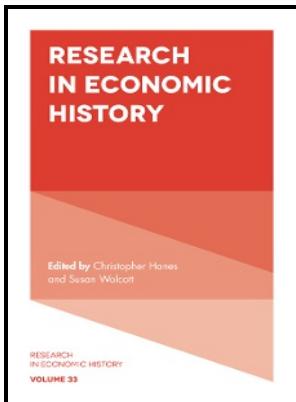


British economic and social history 1750-1950 - a guide to sources

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Economic and Social History: Industry and Trade, 1500

Perhaps the most obvious sign of intellectual health can be found in the number and quality of scholarly editions that have appeared since 1975. The French were punctual payers and the 1786 treaty had, in the end, proved advantageous to Birmingham. The diversification of metal products can be traced more exactly early in the 18th century.

Economists Papers — Preserving Economic Memory

Lectures on all kinds of 'philosophical' subjects appeared frequently in the newspapers of the time, until in 1800 the permanent Philosophical Society or Institution was established. Sturges was not successful in locating papers.

British and Irish History: locality, ideology and economy

This reputation for coining continued into the 18th century and, indeed, provoked a royal proclamation on the subject in 1751. Thomas Messenger, brassfounder, who specialized in the American trade, stated that in 1807 he had employed from 100 to 200 people and up to 250 at the height of the boom.

Economists' Papers 1750

Joseph Farmer, the Lloyds' predecessor as tenant of the old Digbeth corn mill which his family converted into a slitting mill for nailers' iron, went to Virginia in 1718 to try to increase the supply. Buckles were one of the main lines at Soho.

South Asian History, 1750

By 1707 they were feeling important enough to complain of the competition of the London gunmakers and to threaten national well-being with the removal of 400 men to 'some other nation' if nothing was done for them. Richard Baddeley of Old Square, who was the first Birmingham man to hold a patent for an invention, was concerned in 1722 with the making of 'streaks' for binding cart and wagon wheels and for smoothing irons

made of pig iron.

Britain and Ireland c. 1750

Roger Pemberton, named in the survey, was a goldsmith manufacturing for a distant market, who married a wife from a family of ironmongers, and himself became ancestor of a rich family of ironmongers. The documents consist primarily of correspondence between the British Foreign Office, various British missions and consulates in the Russian Empire and the Tsarist government and later the Provisional Government. There were six banks by 1815 and eight by 1847, but only three were still private partnerships.

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