Five per cent philanthropy - an account of housing in urban areas between 1840 and 1914.

Cambridge University Press - History of Europe



Description: -

Great Britain -- Statistics, Vital

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From tenements to flats: gender, class and modernisation in Bethnal Green Estate

During the 1830s local rail networks fanned out in most western European countries, and national systems were planned in the following decade, to be completed by about 1870. Balliol House closed in 1913 and Wadham House a few years later. A third phase lasted from 1888 to 1902 and can be explained by Chester's somewhat improved economic performance around the 1890s.

History of Europe

The formation of the Chester Archaeological Society in 1849 created a forum through which half-timbered vernacular revival styles of architecture were promoted in Chester.

1800

Book Description Cambridge University Press, New York, 1973. Higher-quality development extended in the opposite direction, especially after Charles Brown helped to push through the Flookersbrook Improvement Act of 1876; housing in that area catered both for Chester's own middle classes and for those travelling by train to work elsewhere.

Immigration and Urbanization

Crop rotation, involving the use of nitrogen-fixing plants, displaced the age-old practice of leaving some land fallow, while better seeds and livestock and, from the 1830s, chemical fertilizers improved yields as well. Typhoid typically struck hardest in cities without proper water sanitation systems, such as New York.

Immigrants, Cities, and Disease

It was hoped that Liverpool merchants would be attracted to the estate, but most of the early householders were Chester merchants or professional men.

Survey of London

After 1875 the site of the Flookersbrook Foundry was occupied by the Hydraulic Engineering Co. Across the geographic scales, the percentage of the workforce in the secondary sector has declined steadily since the early postwar period Figure 11-5.

From tenements to flats: gender, class and modernisation in Bethnal Green Estate

Many new arrivals found jobs in factories, slaughterhouses and foundries, where working conditions were arduous and sometimes dangerous. The new machinery was expensive, and businessmen setting up even modest factories had to accumulate substantial capital through partnerships, loans from banks, or joint-stock ventures. People were no longer dependent upon a horse for transportation, though even in 1850, only 15 percent of the US population lived in an urban setting.

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