

THE MOORS AND THE FENS, BY F.G. TRAFFORD pdf

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*The Moors and the Fens, by F.G. Trafford [Charlotte Eliza L. Riddell] on www.enganhecubano.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. This book was originally published prior to , and represents a reproduction of an important historical work.*

Then click on the back icon on your browser to return to normal. Charlotte and mother move to live in Dundonald, County Down. Publication of *The Ruling Passion*. Second edition also published in 3 volumes. Riddells were living at St. Title page for the reprint of *Too Much Alone*. Courtesy of Aileen Urquhart. Cover of reprint of *Too Much Alone*. New one volume edition of *Phemie Keller* published by F. Roney, revised by Mrs J. The Riddells leave Tottenham for Leyton. Publication of *The Uninhabited House*. Arthur Norway lodges with Riddell. Second edition of *Berna Boyle May*. Publication of *Mitre Court* 6 November. Another new edition of *Weird Stories*. Fifth edition of *George Geith* 7 April. Also an anonymous collaboration with A. Riddell was asked to contribute to an Irish paper for the first time "The Lady of the House". Publication of *My First Love*. About this time Riddell became aware she was suffering from cancer. Winter "leaves Halliford for St. February "moved to the Elms, Harlington. October "financial difficulties. *George Geith* Reprinted by Bentley March. Heinemann reprints *The Head of the Firm* in a 1s 6d edition. Buried in Heston Churchyard, Middlesex. Dover Publications Inc,

2: Charlotte Riddell Biography - Facts, Childhood, Wiki, Family Life & Achievements

The moors and the fens, by F.G. Trafford - Kindle edition by Charlotte Eliza L. Riddell. Download it once and read it on your Kindle device, PC, phones or tablets. Use features like bookmarks, note taking and highlighting while reading The moors and the fens, by F.G. Trafford.

Riddell, novelist, born on 30 Sept. Her mother died in , and in Miss Cowan married J. Riddell, a civil engineer, of Winson Green House, Staffordshire. Her husband soon lost his money, and Mrs. Riddell began to write for a livelihood. She issued it under the pseudonym of F. Trafford, which she only abandoned for her own name in Novels and tales followed in quick succession, and between and she issued thirty volumes. It was dramatised in by Wybert Reeve, was produced at Scarborough, and was afterwards played in Australia. Her short stories were less successful than her novels. Her husband died in Despite harass and misfortune her twenty-three years of married Life were happy. After she lived in seclusion at Upper Halliford, Middlesex. She was the first pensioner of the Society of Authors, receiving a pension of 60l. She died at Hounslow on 24 Sept. There were no children of the marriage. Riddell, by making commerce the theme of many of her novels, introduced a new element into English fiction, although Balzac had naturalised it in the French novel. She was intimately acquainted with the topography of the City of London, where the scenes of her novels were often laid. At the same time she possessed a rare power of describing places of which she had no first-hand knowledge. Tinsley, Random Recollections of an Old Publisher, , i.

3: Charlotte Riddell - Wikipedia

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4: The Charlotte Riddell

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Pre-Roman settlement[edit] There is evidence of human settlement near the Fens from the Mesolithic on. The evidence suggests that Mesolithic settlement in Cambridgeshire was particularly along the fen edges and on the low islands within the fens, to take advantage of the hunting and fishing opportunities of the wetlands. They also linked Cambridge and Ely, but generally their road system avoided the Fens except for minor roads designed for exporting the products of the region, especially salt, beef and leather. Sheep were probably raised on the higher ground of the Townlands and fen islands, then as in the early 19th century. The Roman period also possibly saw some drainage efforts, including the Car Dyke along the western edge of the Fenland between Peterborough and Lincolnshire, but most canals were constructed for transportation. Early post-Roman settlements[edit] The early post-Roman settlements were made on the Townlands. It is clear that there was some prosperity there, particularly where rivers permitted access to the upland beyond the fen. Such places were Wisbech , Spalding , Swineshead and Boston. All the Townlands parishes were laid out as elongated strips, to provide access to the products of fen, marsh and sea. On the fen edge, parishes are similarly elongated to provide access to both upland and fen. The townships are therefore often nearer to each other than they are to the distant farms in their own parishes. It is thought some of the Iceni may have moved west into the Fens to avoid the Angles , who were migrating across the North Sea from Angeln modern Schleswig and settling what would become East Anglia. Surrounded by water and marshes, the Fens provided a safe area that was easily defended and not particularly desirable to invading Anglo-Saxons. Walton is generally believed to mean "wall-town", [14] Walsoken to mean "the district under particular jurisdiction by the wall" [14] and Walpole to mean simply "wall-pole" Old English wal and pal [15] or perhaps "well pool" Old English welle and pol. In the early Christian period of Anglo-Saxon England, a number of Christians sought the isolation that could be found in the wilderness that the Fens had become. These saints, often with close royal links, include Guthlac , Etheldreda , Pega , and Wendreda. Hermitages on the islands became centres of communities which later became monasteries with massive estates. In the Life of Saint Guthlac " a biography of the East Anglian hermit who lived in the Fens during the early 8th century " it is stated that Saint Guthlac was attacked on several occasions by people he believed were Britons living in the Fens at that time. However, Bertram Colgrave, in the introduction to one edition, doubts it because of the lack of evidence of British survival in the region and the fact that British place names in the area are "very few". In the 11th century the whole area was incorporated into a united Anglo-Saxon England. It remained a place of refuge and intrigue. It was here that Alfred Aetheling was brought to be murdered and here where Hereward the Wake based his insurgency against Norman England. As major landowners, the monasteries played a significant part in the early efforts at drainage of the Fens. Royal Forest[edit] During most of the 12th century and the early 13th century, the south Lincolnshire fens were afforested. It was deforested in the early 13th century. There is little agreement as to the exact dates of the establishment and demise of the forest, but it seems likely that the deforestation was connected with the Magna Carta or one of its early 13th-century restatements, though it may have been as late as The forest would have affected the economies of the townships around it and it appears that the present Bourne Eau was constructed at the time of the deforestation , as the town seems to have joined in the general prosperity by about Though the forest was about half in Holland Lincolnshire and half in Kesteven , it is known as Kesteven Forest. Twenty, Lincolnshire and Bedford Level Corporation Though some signs of Roman hydraulics survive, and there were also some medieval drainage works, land drainage was begun in earnest during the s by the various investors who had contracts with King Charles I to do so. The leader of one of these syndicates was the Earl of Bedford, who employed Cornelius Vermuyden as engineer. Contrary to popular belief, Vermuyden was not involved with the draining of the Great Fen in Cambridgeshire and Norfolk in the s, but only became involved with the second phase of construction in the s. Fenmen known as the Fen Tigers tried to sabotage the drainage efforts. Both cuts were named after the Fourth Earl of Bedford

who, along with some gentlemen adventurers venture capitalists , funded the construction and were rewarded with large grants of the resulting farmland. The work was directed by engineers from the Low Countries. Following this initial drainage, the Fens were still extremely susceptible to flooding, so windpumps were used to pump water away from affected areas. However, their success was short-lived. Once drained of water, the peat shrank, and the fields lowered further. The more effectively they were drained, the worse the problem became, and soon the fields were lower than the surrounding rivers. By the end of the 17th century, the land was under water once again. Though the three Bedford Levels together formed the biggest scheme, they were not the only ones. Lord Lindsey and his partner Sir William Killigrew had the Lindsey Level inhabited by farmers by , but the onset of the Civil War permitted the destruction of the works until the Act of Parliament that led to the formation of the Black Sluice Commissioners. Modern drainage[edit] The major part of the draining of the Fens was effected in the late 18th and early 19th century, again involving fierce local rioting and sabotage of the works. The final success came in the s when windpumps were replaced with powerful coal-powered steam engines , such as Stretham Old Engine , which were themselves replaced with diesel-powered pumps, such as those at Prickwillow Museum and, following World War II , the small electric stations that are still used today. Prickwillow Museum , the changing face of the Fens and the story of drainage The dead vegetation of the peat remained undecayed because it was deprived of air the peat being anaerobic. When it was drained, the oxygen of the air reached it, since then the peat has been slowly oxidizing. This, together with the shrinkage on its initial drying and the removal of soil by the wind, has meant that much of the Fens lies below high tide level. As the highest parts of the drained fen are now only a few metres above mean sea level, only sizeable embankments of the rivers, and general flood defences, stop the land from being inundated. Nonetheless, these works are now much more effective than they were. They employ about 27, people in full-time and seasonal jobs. In turn, they support around businesses involved in food and drink manufacturing and distribution, employing around 17, people. The modern approach is to allow a little farmland to be flooded again and turned into nature reserves. By introducing fresh water, the organisers of the project hope to encourage species such as the snipe , lapwing and bittern. Endangered species such as the fen violet will be seeded. The Fens Waterways Link is a scheme to restore navigation to some of the drainage works. Sport[edit] The Fens is the origin of English bandy and speed skating. It is the base of Great Britain Bandy Federation [23] and in Littleport there is a project in place aiming at building an indoor stadium for ice sports. If successful it will have the largest sheet of ice in the country with both a bandy pitch and a speed skating oval. Thorney , one of the Fen Five monasteries; later model village and agricultural estates of the Dukes of Bedford Whittlesey , a market town; annual Straw Bear Festival Wisbech "capital of the fens" [25] , a market town Ancient sites include: Must Farm , a Bronze Age settlement Stonea Camp , an Iron Age hill fort In popular culture[edit] This article appears to contain trivial, minor, or unrelated references to popular culture. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. November Some authors have featured the Fens repeatedly in their work. John Gordon , adolescent fiction writer and author of *The Giant Under The Snow* , drew inspiration for many of his supernatural fantasies from the Fens. His books with Fenland themes include: James set several of his ghost stories in the fen country. Norah Lofts features a character called Ethelreda Benedict, who comes from a small island in the Fens in the 17th century, in the second book of her "House" trilogy, *The House at Old Vine*. The following novels, or substantial portions of them, are set in the Fens:

5: The Fens - Wikipedia

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6: Riddell, J. H. Mrs [WorldCat Identities]

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The moors and the fens, by F.G. Trafford by Mrs. J. H. Riddell 1 edition - first published in George Geith; or, Fen court, by F.G. Trafford.

9: The moors and the fens / - CORE

Her first novel, The Moors and the Fens, appeared in She issued it under the pseudonym of F. G. Trafford, which she only abandoned for her own name in She issued it under the pseudonym of F. G. Trafford, which she only abandoned for her own name in

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