

The origins of trade unions can be traced back to 18th century Britian, where the rapid expansion of industrial society then taking place, drew women, children, rural workers and immigrants into the work force in large numbers and in new roles. This pool of unskilled and semi-skilled labour spontaneously organised in fits and starts throughout its beginnings, and would later be an important arena for the development of trade unions. Trade unions have sometimes been seen as the successors to the guilds of medieval Europe, though the relationship between the two is disputed, as the masters of the guilds employed workers (apprentices and journeymen) who were not permitted to organise.

The first attempts at setting up a national general union were made in the 1820s and 30s. The National Association for the Protection of Labour was established in 1830 by John Doherty, after an apparantly unsuccessful attempt to create a similar national presence with the National Union of Cotton-Spinners. The Association quickly enrolled approximately 150 unions, consisting mostly of textile related unions, but also including mechanics, blacksmiths, and various others.

More permanent trade unions were established from the 1850's, better resourced but often as radical.

Recent historical research puts forward the view that trade unions are part of a broader movement of benefit societies, which includes medieval guilds, Freemasons, Oddfellows. Friendly Societies, and other fraternal organisations.

ı	Date of	Surname Given Names	Т		Date of Bir		th Age at			Number Union Branch	Union Branch	Company	Union Exclusion			Status at		Date of	1 5	ate of		
ŀ	Admission Year Date		_	Date	Entry	Name of Union	Trade	of Years	and No.	Employed By		te of	Reason for Exclusion	Entry	Yea	arriage r Date	-	Death Ir Date	,	Notes		
[### 06-Fe	b Wood:	ls Is	aac			42y 6m		Carpenter & Joiner	28	Melksham 934 929		###	??-Ju	n Arrears	Married						Next of Kin Mrs. Woods of Shaw Hill, Melksham (Presumably his wife)