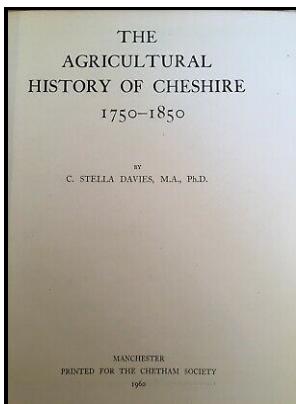


Agricultural history of Cheshire 1750-1850

Chadwyck-Healey - Cheshire



Description: -

-agricultural history of Cheshire 1750-1850

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Remains historical and literary connected with the Palatine counties of Lancaster and Chester -- v.10 agricultural history of Cheshire 1750-1850

Notes: Microfiche reproduction of material originally published, Manchester: Manchester University Press for the Chetham Society, 1960.

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Enclosures

It was generally thought that labourers could pay the same rent as farmers for a few acres, and Leighton was not the man to mix charity with business. Local government was also reformed.

Vol. 11, No. 1, 1963 of The Agricultural History Review on JSTOR

Until the early 19th century much of the Cheshire cheese output, estimated in 1823 at about 10,000 tons per annum, was sent to London. Commercial and civic interests in Chester, anxious not to be bypassed by the waterway network, promoted a canal to the Trent and Mersey at Nantwich.

18th Century shipping mapped using 21st Century technology

The figure, though to an extent artificial, is unlikely to have been exceeded very greatly in fact. Birkenhead was a remarkable and exceptionally progressive town.

British Library EThOS: The agricultural history of Cheshire, 1750

Estates were often left in trust for several hundred years to descend through the male heirs. The smaller owners were those who faced the most difficulty over costs.

61 Family photos of the 1700s ideas

Advocacy of the allotment system in the county went back at least to Plymley's day when inclosure of commons and enlargement of farms were widening the social and economic gap between farmers and labourers.

Cheshire 1750 to 1900: Part II

In the private inclosures of the early 19th century very many small owners evidently failed to secure fair treatment, though at Aston on Clun, where

the large commoners kept the small ones off the common, it was only at inclosure in 1804 that the small men's rights were duly acknowledged by allotments inclosed from the common. William Childe of Kinlet extended his demesnes and drained his large home farm, thereafter, in the years 1817—21, applying some 15,000 cartloads of burnt clay to cold fallows for wheat, turnips, and cabbages and to meadow and pasture; the effects were very good and were well publicized by the Kinlet annual sale and agricultural meeting. Free day schools were a different matter.

Best agricultural labourers ancestry research websites

The Cheshire coalfields were locally-important until the end of the 19th century, although the county was never a major producer. The Dutch, wrestling with the sea for centuries, had devised extensive dikes; their techniques were borrowed by English landowners in the 17th century in an attempt to reclaim tracts of fenlands.

The Agricultural Revolution 1750

There is no systematic evidence for the area in the 1790s, but James Caird's mid 19th-century wages line had marked off north-east Shropshire as a higher-wages area. Known, however, as the Shropshire Agricultural Society by the late 1840s, the society and its annual show were then failing to attract the support of either the gentry mainstay of the earlier societies or the townspeople of Shrewsbury. In north Shropshire it was given an impetus by the 2nd Lord Kenyon, owner of large Welsh estates adjoining Shropshire.

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