

Cotton Threads

A teaching resource

**developed by Bury Archives Service and
Bury Church of England High School History Department
with the support of the Heritage Lottery Fund.**



Supported by

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Contents

Aims and Objectives	3
About this resource	3
Historical Context	4
The Cotton Threads Story	5-8
Main Session (suggested plan):	
"What kind of a man was John Hutchinson?"	9
Follow up A: Ethics debate	10
Follow up B: "This is your Life" role play	11
Timeline of significant events	12
Introduction to sources and their use:	
Sources A-H (Main Session)	14-21
Document Bank:	
Sources A-H (Main Session)	23-30
Source Questions (Main Session)	31
Mind Map (Main Session)	32-33
Character Cards (Follow up B)	34-35
Evaluation Form (Follow up B)	36

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Aims and Objectives

These sessions have been designed to facilitate the implementation of the new History curriculum from September 2008 at Key Stage 3. They provide the opportunity to 'investigate aspects of personal, family or local history and how they relate to a broader historical context' and 'make links between history and other subjects and areas of the curriculum, including citizenship' (QCA: The National Curriculum 2007). Pupils will have access to a variety of archive materials to help them investigate and understand how they can be used to answer questions about the past.

"It has been a rewarding process for myself and my colleagues using the archives to produce this series of lessons, not only for us as teachers but also as historians. In our pilot session to test the feasibility of this resource the student response was so overwhelmingly enthusiastic that we are committed to working to produce more learning opportunities for our students using local archives."

*Maria Brothers, Head of History
Bury Church of England High School
August, 2007*

About this resource

The original source material is available on this CD or downloadable from www.cotton-threads.org.uk. A variety of sources have been used: an oil painting, sketchbook, photographs, journal, scrapbook and newspaper cuttings. The documents can be printed with prompt questions, or as stand alone documents from the document bank. Thumbnails of the sources along with contextual information and prompt questions for the pupils are available for teacher guidance.

The material can be used in conjunction with the Cotton Threads website (content also available on the CD), where many of the documents have been used with other material from the Hutchinson family collection for further interactive exploration of John Hutchinson's life and times. A loan box has been produced with the support of MLA North West. This contains surrogate archive materials, and props to help inspire the Victorian personalities required to create the 'This is Your Life' follow up session. This can be borrowed from Bury Archives (Tel: 0161 253 6782) to use in the classroom, or it can be used in the Museum + Archives setting by prior arrangement.

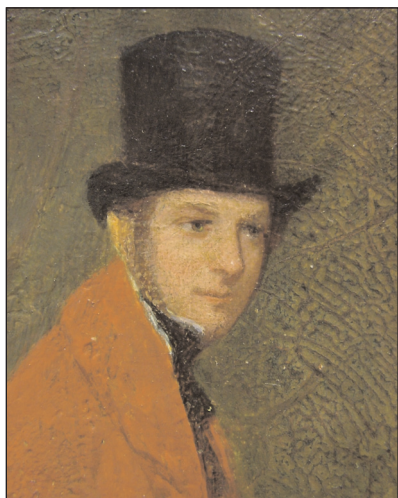
Historical Context

Fundamentally, these lessons explore Bury's past (as a typical Lancashire Town) by focussing on John Hutchinson one of Bury's leading businessmen in the 19th Century. Students are able to see how John Hutchinson's cotton spinning mill relied on imported cotton picked and processed by slaves on the plantations of the southern states of the USA. This explicit link will be explored by students so that they understand that John Hutchinson's wealth and the employment in his cotton factory helped to prop up slavery in the USA.

Although the Transatlantic Slave Trade had been abolished in 1807, slavery and the internal slave markets of the slave states persisted until abolition in the wake of the American Civil War in 1865. This can open moral and ethical debates on John Hutchinson and his decision to profit knowingly from slavery. Modern parallels can be drawn to the production of clothes and household objects in students' own lives that they knowingly buy despite the manufacture taking place in countries where conditions and pay are poor for the workers.



The Cotton Threads Story



John Hutchinson inherited wealth, a role in the family business and Broom Hall - a comfortable, private and imposing residence. It stood on the site that the Archives and Museum in Bury occupy today.

He also inherited a reputation for integrity and uprightness from his grandfather known locally as 'Old Probity'. William Hutchinson had married a wealthy woman, Mary Heap of Haslingden and was a successful wool merchant and landlord. His son John had married Sarah Walker, sister of Bury's first MP, Richard Walker. They had two sons, John and William, and two daughters Sarah and Mary Joanna. All four were educated, the boys at Bury Grammar School,

their sisters at a girls' school near Bath, and were widely travelled. William had embarked on a 'grand tour' of Europe in 1832 and the family travelled together to spa towns on the Rhine, where Sarah received treatment for a medical condition.

In 1837 the Hutchinsons successfully negotiated the move from wool to cotton when they established Daisyfield, a cotton spinning mill on the banks of the Bury-Bolton canal in Elton. Not long afterwards however, John (senior) died while he was in Germany with his family, he was buried at St Goar.

Changing Fortunes

By 1848, in the words of John's sisters, money was 'tight' and the family was 'pinched'. The 1840s had been difficult economically, and political unrest was brewing. It was a year of revolution and instability in Europe. Warehouses were running stocks down with the disruption to trade with France, Germany and Italy. At home, the Chartists had revived their demands for political reform and millowners were anticipating the impact of employment legislation such as the Ten Hour Bill (limiting the working day for women and children by law and for men indirectly) on their profits.



Business confidence was severely damaged. The Hutchinsons had mortgaged the mill and houses at Daisyfield, the women had translated short stories from German and tried sending them to publishers (without success), and borrowed from friends and family. John

decided to travel to New Orleans and embark on a money making venture, speculating on American produce which he would ship back to Liverpool.

The Journey

John began his journey from Southampton, the Royal Mail Steam Packet Lines offered the quicker, more direct route to New Orleans than Liverpool ships bound for New York. John boarded the *Tay*, one of a new fleet of steamers travelling to New Orleans via the West Indies and Cuba, carrying mail, money and a few passengers to Britain and Spain's colonies. Unfortunately, he was at the mercy of the December weather and the connections the mail boats had to make and there was great anxiety at the prospect of his late arrival in New Orleans. Cotton was planted in April and harvested from August onwards and then transported down the Mississippi, John's aim had been to arrive when supply was at its peak and prices at their lowest.

John conducted business in New Orleans from early February to mid-May. New Orleans was the fourth largest commercial port by volume in the 1840s and a centre of international trade. A formal cotton exchange would not be established for another ten years so business was done directly from the crafts of all kinds coming down the Mississippi. Cotton was not the only produce being transported down river. John also purchased slave-produced corn, bacon, lard and oilseed for shipping back to the commodity markets of Liverpool.

All the while John received letters, regular business updates on Daisyfield from his brother William and John Openshaw, and family news from his mother and sisters at



Broom Hall. Since he also kept a journal we have a way of knowing what he was communicating to them. His sister Sarah asks, 'Have you witnessed the horrors of slavery? Or is it all kept in the background?'. From the newspaper cuttings he pasted into his journal it appears he was affected by witnessing the reality of slavery at first hand. He also observed as he travelled up the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers northwards, 'From all I can see I would rather settle in Kentucky than any state I have seen, except for the slavery, but as an Englishman I could not own slaves'.

John appeared happier when he left the slave states behind. He began to see more to admire than the pure commercial opportunities of New Orleans. Throughout his journey he had visited all kinds of establishments, from sugar refineries in the West Indies to Cuban copper mines. He visited the Boston-based Lawrence Manufacturing Company whose founders had been determined not to replicate the notoriously harsh working conditions of Lancashire cotton mills. He added a copy of their regulations to his journal. He visited rural cemeteries, waterworks and the public institutions of the newly laid out Capitol in Washington, of which he



remarked, 'They have begun more than they have been able to finish'.

John travelled for six weeks on his tour of North America to Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Buffalo, the Niagara Falls, the Great Lakes, Toronto, Montreal and at last to Boston. He ran out of pages in his journal on 22nd June, 1848. His final words: 'I feel very near England'.

The Man

We do not have documentary evidence of what happened next. His experiences may well have contributed to the role he would play in Bury over the next forty years. He was a prominent figure in the town's cultural institutions, infirmary, savings bank and schools, chairman of the Improvement Commission, JP and commanding officer of the first Volunteer Battalion of the Lancashire Fusiliers. What we do have is the evidence of the esteem with which he was held by his own workforce.



1887 was the Golden Jubilee of Daisyfield (and Queen Victoria). At a party held for the 400 strong workforce they presented John with a cased and illuminated bound volume in recognition of his 50 years of unbroken service and the 'unfailing courtesy and kindness with which they had always been treated by him'. The signatories are from every walk of mill life and not in any particular order.

Spinning continued at Daisyfield, managed by his nephews until their deaths and one of them Henry Ormerod Hutchinson made the same journey in 1909 as his uncle had in 1848, as part of the European delegation to the International Master Cotton Spinners' Conference in Atlanta.

From the collections of Mary Joanna we do know that life continued comfortably at Broom Hall, like John his sisters never married, nor even worse in their case had to resort to governessing! John died a few months after Sarah in July 1891. The house was demolished shortly afterwards and became the site of the new Museum and Art Gallery that opened in 1907 to house the Wrigley Collection.

A Modern Dilemma

People in Bury would not have been ignorant of slavery and the US abolition movement, abolitionists and former slaves toured towns and cities in Britain speaking to audiences and gathering support. Consumer boycotts of slave-produced sugar had contributed to the end of slavery in the West Indies in the 1830s. John Hutchinson had witnessed the reality of slavery at first hand and yet was still prepared to make money on slave-produced goods. Did the difficulties his business faced at home outweigh his moral objections? Had the southern states of America seemed very foreign and beyond his responsibility and influence? John Openshaw's letters tell us that the lard, corn, bacon and cotton John bought arrived in Liverpool, a quantity of the cured hams were sold to the workforce at Daisyfield ('perhaps, too cheap' he writes) and while other mills cut workers' hours and incomes, Daisyfield kept full-time working.

These issues, that faced John Hutchinson in 1848, are still familiar today.

Main Session

'What kind of a man was John Hutchinson?'

Suggested plan for delivering this session

Context

- Develops the theme of 19th Century Industrial Britain.
- Precedes exploration of factory conditions/child labour.
- When studying Slavery in the USA this can be studied to demonstrate how the local economy of Bury helped to prop up the slave trade.

Thinking skills objectives

- Research skills and enquiry
- Analysis, evaluation and synthesis
- Decision making

History aims/objectives

- To understand the 'significance' of one individual.
- To judge the role of the individual.
- Attainment levels 5-7

Briefing

- Explain significance of Bury and Greater Manchester in relation to the Industrial Revolution.
- Put John Hutchinson in the context of the mid-19th century – Industrial Britain.
- Students to work in groups of 4/5 and lay ground rules for good group work.

What you need from the Document Bank

- Sources A-H
- Mindmap template
- Source Questions

Managing the activity

- Divide class into groups of 4/5.
- Each group examines carefully sources A-H using the prompt questions to accompany them
- Students record what they learn about John Hutchinson on an A3 version of the mind map under the relevant headings.

Debriefing

- Each group presents their findings on John Hutchinson.
- Discuss his positive and negative qualities.
- Discuss his importance to the industrial revolution from a local perspective.

Follow up

- Discuss the fact that John knew he was importing cotton that had been produced by slaves. Look at the Follow-up Activity A: Ethics Debates.
- Prepare then for the 'This is your Life' activity on John Hutchinson. See Follow-up Activity B.

Follow-up Activity A: Ethics Debate

Discussion 1 : Slavery

- Some historians say John was in favour of abolishing slavery for financial or economic reasons.
- What other reasons are there for abolishing slavery?
- List as many reasons as you can think of.
- As a group which reason do you think is the most important. Why?

Discussion 2 : Modern day slavery and exploitation

- An England football shirt retails in shops for around £40.
- The person who made the shirt in a third world country earns around 50p a day.
- Think of other similar examples of modern day slavery or exploitation.
- Is this right? Is it justified to have personal gain at the expense of other people?

Discussion 3

- Bury was a rich Industrial town in the 19th Century. Many workers worked in the Cotton Mills and the owners made large profits.
- Some of the workers in the North West of England campaigned for the abolition of slavery in America? Some did not. Why? What could they lose? Would you have joined the campaign or just watched from the sidelines?
- If you know something is morally wrong do you keep quiet to reap the reward or speak out and risk losing everything? Discuss.

Discussion 4

- Look at the Address Book (Source F).
- If you retire today what would you receive as a leaving gift?
- Employees do not usually get presents for their employers as John received from his workers.
- What does this tell us about changing attitudes between employers and employees?
- Is this a change for the better? Explain your thoughts.

(Copies of the Address Book have been reproduced in the original bound format; available in the Archives loan box)

Follow-up Activity B

'John Hutchinson – This is Your Life!'

Suggested plan for delivering this session

Context

- 'The role of the Individual.'
- 'Industrial Britain.'

Thinking skills objectives

- Evaluation.
- Decision making.
- Creativity and imagination.
- Varied recording and role play.

History aims/objectives

- Greater understanding of the role of the individual.
- Historical Research and Interpretation.
- Attainment levels 5-7.

Briefing

- Re-cap on the learning of John Hutchinson from the first lesson.
- Divide students into groups of 9 – every member of the group will have a role. 7 characters based on the character cards, 1 to be John and 1 to be the presenter.
- "This is Your Life".

What you need from the Document Bank:

- Character Cards.
- Evaluation forms.

Other optional equipment:

- Archives loans box.
- Digital camcorder.

Managing the activity

Lesson 1

- Read through the character cards and understand and learn what their character thinks of John.
- Discuss how they might organise the activity.
- Students prepare their role play.

Homework

- Prepare props and costumes for the role play next lesson.

Lesson 2

- Students present their role plays.
- If possible video the role plays.

Debriefing

- Complete an evaluation sheet of the activity. See document bank.
- Watch the recorded role plays as a group and draw out the key points from this activity.

Follow up

- If studying Slavery in America – follow up work could be 'Plantation Life'.
- If studying 19th century Britain follow up work could be a comparison between John as a fair employer with other notorious factory owners.

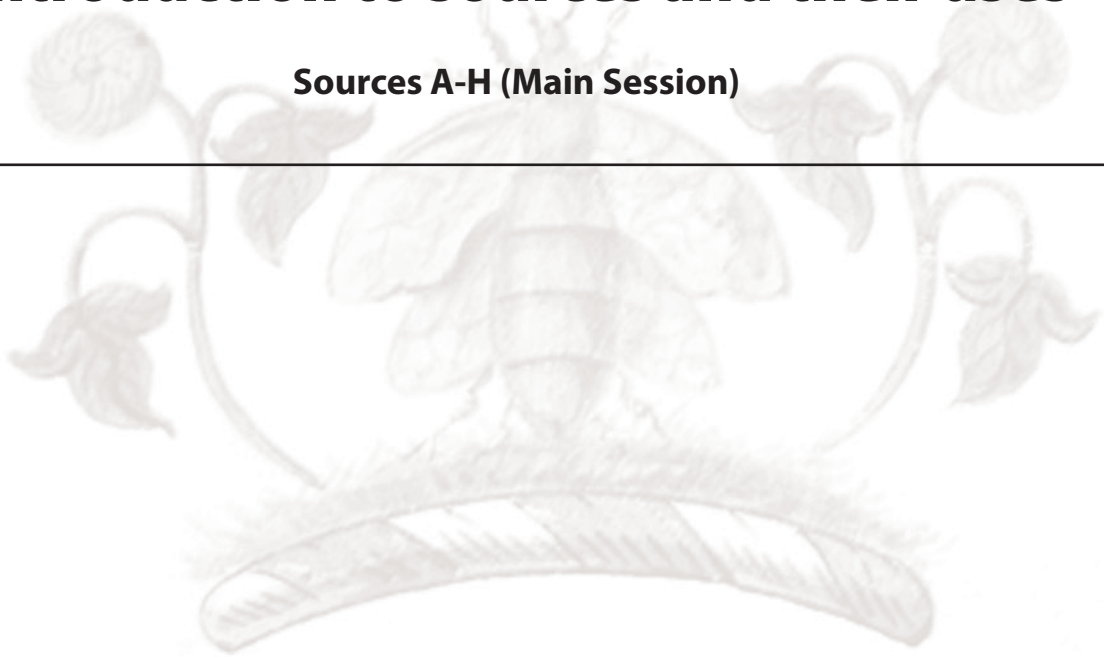
Time line of Significant Events

- Born 28th November 1813
- John was educated at Bury Grammar school
- Left school in 1830 – joined the family wool business working with his father and older brother William
- 1837 Daisyfield Mill established as a Cotton Mill
- December 1847 – May 1848 Visit to the USA, John keeps a journal recording his experiences
- Influential member of the local community, plays part in Bury's Improvement Commission and Bury's library, savings bank, hospital, and the volunteer battalion of the Lancashire Fusiliers
- 1887 Golden Jubilee (50 years) at Daisyfield Mill



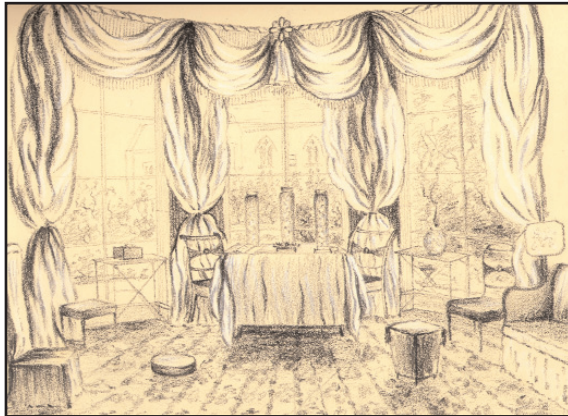
Introduction to sources and their uses

Sources A-H (Main Session)



Source Material | A

Broom Hall



Broom Hall interior (FHU/2/5/2)
From sketchbook of
Mary Joanna Hutchinson.



Broom Hall exterior (FHU/2/5/2)
Painting by James 'Clock' Shaw
at Bury Art Gallery.

Context

The Hutchinson Collection contains a number of albums containing photographs, autographs, music, sketches, watercolours, writing and newspaper cuttings belonging to John's sisters. One sketchbook contains this drawing from the interior of Broom Hall and the windows of its distinctive bow front. For teachers and students in Bury they may also recognise St Marie's Church, built in 1846, that can be seen through the window. Local artist Clock Shaw's view of Broom Hall shows the same window from the outside and the large private gardens.

Prompt Questions

- 1 What things can you see in this picture?
- 2 Who would live in a place like this in the 19th century? Rich or poor?

Discuss in your group how you reach your judgments.

(Add your thoughts on what John was like to your mind map).

Source Material | B

John Hutchinson in The Bury Hunt



Portrait of John Hutchinson from 'The Bury Hunt' painting by Agar & Maiden at Bury Art Gallery & key to the painting.

Key to the Bury Hunt

Back row (from left to right): Mr Richard Robinson, Bury; Mr George Allanson, Birtle; Mr Edmund Grundy, The Wylde; Mr John Grant, Nuttall Hall; Mr. Thomas Calrow, Woodhill; Mr. Richard Ashton, Limefield; Mr Samuel Grundy, Silver Street, Bury; Mr Edmund Grundy Tertius, Bury; Mr John Hutchinson, Bury; Mr Edmund Grundy, Bridge Hall; Mr John Scholes Walker, Woodhill; and Mr John Grundy, junior, Redvales.

Front row (left to right): Mr John Woodcock, Bury; Mr Thomas Parker, Bury; Mr Samuel Heywood, Walshaw Hall; and Mr John Grundy, The Wylde.

Context

Since photographs are not available of John until later in his life (photography is not widely available until the 1860s), his image as a young man in the 1840s is available in this oil painting. The Bury Hunt was not aristocratic, many of the men pictured with John were also from local business owning families. The letters sent to him in the USA often contain news of how the two horses he has left behind are.

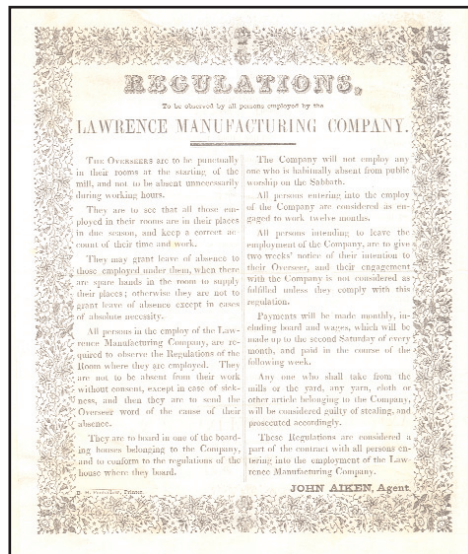
Prompt Questions

- 1 What is he wearing?
- 2 What does this tell us about him?
- 3 Describe his surroundings.
- 4 What do you imagine him to be like?
- 5 Who are the other people in the print?
- 6 Is John an important person in Bury? How can you tell?

(Add your thoughts to your mind map)

Source Material | C

Regulations from Lawrence Manufacturing Co.



**Regulations from Lawrence Manufacturing Co.
from John Hutchinson's scrap book. (FHU/2/4/1)**

Context

John's journal and scrap book contain his personal handwritten diary. This provides details of his route and experiences. John has also fixed into the book several prints, leaflets, souvenirs such as his passport into Cuba and certificate for passing under the Niagara Falls, his menu from the St Charles Hotel in New Orleans and newspaper cuttings of adverts placed offering rewards for runaway slaves.

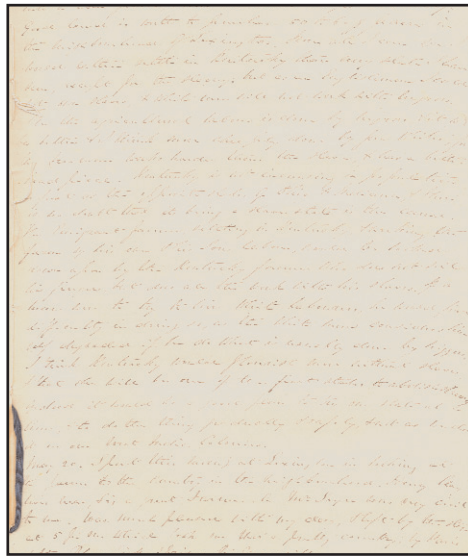
Prompt Questions

- 1 What is an overseer?
- 2 What are their responsibilities?
- 3 What does this source tell us about how employees should conduct themselves?
- 4 Is the employer fair to his employees? Why?
- 5 This is not John Hutchinson's factory so why has he included it in his scrap book?
- 6 What does this tell us he is like as a businessman?

(Add your thoughts to your mind map)

Source Material | D

Journal extract from May 1848



Journal of John Hutchinson (FHU/2/4/1)

Transcription

"From all I can see I would rather settle in KY(Kentucky) than any state I have been except for the slavery, but as an Englishman I could not own slaves – a white man will not work with Negroes. All the agricultural labour is done by niggers. It would be better, I think more cheaply done by the whites for the freeman works harder than the slaves and has a better head piece. Ky is not increasing in population so fast as the opposite state of Ohio & Indiana & there is not doubt that its being a slave state is the cause. The emigrant farmer settling in Ky, working the farm by his own or his sons labour would be looked down upon by the Ky farmer who does not soil his fingers but does all the work with his slaves. If a man were to try to hire white labourers he would difficulty in doing so as the white man considers himself degraded if he do what is usually done by niggers. I think Ky would flourish more without slaves and that she will be one of the first states to abolish slavery, indeed it would be a good plan to try one state at a time and do the thing gradually and do the thing gradually and safely not as we did in the West India Colonies."

From the journal of John Hutchinson 19 May, 1848

Prompt Questions

- 1 Slaves are a part of the Southern way of life in USA.
- 2 What does John think of slaves as workers?
- 3 John seems to be against slavery. What are his motives for being against slavery?
- 4 Even though John is against slavery he still trades in New Orleans knowing that cotton is picked by slaves. What does this tell us about John?

(Add your thoughts to your mind map)

Source Material | E

Runaway Slave Adverts

100 REWARD.—For the delivery of BRAZILE, in either of the city prisons. He ran away 19th July; has been seen dressed in women's clothes several times in the city, and also in genteel male apparel; he is a regular attendant of the balls, speaks French and English, is about 21 years old, a dark mulatto or copper color, has a Roman nose, rather slender, graced person. He formerly belonged to Henry Hopkins, Esq., of this city. He came from Charleston, South Carolina, five years ago, and has the Charleston brogue when speaking English. Inquire at No. 73 Baronne street. f19—tf

GEO. A. BOTTS.

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.—Ranaway from the subscriber on the 11th April, a negro man slave, named CHARLES, about 28 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, well proportioned, and his hair braided. He speaks English only, and answers evasively when spoken to, is intelligent, and can read and write. Said negro was recently owned in Mississippi. Steamboat captains are cautioned against receiving said negro on their boats. The above reward will be given on securing him in jail in this city. a29—tf

NEWTON RICHARDS.

TWENTY FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from plantation of subscriber, in parish of Iberville, a dark mulatto boy or girl, named NED BECKETT, aged about 34 years—height is 5 feet 8 inches, well formed and good looking, is a first rate hostler and carriage driver. He wore when he left, a dark kersey round jacket and blue cassimere pantaloons, and a cap of dark fur. Between the thumb and fore finger of his right hand has a scar apparently the effect of a burn. Two weeks since he was seen in a skiff on his way down the river; he may endeavor to get to Louisville by an up river boat, as he is well acquainted there, as well as at Shelbyville, Ky. The above reward and all reasonable expenses will be paid if taken up in this State, or \$50 and all reasonable expenses if taken up out of the State and returned to my plantation, or to my agents, McCall & Adams, 19 Esplanade, N. O. f15—tf

JNO. ANDREWS.

Carriage Warehouse,
Nos. 81 and 83 Common street, two doors from Camp, between
St. Charles and Hevelin's Exchange.
We are now receiving from our manufactory
in New Jersey, one of the largest and best assort-
ments of Carriages ever offered in this market,
numbering from 100 to 150 Carriages of the most improved
styles and patterns, for city and country use. Purchasers are
invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing. Terms
favorable prices low.
A general assortment of Carriage trimmings, Varnishes,
Top Leather, Axles and Springs always on hand.
251—6nd&W
T. MARSH, DENMAN & CO.

Newspaper advertisements of runaway slaves from John Hutchinson's scrap book. (FHU/2/4/1)

Prompt Questions

- 1 Why are the adverts placed?
- 2 How are the slaves represented in the adverts – humans or commodities?
- 3 How does this corroborate with John's attitude in his journal extract (read source D again)
- 4 Why do you think he included these in his scrap book?

(Add your thoughts to your mind map)

Corroborate – to find other evidence to support your story/claim

Source Material | F

Presentation 'Address Book'



Pages from Address Book presented to John Hutchinson at the Golden Jubilee celebration for Daisyfield Mill. (FHU/2/4/6)

Context

This illuminated, bound and cased volume was presented on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of Daisyfield Mill in 1887. According to newspaper reports 400 employees enjoyed tea and dancing at the Co-operative Hall, also celebrating Queen Victoria's Golden Jubilee. John's nephew made the surprise presentation to his uncle saying "During the past half century they had seen many changes both in the people who worked at the mill and also in the methods of manufacture, but he did not think they had seen any change in the good feelings that had always existed among them" Bury Guardian, 5 March 1887

Prompt Questions

- 1 What is this?
- 2 His employees gave him this as a gift. Would this be expensive to make? Why?
- 3 How would John have felt receiving this gift?
- 4 What does this tell us about what he was like as an employer?
- 5 What does this tell us about his employees?

(Add your thoughts to your mind map)

Source Material | G

Daisyfield Mill



Photograph of Daisyfield Mill and housing.
(FHU/2/1/4/1/3 page 23)

Context

A photograph taken towards the end of the nineteenth century showing Daisyfield Mill, and housing on Main Street, First, Second, Third and Fourth Street.

Prompt Questions

- 1 Study the photograph carefully.
- 2 All of the houses around the Mill were built by John. What are the advantages of building houses for your workers next to your mill?
- 3 What does this tell you about John as a businessman and as a person?

(Add your thoughts to your mind map)

Source Material | H

John's Scrap Book



Journal of John Hutchinson (FHU/2/4/1)

Prompt Questions

- 1 Discuss what a scrap book is and why people usually keep a scrap book.
- 2 What things has John put in his scrap book?
- 3 What does this tell you about him and his interests?

(Add your thoughts to your mind map)

DOCUMENT BANK

Sources A-H
Source Questions
Mind Map
Character Cards

Source Material | A

Broom Hall Interior and Exterior



Source Material | B

Portrait of John Hutchinson in The Bury Hunt



Key to the Bury Hunt

Back row (from left to right): Mr Richard Robinson, Bury; Mr George Allanson, Birtle; Mr Edmund Grundy, The Wylde; Mr John Grant, Nuttall Hall; Mr. Thomas Calrow, Woodhill; Mr. Richard Ashton, Limefield; Mr Samuel Grundy, Silver Street, Bury; Mr Edmund Grundy Tertius, Bury; Mr John Hutchinson, Bury; Mr Edmund Grundy, Bridge Hall; Mr John Scholes Walker, Woodhill; and Mr John Grundy, junior, Redvales.

Front row (left to right): Mr John Woodcock, Bury; Mr Thomas Parker, Bury; Mr Samuel Heywood, Walshaw Hall; and Mr John Grundy, The Wylde.

Source Material | C

Regulations from Lawrence Manufacturing Co.

REGULATIONS,

To be observed by all persons employed by the

LAWRENCE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

THE OVERSEERS are to be punctually in their rooms at the starting of the mill, and not to be absent unnecessarily during working hours.

They are to see that all those employed in their rooms are in their places in due season, and keep a correct account of their time and work.

They may grant leave of absence to those employed under them, when there are spare hands in the room to supply their places; otherwise they are not to grant leave of absence except in cases of absolute necessity.

All persons in the employ of the Lawrence Manufacturing Company, are required to observe the Regulations of the Room where they are employed. They are not to be absent from their work without consent, except in case of sickness, and then they are to send the Overseer word of the cause of their absence.

They are to board in one of the boarding houses belonging to the Company, and to conform to the regulations of the house where they board.

The Company will not employ any one who is habitually absent from public worship on the Sabbath.

All persons entering into the employ of the Company are considered as engaged to work twelve months.

All persons intending to leave the employment of the Company, are to give two weeks' notice of their intention to their Overseer, and their engagement with the Company is not considered as fulfilled unless they comply with this regulation.

Payments will be made monthly, including board and wages, which will be made up to the second Saturday of every month, and paid in the course of the following week.

Any one who shall take from the mills or the yard, any yarn, cloth or other article belonging to the Company, will be considered guilty of stealing, and prosecuted accordingly.

These Regulations are considered a part of the contract with all persons entering into the employment of the Lawrence Manufacturing Company.

JOHN AIKEN, Agent.

B. H. Penhallow, Printer.

Source Material | D

Journal extract from May 1848

into a corn field, than the water table, & secondly
good land is sold to purchase 50 to 60 of them in
the highland land of Lexington. From all I can see
I would rather settle in Kentucky than any state I have
been, except for the slavery; but as an Englishman I could
not own slaves, & white men will not work with negroes.
All the agricultural labour is done by niggers, it
would be better & I think more cheaply done by free whites
for the freeman works harder than the slave, & has a better
head piece. Kentucky is not increasing in population
so fast as the opposite states of Ohio & Indiana, & there
is no doubt that its being a slave state is the cause.
The emigrant farmer settling in Kentucky, working the
farm by his own or his sons labour, would be looked
down upon by the Kentucky farmer who does not soil
his fingers, but does all the work with his slaves. If a
man were to try to hire white labourers, he would find
difficulty in doing so, as the white man considers himself
degraded if he do what is usually done by niggers.
I think Kentucky would flourish more without slaves,
& that she will be one of the first states to abolish slavery,
indeed it would be a good plan to try one state at a
time, & to do the thing gradually & safely, just as we did
it in our West India Colonies.

May 20. Spent this morning at Lexington in looking at
the farms & the country in the highland. Henry Clay
has been here, & a great farmer. Mr. Dyer was very civil
to me. Was much pleased with my deer, & left by the stage
at 5 p.m. & did not see this a pretty country; by the
river & the Blue Lick Springs to Mayville.

Transcription

"From all I can see I would rather settle in KY(Kentucky) than any state I have been except for the slavery, but as an Englishman I could not own slaves – a white man will not work with Negroes. All the agricultural labour is done by niggers. It would be better, I think more cheaply done by the whites for the freeman works harder than the slaves and has a better head piece. Ky is not increasing in population so fast as the opposite state of Ohio & Indiana & there is not doubt that its being a slave state is the cause. The emigrant farmer settling in Ky, working the farm by his own or his sons labour would be looked down upon by the Ky farmer who does not soil his fingers but does all the work with his slaves. If a man were to try to hire white labourers he would difficulty in doing so as the white man considers himself degraded if he do what is usually done by niggers. I think Ky would flourish more without slaves and that she will be one of the first states to abolish slavery, indeed it would be a good plan to try one state at a time and do the thing gradually and do the thing gradually and safely not as we did in the West India Colonies."

From the journal of John Hutchinson 19 May, 1848

Source Material | E

Runaway Slave Adverts

\$100 Reward.



For the delivery of BRAZILE, in either of the city prisons. He ran away last July; has been seen dressed in women's clothes several times in the city, and also in genteel male apparel; he is a regular attendant of the balls, speaks French and English, is about 21 years old, a dark mulatto or copper color, has a Roman nose, rather slender, genteel person. He formerly belonged to Henry Hopkins, Esq., of this city. He came from Charleston, South Carolina, five years ago, and has the Charleston brogue when speaking English. Inquire at No. 73 Baronne street.

f19 tf

GEO. A. BOTTS.



THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.—Ranaway from the subscriber on the 11th April, a negro man slave, named CHARLES, about 28 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches high, well proportioned, had his hair braided, speaks English only, and answers evasively when spoken to, is intelligent, and can read and write. Said negro was recently owned in Mississippi. Steamboat captains are cautioned against receiving said negro on their boats. The above reward will be given on securing him in jail in this city.

a22—tf

NEWTON RICHARDS.



TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.—Ran away from plantation of subscriber, in parish of Iberville, a dark mulatto boy or griff, named NED BECKETT, aged about 34 years—height is 5 feet 8 inches, well formed and good looking, is a first rate hostler and carriage driver. He wore when he left, a dark kersey round jacket and blue cassimere pantaloons, and a cap of dark fur. Between the thumb and fore finger of his right hand has a scar apparently the effect of a burn. Two weeks since he was seen in a skiff on his way down the river; he may endeavor to get to Louisville by an up river boat, as he is well acquainted there, as well as at Shelbyville, Ky. The above reward and all reasonable expenses will be paid if taken up in this State, or \$50 and all reasonable expenses if taken up out of the State and returned to my plantation, or to my agents, McCall & Adams, 19 Barre Place, N. O.

[a15—tf]

JNO. ANDREWS.

Carriage Warehouse,

Nos. 81 and 83 Common street, two doors from Camp, between St. Charles and Hewlett's Exchange.

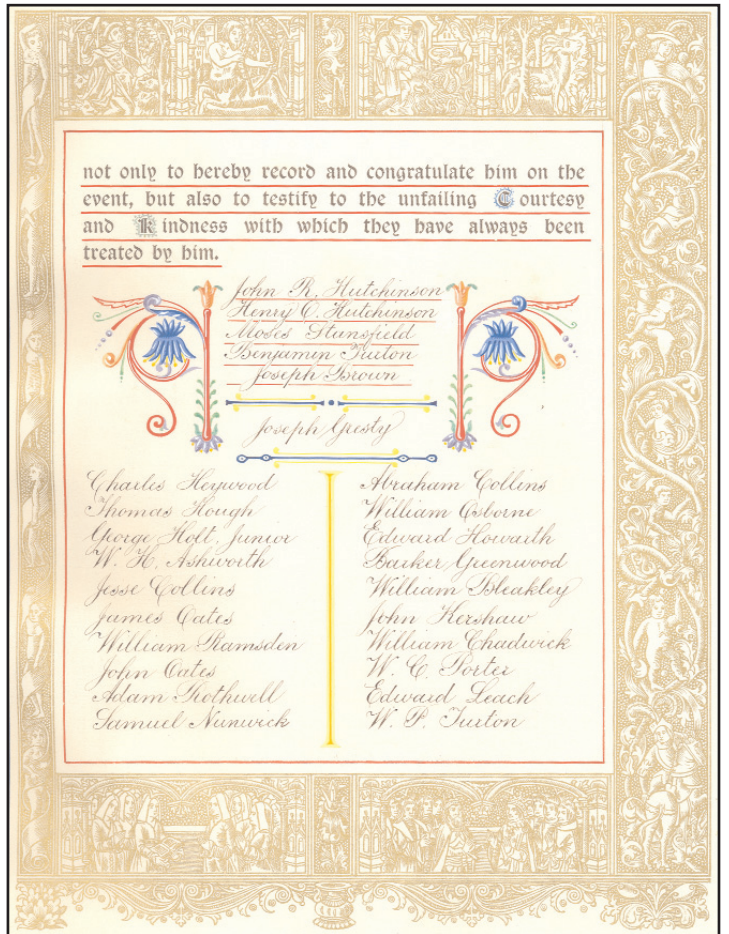
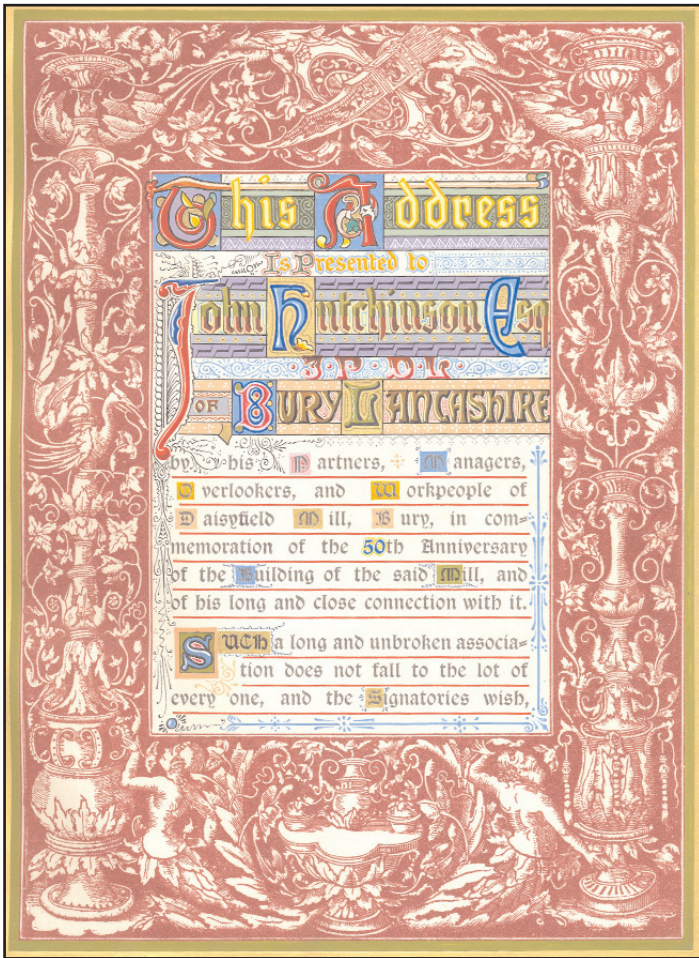


We are now receiving from our manufactory in New Jersey, one of the largest and best assortments of Carriages ever offered in this market, numbering from 100 to 156 Carriages of the most improved styles and patterns, for city and country use. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing. Terms favorable; prices low.

A general assortment of Carriage trimmings, Varnishes, Top Leather, Axles and Springs always on hand.

Source Material | F

Presentation 'Address Book' given to John Hutchinson



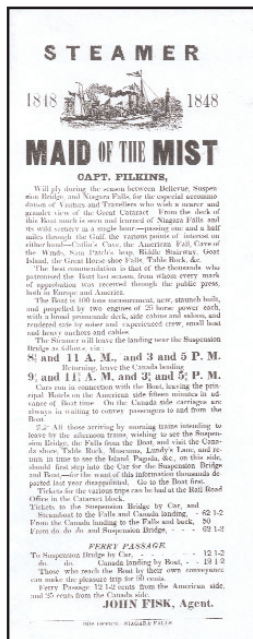
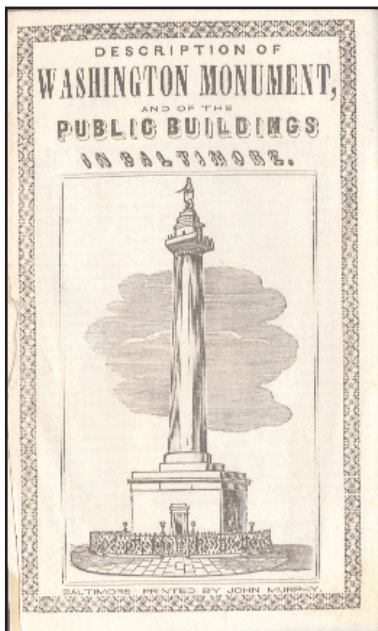
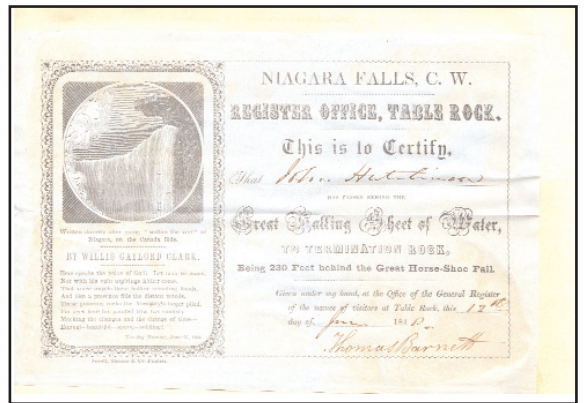
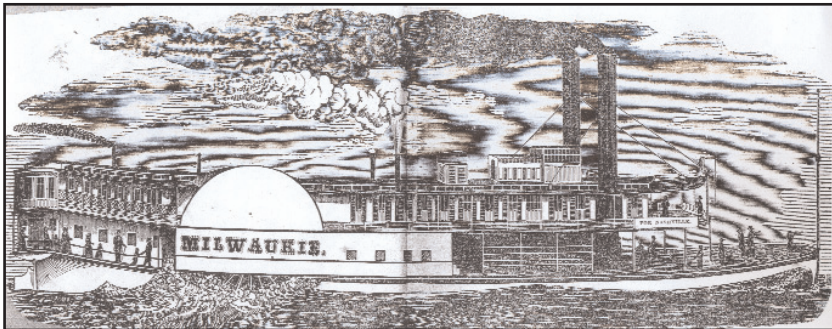
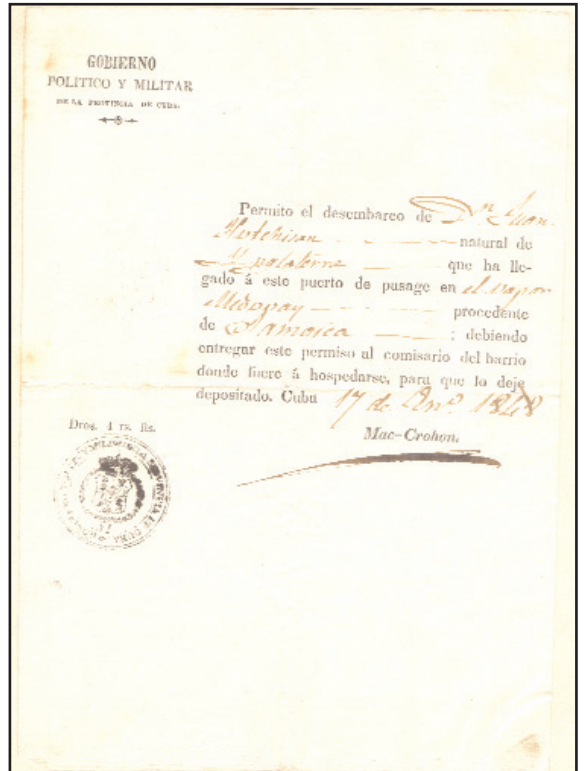
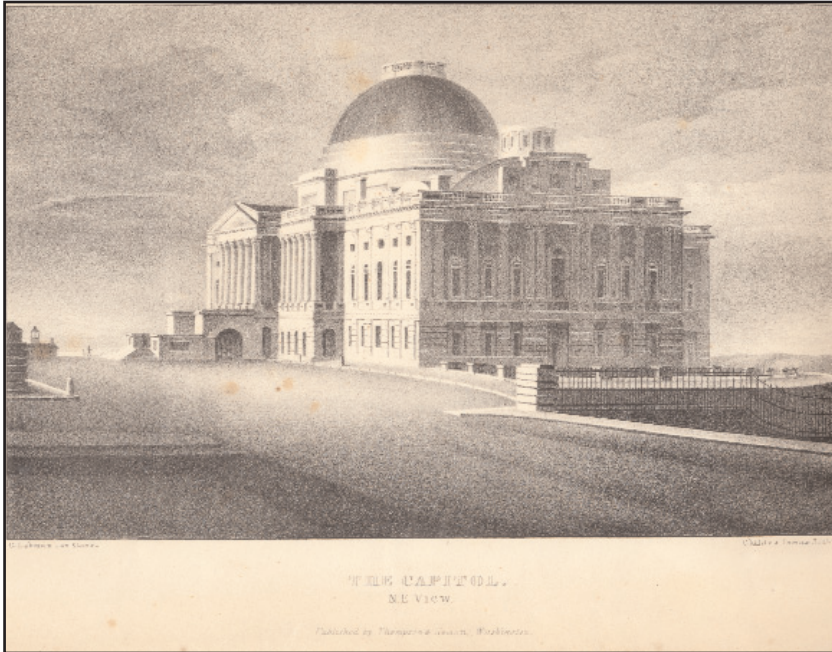
Source Material | G

Daisyfield Mill



Source Material | H

John's Scrap Book



Source Questions

Answer the following questions in relation to the Sources. Discuss in your group how you reach your judgements and add your thoughts on what John was like to your mind map.

Source A: Broom Hall Exterior

- 1 What things can you see in the pictures?
- 2 Who would live in a place like this in the 19th century? Rich or poor?

Source B:

- 1 What is John wearing?
- 2 What does this tell us about him?
- 3 Describe his surroundings.
- 4 What do you imagine him to be like?
- 5 Who are the other people in the print?
- 6 Is John an important person in Bury? How can you tell?

Source C: Regulations from Lawrence Manufacturing Co.

- 1 What is an overseer?
- 2 What are their responsibilities?
- 3 What does this source tell us about how employees should conduct themselves?
- 4 Is the employer fair to his employees? Why?
- 5 This is not John Hutchinson's factory so why has he included it in his scrap book?
- 6 What does this tell us he is like as a businessman?

Source D: Journal Extract written by John Hutchinson in May 1848

- 1 Slaves are a part of the Southern way of life in USA. What does John think of slaves as workers?
- 2 John seems to be against slavery. What are his motives for being against slavery?
- 3 Even though John is against slavery he still trades in New Orleans knowing that cotton is picked by slaves. What does this tell us about John?

Source E: Runaway Slave Adverts

- 1 Why are the adverts placed
- 2 How are the slaves represented in the adverts – humans or commodities
- 3 How does this corroborate with John's attitude in his journal (read source D again)
- 4 Why do you think he included these in his scrap book?

Corroborate

To find other evidence to support your story/ claim

Source F: Presentation 'Address Book'

- 1 What is this?
- 2 His employees gave him this as a gift. Would this be expensive to make? Why?
- 3 How would John have felt receiving this gift?
- 4 What does this tell us about what he was like as an employer?
- 5 What does this tell us about his employees?

Source G: Daisyfield Mill

- 1 Study the photograph carefully.
- 2 All of the houses around the Mill were built by John. What are the advantages of building houses for your workers next to your mill?
- 3 What does this tell you about John as a businessman and as a person?
(Add your thoughts to your mind map)

Source H: John's Scrap book

- 1 Discuss what a scrap book is and why people usually keep a scrap book
- 2 What things has John put in his scrap book?
- 3 What does this tell you about him and his interests?

Mind map

Personality & character

Beliefs



John Hutchinson

Wealth

Hobbies & interests

Businessman

Sarah Hutchinson

I am John's older sister. As a child I was very sickly and I am still weak to this day. John is such a caring brother. He has always looked out for me and is still greatly concerned for my health and well-being. Whilst away in America he often wrote with warnings that I should not 'over exert myself'. He is a most wonderful brother and is the head of our beloved family.



Mary Joanna Hutchinson

I am John's younger sister. John is such a dear brother – we tease each other a lot! He is the provider of our household income – such a great businessman. Whilst in America we missed him dearly – every party so quiet and dull without his presence! He was so taken by his travels that he told me if he was ever to marry he would make only a moderate home so that he and his wife would be able to use the money for travel and adventure. He is the master of our home and without him we felt so vulnerable without him to protect us.



Source Material

John Hutchinson "This is Your Life!"

**Print and cut
along dotted line**

John Openshaw

I am the manager of Daisyfield Mill. John is a generous employer. He treats all his workers with fairness and rewards hard labour. Under his direction whilst he was away in America we held our annual day out for the workers at Whit. It cost 6 pence per worker and all 180 workers turned out well dressed as we boarded the train to Manchester. Great fun was had by all!



Samuel Hamer

A worker at Daisyfield Mill

Mr Hutchinson is marvellous! You hear some bad things about other mill owners and overseers acting out cruelty to the workers but not Mr Hutchinson. He respects us, and in turn we all work as hard as we can. In fact as a thank you gift on the anniversary of Daisyfield Mill we all contributed to present him with a special, personal gift – an Address Book. It truly is a work of art – Mr Hutchinson deserves it for the years of Employment given to myself and other relatives and friends living in Bury!



William Hutchinson

I am John's brother. We are partners in the business. He is a very shrewd businessman and is always thinking of further investment and how to continue making profits. He is well respected by all of the workers as he has never lost sight of the fact that the business would be nothing without their hard labour.



Mr John Leech

John Hutchinson's agent in the USA

John is a very intelligent man – with such a delightful accent. Very different to our Southern drawl! He was very inquisitive whilst visiting the States wanting to understand the workings of not only my plantation but of other factories over here. We have a difference of opinion over slavery – there is no way on God's earth that a white man would or should do the work that slaves do. Despite John's disapproval of the institution of slavery he is nonetheless happy with the raw cotton here and it is a pleasure to do business with him.



Ann House

A servant at Broom Hall

The family including Mr Hutchinson have been nothing other than generous to me when I worked at Broom Hall. When I announced that I was to be married it truly surprised me when Mr Hutchinson and his sisters presented me with a tea set for a wedding present. It did bring a tear to my eyes at being given such a kind, thoughtful and generous present. They told me that they were very sorry to see me go but wished me well in my married life. God Bless them!



Evaluation of Cotton Threads Activities

1. Summarise what you have learnt when doing this activity

2. What have you enjoyed the most about the work that we have done? Explain why

3. Were there any aspects of the work you found difficult? Explain why

4. What skills do you think have improved when completing these activities? (They can be history skills, thinking skills, communication skills etc.)

5. What aspects of the work covered would you like to learn more about? (eg. Industrial Britain, Slavery, the Hutchinson family, Bury, Lancashire, using archives sources)
