

Victorian And Edwardian British Industrial Archit

This book traces the early history of the first English folksong revival during the late Victorian era, focusing on the work of three prominent song collectors, Sabine Baring-Gould, Frank Kidson and Lucy Broadwood. It follows E. David Gregory's earlier book, *Victorian Songhunters*, continuing the story of English folksong collecting from when that book left off, and is copiously illustrated with examples of the folksongs collected during these years.

This book explores the nature of Britain-based artists' engagement with the transformations of their environment since the early days of the Industrial Revolution. At a time of pressing ecological concerns, the international group of contributors provide a series of case studies that reconsider the nature-culture divide and aim at identifying the contours of a national narrative that stretches from enclosed lands to rising seas. By adopting a longer historical view, this book hopes to enrich current debates concerning art's engagement with recording and questioning the impact of human activity on the environment. The book will be of interest to scholars working in art history, contemporary art, environmental humanities, and British studies.

Michael Dintenfass provides a challenging account of Britain's economic performance since 1870. He combines a succinct, clearly-written survey of recent scholarly work in British economic and business history with an original interpretive alternative to the institutionalized accounts of Britain's relative decline. Dintenfass addresses both specifically economic questions and socio-historical questions to place Britain's economic history in its broadest context.

Meticulously researched, *Trade Unions and the State* not only sheds new light on one of Thatcher's most significant achievements but also tells us a great deal about the role of the state in industrial relations.

1870-1980

The Persistence of English Melody, 1878-1903

Migration and Transfer from Germany to Britain 1660 to 1914

Victorian Britain

The Birth of Industrial Britain

The British Economy in the Twentieth Century

This text has been designed to cover all aspects and phases of the historical geography of England and Wales in a single volume. In its substantially revised and enlarged of standard themes has been completely re-written to take account of recent work and shifts in viewpoint while its overall coverage has been extended to embrace landscapes and the geography of the inter-war period. Its comprehensiveness and freshness of approach ensure its continuing value and success as a text. Breadth of prehistory to 1939 Uses a range of data sources and approaches Well illustrated with particular emphasis on key themes Major revision of 1st edition with much wider Managing Industrial Decline examines the dramatic decline of the British coal industry through the lens of comparative business history, challenging the prevailing belief decline was due primarily to global economic factors and instead demonstrating that entrepreneurial failings of individual coal firms contributed significantly to the problem. A comparative analysis of company histories, Dintenfass shows how the full range of business operations at British coal firms, including labor management policies, technical marketing practices, affected their performance. The histories of individual firms demonstrate that the managements could improve productivity, increase sale prices, and even as the coal trade succumbed to cyclical depression and secular decline. According to Dintenfass, comparisons between the individual firms and the regional coal industry belonged show that neighboring firms were slow to introduce the modest innovations that the successful firms pioneered. Since there were few barriers to the implementation of these strategies, it appears that Britain's coal masters miscalculated their costs and benefits, contributing to the problem by failing to adopt inexpensive and accessible secondary production and commercial problems. *Managing Industrial Decline*, breaks new ground in the field of business history and restores entrepreneurship to its proper place in the story of industrial decline.

Presenting material on themes such as women's history, the family, religion, intellectual history, society, politics and the arts, these volumes provide a resource for studying the cultural heritage of the British Isles.

A transnational survey of the economic development of Europe, exploring why some regions advanced and some stayed behind.

Victorian Britain (Routledge Revivals)

Making Sense of Mining History

Wealth and Welfare

Family and Business During the Industrial Revolution

The Late Victorian Folksong Revival

Technical Innovation and British Economic Performance

By the end of Queen Victoria's reign, factories had become an inescapable part of the townscape, their chimneys dominating urban views while their labourers filled the streets, coming and going between work and home. This book is concerned with the architecture, planning and design of those

factories that were part of the second wave of the industrial revolution. The book's geographical range encompasses the whole of the British Isles while its time span covers the Victorian and Edwardian eras, 1837- 1910, and the period leading up to the First World War. It also looks back to earlier buildings and gives some consideration to the interwar years and beyond, including the fate of our factory heritage in the twenty-first century. Factories, not surprisingly given their early working conditions, have had a bad press. It is sometimes forgotten that they were often the centres of thriving local communities, while their physical presence and wonderfully varied buildings enlivened our towns and cities. It is time for a new look at factory architecture. Well illustrated with 150 colour and black & white photographs.

The series Prinz-Albert-Forschungen (Prince Albert Research Publications) publishes sources and studies concerning Anglo-German history. It includes outstanding works in German and English which significantly enhance or modify our understanding of Anglo-German relations. These are supplemented by critically edited sources designed to offer access to previously unknown documents of crucial importance to the Anglo-German relationship.

This book draws together international contributors to analyse a wide range of aspects of mining history across the globe including mining archaeology, technologies of mining, migration and mining, the everyday life of the miner, the state and mining, industrial relations in mining, gender and mining, environment and mining, mining accidents, the visual history of mining, and mining heritage. The result is a counter balance to more common national and regional case study perspectives.

This is a unique account of working-class childhood during the British industrial revolution, first published in 2010. Using more than 600 autobiographies written by working men of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries Jane Humphries illuminates working-class childhood in contexts untouched by conventional sources and facilitates estimates of age at starting work, social mobility, the extent of apprenticeship and the duration of schooling. The classic era of industrialisation, 1790-1850, apparently saw an upsurge in child labour. While the memoirs implicate mechanisation and the division of labour in this increase, they also show that fatherlessness and large subsets, common in these turbulent, high-mortality and high-fertility times, often cast children as partners and supports for mothers struggling to hold families together. The book offers unprecedented insights into child labour, family life, careers and schooling. Its images of suffering, stoicism and occasional childish pleasures put the humanity back into economic history and the trauma back into the industrial revolution.

English Culture and the Decline of the Industrial Spirit, 1850-1980

Themes and Agendas

British Economic History, 1700-1870

Business, Politics, and Empire in the Career of Weetman Pearson in Mexico, 1889-1919

Managing Industrial Decline

Industrial Britain

First published in 1988, this encyclopedia serves as an overview and point of entry to the complex interdisciplinary field of Victorian studies. The signed articles, which cover persons, events, institutions, topics, groups and artefacts in Great Britain between 1837 and 1901, have been written by authorities in the field and contain bibliographies to provide guidelines for further research. The work is intended for undergraduates and the general reader, and also as a starting point for graduates who wish to explore new fields.

Late Victorian Britain witnessed three challenges to its eighteenth-century Republican Ideal: democracy, capitalism and ethnic nationalism. Calling upon the languages and debates of the period, the book examines contending images of the social order with new data analytic techniques and information. Joining the contextual study of history to advanced analytic techniques refutes standard interpretations and provides a more complete portrait of the period. The conclusions on democratic transition have important implications for understanding today's efforts to reap democracy's rewards.

The purpose of this collection is to bring together representative examples of the most recent work that is taking an understanding of children and childhood in new directions. The two key overarching themes are diversity: social, economic, geographical, and cultural; and agency: the need to see children in industrial England as participants - even protagonists - in the process of historical change, not simply as passive recipients or victims. Contributors address such crucial subjects as the varied experience of work; poverty and apprenticeship; institutional care; the political voice of children; child sexual abuse; and children and education. This volume, therefore, includes some of the best, innovative work on the history of children and childhood currently being written by both younger and established scholars.

Martin Daunton provides a clear and balanced view of the continuities and changes that occurred in the economic history of Britain from the Great Exhibition of 1851 to the Festival of Britain in 1951. In 1851, Britain was the dominant economic power in an increasingly global economy. The First World War marked a turning point, as globalisation went into reverse and Britain shifted to 'insular capitalism'. Rather

than emphasizing the decline of the British economy, this book stresses modernity and the growth of new patterns of consumption in areas such as the service sector and the leisure industry.

1750-1850

An Encyclopedia

Childhood and Child Labour in Industrial England

The Persistence of Victorian Liberalism

American Technology and the British Vehicle Industry

The Victorian World

A fascinating insight into Britain's industrial past as evidenced by its buildings, richly illustrated with intricate line drawings. Industrial Britain goes far beyond the mills and houses of the Industrial Revolution to give an engaging insight into Britain's industrial heritage. It looks at the power stations and monumental bridges of Britain, including buildings and engineering projects associated with the distribution of manufactured goods – docks, canals, railways and warehouses. The gasworks Temples of mass production mill Warehouse and manufactory Dock and harbour buildings Water power and water storage Waterways: canals and rivers The railway age Breweries and oast houses exchanges The twentieth century: industry on greenfield sites It's a story of industrial development, but also a story of its ultimate decline. As manufacturing has been replaced by services, new uses have been found for at least some of the country's great industrial buildings. Not least as containers for art and heritage, such as the Brompton Station (Tate Modern) and Salts Mill. Other buildings featured are still used as originally intended today, such as Smithfield Market in London and the Shepherd Neame buildings in Faversham. Illustrated throughout with over 200 original line drawings, Industrial Britain is a celebration of industrial architecture and its enduring legacy.

The first balanced account of the rise and fall of the Mexican business empire of nineteenth-century British entrepreneur Weetman Pearson (Lord Cowdray), showing him more an agent of Mexican national development than of British imperialism.

With an interdisciplinary approach that encompasses political history, the history of ideas, cultural history and art history, The Victorian World offers a sweeping survey of Britain in the nineteenth century. This volume offers a fresh evaluation of Britain and its global presence in the years from the 1830s to the 1900s. It brings together scholars from literary studies, art history, historical geography, historical sociology, criminology, economics and the history of law, to explore more than 40 themes central to an understanding of the nature of Victorian society and culture, both in Britain and in the rest of the world. Organised around six core themes – the world order, economy and society, politics, religion, belief, and culture – The Victorian World offers thematic essays that consider the interplay of domestic and global dynamics in the formation of Victorian orthodoxies. A special section on 'Varieties of Victorianism' offers considerations of the production and reproduction of external versions of Victorian culture, in India, Africa, the United States, the colonies and Latin America. These thematic essays are supplemented by a substantial introductory essay, which offers a challenging alternative to traditional interpretations of the chronology and periodisation of the Victorian years. Lavishly illustrated, vivid and accessible, this volume is invaluable reading for all students and scholars of the nineteenth century. From assembly line to call centre, this volume charts the immense transformation of work and pay across the 20th century and provides the first labour focused history. Written by leading British historians and economists, each chapter stands as a self-contained reading for those who need an overview of the topic, as well as an introductory analysis of the controversies among scholars for readers entering or refreshing deeper study. The 20th century was a period of unrivalled change in the British labour market. Technology, social movements, and political action all contributed to an increased standard of living, while also revolutionizing what workers do and how they do it. Covering a range of topics from lifetime work patterns and education to unemployment and the welfare state, this book provides a practical introduction to the evolution of work and pay in Britain.

The Decline of Industrial Britain

Victorian and Edwardian British Industrial Architecture

The British Industrial Decline

An Economic and Social History of Britain 1851-1951

British Lions and Mexican Eagles

The British Coal Industry Between the Wars

The Industrial Revolution had a profound and lasting effect on socioeconomic and cultural conditions in Britain. The Birth of Industrial Britain examines the impact of early industrialisation on British society in the century before 1850, coinciding with Britain's transition from a late pre-industrial economy to one based on industrialisation and urbanisation. This fully revised and updated second edition provides a comprehensive range of pedagogical material to support the text, including a Glossary of terms, a list of people and parliamentary acts, new primary source documents and a brand new Chronology and 'Who's Who' section. The Birth of

Industrial Britain provides an essential up-to-date synthesis of the impact of the Industrial Revolution on British society for students at all levels.

It is commonplace to assume that the twentieth-century British economy has failed, falling from the world's richest industrial country in 1900 to one of the poorest nations of Western Europe in 2000. Manufacturing is inevitably the centre of this failure: British industrial managers cannot organise the proverbial 'knees-up' in a brewery; British workers are idle and greedy; its financial system is uniquely geared to the short term interests of the City rather than of manufacturing; its economic policies are perverse for industry; and its culture is fundamentally anti-industrial. There is a grain of truth in each of these statements, but only a grain. In this book, Alan Booth notes that Britain's living standards have definitely been overtaken, but evidence that Britain has fallen continuously further and further behind its major competitors is thin indeed. Although British manufacturing has been much criticised, it has performed comparatively better than the service sector. The British Economy in the Twentieth Century combines narrative with a conceptual and analytic approach to review British economic performance during the twentieth century in a controlled comparative framework. It looks at key themes, including economic growth and welfare, the working of the labour market, and the performance of entrepreneurs and managers. Alan Booth argues that a careful, balanced assessment (which must embrace the whole century rather than simply the post-war years) does not support the loud and persistent case for systematic failure in British management, labour, institutions, culture and economic policy. Relative decline has been much more modest, patchy and inevitable than commonly believed.

For the first time this volume brings together the key titles in the Studies in Economic and Social History series on the Industrial Revolution, with a new introduction by the series editor, Leslie Clarkson, in a hardcover version useful for libraries, and reference. The volume will also have an updated bibliography.

Drawing upon a wide array of sources, Martin Wiener explores the English ambivalence to modern industrial society.

British Industrial Capitalism Since The Industrial Revolution

Trade Unions and the State

New Scientist

British Politics and the Labour Question 1868-1990

The Industrial Revolution: A Compendium

Democracy, Capitalism and Empire in Late Victorian Britain, 1885-1910

The authors use a long-wave framework to examine the historical evolution of British industrial capitalism since the late-18th century, and present a challenging and distinctive economic history of modern and contemporary Britain. The book is intended for undergraduate courses on the economic history of modern Britain within history, economic and social history, economic history and economic degree schemes, and economic theory courses.

The decline of British industry in the late Victorian and early Edwardian period is the subject of major concern to economic and modern British historians. This book sets out the present state of the discussion and introduces new directions in which the debate about the British decline is now proceeding: Among other themes, the book examines: * the role of the service sector alongside manufacturing * the distinctiveness of the British regions * the state's role in the British decline including an analysis of its responsibility for the maintenance and modernization of infrastructure * the association of aristocratic values with entrepreneurial vitality * how British historians have discussed success and failure, with a critique of the literature of decline.

Victorian and Edwardian British Industrial ArchitectureThe Crowood Press

This book offers a new perspective on the relationship between trade unions and the state in the period 1910-21. Using a range of primary sources it explores the constraints placed by industrial conflict on both state and trade union action. It aims to contribute to and clarify some of the main issues raised by the Rank and Fildes debate through an analysis of the sources from which state industrial relations policy derived for the whole of this period.

Work and Pay in 20th Century Britain

Trade Unions and the Management of Industrial Conflict

Childhood and Child Labour in the British Industrial Revolution

Industrial Structure, Capital Markets and the Origins of British Economic Decline

Diversity and Industrialization

Social Capital, Trust and the Industrial Revolution

New Scientist magazine was launched in 1956 "for all those men and women who are interested in scientific discovery, and in its industrial, commercial and social

consequences". The brand's mission is no different today - for its consumers, New Scientist reports, explores and interprets the results of human endeavour set in the context of society and culture.

An accessible and balanced study of the disputed role of banks in financing British industry.

Small businesses were at the heart of the economic growth and social transformation that characterized the industrial revolution in eighteenth and nineteenth century Britain; this monograph examines the economic, social, and cultural history of some of these forgotten businesses and the men and women who worked in them and ran them.

This book explores students' consumer practices and material desires in nineteenth-century Oxford. Consumerism surged among undergraduates in the 1830s and decreased by contrast from the 1860s as students learned to practice restraint and make wiser choices, putting a brake on past excessive consumption habits. This study concentrates on the minority of debtors, the daily lives of undergraduates, and their social and economic environment. It scrutinises the variety of goods that were on offer, paying special attention to their social and symbolic uses and meanings. Through emulation and self-display, undergraduate culture impacted the formation of male identities and spending habits. Using Oxford students as a case study, this book opens new pathways in the history of consumption and capitalism, revealing how youth consumer culture intertwined with the rise of competition among tradesmen and university reforms in the 1850s and 1860s.

Student Consumer Culture in Nineteenth-Century Oxford

An Economic History of Nineteenth-Century Europe

Diversity and Agency, 1750-1914

The Politics of Social Reform in Britain, 1870-1900

British Art and the Environment

Examines the question of where to locate the ideological break between "classical liberalism" and the underlying principles of the modern Welfare State.

The first text to examine the concept of trust and the role that it played on the Industrial Revolution, this book is a key resource for students studying nineteenth century British history as well as historically minded sociologists. Analytical in style and comprehensive in approach, *Social Capital, Trust and the Industrial Revolution* covers a range of issues.

The Labour question has been a very important factor in the history of British politics since the closing years of the nineteenth century. Since that time, governments have become more closely involved in the management and regulation of industry, the relief of unemployment and the operation of the labour market. Politicians have had to relate the growing strength of the trade unions to the other institutions of the industrial and political system and to cope with the problems of industrial relations and trade union law. The formation of a separate Labour party and its eventual replacement of the Liberals as the main alternative to the Conservatives completed the industrialisation of politics and the transference of industrial conflicts to the political sphere, with implications for public policy and electoral politics alike. This book provides a comprehensive overview of these developments and assesses their long-term significance. It examines the reasons for the emergence of the Labour question and the response of politicians to it prior to the First World War; traces the impact of the two world wars and the inter-war depression on the relationship between government, employers and unions; and analyses the attempts of successive governments since 1945 to ensure full employment and industrial peace in an era of accelerating economic decline. The author offers in this book a valuable summary of recent research while suggesting an interpretation of political history which emphasises the essential continuities of politics from the Gladstone to the Thatcher years.

Electric Edwardians presents a stunning visual record of the films of Sagar Mitchell and James Kenyon, combined with an illuminating discussion of the films and the social context of their production by Vanessa Toulmin, a leading authority on the collection. Advertised as 'local films for local people', the films of Mitchell and Kenyon were commissioned by travelling exhibitors in the early twentieth century for screening in town halls, village fetes and local fairs. Audiences paid to see their neighbours, families and themselves on the screen, glimpsed at work and at play. This attractive volume includes over 200 illustrations drawn from the Mitchell and Kenyon collection, as well as contemporary posters and handbills from the National Fairground Archive. Vanessa Toulmin's lucid accompanying text provides an introduction to the work of the M&K company, the showmen who commissioned their films, and their place in early British cinema. Focusing on major themes, such as Leisure and Recreation, Sport, Industry, the Boer War and the City, Toulmin explores how the M&K collection deepens our understanding of these key aspects of Edwardian life.

The Films of Mitchell and Kenyon

Changes, Challenges, and Responses Since the Industrial Revolution

A History of the Peoples of the British Isles

1780-1880

Electric Edwardians

Historical Relations and Comparisons