 182
 Giffard, H.A. 79
 Giffen, Robert 5,141,173,175,176,219, 221
 gig mill 152
 Gillespie, G.R. 140
 Gilliland, J. 127
 Gladstone, H.J. 68
 Gladstone, J. 198
 Gladstone(Queensland) 38
 Gladstone, W.E. 9,10,21,59,70,76,178, 179,198,224
 Glamorganshire: education in 74; education of middle classes in 79,81
 Glasgow 187: Chamber of Commerce 32,48; local government in 116; housing conditions in 230; labour disputes in 130; living conditions in 125; lottery in 214; moral and social life in 124; smallpox in 125; treatment of juvenile prisoners in 60; sweat shops in 133; teacher's training in 77; trade unionism in 138; employment of women in 138
 Glasgow University 91
 glass manufacture: statistics of 134; trade unionism in 131
 Glenelg, Lord 22,42,52
 Gloucestershire 108: conditions of child employment in 143; education of middle classes in 81; factory inspectors in 146
 Glover, Capt. J.H. 31,32
 Goderich, Lord 8,55
 gold bullion 172
 Gold Coast 11,16,17,29,30,31-32,211: agriculture in 15; Ashanti War in 31; annexed 30; British policy in 18; shortage of coolie labour in 16; relations of Britain with Dutch colonies on 12; education in 15; Dutch and Danish forts on 18,31; gold-mining in 15,16; health in 15; intertribal warfare in 31,32; legislation in 15; military affairs in 31; mining in 17; relations with native chiefs 31; natural features of 32; population of 15; need for railways in 17; suppression of slavery in 30; tariffs in 15,32; transport in 15,32
 gold manufacture 221
 gold mining: at Ballarat 37,38; at Fraser's River 44; on Gold Coast 15,16; discovered in N.S.W. 37,38, 72,95; in Nova Scotia 44; in Tarquah 32; in Transvaal 27
 gold: price of 5
 gold reserves 172
 Goldsmith's Company 221
 gold standard 172,175f
 Gomoah 31
 Gooch, Sir Daniel 131
 Gordon, General Charles George 21, 28,206,245,246
 Gordon, Duke of 58
 Gordon, G.W. 56
 Gordon-Lennox C.H.(Duke of Richmond) 3
 Gorst, Sir John 152
 Gosford, Earl of 42
 Goshen, Republic of 26,28
 Gothenburg: its system of dealing with drunkenness 213
 Gould, Dr Elgin 141
 government, central: taking over from local 114
Government: Civil Service: IUP Subject Set 110-112
Government: Diplomatic Service: IUP Subject Set 112-113
Government: Elections: IUP Subject Set 113-114
Government: Municipal Corporations: IUP Subject Set 114-115
 Graham, Thomas 237
 Graham, George 191
 Graham, Sir James 174
 grain production in Australia 36,37
 Grainger, M. 123,144
 Grand Bassam 31
 Grand river(Upper Canada) 44
 Grand Trunk Railway(Canada) 44
 Grant, Charles 48
 Granville, Earl of 24,39,97
 Great Exhibition(1851) 176
 Great Lakes 46
 Great Trek 25,26
 Great Western Railway 225
 Green, Prof. G.H. 239
 Greeley, Horace 182
 Greig, George 22
 Green, T.H. 79,80,81
 Green, Doan James 24
 Greenwich Hospital 86
 Gregoire, Abbe 18
 Gregory XVI, Pope 202
 Green, Henry 26
 Grenada 54,55,56,207
 Gresham, Sir Thomas 230
 Grey, Earl 23,52,53,70
 Grey, Sir George 36: recalled from South Africa 24
 Grey, Lieut-Gov. of New Zealand 52,53
 grievances of workers 129
 Griffith, Sir Brandford 15
 Griffith, W.B. 32
 Grimby 102,123
 grind-stones: manufacture and use of 152
 Griqua tribe 17,18,22
 Griqualand West: annexed 19,23,24; administered by Cape 24; diamonds discovered in 24; established 13; timber trade of 16
 Grosvenor, Earl of 154
 Grote, George 113
 ground rents 231
 Groves, Capt. J.R. 67
 Guernsey: education in 88
 Guidance: for ex-prisoners 69; spiritual in prison 68
 guilds; franchise held by 115; role of in London 115; role of in Scotland 116; and workmen's combinations 129
 Guille, Daniel 131
 Guinea Coast 30
 Guinness, Sir Edmund Cecil 230
 gunpowder 220; exported to Africa 19
 Guppy, Robert 30
 Gurney, Goldsworthy 198,223
 Guyana: see British Guiana
 gypsies 186
- Hackett, Nelson 43,260
 Haileybury 48
 Haiphong 243
 Haiti: and slave trade 201
 Hakodate 250f
 Haldane, J. 108
 half-time system of employment 2,137
 Halifax 137: smallpox in 125
 Halifax, N.S. 43,44: Fisheries Commission 45,253f; mail 261
 Hall, Richard 184
 hallmarking 221
 Hamburg 262: sanitation in 123
 Hamilton Municipal Bonds 44
 Hampshire: conditions of child employment in 143; education of middle classes in 80; local government in 115; poor law relief in 185
 Hampton Court Palace 86
 Han River 245
 hand-cranked 65
 handicap, physical and mental 186
 handloom weavers; distress among 184; conditions in the trade 154f
 Hangchow 243
 Hankow 241ff,245
 Hanoi 243
 Hansard, Luke, G. 85
 Hanse Towns: and slave trade 202
 Hanwell Lunatic Asylum 128
 harbours: cost of 179; explosions in 220
 Hardie, Keir 94,109,135,137
 Harding, Sir Arthur 34
 hard labour 62,66,67
 hardware industry: employment of children in 143,144; in Labour Commission 136,137,138; effect of railways on 224; truck system in 132; working conditions in 133
 Harley, R.W. 31

Haro Strait 162
Harris, James 5
Harris, Dr Rutherford 27
Harrison, Charles 231
Harrison, Frederick 131,132
Harrow School 77,83
Hartington, Marquis of (8th Duke of Devonshire) 114
harvests, bad 3,5
Harvey, T. 77
Harwick: bribery at elections at 113
Hassard, R. 237
Hastings, Warren 48
Hau-Hau tribe 13
Hausa tribe 31
Havana (Cuba) 201
Havelock, Sir Arthur 25
Hawaii Islands: coffee cultivation in 251f; natives of 8
Haydock Asylum 128
Haydon, Benjamin Robert 144
Head, Sir Edmund Walker 131
Head, Sir F.B. 42
Headmasters' Association 83
health 117-128; treatment of alcoholism 213; health assurance 139; a single health authority 117,119; of children affected by work 142,143,147; in colonies 9; dental care 152; factories as hazards to 138,146,152; history of legislation on public 119; mental 126-128; of mine workers 106ff; free treatment of the poor 119; and poor law relief 183ff; and use of water 236ff; see also Urban Areas
Health: Food and Drugs: IUP Subject Set 121-122
Health, general: Board of 123
Health: General: IUP Subject Set 117-121
Health: Infectious Diseases: IUP Subject Set 122-125
Health: Medical Profession: IUP Subject Set 125-126
Health: Mental: IUP Subject Set 126-128
heating of factories 142
Hebrides: education in 77
Hedley, Rev. Thomas 75
Heki, Chief (N.Z.) 53
Heligoland: boundaries of 19; emigration to 95
Henderson, Lt-Col. E.Y.W. 68
Henley, J.J. 261
Henry VIII 180,214,233
Herbert, Sidney 170
Hereford: bribery at elections at 113; treatment of lunatics at 127
Herefordshire: education of middle classes in 79,81
herring industry 103,253
Herschel, Sir Frederick William 198
Hertfordshire: education of middle classes in 80f; poor law relief in 185; depletion of water resources of 238
Hicks, George 221
Hicks-Beach, Sir Michael Edward 20,61, 136,229
Higgins, H. 32
High Court 164
Highgate School 88
highways: see transport and communications
High Wycombe 149
Hill district of India 50
Hill, Octavia 189,229
Hill, Rowland 110,182,225
Hindu law, codification of 50
Hintza 22
History of the British Colonies, The 244
Hlubi tribe 24
Hobhouse, Sir J.C. 142
Hobson, Capt: Lieut-Gov. of N.Z. 52
Hodge, Arthur 207
Hodgson, W.B. 75
Hogg, T.J. 115
Holbein, Hans 86
Holborn 230
Holland 18,202,203,210,249; possessions on West African Coast ceded to Britain 12; state of agriculture in 3; veterinary evidence from 6; cattle trade of 6; cooperative industries in 141; education in 75, 79; fishery legislation 103; labour colonies in 135,189; newspapers imported from 182; tobacco imported from 222
Holloway Sanatorium 128
holidays 147,151; bank 146; industrial 144
Holmes, T. 151
Holyhead: steam carriage services 223
Holy See: documents of censored by civil authorities 196; and slave trade 202
Hollywell, London 235
Hollywell Street, London 233
home: women's place in 148
home life: effect of women's employment on 138
Home Office 112; and police of London 64; responsibility of for reformatories etc 61; separated from War Office 170
home spinning 132
homicide: legal definition of 164; 166
Honduras: insolvency of 173; slaves at 207,208
Hong Kong 239,243,244; ceded to Britain 244; civil service problems in 244; constitutional changes in 14; coolie trade at 240; emigration to 95; health in 244; gambling in 244; legislative council in 244; military affairs in 244; and opium trade 246; plague from China 17; postal service to Canton 247; sanitation in 244; smallpox in 15; Supreme Court of 239; slavery in 212; trade 248
Hope, J. 5,6
Horner, L. 146,147,151
horse-racing 214
Hosie, A. 242,243
hosiery industry 130,131,137; employment of children in 144; truck system in 132
hospitals: census of inmates of 191; fever 117; financed from rates 127; in London 119f; teaching 120
hostels for working girls 149
Hotham, Sir Charles 38
Hottentot tribes 8-10,18,22; levies 23; war with British and Boers 17
hours of work 145,146,147; of children 142,144; of shop assistants 146; in factories 150,151; in France, U.S.A. etc 149; see also eight hour day
housing 229-230; of agricultural labourers 2,3,140; census of 230; in rural areas 186; temporary for railway construction workers 130
Housing Acts (1875 and 1879) 229
housing, company 142
housing conditions 117
Housing: IUP Subject Set 229-230
households 190; see population
houses of correction 69,72
House of Lords; as final court of appeal 164
Houses of Parliament: rebuilding of 86; sewers in neighbourhood of 234
Howell, Henry 134,168
Howell, T. James 144,146
Hubbard J.G. 181
Huddersfield: public transport in 138
Hudson, George 224
Hudson's Bay company 8,40,41,43; and French 41
"hue and cry" 166
Hughes, Thomas 131,132,134
hulks 65,69; at Woolwich 67
Hull 102,123; popular education in 75; local government in 115; open spaces in 230; public health in 117
humanitarianism 122
humanism, Greek and Latin 16
Hume, Joseph 161,174,180,198
Hume's Charity 81
Hunan 246
hundred courts 162
Hungary: emigration from 94; marriage laws in 168
Hunt, Henry 46
Huntingdon School 88
Huntingdonshire 88; agricultural depression in 6; education of middle classes in 80f; local government in 115
hurricanes 16
hut tax in Sierra Leone 30
Huxley, T.H. 90,91,103
Hwang-chu-Ke 239
Hyderabad, Nizam of 47
Hyde Park disturbances 58
hydrodynamics 58,236
hydrography 36,91
hydrophobia 122,124
hygiene 6
Hymcham, Henry 141
Hyogo (Kobe) 250f
Ibadan 32
Ichang 241ff
Idaho 257
Ibert, Courtenay Poregrine 134
Ichester Jail 66
illegitimacy 185; rates of 140
Illinois 260
illiteracy 82; in rural areas 2
illness: statistics of 157
Inam of Muscat 14
Immigrant Agents 37
immigrants: carriers of cholera 123; sweating system among 149
immigration: of Africans to Britain 19; into Australia 36; opposed by British workers 94; of children 38; into colonies 9; into Britain from Europe 94; in India 51; from Ireland 187f; Jamaican system 15; of Jews 132; and poor law 185; into south Australia 35; into U.S.A. 260; into West Indies from Irish famine 10
Immigration Loan Act 97
immorality in dramatic literature 217
Imperi (district of Sierra Leone) 16
Imperial British East Africa Company 33,34
imports: effect of on employment 139; of food 220f; inspection of foodstuffs at ports 122; of gold and silver 221
impressionment of American sailors by Britain 252
imprisonment for debt 161
incense: use of in church rites 196
inchoate crimes 162
income tax 180f; operating in India 51
Income Tax: IUP Subject Set 180-181
incomes 219
Incorporated Law Society 162
indentured Chinese: see coolies
indigo: cultivation and trade 48,50
Independent Mutual Brethren Friendly Society 159
indexes to parliamentary papers: compilation of 85
Index: Special: IUP Subject Set 180-181
Indexes: General: IUP Subject Set 000
India:
agriculture 48,50,51
culture: languages 48,49,50; native customs 47,48; and European customs 48
crime and punishment, penal code 166; finances of 51; monetary policy 174ff; income tax 51
education 47,48,50,51
general survey 48
government and politics: colonization policy 48,51; government 49,50,51; native states 49,50
land questions 47,49,50
law: legal system 163,164; marriage law 167; justice in 48,49,50
migration: emigration to Natal 12, 25; emigration 9,95,96
military affairs 49,50,52
missionary activity 49
public health: progress of cholera epidemic from I. to Europe 123; compulsory smallpox vaccination 124
social and working conditions 141:
I: source of labour for colonies 200; factory safety standards 150; religion 47; safety problems in rubber industry 150; famine 51; race relations 48; public works 50,51; slavery in India: 48,209,210,211,212
statistics 51
trade and industry: hall marking 221; exports of silver to Britain 221; tobacco exports to Britain 222; trade with China 246,248; foreign trade 176; exports of cotton to Britain 174; mineral resources 50; indigo cultivation 50; salt and opium monopoly 47; trade and tariffs 47,48,49,51
transport: communications 48,50,51: see also East India Company
Indian mutiny 50,51; proposed transportation of mutineers 72; effects on emigration to U.S.A. 95
India Office 19,52,221
Indians of North America 8,40,42
indictable offences 165,166
industrial accidents 148; employers' liability for 134
industrial assurance 150
industrial disputes: causes of 136

- industrial relations 129-141; glossary of technical terms in 136,138
Industrial Relations: IUP Subject Set 129-141,145
Industrial Revolution: Children's Employment: IUP Subject Set 142-144
Industrial Revolution: Design: IUP Subject Set 144-145
Industrial Revolution: Factories: IUP Subject Set 145-152
Industrial Revolution: Textiles: IUP Subject Set 152-155
Industrial Revolution: Trade: IUP Subject Set 155-156
 industrial schools 60,61,63
 Industrial Schools Amendment Act 61
 industrial use of water 236ff
 industrialization: parliamentary thinking on 152f
 industry 219-222: in colonies 9; in U.S.A. 259,260
Industry of the United States, The(1854) 259
 infant school system 87,88f
 infanticide 8: in India 48
 infants in factories 148
Infectious Diseases: IUP Subject Set 122-125
 inflation 172
 influenza 122,124
 Inglis, Sir Robert 230
 inland revenue 180f
 Inland Revenue Board 180,182,221
 Inland Revenue Department 179
 Inman (shipping company) 260
 Inns of Court 162
 inoculation against disease 125
 insanity: and criminal capacity 165; law on 127; provoked by prison conditions 66; legal protection of the insane 127; treatment of 126ff
 insurance 157-159,197ff; of children 157,158; compulsory 159; against unemployment 129
Insurance: Friendly Societies: IUP Subject Set 157-159
 interperance among natives 8: see also liquor
 Inter State Commerce Commission(U.S.A.) 227
 Inter State Commerce Act(USA,1887) 227
 interest rates 155,172,174
 internment in towns 117f: see also burial
 International Association of Workmen 59
 International Fishery Law 102
 International Labour Organization 150
 International Marine Conference, Washington(1889) 258
 International Monetary Conference, Paris(1867) 175
 internationalization 141
 intimidation in the work-situation 129, 130
 intoxication: and criminal capacity 165: see drunkenness
 inventions 160
Inventions: IUP Subject Set 160
 inventors 160
 Ipswich: popular education in 74; bribery at elections in 113
 Ireland:
 agriculture: state of agricultural labourers in 139; state of agricultural community in 11f; condition of farms and farmers in 3; effects of depression on 3; resources of 140; pleuropneumonia 6; detailed survey of rural life 140; migratory workers 98
 alcoholism in 213
 art: celtic ornaments in British Museum 85; competition between British and Irish museums 85
 banking in 172f: savings banks 177
 census of 99ff,190ff: as social survey 19ff; death registration 120; depopulation per county 94; of 1851, 192; occupations 190; baronies, parishes, towns 190
 crime and punishment: jails 65; prison uniforms and hair cuts 68; ticket of leave prisoners 23; transportation 70ff
 education in 190: system of 88; technical 90,92; industrial schools 61; public libraries 89; universities 45,91
 emigration: to Argentina 98; to Britain 93,187f; to Canada 45; from 3,10,93,94,96,98; decrease of to U.S.A. 95; information on 192
 employment: conditions of children 143; of women 138
 evolution of nationalism in 59
 factory inspectorate in 146,149
 famine 10,71,95,99ff
 financial relationships with G.B. 178, 179f:
 fisheries in 102-103,140
 friendly societies in 157,158
 government: constitution of municipal corporations 114; electoral praxis 113; electoral divisions 192
 health: medical training 126; sanitary survey 120; pharmaceutical society 122
 housing 190: of working classes in 229f
 Industry and trade: depression 148; manufacturing of gold and silver wares 221; sale of gunpowder 220; linen 155; newspapers 182; printing trade 138; survey of 150; exports of wheat to Britain 1; tobacco growing 222; ships bound for East Asia 248
 inland revenue: history of customs 180
 land questions 93: tenure in towns 231f; tenure 3; ordinance survey 190
 law: legal system in 161,163; on marriage 167
 pochant for processions in North of 59
 riots in North of 58
 secret societies in 59
 social and working conditions: Canadian relief for poor 43; handloom weavers' petitions 154; poor law 99,183; poor law unions 99,188,192; poverty 94,140; public works 3; of scutch mill workers 149; number of Irish speakers 192; survey of casual poor 186; wages of domestic servants 134; removal of paupers to Ireland 187f
 transport: nationalisation of railways proposed 225; railway works 226; railway tariffs 227; postal routes and charges 194
 Irish-Americans interned in England 260
 Irishmen: enlist in Federal Army 254, 255; women sought as wives for Cape Germans 24; as paupers in Britain 187f
 Irish language 192
 Irish Relief Extension Act 99
 iron and steel industry 81,155; employment of children in 144; depression in 219; in Labour Commission 136, 137,138; labour statistics of 134; cost of production statistics of 135; statistics of 134; trade unionism in 131,133; truck system in 132; in U.S.A. 256,260
 iron ore deposits 138
 iron, price of pig 137
 irrigation systems in Ceylon 12
 Irwin, Margaret 138
 Islandlhwana: British defeat at 20,21
 Isle of Dogs 156
 Isle of France: return of slaves in 209
 Italian School of painters 86
 Italian states: and slave trade 203
 Italy: in East Africa 33,34; education in 79; emigration from 94; labour conditions in 141; and slave trade 212
 Jackson, William L. 27
 Jacob, William 1
 Jaja of Opobo 32,33
 Jamaica 11,16,17,54,55,207: agriculture in 14; apprenticeship system in 12,15; constitutional change in 14; depression in 14; education in 13,14; emigration to Panama from 14; exports of 16; flora of 14; direct Crown government of 12,55,56; immigration system in 12, 15; manumissions in 210; Morant Bay disturbances 12; slave rebellion in 54-55,209,210; slave sales in 209; sugar industry in 16; trade of with U.S.A. 17; see also colonies:general; West Indies
 Jameson, Dr Leander Starr 27
 Jameson Raid 27,28
 Janus, H.M.S. 245
 Japan: anti-British campaign in 249; relations of with China 240,249; commercial education in 25; currency of 249,250,251; embassy and consular reports on 249f; finance in 249; attacks on legation in 249; monetary policy in 174f; national debt of 251; native manufacture of cotton goods in 250f; ports opened 239; silk industry in 249; spelling modernised in 239; taxation and land tenure in 250; technical education in 92; trade of 249; transport in 250; see also China and Japan
 Jebb, Lieut-Col. Sir Joshua 60,66,67,68, 70
 Jefferson, Thomas 252
 Jenkins, H.M. 3,4,91
 jerry-building 118
 Jersey: education in 88; poor law in 186
 Jewish Board of Guardians 132
 Jews: emigration of from Russia and Germany to Britain 132; history of in Britain 132; sweating system among 149; activity of on Sundays 215
 Johannesburg 17,27
 Johnson, President Andrew 255
 Johnson, Edward 184
 Johnson, M.P. General 185
 Johnson, R. 261
 Johnston, Sir Harry 34
 joint stock banks 172,176f
 Joint Stock Banks: IUP Subject Set 176-177
 Joint Stock Companies Act(1844) 157
 Joint Stock Company Act 137
 Jong river(Sierra Leone) 30
 Joubert, Piet. 21,26
 Joule, J.P. 198
 journalism 182
 journalists 216
 Jowett, Rev. Benjamin 110
 Judgement of Paris, The(painting) 86
 jury law 162
 jury system 161
 justice: and local government 114ff; Englishman's sense of 19; ministry of proposed 162
 justice of the peace 64,163
 jute industry 137
 juvenile offenders 60-62,65: in adult prisons 63; effects of imprisonment on 62; decline of juvenile crime 61; and poverty 89; trial of 165
 Juvenile Offenders Act 60
 Juvenile Offenders: IUP Subject Set 60-62
 Kabarega 34
 Kaffir wars 20,22,24
 Kaffirs 8,10,18,22,23,40,50
 Kaffraria 20,22,23,24
 Kagoshima 249
 kaleidoscope 160
 Kalk Bay 24
 Kanagawa: see Yokohama
 Kandy 12
 Kane, John 131
 Kamakura 249
 Kay, John: see Shuttleworth
 Kay, Dr. P.J. 118
 Kean, Edmund 217
 Kearsage, U.S. warship 254,255
 Keate Award 24,26
 Keate, Robert 24
 Kei river 22
 Kei, west of 23
 Keiskamma 22
 kelp gathering 132: in Ireland 140
 Kelung 241f,251
 Kent: conditions of child employment in 143; education of middle classes in 80; local government in 115
 Kent Lunatic Asylum 128
 Kenya 33
 Kenyon, Lord 58
 Key West 256
 Kilrush(Co.Clara): Poor Law Union 99, 100
 Kilwa slave market 201
 Kimborley 16,141
 Khama of the Bamangwata 28

- Khoikhoi 222,223
 Kionghung 248
 Kiaochoh Bay 243
 kidnapping in South Seas 39
 Kimberley, Lord 21,25
 Kincaid, Sir J. 148
 King, T.A. 180
 King's College, London 91
 King Scholars Pond sewer, London 233
 Kingston(Jamaica) 16,56
 Kinross: labour relations in 136
 Kintore, Earl of 40
 Kirko, Sir John 33,34
 Kissy(Sierra Leone) 30
Kit Carson 263
 Kitchener, Lord 206
 Kiukiang 241ff
 Kiungchow 241ff
 Klang 12
 knitting frames 130
 Knutsford Prison 67
 Knutsford, Lord 25
 Kobe: see Huogo
 Kofi Kari Kari(Ashanti King) 31
 Korea 240,241ff,247,249,250
 Kowloon 243,244
 Kreli, Chief 20
 Kroomen 16,30
 Kruger, Paul 20,21,25,28,29
 Kuei Chou 243
 Kumasi 31,32
 Kung, Prince 247
 Kuper, Admiral 249
 Kwangchow Bay 243
 Kwangsi 246
 Kweichow 243
- Labouchere, Henry 18,178
 labour colonies: and unemployment 189
 labour exchanges 129
 labour migration 141
 labour movement: speeches of leaders 136
 'labour rate' 186
 labour relations 155; in agriculture 1;
 in mining industry 106,108; see
industrial relations
 labour shortage in W.I. 54,55
 labour statistics 134,139
 labour surpluses 186
 Labour Commission(1891) 129,132,136-141
 Labour Party 109,152
 labourers' cottages 186
 Labrador 41: fisheries 43; tariffs 45
 Labuan 96
 lacemaking and design 132,145: employ-
 ment of children in 144
 lacquer industry in Japan 249
 Lagos and surrounds 16,19,29,30,32-33,
 211: annexed 30,205; proposed as
 Crown colony 13; decline in 32;
 education in 14; expedition to
 interior(1893) 32; sanitary condi-
 tions in 14; statistics of 16;
 trade of 32
 Laing, Samuel 51,179,224
 Lake Superior 44
 Lake Victoria 33,34
 Lambeth(Water) Company 238
 Lanarkshire: mining industry in 108
laissez-faire 99,106,129,130,153,157,
 197,217,223,236
 Lancashire: child employment in 142f;
 depression in textile industry in 48;
 popular education in 74; education of
 middle classes in 80,81; factory
 inspectorate in 146; living condi-
 tions in 118; local government in
 115
 Lancashire Trades Council 84
 Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway 225
 Lancaster Bell dispute 87,88
 Lancaster Prison 66
 land: in Australia 38,96; disposal of
 colonial 9; regulation of in colonies
 8; emigrants 93; in Natal 24;
 in South Africa 21; in South Aus-
 tralia 35
 land-jobbing 232
 land tenure in Ireland 3
 land tenure system in towns 230
 land valuation 231
 Landseer, Charles 87
 Landseer, John 144
 land tax 5
 Langalibalele 24
 Langdale, Lord 157
 languages, local: use of by British
 diplomats 113
- Lanyon, Sir W.O. 20,26
 Larceny 165
 Larcom, Sir Thomas 190
 lard: adulteration of 121
 Latham, Dr. Peter M. 66
 laundries: safety regulations in 150,
 151,156
 Laurence, Abbot 254
 law see: Legal Administration
 Lawrence, Sir John 51
 'laws of natural history' 252
 Lyttleton, Lord 76
 Lea, river 235,238
 lead industry: health hazards in 151,152
 leased and rented agricultural land 2
 lease holding 231ff
 Leddy, Justice 26
 Leeward Island 13,16,54,56
 Ledoyen's disinfecting fluid 234
 Leeds 137: children's employment in
 iron works at 143; housing conditions
 in 229,232; living conditions in 125;
 local government in 115; open spaces
 in 230; fee simple in 231; public
 health in 117; smallpox in 125;
 sweating system in 132,133; wool
 market at 153
 Leeds Permanent Building Society 229
 Lefevre, G. Shaw 5,230,231
 legal administration 161-166
Legal Administration: General: IUP Subject
 Set 161-164
Legal Administration: Criminal Law: IUP
 Subject Set 164-166
 legacy duty 180
 legal profession 164
 legal tender 176
 Legge, J.G. 62
 Legislation in colonies 9
 Legislative Council of Canada 44
 Legislative Council Committee(N.S.W.)
 35,36
 Leicester: condition of child employ-
 ment in 143; living conditions in
 125; smallpox in 125; vaccination in
 124f; workmen's associations in 129;
 condition of framework knitters in
 151; education of the middle classes
 in 81
 Leinster: census of 192
 leisure: of agricultural labourers 140;
 use of in Wales 150
 lender of last resort 172
Leopard, H.M.S. 252,253
 Leopold III of the Belgians 33
 Lerethodi, Chief 16,17
 Lesotho: see Basutoland
 Letellier, M. 45
 Letherby, Dr. 235
 letters: returns on circulation of 194
 Liaotung 243
 libel law 182
Liber Albus 146
 Liberia 16,18,29,30: constitution of 30;
 poll tax on Kroomen in 16
 libraries, public: 85,89-90: role of in
 education 76
 licensed premises 213f
 licensing laws 62,63
 licensing of sale of gold and silver
 wares 221
 licensing of theatres 217f
 life insurance 157
 life-saving apparatus 198f
 lighthouses 15,197ff
 lighting of streets 118
 Limerick 94: housing conditions in 230
 'limitation of the vend' 104
 limited liability 226
 Limited Liability Act 137
 Lincoln, Abraham 205,255
 Lincoln Castle Prison 66
 Lincolnshire: education of middle classes
 in 81; local government in 115
 Lincoln's Inn Fields 230
 linen industry: safety problems in 150
 Lingen, Ralph(Lord) 76,82,89
 liquor: duty on 180
 liquor law 214f
 liquor manufacture and trade 213,214:
 in Africa 19; in Basutoland 21,22;
 in Bechuanaland 28; in Canada 45,46;
 in Transkei 24; in U.S.A. 257,261;
 in Victoria 39; in West Africa 29,30
 litigation 161
 Little, Wm. C. 3,4,139,140
 liturgy, reform of Anglican 196
 Liverpool 123,183: customs duties at 178;
 East India Committee of 48; East
 India and China Associations at 247;
 employment of women in 138; explosives
 industry in 220; juvenile prostitution
- in 60; juvenile crime in 60,61; open
 spaces in 230; lease holds in 232;
 public health in 117; smallpox in 125;
 sweat shops in 133; water supply in
 235; workmen's associations in 129
 Liverpool Corporation 232
 Liverpool Cotton and General Warehouse
 Porters' Society 137
 livestock industry 6f
 livestock numbers 4
 Livingstone, Dr. David 12,16,19,205,206
 Lloyds classifications 197
 Lloyds' Register 198
 Loanda 33,201,204,205
 loans by banks 176
 loans to foreign governments 172f
 Lobengula, Chief 20,28,29
 local control of essential services 235
 local courts 162
 local government: administrative system
 117,119; cooperation between author-
 ities 119; financial system 119; and
 poor law 183f; and public health
 services 117f; major services of
 119; and slums 229; and water supply
 119
 local government franchise 232
 Local Government Act(1888) 237
 Local Government(Scotland) Act(1889) 193
 Local Government Board 120
 local history 80,81,115,122,193ff
 Loch, Charles 120
 Loch, Sir Henry 27
 'lock' hospitals 124
 lock-outs 129,139; accounts of 136
 lodging houses 229
 London: accommodation for pre-trial
 prisoners at 68; baths and wash-
 houses in 120; censorship of drama
 in 217; conditions of child employ-
 ment in 143; conditions in trans-
 port industry in 138; docks 155,156;
 education of the lower orders in 87f;
 education of middle classes in 79,
 80; employment of women in 138;
 factory inspectorate in 149; fish
 markets in 102; gas industry in 105-
 106; history of growth of 190; hos-
 pital service in 117,119f; hotels
 for working girls in 149; housing
 statistics for 229; open spaces in
 230f; geology of 238; juvenile
 prostitution in 60,61; living condi-
 tions in 125; smallpox in 125;
 local government in 115; mental
 hospitals in 127; money market in 178;
 newspapers in 182; parish boundaries
 of 190; police system in 62-64; poor
 law relief in 185; popular education
 in 74; poverty in 189; prisons in 66;
 public health in 117ff; rainfall at
 238; rebuilding of 230; sanitation
 of 123; secondary schools in 84;
 sewerage system of 233,234; steam
 carriage services in 223; supply of
 fuel to 104f; Sunday trading in 215;
 sweating system in 132,133; system
 of renewable leases in 231; telephone
 system in 195; water supply in 235;
 workhouses in 123
 London Chamber of Commerce 29
 London and India Docks Company 136
 London Missionary Society 26
 London and North Western Railway 225
 London and Provincial Towns Sewerage
 Irrigation Company 233f
 London Bridge Waterworks Company 235
 London College of Surgeons 126
 London County Council 233,237,238
 London Gas Act(1860) 105
 London Stock Exchange 172,178
 London Trades Council 131
 London University 91; medical school 126
 Londonderry: riots at 58,59; partial
 police force at 59
 Long, Walter M. 5
 Long Acre, London 230
 Longford Estate, Dublin 231
 Lonsdale, Capt. Rupert 32
 Lord's Day Society 215
 Lord's Day: see Sunday Observance
 lords of manors 2,231
 Los Angeles 257,259
 lotteries 214
 Lowe, Robert 75,89,166,225
 Lower Canada 11,42,43: legal system in
 41; representative government in 41;
 finance in 41: see also British
 North America: Canada
 loyalists in North America 252
 Loyd, Samuel James, 172,173
 Luard, C.H. 248

- lucifer match factories 144; extension of Factory Acts to 148,150,152; strike of 1888, 152
- Lugard, Lord 34
- lunacy, Commissioners in 127
- lunacy courts 164
- lunatic asylums; census of inmates 191, 192
- lunatics; criminal and pauper 127,128; chancery 127; in general prisons 67
- Lushington, Godfrey 216
- Lushington, Stephen 168,211
- Lyell, Sir Charles 259
- Lyons, Lord 254
- Lyttleton, Bishop of 53
- Macao 240
- McCarthy's Island(Gambia) 10
- Macclesfield: savings bank failure in 177
- McCrea, R.R. 140
- MacDonald, Alexander 133,134
- MacDonald, W. 131
- MacDonald, Gov. C.M. 33
- MacDonald, Colonel J.R.L. 34
- MacDougall, Colonel P.L. 259
- MacGregor, John 261
- MacGregor, Sir William 9,17
- machinery: exportation of 129; dangerous 144,150
- McHugh, James 255
- McNaughten Rules 165
- Mackay, Baron D. 79
- Mackenzie, John 26
- McKinley Act 262
- McKinloy, President William 262
- Mackintosh, Sir James 165
- Maclean, Capt. George 18
- Maconochie, Capt. Alexander 69,70,71
- Macquarie, Lachlan 65
- MacReady, W.C. 217
- Madden, R.R. 18
- madhouses: see asylums
- Madison 252
- Mafeking 28
- Magdala 19
- magistrates, stipendiary 150
- magistrates' courts 63
- Mahomedans 34: attitude of to British in India 50; law concerning in India 50; missionary activity of 15; and slavery in Gambia 16
- Maine 46,253,256,257
- Majendie, Major 220
- majority verdicts in juries 161
- Majuba Hill 21
- Maklousti camp 15
- Malabar 13
- Malacca 14
- Malawi 34
- Malaya 12
- Malcolm Sir John
- malice aforethought 166
- Malta 10,17
- Malthus, Thomas 93,172,190,192
- Malvern: lease system in 232
- manacles: use of in prison 69
- Manaku New Zealand Company 52
- management 106
- Manawata(N.Z.) 54
- Mance, J. 65
- Manchester 92,137,187,188,233: education in 88; factory inspect-
orate in 151; gas supply in 105; public health in 117; housing conditions in 125,229; industrial violence in 131; riots at(Peterloo) 66; open spaces in 230; smallpox in 125; sweat shops in 133; trade unionism in 130; water supply in 236; employment of women in 138
- Manchester College of Commerce 48
- Manchester School 78
- Manchester Unity of Odd Fellows 158
- Manchuria 243
- Manica 34
- Mann, Horace 191
- Mann, Tom 136,141
- Manners, Lord John 143
- Manning, Henry Cardinal 215,229
- Mansion House unemployment Committee 135
- manumission of slaves 208,209
- manure, artificial 2,4: utilisation of as beverage as 231ff
- Maoris 8: comprehensive survey of 12; and representative government 15
- their intermittent warfare with settlers 13,53,54
- Maple, Sir B. 152
- Maple, John 132
- Maracaibo 93
- margarine: used to adulterate butter 121,122
- Margarine Act(1887) 122
- marine insurance 191ff
- marital coercion 165,166
- maritime courts and law 199
- market gardening 5
- markets: need for new 219
- marks system in prison discipline: at home 62; abroad 59,70,71
- Marlborough House 145
- marriage 167-168: abstinence from recommended to reduce supply of labour 154; clandestine 167f; improvident 186; history of law on 167,168; effects of poor law on rate of 184
- Marriage and Divorce: IUP Subject Set 167-168
- married women's property 167
- Married Women's Property Act(1870) 167
- Marshall, Alfred 126,175,176,189
- Martin, John 144
- Martin, Philip 253
- Martin, Sir R.E.R. 29
- Martin, R. Montgomery 244
- Martinique 16
- Maryland 256,263
- Marx, Karl 129,141
- Mary-le-bone(vestry)64
- Mashonaland 15,29
- Mason, J.M. 255
- Massachusetts 256
- mass production 152
- master and servant law 129,133f
- Master and Servant Act(1867) 133f
- Master of the Rolls 179
- Masters and Servants Law(Natal) 24
- mastitis 6
- Masupha, Chief 21
- Matabeleland: British sphere of influence 29; plantation of 29; rebellion in 17; war in 29
- Matamoros 255
- maternity services 120
- Mather, W. 92
- Mathew, Rev. Theobald 100
- Matrimonial Causes Act(1857) 167
- Matrimonial Causes Court 167
- Matthews, W. 131
- Mault, Alfred 133
- Mauritius 33,207,208,210: depression 17; emigration to 12,96; finance of 10,11; health in 12,19; slave labour in 200; slave trade in 207, 208; sugar industry in 11,12
- Maxim gun 29
- Maxwell, Colonel 77
- Mayhew, Henry 70
- Mayo: emigration from 98
- Mayo, Lord 51
- mechanics institutes 76,80,182
- Medical Council 126
- medical department of the army 170
- Medical Registration Act(1858) 79,126
- medical relief 117,119,183ff
- medical reform 121
- medical schools 120
- medical science 124
- Medical Profession: IUP Subject Set 125-126
- medicine, profession of 117,125-126: colleges of 126; education for and practice of 125-126; history of 122, 125; progress in 122; 1851 report on 192; salaries of 117,119,120
- Melbourne, 14,16,38,39,40
- Melville, Henry 36
- Melville, John Cosmo 49
- Menli tribe 30
- mental health 126-128,190
- Mental (Health): IUP Subject Set 126-128
- mental retardation 61
- mercantilism 155
- Mercers Company 230
- Marchant Taylors School 77
- Mere School 88
- Merionethshire: education in 74
- Merivale, Herman 131
- Merrick, G.P. 69
- Mersey, gunpowder magazines on river 220
- Merthyr Tydfil 59
- Merthyr Valley 137
- meteorology 91,237: in London area 123
- methodism and Welsh society 74
- metric system 176
- Metropolitan Board of Works 217,230,233
- Metropolitan Commons Act(1866) 231
- Metropolitan Grocers' and Provision Dealers Association 122,138
- Metropolitan Sewage and Manure Company 233
- Metropolitan Streets Improvement Acts (1872 and 1877) 229
- Metropolis Sewage and Essex Reclamation Company 234,235
- Mexico 261: railways and trade of 257; and slave trade 202,211; relations of with U.S.A. 256; war of with U.S.A. 253
- microbe concentration in water 237
- middle classes and electoral franchise 114-116
- middlemen: in hosiery industry 130; in sweating system 132
- Middlesex: education of middle classes in 80f; state of pauper lunatics in 127
- Middleton, R.E. 238
- Middle East: slave trade in 206
- Middle Island(NZ) 54
- Midlands: living conditions in 118
- Midland Counties Hosiery Federation 137
- Midlands Mining Commission 108
- midwifery 117,120
- migration of labour throughout the world 141
- Milan: sanitary system of 234
- Mile End Old Town 119
- military accoutrements 133
- Military and Naval: IUP Subject Set 169-171
- milk: quality control 121
- Mill, James 49
- Mill, John Stuart 12,50,78,110,173,180
- Milliard, John 85
- mills: see factories
- Miller, William Allen 237
- Mill Bank Prison 66,67
- Milner, Sir Alfred 27
- minimum age for work 2
- mining accidents 104,106-108,109,143
- Mining Accidents: IUP Subject Set 106-108
- mining industry 129; abuses in 142ff; butty system in 108; in East Africa 239; education for 106; employment of children in 143; in Cornwall 192; inspection system in 106; labour relations in 108; machinery used in 108; methods of 104,107; mine schools 74; mines, a wasting asset 109; cost of production statistics of 135; special tax rates for 180; statistics of 134; strikes in 108f,137; truck system in 108; in U.S.A. 260; working conditions in 108,136,143
- mining communities 108-109: educational facilities in 2,108; housing situation of 138; living standards in 108f; moral conditions in 108; employment of women and children in 108
- Mining Districts: IUP Subject Set 108-109
- mining royalties 109
- Mining Royalties: IUP Subject Set 109
- Minnesota 257
- mints in Australia 37,38
- missionary activity, Christian 8: in Abeokuta 32; in east Africa 34,206; in west Africa 18,31; in Australia 35,36,37,72; in Basutoland 22,28; in Bechuanaland 28; in British Guinea 15; in Canada 41; at Cape 22; in China 239,245,247; in Gambia 15; in India 48,49,50; in Norfolk Island 14; in Sierra Leone 30; in southern Africa 20,21; in Transvaal 26; in West Indies 11,208; in Yurobaland 32; in New Zealand 52,53
- Mitchell, Sir Charles 25
- Mitchell, J. 71
- Mitchell, John T. 141
- Mixed Commission Courts in suppression of slave trade 201,202,207
- Mobile, Alabama 255,257,259
- mobility of labour 184,185
- Mogul empire 47
- Molopo river 28
- Molteni, John 19,20
- Mombasa 33
- Momein 243
- Monarch, H.M.S. 263
- monarchy, power of British 113
- monetary policy 172-177
- money: systems of sending through post 195

money orders 261
 moneylending 172ff
Monetary Policy: Currency: IUP Subject Set 174-176
Monetary Policy: Commercial Distress: IUP Subject Set 174
Monetary Policy: Decimal Coinage: IUP Subject Set 176
Monetary Policy: General: IUP Subject Set 172-174
Monetary Policy: Joint Stock Banks: IUP Subject Set 176-177
Monetary Policy: Savings Banks: IUP Subject Set 177
 Monmouth School 78
 Monmouthshire: education in 74; education of middle classes in 81; use of Welsh in 193
 monometallism 175
 monopoly: of Bank of England in Scotland 173; in coal industry 104; in gas industry 105-106; and patents 160; in Post Office 194; in railway industry 223ff; in British shipping 220f; in trade 155,156; in telephone system 195
 Monroe Doctrine 254
 Monrovia 16
 Monshette, Chief 26
 Montagu, Samuel 132
 Montague, John 23
 Montague, Justice 36
 Montana 257
 Montgomery 255
 Montgomeryshire: education in 74; education of middle classes in 79,81
 Montserrat, W.I. 55
 Montreal 41,42
 Montsica, Chief 26,28
 Moore, Morris 86
 morality: effects of industrial employment on 138; low level of in rural areas 2
 Morant Bay, Jamaica 12,38,39,55,72
 Moresby, Capt. 15
 Moriah tribe 30
 Morison, J.R. 240
 Morison, Samuel Eliot 262
 mortality rates 190; for children 142, 144; by industry 141
 mortgages 232
 Mortlake 235
 Moshesh, Chief 23,28
 Mosquito Coast 254
 Mount Hampden 15
 Mozambique 33,201,206
 Mulhouse: morals of female workers in 148
 Mulvany, W.T. 226
 Mundella's code (1880) 82
 Mundella, Anthony 131
 Munich: library at 90
 municipal corporations 114-116: church's influence over 115; constitution of 114; index to documents on 115; electoral procedures in 115; history of 115; and public health services 117ff; patronage of 115; officers of 115; reform of 114; role of in education 115; judicial power of 115; statistics of 115; taxation by 115
Municipal Corporations: IUP Subject Set 114-116
 Municipal Corporations Act (1835) 114
 Municipal Corporations Association 83
 municipal death duties 232
 municipalization: of bus and train transport 137,138; of industry 141
 munitions: shipments of to southern Africa 20
 Munro, Sir Thomas 49
 Munster: census of 192
 Murdock, Sir Clinton 97
 Murphy, S.F. 119
 Murray river 38
 Muscat 34
 museums: of art 144; and Sunday observance 214f
 music: Welsh liking for 150
 music-hall 217f
 mussels 103
 Mwanga, Kabaka 34
 Nagasaki 249,250f; treaty of 249
 nail and chainmaking industry: sweat-labour in 133
 Namoa 245
 Nana, Chief 32,33
 Nang Chang Foo 243
 Nanking 244,246; Treaty of 245f
 Napier of Magdala, Baron (Robert) 19, 230,239,240
 Napier, Sir Joseph 163
 Napoleonic blockade 48
 Napoleonic Wars 110,155,169
 narcotics: use of by children 118
 Nashville 255
 Nassau 203
 Natal 17,20,21,22,24-26: annexed 24; discrimination foreseen 11; emigration to from Britain 12,24; emigration to from India 12,25; tribal land in 24,26; native customs in 24; policy of towards natives 12, 24,25; representative government in 11,24,25; annexes Tongaland 26; and South African union 24; invaded by Zulus 20
Natal Witness 21
 National Association of Colliery Managers 136
 National Association of Malleable Iron Workers 131
 National Debt 178,179,180: history of 180
 national finance 155,156,178-180: effects of tobacco duty on 222
National Finance: General: IUP Subject Set 178-180
National Finance: Income Tax: IUP Subject Set 180-181
National Finance: Newspapers: IUP Subject Set 182
 National Gallery 85f,144
 National Independent Seamen and Firemen's Association 137
 National Land Company 1,3
 national monuments 86
 national provident insurance 157
 National School Society 87,88f
 National Society 147
 National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children 61f
 National Union of Shop Assistants 138
 National Union of Gas Workers and General Labourers 138
 National Union of Teachers 83
 National Union of the working classes 63
 nationalisation of industry 141
 nationalism in India 175
 nationality: recorded in census 191
 native peoples 8,10,15,17: in South Africa 15,20,21,22,23,26; customs of in west central Africa 33; crime among 8; in India 48; in Gold Coast 15,32; in New Zealand 52-54; in Yurobaland 32
 navigation 197ff,223: possible effects of sewage deposits on 235
 Navigation Act (1651) 220f
 navigation laws 155,220f
Navigation Laws: IUP Subject Set 220-221
 navy 169-171: n. abroad included in British census 191; in colonies 9; merchant 220f; n. list 178
 Ndebele tribe 29
 Neale, Lieut-Col. 246
 Needham, F. 128
 negro character 209
 Nelson Settlers' Association 53
Neptune (convict ship) 71,72
 Netherlands: see Holland
 Netherlands, King of 46,254
 Nevis, W.I. 55,207,208
 New Brunswick 11,46,253
 Newcastle Commission 75,77,89
 Newcastle, Duke of 182
 Newcastle (Co. Limerick) Poor Law Union 99
 Newcastle-upon-Tyne 188: assay office 221; cholera epidemic in 123; freehold tenure in 231; local government in 115; sweat shops in 133
 Newchang 241ff
 Newdigate, Maj-Gen. 21
 New England 258: factory legislation in 149; local government system in 119
 Newfoundland 42,46,253f: constitution of 43; immigration into 95; fisheries in 16,43,45; railway in 46; trade of 41
 Newgate Prison 65,66,69,77
 New Guinea 9,15,16,17
 New Hampshire 256
 New Jersey 258f: state engineer's report on betterment of property 233
 Newman, John Henry Cardinal 78
 Newmarch, Frederick 180
 New Orleans 255ff
 Newport News 257ff
 New (Afrikaner) Republic 25
 New river 236
 New River Company 238
 New Ross 231
 news: special facilities for transmitting 194
 newspapers 182
Newspapers: IUP Subject Set 182
 New South Wales 11,34,72: agriculture in 35; counties of 37; conveyancing in 39; convict settlement conditions 65; Crown lands in 36,37,38; depression in 36; Electoral Act (1895) 40; employment of child immigrants in 38; finance of 36; gold discovered in 38; government of 35; immigration into 36,38; justice in 35; labour shortage in 36; land in 36; military affairs in 37; missionary activity in 8; N.Z. detached from 52; Queensland separated from 12; shipping services in 11; squatters in 20,36,71; and transportation 70,71; Victoria detached from 11
 Newton, P.J. 29
 Newton, Sir Isaac 174,175
 New York 96,255ff,259,261: banking in 174; housing problems in 229; House of Refuge for juvenile criminals in 60; legal system in 162; pilotage in 198
 New Zealand 12,52-54,72: statistics of agriculture in 5; census of 11,54; Church in 53; climate of 53; educational system in 84; gold exports from 54; history of 15,52; Hau-hau in 13; immigration into 94,95; land in 52,53,54; Maori assemblies in 15; natives of 8,52,53,54; native reserves in 53; progress of 15; provinces of 53; representative government in 53; settler/native relations in 10,17,52; settler associations in 153; settlement of Britons in 52; wool industry in 13; see also Maoris
New Zealand: IUP Subject Set 52-54
 New Zealand Company 52,53
New Zealander 53
 Nicaragua 254
 Nicholls, Sir George 187
 Nichols, D.C. 119
 Nicholson, A. 77
 nightly watch 62
 night watchman 62
 night work of young people 145
 Niger territories 17,32,33; boundaries of 30; Niger Expedition (1841-42) 32; Niger Expedition (1857) 31; subsidies for African merchants in 32; tariffs in 15; treaty with native rulers in 32; see also Lagos: Africa, west
 Nigeria: see Lagos: Niger territories: etc
 Niigata 250
 nihilism 141
Nineteenth Century Magazine 140
 Ningpo 241ff
 nitroglycerine 220
 Nobel, Alfred 220
 Nolan, John 68
 nomination system: in civil service recruitment 110,111; in elections 114
 non-conformism 150: and marriage law 167; its schools 82
 Norfolk Island 14,69,70,71: closed 72
 Norfolkshire: agricultural depression in 7; education of middle classes in 79,81; parish statistics of education in 88; local government in 115
 Normandy, Marquis of 42
 Norse war songs 190
 Norstedt, Marilyn 217
 North America (general) 10; aborigines 8; see also British North America: Canada: United States of America
 North American boundary: see Canada, boundary
 Northamptonshire: agricultural depression in 6; education of middle classes in 80f; education and conditions in the boot and shoemaking industry in 150
 North Carolina 255ff
 Northcote, Sir Stafford (1st Earl of Iddlesleigh) 19,51,76,89,91,110,158, 181,194f
 Northcote-Trevelyan Report 110
 North German Lloyd 260
 North Sea fishing grounds 102,103
 Northumberland: education of middle classes in 79,81; labour relations

- in 136; local government in 115; report on 187
 North West Fur Company 41
 Norway: fishing legislation in 103; labour conditions in 141
 Norwich: assay office 221; conditions of child employment in 143; open spaces in 230
 note issue 172f,174
 Nottingham City 92: open spaces in 230
 Nottinghamshire: conditions of child employment in 143; education of middle classes in 81; conditions or framework knitters in 154; labour relations in 136
 Nottingham Union 183
 Nova Scotia 10,41
 noxious vapours: effect of on health 119
 Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Acts(1848-54) 118
 nursing profession 117,119: training of 120; reorganisation of 120
 nutrition 100; diet charts from prisons 65; and prison diet 68
 Nutting, Anthony 20,27
 Nyasaland 34,212
- Castler, Richard 142
 oaths: abolition of in civil service 111
 O'Brien, W.P. 140
 O'Brien, W. Smith 99
 obscenity: in dramatic literature 217; in print 182
 Observatory at the Cape 24
 O'Connell, Daniel 59,113,130,144
 O'Connor Don, the 146,179
 O'Connor, Feargus 3
 occupation abstracts(census) 191ff
 occupations: etymology of names of 192; recorded in census 191
 Ogle, W. 124,141
 Oil Rivers Protectorate 32
 Old Age Pensions Act(1908) 189
 Oldham: smallpox in 125
 oleomargarine: manufacture of 251f
 Oliver, Roland 33
 Omaha 259
 omnibus transport: working conditions in 137
Onitsha 263
 Onitsha 32,212
 Ontario 45: see also Canada: Upper Canada
 open entry to civil service 110
 open spaces near towns 230ff
 ophthalmia 89
 opium trade 239,245,246,247; in Hong Kong 244; in India 47,49,51; in Penang and Malacca 14
 Opium War 239,245f
 Opobo: founded by Jaja 32
 optics 197
 Orange Free State 19,23,26-28; relations with Basutoland 21,22; boycott of Basutoland grain by 16; British recognition of 26; claims diamond territory 24; Orange-Vaal Sovereignty 10,26; resources of 26; and slave trade 212: see also Boers: Cape; Transvaal; etc
 Oram, R.E. Sprague 150
 Orange Lodges: a danger to the army 58; in Canada 42; constitution of 58; early history of 59; objects of 58; lists of officers of 59; a danger to the peace 58; a political organisation 58; processions of 59; rules and rituals of 58,59; their suppression recommended 58; working procedures of 58
 ordnance department of the army 170
 Ordnance Survey of Ireland 190
 Orde, Col. H. St George 19
 Order of Odd Fellows 157,158
 Oregon 41,256f; boundary problems 253f
 Oregon Treaty(1846) 46
 orgaznine: duty on 155
 Orissa 47,49,51: Famine Commission 51
 Orme, Eliza 138
 orphan children and irremovability 188
 Osaka 250
 Osborne, M. 25
 O'Sullivan, Daniel(Borano) 69
 Otago Province(N.Z.) 54
 Oudh, Nabob of 47
Our Seamen 198
 outdoor relief 99,100,185
 outposts of the Empire: life in 10
- overcrowding: in cemeteries 117; in sweat shops 133; in towns 60
 overtime 150,151: see also eight-hour-day; hours of work
 Owen College, Manchester 91
 Owen, Sir Hugh 135
- Owen, Robert 88,142
 Oxfordshire: education of middle classes in 80f; report on 187
 Oxford Street, London 230f
 Oxford University 81; its endowments for the education of the poor 88; and scientific instruction 91; medical school 126
 oyster fisheries 102,103,263
- Pacific Ocean and islands 8,44,45,46, 252,254
 Pai Marire(N.Z.sect) 54
 painting: English school of 86
 paintings 144: display, maintenance and restoration of 85ff
 Pakhoi 241ff
 Pakington, Sir John S.(1st Baron Hampton) 27,53,55,72,78,89
 Palatine counties 151
 Palgrave, F. 115,175
 Palliser, Capt. John 44
 palm oil 29
 Palmer, George 197
 Palmer, John Horsley 172,173
 Palmerston, Viscount 110,201,202,239, 253,254
 pamphlets: statistics of 182
 Panama 14,15,254
 Panda, King 24
 Panizzi, A. 85
 paper currency 172
 paper manufacturing: statistics of 134; employment of children in 143
 paper staining industry 148
 Paraguay 97
 pardons: free, for bank robbery 63
 parents: their (dis)interest in education 76,80,149; neglect of children by and the rate of crime 60,61,63; punishment of for neglect of children 62
 Paris: colonial exhibition in 13: convention on China(1860) 240; Exhibition(1867) 87,90; sewerage system in 237; vaccination techniques used in 125; Treaty of(1783) 46
 parish(es): accounts 186; and census 190ff; in cities 230; control of water supply by 236; survey of education 88; assessment of for sewerage rates 233; poor relief 183, 186f
 Park, Mungo 32
 Parkhurst Prison 60,72
 Parliament 113
 parliamentary reform 110,190
 parochial watch 62
 Parrish, Dr Joseph 213
 Partridge, Sir Miles 214
 Parsley, Charles 224
 Passengers' Acts 10,94,95,96
 Pasteur, Louis 122
 pastimes prohibited on Sundays 214f
 Patagonia 96
 Pate's Free Grammar School, Cheltenham 81
 patent laws 160,249,250
 patent theatres 217
 pathology 108
 patronage of the arts 86
 Pattison, Rev. Mark 75
 Paul, Sir George 127
 paupers: legal status of 183; child 183ff
 pauperism 216; hereditary 75
 paving of streets 118
 'pawn' system 18
 Paymaster General 180
 'payment by results' system in education 75
 Peabody, George 229
 peat fuel 260
 pedestrians: subways for 226
 Peel, Sir Robert 9,64,100,113,142,144, 154,165,174,224,230
 Peiho river 245
 Peking 240,245,246
 Pell, Albert 4,251
 Pemba 34,212
 Pembroke Estate, Dublin 231
 Pembrokeshire 3; education in 74
 penal reform 165
- penal servitude: a substitute for transportation 68,70
Penal Servitude: IUP Subject Set 62
 Penal Servitude Acts(1853 and 1857) 62,70
 Penang 14
 Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Company 248f
 penitentiary houses 70
 Pennefather, Lieut-Col. 15
 penny post 194f
 pensions, old age 159,187,189
 Pennsylvania 255ff,261
 Pensacola 257f
 Pentonville Prison 67: treatment of Fenians at 69
 Pepplo, King 205
 Perak 13
 percussion caps and cartridges manufacture 148
 peripatetic industries: inspectorate for 151
 Persia 49,201
 Perth: state of agriculture in 5
 petroleum 16
 Petworth house of correction 65
 Petworth Union 65
 Phayre, Sir Arthur 51
 Pharmaceutical Society 121f
 pharmacy trade 119: control of 121
 philanthropy 127,145,148,158; and housing conditions 229
 Philadelphia 256,257f, 259f: House of Refuge 61; Walnut Street Penitentiary 65
 phosphorous, yellow 152
 photography: used to identify prisoners 66
 phthisis 152
 physical handicap 89; and census 191,192
 physicians, unqualified 125
 picketing: condemned 132; legalisation on 134
 piece work 145
 Pietermaritzburg 24
 pigment industry 6
 pillory 165
 pilotage 155,156,197ff
 Pim, James 224
 Pine, Benjamin 24
 pipes: used for water supply 236; used for sewerage disposal 234
 piracy 239,245; of designs 144
 Pitcairn Islanders: emigration to Norfolk Island 72; on Norfolk Island 14; removal of 38,39
 pit props: paid for by miners 107
 Pitt(the younger), William 180
 Pittsburg 260
 plague 17,156,244
 plaster of paris: used as adulterant in bread 121
 pleadings 161
 pleuro-pneumonia in cattle 6,251f
 Planche, G.R. 217
 planning, town 230-233
Planning: IUP Subject Set 230-233
 Playfair Commission 110
 Playfair, Dr Lyon 90,106,110,111,118,119, 237
 Plimsoil, Samuel 137,197ff
 pluralism, religious 147
 Plymouth: popular education in 75
 poaching 102
 Pocklington School 88
 Poel, Jan Van der 27
 poisons: sale of 121
 Poland 94: education in 92
 Pole, South 36
 police 62-64,114ff; committees 64; courts 68; county system 64; employment statistics 134; in north of Ireland 59; methods of 63; organisation of 63; plain clothed 63; in provinces 64; recruitment methods 63,64; salaries and pensions 62,63,64; and road safety 64; records 63; needed among railway labourers 130; in colonies 9,15
Police: IUP Subject Set 62-64
 politics in colonies 9
 Polk, J.K. 253
 poll tax; in Liberia 16; on slaves 207
 Pollock, F. 136
 Pollock, Lord Chief Baron 60
 Pollock, Sir George 50
 pollution: of rivers 102,233f; and public health 119; effect of on paintings 86
 polygamy 8
 Polynesian labour in Queensland 40
 Pondoland 24,28
 poor: infirm 183; aged 183ff
 poor law 1,93,183-189; relief and large

families 183,185; returns and census 190; scope of guardians' powers 189; board 38,60,99,183,187,188; in colonies 9; remission of school fees through Guardians 83; connection with friendly societies 158; effect of land tenure 99f; inability to cope with poverty 152; and public health 117; effect of on social structure 99f; unions 139,183ff; in U.S.A. 261

Poor Law Amendment Act (1834) 89,183ff

Poor Law Act (1838) 99

Poor Law Commission (ers) 117,179,183ff; reports on women and children in agriculture 2

Poor Law: IUP Subject Set 183-189

poor law relief 114; among agricultural labourers 139; medical 117; cost of 183ff; used to subsidise agricultural wages 1; during industrial distress 153

Poor Removal Act (1846) 187

Poorer Classes: IUP Subject Set 87-89

Pope-Hennessy, Sir John 2,12,31,244

population in colonies 9

population 82,115,190-193; tables 192; age and sex distribution in factories 151; population growth and spread of diseases 122; trends in cities 125; high proportion of children 60; of metropolis and crime rate 63; abstracts 192

Populations: IUP Subject Set 190-193

ports 115; inspection of food imports 122; sanitary and medical facilities at 120; duties at London 155,156

Port Arthur 243

Port Curtis 38

Port Darwin 40

Port Essington Settlement 36

Port Hamilton 240

Port Lincoln (Australia) 10

Port Townsend 259

Portendis 31

Portland, Maine 255ff

Portland Prison 67

Portland, Oregon 257,259

Portman Estate, London 232

Portman, Lord 2

Porto Novo 29

Portugal; and Amatongaland 26; in Africa 33,95; in east Africa 22,34; in southern Africa 20; contacts with Boers 25; labour conditions in 141; colonial tariffs 19; and slave trade 201,202,203,204,206,207,208, 210; slavers from 18; supplies arms to Zulus 24; Transvaal Treaty 26

Post Office 182,194f; insurance schemes 189; working conditions in 195

postal affairs: in Australia 38; in British North America 41; in China 248f; in colonies 10; in East India 248f; in Japan 248,249,250; postal orders 195; postal routes 194; postal service 156; UK-Cape mail 24; in U.S.A. 260f

Postmaster General 194

posts and telegraphs 194-195; department of 179

Posts and Telegraphs: IUP Subject Set 194-195

pottery industry 131,133; survey 148; conditions of child employment in 143f; health hazards in 152

potato cultivation 16,100

pound-mill system 176

pound sterling 172

Poussin, N. 86

poverty 183ff; causes of 117,136; a cause of juvenile crime 60; hereditary 75; among hand-loom weavers 154; industrial poor fund proposal 153; and emigration 93,94

Power, Alfred 184

power-loom: replacing handloom 147; effect of on textile industry 154

Præmunire offences 165,166

Prayer, Book of Common 196

Prempeh (Ashanti King) 32

press, the 182; use of telegraph by 194

Presson, Charles 180

Preston: accommodation of poor in 118

Pretoria 20,26,27

Pretorius, Andries 10,21,24

Pretorius, M.W. 20

Pribilof Islands 252

Prince, Eliza 64

price uniformity in textile industry proposed 153

Price wars in railway industry 224

prices; and incomes 219; and note issue 172

Prices and incomes policy 153

Primrose Hill Meeting 58

Prince of Wales 229

Prince Edward Island 43,44,45; affected by American Civil War 11; opposition to free trade by 11; rebellion in 12; tenant league in 2

Prince Regent 41

Prince Rupert 41

Pringle, R Hunter 5,6

Pringle, Thomas 22

printing industry: employment of children in 144,146; working conditions in 138; trade unionism in 130,131,133

Print Works Act 146

Prison Act (1865) 66

prisoners: dress of 66; earnings of 67; good conduct medals for 67; employment of 65,67; health of 66; treatment of 58; accommodation for while awaiting trial 68; census of 191; diet of 62,64,65,66,67,68,69; educational facilities for 66,69

Prisons 62,64,69,115; for women 65; administration of 68; construction of 62,65,66,67,68; conditions in 62,63,65,68; in colonies 9; discipline in 62,65,66,67,68; spiritual guidance in 68; inspection of 67; separate cell system 64, 65,66,67; separation of sexes in 68; silent system 64,67; site for 66; classification system 67; in U.S.A. 261

Prisons: IUP Subject Set 62,64-69

Prison officers 64

Prison ships: see hulks

private schools in Scotland 78

privilege, aristocratic 169,170

Privy Council 164

Probate Court 162,164

probation officers 62

Problems of a Great City 132

procurators fiscal 64

productivity 219; effected by gambling 214

profit 155

profit-sharing 135,138,139

prohibition of sale of intoxicating liquor 213f

promissory notes 176

property: and franchise 113; compulsory purchase of 230ff; tax on 190; census of real value of 190ff; care of lunatics' 127,128; rights and workmen's combinations 129

prostitution 123; juvenile 60,61; in garrison towns 124; female 63; compulsory examination of 123; among sweated workers 133

protection of workers from machinery 145,147

protectionism 155,156,178,220f; abroad 219

Protector of Aborigines 36,52

Protector of Immigrants 12,15

Protector of Slaves 209

Providence, Rhode Island 256,259

provision trade 122

Prudential Assurance Company 158

Prussia: hours of work in 149; factory system in 147

psychiatry 127

public analysts 122

public buildings: design of 86; maintenance of 179

public control of water supply 237,238

public debt of colonies 9

public entertainment 217f

public finance: see National Finance

public health: and adulteration of food and drugs 121f; and town planning 230ff; see also sanitation

Public Health Act (1848) 123,229

Public Health Act (1872) 118,119

public houses 137,213f; Sunday opening 215; licensing of 62,63

Public Libraries: IUP Subject Set 89-90

public morality 63,217; the Victorian underworld 122,124

public ownership of gas industry 105

public parks: and commons enclosure 2; and Sunday observance 214f

public places: decoration of 144

Public Record Office, London 18,180

Public Record Office, Dublin 180

public (relief) works 148; and unemploy-

ment 135; policy in Ireland 3; use of convict labour in 68

publication of bank records 174

Puerto Rico 211

Pugot Sound 257

pumping: system used in mines 108; at sewage disposal stations 234; machinery for water supply 236,237

Punishment of Officers Act (1837) 165

punishment: in public schools 76; of convicts 69

Pusey, Philip 2

quality control: sampling methods used in 122

quarantine regulations 155,156; at ports 120

quarries: accidents in 149; employment of children in 143; working conditions in 152

Quarrymen's Union of North Wales 136

Quebec 41,43,44,45; see also Upper Canada

Queen's College, Belfast 91

Queen's College, Cork 91

Queen's College, Galway 91

Queensland: state of agriculture in 5; established 38,39; separate from NSW 12; importation of South Sea islanders 39

Queenstown, Co Cork 231,254

Quicunque 196

quit rents 36

Quitah 31

rabies 122,124

Race relations in south Africa 22,24

Radnorshire: education in 74

ragged schools 75,87,89

railways 223-228; in east Asia 239; in south Asia 248; in Australia 13,38,39; in Bechuanaland 28; in Canada 11,41, 45,46; in Cape Colony 13,24; in Ceylon 12; in China 240; coast of construction of 223; to Delagoa Bay 19; limitation of dividends from 226; fares and tariffs of 223ff,227f; financing of 224f; effects of on fishing industry 102; in Gold Coast 17; government option to buy 224; in India 50; in Jamaica 56; in Japan 249,250; loans for 173; labour statistics of 134; effects of on livestock and dairy industries 6; effects of on London fuel supply 104; mileage rates of 226; mineral traffic on 225,226; monopoly of 225; in Natal 24; in Newfoundland 46; their effect on coastal shipping 198; and Sunday observance 215; their interest in telegraph services 194; timetables of 224; capital speculation on 174; safety on 223f,226; statistics of 134, 226; working conditions on 130,138; traffic density on 225; state control of 226; in Uganda 33; in U.S.A. 260

Railway and Canal Traffic Act (1888) 227

Railway Department of the Board of Trade 224

rainfall: effects of on water supply 238

Raisin, C. 30

Ranelagh sewer, London 233

Rangoon 248

rates 5,229,232; water 237; on vacant building land 232; use of for public health 119; use of for education of pauper children 75; and financing of public libraries 89; sewerage 233; use of for financing hospitals 127; chronic non-payment of in Ireland 99

raw materials: duties on 178

Read, C. 4

Rebecca Riots 58,74

reciprocity treaties 155

recruitment of U.S. citizens for British Army 263

recusancy 166

Red River and Settlement 41,43,44,45; Indians of 8

redemption of labour 184

Redgrave, Alexander 132,146ff

Redmond, John 179

redundancy: see depression; unemployment etc

Reed, Clare 251

Reform Act (1832) 58,88,113

Reform Act (1867) 113,114,132

- Reformation, the 196
 reformatory punishment 60,61
 Reformatory School Act (1854) 60
 reformatories 63; private 60,65; for alcoholics 213
 refrigeration 6; effect of on fishing industry 102
Regina (slaver) 207
 Registrar General 18
 Registrar-General for Scotland 192
 Registrar General of Seamen 198
 registration of electors 113
 registration of death 118
 religion 196; and crime prevention 60; and census 190,191f; role of in schools 74,78; state of in Wales 58; teaching of in mixed schools 82
Religion: IUP Subject Set 196
 religious bodies; landlords' discrimination against 232
 religious instruction: in prisons 65; of working children 142; in schools 149; among railway construction workers 130; of factory workers 148; see also religion; Church of England; Roman Catholics
 religious pluralism 147
 Rembrandt 85
 removal laws 187f
 Rennie, Sir John 198
 rents, house 229
 rents, water 236
 reservoirs 236,238
 resin industry in U.S.A. 256
 Responsible Government (Natal) Act 25
 Restoration, the 113,180,214
 retributive punishment of juveniles 60
 revenue: through lotteries 214; from posts and telegraphs 194f; from duty on gold and silver 221; from tobacco 222
 Rew, R.H. 5,6
 Rhode Island 258f
 Rhodes, Cecil 26,27,28
 Rhodesia 29
 Rhondda Valley 137
 ribbon manufacture 153
 rice cultivation in Fiji 16
 Richard II 187,220
 Richards, R.C. 139,140
 Richmond, Douglas 83
 Richmond, Duke of 3
 Richmond, H.S. 152
 Richmond Jail: escape of James Stephens from 69
 Richmond Park: rabies in deer in 124
 Richmond, Va. 255f,259
 Rickman, John 1,190,191
 Ridley Commission 110
 rights: of aborigines 8; of settlers 8; religious r. of paupers 188; of mental patients 127; of exercising defence through counsel 165; to use commons 231; of search (for slaves) 260
 Rideau Canal 42
 rinderpest epidemic (1865) 6
 Rio de Janeiro 97
 Rio del Rey 30
 riots 58; (1830-31) 186; see also police; civil disorder
 Ripon, Lord 29
 ritual, Anglican 196
 rivers: evaporation of 238; pollution of 233f
 road accidents: prevention of 64
 roads 114ff,223ff
 Roberts, William Prowting 133
 Robertson, Sir B. 243
 Robinson, Sir Hercules, 1st Baron Rosmead 13,21,22,26,27,28
 Rochdale: popular education in 75
 Rocky Mountains 44
 Rodrigues 16,17
 Roebuck, John Arthur 88,131,133,180,225
 Rogers, N. 64
 Roman Catholic(s); R.C. institutions and lotteries 214; clergy 113; chaplains in prisons 68; emancipation of 113; attitude to electoral reform 113; schools 81,82,89; civil laws governing in Europe and colonies 196; missionaries 15; prelates in Australia 37; in Quebec 41; rights in Canada 45; religious attention for R.C. paupers 188; see also missionary activity
 Roman law 134
 Romilly, Edward 179
 Romilly, Samuel 165
 rope factories: employment of children in 144
 Rorke's Drift: British defeat at 20
 Ross, Capt. James 30
 Rossa, Jeremiah O'Donovan 69
 Rosse, Earl of 198
 Rotherhithe 119
 Rothschild, Baron 189
 Routh, Sir Randolph Isham 100
 Rowan, James 30
 Rowe, Sir Samuel 30
 Royal Academy 85ff
 Royal Agricultural Society 91
 Royal Arsenal 220
 Royal College of Physicians 125
 Royal College of Surgeons 126
 Royal Engineers 111
 Royal Exchange, London 230f
 Royal Gunpowder Mills 220
 Royal Irish Constabulary 59
 Royal Liver Friendly Society 158,159
 Royal Mint 174ff,221
 Royal Niger Company 32
 Royal Sign Manual 239
 royal proclamation 194
 royalties 160; on mines 109
 Rubens 85
 rubrics, Anglican 196
 Rugby: sewerage project 233,235
 Rugby School 77
 rupee 175f
 Rupert's Land 45
 rural economics 140,186
 Ruskin, John 87
 Russell, 1st Earl 42,52,144,151,174, 245,249,254,255
 Russell, Rev. William 60,67
 Russia; and Bering Sea fisheries 252;
 Russo-Chinese Bank 240; treaties with China 240; railway interests in China 240; technical education in 92; emigration from 94; emigration from to Britain 132; leases Liaotung 243; library system in 90; monetary policy of 174f; conditions of peasants in 141; railway tariffs in 227; and slave trade in 202; social conditions in 141; hours of work in 149; agreement with Zanzibar 34
 Rutherford, H. 140
 Rutlandshire: education of middle classes in 81
 Ryan, Sir Edward 166
 Ryland, G.H. 44
RYOTWAR 49
 Sabbath: see Sunday Observance
 saccharine used to adulterate tobacco 222
 sacrifice, human 31,32
 Sadler, Michael Thomas 142
 safety (regulations): in factories 142, 144,145,149,150,151; in use of gas 106; history of in factories 149; in mines 106-108; in railways 223ff; in steamships 233; in theatres 217f; at work 137; see also explosives
 sailors 197ff; standard of merchant 220f; spirit allowance to 213; training of 197ff
 St Alban's (Vermont) 255
 St Andrews University 91
 St Bees School 88
 St Catherine's Docks, London 230
 St Christopher 55,207,208
 St Clement Dane's 233
 St Clement's Well, London 235
 St Helena 30,203; agriculture in 14,16; and East India Company 47; place of exile 25; health in 14,19; charter of justice for 244; and Suez Canal 14
 St John's College, Cambridge 88
 St John's, Newfoundland 43,44
 St John's river (South Australia) 28
 St John's School, Southwater 78
 St Kitts 11,12
 St Louis, Mo. 256,259
 St Lucia 11,54,56,209; health in 13; religious instruction in 11; effects of slave emancipation 10
 St Lucia Bay: annexed 25
 St Marylebone 187
 St Mary-le-Strand 233
 St Olave's School 78
 St Pancras 187; sanitary condition of 118
 St Paul (Minn.) 257
 St Paul's Cathedral 86,230
 St Paul's School 77
 St Sulpice Seminary 41,43
 St Vincent 10,11,54,55,56,207
 Sale of Food and Drugs Act (1875) 122
 Salford: smallpox in 125
 salinity of water 237
 Salisbury, Marquis of 29,151,252
 salmon fishing 102
 salt trade in India 47,49
 Salvation Army 133,135
 Samoa 8,251,261
 Samodu, Chief of Waswalo 30
 Samehui 243
 Samuelson, Sir Bernhard 90,91
 San Diego 257,259
 San Francisco 255ff
 San Juan Island 254
 San Juan water boundary 46
 sanctity of contract 232
 Sandon, Lord 18
 Sand River Convention 13,26
Sanson, U.S. ship 253
 sanitary engineering 118,233ff
 sanitation 60,117ff,233-235; and infectious diseases 122ff; legislation on 117,119; legislation on and sweating system 133; controlled by local authorities 115; and tax of property 232; reform of 123; in large towns 158; in work situation 137
Sanitation: IUP Subject Set 233-235
 Sark: education in 88
 Saskatchewan river 44
 Satsuma, Prince of 249
 Saunders, R.J. 146,151
 Savannah 255ff
 savings: tax on 180; of working and middle classes 177
 savings banks 157,177,180,185
Savings Banks: IUP Subject Set 177
 Saxon Chronicles 190
Saxon (raider) 254,255
 Saxony: report from on friendly societies in Germany 158
 scarlet fever 6
 Scarlett, Sir James 161
 Schloss, David 260
 science: as elementary school subject 90; as school subject 77,78; state of 90,91; methods of teaching 84; instruction in in teacher training 90
Scientific and Technical (Education): IUP Subject Set 90-92
 Scholastic Registration Association 79
 schools: attendance 75,78,82; attendance not compulsory in rural areas 149; attendance and child employment 146, 147; attendance and juvenile offences 60; curriculum in girl's 75; denominational 82; elementary 148; endowed 80,81,82,83,84,87; non-classical endowed 80,81; examination system in 78; running expenses of 82; factory 149; financing of 78; grammar 78,80; grant system 74ff; inspection system 76; 'liberal' 76; for middle classes 78f; internal and external organisation of 78; for paupers 87,189; proprietary 80ff,84; public 76; pupil-teacher ratios 75; teaching of religion in 78; denominational in Scotland 77; secondary, for girls 81; technical instruction in elementary 90; for upper classes 76; school curriculum 84; for girls 75; languages in 79; mathematics in 79; science in 79,82
 school leaving age 79,82
 school masters and census of population 190ff
 Schneide, Eugene 160
 Scilly Isles: education in 88
 Scotland:
 agriculture: statistics of 140; state of 3,4,5,6; deer forests 4; game 4
 crime and punishment: police system in 62-64; jails in 65,66; pre-trial jail facilities in 68;
 financing of prisons in 67; prison diets in 69
 culture: use of Gaelic 193; competition between British and Scottish museums 85
 education: universities 91; educational system 77; of middle classes 79; parish statistics 88
 emigration 4,93,94; of cottars to Canada 46
 finance: banking 172f; savings banks 177; national 180; friendly societies 158
 government: local 115-116; role of craft guilds in local 116
 health: alcoholism 213; lunatics and lunatic asylums in 128; medical

- training 126; Chadwick Report 117f; cholera epidemic 123
- land question 4; dispossession of tenants 93; feu system 231; building leases 231; 'chief rent' system 232
- law 161,163,164: jury law 162; marriage law 167f; libel laws 182
- population: census 192f; death registration 120
- trade and industry: tobacco imports 222; newspapers 182; mining 108; printing 138; iron and steel industry 149; fisheries 4,102,103
- transport and communications 4; effect of railways on mining industry 108
- social and working conditions: state of agricultural community 1ff; state of agricultural labourers 139f; census of windowed rooms 192; conditions of child employment 143; wages of domestic servants 134; evidence from tartan weavers 154; factory inspectorate 146,149; famine 93; handloom weavers' petitions 154; poverty in highlands 93; illegitimacy 140; Canadian relief of poor in Scotland 43; Sunday opening 215; survey of casual poor 186; highland and island survey 4; truck system 107,130,132; unemployment 135; employment of women 138; hours of work 147; working class housing 229f
- Scottish Legal Society 158
- Scott Temperance Act 45,46
- scramble for Africa 21,22,33,34
- Scramble for Africa, The 20,27
- scripture reading in Church services 196
- Scudamore, Frank Ives 194,195
- sculpture 144
- scurvy in prisons 66,67
- sea: use for sewerage disposal 231
- Seaham colliery 108
- seal fishing 155,252
- seamanship 197ff
- Seattle 259
- secondary education: see education; schools
- secondary punishment 70,71
- secret ballot 113,114
- secret services 179
- secrecy: in transmission of messages 194
- sectarianism in North of Ireland 58,59
- secularism in education 74
- Selangor 12
- Selborne, Lord 164
- self-government of colonies 10
- self-help 157
- Sellar, A.C. 132
- semi-colonialism 239
- Senior, N. 76
- settlement laws 187f
- settler/native relations 8,10,22
- Seyern: evaporation rate of 238
- sewage 230,233; disposal of 233ff; disposal system and disease 123; system at ports 120; analysis of sewage water 233: see also water supply
- Seward, William H. 254
- sex: recorded in census 191
- Sexton, Thomas 179
- Seychelles 33,208,209
- Seyyid Said 34
- 'Shaftesbury' Acts 229
- Shaftesbury, 7th Earl of (Anthony Ashley Cooper) 117,127,130,142,144,154,229
- Shan States 248
- Shanghai 241ff,245,248; foreign settlements at 239; mixed court at 239,240,242; supreme court of 239,240
- Sharp Peak Island 245
- Shashih 243
- Shoe, Sir Martin Archer 86
- sheep industry in Australia 37
- sheep rot 1
- Sheffield 155; assay office at 221; conditions of child employment at 143; land-jobbing in 232; open spaces in 230; outrages against blacklegs at 131; smallpox in 125
- Shenandoah affair 255,262
- Shepton Mallet Prison 65
- Shepstone, Sir Theophilus 13,20,24
- Shepstone, H.C. 21
- Sheriff Courts 163
- Sherman, General 262
- Shetland Islands: truck system in 132
- Shiel, Richard Lalor 217
- shiftwork 145,147
- Shimonseki 249
- Sierra Leone Company 18
- signalling systems on railways 224
- Sikkim 248
- Sikukuni, Chief 20,21
- silver 240,247
- silver bullion 174,175
- silver manufacture 221
- silver standard 174,175
- Silver and Gold Wares: IUP Subject Set 221
- ship schools 61
- shipbuilding industry 129,197f,202f; cost of production statistics of 135; labour statistics of 134; in Labour Commission 136,138; trade unionism in 131
- Shippard, Sydney A. 15,16,28
- Shipping Federation 136,137
- shipping industry 179,197-199; depression in 155,219; in Labour Commission 136; effects of railways on coastal 198; shipping of livestock 6; statistics of 170; effect of improved techniques in on livestock and dairy industry 4
- shipping safety 136,137
- Shipping Safety: IUP Subject Set 197-199
- ships, design of 197ff; overproduction of 219; made of timber 197; nationalities of in tobacco trade 222
- shipwrecks 20,137,197ff; and marine insurance 197
- shop assistants: hours of work of 146
- shops, early closing of 152
- Shore, Sir John 47
- Shrewsbury: open spaces in 230
- Shrewsbury School 77
- Shropshire: conditions of child employment in 143; education of middle classes in 81
- Shubeneccadic Canal 41
- Shuttleworth (Dr) Sir Ughtred James Kay 61,76,90,178,184
- Siam 49,240
- Siberia: the source of 'flu epidemic 124
- sick benefit 158
- Siemens, C. William 91
- Siemens production process 150
- Sierra Leone 10,13,17,18,19,30-31,32,200; annexed 18; Ashanti invasion of 13; bishopric of 19; botany of 30; decline of cannibalism in 16; census of 30; colonial policy in 30; emigration from 30,95; finance of 29; responsible for Gambia 31; geology of 30; intertribal warfare in 16,30; military affairs in 10; natives in 8,12,30; produce of 30; and suppression of slave trade in 200,203,210,211; trade of 15; suppression of witchcraft in 30
- milk industry 92,131,153,155,156,239,247; in China 246,248; employment of children in 144; home consumption of 153; distress in 153; exports and imports 153; in Japan 248; in St Helena 16; low level of wages in 153
- Simon, (Dr.) Sir John 119,123,124
- Simon's Bay 24
- Simonstown 24
- Simpson, James 88
- sinecures 110,164
- Singapore 13,14,156
- sinking funds 180
- Sino-Japanese War (1894) 17,239,249
- Sioux Indians 8,45
- Skibbereen, Co. Cork 100
- slave trade: suppression of slave trade 18,19,33,55,200-212; in east Africa 17; abolition of in Britain 18,32; classified correspondence 201ff; cost of suppression 179; in East India Company territories 209; British agents in foreign countries 201; slave-hunting in Gambia 16; history of slave trade 18; summary of laws enacted 207,208; rights of search 207; and Texas 263; in U.S.A. 260; vested interests 200
- Slave Trade: IUP Subject Set 8,200-212,251; information on Africa in 17
- slavers: 16,18,55,202,203,204
- slave vessels 207
- slavery 8,200-212; abolition of 9,18,54,55,200,207,209,210; African chiefs' desire for 30; and economic system 200; suppression of on Gold Coast 30; at Hong Kong 244; in East India Company territories 48,209; paupers' and workers' lives compared to 145,187; in Portuguese territory 202
- slaves: apprenticed Africans 210; assistance to captured s. 179; conditions of 200,207,210ff; courts for in West Indies 55; insurrections by 207; liberated 10,200,202,206,208; marriages of 209; runaway 207,211; settlement of freed in Sierra Leone 18
- slate mining 136
- slaughter houses: conditions of 6
- sliding scale system of monopoly pricing 105f
- sliding scale wages agreements 137
- Sloane, Sir Hans 84,85
- slurps: see depression
- slums: slum clearance 229ff
- smallholders' rights 3
- smallholdings 1,4
- smallpox 10,122,124; patient case histories 125
- smells: from sewage in towns 234f
- Smiles, Samuel 157
- Smirke, Sir Robert 85
- Smith, Adam 155,190
- Smith, Beaumont 178
- Smith, Col. 175
- Smith, Sir Frederick 224
- Smith, Sir H.G. 23
- Smith, Rev. John 207
- Smith, Llewellyn 135
- Smith, Oliver 32
- Smith, Robert Vernon 178
- Smith, Thomas Southwood 117,123,142,229,234,237
- smuggling 222; of silk goods 153
- snobbery 81
- Snow, John 123,236,237
- snuff: duty, exports etc 222
- Social Democratic Federation 58
- Social Democrats in Germany 141
- social problems 213-216
- Social Problems: Drunkenness: IUP Subject Set 213-214
- Social Problems: Gambling: IUP Subject Set 214
- Social Problems: Sunday Observance: IUP Subject Set 215-216
- social services 178
- Social Science Association 119
- social status of women 167
- Social Theory and Social Practice 133,135,136
- socialism 129,136,137; its effect on mining industry 108
- Society of Apothecaries 126
- Society for Improving the Dwellings of the Labouring Classes 229
- Society Islands 8
- softening of water 236,237
- soil analysis, 1,140,234
- solar physics 91
- solitary confinement: in mining industry 143; as prison punishment 68
- Solonon Islands 17
- Somali Coast 34
- Somerset: education of middle classes in 81; conditions of children's employment in 143; local government in 115
- Somerset, Duke of 198
- Somerset, Lord Charles 22
- Somerset House School of Design 144,145
- Soochow 243,245,252
- sorghum 252
- South African Commercial Advertiser 22
- South African (Unity) Bill 70
- South African Republic 15,16,26; claims diamond country 24; independence of 26; British Indians in 27; insolvent 13; conditions of natives in 24; claims St Lucia Bay 25; access to sea for 28; dispute of with Zulus 20
- South Australia 36,40,72; aborigines of 35; constitution of 35,37; convicts in 35; conveyancing in 39; Crown lands in 35,37; finance in 10; immigration to 35,38; railways in 39
- South Australian Company 36
- South Carolina 255ff
- South Sea Islands 8,39
- South Wales Iron and Steel Workers Association 137
- Southport: tenure system in 232
- Southwark & Vauxhall (Water) Company 238
- Spain: currency depression in 17; extradition treaty with Britain 59; labour conditions in 141; navigation in 198; and slave trade 18,201,202,203,204,207,210,212; war with U.S.A. 17
- Spanish school of painting 86
- speculation 5,155
- speed regulations for railways 224
- Speir, J. 6
- Spencer, A.J. 5,139
- spirits, intoxicating: imports of 222; cheapness of and crime rate 63
- spiritual guidance in prisons 68

- Spital School 88
 Spitalfields 231; regulations of wages in silk trade at 153
 Spitalfields Act 153
 sports, active v. gambling 214
 Sprigg, Sir John Gordon 20,28
 Stafford: bribery at elections in 113
 Staffordshire 137; conditions of children's employment in 143f; coal mining in 108,192; attempts to form co-operative factories in 150; education of middle classes in 79,81; popular education in 75; labour relations in 136; mining in 108; truck system in 130
Stage and Theatre: IUP Subject Set 217f
 Stalybridge: riots at 147
 stamp tax on newspapers 182
 stamp indentures 154
 standard of living; and crime rate 165
 Stanley, E.L. 158,159
 Stanley, 15th Earl of 36,70
 Stanley, Sir H.M. 206
 Stansfield, James 164
 Stansfield, John 125
 Stanton, C.H. 79
 Starkie, Thomas 165
 starvation 99f
 State: involvement in education 82,178; control of posts and telegraphs 194; laws for urban renewal 229
 stationery trade: employment of children in 144
 Statute of Merton(1353) 231
 Statutum Civitatis(1285) 62
 Staunton, Sir G. 247
 Staunton, Michael 130
 Ssumao 243
 statistics: of agriculture 2,139; of Scottish agriculture 140; from census of population 190ff; of children's employment 142; of coal trade 104; of juvenile crime 60; of British Commerce 155; of criminal convictions 165,166; of crime in rural areas 64; of debt collection 161; of drink consumption 213f; of customs 180; of education 75,77,79,88; of Irish famine 100; of illness 157f; of friendly and building societies 141; of gold and silver wares 221; of housing in London 229; on life span 157f; of matrimonial suits 168; of marriages 168; on schools of medicine 126; of newspaper circulation 182; of pamphlets 182; of police and prison expenditure 63; from poor law 186; of railway industry 224; of sale of 'chief rents' 232; of shipping 120, 136; of U.K. suffrage 113; of tobacco industry 222; of trade unions 132,136, 141; of unemployment 219; of small-pox vaccination 124; of wages 129,132, 184; vital, of working class 141
 statistical method 134; collection of information 154; unscientific collection of data 152; method of collecting medical data 119; sampling methods used in quality control 122
 steam: explosions on boats 223; boilers 104; carriages 223ff; engines 223ff; ships 197ff; ship design 223; travel by 103,261
 steel industry 155
 Steffen, Gustav F. 140
 Stellanland 26,28
 Stephen, Sir Sidney 37
 Stephens, James 69
 Stephenson, A.K. 158
 Stephenson, Sir James Fitzjames 166
 Stephenson, Robert 106,107,197,225
 stockbroking 178
 Stoneyhurst College 81
 Storks, Sir H.K. 56
 Strand, London 233
 Straits Settlements 12,244
 strait-jackets: use of in prisons 68
 'street Arabs' 60
 streets: lighting of 118; lighting of in Gibraltar 17; paving of 118; widening of 230ff
 strikes 129,130,131,136,139,152; accounts of 136; in mining industry 108f; in textile industry 137
 student interpreters in China 240,243
 Stuart, John McDull 11
 Strzelecki, Count 99,100
 sub-contracting 139
 subinfeudation 232
 'subsidiary system' in India 49
 succession duties 180
 Sudan 34,210
 Sudbury Savings Bank 177
 Sudds, Private Joseph 35
 Suez Canal 14
 Suffolk: education of middle classes in 81; local government in 115
 suffrage, universal 154
 sugar industry 48,54,55,56,262; depressed 17; duty on sugar 180; in Fiji 16; in Jamaica 14,16; in Sierra Leone 30; in Trinidad 16; in U.S.A. 16,251,257
 suicide: in Britain 15; in India 48
 Sullivan, W.K. 92
 sulphuric acid: used as adulterant in beer 121
 Sunderland: public health facilities in 120; local government in 115
 Sunday Closing(Wales) Act(1881) 215
 Sunday observance 215-216
Sunday Observance: IUP Subject Set 215-216
 Sunday schools: 2,140,151,215; in Wales 74
 Sunday trading 58
 Sunter, Rev. M. 15
 superannuation 157,189
 Supreme Court of Judicature(Scotland) 162
 Surat, Nabob of 47
 Surbiton 235
 Surinam 201,202,203
 Surrey: education of middle classes in 80; local government in 115
 Sussex: education of middle classes in 80; local government in 115; poor law relief in 185
 Sutherland, Duke of 220
 suttee 48
 Sutton(Gilbert) Union 183
 Swahili-Arab slave trade 33
 Swahili coastal people 34
 Swan River Settlement 35
 Swatow 241ff,245
 Swaziland 25,28-29; Boer/British government in 29; Boer control of 28; boundary of 21; native affairs in 29
 sweating system 129,130,132f,135,139, 149
 Sweden: labour conditions 141; railway tariffs 227; and slave trade 201,202
 Swinhoe, Robert 243
 swine fever 6
 Switzerland: juvenile crime in 60; education in 75,79; competition with British gold and silver wares 221; labour conditions 141; postal service 194
 Sydney 38,39,40
 Sydney, bishop of 37
 Symons, G.J. 238
 Sypho(slaver) 207
 syphilis 125
 Szechwan 242f
 Tachienlu 243
 Tacitus 190
 Tacoma 259
 Tahiti 8
 tailoring trade: trade unionism in 131; sweat shops in 133
 Taiping rebellion 246
 Taiwan 241ff,245,251
 Tali-fu 243
 Tamsui 241ff, 251
 tariffs 155,156,178,197,219,222; on books 90; history of 180; in Mozambique 33; in Portuguese Africa 19; reform of 180; on spirits imports 213; see also corn laws
 Tasmania 35,37; aborigines in 8,11; census of 12; constitution of 37; conveyancing in 39; convict population of 11; Crown lands in 37; favours free trade 12; geology of 39; immigration 11,38; missionary activity in 8; statistics of 11,14; strife in 70; telegraph 12; trade 11; and transportation 70-73
 Tati Indunas 29
 Taunton Commission(1867-68) 74,77,78f, 80-82, 83,90,91,92
 tax on ground rents 231f; on income, property etc 180f; on expenditure 180; on agricultural produce 1; on increased value of land 232; tax-free allowances 180
 taxation 155; effects of on agriculture 4; effects of on business incentive 180; and census 190; in colonies 9; as source of funds for education 89; of pilgrims in India 49; of Ireland 179f; local 5,114ff; proportional 180; of railway companies 223f; caused by war of 1815, 154; a burden on working class 187
 Taylor, Du Plat 133
 Taylor, George 186
 Taylor, Tom 217
 Tchad, Lake 30
 tea(cultivation and trade) 239,247,248; adulteration of 121; China 48; duty on 180; Hindustan 48; Japan 249; U.S.A. 251f
 teachers: pensions for 82
 teacher training 78,80,82,91; colleges 75,76; in Germany 75; in Scotland 77
 technical education in Britain: see Education; Scientific and Technical Education
 Technical Instruction Acts 83
 technological revolution 90
 telegraph 45; in east Africa 33; in south Africa 20; in south east Asia 240; in India 50; use of on railways 224; see also posts and telegraphs
 telephone 194f
 Telford, Thomas 223
 temperance 214ff; see also drunkenness
 Temperance Societies 213f
 Temporary Relief Act 100
 tenancy of agricultural land 2,3,4
 tenant rights in rural areas 2
 tenants: compensation for improvements 231
 tenements 229f
 Tennessee 258
 territorial waters 102,103
 terrorism in North of Ireland 59
 Texas 211,258; and slave trade 203; and slavery 263; tax code of 180
 textile industry 136,137,138,152-155; accidents in mills in 149; apprenticeships in 154; costs of production in 135; conditions in 154; design copyright in 144; growth of 153; handloom weavers' problems in 154; health hazards in 151,152; unemployment in 148,149,152,154,219; effects of railways on 224; social problems in 152; statistics of 134; strikes in 148; trade unionism in 130; employment of women and children in 139,143,144, 154f; see also cotton industry; woolen industry; silk industry
Textiles: IUP Subject Set 152-155
 Thames river: evaporation rate of 238; pollution of 234f, 237; water supply from 235ff
 theatre 217f: employment of children in 82; history of 217; managers 217; safety in 261
 Theatres Act(1843) 217
 Theodore III of Ethiopia 19
 Thirlwall, Rev. Thomas 63,78
 Thomas Aquinas, St 167
 Thomas, D. LL. 140
 Thompson, Dr. D. 53
 Thompson, Charles Poulett 42,43,155
 Thompson, Sir D'Arcy Wentworth 252
 Thompson, Patrick 35
 Thornton, Henry 18,172
 Threadneedle St, London 230
 three mile coastal limit 253
 Tibet 248
 ticket of leave 23,62,69,70,72
 tied houses in liquor trade 63
 tiend courts 163
 Tientsin 241f; massacre of missionaries at 245; Treaty of(1858) 240,243,244, 246
 Tiffany's 221
 Tillet, B. 136
 timber industry 155,156; in Bechuanaland 16; trade unionism in 130
Times, The 25,67
 Timini tribe 30
 tinplate industry: causes of unemployment in 135; in south Wales 150; mining in Australia 38; mining in Malaya 12
 Tippoo Sultan 47
 Titian 85
 tithes 1,4
 tobacco industry 222; cultivation in Fiji 16; cultivation in Britain 222; duty 180; employment of children in 143,144; consumption of tobacco 222
Tobacco: IUP Subject Set 222
 Tobago 54,55,56,207,210; federation of 13; finance of 10; justice in 16; union of with Trinidad 15; aids

Martinique 16
 Todorden: health hazards in factories at 151
 Togoland: customs union with Gold Coast 32
 Tokyo: see Yedo
 tolls on road 223
 Tomlins, Frederick G. 217
 'tommy shop' 130
 Tongaland 25,28-29; annexed by Britain 28
 tonnage duties 197
 tontines 157ff
 Tooke, Thomas 172,173
 topography 91
 Toronto 42
 Torquay 59
 'Torren's Act (1868) 229
 Torres Straits 36
 Tortola 207,208,209
 tower of London 86
 town holdings 232
 towns: see Urban Areas
 town-planning: see Planning
 trade 155-156, 219-222: in Africa 33; in west Africa 19,29; with Canadian Indians 44; role of consular service in foreign 112f; cycles 135; depression 147; in food and drugs 121-122; monopolies 47; effect of navigation laws on 220f; subsidised on Niger 32; statistics 78,180; tariffs 16
Trade: IUP Subject Set 155-156
Trade and Industry: Depression: IUP Subject Set 219
Trade and Industry: Explosives: IUP Subject Set 219-220
Trade and Industry: Navigation Laws: IUP Subject Set 220-221
Trade and Industry: Silver and Gold
Wares: IUP Subject Set 221
Trade and Industry: Tobacco: IUP Subject Set 222
 trade associations 219
 Trade Union Act (1871) 132
 trade unionism 129ff,132,145,219; finances of 129,132; growth of after Reform Act 58; early history of 129,130; influence of on workers' character 131; militancy in 131; in mining areas 109; and relations between management and men 136; statistics of 141
 trade unions 94,152,155; amalgamation of 130; delegate conferences of 133; constitution of 129,130,136; funds of 137; legal position of 131; picketing by 132; registered 141; rules of 137,139; giving attention to factory safety 151; attitude of to industrial schools 61; super-annuation funds of 189; effect of on trade and industry 131; in U.S.A. 257; see also trade unionism
 trades councils: rules etc. 139
 trades, index to 138
 Trades Union Congress 134
 trading on Sundays 215
 Trafalgar Square riots 58
 Traffic Acts (1888,1894) 5
 training colleges for teachers 83,84
 trams 137
 Transkei 24,28; Galekas moved to 20
 transport and communications 223-228; in colonies 9; in Labour Commission 136; by water 137; working conditions in 137,138
Transport and Communications: IUP Subject Set 223-228
 transportation 65,66,69-73; abolition of 70,72; effects of on aborigines 70; changing attitude to 67; Australian attitudes to 70; of children 60,71,72; effects of on colonies 70; as form of crime control 69,70; cost of 70f; of females 71,72; history of 70; and immigration 69; treatment of convicts 69,71,72; for recusancy 166; statistics of 69,72; workers' attitudes to 72
Transportation: IUP Subject Set 62,69-73
 Transvaal 21,25,26-28; annexation of by British 19,26; before annexation 13; campaign against annexation in 21; crisis in 20; gold in 13,28; interest of in Swaziland 29; insolvency of 20; legislature of 21; republic restored to 21,26; status of 28; trade of 28; treatment of natives in 13,21,26; volksraad 26,27; see also Africa, southern
 Transvaal Treaty (1875) 26
 Transvaal-Zulu Boundary Commission 20
 travel mobility: and spread of contagious diseases 122
 travellers: included in British census 191
 tread-wheel 65,67
 treason-felony 62,65,69
 Treasury 112,179; and colonial finance 10; remodelled 178; relations of with savings banks 177
 treasury bills 174
 treaty ports in east Asia 239
 Trevenheere, Hugh Seymour 2,76,106,107, 108,130,144,146
Trent Affair 254
 Trevelyan, Sir Charles E. 50,51,99,100, 110,170,178,194f
 Trevelyan, C.J. 158
 Trevithick, Richard 223
 'trial of the pyx' 174,175
 Trials for Pelony Act (1836) 165
 tribal reserves in Bechuanaland 28
 Trinidad 54,55,207,209; coolie immigration to 240; military expenditure in 10; justice in 16; aid by to Martinique 16; union of with Tobago 15
 Trinity College, Cambridge 88
 Trinity House 197ff
 Trollope, Anthony 110
 truant schools 61
 Trucial States: and slave trade 203
 Truck Acts 130,137,150,151,159
 truck system 107,108,129,130,132,150; among framework knitters 154
 trustee savings banks 177,180,231
 Tseng Kuo-fan 246
 Tsingatao 243
 Tuan, Co Galway 231
 tuberculosis 6
 Tufnell, Edward Carleton 2,142,144,146, 185
 tunnels for sewage disposal 234
 turf-cutting 140
 Turkey: and slave trade 206
 Turks and Caicos Islands 12
 'turnbook day' 132
 Turner, J. 5
 Turner, Joseph Mallord William 86
 turnpike roads: cause of riots 58
 turnpike trusts 58,223
Tuscaloosa (raider) 254,255
 Tuscarora 255
 Twistleton, Edward T.B. 99,178
 Tyburn 235
 Tycoon of Japan 249
 typhoid bacillus 238
 Typographical Association 138
 Uganda 33,34; protectorate 34; railways in 33,34; social conditions in 34
 Uitlanders 27
 Ulster: census of 192
 Ulster Customs and Land Act (1870) 3
 underground press 182
 underwriting of foreign loans 173
 unemployment 129,141,152,219; after Napoleonic wars 155; by industry 219; the most frequent cause of extreme distress 189; and poor law 183ff; and permanent policy 188; solved by working less 139; insurance against 129; in textile industry 148; theory of 135; assistance 135; demonstration against 58; among handloom weavers 93
 unemployment benefit clubs 189
 Union of British North American Provinces 41
 unionism, Ulster 59
 United Assurance Society 158
 United Burgemen and Waterman's Protection Society 137
United Irishmen, The 18
 United Kingdom: exports to East 48; imports from China 48; opium imports 246
 United Netherlands 182
 United States of America 251-263; agriculture and fisheries 3,4,5,10, 45,251f,255ff; dead meat industry 6; veterinarian evidence from 6; and British depression 219
 boundary with Canada 44,262f
 civil war: see under American Civil War
 communications 254,263; railroads 224; postal services 260f
 crime and punishment: prison system in twenty states 65; police organisation 64,65; juvenile crime 60; houses of refuge for juvenile criminals 60
 the economy: depression 174,251,255ff, 260
 education 74,83,84,259; technical 92; common school system 77f; public libraries 89f
 exhibitions in 259
 finance 257; monetary policy 174; tax code 180
 government: electoral system 113,114; local history of 261
 immigration: from Britain 93; from Canada 95; and civil war 95; decline in 95; from Ireland 93
 industry: match manufacture 152; assay system 221; industrial design 144
 labour affairs: labour conditions 141; departments of labour 141; miners' wages 138; labor laws 182; profit-sharing in industry 135; hours of work 149,151; employers' liability 134
 laws: marriage 167; patent 160; against adulteration of food etc. 121; liquor 261
 mining: iron ore deposits 138; coal 109; silver 175
 orange lodges in 59
 population: decennial census of whites 190
 relations of with foreign countries: state department 112; Britain 252,253,261,262; Canada 42,253; Central and South America 254; Dominica 14; Germany 261; Japan 249; Mexico 253,256; Russia 253; Samoa 261
 shipping: safety 223; steamship design 223; merchant competition in shipbuilding with Britain 220f
 slave trade 201,202,203,207,260; activity against 204,205
 cessation of 205
 slavery in 204,260
 social problems: alcoholism 213; lack of appreciation for womanhood 78; social conditions 261; poverty 185,186
 statistics 261
 tariffs 219,262
 trade: competition with Britain 109, 220f,219; in tobacco with Britain 222; in cotton with Britain 174; commercial reports 255-259; with Brazil 256; with China 262; with Jamaica 14; with West Indies 54, 253,257
 war with Britain 262
 Washington, Treaty of 262
United States of America: IUP Area Studies Series 251-263
 universities: school as preparation for 78; and scientific education 90; age at entry to 84; involvement of in teacher training 84; state grants for 179; libraries in 89,90; educational background of undergraduates 84; in Ireland 45; and equality of opportunity 78
 University College, London 91
 unrest: among agricultural labourers 140; among middle and working classes 58
 Unwin, Sir Raymond 235
 upholstery manufacture: sweat shop in 133
 Upper Canada 42,44; agricultural census of 10; reunion with Lower 41,43
 urban areas 229-238; health and sanitary conditions in 117ff,125; education conditions in 125; system of local government in 114
Urban Areas: Housing: IUP Subject Set 229-230
Urban Areas: Planning: IUP Subject Set 230-233
Urban Areas: Sanitation: IUP Subject Set 233-235
Urban Areas: Water Supply: IUP Subject Set 235-238
 urbanisation: effects of on agriculture 4
 Uruguay 97; and emigration from Africa: 203; and slave trade 203,211
 Usibeba 25
 Usuta rebellion 25
 utilitarianism 89

- Vaal river 27
vaccination 119,122,124f; death or injury caused by 125
vagrancy 186f
Vancouver Island 41,46; assembly 44; colonized 43; grant of to Hudson's Bay Company 43; union of with British Columbia 45
Vanderbilt 255
Van Diemen's Land: see Tasmania
Van Diemen's Land Company 35
vanilla industry in Fiji 16
Vatican Library 90
Vaughan, H.H. 76
Venezuela: boundary with British Guiana 254; emigration to 97
venereal diseases 122-124: in Hong Kong 244
ventilation: of buildings 231; in factories 142,151,152; of mines 106-108,143
Vermont 255
Verner, William 59
Vernon, Robert 236
Verulam river 236
vestments: use of in Church rites 196
veterinary science 124
Veteran Battalion in Canada 43
Vice-Admiralty Courts and suppression of slave trade 203,204
victimization 138: of aborigines 8; of workers 129
Victoria (Australia) 11,15,16,17,37,39, 72: Beer and Spirits Sales statute 39; census of 14,15,40; Church affairs in 38; constitution of 37,39; conveyancing in 39; geography of 13; gold discovered in 11,38,39; history of 13; immigration to 38; legislature system in 15; mining licenses in 37; nature of reports from 14; railways in 39; separation of from New South Wales 10
Victoria, Queen 19: dislikes human sacrifice 32
Victoria Street sewer, London 234
victualling, licensed 137,138
Vienna, Congress of 201
View of the Art of Colonization, A 10
Villiers, C.P. 185
Villiers, Hon. E.E. 96
Villiers, Sir J.H. 26
vine disease in U.S.A. 255
violence in industrial relations 129, 130
Virgin Islands 55,210
Virginia 255: trade with Canada 255
Vivid 198
Vivian, Hussey 107
Volage, H.M.S. 245
Volks Committee in Stellaland 26
Volta (river and region) 31,32
voting trends 113
Vryburg 16,28
- wages 93,134,137: of agricultural labourers 1,3,186; of children 142; fixing of 135; paid in connection with government contracts 135; increases in 219; in Jamaica 17; legislation on payment of 130; minimum 153; proposed regulation of 154; system of payment of to sailors 199; effects of poor law on 182; reduction of 154; statistics of 129; in Sierra Leone 16; see also truck system, sweating system
Waikato 12
Wakefield, Edward Gibbon 10,64
Wallace Collection 87
Wallace, Thomas 156
Wallis, George 259
Walpole, Sir Robert 180
Walpole, Sir Spencer 189
Wales: state of agricultural labourers in 140; courts of common law in 161; conditions of children employed in 143; education in 58,74; education of middle classes in 79,81; education of poorer classes in 88; parish education statistics of 88; emigration from to Patagonia 96; industrial survey of 150; factory inspectorate in 146; labour relations in mining districts of 136; liquor laws and Sunday observance in 215; placenames glossary 190; poor law in 183; Rebecca riots in 58; religion, state of in 58; tenure system in 232; truck system in south 130,132; value of Welsh culture 74; use of Welsh in 74
Wales, Prince of (Edward VII) 229
Walsall: open spaces in 230
Waltham Abbey: explosives factory at 220
Wander, J.S. 75
Wandle river 236
Wapentake courts 162
warehousing 155
War Office 111,170
Warren, General Sir Charles 26,28
Warrington: smallpox in 125
Ward, Frederick Townsend 246
Warwick Prison 67
Warwickshire: factory inspectorate in 146; popular education in 74; education of middle classes in 81
Washington, D.C. 257
Washington (territory and state) 46,256, 257
Washington, Treaty of (1871) 45,253,254, 255,262
wash-rooms, public 230
Wassalo (Sierra Leone) 30
watch-manufacture: truck system in 132
water: carrier of cholera 123
water closets 229
water companies 236ff
water engineering 236ff
water pollution 233ff
water supply 119,235-238: in coastal towns 120; charges for 119; responsibility of local authorities for 118; employment statistics 134
Water Supply: IUP Subject Set 235-238
Waterloo, battle of 169
Waterloo (convict ship) 71
Waterlow, S.H. 158,229
wealth, tax on 180
Wealth of Nations 190
weaving: see textile industry
Webb, Sydney 141
Webster, Thomas 160
Webster-Ashburton Treaty (1842) 46,253f
Webster's dictionary 135
Wei hai wei 240,243
Weld, Sir Frederick 13
Welfare State 125,183,190
Welland Canal 41
Wellesley, Lord 27
Wellingborough Charity 88
Wellington, 1st Duke of 169,198,253
Wellington, Henry 30
Wellington (N.Z.) 53
Welsh: a living language 193
Wenchow 241ff
Wentworth, William 37
Wesleyan Society 15,28,31
West, Sir Algernon 219
West, Martin 24
West Ham: special unemployment survey 135
West India Dock Company 155,156
West Indies (British) general 11,12,15 54-57:
 aborigines 8,12
 agriculture of 54
 economic, financial and land questions; effects of American Civil War on 11,12; economic problems 17, 56; finance 56; land question 15, 56
 government and administration of: civil service 55; federation resisted 56,57; government structure 56
 health: cholera 10; smallpox 10
 migration: emigration from 95; emigration from Britain 95,96,97; coolie immigration 96,240; immigration from west Africa 18,29; immigration problems 10,54,55
 missionary activity in 55
 labour problems 54,55; apprenticeship system 55
 slavery in: summary of slave trade laws 207; slaves in 200,207,208, 209
 trade and industry of: industry 54; West Indies as source of raw materials 54; sugar industry 11; trade 54,253,257; trade with Britain 155,156
West Indies: IUP Subject Set 54-57
West Point 259
West Virginia 260
Western Australia: aborigines of 40; agricultural land found in 13; use of assigned convicts in 72; constitution of 40; Constitution Amendment Act (1896) 40; Crown lands
- in 37; exploration of 13; immigration into 13,38; labour shortage in 11, 14; land in 40; mineral resources of 14; municipal institutions in 13; popular representation in 13; railways in 13; Swan River Settlement in 35; transportation to 70,71,72, 73
Western settlements (N.Z.) 54
Westhampnett Union 183
Westminster, London 231
Westminster Abbey 86
Westminster School 76
Westmorland: education of middle classes in 81; local government of 115
Wet, Sir J.A.de 27
whale fishing 155
wheat production in U.S.A. 251
Wheatstone, Sir Charles 194,224
Whitaker, W. 238
Whitbread, Samuel 87
White, Arnold Henry 132,133,146
Whitehall, London 234
Whittington, Richard 146
Whitworth, Sir Joseph 259
Wicklow 231
Wicksteed, T. 234
widows on poor law relief 183
Wigton: local government in 116
Wilberforce, William 201,207
Wilde, Oscar 190
Wilde, Sir William R. 190,192
Wilkinson, E. 140
Wilkinson, J. 75
Williams, Henry 209,210
Williams, Capt. J.M. 248
Williams, William John 39,67
Will-o'-the-Wisp 255
Wilmington 257
Wilmot, Commodore 205
Wilmot, Governor 70
Wilson, Joseph Havelock 137
Wilson, R. 175
Wilson, Sir Samuel 4
Wiltshire: riot on introduction of gig-mill in 152; local government in 115; education of middle classes in 81; factory inspectorate in 146
Wilmington Common, Lord of 231
Winchester School 76,88
windows: Scottish census of rooms with 192
Windsor Castle 145
Windward Islands 13,14,54
wine trade 155,156
Winter, Sir Francis de 29,30
witchcraft: in Barbadoes 22; in Sierra Leone 30
Witwatersrand 27
Woking Prison: plans for 68; treatment of Fenians at 69
Wolsley, General Sir Garnet 20,21,24, 31,32
Wolverhampton 120: tenure system in 231,232
women: status of in aboriginal society 8; in agriculture 1f,140; discrimination against 138; employment of 138,139,141,145ff; in Europe 150; banned in lead industry 152; in textile industry 155; in shipping 136; in mines 143
Wood, Sir Charles 49,50,174,180
Wood, Sir Evelyn 21,26
woodlands and commons enclosure 2
woodworking industry 149
woollen industry 81,137,153: cottage based 153; diseases in 151; growth of exports 153; factory system introduced into 153; size of 153; workers' associations in 153; exports to U.S.A. 262
woolsorters' disease: see anthrax
Woolwich: hulks at 67
Worcestershire: conditions of children employed in 143; education of middle classes in 81
world trade 219
World's Columbian Exposition 259
work: minimum age for starting 150; prohibited on Sundays 214f; hours of 154
workhouses 183ff: census of inmates of 191; entry through bad living conditions 118; pauper lunatics in 127; in Ireland 99
workhouse schools 60,89
working boys: homes for 61
working classes: living conditions 123,125; in towns 60; sanitary conditions of 117ff; effects of

drinking on 213f; housing of 229ff;
special trams for workmen 225
working conditions 129,136ff,139,141,
155,219; in agriculture 2; in factor-
ies 145; in mines 136; on board ship
197ff; in sweat shops 133
working men's clubs 158,213
workmanship 219
workmen's combinations 129,154
wrecks; salvage of 10,11
Wren, Sir Christopher 230
Wright, R.S. 81
Wuchow 243
Wuhu 241ff
Wynyard, Lieut-Gen. E.B. 170

Xhosa tribe 18,20,22,23

Yamashiro 249
Yangchow 245
Yangtze (river and region) 240,243,245,
246,249
Yarmouth: popular education in 75

Yedo 250f
yellow fever on St Helena 14
Yeovil School 88
Yokohama 247,240
Yolland, Col. 226
Yonnie tribe 30
York assay office 221
York, Duke of (Frederick Augustus) 169
Yorkshire; conditions of children's
employment in 142; parish statistics
of education in 88; popular education
in 75; education of middle classes
in 80,81; factory inspectorate in 146;
housing conditions in 232; labour
relations in 136; local government
in 115; mining industry in 108;
textile industry in 151; West Riding
231
Yorkshire Provident Insurance Company
159
Yorobaland 32
Young, G. 158
Yucatan Indians 204

Yunnan 214,248

Zambesi river 29
Zanzibar 33,34; British protectorate in
34; slave market in 201,212; slave
trade in 206
Zemindar 47,49
Zululand 24; annexation of 25; Boer-
British rivalry in 25; boundary of 26;
war with British 20; collapse of 25;
division of 25; forests in 26; end of
independence of 11; trouble impending
in 11; see also Natal
Zulu tribes 8,10,18; receiving arms 24
British attempt to disarm 20; tribal
warfare among 25; invade Natal 20;
dispute with South African Republic
20; threaten Transvaal 20
Zulu War (1879) 20,21

British
Parliamentary
Papers

British
Parliamentary
Papers

British
Parliamentary
Papers

British
Parliamentary
Papers

RELATION

FAMINE
Ireland

Colonies
AFRICA

INDUSTRIAL
RELATIONS

4

6

2

28

Census
of Britain

Labour
Commission

SSION

SESSION

SESSION

SESSION

843

1847

1842

1892



IUP



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British
Parliamentary
Papers

TRADE

9

SESSIONS
1863-24



British Parliamentary
Papers

TRANSPORT

1

SESSIONS
1861-65



IUP

British
Parliamentary
Papers

MIGRATION

16

SESSIONS
1865-66



IUP

British
Parliamentary
Papers

MINING
ACCIDENTS

7

SESSIONS
1864



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British
Parliamentary
Papers

Colonies
EAST INDIA

18

SESSIONS
1859



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British
Parliamentary
Papers

Educ
GENE

2

SESSIONS
186



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