

1. Read the following extracts.

2. Match these words from the extracts to their definitions.

- a. **jute:** fibres from a plant used for making rope and rough fabric.
- b. **colliery:** a coal mine with its buildings and equipment.
- c. **investment:** money that is put into a business with the expectation of making a profit.
- d. **chemical:** produced by or using processes which involve changes to atoms or molecules.

3. After reading the extracts, decide if the following statements are true (T) or false (F).

- a. Scottish industry grew rapidly in the first half of the 19th century.
- b. Glasgow became the centre of one of the most industrialized places in the world in the 19th century.
- c. Glasgow proclaimed itself ‘Second City of the Empire’.
- d. The only industry in Glasgow and its area was textiles.
- e. Dundee was called ‘Juteopolis’ because it exported raw jute to India.
- f. There were only two main Scottish cities at Victorian and Edwardian times.
- g. Scotland traded with the empire.
- h. Few Scottish goods were produced for export.
- i. Many Scottish families accumulate a huge amount of money.
- j. Most of the British companies abroad had Scottish investment by the late 19th century.

T
T
T
F
F
F
T
F
F
T

4. Compare your answers with another student.

5. Make the false sentences true.

The ~~only~~ industry in Glasgow and its area was textiles, **chemicals, engineering, shipbuilding, coal, etc.**

Dundee was called ‘Juteopolis’ because it ~~exported~~ **imported** raw jute ~~to~~ **from** India.

There were ~~only two~~ **four** main Scottish cities at Victorian and Edwardian times.

~~Few~~ **Many** Scottish goods were produced for export.

~~Many~~ **A few** Scottish families accumulate a huge amount of money.

6. Compare your sentences with your partner.

7. Fill in the grid below saying what industry was owned by each wealthy Scottish family.

Wealthy Scottish Family	Industry
William Baird	Iron
James and Peter Coats	Thread
Charles Tenant	Chemical
William Weir	Colliery and iron

8. Look at the following sources.

8.1. Match these words from Source 1 to their meanings.

- a. cuffs the end of a coat or shirt sleeve at the wrist
- b. Christening robes clothes that a baby wears during his/her baptizing ceremony.
- c. muslin a fine cotton fabric that is almost transparent, used, especially in the past, for making clothes and curtains.
- d. collar the part around the neck of a shirt, jacket or coat that usually folds down
- e. embroidery the art of working raised and ornamental designs in threads of silk, cotton, gold, silver, or other material, upon any woven fabric, leather, etc with a needle.

8.2. Where and when were the advertisements from Source 2 published?

The advertisements were published in the Glasgow Herald (newspaper) on January 4th 1850.

8.3. Find words in Sources 2 and 3 that match the following definitions.

- a. shuttle a pointed tool used in weaving to pass the weft thread between the wrap threads.
- b. linen a fabric made from flax, used to make high quality clothes, sheets, etc.
- c. silk fine soft thread produced by certain insect larvae.
- d. auction a public event at which things are sold to the person who offers the most money for them.
- e. dyer someone whose job is to dye cloth.
- f. wool a fabric made from the hair of sheep, goats and some other animals.
- g. cotton a fabric made from a plant grown in warm countries that is used to make thread and cloth.

8.4. List words related to the textile industry from Sources 1, 2 and 3.

- a. places: **Glasgow, Paisley**
- b. machines or tools: **machine-stitched embroidery, power loom,**
- c. materials: **muslin, wool, linen, cotton, silk**
- d. jobs: **draper, dyer**

8.5. Answer the following questions in pairs.

Sample answers

- a. Do these sources show that Glasgow and Paisley had textiles factories? If so, why?

Yes, they do. These sources show that Glasgow and Paisley had textiles factories because all of them are related to the textile industry.

- b. Which source tells us every day that the textile industry was vital to Paisley? Why?

Source 3 tells us that textile industry was vital to Paisley because some streets in Paisley take their names from successful textile industries.

- c. How reliable are these sources?

They are very reliable because they are primary sources.

8.6. A Scottish word appears in one of these sources. Can you guess which one it is? Look it up in the dictionary.

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8.7. Complete the following vocabulary word map.

Sample answer

Definition		What is it like?
a thin string of cotton, wool, silk, etc, used for sewing or making fabric		thin; different colours; different fabrics;
Synonyms	THREAD	Translate it into
yarn, filament, fibre, strand, twine, ply		Catalan: fil Spanish: hilo French: fil Other languages: Italian: filo
Students' own answers		cotton thread, wool thread, silk thread, etc
Write a sentence using it meaningfully		What are some examples?

(Idea adapted from <http://www.readingquest.org>)

9. Complete the following passage using the words from the box below.

During Victorian times industry and (1) **technology** transformed everyday life and Scotland grew very rapidly. The industrial towns grew larger and the country villages fewer and quieter. Now the four cities of (2) **Glasgow**, Edinburgh, Dundee and Aberdeen housed more than half a million people and they were still expanding. Glasgow now became the centre of the (3) **cotton** trade. By 1831 three quarters of Scotland's 192 (4) **mills** were either within the city itself or close by in Paisley.

In Paisley the high skill of the hand (5) **weavers** produced Scotland's proudest and finest textile pattern the wondrous flow of intricate multicoloured commas and leaves of the world-famous Paisley Pattern Shawls. And it was in Paisley too that J. and P. (6) **Coats**, the world leaders in the spinning of sewing (7) **thread** first set up their mill in 1830. They employed only one hundred and fifty workers then but by 1914 the (8) **workforce** in their mighty mills at Ferguslie and Anchor was ten thousand strong.

(Adapted from MOFFAT, William, *A History of Scotland*, Book Four, Oxford, pages 68-69 and 92)

10. Work in pairs. Using the internet find out what a Paisley Pattern Shawl was. Stick photos here. Write down the web site addresses of where you found them.

Students' own answers

STUDENT A

11. Read the following text about the Coats family.

12. Choose the best definition for the words in bold taken from the text. Compare your answers with a partner.

- a. A **partnership** is
the state of being a member of a group, a club, an organization, etc
- b. '**Canton Crepe**' is
a thin, light, silk or rayon fabric with a finely wrinkled surface, heavier in texture than 'crepe de Chine'.
- c. A **monopoly** is
exclusive control of the market supply of a product or service.
- d. A **silent partner** is
a person who has put money into a business company but who is not actually involved in running it.
- e. **Output** is
the act of production or manufacture.
- f. An **undertaking** is
a business.

13. The beginnings and endings of the following sentences have been mixed up. Match the correct head to its tail.

- | | |
|---|---|
| a. James Coats opened a cotton thread | 1. the Clark Empire. |
| b. In 1896, it absorbed | 2. afterwards, their brother Thomas joined the partnership. |
| c. The Coats opened mills in different | 3. mill in Ferguslie in 1826. |
| d. J&P Coats Ltd was formed and shortly | 4. European countries. |

a - 3; b - 1; c - 4; d - 2

STUDENT B

11. Read the following text about the Clark family.

12. Choose the best definition for the words in bold taken from the text. Compare your answers with a partner.

- a. A **spool** is
a thing with round sides that holds thread, tape or film or other flexible materials that can be wound.
- b. A **hank** is
a long piece of wool, thread, etc that is wound into a large loose ball.
- c. A **boost** is
an increase.
- d. **Twisting** is
turning or winding around.
- e. **Output** is
the act of production or manufacture.
- f. A **trademark** is
a logo or sign.
- g. **Amalgamated** means
joined together.

13. The beginnings and endings of the following sentences have been mixed up. Match the correct head to its tail.

a. Anchor Mills was established by the	1. it was wound on bobbins or spools.
b. When the Clarks began to supply thread	2. Clarks brothers in Seedhill in 1812.
c. The Clarks had built a great complex of	3. could be a profitable business.
d. Selling cotton thread for domestic sewing	4. spinning and twisting mills by the end of the 19 th century.
a - 2; b - 1; c - 4; d - 3	

STUDENT C

11. Read the following text about Victorian Paisley benefactors.

12. Choose the best definition for the words in bold taken from the text. Compare your answers with a partner.

- a. A **benefactor** is
a philanthropist.
- b. A **trend** means
a tendency or fashion.

- c. A **charity** is
an activity or gift that benefits the public at large.
- d. A **chairman** is
the person in charge of a committee, a company, organization, etc
- e. A **fund** is
money.
- f. A **council** is
a local authority.
- g. **Standards** are
educational programmes.

13. The beginnings and endings of the following sentences have been mixed up. Match the correct head to its tail.

a. The Town Hall was donated	1. by Sir Peter Coats.
b. The Museum and Library were donated	2. presence of the Coats and Clarks in Victorian Paisley.
c. It was almost impossible to escape the	3. telescope and the Observatory.
d. Thomas Coats donated funds for a	4. by George A. Clark.

a - 4; b - 1; c - 2; d - 3

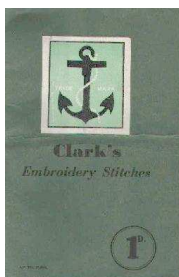
14. Form groups of three. Each group should have one student A, B and C. Student A has to explain who the Coats family was. Student B has to explain who the Clark family was. Student C has to explain who the Victorian Paisley benefactors were.

15. Now do the following activities in your group of three.

STUDENT A

15.1. Draw arrows to match each picture with its word.

trademark



<http://www.grian.demon.co.uk/paisley0305.jpg>

skeins or hanks



<http://www.goodtobegirl.com/blog/51807yarn.jpg>

spools or bobbins



http://www1.istockphoto.com/file_thumbview_approve/2603263/2/istockphoto_2603263_cardboard_spool.jpg

shawl








https://www.sitnsleep.com/_images/medium/Picture-053.jpg

15.2. Complete the following sentences.

- a. The history of the cotton spool trade is synonymous with the Clark family.
- b. James and Patrick Clark were the first to develop a cotton thread.
- c. James Clark is credited with the invention of the wooden spool or bobbin.
- d. The Clark company adopted the anchor trademark to thwart their imitators.
- e. The Coats and the Clarks were major benefactors.
- f. They were associated with practically every educational, recreational and medical development in Paisley.

15.3. Link the donations to their benefactors.

<p>George A. Clark</p>  <p>Town Hall, Paisley, Scotland (photo taken by Maria del Roser Pujadas Jubany)</p>	<p>Sir Peter Coats</p>  <p>Museum and Library, Paisley, Scotland (photo taken by Maria del Roser Pujadas Jubany)</p>	<p>Peter Coats Jr</p>  <p>Ferguslie Half-Timers School http://farm1.static.flickr.com/23/25261382_1a383685e9.jpg?v=0</p>
 <p>The Memorial Church, Paisley, Scotland (photo taken by Maria del Roser Pujadas Jubany)</p>	<p>Thomas Coats</p>	 <p>The Observatory, Paisley, Scotland (photo taken by Maria del Roser Pujadas Jubany)</p>

15.4. List the countries where the Clarks invested.

United States of America.

STUDENT B

15.1. Complete the chart with the jobs that the members of the Coats family had.

James Coats	weaver, manufacturer, businessman
James Jr Coats	shawlmaker, businessman
Sir Peter Coats	accountant, businessman
Thomas Coats	engineer, businessman

15.2. List all the countries where the Coats invested.

United States of America, Russia, Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Belgium, Italy, Portugal and Spain.

15.3. Link the donations to their benefactors.**Answers in question 15.3, Student A****15.4. Complete the following sentences.**

- a. James Coats was a weaver and a manufacturer in [embroidery trade](#).
- b. As a silent partner he funded the firm of Ross & Duncan, who had mastered [the techniques of twisting silk yarn](#).
- c. James Coats built his first small mill in [Ferguslie in 1826](#).
- d. Today Coats is still one of the largest [multinational companies](#).
- e. The Coats and the Clarks were [major benefactors](#).
- f. They were associated with practically every educational, [recreational and medical development in Paisley](#).

STUDENT C**15.1. Complete the chart with the jobs that the members of the Coats family had.****Answer in question 15.1, student B****15.2. List all the countries where the Coats invested.****Answer in question 15.2, student B****15.3. Draw arrows to match each picture with its word.****Answer in question 15.1, student A****15.4. Complete the following sentences.**

- a. James Coats was a weaver and a manufacturer in [embroidery trade](#).
- b. As a silent partner he funded the firm of Ross & Duncan, who had mastered [the techniques of twisting silk yarn](#).
- c. James Coats built his first small mill in [Ferguslie in 1826](#).
- d. Today Coats is still one of the largest [multinational companies](#).
- e. The history of the cotton spool trade is synonymous [with the Clark family](#).
- f. James and Patrick Clark were the first to develop [a cotton thread](#).
- g. James Clark is credited with the invention of the [wooden spool or bobbin](#).
- h. The Clark company adopted the anchor [trademark to thwart their imitators](#).

STUDENTS A, B AND C

15.5. You have learnt that the thread industry produced two of Britain's richest families, the Coats and the Clarks. Both families were from Paisley. They were great rivals but sometimes allies. Their mills employed thousands of people and Paisley was famous for its production of high quality thread. During the 19th century the following rhyme became popular in Paisley. Underline the stressed syllables. Read it aloud alone and together. Then learn it by heart.

Clarks have the Anchor,
Coats have the chain,
Paisley has the thread trade,
Long may it remain.

16. Work in groups of four. You are the editorial team for the 'Paisley Times' in the 19th century. Your task is to produce the front and the back page for the local newspaper. You may or should include some of the following ideas:

- The day that it is going to be published.
- Headlines.
- Pictures and drawings.
- Advertisements:
 - Jobs
 - Machinery or thread production.
 - The most fashionable Paisley Pattern Shawl.
- News and articles about the thread industry in Paisley.
- An interview (of a Clark or Coats family member).
- Social events (e.g. inauguration of a donated building).
- News and articles about the textile industry in the Clyde River Valley

Students' own answers

17. Linking Scottish and Catalan history.

17.1. In the previous unit you learnt that there are mill villages in Catalonia. In this one you have learnt that some Scottish companies invested overseas. Do you think there were mill villages with Scottish investment in Catalonia? If so, give your reasons.

Sample answer

Yes, I do. In this unit we have learnt that the Coats family invested in Spain. It could be possible that they had a mill village.

17.2. The Coats had a mill village in Catalonia. Where? Look at the PowerPoint presentation about 'Borgonyà'. Answer the following questions.

a. Where was this Scottish mill? In which river basin was it located?
Borgonyà is in Sant Vicenç de Torelló. This mill village is located on the River Ter.

b. When was it founded? Who were the owners?
It was founded in 1894. The owners were J & P Coats.

c. Why was it called Borgonyà?

It was called Borgonyà because it was the name of the plot of land bought by J & P Coats.

d. What did Colònia de Borgonyà produce?

Colònia de Borgonyà produced thread.

e. Do the pictures suggest Borgonyà had Scottish investment? Why?

Yes, they do. The pictures suggest Borgonyà had Scottish investment because they show an influence of British architecture.

f. What happened in 1903?

The Scottish company J & P Coats Ltd amalgamated with Fabra & Portabella (from Barcelona) and it became 'Compañía Hilaturas Anónima de Fabra y Coats'.

g. Who lived in Borgonyà around 1900?

There were approximately 16% of British people (Scottish and a few of them were from other areas in the UK). There were approximately 57% of Catalan people. There were approximately 26% of Spanish people.

h. Mention at least five streets names in Borgonyà.

Paisley, Scotland, Coats, Canal Terrace, Borgonyà, Fabra, Ter, Girona, Barcelona, Catalunya.

i. Why do the streets have those names?

The streets have those names because they were related to the origin of the owners and the location of the mill village.

17.3. Compare your answer with another student.

17.4. Draw arrows to relate each picture to its word.

sports facilities



weir



workers' cottages



canal



administrator's house



chimney



factory



turbine



Colònia Borgonyà, Osona, Catalonia (photos taken by Maria del Roser Pujadas Jubany)

17.5. Work in pairs. Complete the following chart about these two mill villages.

	New Lanark	Borgonyà
Opened in	1785	1894
Closed in	1968	around 1979
Country	Scotland (UK)	Catalonia (Spain)
Town /Place	New Lanark	Sant Vicenç de Torelló
River	Clyde	Ter
Owners	David Dale, Robert Owen, the Walkers, 'Birkmyre and Sommerville'	J & P Coats, the Fabras
Workers	British	British (at the beginning and mainly Scottish) and Spanish
Kind of mill	Cotton	Thread
Power	water (water frames 1785-1929, turbines in 1880's), steam engine (first one in 1873), electricity in 1950's	water and steam (designed as a combination)
Housing	blocks of flats for factory workers and qualified workers; only two detached houses for the owners and the managers (built late 18 th century)	terraced cottages for factory workers; terraced houses for qualified workers; detached houses for the administrator and the executives
Food store	It was built around 1813	Yes
Schooling	The world's first infant school; the Institute for the Formation of Character	Yes
Health care	Yes	Yes
Streets names		Paisley, Scotland, Coats, Canal Terrace, Borgonyà, Fabra, Ter, Girona, Barcelona, Catalunya.

Other	Other social facilities; World Heritage Village by UNESCO;	Other social facilities; the first foreign investment in the Catalan textile industry; it has the status of 'Element del Patrimoni Industrial' by the Museu de la Ciència i la Tècnica de Catalunya
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17.6. Work in pairs. Use the internet to find out more information about 'Compañía Anónima Hilaturas de Fabra y Coats'. Answer these questions.

a. Did the 'Compañía Anónima Hilaturas de Fabra y Coats' have more mills apart from Borgonyà? If so, how many?

Yes, it did. They had three mills.

b. Where were the other mills?

They were in Sant Andreu del Palomar (Barcelona), la Sagrera (Barcelona) and Manresa.

c. What kind of textile mills were they?

They were thread and cotton mills.

d. What kind of working conditions did the workers of 'Compañía Anónima Hilaturas de Fabra y Coats' have?

The workers had good working conditions although they were not living in a mill village. The workers had a paid week off in the 1930s.

e. Did the 'Can Fabra' workers have social facilities? If so, which ones?

Yes, they did. They had social facilities such as a school, a family cooperative, medical assistance, etc.

f. When was 'Sucesora de Fabra i Portabella' created? Was it a merger?

It was created in 1884. It was a merger between 'Manuel Portabella e hijo' and 'Fernando Puig e hijo (Puig i Fabra).

g. In which district of Barcelona is 'Passeig de Fabra i Puig'? What relationship can you find between this street name and 'Compañía Anónima Hilaturas de Fabra y Coats'?

'Passeig de Fabra i Puig' is located in Sant Andreu because 'Compañía Anónima Hilaturas de Fabra y Coats' was there.

h. Who were Ferran Fabra i Puig and Romà Fabra i Puig?

They were the sons of Camil Fabra i Fontanils. They did the merger with 'J & P Coats' in 1903.

Ferran Puig was an engineer and politician.

17.7. Ask your family (parents or grandparents) if they remember the 'Fabra & Coats' thread brand or if that name sounds familiar to them.

Students' own answers

17.8. The Fabra family became very wealthy and was a generous benefactor to the Barcelona area. The Fabras donated 80% of the funds for the

‘Fabra Observatory’ and also built the Fabra schools. Find out where these buildings are, when they were built and who the benefactors were for each building.

The ‘Fabra Observatory’ is in Barcelona. Camil Fabra donated the funds in 1901 and it was inaugurated in 1904. The Fabra schools were donated by Ferran Fabra i Puig and they are in Alella. They were inaugurated in 1934.

17.9. Are the buildings donated by the Fabra family similar of a kind to the ones that the Coats gave to Paisley? Explain your answer.

Yes, they are. The buildings donated by the Fabra family are the Fabra schools and the ‘Fabra Observatory’ and the Coats donated to Paisley ‘The Observatory’ and the Ferguslie Half-Timers School.

17.10. Find out if in your town or area there were families who donated buildings or money to the city council. Ask your grandparents, parents or the local library. Mention who they were, what they donated and how they became rich.

Students’ own answers

17.11. Using all the information given and your own knowledge, prepare a presentation in groups of four saying how far you agree with the statements ‘Britain was the workshop of the world’, ‘Glasgow and its area was the workshop of the British Empire’ and ‘Catalonia was the workshop of Spain’.

Students’ own answers

18. Linking past and present times of the mill villages.

18.1. You now know that New Lanark was nominated a World Heritage Site by UNESCO and Borgonyà was named a part of the Industrial Heritage by the ‘Museu de la Ciència i la Tècnica de Catalunya’. This means that you can go there and visit them. Find out what you can see in New Lanark and in Borgonyà.

Students’ own answers

18.2. You learnt in the previous question that today most of those buildings are still full of activity. For example, in Borgonyà some people live in the dwellings of the mill village but other people use them as second homes. Find out what has happened to the derelict Anchor mills in Paisley. Do you think it is a good idea? Give your reasons.

Students’ own answers

18.3. Work in pairs. Find out on the internet what the uses of Can Fabra are today.

Students’ own answers