

Baker Street Elementary
& The Victorian Web

Presents
"The Life and Times in Victorian London"

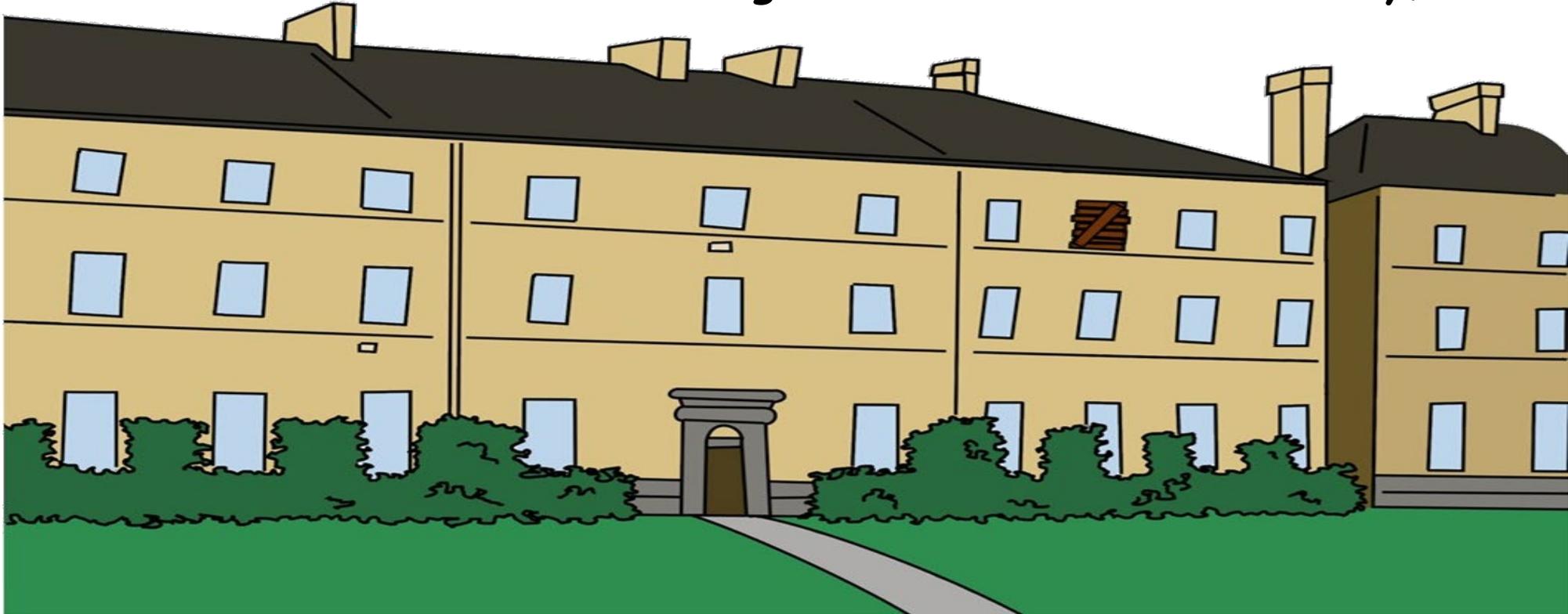


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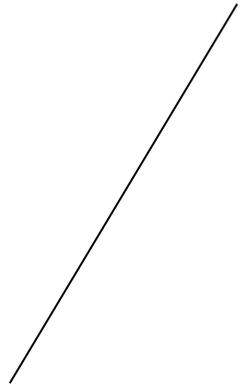
The Life and Times in Victorian London

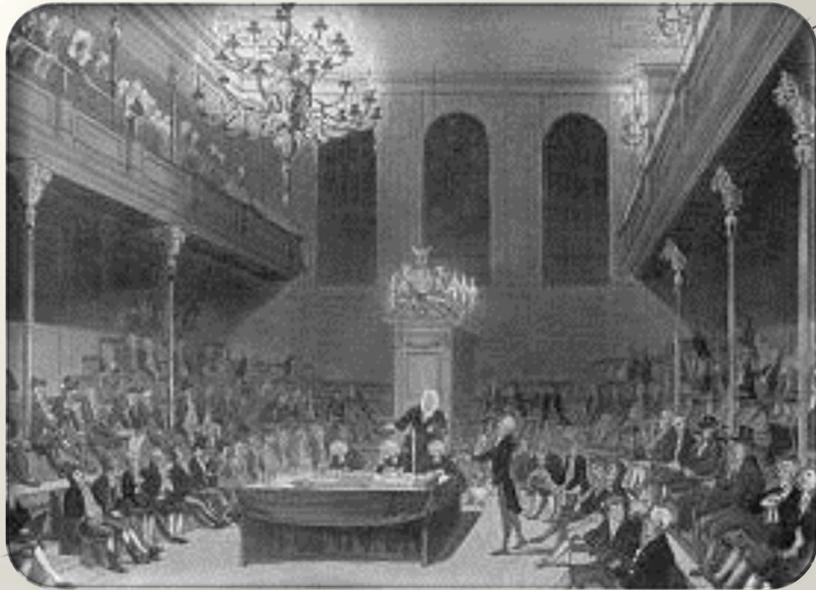
100 - Victorian Legislation: a Timeline - January, 2022





Welcome to topic number 100... today we will be providing a listing of the legislations that have been passed and implemented during the Victorian period.





During our lifetime, all the laws in England are passed by the parliament.

The parliament has the sole authority to create laws and alter existing laws.



The Parliament discuss current issues, including social and economic changes with the monarch.

Members of Parliament will then vote on proposed legislation.



*The success of England during
the our time depends largely on
the laws passed.*

*The laws in the this era serve
the following purpose:*





1. Classify things as rights and wrongs.

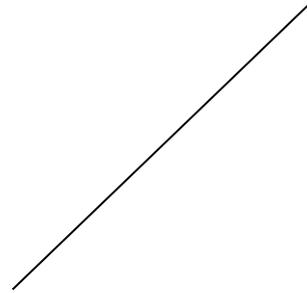
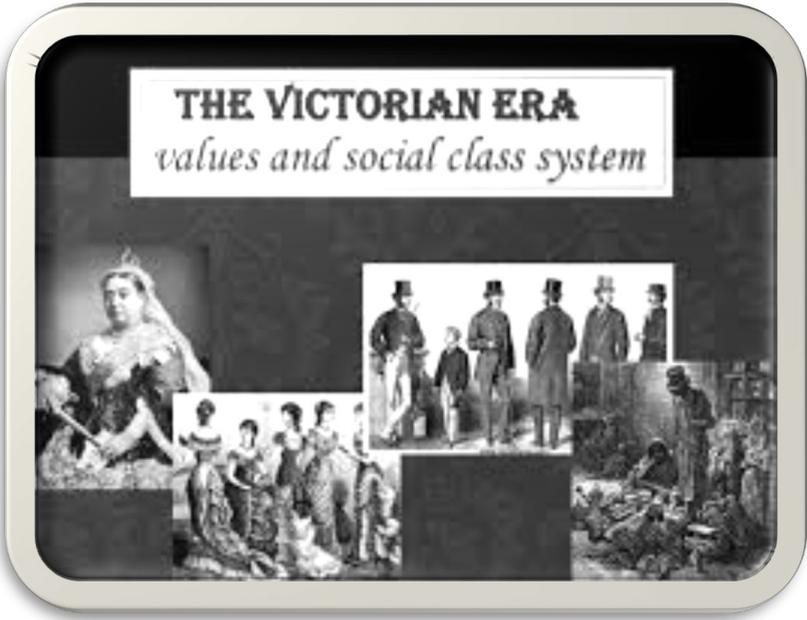
2. Separate the poor from the rich.

These laws do assist in the separation of British classes during our period.



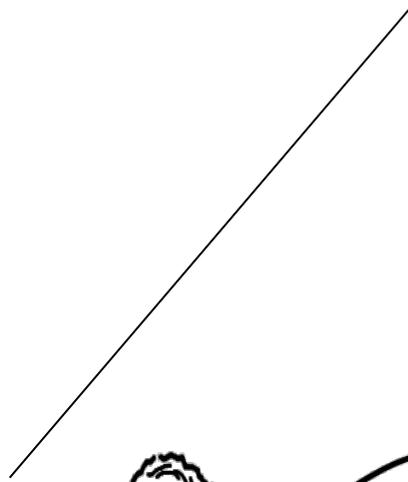
However, many of the laws have been molded by Victorian society itself.

This has been done by either the direct consent of the people or in an indirect way, by the actions of the citizens.



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

**So, here is a list and
summary of the legislations
passed during the Victorian
period.**

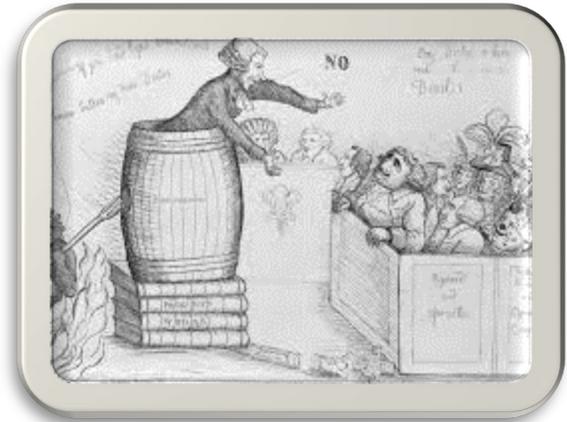


1828: Repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts.

This removed the political disabilities imposed on non-Anglican Protestants by legislation passed in 1673 and 1661 respectively.

Following the repeal of these Acts, Dissenters could sit in parliament and participate in local government.

The Act changed the Anglican constitution into a Protestant constitution.



1829: Catholic Emancipation Act.

This controversial legislation allowed Catholics to sit as MPs for the first time since the Elizabethan Act of Settlement (1558/9).

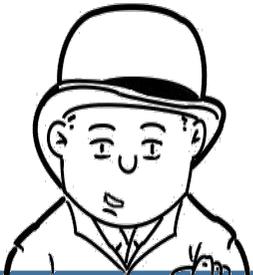
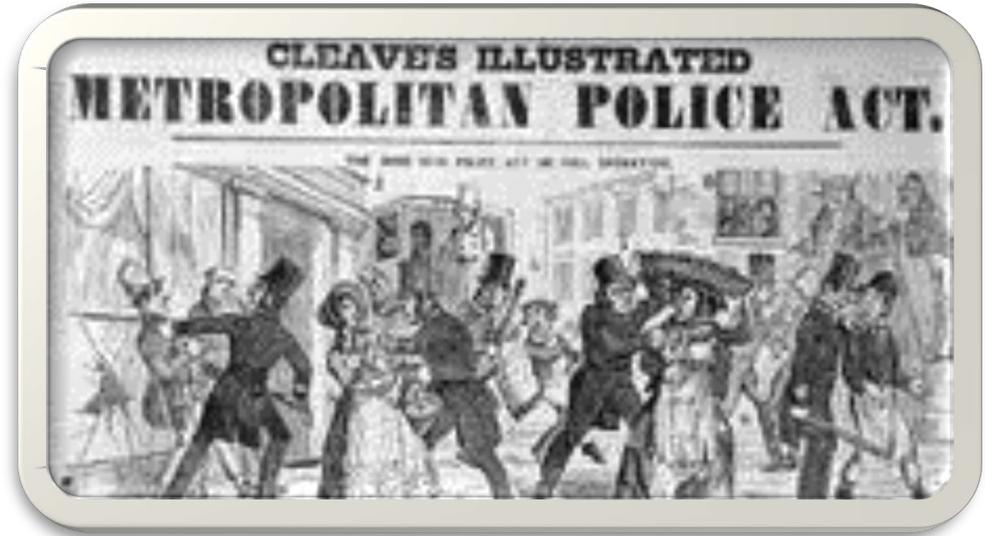
The Act was passed by Wellington's government despite huge opposition; the constitution now became Christian but non-denominational.



1829: Metropolitan Police Act.

This was the culmination of the work of Robert Peel to establish a civilian, unarmed police force.

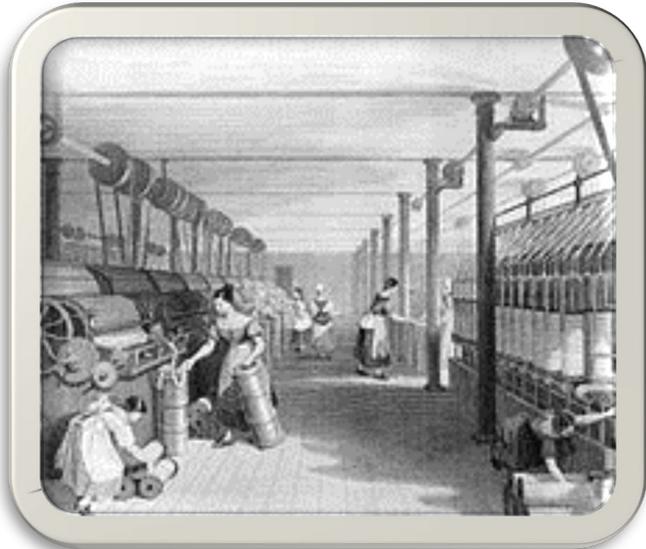
It was the foundation of policing in Great Britain and was based on his work in Ireland.



1831: (Hobhouse) Factory Act.

This was the third Factory Act, its predecessor being the 1801 Health and Morals of Apprentices Act and the 1819 Factory Act.

Hobhouse's Act forbade night work for persons under the age of 21.



1832: Reform Act.

It took almost two years for this Act to reach the Statute Books and brought Britain to the verge of revolution.

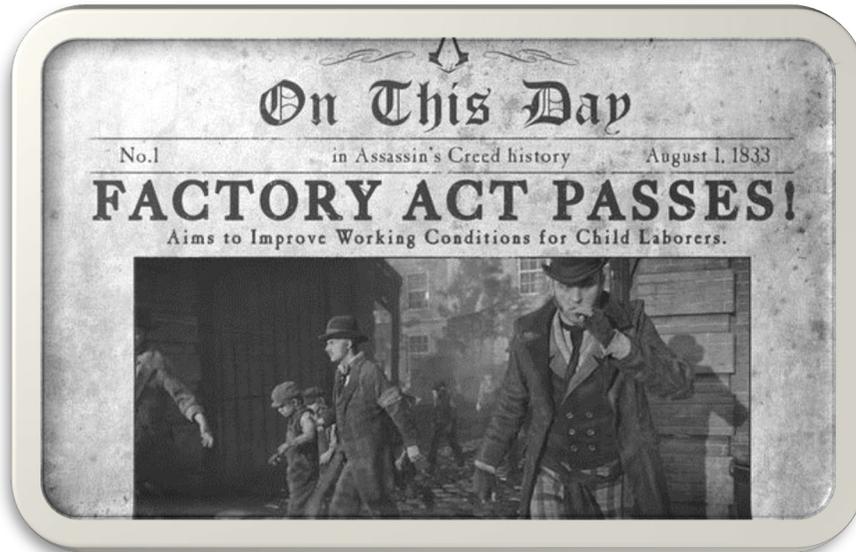
The Reform Act was the first systematic change to the constitution; it extended the franchise to include those who did not own landed property and was the first of a series of constitutional changes.



1833: Factory Act.

Passed by the Whig government, this Act was an attempt to regulate the working hours of women and children.

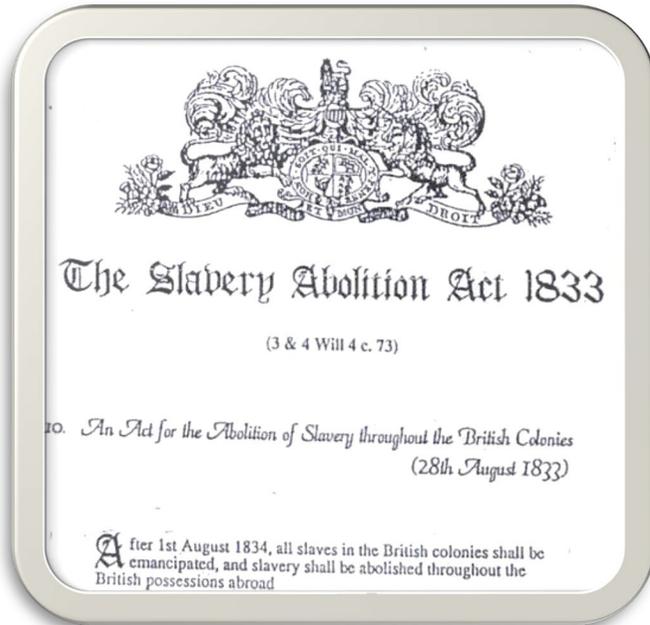
It left much to be desired but was a step towards government regulation of working conditions.



1833: Abolition of Slavery Act.

This was the culmination of a lengthy campaign that had begun during the 18th Century.

The legislation was finalized by the Jamaica Act of 1839.



1834: Poor Law Amendment Act.

Following the 1832 Reform Act, the PLAA was intended to reduce the poor rates; it was not intended to help the poor who suffered as a result of the legislation.

The PLAA replaced the existing poor laws and was responsible for the establishment of workhouses throughout the country...

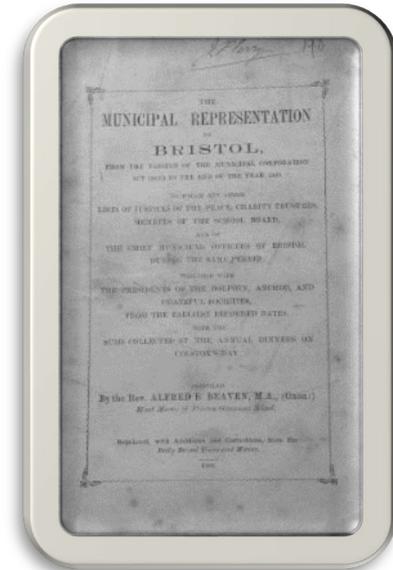
The poor were treated as criminals and people starved rather than apply for poor relief because that meant that they would become inmates of the dreaded "poor law bastilles".



1835: The Municipal Corporations Act.

This was a local government version of the 1832 Reform Act.

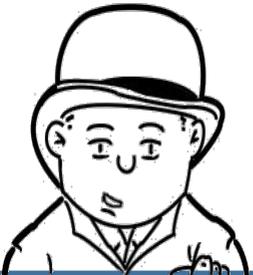
It made existing municipal corporations more answerable to the electors and allowed other towns to apply for incorporation.



1836: Civil Marriages Act.

After the passing of this law, non-Anglicans were able to marry either in their own Church or in Registry Offices.

The Church of England lost its monopoly over marriage services.



1836: Tithe Commutation Act.

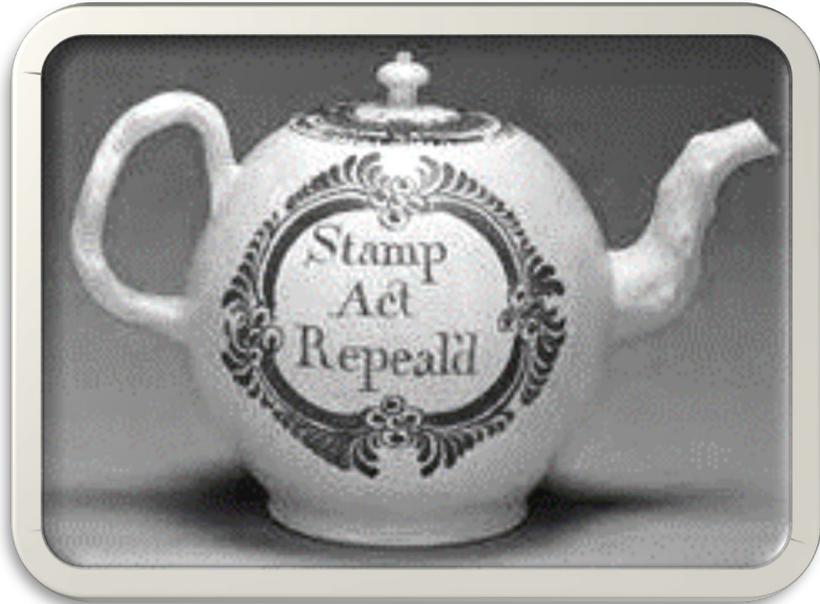
This provided for the payment of tithes to the Church of England in cash, depending on the price of wheat.

NAME OF OCCUPIER	ACRES	LAND AND CULTURE	TITHING	PERIOD	REMARKS
			Brought forward	21	5 1
John Henry	20	Wheat	Grass	9	2
and	21	Wheat	Grass	10	1
	22	Wheat	Grass	7	3
	23	Wheat	Grass	5	
	24	Wheat	Grass	7	2
	25	Wheat	Grass	2	
	26	Wheat	Grass	1	
	27	Wheat	Grass	10	
	28	Wheat	Grass	11	
				92	
Henry John	29	Meadow	Meadow	2	
and	30	Meadow	Meadow	1	
and	31	Meadow	Meadow		



1836: Stamp Duty Reduction Act.

The Government's decision to reduce the stamp duty was primarily due to the success of the "war of the unstamped", and in 1836 the duty was reduced from 4d to 1d, in order to take the unstamped newspapers off the streets while allowing legal newspapers wider circulation.



1837: Registration Act (of Births, Marriages and Deaths).

Although the 1833 Factory Act restricted working hours for young people, there was no means of telling the age of a person since no official records existed.

Anglican churches had to record baptisms, marriages, and burials but there were few records for non-Anglicans...

BIRTHS AND DEATHS REGISTRATION ACT, 1874.
CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRY OF BIRTH.

I, the undersigned, Do hereby certify that the Birth
of *Kenneth Stanley Baker* born on the *19th* day of *February* One thousand nine hundred and *twelve*
has been duly registered by me at Entry No. *182* — of my Register Book
No. *24* (*) Insert year in words.

Witness my hand this *22nd* day of *March* 191*2*
Clonckhaugh Registrar of Births and Deaths.
District *BIRMINGHAM* Sub-District *BIRMINGHAM*

NOTICE.
This Certificate when duly filled up by the Registrar, is to be given (on demand) to the INFORMANT at the time of Registering the Birth, on payment of a fee not exceeding Three-pence. (See Births and Deaths Registration Act, 1874, Section 90.)

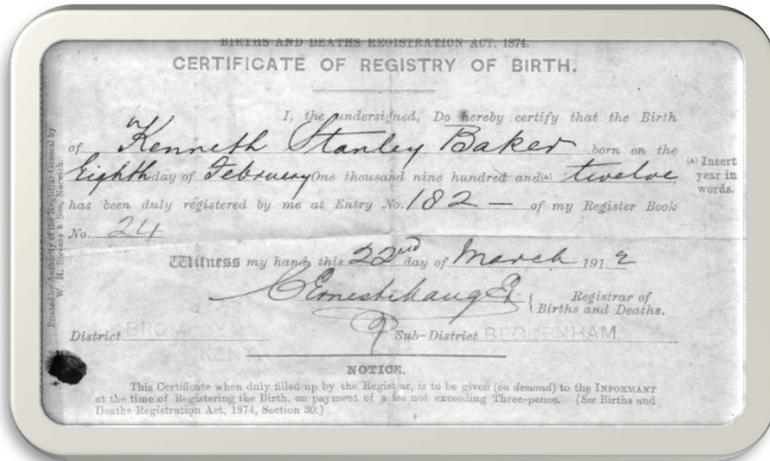
Printed and Published by W. H. Storer & Son, Norwich.



1837: Registration Act (cont.)

...This legislation made it compulsory for all births, marriages and deaths to be registered at a Registry Office; certificates were issued for each event and a second copy was retained at Somerset House in London.

The administration of this Act was within the remit of the Poor Law Commission.



1838: Irish Poor Law Amendment Act.

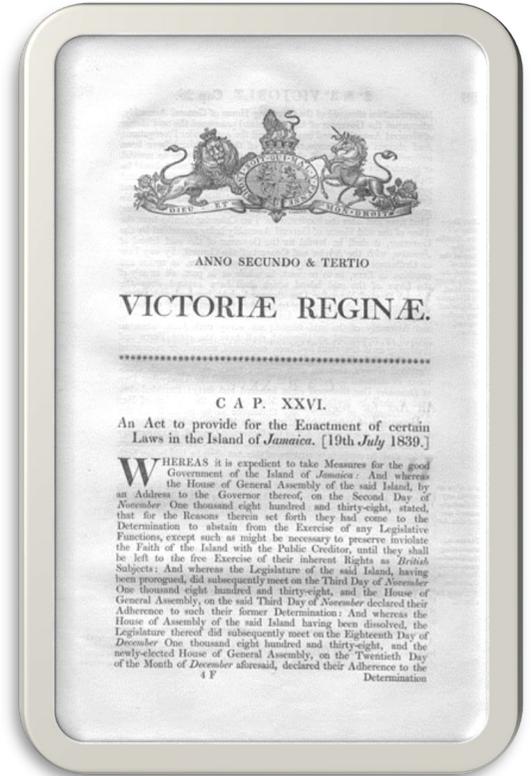
After a Commission reported that the 'importation' of the English 1834 Poor Law Amendment Act was inappropriate for Ireland, the government brought in its own "experts" and the 1834 PLAA was passed for Ireland.

It was implemented just before the outbreak of the potato blight and proved to be inadequate to meet the crisis.



1839: The Jamaica Act.

This Act finalized the 1833 Abolition of Slavery Act, setting the remaining slaves and apprentices free in the British colonies.



1839: The Rural Constabularies Act.

It extended the 1829 Metropolitan Police Act and required counties to establish their own police forces.

The Act was passed in the face of Chartist activity.



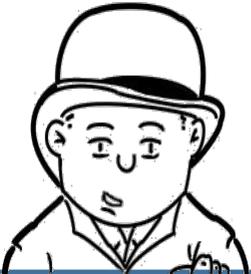
1840: The Penny Post Act.

This was the idea of Sir Rowland Hill.

Prior to this, recipients paid for any letters that were sent to them.

Hereafter, the sender attached an adhesive, pre-paid label to any items that were posted.

The most famous 'stamp' of this period is the Penny Black.



1842: Railway Act.

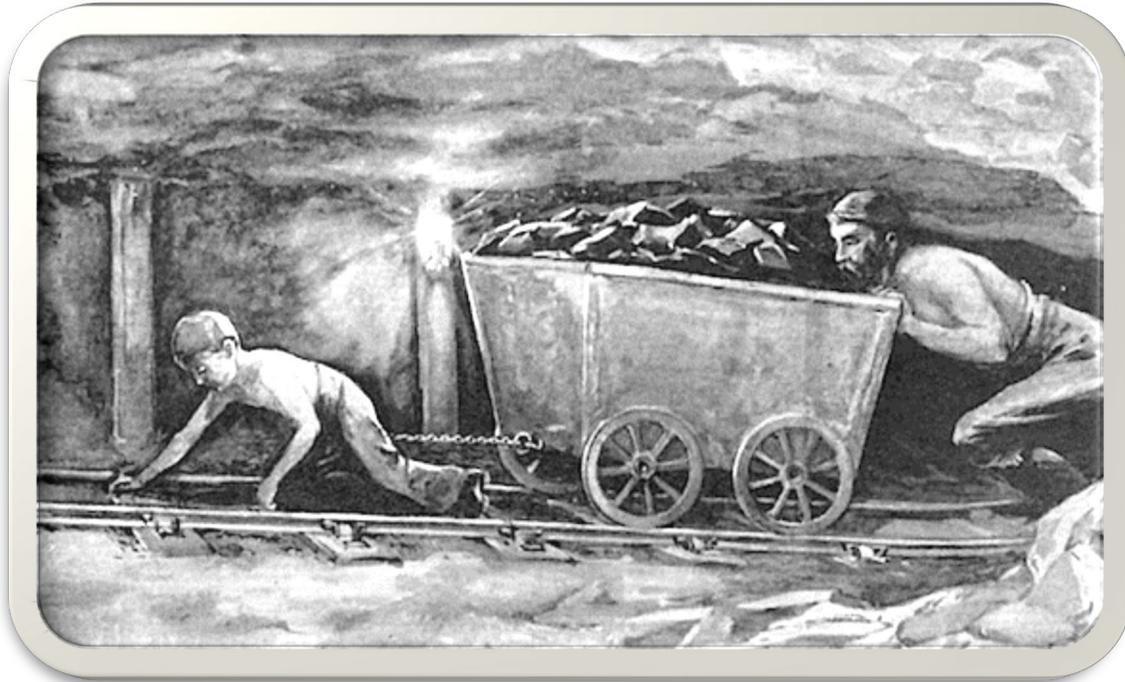
This first piece of railway legislation was mainly a safety Act to ensure that railways ran safe services.

New lines had to be inspected by the Board of Trade, which could demand traffic returns and inquire into accidents.



1842: The Mines Act.

This Act prohibited the employment of all females and boys under 10 years old from working underground in mines.



1844: The Railway Act ("Parliamentary Train Act") followed Gladstone's Committee of inquiry into railway policy.

By this law, the government assumed the absolute right to take control of all railways in times of national emergency and to fix fares and freight charges.

It also said that railway companies had to provide a minimum service of one train each day each way, travelling at not less than 12 miles per hour and stopping at every passenger station, charging no more than 1 penny per mile for third class passengers.



1844: Bank Charter Act.

This Act tied the issue of bank notes to the Bank's gold reserves and required it to keep the accounts of the note issue separate from those of its banking operations.

The Bank of England had to produce a weekly summary of both accounts.



1844: This Factory Act.

It legislated only for textile factories and was the successor to the 1833 Factory Act.

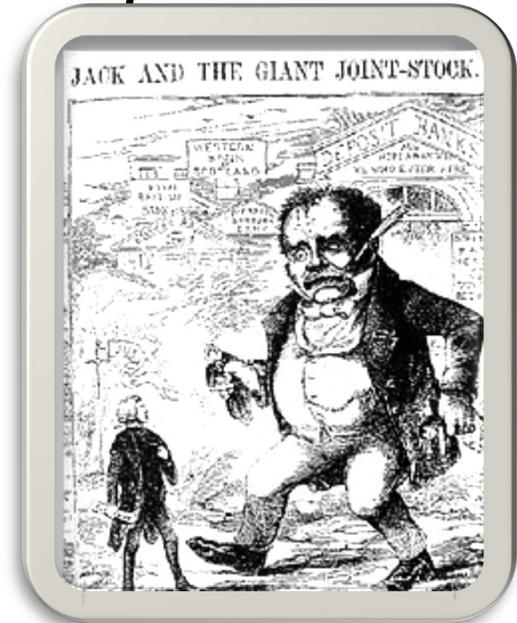
It said that women and young persons (13-18) were to work no more than 12 hours per day; children under 13 were to work no more than 6½ hours per day and no child under 8 was to be employed.



1844: The Companies Act.

This Act aimed to prevent 'reckless speculation' and to prevent the establishment of dubious companies by making it compulsory for all companies to be registered officially.

The companies also had to issue prospectuses and publish accounts regularly.

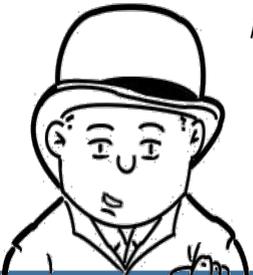


1846: Repeal of the Corn Laws.

The Corn Laws had been passed in 1815 and had raised the price of wheat artificially, leading to an economic depression.

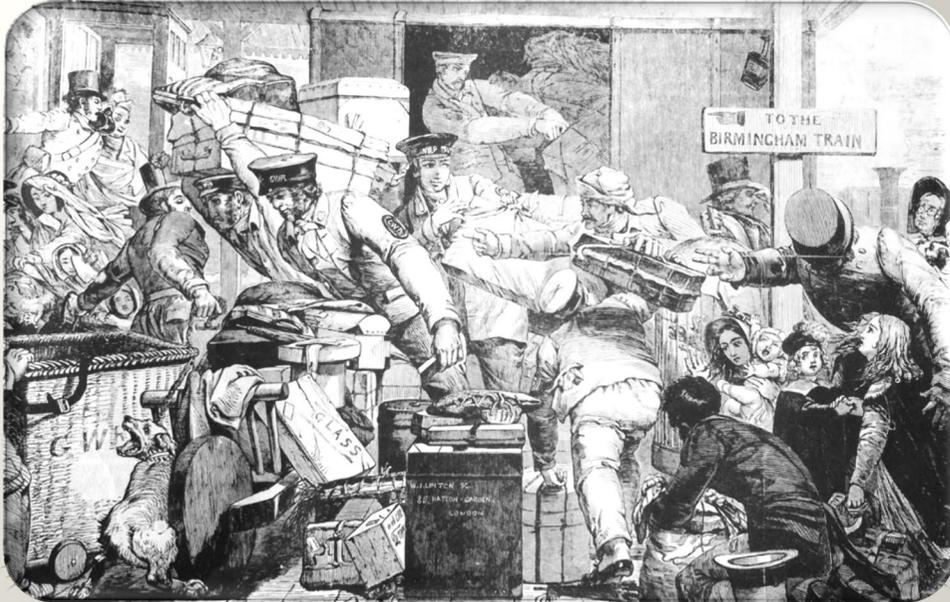
A concerted campaign for the repeal of the Corn Laws had been going on since 1838.

Consequent upon the repeal, the career of Sir Robert Peel was terminated.



1846: The Gauges Act.

This was another piece of railway legislation that prohibited the extension of the 7' gauge, except on the Great Western Railway and said that a third line of 4' 8½' had to be laid where 7' track met 4' 8½" line.



1847: The Factory Act.

Yet another piece of compromise legislation by the Whig government, this so-called '10-Hour Act' said that women and children between the ages of 13 and 18 could work a maximum of ten hours a day or 58 hours a week.

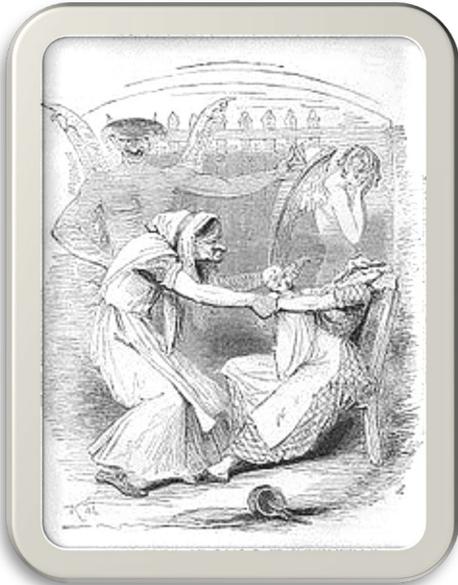
The precise times of work were not set down and the 'relay' or shift system survived. Working hours for men were left untouched.



1847: Poor Law Act.

This Act followed on from the 1834 Poor Law Amendment Act and replaced the Poor Law Commission with a Poor Law Board headed by a government Minister.

Poor relief became more responsible to parliamentary control.



1848: The Public Health Act.

This was the first piece of legislation that attempted to deal with issues of public health.

However, it was permissive rather than compulsory in towns other than Municipal Corporations.

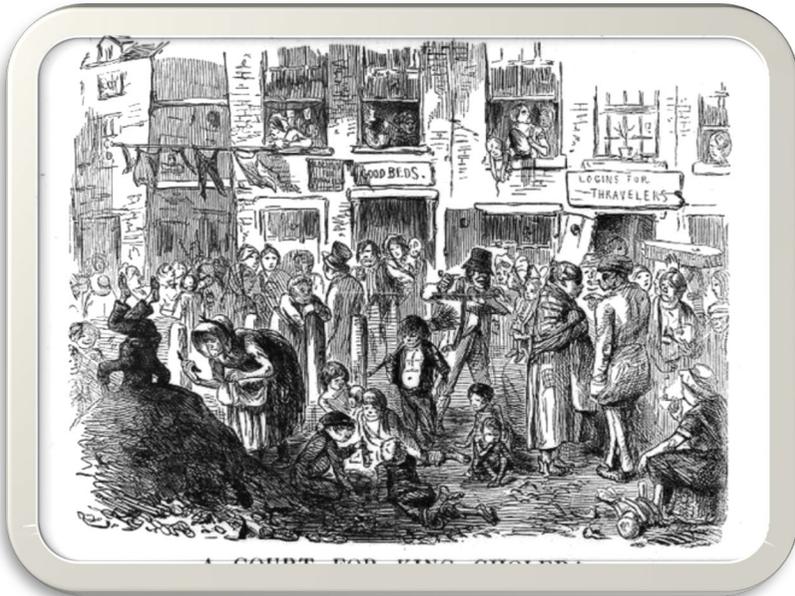
The Act established a central Board of Health and allowed Local Boards of Health to be set up if more than 10% of the population petitioned for one...



1848: The Public Health Act (cont).

...No central inspection was required for authorities that had Boards of Health outside the legislation.

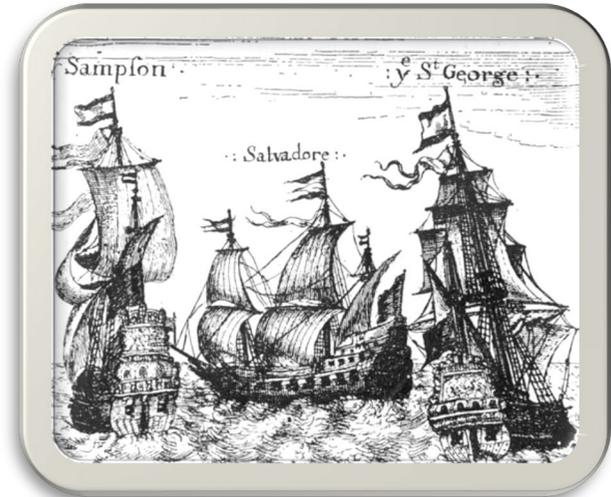
Towns where the death rate exceeded 23 per 1,000 were obliged to set up a Board of Health.



1849: The Repeal of the Navigation Acts.

These laws had been introduced in the 17th Century and said that goods being imported into Britain and her colonies had to be carried either in British ships or the ships of the country where the goods had origin.

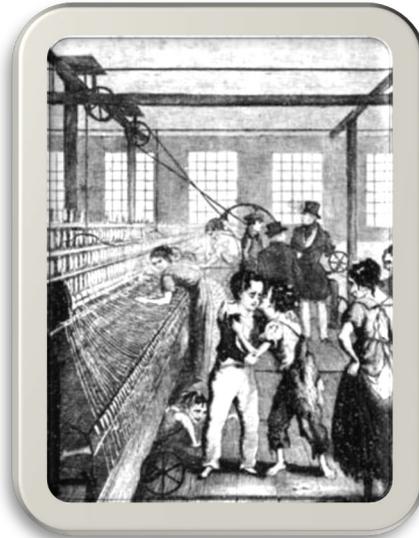
The laws had been modified during the 1820s but finally they were repealed.



1850: The Factory Act.

The law dealt only with textile factories.

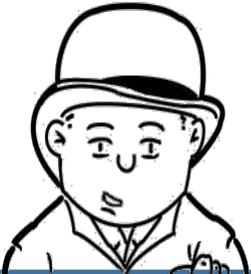
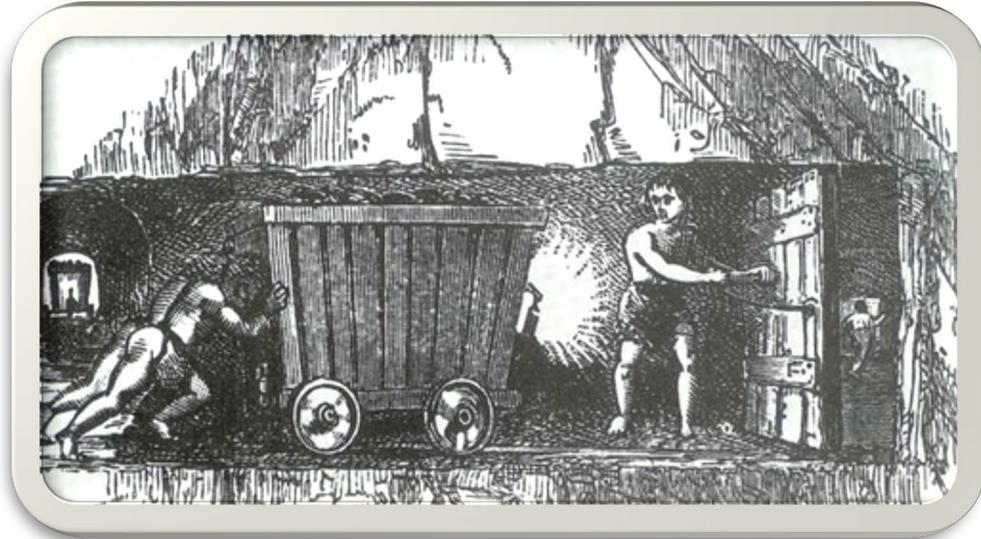
Women and young persons (13-18 years old) were to work in factories only between the hours of 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. or 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. but working hours were raised from 10 to 10½ per day.



1850: The Coal Mines Inspection Act.

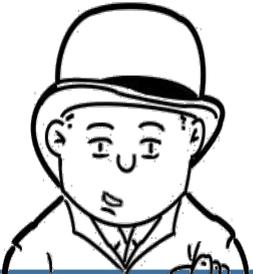
The 1842 Mines Act had not dealt with safety in the mines; this legislation attempted to rectify that omission.

More inspectors were provided to enforce the 1842 Act and were to produce reports of conditions and safety standards in the mines...



1850: The Coal Mines Inspection Act (cont).

...The coal mine owners opposed all attempts to regulate conditions in the mines and many of these men sat in the House of Lords; one of the most influential was the Marquis of Londonderry who owned many of the coal mines in the north east of England, particularly around Durham.



1851: The Ecclesiastical Titles Act.

An anti-Catholic measure intended to prevent the newly created-Catholic dioceses from taking existing Anglican diocesan names.

Ironically, many of the Anglican dioceses had continued to use established Catholic names after the Reformation.

The law was repealed by Gladstone in 1871.



1855: The Abolition of stamp duties on newspapers.

In June the final remaining penny of the British newspaper duty was removed and in September the Daily Telegraph appeared at the price of 1d.

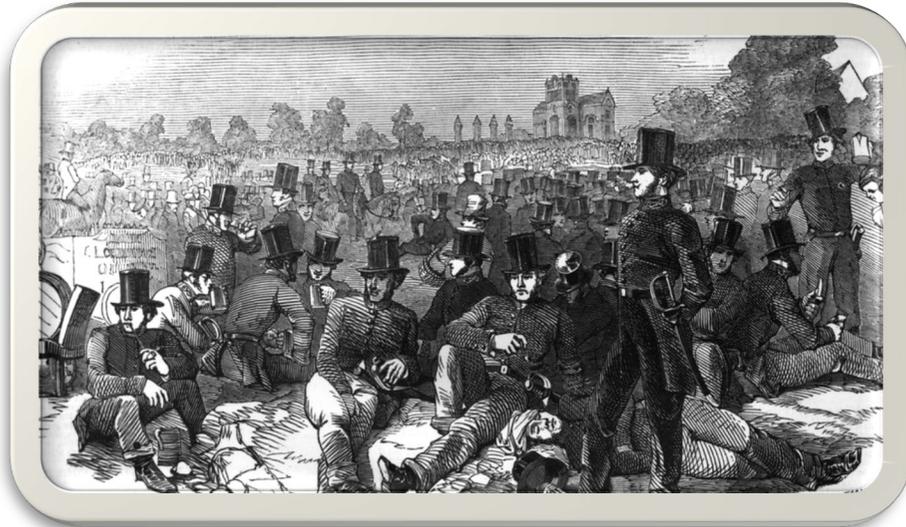
For the British working man, the newspaper became what reformers in the 1830s had predicted: 'the readiest, the commonest, the chief vehicle of knowledge'.



1856: The County and Borough Police Act.

The Metropolitan Police was established in 1829; in 1839 the Rural Constabularies Act was passed.

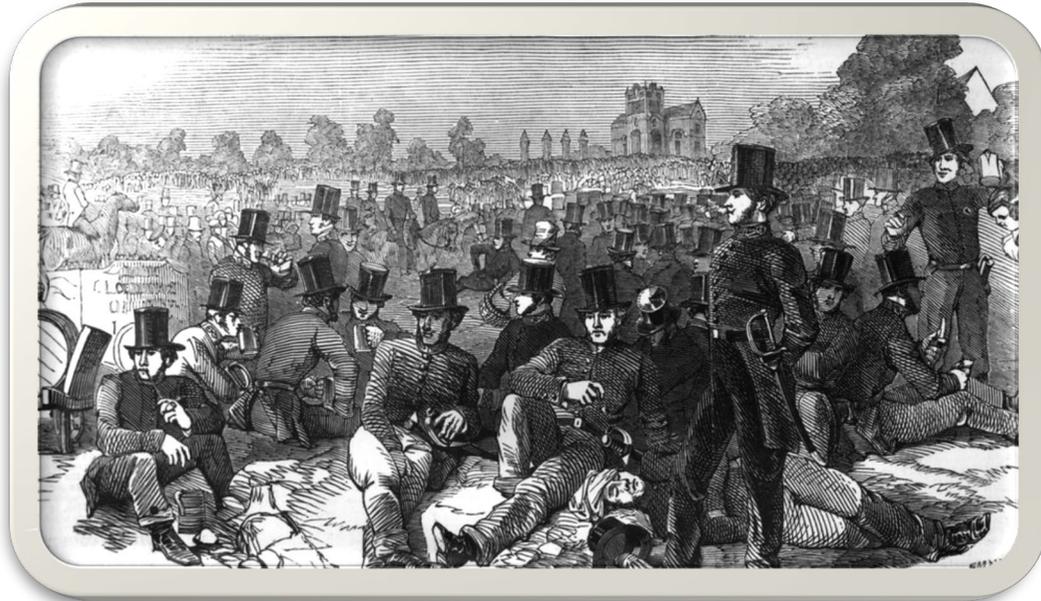
This third piece of legislation obliged the counties to organize police forces, subject to government control and devised a system of inspection already in use in factories, workhouses and education...



1856: The County and Borough Police Act (cont).

...Grants to the police became dependent on the efficiency of the force: it was estimated that half of them were not efficient.

The Act shifted the emphasis from the prevention of crime to its detection.



1857: The Matrimonial Causes Act.

By this Act, divorce courts were established.

Women were given only limited access to divorce which could be obtained only on a specific cause other than adultery.

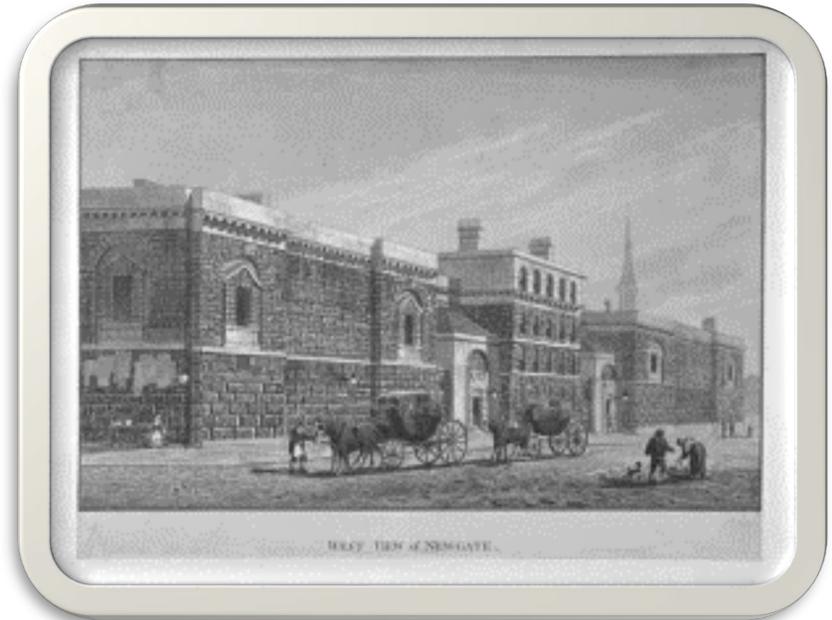
Right of access to children after divorce was extended and women were able to repossess their property after a legal separation or after a protection order given consequent upon the husband's desertion.



1858: The Abolition Of The Property Qualification For MPs Act.

This was one of the demands made by the Chartists.

From this date, men did not have to own property in order to stand as candidates in parliamentary elections.



1858: The Jewish Disabilities Act.

In 1847, Baron Lionel de Rothschild was elected as an MP for London but objected to taking the oath which included the phrase "on the true faith of a Christian".

He asked to be sworn in on the Old Testament. It took eleven attempts in the House of Lords to have the oath changed.

Subsequently, Jews were able to take their seats in both Houses.



1858: The Jewish Disabilities Act (cont).

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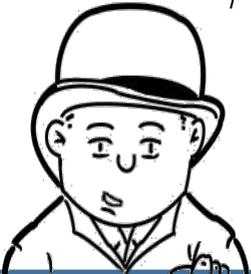
Subsequently, Jews were able to take their seats in both Houses.



1859: The Molestation of Workmen Act.

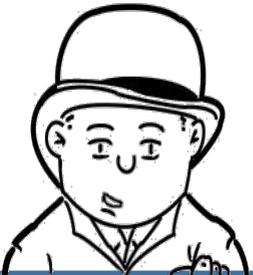
This Act allowed peaceful picketing in the event of strike action taking place.

The Act said that 'no person, by reason merely of his endeavouring peaceably and in a reasonable manner, and without threat or intimidation, direct or indirect, to persuade others to cease or abstain...



1859: The Molestation of Workmen Act (cont).

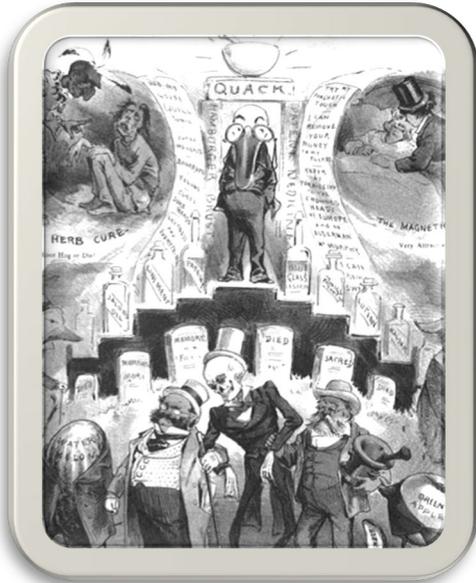
...from work, in order to obtain the rate of wages or the altered hours of labour agreed to by him and others, should be deemed to have been guilty of "molestation" or "obstruction".



1860: The Food and Drugs Act.

This was the first attempt at legislation to prevent the adulteration of food.

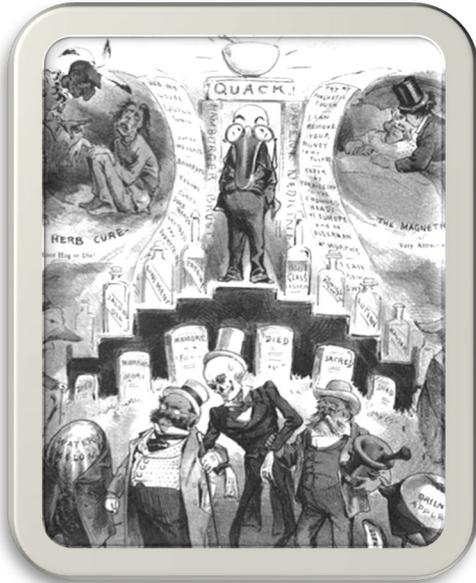
It was common to find harmful additives in staple foods: white lead in flour, ground glass in sugar, red lead in coffee for example.



1860: The Food and Drugs Act (cont).

The new law made the inclusion of additives a criminal offence.

However, it was not very effective and had to be amended in The Mines Regulation and Inspection Act, which increased the number of mines inspectors and prohibited boys below the age of 12 from working underground.



1861: Repeal of The Paper Duties Act.

Gladstone helped the publishing industry by abolishing the excise duty on paper.

This made producing newspapers cheaper still; it revived rural paper works and encouraged the growth of London newspapers and the provincial press.

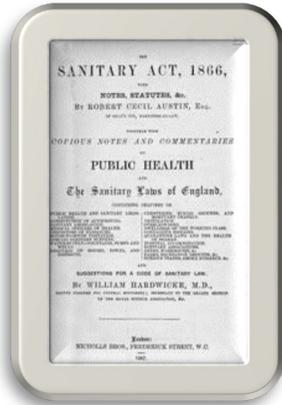


1866: The Sanitary Act.

Finally, it was recognised that the 1848 Act had failed to produce the desired results: this was due mainly to that Act being permissive rather than compulsory.

The 1866 Act compelled local authorities to improve local conditions and remove nuisances (health hazards).

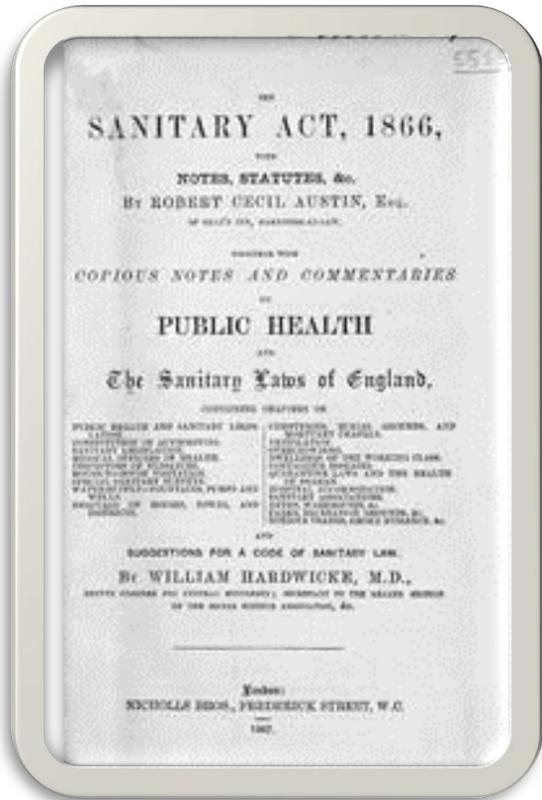
They became responsible also for the provision of sewers, water and street cleaning.



1866: The Sanitary Act (cont).

The Act enforced the connection of all houses to a new main sewer; it set definite limits for the use of cellars as living rooms, and established the definition of 'overcrowding'.

Every town was to appoint Sanitary Inspectors and the Home Secretary was empowered to take proceedings for the removal of nuisances where local authorities failed to act.



1867: The Second Reform Act.

*This extended the franchise to most urban working men.
Master and Servant Act.*

This Act amended an existing piece of legislation; strikers could now be prosecuted only for breach of contract.

The Trade Unions were still dissatisfied, however, because it was possible for criminal proceedings to take place on the grounds of 'aggravated causes'.



1869: The Disestablishment and Disendowment of the Irish Church Act.

This Act came into effect on 1 January 1871.

All ecclesiastical property belonging to the Church of Ireland, except churches in use, was vested in the Commissioners.

Compensation was set at £16 million: half of the capital of the confiscated property and surplus funds were to be used for the relief of suffering.

The Act also said that no Irish bishops were to sit in the House of Lords.



1870: The Irish Land Act.

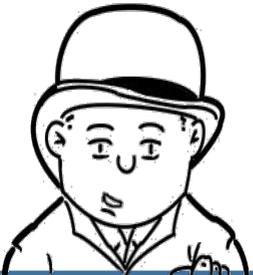
This law was passed by Gladstone's government and was intended to protect tenants against unfair eviction.

Landlords were required to pay up to £250 to tenants who had been evicted unfairly and tenants were assisted in the purchase of their holdings by being able to borrow up to 2/3 of the cost from the government.



1870: The Married Women's Property Act.

This piece of legislation allowed women to keep £200 of their own earnings.



1870: The (Forster's) Education Act.

This Act was intended only to 'plug the gaps' in the educational provision that existed.

The two religious organizations that ran schools were given grants and the Act provided for the establishment of so-called 'Board Schools'.

Education was neither free nor compulsory under this legislation.



1871: The University Test Act.

Until the passing of this Act, all academics and students at Oxford and Cambridge Universities had to be practicing members of the Anglican Church.

By this legislation, the privileges of the Anglican Church were removed and the universities were open to all with suitable abilities regardless of religious faith.



1871: The Civil Service Reforms.

Posts in the Civil Service were dependent upon privilege and connection with the 'right' people until this legislation.

Thereafter, positions were open to all who could pass the examinations.

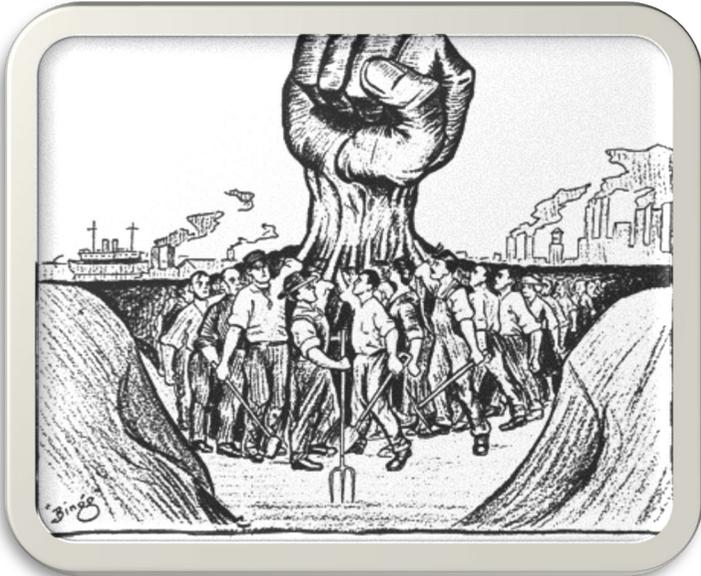
The Foreign Office was excluded from the legislation, however, and continued to be the domain of privilege and connection.



1871: The Trade Union Act.

This Act recognised unions as legal bodies with the right to own property and funds.

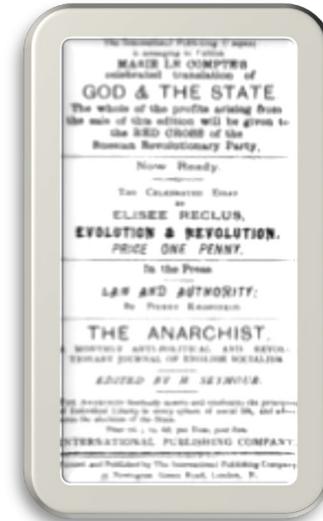
Unions were allowed to protect these at law and they were also allowed to conduct strikes.



1871: The Criminal Law Amendment Act.

This took away the power of strike action: although Trade Unions could conduct strikes under the Trade Union Act, this second piece of legislation forbade the use of picketing of any description) even peaceful picketing).

Consequently, it would be almost impossible for a strike to be conducted.



1872: The Licensing Act.

Gladstone believed that drink was the curse of the working man and wanted to introduce sobriety as a character-reform.

He also believed that a sober, hard-working man would be able to save money and therefore have savings for his 'retirement'.

This Act...



1872: The Licensing Act (cont).

... gave magistrates the power to issue licenses to public houses; where it was thought that there were too many of these, magistrates were able to close down some of them

public houses now had to close in towns at midnight and at 11 p.m. in the countryside - so that agricultural laborers could walk home and arrive before midnight

the adulteration of beer was made illegal: it was common for salt to be added to it, to make the consumers thirsty and so drink more.

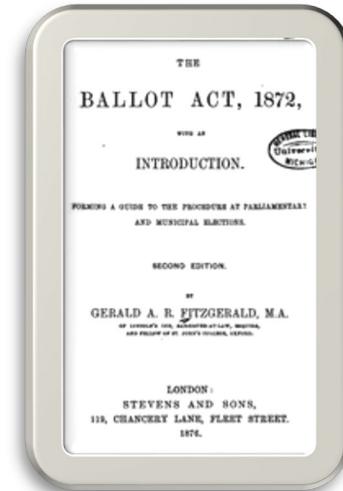
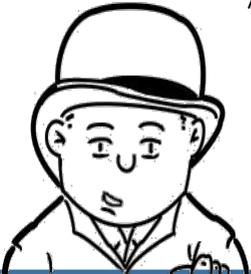


1872: The Ballot Act.

This was one of the things that the Chartists had demanded.

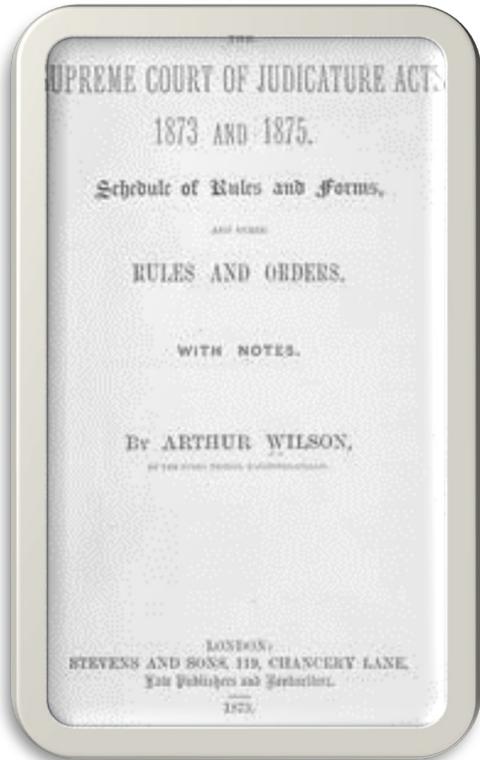
The Act introduced the secret ballot to all elections, making them less corrupt and less subject to bribery and corruption.

The legislation was opposed by landlords and employers who could no longer control the votes of their tenants and workers.



1873: The Judicature Act.

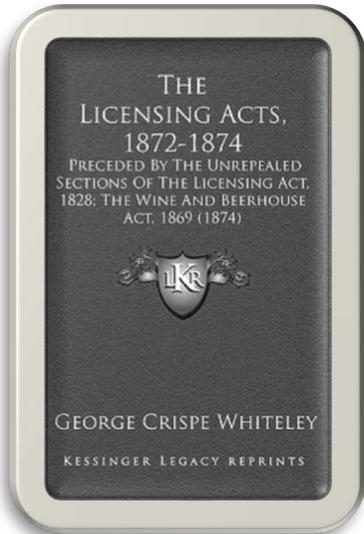
This Act rationalized the legal system in Britain by united seven different courts into one High Court of Justice.



1874: The Licensing Act.

This was an amendment to Gladstone's Act and provided for longer opening hours.

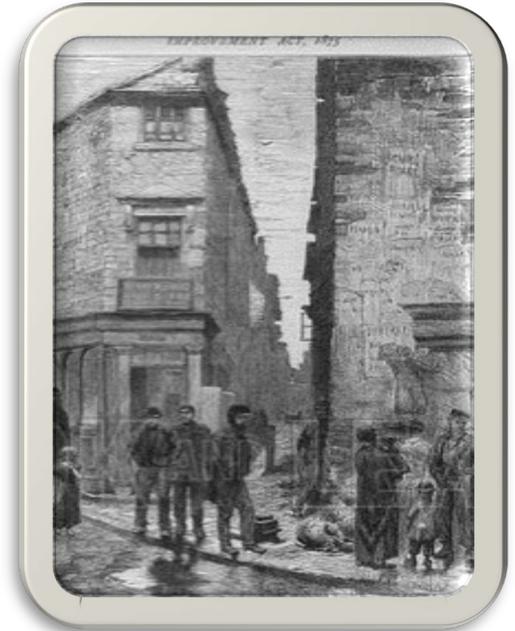
The Factory Act reduced working hours to 10 per day; it also said that no child could be employed until the age of 10 and no young person could work full time until the age of 14.



1875: The Artisans' Dwelling Act.

Local authorities were given the power to buy and demolish slum houses and replace them with modern, healthy housing.

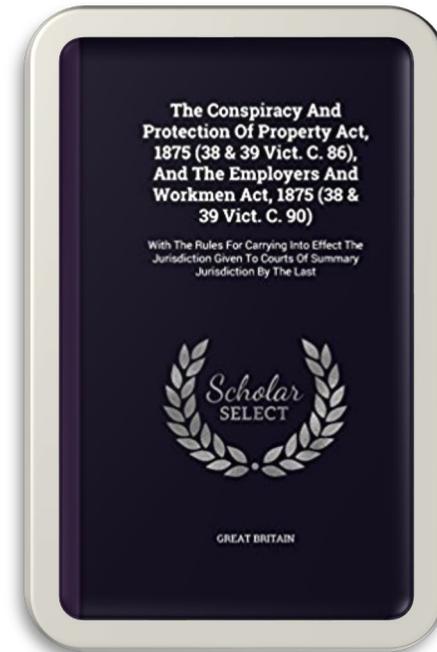
Because of severe opposition, the powers were permissive rather than compulsory



1875: The Conspiracy and Protection of Property Act.

This again legalized peaceful picketing and allowed unions to carry out as a group whatever individuals could do in law.

Unions could no longer be charged with conspiracy for taking such action.

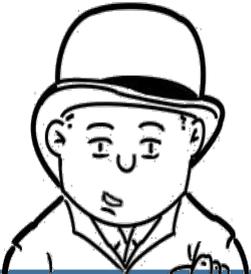


1875: The Public Health Act.

This legislation was the work of Richard A Cross.

The Act set down in detail what local authorities had to do in terms of public health:

ensure that there was an adequate water supply, drainage and sewage disposal...



Scientific developments
Pasteur's germ theory had finally proved the link between dirt and disease.



New voters
In 1867 working-class men had been given the vote. This meant that MPs were more likely to take notice of the needs of the people in their towns who were the main victims of poor public health.



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



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



The 1875 Public Health Act
This laid down in detail all the duties that were expected of a local council. All towns were forced to perform these tasks. They included the provision of clean water, proper drainage and sewage, and the appointment of a Medical Officer of Health.

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



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



1875: The Public Health Act.

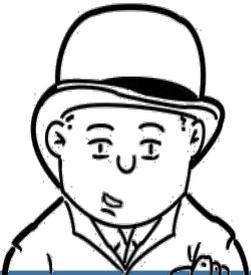
...nuisances were to be removed

offensive trades were to be regulated

contaminated food was to be found, confiscated and destroyed

cases of infectious diseases were to be reported to the local Medical Officer of Health who then had to take appropriate action

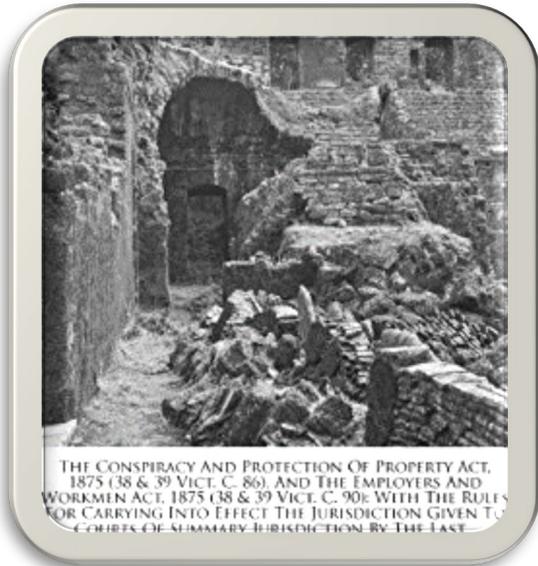
further regulations dealt with matters concerning: markets; street lighting; burials



1875: The Employers and Workmen Act.

This put workmen and their employers on the same legal footing in cases of breach of contract: breach of contract was a civil offence.

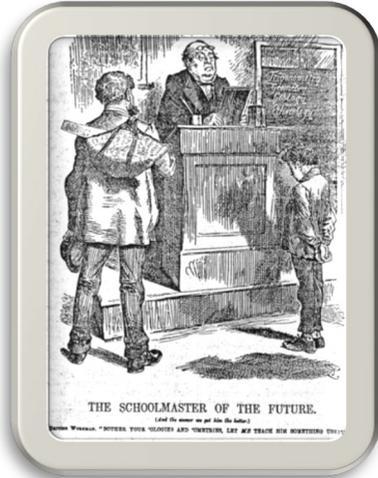
Prior to this legislation, if a workman broke his contract it was deemed to be a criminal offence, whereas if an employer did so it was only a civil offence.



1876: The (Sandon's) Education Act.

School Attendance Committees were established to encourage as many children as possible to take advantage of educational opportunities and parents were made responsible for ensuring that their children received basic instruction.

The Committees could help to pay the school fees if parents were too poor to do so themselves - but this was not compulsory.



1876: The Merchant Shipping Act.

This was the work of Samuel Plimsoll and was aimed at preventing ship owners sending unseaworthy or overloaded ships to sea, at the expense of the sailors' lives.

The Act required a series of 'lines' to be painted on the ship to show the maximum loading point.

It was not until 1890 that Board of Trade officials applied the regulations that Plimsoll had intended.



1878: The Factory and Workshops Act.

All workshops and factories employing more than 50 people were now to be inspected regularly by government inspectors rather than by local authorities (as previously).

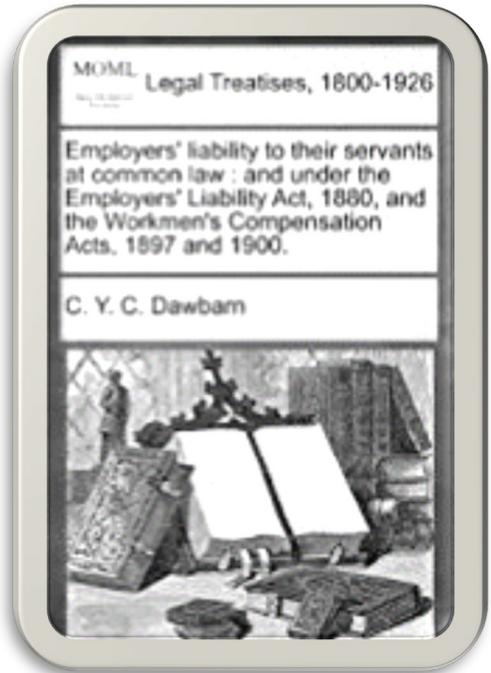


Factories & Workshop Act 1878



1880: The Employers' Liability Act.

The Act applied to all manual workers except seamen and domestic servants; it gave to injured employees or their dependents the same rights to recover damages from their employers that non-employees always enjoyed



1881: The Irish Land Act.

This was another piece of legislation passed by Gladstone and it gave to Ireland what Irish tenants had been requesting for many years: the so-called "3 Fs" - fair rents, fixity of tenure and free sale of the tenancy.

The Act also provided for the establishment of Land Courts which would decide on what was a 'fair rent'.

Unfortunately, the Land League did everything it could to prevent the Act from working and the evictions and violence in Ireland continued.

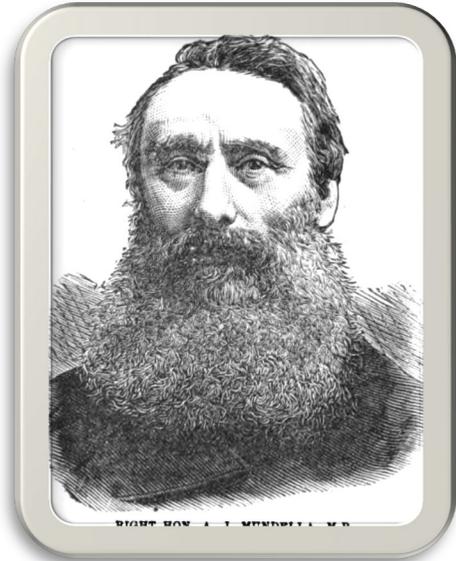
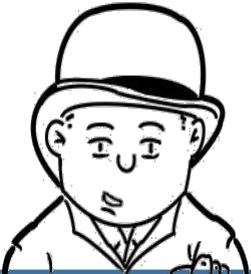


1881: (Mundella's) Education Act.

This made attendance at elementary school compulsory for all children between the ages of 5 and 10.

Parents had to pay 'school pence' - about 3d. per child per week.

Often, poor parents could not afford this sum of money.



1882: The Married Women's Property Act.

This Act allowed all married women to continue as the separate owners and administrators of their property after marriage.



1885: The Redistribution Act.

This Act went hand in hand with the Reform Act: all boroughs with fewer than 15,000 inhabitants lost their MP; those with fewer than 50,000 MPs lost one MP.

There were now 142 seats available for redistribution and these were given to densely populated areas.

Constituencies were reorganized so that there were 647 single member constituencies of the 670 in existence.

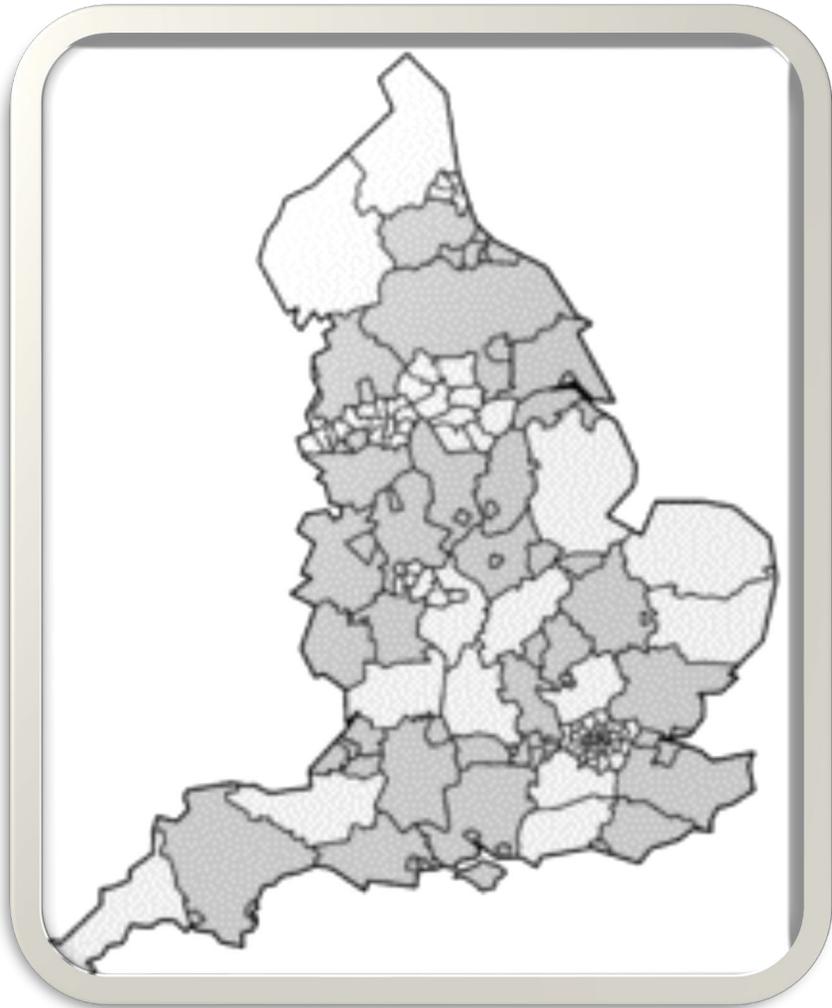


1888: The County Councils Act.

This legislation established County Councils.

The old local government boards (about 27,000 of them) were replaced by 67 elected County Councils which had extensive and compulsory powers to deal with matters such as road maintenance, the building of bridges, the establishment of a police force and the administrative duties that had previously been within the remit of JPs...





1888: The County Councils Act (cont).

***...Some sixty towns with populations
over 60,000 became County
Boroughs with the same powers as
County Councils.***

***Under this legislation, unmarried
women were allowed to vote for
councilors although they were not
allowed to become councilors
themselves.***



1891: The Fee Grant Act.

This Act effectively made elementary education free of charge



1894: The Local Government Act.

This Act divided the counties into Urban District Councils and Rural District Councils, each with its own elected council.

Rural District Councils were divided into civil Parish Councils which had to be elected if the population exceeded 300.

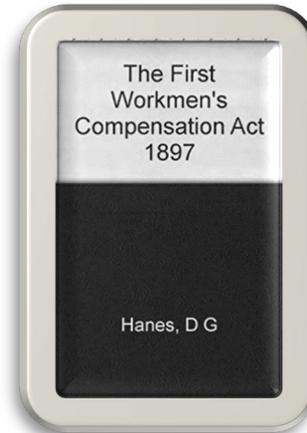
Women were now allowed to stand as candidates and sit as councilors on these councils.



1897: The Workmen's Compensation Act.

This law said that an employer should compensate a workman who was injured, and the dependents of a workman who was killed at work, irrespective of any negligence on the part of the employer or his other employees.

The Act was restricted to a limited number of employments, the so-called "dangerous trades" that included the building trade.



*So we have completed
topic 100 in our series...*

*Yes, but we'll be back
with another topic
soon...*





The Victorian Web

literature, history, & culture in
the age of Victoria



Original Source Material for for this topic:

- Marjie Bloy, Ph.D. Senior Research Fellow, National University of Singapore.
<http://www.victorianweb.org/history/legistl.html>



Baker Street Elementary

"The Life and Times in Victorian London"

IS CREATED THROUGH THE INGENUITY & HARD WORK OF:

JOE FAY

LIESE SHERWOOD-FABRE

GEORGE P. LANDOW

RUSTY MASON &

STEVE MASON

*WE ARE EXTREMELY
THANKFUL TO LIESE AND
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