



Anchor Mills at Seedhill and White Cart Water, Paisley, Scotland (photo taken by Maria del Roser Pujadas Jubany)

### 1. Read the following extracts.

#### Extract A

Industry in the west of Scotland has had a short but vigorous history. It had hardly begun in the middle of the 18<sup>th</sup> century, but thereafter grew as rapidly and spectacularly as in any other focal point of the British Industrial Revolution, so that by the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Glasgow was the centre of one of the largest industrial regions in the world, with coal, textiles, chemicals, engineering, shipbuilding, and a wide range of food, drink, and tobacco processes all flourishing in the city and its immediate hinterland.

(by MOSS, Michael S and HUME, John R: *Workshop of the British Empire: Engineering and Shipbuilding in the West of Scotland*, Cranbury, N.J.: Fairleigh Dickinson, University Press, 1977, pp xvi + 192 from [http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0040-165X\(197904\)20%3A2%3C363%3AWOTBEE%3E2.0.CO%3B2-A](http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0040-165X(197904)20%3A2%3C363%3AWOTBEE%3E2.0.CO%3B2-A))

#### Extract B

During the Victorian and Edwardian eras, the Scottish heavy-industry economy was strongly biased towards export markets and the principal outlets for ships, locomotives and engineering products were the British colonies. Dundee, one of Scotland's four main cities, became 'Juteopolis', its booming textile industry founded on the importation of raw jute from India. [...].

In Glasgow, the economic connections were equally deep. It arrogated the description 'Second City of the Empire' (a term first used as early as 1824) while the broader west of Scotland region was celebrated as 'The Workshop of the British Empire'.

(By DEVINE, T. M.: *The break-up of Britain? Scotland and the end of empire*, The Prothero Lecture, , Read 6 July 2005, Transactions of the Royal Historical Society 16 (2006), pages 168-169, © 2006 Royal Historical Society from <http://journals.cambridge.org/download.php?file=%2FRHT%2FRHT16%2FS0080440106000417a.pdf&code=8b2800ca9cdbcdb6b1a15cd526574854>)

**Extract C**

Trading with the empire made some Scots very rich indeed. A handful of families amassed colossal fortunes. Sir Charles Tenant of the chemical empire, William Baird, the ironmaster, Sir James and Peter Coats of the thread making dynasty and William Weir, colliery owner and iron manufacturer, were among the forty individuals in Britain reckoned to be worth £2 million or more in the nineteenth century. [...].

In the 1880s it was reckoned that three-quarters of the British companies established for overseas investment were of Scottish origin.

(By DEVINE, T. M.: *The break-up of Britain? Scotland and the end of empire*, The Prothero Lecture, Read 6 July 2005, Transactions of the Royal Historical Society 16 (2006), pages 175-176 © 2006 Royal Historical Society from <http://journals.cambridge.org/download.php?file=%2FRHT%2FRHT16%2FS0080440106000417a.pdf&code=8b2800ca9cdbcdb6b1a15cd526574854>)



City Chambers, Glasgow, Scotland (photo taken by Maria del Roser Pujadas Jubany)



People's Palace, Glasgow, Scotland (photos taken by Maria del Roser Pujadas Jubany)

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

chemical	colliery	jute	investment
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- a. \_\_\_\_\_: fibres from a plant used for making rope and rough fabric.
- b. \_\_\_\_\_: a coal mine with its buildings and equipment.
- c. \_\_\_\_\_: money that is put into a business with the expectation of making a profit.
- d. \_\_\_\_\_: 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 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- b. Glasgow became the centre of one of the most industrialized places in the world in the 19<sup>th</sup> 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 19<sup>th</sup> century.


**4. Compare your answers with another student.**

**5. Make the false sentences true.**

\_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_.

\_\_\_\_\_.

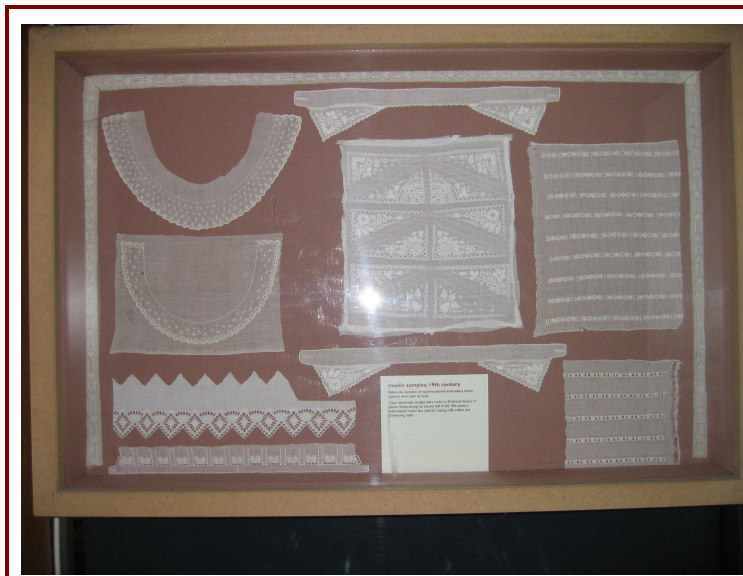
**6. Compare your sentences with your partner.**

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

Wealthy Scottish Family	Industry
William Baird	
James and Peter Coats	
Charles Tenant	
William Weir	

8. Look at the following sources.

*Source 1*



**Muslin samples, 19<sup>th</sup> century**

Before the invention of machine-stitched embroidery, muslin patterns were sewn by hand.

These hand-made samples were made in J B Stirrat's factory in Queen Street, Glasgow during the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Embroidered muslin was used for making cuffs, collars and Christening robes.

People's Palace, Glasgow, Scotland (photo taken by Maria del Roser Pujadas Jubany)

*Source 2*

GLASGOW HERALD	Friday, January 4 <sup>th</sup> 1850
<p><b>POWER LOOM GEARING FOR SALE</b> A FLAT of POWER-LOOM GEARING, fitted up in Cumberland Mill, Paisley, to drive 74 Looms. The above was fitted up about two years ago, and is of the newest construction. Apply to Robert Kerr, Underwood Mill, Paisley</p>	<p><b>SALE ON FRIDAY AT THE AUCTION MART.</b> WOOLEN AND LINEN DRAPER AND SILK MERCER'S STOCK (Belonging to a Bankrupt Estate) TO BE SOLD, BY AUCTION MESSRS. HUTCHINSON &amp; DIXON will Sell (in .....</p>

**Source 3**

Some streets in Paisley take their names from successful textile industries.



Paisley, Scotland (photos taken by Maria del Roser Pujadas Jubany)

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

Christening robes	collar	cuffs	embroidery	muslin
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- a. \_\_\_\_\_: the end of a coat or shirt sleeve at the wrist
- b. \_\_\_\_\_: clothes that a baby wears during his/her baptizing ceremony.
- c. \_\_\_\_\_: a fine cotton fabric that is almost transparent, used, especially in the past, for making clothes and curtains.
- d. \_\_\_\_\_: the part around the neck of a shirt, jacket or coat that usually folds down
- e. \_\_\_\_\_: 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?**

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

- a. \_\_\_\_\_: a pointed tool used in weaving to pass the weft thread between the wrap threads.
- b. \_\_\_\_\_: a fabric made from flax, used to make high quality clothes, sheets, etc.
- c. \_\_\_\_\_: fine soft thread produced by certain insect larvae.
- d. \_\_\_\_\_: a public event at which things are sold to the person who offers the most money for them.
- e. \_\_\_\_\_: someone whose job is to dye cloth.
- f. \_\_\_\_\_: a fabric made from the hair of sheep, goats and some other animals.
- g. \_\_\_\_\_: 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:
- b. machines or tools:
- c. materials:
- d. jobs:

**8.5. Answer the following questions in pairs.**

- a. Do these sources show that Glasgow and Paisley had textiles factories? If so, why?
- b. Which source tells us every day that the textile industry was vital to Paisley? Why?
- c. How reliable are these 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.**

**8.7. Complete the following vocabulary word map.**

Definition in your own words	What is it like?
Synonyms	Translate it into Catalan: Spanish: French: Other languages:
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.**

Glasgow	weavers	thread	cotton	Coats	workforce	technology	mills
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During Victorian times industry and (1) \_\_\_\_\_ 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) \_\_\_\_\_, Edinburgh, Dundee and Aberdeen housed more than half a million people and they were still expanding. Glasgow now became the centre of the (3) \_\_\_\_\_ trade. By 1831 three quarters of Scotland's 192 (4) \_\_\_\_\_ were either within the city itself or close by in Paisley.

In Paisley the high skill of the hand (5) \_\_\_\_\_ 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) \_\_\_\_\_, the world leaders in the spinning of sewing (7) \_\_\_\_\_ first set up their mill in 1830. They employed only one hundred and fifty workers then but by 1914 the (8) \_\_\_\_\_ 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.**

### 11. Read the following text about the Clark family.

The history of the cotton *spool* trade is synonymous with the Clark family. James and Patrick Clark were the first to develop a cotton thread. They set up a factory, Anchor Mills, at Seedhill in 1812 and opened numerous shops around Paisley to sell their thread.

James Clark is credited with the invention of the wooden spool or bobbin. His customers were charged a half-penny for the spool. This was refundable when the empty spool was returned to him. Up to that time, thread was sold in *hanks* or skeins.

The two brothers had discovered that selling cotton thread for domestic sewing could be a profitable business, and had thereby laid the foundations for much of Paisley's fame and prosperity in the late nineteenth century.

The small thread production business established by the Clark brothers at Seedhill expanded steadily throughout the nineteenth century. Thread was given a great *boost* in the middle of the century by the refinement of the sewing machine.

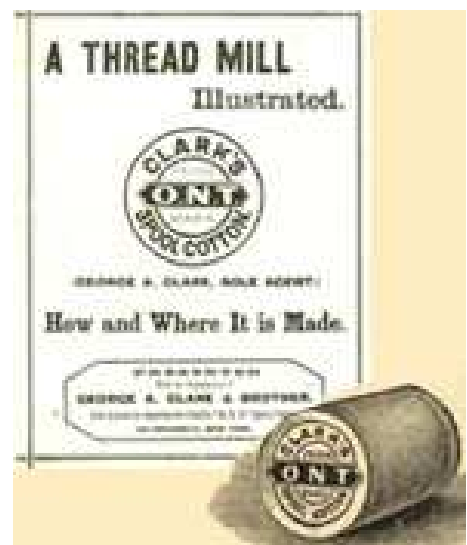
Its increasing use both in clothing factories and in the domestic environment, led to a tremendous demand for cotton thread which was the only type smooth enough to run through the mechanism. By the end of the century, the Clarks had built a great complex of spinning and *twisting* mills stretching many hundreds of yards from the original site by the Hammils, Seedhill, Paisley.

The Seedhill Mills continued to prosper under the Clark family. Most of the factory *output* was for the home market, although they later erected a large mill at Newark, New Jersey, USA. The company adopted the anchor *trademark* to thwart their imitators. They formed a limited liability company in 1896 and *amalgamated* with their arch rivals J & P Coats, that same year.

(Adapted from *Victorian Paisley*, Teacher Pack, Paisley Museum & Art Galleries, Education & Leisure Services, Renfrewshire Council; <http://www.paisley.org.uk/history/clarkfamily.php>; <http://www.paisley.org.uk/history/mills.php>)



Anchor Mills at Seedhill, Paisley, Scotland (photo taken by Maria del Roser Pujadas Jubany)



[http://www.coatsandclark.com/NR/rdonlyres/4EFBFEC4-B68A-4AF8-AED5-B4D8022DBA93/17921/Clarks\\_threadmill\\_illustratedcopy.jpg](http://www.coatsandclark.com/NR/rdonlyres/4EFBFEC4-B68A-4AF8-AED5-B4D8022DBA93/17921/Clarks_threadmill_illustratedcopy.jpg)



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

- a. A **spool** is
  - I. a thing with round sides that holds thread, tape or film or other flexible materials that can be wound.
  - II. a thing with square sides that holds hanks that cannot be wound.
  - III. a thing with round sides that holds skeins that cannot be wound.
- b. A **hank** is
  - I. a long piece of wood, plastic, etc that is wound into a large loose ball.
  - II. a long piece of wool, thread, etc that is wound into a large loose ball.
  - III. a short piece of wool, thread, etc that is wound into a short tight ball.
- c. A **boost** is
  - I. an increase.
  - II. a bobbin.
  - III. a decrease.
- d. **Twisting** is
  - I. sewing or embroidering.
  - II. increasing or growing.
  - III. turning or winding around.
- e. **Output** is
  - I. the act of production or manufacture.
  - II. the act of putting ideas into a project.
  - III. the act of copying something.
- f. A **trademark** is
  - I. a spot.
  - II. a merchandise.
  - III. a logo or sign.
- g. **Amalgamated** means
  - I. separated.
  - II. joined together.
  - III. generated.

**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 <sup>th</sup> century.
a - ____ ; b - ____ ; c - ____ ; d - ____	

**14. Form groups of three. Each group should have one student A, B and C. You have to explain who the Clark family was to your group.**

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

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

<b>James Coats</b>	
<b>James Jr Coats</b>	
<b>Sir Peter Coats</b>	
<b>Thomas Coats</b>	

**15.2. List all the countries where the Coats invested.**

**15.3. Link the donations to their benefactors.**



Town Hall, Paisley, Scotland (photo taken by Maria del Roser Pujadas Jubany)

George A. Clark

Sir Peter Coats

Thomas Coats

Peter Coats Jr



The Memorial Church, Paisley, Scotland (photo taken by Maria del Roser Pujadas Jubany)



Ferguslie Half-Timers School  
[http://farm1.static.flickr.com/23/25261382\\_1a383685e9.jpg?v=0](http://farm1.static.flickr.com/23/25261382_1a383685e9.jpg?v=0)



The Observatory, Paisley, Scotland (photo taken by Maria del Roser Pujadas Jubany)



Museum and Library, Paisley, Scotland (photo taken by Maria del Roser Pujadas Jubany)

**15.4. Complete the following sentences.**

- a. James Coats was a weaver and a manufacturer in \_\_\_\_\_.
- b. As a silent partner he funded the firm of Ross & Duncan, who had mastered \_\_\_\_\_.
- c. James Coats built his first small mill in \_\_\_\_\_.
- d. Today Coats is still one of the largest \_\_\_\_\_.
- e. The Coats and the Clarks were \_\_\_\_\_.
- f. They were associated with practically every educational, \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_.

**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 19<sup>th</sup> 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 19<sup>th</sup> 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

**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.**

**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?
  
- b. When was it founded? Who were the owners?
  
- c. Why was it called Borgonyà?
  
- d. What did Colònia de Borgonyà produce?
  
- e. Do the pictures suggest Borgonyà had Scottish investment? Why?
  
- f. What happened in 1903?
  
- g. Who lived in Borgonyà around 1900?
  
- h. Mention at least five streets names in Borgonyà.
  
- i. Why do the streets have those names?

**17.3. Compare your answer with another student.**

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



weir



workers' cottages

sports facilities



chimney

administrator's house

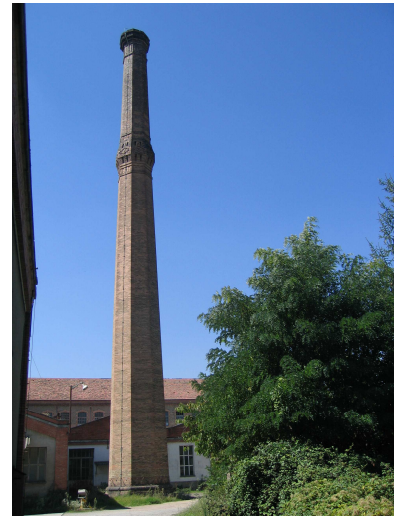


factory

turbine



canal



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.**

	<b>New Lanark</b>	<b>Borgonyà</b>
Opened in		
Closed in		
Country		
Town / Place		
River		
Owners		
Workers		
Kind of mill		
Power		
Housing		
Food store		
Schooling		
Health care		
Streets names		
Other		

**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?
  
- b. Where were the other mills?
  
- c. What kind of textile mills were they?
  
- d. What kind of working conditions did the workers of ‘Compañía Anónima Hilaturas de Fabra y Coats’ have?
  
- e. Did the ‘Can Fabra’ workers have social facilities? If so, which ones?
  
- f. When was ‘Sucesora de Fabra i Portabella’ created? Was it a merger?
  
- 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’?
  
- h. Who were Ferran Fabra i Puig and Romà Fabra i Puig?

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

**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.**



<http://www.fabra.cat/imatges/Facana.jpg>

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

**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.**

**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’.**



**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. Work in pairs.**

**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.**

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