

Victorian Lancashire

At the end of the nineteenth century, Burnley and Nelson, two towns in north east Lancashire, had very different infant mortality rates. These towns have similar weather conditions and had comparable industries. Using census information and taking a small sample of streets from each town, this work aims to provide a hypothesis of why Burnley had an infant mortality rate of 210 per thousand live births and Nelson had an infant mortality rate of only 77 per thousand live births. Demonstrates how people reacted to poverty and highlights their coping strategies

From dock theft to prostitution to the usual slew of alcohol-related offenses, Liverpool in the nineteenth century was “the black spot on the Mersey,” with a distinct criminal landscape that included a high level of female offenders and armies of juvenile thieves. Using newspapers, autobiographies, and firsthand accounts, this book explores the social background that helped to create and sustain the high level and variety of crime and looks at how various institutions attempted to bring order to the streets. A mix of statistical analysis and accounts of criminal practice—from poaching to pocket-picking—Liverpool Underworld forms a fascinating account of the city's underworld.

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The Nonconformists of England and Wales, the Protestants outside the Church of England, were particularly numerous in the Victorian years. From being a small minority in the eighteenth century, they had increased to represent nearly half the worshipping nation by the middle years of the nineteenth century. These Methodists, Congregationalists, Baptists, Quakers, Unitarians, and others helped shape society and made their mark in politics. This book explains the main characteristics of each denomination and examines the circumstances that enabled them to grow. It evaluates the main academic hypothesis about their role and points to signs of their subsequent decline in the twentieth century. Here is a succinct account of an important dimension of the Christian past in Britain.

Law and Order in Early Victorian Lancashire
Borthwick Publications
The Irish in Mid-Victorian Lancashire
The Shaping of a Working-class Community
Peter Lang
Pub Incorporated

'Those who were originally called radicals and afterwards reformers, are called Chartists', declared Thomas Duncombe before Parliament in 1842, a comment which can be adapted for a later period and as a description of this collection of papers: 'those who were originally called Chartists were afterwards called Liberal and Labour activists'. In other words, the central argument of this book is that there was a substantial continuity in popular radicalism throughout the nineteenth

and into the twentieth century. The papers stress both the popular elements in Gladstonian Liberalism and the radical liberal elements in the early Labour party. The first part of the book focuses on the continuity of popular attitudes across the commonly-assumed mid-century divide, with studies of significant personalities and movements, as well as a local case study. The second part examines the strong links between Gladstonian Liberalism and the working classes, looking in particular at labour law, taxation, and the Irish crisis. The final part assesses the impact of radical traditions on early Labour politics, in Parliament, the unions, and local government. The same attitudes towards liberty, the rule of law, and local democracy are highlighted throughout, and new questions are therefore posed about the major transitions in the popular politics of the period.

In this important study, Dave Russell explores a wide range of Victorian and Edwardian musical life including brass bands, choral societies, music hall and popular concerts. He analyzes the way in which popular cultural practice was shaped by and, in turn, helped shape social and economic structures. Critically acclaimed on publication in 1987, the book has been fully revised in order to consider recent work in the field.

First published in 1985, this book explores the social history of the Irish in Britain across a variety of cities, including Bristol, York, Glasgow, Edinburgh and

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Stockport. With contributions from foremost scholars in the field, it provides a thorough critical study of Irish immigration, in its social, political, cultural and religious dimensions. This book will be of interested to students of Victorian history, Irish history and the history of minorities.

The largest concentration of Irish immigrants in Victorian England was found in Liverpool, Manchester and neighboring towns of industrial Lancashire. This book uses local sources, from census book data to police reports, to reconstruct a comprehensive social history of this important working-class community. The Irish became prominent in Lancashire town life when thousands arrived as fugitives from the great famine of the 1840s. Over a quarter-century they used their Irish cultural heritage and experience to form themselves into a distinctive and mature community. Detailed analyses of how they lived and worked and their relationships with their English neighbors create the social context for the development of a sophisticated community life and identity that produced a uniquely Lancashire brand of Irish nationalism.

Popular TV ghosthunter Clive Kristen takes the reader in search of gruesome events in his home county of Lancashire. The stories are woven into their historical context and take the reader to spooktacular places. From grisly murders to wronged women to unfinished business, Lancashire has a haunting

story...

In industrial Lancashire the turn of the twentieth century could be seen as modern times dressed in bowler hats and moustaches. Photographs of street scenes taken in Manchester and Burnley, Oldham and Accrington in the 1890s take us to a world that had been disciplined and regimented by factory work for a century or more.

The Great Irish Famine remains one of the most lethal famines in modern world history and a watershed moment in the development of modern Ireland – socially, politically, demographically and culturally. In the space of only four years, Ireland lost twenty-five per cent of its population as a consequence of starvation, disease and large-scale emigration. Certain aspects of the Famine remain contested and controversial, for example the issue of the British government's culpability, proselytism, and the reception of emigrants. However, recent historiographical focus on this famine has overshadowed the impact of other periods of subsistence crisis, both before 1845 and after 1852. This volume examines how the failure of the potato crop in the late 1840s led to the mass exodus of 2.1 million people between 1845 and 1855. They left for destinations as close as Britain and as far as the United States, Canada and Australia, and heralded an era of mass migration which saw another 4.5 million leave for foreign destinations

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over the next half-century. How they left, how they settled in the host countries and their experiences with the local populations are as wide and varied as the numbers who left and, using extensive primary sources, this volume analyses and assesses this in the context of the emigrants themselves and in the new countries they moved.

First published in 1980. This book is a study of what different classes of society understood by leisure and how they enjoyed it. It argues that many of the assumptions which have underlain the history of leisure are misleading, and in particular the notions that there was a vacuum in popular leisure in the early Industrial Revolution; that with industrialisation there was sharp discontinuity with the past; that cultural forms diffuse themselves only down the social scale, and that leisure helped ease class distinctions. An alternative interpretation is suggested in which popular culture can be seen as an active agent as well as a victim. This title will be of interest to students of history.

Inclusive, cutting-edge essay collection by leading scholars on Victorian women poets and their diverse poetic forms and identities.

This book explores the history of the family in Lancashire during and after industrialisation. The family is society's most basic building block and, as each contributor shows, its ability to adapt to circumstances is one of its most enduring

qualities. Economic change created social stresses which, whilst resulting in administrative and institutional change, were primarily absorbed within family groups. Indeed, it could be argued that the family was society's most effective safety valve and shock absorber, as individuals responded to the pressures created by industrialisation with its associated problems. This book brings together the work of leading historians who have each made unique contributions to our understanding of the family in the North West.

How do you make a Lancashire Hot Pot? Why did a red rose become the emblem of Lancashire? Where can you find Bedlam, Buttock and Little Tongues? Which Italian opera was set in Lancashire? What is the highest point in the county? When is Lancashire Day? Find all the answers and much more besides in *A Lancashire Miscellany*-a treasure trove of knowledge about this wonderful part of England. Whether you're a true Lancastrian or just passing through, this book is an entertaining romp through the people and places of the wonderful county. Teach yourself the Lancashire lingo with a gradely guide to local dialect and sayings, and pick up tips for cooking famous local specialities like black pudding and Eccles cakes. From Prime Ministers to rock stars, read the stories of famous Lancastrians through the ages, and discover some of the quirky customs of the region. From its famous landmarks and industries to its cultural and

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sporting highlights, A Lancashire Miscellany is bursting with intriguing facts and figures—a book to dip into again and again. This title is also available as an ebook, in either Kindle, ePub or PDF editions

First published in 1977, *Urban Education in the 19th Century* is a collection based on the conference papers of the annual 1976 conference for the History of Education Society. The book illustrates a variety of ways of elucidating the connections between education and the city, mainly in nineteenth-century Britain. Essays cover political, geographical, demographic and socio-structural aspects of urbanization. There is an emphasis on comparative studies of urban educational developments and attention is paid to the perceptions of the nineteenth-century city and its problems, especially for child life, as well as to the realities of urban change

Detective Sergeant Michael Brennan finds himself investigating the case of a recently widowed young woman, Alice Goodway, who has developed 'the Gift' of mediumship & has received a threatening letter. He embarks on the inquiry with scepticism. But just as Brennan considers how to proceed with the case, a murder takes place in Alice's home.

First published in 1994. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

Organised religion played such a central part in Victorian life that it is impossible to understand this era without some reference to it. Yet the question, which worried the Victorians, still remains, how religious was the mass of Victorian society? Recent scholarship has challenged the orthodoxy that the working classes, and the working classes of large urban centres in particular, were irreligious. Yet Liverpool, with its large migratory population, including Roman Catholics from Ireland and Nonconformists from Wales and Scotland, appeared to offer unpromising ground for the Anglican Church to sow its seed. Within the city, Liverpool's notorious slums seemed to offer the most barren ground of all. What strategies did the Anglican clergy employ to make their churches work at a grassroots level? How could they overcome the problems they faced, which ranged from the hostility of the local community to severe financial constraints? How helpful was the advice dispensed by Church handbooks in dealing with these challenges? More important, is it now possible to estimate the success in gaining not only worshippers, but a wider penumbra of working class adherents to church-based activities? Some of Liverpool's more aristocratic churches were overwhelmed by the encroaching city slums, and the reaction of at least one clergyman was to retreat within his vicarage, and 'shut up shop'. However, other clergy set about energetically working the slums. Largely Oxbridge men, with a

very different background in social and educational terms to their flock, they made surprising progress. By drawing upon a variety of local sources, including many hitherto unused, this book contends that it is possible to evaluate the success of the Anglican Church in the slums. The Church had successes not only to be judged solely by the number of working class worshippers, but also by the uses the local community made of rites of passage, philanthropic activities and the clubs and societies offered by the Anglican Church in Liverpool. This book is aimed at readers interested in researching family and local history as well as those following wider national trends in religious history.

Until the 1950s, the Irish were by far the largest ethnic minority in Britain. This leading study focuses on the most important phase of Irish migration, providing an analytical discussion of why and how the Irish settled in such numbers. The Irish Diaspora in Britain, 1750-1939, second edition: • examines key aspects of the social, religious and political worlds of these migrants • explores both Catholic and Protestant immigrants • explains why they were so often the victims of native hostility • adopts a truly Britain-wide approach • draws upon the latest research and a wide range of printed primary sources. Thoroughly revised, updated and expanded, the new edition of this essential text broadens the analysis to 1939 and now features additional chapters on gender and the Irish

diaspora in transnational perspective.

While the Victorian period marked a significant phase in the development of the ancient cathedral city of Chester, references to Victorian Chester have been notable for their absence from recent scholarship. Based on extensive local research, this volume of essays breaks new ground by examining some important aspects of the social history of Chester between 1830 and 1900. By combining detailed case studies of specific themes with wider discussion, these essays explore the ways in which Cestrian society reacted to the changing circumstances of the Victorian period and analyze local perceptions of, and responses to, a range of contemporary social problems. As such, this original study not only illuminates the social and cultural history of the period, but also illustrates both the complexity and diversity of Victorian cities. It includes the most comprehensive bibliography of Victorian Chester to date.

This title was first published in 2003. The cotton industry was one of the major motors that powered Britain's industrial development from the mid-eighteenth century, contributing in no small way to the revolution that was to transform Europe over the next hundred years. The combination of technological developments, colonial exploits and social transformation that all came together in the Lancashire cotton industry provided a perfect example of how the new

world would function, its priorities and its ambitions. Into this fast moving and fluid situation, were thrust the men, women and children who formed the vast pool of labour necessary to keep the spindles and looms running. It is their experiences above all, that illuminates the history of the cotton industry, and how it came to change the face of Britain through the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. In this study, Alan Fowler takes an in-depth look at the Lancashire cotton industry through the prism of its workers, their families and organisations. He argues that by 1850 the triumph of the factory system was complete, and the factory operative a mainstay of a transformed society based on a new economic order. With this increasingly important role in the new economy came opportunities, which cotton workers were not slow to grasp. Crucial to the history of the Lancashire cotton operatives were the collective organisations they established which forced employers and government to treat with them. By the beginning of the twentieth century these organisations had managed to raise wages, improve working conditions, reduce working hours, establish the right to holidays, and force the introduction of factory legislation. This book explores how these victories were won and the impact they had on the industry and wider society.

Goblin Tales of Lancashire From James Bowker

Martin (politics, La Trobe U., Melbourne) recounts the life and career of Shackleton

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(1863-1938) who from an early age became a leader of the British labor movement and one of the first to sit in Parliament as a member of the Labour Party. He was then convinced to go into the civil service where again he succeeded, becoming the permanent secretary of the new Ministry of Labour. He has been generally neglected in labor history, Martin says, because he was not a copious writer and so left no body of work, and because his prominent time in the movement only lasted eight years before he moved on. His nickname came from his great physical size and his manner of public speaking. Distributed in the US by ISBS. Annotation copyrighted by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR

In this book, Mary Jean Corbett explores fictional and non-fictional representations of Ireland's relationship with England throughout the nineteenth century. Through postcolonial and feminist theory, she considers how cross-cultural contact is negotiated through tropes of marriage and family, and demonstrates how familial rhetoric sometimes works to sustain, sometimes to contest the structures of colonial inequality. Analyzing novels by Edgeworth, Owenson, Gaskell, Kingsley, and Trollope, as well as writings by Burke, Carlyle, Engels, Arnold, and Mill, Corbett argues that the colonizing imperative for 'reforming' the Irish in an age of imperial expansion constitutes a largely unrecognized but crucial element in the rhetorical project of English nation-formation. By situating her readings within the varying historical and rhetorical contexts that shape them, she revises the critical orthodoxies surrounding colonial discourse that currently

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prevail in Irish and English studies, and offers a fresh perspective on important aspects of Victorian culture.

"Sue Wilkes's accessible and informative handbook outlines Lancashire's history and describes the origins of its major industries - cotton, coal, transport, engineering, shipbuilding and others. She looks at the stories of important Lancashire families such as the Stanleys, Molyneuxs and Egertons, and famous entrepreneurs such as Richard Arkwright, in order to illustrate aspects of Lancashire life and to show how the many sources available for family and local history research can be used. Relevant documents, specialist archives and libraries, background reading and other sources are recommended throughout this practical book. Also included is a directory of Lancashire archives, libraries and academic repositories, as well as databases of family history societies, useful genealogy websites, and places to visit which bring Lancashire's past to life"--Book jacket.

This, the third volume to appear in the New Oxford History of England, covers the period from the repeal of the Corn Laws to the dramatic failure of Gladstone's first Home Rule Bill. In his magisterial study of the mid-Victorian generation, Theodore Hoppen identifies three defining themes. The first he calls 'established industrialism' - the growing acceptance that factory life and manufacturing had come to stay. It was during these four decades that the balance of employment shifted irrevocably. For the first time in history, more people were employed in industry than worked on the land.

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The second concerns the 'multiple national identities' of the constituent parts of the United Kingdom. Dr Hoppen's study of the histories of Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and the Empire reveals the existence of a variety of particular and overlapping national traditions flourishing alongside the increasingly influential structure of the unitary state. The third defining theme is that of 'interlocking spheres' which the author uses to illuminate the formation of public culture in the period. This, he argues, was generated not by a series of influences operating independently from each other, but by a variety of intermeshed political, economic, scientific, literary and artistic developments. This original and authoritative book will define these pivotal forty years in British history for the next generation.

Made in Lancashire charts the move from an agrarian to a manufacturing base in the county and follows the growth and decline of industry in the region from Tudor times to the present day.

The Dawn of the Cheap Press provides the first detailed study of the mid-Victorian campaign for the repeal of the taxes on knowledge for over a hundred years. Using the recently discovered papers of the Association for the Promotion of the Repeal of the Taxes on Knowledge and taking advantage of new forms of research made possible by the digitisation of nineteenth century newspapers, it assesses the impact of the removal of the last surviving legal disabilities on the newspaper industry, the nature of journalism, and the cultures and practices of newspaper reading. The book

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demonstrates that the campaign against the taxes on knowledge retained broad popular appeal, and played an important role in the politics of mid-Victorian budgets. It not only makes a seminal contribution to the history of the nineteenth century press and print culture, but also illuminates the culture and politics of mid-Victorian Britain, offers an important re-reading of the history of extra-parliamentary pressure group politics and provides new insights into the origins of Gladstonian Liberalism.

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