

The following printable resources are all designed to accompany the Teaching Activity:

‘Mills and Factories were the only basis for the Industrial Revolution in Manchester’. To what extent do you agree with this statement?

<https://historicengland.org.uk/services-skills/education/teaching-activities/industrial-revolution-manchester>



Source 1 – Frederick Engels

Friedrich Engels was the son of a rich German textile manufacturer who was sent to Manchester in 1842 to work. His father hoped to turn him into a respectable businessman, but Friedrich saw his time in Manchester as a great opportunity to study the effects of the British Industrial Revolution on workers. His research resulted in a book, *The Condition of the Working Class in England* that was published in 1845. This book aimed to highlight the poor working and living conditions of workers. In it he wrote about Ancoats, an industrial area of Manchester:

In ... Ancoats, stand the largest mills of Manchester lining the canals, colossal six and seven-storied buildings towering with their slender chimneys far above the low cottages of the workers. The population of the district consists chiefly of mill-hands The walls of the cottages (in which they live) are as thin as it is possible to make them (and)....cellar dwellings are to be found under almost every cottage.... Many streets are unpaved and without sewers Ancoats, built chiefly since the sudden growth of manufacture within the present century, contains a vast number of ruinous houses, most of them being, in fact, in the last stages of inhabiteness.(I have never seen a) more injurious and demoralising method of housing the workers.The working-man is constrained to occupy such ruinous dwellings because he cannot pay for others, and because there are no others in the vicinity of his mill; perhaps, too, because they belong to the employer, who engages him only on the condition of his taking such a cottage.

Glossary

- Ancoats – A part of Manchester city centre where, during the Industrial Revolution, there were lots of working mills and factories.
- Chiefly - Mainly
- Colossal / Vast - Huge
- Cellar dwellings – Cellars of houses where the poorest families lived.
- Ruinous – In a state of ruin / in bad condition
- Inhabitable – Not fit to live in
- Injurious - Dangerous
- Demoralising - Depressing
- Is constrained to – Has no choice but to
- Engages – Employs

Source 2 – Johanna Schopenhauer



Johanna Schopenhauer was a German travel writer and novelist. She was married to a rich merchant. She spent a lot of time travelling around Europe, and her visit to Manchester was recorded in a publication from 1831, which is quoted from below. She had a very positive view of industrialisation and was more interested in the ways in which things were made than the workers who made them:

“Towards mid-day we arrived at this famous, great factory town. Dark and smoky from the coal vapours, it resembles a huge....workshop. Work, profit and greed seem to be the only thoughts here. The clatter of cotton mills and the looms can be heard everywhere. ... We visited one of the biggest cotton mills. A steam engine in the basement powers almost all the....wheels and spindles which are fitted on many floors built one above the other like a tower. We went dizzy at the sight of the endless mechanical life in these great halls. In all of them we saw some women knotting together the yarns which rarely tore off from the constantly turning spindles, putting nappies on children and winding the yarn which had been spun. In one hall the still unspun cotton was cleaned; it lay on large tables in big square pieces looking like cotton wool; a number of women and girls armed with a thin stick in each hand were happily thrashing it ... Everything is done in the easiest way with machines, all of which seemed to us a miracle of industry.”

Glossary

- Vapours – Smells
- Resembles – Looks like
- Looms – Machinery used to make cotton
- Spindles – Part of a loom.
- Thrashing - Hitting

Lesson 2 - Information Sheet

Images of families in Victorian times



L0001135 Credit: Wellcome Library (free access for education purposes), Halfpenny dinners for poor children in East London.

<https://wellcomeimages.org/indexplus/gallery/Industrial%20revolution%20public%20health.html?f=31&vf=1>



Epsom Races, National Archives, Illustrated London News, 22nd May 1847

<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/education/victorianbritain/happy/source1.htm>



(No. 4.) No. 7, PHEASANT COURT, GRAY'S INN LANE.—Second-Floor, Front Room. (See page 184.)

Wellcome Images

0073461 Credit: Wellcome Library, London (free access for education purposes)
Wood engraving depicting cramped and squalid housing conditions and degradation, London



Bradford Manufacturing company's Century dress fabrics, c.1880, British Library (Public Domain) <http://www.bl.uk/onlinegallery/onlineex/evancoll/a/largeimage73398.html> (Part of a leaflet advertising the company).



The Governess, c.1860, British Library (Public Domain)

<http://www.bl.uk/onlinegallery/onlineex/index.html>



Tamar Street, Saltash Photograph taken 1890 © Historic England Archive ref:

BB98/13431 <https://historicengland.org.uk/services-skills/education/educational-images/tamar-street-saltash-9598>



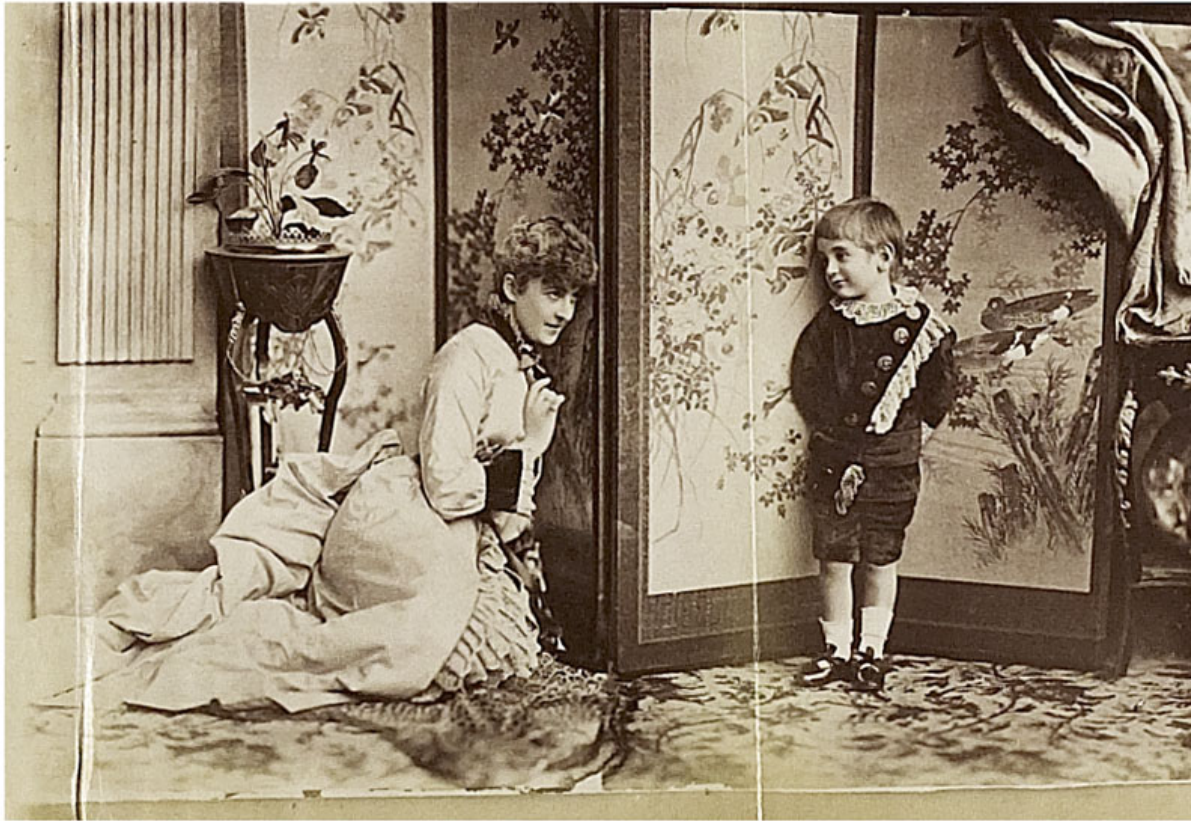
Mother's Pride, National Archives

<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/education/resources/victorian-lives/mothers-pride/>



Mr and Mrs Lowe and family, National Archives (public

domain) <http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/education/resources/victorian-lives/working-class-family/>



Well-dressed woman and boy, National Archives

<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/education/resources/victorian-lives/wealthy-woman-boy/>



Pit girl brow workers at work, National Archives

<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/education/resources/victorian-lives/pit-girl-brow-workers-work/>



A thaw in the streets of London, National Archives (ZPER 34/46 p.184), Illustrated London News, 1865

<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/education/resources/victorian-lives/thaw-streets-london/>



Queen Victoria and family, Royal collections

<https://www.royalcollection.org.uk/collection/search#/page/1>



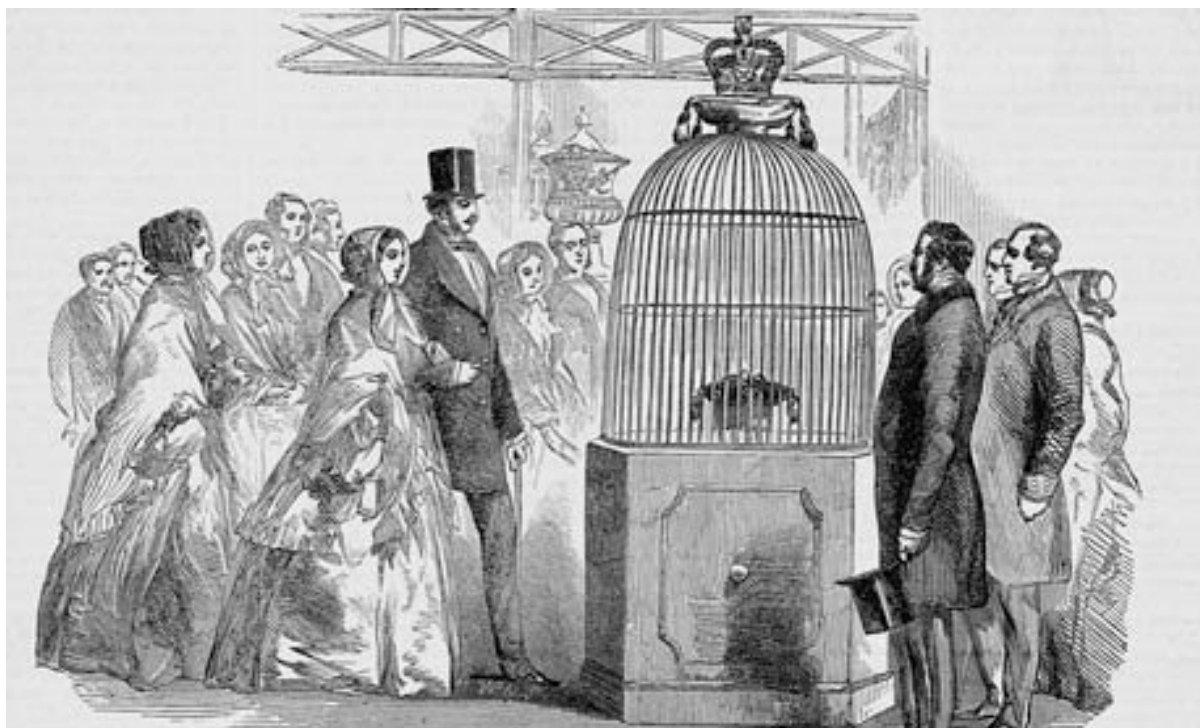
Tavern, 'Victorian Drinking Words' blog

<https://victoriandictionary.wordpress.com/2015/01/17/victorian-drinking-words/>



Carpolette advertisements, National Archives

<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/education/resources/selling-the-victorians/carpolette-carpet-cleaner-1901/>



Noor Diamond, Great Exhibition, From The Illustrated London News. 1851.

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Koh-i-Noor>



Domestic Servants, Pembroke College Oxford

Photograph taken 1860 - 1922 © Reproduced by permission of Historic England Archive ref: CC96/00045 <https://historicengland.org.uk/services-skills/education/educational-images/pembroke-college-oxford-4140>

Lesson 3 - Happy Families Cards

Use the cards to find out more about the people who lived on Thomas Street, Manchester



James Paton

Male

35 years old

Soda Water Manufacturer
(someone who makes
and sells fizzy water)

Scottish



Elizabeth Paton

Female

35 years old

No occupation given
English, not born in
Lancashire

George Paton

Male

12 years old

No occupation given
English, not born in
Lancashire



William Paton

Male

11 years old

No occupation given
English, born in Lancashire



Thomas Paton

Male

7 years old

No occupation given
English, born in Lancashire



Robert Paton

Male

4 years old

No occupation given
English, born in Lancashire



Elizabeth Paton

Female

2 years old

No occupation given
English, born in
Lancashire



James Paton

Male

2 months old

No occupation given
English, born in
Lancashire



John Paton

Male

25 years old

Assistant

Scottish



Martha Cothill

Female

30 years old

Servant
English, not born in
Lancashire



George Day

Male

25 years old

Plumber and Glazier

English, not born in Lancashire



Hannah Day

Female

30 years old

No occupation given
English, not born in Lancashire



Mary Day

Female

4 years old

No occupation given
English, born in Lancashire



Hannah Day

Female

2 years old

No occupation given
English, born in Lancashire



Eliza Day

Female

7 months old

No occupation given
English, born in Lancashire



Susannah Reddill

Female

15 years old

Servant
English, not born in Lancashire



Maria Alexander

Female

30 years old

Journeyman Cotton
Winder
English, born in Lancashire



William Herald

Male

years old

Tailor and Draper
Scottish

71



Nancy Herald

Female

62 year old

No occupation given
English, not born in
Lancashire



Mary Herald

Female

22 years old

No occupation given
English, born in
Lancashire



Alexander Edwards

Male

20 years old

Journeyman Tailor
Scottish



Sarah Douglas

Female

66 years old

Charwoman
English, not born in
Lancashire



Ann Hill

Female

20 years old

Fustian Mender
English, born in
Lancashire



Joseph Holland

Male

27 years old

Provision Dealer
English, born in
Lancashire



Elizabeth Holland

Female

25 years old

No occupation given
English, born in
Lancashire

John Greene

Male

14 years old

Assistant
English, born in
Lancashire



James Mullins

Male

40 years old

Pawnbroker
English, born in
Lancashire



Jane Mullins

Female

40 years old

No occupation given
English, born in
Lancashire



James Lawson

Male

53 years old

Smallware Dealer

English, not born in
Lancashire



Mary Lawson

Female

79 years old

No occupation given
English, not born in

Lancashire



John Bayley

Male

39 years old

Manufacturer

English, not born in
Lancashire



Ann Mason

Female

39 years old

Servant

English, born in
Lancashire



James Smith

Male

35 years old

Traveller

Scottish



Mary Smith

Female

25 years old

Traveller

Scottish



Hannah Horne

Female

64 years old

Cabinet Maker
English, born in
Lancashire



Hannah Horne Junior

Female

35 years old

Cabinet Maker
English, born in
Lancashire



Harriet Horne

Female

25 years old

Cabinet Maker
English, born in
Lancashire



Maria Horne

Female

20 years old

Cabinet Maker
English, born in
Lancashire



Harriet Knowles

Female

10 years old

Servant
English, born in
Lancashire

Thomas Street

Happy Families



Historic England

Lesson 3 - Street frontages, census & transcripts

Use these sources to find out more about the people who lived on Thomas Street, Manchester, in 1841

31 Thomas Street



Peter Pickens	25	J. Palmer designer	Y
James do	25		Y
James Palmer	35	Soda Water etc.	SS
Elizabeth do.	35		No
George do.	12		No
William do.	11		Y
Thomas do.	7		Y
Robert do.	4		Y
Elizabeth do.	2		Y
James do.	2		Y
John do	25	Assistant	SS
Martha Corville	50	F. L.	No

Copy of 1841 census for 31 Thomas Street

Transcript of 1841 census for 31 Thomas Street

<p>James Paton Male 35 years old Soda Water Manufacturer Scottish</p>	<p>Elizabeth Paton Female 35 years old No occupation given English, not born in Lancashire</p>	<p>George Paton Male 12 years old No occupation given English, not born in Lancashire</p>
<p>William Paton Male 11 years old No occupation given English, born in Lancashire</p>	<p>Thomas Paton Male 7 years old No occupation given English, born in Lancashire</p>	<p>Robert Paton Male 4 years old No occupation given English, born in Lancashire</p>
<p>Elizabeth Paton Female 2 years old No occupation given English, born in Lancashire</p>	<p>James Paton Male 2 months old No occupation given English, born in Lancashire</p>	<p>John Paton Male 25 years old Assistant Scottish</p>
<p>Martha Cothill Female 30 years old Servant English, not born in Lancashire</p>		

33 Thomas Street



do	George Gray	25	Phumber & Glazier	No
	Hannah do	30		No
TOTAL in } Page 5	4	16	9	

Parish or Township of Manchester

PLACE	HOUSES		NAMES of each Person who abode therein the preceding Night.	AGE and SEX		PROFESSION, TRADE, EMPLOYMENT, or of INDEPENDENT MEANS.	Where Born	
	Uninhabited or Building	Inhabited		Males	Females		Whether Born in same County	Whether Born in Scotland, Ireland, or Foreign Parts.
			Mary do		4		Y	
			Hannah do		2		Y	
			Eliza do		7		Y	
			Susannah Reddell		15	F. S.	No	
			Maria Alexander		30	W. Cotton Binder	Y	
			P. H. G. G. G. G.	35		Brewer & Publican	Y	

Copy of 1841 census for 33 Thomas Street

Transcript of 1841 census for 33 Thomas Street

George Day Male 25 years old Plumber and Glazier English, not born in Lancashire	Hannah Day Female 30 years old No occupation given English, not born in Lancashire	Mary Day Female 4 years old No occupation given English, born in Lancashire
Hannah Day Female 2 years old No occupation given English, born in Lancashire	Eliza Day Female 7 months old No occupation given English, born in Lancashire	Susannah Reddill Female 15 years old Servant English, not born in Lancashire
Maria Alexander Female 30 years old Journeyman Cotton Winder English, born in Lancashire		

40 Thomas Street



do.	Emma do	11			
	William Herald	71	Tailor & Draper		S
	Nancy do	12		W	
	Mary do	22		Y	
	Alex ^r Edwards	20	Tailor J		S
bellan	Sarah Douglas	66	Charwoman	W	
	Ann Hill	20	Justices mender	Y	

Copy of 1841 census for 40 Thomas Street

Transcript of 1841 census for 40 Thomas Street

William Herald Male 71 years old Tailor and Draper Scottish	Nancy Herald Female 62 years old No occupation given English, not born in Lancashire	Mary Herald Female 22 years old No occupation given English, born in Lancashire
Alexander Edwards Male 20 years old Journeyman Tailor Scottish	Living in the cellar: Sarah Douglas Female 66 years old Charwoman English, not born in Lancashire	Living in the cellar: Ann Hill Female 20 years old Fustian Mender English, born in Lancashire

52 Thomas Street



do	Joseph Holland	27	Provision dealer	2
	Elizabeth do	25		2
	John Green	11	Assistant	2

Copy of 1841 census for 52 Thomas Street

Transcript of 1841 census for 52 Thomas Street

Joseph Holland Male 27 years old Provision Dealer English, born in Lancashire	Elizabeth Holland Female 25 years old No occupation given English, born in Lancashire	John Greene Male 14 years old Assistant English, born in Lancashire
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56 Thomas Street



do	Mary do	40	Pawn broker	2
	James Mullis	40		2
	Jane do	40		2

Copy of 1841 census for 56 Thomas Street

Transcript of 1841 census for 52 Thomas Street

James Mullins Male 40 years old Pawnbroker English, born in Lancashire	Jane Mullins 40 years old No occupation given English, born in Lancashire	
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58 Thomas Street



Thomas Street	1	James Lawson	53	Small wood dealer	W	
		Mary do	49		W	
		John Bayley	39	Manufacturer	W	
		Ann Mason	39	F. S.	Y	
		James Smith	35	Tradesman		Y
cellar		Mary do	25			Y
do		James Mullis	40	Pawn broker	Y	

Copy of 1841 census for 58 Thomas Street

Transcript of 1841 census for 58 Thomas Street

James Lawson Male 53 years old Smallware Dealer English, not born in Lancashire	Mary Lawson Female 79 years old No occupation given English, not born in Lancashire	John Bayley Male 39 years old Manufacturer English, not born in Lancashire
Ann Mason Female 39 years old Servant English, born in Lancashire	Living in the cellar: James Smith Male 35 years old Traveller Scottish	Living in the cellar: Mary Smith Female 25 years old Traveller Scottish

65 Thomas Street, as it looks today as part of 63-65 Thomas Street (left). In 1841, it probably looked something like this (right):



City or Borough of Manchester Enumeration Schedule.
 Parish or Township of do

PLACE	HOUSES		NAMES of each Person who abode therein the preceding Night.	AGE and SEX		PROFESSION, TRADE, EMPLOYMENT, or of, INDEPENDENT MEANS.	Where Born	
	Uninhabited or Building	Inhabited		Males	Females		Whether Born in same County	Whether Born in Scotland, Ireland, or Foreign Parts.
Thomas Street	1		Thomas Thomas	64		Cabinet M		
			Annah J. do		35	do		do
			Harriet do		23	do		do
			Harriet do		21	do		do
			Harriet do		11	do		do
			Harriet do		10	do		do

Copy of 1841 census for 65 Thomas Street

Transcript of 1841 census for 65 Thomas Street

Hannah Horne Female 64 years old Cabinet maker English, born in Lancashire	Hannah Horne junior Female 35 years old Cabinet maker English, born in Lancashire	Harriet Horne Female 25 years old Cabinet maker English, born in Lancashire
Maria Horne Female 20 years old Cabinet maker English, born in Lancashire	Harriet Knowles Female 10 years old Servant English, born in Lancashire	



Education

Lesson 4 - Manchester During the Industrial Revolution: A Tour

Follow the tour route suggested to find out more about Manchester during the industrial revolution

This local heritage tour has been created in partnership, by Historic England's Heritage Schools Programme, Archives+ Manchester, Hannah Barker, University of Manchester and Elizabeth Sibbering (Sibby), Manchester Tour Guide.

The purpose of this resource is to provide teachers and their students with knowledge and understanding of the history and heritage of the local area. We also hope that the stops and activities suggested on the tour will inspire further local history research and local heritage projects in the classroom.

For further support and guidance in carrying out a local study in the classroom please visit the Heritage Schools website www.historicengland.org.uk/heritageschools

Within this tour is everything you, as a teacher, will need to deliver a self-guided tour to groups of students, or to colleagues as part of whole staff CPD.

Contents

- 1 x Overview and introduction
- 1 x Route map
- 1 x Route instructions
- 7 stopping points each with "tour script", archive image where available.
- Additional suggested activities

Alternatively, you may wish for Manchester Tour Guide Elizabeth Sibbering (Sibby) to deliver the tour on your behalf. Please see contact details at the end of this tour.

This tour is suitable for Key Stage 3 students and supports the National Curriculum for History requirement to carry out a local history study.

INTRODUCTION

During the Industrial Revolution, which started in the late 1700s and continued into the 1800s, new methods of mass production were introduced, which incorporated many new inventions and innovations. In some industries, such as cotton manufacturing, people started to work in large, purpose-built buildings in great numbers, rather than in small workshops and their own homes with just a few individuals, as they had done in the past. This has been described as the birth of the factory system. These changes are often stressed in traditional accounts of what happened but, in recent years, historians have begun questioning whether this gives a true and complete version of events during the Industrial Revolution.

Manchester experienced massive change at this time associated with the growth of the cotton industry, particularly in Ancoats, the world's first steam-powered industrial suburb which by around 1840 was dominated by one form of factory: the cotton mill. The emphasis on these large-scale changes means that the continuation of smaller, more traditional forms of production and the importance of trade (buying and selling goods) is often ignored. Many thousands of people were self-employed, producing and manufacturing goods in workshops within the buildings in which they lived, as well as wholesale and/or retail selling from the same location. Their lives were very different to those who worked in cotton mills, but they contributed to the economic growth of Manchester just the same.

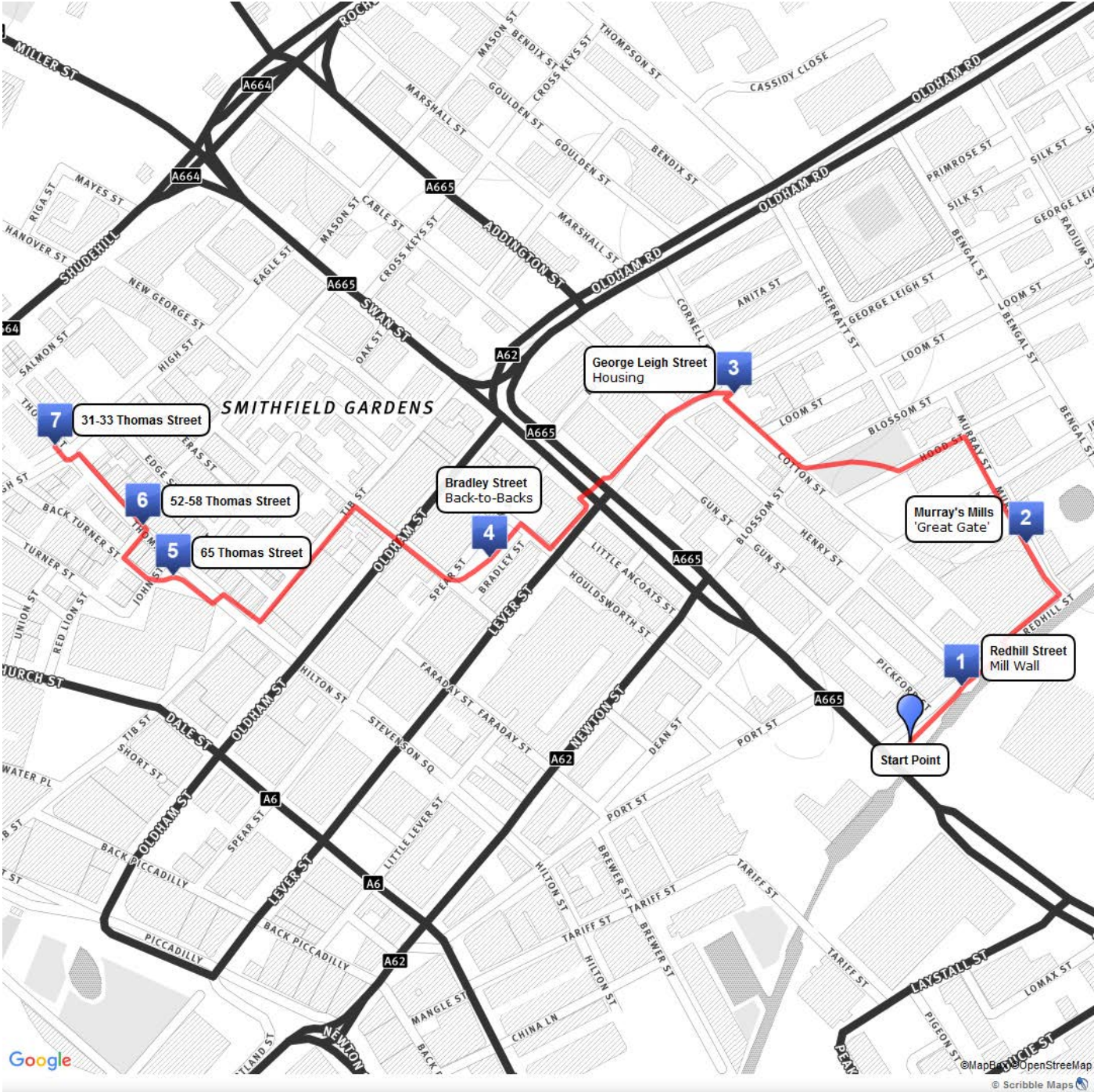
On this walking tour we find out more about the industrial and social history of Ancoats, where textile manufacture took place on an immense scale. We will then compare Ancoats to the smaller scale manufacturing and retail activities of the trades people of Thomas Street, in the area that is now known as the Northern Quarter.

We will see:

- The Rochdale Canal
- The Ancoats mill wall, including Murray's Mills
- Cutting Room Square and Hallé St Peter's
- Manchester Corporation replacement housing
- Back-to-Back housing
- Thomas Street housing/shops/workshop buildings
- Smithfield Market buildings

The walking tour covers 1.3 km (0.8 miles) and takes 90 minutes.

Route Map



Tour Route and Directions

- Please also refer to the map above.
- Each of the points below has more information provided in the Script section, which follows.

Start Point: Great Ancoats Street/Redhill Street, M4 5AG

There is a large open space right next to Great Ancoats Street at Rochdale Canal lock 82, with seating.

Image: Rochdale Canal Lock 82 and seating area (2016)



From here walk along Redhill Street until you reach the red canal footbridge. Cross the bridge and then stop immediately to the left of it. This is stopping point 1.

Stopping point 1: Rochdale Canal Red Footbridge / Redhill Street. (See script for more details)

Continue along Redhill Street, passing the Royal Mills complex on the left. Cross the road and walk down the next street on the left, Murray Street. Half way down stop on the pavement, on the opposite side to the large metal entrance gate. This is stopping point 2.

Stopping point 2: Murray Street – Murray’s Mills (See script for more details)

From here continue along Murray Street and cross over Jersey Street until you reach Hallé St Peter’s church. Turn left along Hood Street and at the back of the church building bear slightly right to cross Cutting Room Square. At the corner, walk ahead of you along Cotton Street and pass Loom Street, until you reach George Leigh Street. Turn right and stand on the corner. You have reached stopping point 3.

Stopping point 3: George Leigh Street – Housing (See script for more details)

Turn left along George Leigh Street and continue until you reach Great Ancoats Street. Cross at the lights, using the double pedestrian crossing. Continue straight along Lever Street, take the first right into Houldsworth Street, then immediate left into Spear Street pay & display carpark. This is stopping point 4.

Stopping point 4: Bradley Street – Back-to-Backs (See script for more details)

Walk out of the exit on the other side of the car park onto Warwick Street. Turn right and walk along Warwick Street, crossing Spear Street and then Oldham Street (which can be busy but is one-way). Continue along Whittle Street, then take the first left onto Tib Street. Walk down Tib Street then take the third turn on the right onto Thomas Street. Cross over and walk to the pavement area with the *New Broom* metal sculpture, picnic tables and bike rack. You have reached stopping point 5.

Stopping point 5: Thomas Street – No. 65 (See script for more details). *NB Please take care here – it can be difficult to find pavement space large enough to safely stand a group to see the next two sets of buildings.*

Leave the paved area by passing the bike rack, walking onto John Street. Take the first right into Back Turner Street, then the first right again into Kelvin Street. Cross Thomas Street and stand in front of nos. 45-47, slightly to your right as you are facing them. Turn around so your back is to nos. 45-47. Look at the buildings on the opposite side of the road. This is stopping point 6.

Stopping point 6: Thomas Street – Nos. 58, 56, 52 (See script for more details)

Cross over and continue along Thomas Street, in the opposite direction to the one you have come from. Before you reach High Street, stop opposite the end of the row of shops on the other side of the road. This is stopping point 7.

Stopping point 7: Thomas Street – Nos. 31 & 33 (See script for more details)

This is the end of the tour.

The Shudehill Interchange with the Metrolink tram stop and bus station is at the end of Thomas Street.

To reach the bus and tram stops at Piccadilly Gardens, turn left down High Street, then left again at the end of the road so that the Arndale Centre is on your right on the opposite side of the road. Walk to the end of the Arndale building. Market Street is to your right and Piccadilly is to your left.

Script for Tour

1. Rochdale Canal Red Footbridge / Redhill Street



Image: Redhill Street Mill Wall (2016)

- This is Ancoats, the world's first steam-powered industrial suburb, where the Industrial Revolution started on a grand scale. Coal was burned in engines to produce steam, which then powered machinery. This produced lots of black smoke from the chimneys, which was so thick it often almost blotted out the sun.
- From the late 1700s onwards the landowner divided this area up in a grid format and sold it off in sections, to be used for houses and soon after for industry. It was cheaper than town centre land.
- Large, successful industries were here, mainly to do with textiles – cotton/linen spinning and weaving, as well as glass-making and engineering.
- There were also many other smaller industries e.g. ironworks, gun manufacturer, bleachers, dyers.
- Many people came to work and live here, including people from all over the UK and abroad e.g. Italy and Ireland.
- The area quickly changed from being full of market gardens growing food, to factories, back-to-back housing slums and cotton mills (factories).
- The Rochdale Canal was planned in the 1760s and opened in 1804; the first large cotton mills were built here a few years before it was finished. It was used for transporting raw materials, coal and finished goods.

Did you know?

Look at the large factory building back along the canal, on the other side of Great Ancoats Street. The 1825 Brownsfield Mill was used for cotton spinning and other processes, and was a 'Room & Power' mill, as people paid rent for space and for power from the stream engine. It was where A.V. Roe & Co. (AVRO) set up the first city based airplane factory in the world in 1910. They built planes for the First World War and the wings were covered with cotton cloth made locally.

Questions for students:

- What evidence of the Industrial Revolution still remains here today?
- How would this area be similar and different during the Industrial Revolution in comparison with today?

2. Murray Street – Murray's Mills *Grade II* listed* **Built 1798 - 1804**



Image: Murray's Mills 'Great Gate' (2016)

- In the 1780s brothers, Adam and George Murray, came here from Scotland to make cotton spinning machines. They soon realised they could make more money by using the machines in their own factory.
- This mill complex was built up over a number of years around a central courtyard, containing a canal basin. This was linked to the Rochdale Canal, by a tunnel, to bring the coal and raw cotton in and take out the spun thread.
- The 1797 section of this mill complex (close to the canal – the Murray Street/Redhill Street corner) is the world's oldest surviving steam powered cotton mill – it is called 'Old Mill'.
- The Murray brothers were once the biggest employer in Ancoats, with 1215 employees.
- This Great Gate was the only entrance to the whole site. Workers had to arrive on time and were then locked in all day; if late they would be locked out and lost a day's wages.
- The working conditions were awful – they worked long hours without any break, it was noisy, smelly, hot, dusty and smoky and there were many accidents, some of which were fatal.
- Children used to work in the mills: *'You see these children, sir. By the time they are 7 or 8... they are bringing in the money. They come at 5 in the morning, they leave at 6 and another set relieves them for the night...'* Ancoats mill owner 1808. The two doors either side of the gate have low handles – so that children could reach them.
- A few people became very rich in Manchester, mainly because of the cotton industry. The factory workers who made them their money were very poor in comparison.

Did you know?

Access in and out of the mills was tightly controlled, to prevent products being stolen from the streets and to stop workers taking additional breaks. To link some buildings they sometimes built tunnels under the streets and walkways over them. Overhead walkways were for workers and underground tunnels for materials. The walkway over Murray Street is the last one left in Ancoats.

Questions for students:

- Why was the mill built in this location and in this particular way?
- How are working conditions similar and different in Britain today? What about in the rest of the world?

Suggested Activities

- On the way to the next stop pay attention to street names and think about why they might have been named in this way. You may like to make a note of some of the less obvious names and do some research on them when back at school.
- Notice the church building we pass. What is it used for nowadays? Can you see anything that look like bales of cotton?
Answers: Hallé St Peter's is the rehearsal and recording space for the orchestra and is also used for events. The wooden seating blocks in Cutting Room Square resemble cotton bales.

3. George Leigh Street – Housing



Image: George Leigh Street terrace (2016)

- The Industrial Revolution is often described as a time when home and work were separated – so that people stopped working in their homes, e.g. having a weaving loom in their house, but went to work to weave with lots of other people in a factory or mill. This was true in Ancoats, where people went from their home to work in a factory, but not in the other area we're going to visit.
- Houses here were first built on the main roads (Oldham Road and Great Ancoats Street) and then spread behind them into this area and further on.
- Originally very cheap, badly made back-to-backs houses were built around a central court – most of these slums were demolished in the 1880s and replaced. (Unfortunately there are no images of the original slums available. However you can see a photo below of Pott Street Backs, which would have been quite similar.)
- Workers paid rent for living here and it was very cheap, there was no sanitation (toilets, running water, drains) and people lived in very overcrowded conditions. People even lived below ground level in the cellars, when there was no other room. They ate very basic, un-nutritious food, because they were poor and couldn't afford anything else.
- People living in such terrible conditions easily became ill and often caught deadly diseases. Many people died at a very young age here – the area had the highest death rate in Manchester, the city with the highest death rate in the whole of England.
- The current buildings are Manchester Corporation (now the Council) replacement houses and date from the 1890s. They have three bedrooms so the parents and children who lived here would have slept separately, which was unusual at the time. The early occupants had varied occupations; quite a few worked in the textile industry, whilst others worked as clerks, domestic servants, cabinet makers and at the nearby markets or on the railways. Some were self-employed, making slippers, painting furniture and trading wardrobes! (Photos of George Leigh Street houses in 1898 and 1900 can be seen below)

Questions for students:

- What is a back to back house and what do you think it was like to live in these ones before they were demolished in the 1880s?

Did you know?

This area by St Michael's Church was known as Little Italy. At one time there were over 2,000 Italian people living here. People left Italy to try to find a more secure life and those who came to Manchester were looking for work in the cotton mills and other factories. Many set up businesses in their cellars, using them to make ice cream or as workshops manufacturing barrel organs (a mechanical musical instrument).



m10425 Pott Street backs 1899 © Archives+ and Local Resource Centre



m36543 George Leigh Street cottages - construction 1898 © Archives+ and Local Resource Centre



m11229 George Leigh Street cottages – when new 1900 © Archives+ and Local Resource Centre

4. Bradley Street – Back-to-Backs *Grade II listed*



Image: Back House (2016)

- Around here are many tiny streets that follow the pattern of mid-late 1700s lanes, formed as the market town of Manchester expanded. For a short time it was a smart residential area and there are still some large townhouses.
- There is an interlocking street grid-pattern as there is in Ancoats. Large parcels of land were sold in the same way. Here we are closer to the town centre though, so there was a huge demand for building land and prices were higher.
- Many of the later buildings in this area were used for textile production, small industry or workshops, shops, and markets.
- The large buildings you can see at the back date from the late 1780s and are on Lever Street. The first one was built as a large merchant townhouse for one family, with an open rear yard.
- The other four were built straight afterwards, but at a time when there was a demand for cheaper housing. They also had three storeys and a rear yard, but were split into accommodation for a number of tenants (a tenement house) and some had a top floor designed for spinning and weaving or other forms of workshop-based manufacturing, plus cellar space for people to live or work.
- This whole development was built by a plasterer, William Bradley – hence the street name.
- The original five houses had extensions added in the rear backyards at various times. Closest to us are the tiny ‘back houses’ with only three rooms (*1 up, 1 down, 1 cellar*).

Did you know?

People were split into social groups at this time, usually according to their wealth and work-skills, for example:

- Merchants traded on a grand scale, often overseas, importing and exporting. They were very wealthy, and this group also included professional people such as solicitors, bankers, insurers, etc.
- Traders were self-employed buyers and sellers of goods, involved in small-scale manufacturing or skilled handicrafts, and the provision of related services e.g. hairdressers, tailors, grocers, shopkeepers.
- Unskilled workers (employees) for example labourers, workmen and servants.

Suggested Activities

As we walk to our next stop on Thomas Street, notice how many of the streets are narrow and straight, with much smaller buildings than in Ancoats.

5. Thomas Street – No. 65



Image: 65 Thomas Street (2016)

- The people who lived in this area of Manchester in the 1840s were not employed in cotton mills, but earned their money in different ways: by buying and selling goods, and by making goods in small workshops within the houses.
- This also became the market area of the town, with narrow streets and low buildings. It was a very busy part of Manchester, with lots of people passing by and so shop fronts were often needed.
- No. 65 is the site of the home and workshop of the Horne family (N.B. this is a replacement building).
- The 1841 census shows that Hannah Horne a cabinet-maker in her sixties was Head of the Household, living here with her three daughters, who also worked in the family business. They had a 10-year-old live-in female servant. There were no men living here, which was unusual.

Did you know?

The Head of Household was listed on the census. All the people living at the property submitted to their authority - family members, servants, apprentices, employees and as you can see, they weren't always male. They often decided who was allowed in which rooms - not being family (a relation by blood or marriage) sometimes meant spaces were off-limits (private) at certain times to employees or lodgers.

Suggested Activities

We'll walk around the back of the next buildings we're going to look at. Try to see how much they've been added to at the rear. Also notice again the very narrow streets and small buildings, in comparison to the mill buildings in Ancoats.

6. Thomas Street – Nos. 58, 56, 52



Image: 58-52 Thomas Street (2016)

- People ran their own businesses along this street, often manufacturing (making) things and/or retailing (selling) as shopkeepers, and the whole family may have worked together.
- There were many different tradesmen/women e.g. silversmith, watchmaker, clockmaker, ironmonger, umbrella maker, shoemaker, hosier, tailor, carpenter, publican. Some of these people would do very well financially and become quite rich.
- People in the late 1700s /early 1800s usually lived *and* worked in the same place, so buildings were often a combination of home, shop and workshop. Many of these buildings had cellars that were built for storage or occupation.
- Employers, employees, servants, apprentices, business partners and relatives often lived and worked *together*.
- The 1841 census shows that at no. 58 lived four people –smallware dealer James Lawson and his mother, plus a married Scottish couple lived in the cellar.
- At no. 56 lived just two people – a pawnbroker and his wife, and next-door-but-one at no. 52 were only three inhabitants, provision dealer Joseph Holland, his wife and a teenage assistant (employee).

Did you know?

There was often a lack of space and large numbers of people could be crammed in these buildings, causing overcrowding. Sleeping, eating and socialising (sitting) often took place in the same room. People often had to share sleeping quarters and sometimes beds, as there weren't enough beds (they were expensive). There were unwritten rules about the way people were expected to behave, for example male and female adults were segregated for some activities, e.g. washing, sleeping (unless they were married).

Questions for students

- How is the business and living set up of the people on Thomas Street in the 1840's similar and different to how things are today?

7. Thomas Street – Nos. 31 & 33 1780s



Image: 31-33 Thomas Street (2016)

- These typical Thomas Street buildings have a shop on the ground floor facing the street with a parlour (largely private space only for the household to use). Behind it there would be two first floor bedrooms and a top floor workshop.
- Seven people lived at no. 33 in 1841 – George Day, a plumber/glazier, with his wife, three young children, a teenage servant and a female lodger (who would have paid rent to the family).
- The Head of Household at no.31 was a Scottish soda water manufacturer, with his wife, 6 children aged 12 and under, a Scottish assistant, and a female servant. It would have been very cramped with 10 people all living and working in the same small building.

Did you know?

This was the main market area for Manchester from the 1820s to 1970s, where people would buy fruit, vegetables, fish, meat, cheese, flour etc. – both for their own use and to sell (wholesale). You can see some of the old market buildings on High Street. These date from the 1870s. By 1900 the Manchester Smithfield Markets were the largest UK covered market.

Questions for students:

- The top floor attic workshop was often where skilled people worked, manufacturing goods to sell. What do you notice about the windows and why do you think this was? (Answer: They are wider to allow a lot of natural light in. There was no electricity/gas lights at this time)

Image List

- Rochdale Canal Lock 82 (2016)
- Redhill Street Mill Wall (2016)
- Murray's Mills 'Great Gate' (2016)
- George Leigh Street terrace (2016)
- Back House (2016)
- 65 Thomas Street (2016)
- 58-52 Thomas Street (2016)
- 40 Thomas Street (2016)
- 31-33 Thomas Street (2016)

Archive Images

- m10425 Pott Street backs 1899 ©Manchester Local Image Collection
- m36543 George Leigh Street cottages - construction 1898 ©Manchester Local Image Collection
- m11229 George Leigh Street cottages - when new 1900 ©Manchester Local Image Collection

Archive Images Courtesy of Archives+ Central Library www.archivesplus.org

GUIDE INFORMATION

If preferred, you may book a fully qualified and insured tour guide to accompany your group and tell the tales for you in a knowledgeable and entertaining way. A guide will enhance your tour through familiarity with the route and the accompanying stories, and can also help to put the area into the context of Manchester's history.

Contact

Elizabeth Sibbering (Sibby)

Manchester Green Badge Guide

Email mcrtourguide@gmail.com

Web www.mcrtourguide.com

Tel 07887 676076

Additional Suggested Activities for Tour

Allocate roles beforehand:

- Factory Owner
- Factory Overseer
- Residents of George Leigh Street (small number)
- Residents of back to backs (more students)
- Residents of Thomas Street (small number)

Stopping Point One

Rochdale Canal Red Footbridge

Group students in fours. Stand back to back in a small circle. Look really carefully at what you can see in front of you for one minute.

(NB avoid standing in front of bushes!!!)

Ask students to close eyes for one minute. Picture the scene in the 1840s full of Victorian workers, barges, pollution etc.

- What can you see, hear, taste, smell and touch.
- What would you be thinking as your “character”?

Stopping point Two

Murray Street – Murray’s Mills

Students role play factory owner and factory overseer. Get them to shout at the rest (i.e. the workers) to hurry up. Then get them to pretend to lock the gates, make sure some are out of line representing those who are late.

- What will happen to the workers who are late?
- How do the workers feel when the “bosses” lock them in?
- What are they worried about?

Stopping Point Three

George Leigh Street –Housing

The students who are workers lucky enough to be living these houses: How do they feel about this?

The other workers: How do the others feel who are still in inadequate housing? What difference will it make to their lives?

Stopping Point Four

Bradley Street Back to backs

The group of students who live in the back to backs as tenant:

- How do they feel about this?
- What difference will it make to their lives and maybe the lives of their children.

Stopping Point Five

Thomas Street No 65

Final group of students. The last group live on Thomas Street.

- What are their relationships with the others?

Students arrange themselves on the pavement like the washing line / spectrum activity they did in the class room. Who would be at the far ends? Who would be in the middle?

Rest of Thomas Street.

Students find the house on Thomas Street that they were exploring in the previous lesson.

- Draw sketch of what it looks like today.
- What is it used for?
- Is it in good repair?
- Has it been altered / updated? How? How would it have been different in the 1840s?
- What are the neighbouring houses like?
- What is on the street that would not have been there in the 1840s? (Students could repeat exercise from Stopping Point One).

Lesson 5 – Newspaper adverts

Use these adverts from The Manchester Guardian in 1841 to compare with adverts today

The Manchester Guardian, 6 January 1841

COUGH'S CURED by using GARSIDE'S PECTORAL ELIXIR, or COUGH DROPS, and ASTHMATIC PILLS.—They are recommended to the afflicted with coughs, colds, asthmas, shortness of breath, hoarseness, hooping cough, pains in the stomach and bowels, and consumptive cases. So extraordinary are their virtues, that, let the patient be ever so emaciated or reduced, after having tried every medical assistance to no purpose, they will act as it were a charm, and instantly relieve the most inveterate cough, give freedom to respiration, promote gentle expectoration, strengthen the whole debilitated constitution, and procure the refreshing comfort of rest and sleep. Give them one fair trial only, and their alleviating qualities will soon sound forth their due praise, and procure for them a decided preference over every other medicine.—Price 1s. 1½d. and 2s. 9d. per bottle or box.

Prepared only by WILLIAM H. GARSIDE, Ormskirk; and sold wholesale by Barclay and Sons, London; and retail by all respectable medicine venders in the kingdom.

WINSTANLEY AND ORRELL COAL

WHARF, 10, DAVID-STREET, MANCHESTER.
MEYRICK BANKES, Esquire, of Winstanley Hall, near Wigan, begs to acquaint the Inhabitants of Manchester, Salford, &c. that he has laid in an Extensive Winter's STOCK of the ORRELL HOUSE FIRE COAL, from his Collieries at Winstanley, being equal in quality to the best Newcastle Wall's End Coal. Terms reasonable.
Nov. 30th, 1840.

THE Original PILLS, as prepared many years ago by Mr. Goadsby, late of Salford, and extensively and successfully used in his private practice for the cure of coughs and relief of asthma, can be had genuine only from his son, THOMAS GOADSBY, druggist, corner of Water-street, New Bailey Bridge, Manchester, in boxes at 4½d. 7½d. and 15½d. each.—Beware of counterfeits; and remember the genuine can only be had at one place as above.

MRS. PARRY, 62, Bridge-street, begs to return her thanks to the Ladies of Manchester and its vicinity for their past favours, and takes this opportunity to inform them that she has made an arrangement with a London house to supply her with BOOTS and SHOES of the best quality and the first fashion; and she has no doubt, from an inspection of the goods and prices, that they will meet their approbation.—N. B. Boots and shoes made to order.—Ladies' house slippers of all descriptions on hand.

IMPORTANT TO COOKS.—The CAMBRIAN ESSENCE OF WOOD SMOKE, invaluable for imparting the true Westphalia Flavour to HAMS, TONGUES, and all kinds of HUNG MEAT, FISH, &c. &c. and at the same time combining more than all the advantages of dry smoking, without the liability to become reasty, or being reduced in weight.

Sold, with directions for use, in bottles, at 2s. and 3s. 6d. each, by the proprietor's Agent, Mr. MOTTERSHEAD, Market Place.

MILL'S CELEBRATED

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HILL'S CELEBRATED

MIXED AND CRACKNELL BISCUITS.—To families and invalids, these biscuits will be found an acquisition, as they are unequalled in flavour, and, being made from the choicest materials, are of a very superior description.—Sold in tin boxes

at 3s. 6d. each.
HILL'S PRESBURGER ZWIEBACH, or PRESBURG WINE BISCUITS, combining all the flavour peculiar to these delicious biscuits, without that extreme hardness so generally complained of.—Sold in tin cases, at 2s. each; and retailed by J. Chesney, grocer, Commutation Row, Liverpool; H. Duncan, grocer, Romford-street, Liverpool; W. Wilson, grocer, Bridge-street, Manchester; and wholesale by W. Hill, wholesale and export biscuit baker, 60 and 61, Bishopsgate-street, London.



RATCLIFF'S UNIVERSAL SOLAR TABLE LAMP.

TO CONSUME OIL AT 3s. PER GALLON WITHOUT SMELL OR SMOKE.

J. & E. HODGSON, GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGERS, 62, King-street, have much pleasure in announcing to their Friends and the Public generally, that they are appointed

SOLE AGENTS

for the above Lamp, which so happily combines simplicity and economy in its working; it possesses all the advantages of the Carcel Lamp without its complexity; its illuminating power is fully equal to seven mould candles, at a cost of not more than ONE HALFPENNY PER HOUR. The success which it has experienced from all classes here and in London is most decided, and J. and E. H. have the greatest confidence in recommending it to the Public of Manchester and its neighbourhood.

The LAMP may be seen LIGHTED DAILY.

Suspending chandeliers, table, bracket, sideboard, passage, and every other description of lamp, altered to this principle at a trifling cost; old lamps repaired, rebronzed, or relacquered.

HODGSON'S SOLAR OIL, at 3s. per Gallon.

Please observe 62, King-street, four doors from Cross-street and directly opposite Mrs. Gray's Library.

Under a Deed of Assignment.—Sale of Smallwares, Hosiery, Haberdashery, Drapery, Shop Fixtures, Household Furniture, &c.

MR. FULLALOVE has received instructions from the trustees of Miss Kirkman, to SELL BY AUCTION, THIS PRESENT WEDNESDAY, at the house and shop, situate No. 73, Chester Road, Hulme, the Remaining STOCK of HOSIERY, DRAPERY, SMALLWARES, &c. which comprise silk, gauze, and satin ribbon, silk handkerchiefs, gauze ditto, scarfs, muslin, cambric, pasteboards, thimbles, large quantity of sewing cotton, linen thread, buttons, mending cotton, prints, shawls, hair cord, jean, calico, sewing silk, pins, caps, cravats; silk, woollen, and cotton hosiery; silk, kid, wool, and cotton gloves; drawers, shirts, binding, braids, stocks, collers, habit shirts, fronts, braces, laces, flowers, needles, tape, quilling, lace, galloons, insertion, &c.

The Shop Fixtures comprise counters with panelled fronts and drawers, shelving, lace boxes, gas meter, piping, and burners.

The Household Furniture comprises four-post and tent bedsteads, mattresses, feather beds, mahogany drawers, washstands and dressing tables, press bedsteads, swing glasses, cane-seated chairs, Pembroke tables, pierced and cast fenders, carpets, rugs, clock, mahogany snap tables, fire irons, glass, china, kitchen dresser, culinary utensils, &c.

The sale will commence at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

Continuation of the Important Sale of China and Earthen-ware, Market-street.


MR. HODGSON begs to inform the Inhabitants of Manchester and neighbourhood, that he has received instructions from the manufacturers to **SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION**, at his Picture Gallery, Market-street, Manchester, **THIS PRESENT WEDNESDAY**, the 13th of January, 1841, and following days, at eleven o'clock precisely each morning, an Immense **ASSEMBLAGE** of **CHINA** and **EARTHENWARE**.

It is his first duty to give some general idea of this stock, which, in addition to nearly 300 splendid china table and dessert services, and tea, coffee, and breakfast sets, toilet sets, &c. &c. contains a magnificent display of ornaments, some of great magnitude, suitable for the drawing room and vestibule, as well as mantelpiece and cabinet ornaments, in great variety; the whole of which are brought to the hammer owing to the great depression of trade, the manufacturers preferring to submit to an immense sacrifice, rather than discharge their hands.

Mr. H. would beg to call particular attention to a pair of splendid china jars, of unrivalled magnificence, 5 feet 6 inches high, certainly the finest pair ever manufactured in England, rivalling both in magnitude and elegance the finest oriental specimens; and likewise to the bisque china figures, modelled by the celebrated San Giovanni, and finished by Blore, of Derby: among them will be seen a bust of the Duke of Wellington, exquisitely finished; Byron, in coutume à la Grec; Scott, in a suitable dress; as well as full-length figures of her majesty and Prince Albert; with Hannah More, Rowland Hill, Rev. John Wesley, and many others.

The stock will also comprise many valuable table services, including sets of blue printed ware, of the newest patterns; tea and breakfast sets, of the most admired French sprig on granite china, a very beautiful and durable article; with jugs, mugs, bowls, plates and dishes, and every article in general use.

To be publicly viewed on the mornings of sale, at Market-street.



HILL'S CELEBRATED
MIXED AND CRACKNELL
BISCUITS.—To families and invalids, these biscuits will be found an acquisition, as they are unequalled in flavour, and, being made from the choicest materials, are of a very superior description.—Sold in tin boxes at 3s. 6d. each.

HILL'S PRESBURGER ZWIEBACH, or PRESBURG WINE BISCUITS, combining all the flavour peculiar to these delicious biscuits, without that extreme hardness so generally complained of.—Sold in tin cases, at 2s. each; and retailed by J. Chesney, grocer, Commutation Row, Liverpool; H. Duncan, grocer, Romford-street, Liverpool; W. Wilson, grocer, Bridge-street, Manchester; and wholesale by W. Hill, wholesale and export biscuit baker, 60 and 61, Bishopsgate-street, London.

GUINNESS, SONS, & CO.'S DUBLIN
BOTTLED PORTER.—J. S. GREGSON, 76, Oldham-street, and 71, Spear-street, Manchester, respectfully announces to his Friends and the Public, that he has now on hand, and in prime condition, a Large STOCK of **GUINNESS & CO.'S Best DUBLIN BOTTLED PORTER,** and would be glad to execute any orders with which he may be favoured, at the following prices:—

Quarts, 6s.	per dozen, for cash.
Quarts, 6s. 6d.	„ two months credit.
Pints, 3s. 6d.	„ for cash.
Pints, 3s. 9d.	„ two months credit.

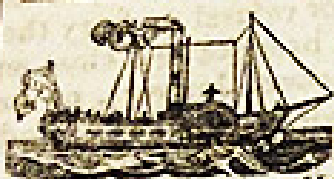
RIDLER'S BELL & CROWN TAVERN
AND HOTEL, HOLBORN, LONDON.—TO RAILROAD PASSENGERS.—V. RIDLER returns thanks to his Friends in Lancashire for their liberal support, and reminds Commercial and Professional Gentlemen and others visiting London, that his locality is peculiarly adapted to them, being in the best street in the city, near the inns of court and places of amusement.

N.B. Passengers by the latest and the earliest trains will find this hotel always open for their reception and accommodation.—Beds 1s. 6d. a night.

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45, King-street, January 20th 1841

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**"MOUNTAINEER"
STEAM-PACKET TO SWANSEA.**

The undersigned has received instructions from Swansea, Haverfordwest, and South Wales in general, to forward all goods usually sent by the "late Steam-packet *Mountaineer*," by such opportunities as may offer. All goods intended for those places, consigned to my care, will be immediately forwarded.

T. M. J. TILBY,

Agent to the Swansea Steam-packet Company.

18, Salthouse Lane, Liverpool.

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JOHN JACKSON, Lancashire Cast Steel File

Manufacturer, Jackson Square, Greengate, Salford.—
N.B. Files re-cut, warranted as serviceable as new, at low prices.

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JOSEPH BLEACKLEY takes this opportunity to acquaint his Friends and the Public in general, that he has made arrangements with R. and J. Watkins, Dublin, and Trueman, Hanbury, and Co. London, for the SALE of their Well-known and Celebrated PORTER; and will have constantly on hand a large stock, in prime condition, at his stores, 10 and 23, Todd-street, and 41, Long Millgate.

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MR. S. WOLFF, Chiropodist (of the firm of Dr. Wolff and Son, London), 13, Oxford-street, corner of George-street, Manchester, ATTENDS to the CURE of all kinds of CORNS, BUNIONS, and Defective NAILS, without pain or inconvenience, at his residence, every day from twelve to six. Ladies and gentlemen waited upon at their residences in Manchester and Liverpool, at any hour before twelve at noon.

accommodation, combined with



**SARSAPARILLA. —
SIMPSON'S CONCENTRATED
DECOCTION OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA.**—This preparation

continues to enjoy that preference from the faculty which it obtained originally by its superior claims, as possessing, in a highly concentrated state, all the virtues for which Sarsaparilla has been so long esteemed.—Prepared by *Steam Apparatus*, at the LABORATORY of SIMPSON'S MEDICAL HALL, 22, Princess-street, Manchester.—Sold by Simpson and Hall, Brook-street; J. Grange, Altrincham; and all medicine venders.—Wholesale Agent for Mothe's Copaiba Capsules.

by all respectable medicine venders

JOHN LIGNUM & SON'S ANTISCORBUTIC DROPS, LOTION, AND OINTMENT.—

This medicine will be found of great service for scorbutic complaints in their various forms, as pimples, scaly eruptions, intolerable itching of the skin, scald heads, blotches of various colours, ulcerated legs, &c.

As a remedy for scorbutic complaints in their various forms, the Antiscorbutic Drops have maintained their reputation for upwards of fifty years.

These drops are sold in moulded square bottles at 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by John Lignum and Son, surgeons, &c. Windmill-street, Bridge-street, Manchester; Ansell, Bowman and Law, Goadsby, Hargreaves, Heyes, Jewsbury, Lynch, Mottershead, Owen, Standring, Moore (late Shone), Taylor, Woodall, Woolley, Manchester; Addisons, Preston; Armenson, Burnley; Booth and Son, Hartley, Rochdale; Brocklehurst, Hyde; Bell, Stubbs, Altrincham; Braddock, Hargreaves, Oldham; Bell and Kenworthy, Ashton; Booth, Glossop; H. Crompton, Hartley, T. Crompton, Bowman, Bury; Claye, Stockport; Cheetam, Stalybridge; Cocker, Wigan; Earnshaw, Colne; Garside, Ormskirk; Griffiths, Nantwich; Gregson, Darwen; Haddock, Warrington; Lindop, Sandbach; Davies and Son, Northwich; Reeves, Challinor, Middlewich; Scoweroft, Chorley; Scoweroft, Bolton; Wood, Blackburn; R. and W. Wright, Macclesfield; Clarke, R. and W. Wright, Congleton; and all respectable medicine venders.

Of whom also may be had Mr. Lignum's Improved VEGETABLE LOTION, for all scorbutic eruptions, price 2s. 9d. duty included.

Mr. Lignum's SCURVY OINTMENT may now be had of the above agents, price 1s. 9d. each pot, duty included.

chester.

MR. HAYWARD having made an arrangement with the Assignees of Bancks and Co. Booksellers and Stationers, St. Ann's Square, for the purchase of their Stock, he begs respectfully to announce, that the **BUSINESS** will be **CONTINUED** as heretofore.
Manchester, December 18th, 1841.

GEORGE SHAW, late Shaw and Blinkhorn, Wireworkers and Ironmongers, No. 105, Shudehill, Manchester, takes this opportunity of returning thanks to the numerous Friends who have given him their support, and begs to inform them that he intends carrying on the same **CONCERN** himself; when a continuance of their support and favours will meet with gratitude and attention.

J. BUTTERY, late of the Dog in the Wall, Dunham, begs most respectfully to inform his Friends and the Public of Manchester and its vicinity, that he has **TAKEN** the **EGERTON STEAM PACKET HOUSE**, Knott Mill, which he has fitted up for the comfort and convenience of his friends, and laid in a choice stock of Wines, Spirits, &c. He has also **ON SALE TWO** good **HORSES**, either for the saddle or harness; a good Whitechapel, &c.

NOVELTIES APPROPRIATE FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS.—**FRANKLIN & CO.** Patent Lever Watch Manufacturers, beg to call particular attention to their Extensive and Well-selected **STOCK** of **GOLD** and **GILT BIJOUTERIE**, **FOREIGN FANCY WARES**, **PLATED** and **CABINET GOODS**, **ACCORDIONS**, of which they have just received a fresh importation, at unusually low prices, **MUSIC BOXES**, **CHINA**, &c. &c. at their depôt, 20, St. Ann's Square, to which considerable additions have recently been made, of useful and ornamental articles peculiarly adapted for presents at this holiday time.

PLAYING CARDS.—DE LA RUE & CO.

beg to announce, that their New Series of PATENT NETHOGRAPHIC and other PATTERNS, on their Improved Patent Ivory Playing Cards, are now ready for delivery. The New Club House Cards, warranted not to stain, with elegantly figured faces and backs, will be ready in December. A small quantity of thin Recherche Cards (*cartes superfines*) will be ready at the same time. A very much higher degree of perfection, particularly in the finish and slip of all these cards, has been attained.

Persons desirous of having the best cards should ask for "Moguls," as Harrys and Highlanders are the thrown out and refuse of the higher quality. A very large and superior assortment for exportation, warranted equal to the best home cards, will be ready in January.

DEANSGATE BAZAAR, 50, Deansgate

North, next door to Simpson's Hat Warehouse, and opposite the Borough Clothing Establishment. — JOHN CAVANAGH very respectfully intimates to the Gentry and Public of Manchester and its vicinity, that he has laid in a most choice and extensive STOCK of FANCY ARTICLES, of almost every variety, useful and ornamental, suitable for Christmas presents, which he is enabled to offer at prices unprecedentedly low, all manufactured by houses of the first respectability, not only in England, but on the Continent.—An unusually large assortment of children's toys, comprising every variety, most substantially made, pleasing in construction, and elegant in design.—His stock of perfumery; articles for the toilet, shell and horn combs, cannot be surpassed. His cutlery, from first-rate Sheffield houses, warranted cannot be excelled; and he unhesitatingly says as much of his genuine British plate and metal goods.—An inspection is most respectfully invited.

Lesson 6 – Modern interpretations

Discover the views of modern historian Professor Hannah Barker

The Manchester region and the Industrial Revolution

By Professor Hannah Barker (2016).

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The Industrial Revolution is a term used to describe huge increases in the amount of things that were made (or manufactured) that took place between about 1760 and 1840. This led to some people becoming very rich, whilst many others remained much poorer. The way in which many of these poorer people worked changed as they moved from the countryside into towns and began to work in manufacturing (or industry), rather than farming.

Traditionally, historians have described the Industrial Revolution in terms of new ways of making things (or products), and especially making things using new forms of technology (or inventions) in large buildings called factories. This story of the past is particularly common when describing towns in Greater Manchester where even today you can still find cotton-making factories – known as mills – dating from the 1800s.

Yet though mills were very important in Manchester, cotton production by big businesses was not the only reason for the town's quick growth in size and the large profits that were made. These changes were also due to an increase in the number of small businesses in Manchester, which did not tend to use new technology and which did not own factories. Most of these small businesses were run by people who were neither very rich, nor very poor. Some of these businesses made things to sell, some of them just sold things made by others (like most shops today). The Industrial Revolution was not just caused by more things being made, but also because more things were being sold.