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*The
Lancashire
Cotton Industry*

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The Lancashire Cotton Industry

A Study in Economic Development

BY

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P R E F A C E .

THIS essay is intended chiefly as a description and explanation of the typical forms that have appeared from time to time in the production of commodities, the marketing of commodities and the distribution of income, in the Lancashire Cotton industry. It is, therefore, far from being complete as a history or even as an account of the Cotton industry. As a rule I have omitted events which do not bear closely on the industry's internal development, however interesting they might be from the point of view of economic history broadly conceived. Questions connected with the magnitude of the industry and its successes in competing with rivals lay outside the scope of my enquiry though they border upon it. As to foreign trade I have been concerned only with the manner in which it is conducted and the links by which the demand for Lancashire goods abroad is connected with the mill and the factory. My work in short might be taken fundamentally as some notes for an industrial morphology. On the whole I have taken for granted, neither describing nor analysing, the environment and the changes in environment of the Lancashire Cotton industry—for instance those determining its size—whereby some of the developments herein described have been conditioned. Had my study been made comparative it would have been improved, but its appearance would have been indefinitely delayed.

6 In certain chapters much is said of the opinions held by those who share in the earnings of the Cotton industry. Such opinions, as to the natures and grounds of wages, profits and control, have played some part in settling industrial forms, the actual sharing of wealth, and the quantity of wealth produced. They have varied with the character of the industry and the general lines of social advance. It has been a striking feature in the history of the Cotton industry that the classes of labour (employers and employed) which unite in producing have frequently acted under the influence of different guiding notions as to their relations to one another, and the grounds for their several shares, and have been brought on several occasions to a deadlock in consequence. I have tried to indicate the general outlines of these guiding notions—the fundamental claims of labour and capital as we might say—which are universally operative though seldom explicitly stated, and to explain their variations. A fundamental aim must be distinguished from the proximate ends which are adopted in consequence of its existence.

In the course of my investigations I have been impressed with the close dependence of the forms of distribution on the forms of production. Industrial conflicts have been caused by attempts to enforce old distributive arrangements after they have been rendered inappropriate by changes in productive forms. The problem of distribution ought to be studied not only as a whole in general, but also in connection with typical industries in particular, for the forms of production are not the same throughout the industrial world and they change at different times. The so-called 'labour problem' is complex, like the conditions of industrial life which give rise to it, and its variations are at least as numerous as the types of

organised industry. Its solution is complex, varied, and progressive. General statements much the same in character might be made as to the most suitable form of production. The right form is multiform. Private management, joint-stock companies, large and small, labour co-partnership, cooperation, regulated monopolies, to mention only some general forms, have each their respective spheres of operation in an industrial world which was by no means simple in the days of our great-grand-parents, and which with the rapid progress of the nineteenth century has become much more complicated. There is another interesting case of dependence of one form upon another to which the reader's attention might be specially directed, namely, the mutual determination exercised between the state of industrial organisation and the conditions of marketing.

My obligations are numerous. Many workers in the Cotton industry—employers, operatives, officials of trade unions and employers' associations, and others connected with the trades in cotton, yarn and cloth—have kindly provided me with information, and I have been privileged to visit numerous mills and weaving-sheds. More than once Professor Marshall has aided me with counsel and criticism. Portions of the work have been read by Dr. Cannan, Mr. Elijah Helm and Mr. H. Verney, and I have profited from their suggestions. Mr. W. G. S. Adams has been good enough to read for me almost the whole of the proofs. Miss M. Vernon gave me some help in preparing the manuscript for press, and my wife has worked with me in revising the manuscript, preparing tables, correcting proofs, and in all that is involved in bringing out a book. To all who have thus assisted me I hereby offer my hearty thanks, and I have

also to express my acknowledgements to the Editors of the *Economic Journal* and the Council of the Manchester Statistical Society for permission to re-print papers which have appeared in that journal and in the transactions of that society.

The researches of which this essay is the result were begun six years ago when I was elected to the Jevons Research Studentship at the Owens College, and two years later my work in an unfinished form was awarded the Adam Smith Prize in the University of Cambridge.

S. J. CHAPMAN.

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SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY OF AUTHORITIES.

RELATING TO CONDITIONS IN EARLY YEARS.

THIS bibliography is not intended to be exhaustive. Indeed, no bibliography which is not designed as such, but is the by-product of a book, could be even approximately exhaustive, since there generally comes a time to seekers for documentary evidence when further search would add little of value except to the bibliography. I have tried to avoid the danger, into which it is so easy to slip in drawing up lists of authorities on fairly modern topics, of presenting much chaff with the wheat; and perhaps through my siftings some wheat has gone with the chaff. My object has been to give an account of what has appeared to me to be the most important material for the purposes of this work, except in so far as it deals with present conditions, and not to tabulate all the material. The published matter on present conditions, technical, economic and social, I have not attempted to tabulate.

Other bibliographies relating more or less closely to some of the topics discussed in this essay have been prepared. There are those attached to Mr. and Mrs. Webb's *History of Trade Unionism and Industrial Democracy*. Held's *Zwei Bücher Sozialen Geschichte Englands* contains a useful list of books, and on pages 391—406 a short, critical account of some works relating to the coming of the factory system and its effects. Another good table of printed matter is appended to Hammond's *Cotton Culture and Trade*, and Mr. A. C. Bowley and Miss Hopkinson have published a very full bibliography, having reference to questions of wages, in the *Economic Review* for October,

1898. A list of authorities, the same in scope as the latter but less complete, is appended to Bowley's *Wages in the United Kingdom in the Nineteenth Century*. In section xv. of that work the evidence upon wages in the cotton industry is dealt with and I have not repeated it here. In addition to the bibliographies already noticed there are those in Hutchins' and Harrison's *History of Factory Legislation* and Oppel's *Die Baumwolle*.

I had nearly completed my chapter on factory legislation as it affects the cotton industry, and prepared my list of authorities, before Miss Hutchins' and Miss Harrison's work came into my hands. For the revision of my chapter I have found it most useful. The overlapping of treatment is, I think, less than one would expect—partly, no doubt, because the design of the two pieces of work is not the same. Any points of difference between us in opinion, the readers who peruse both books will discover for themselves, without special direction. But while there was little to be said for sinking my chapter there was nothing to be said for retaining my bibliography, in so far as it bore upon factory legislation, in view of the excellent bibliography with which Hutchins' and Harrison's book concludes. I have therefore discarded it. For authorities my readers are referred to the parts of Hutchins' and Harrison's bibliography bearing upon the factory legislation which applies to the cotton industry. I have nothing of importance to add to it, unless it be Gardner's and Kenworthy's letters, included in *A selection of Facts and Arguments in favour of the Ten Hours Bill*, (see p. 297), and Gardner's points appear again in one of the factory inspectors' reports as Leonard Horner verified his statements.

The authorities that follow are grouped under the headings stated below. No document is placed under more than one heading: each has been assigned to the

group to which it seemed primarily to belong, though it might contain important evidence under another head. Such general works as Cunningham's *Growth of English Industry and Commerce*, Toynbee's *Industrial Revolution*, and Held's work mentioned above, have been omitted from the lists that follow. The bibliography is divided thus:—

A. Parliamentary Papers.

I. Regulation of wages, hand-loom weavers and industrial conditions.

II. Trade Unions and other Combinations.

B. Other Authorities.

I. Works relating primarily to industrial and commercial conditions.

II. Works relating primarily to labour questions.

(Books of which the location is not given will be found in the library of the British Museum.)

A. PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

I. REGULATION OF WAGES, HAND-LOOM WEAVERS AND THE COTTON INDUSTRY IN EARLY YEARS.

[From this list papers bearing only remotely on the question of the development of the cotton industry are omitted. For example, no account is given of the Committee on petitions relating to the Orders in Council (1812, iii., 1—849) as they are not dealt with in the body of this work, or of the Committee on Emigration (1826, iv., 1—382; 1826-7, v.)]

Paper 38, dated 1780, pp. 6 (in vol. v. of Parliamentary Reports containing those from 1778 to 1782.)

Report from the committee to whom the petitions of Cotton Spinners and Cotton Manufacturers were referred. The Committee decided that the manufacturers ought not to be deprived of the use of the patent carding, roving, spinning and twisting machines.

Paper 774c, dated 1793, pp. 16. (in vol. xxxviii. of Parliamentary Accounts and Papers containing those of 1792-3.)

Report of a committee of the East India Company on the Cotton Manufacture of Great Britain. The committee dealt with the question of the effect of the importation of India goods. To the report are appended a copy of the Court's Memorial on the Cotton Manufacture in 1788 and statistical appendices. The Report is dated 1st February, 1793.

1801, iii., 135-8.

Report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the state of the existing laws as to the relations between Masters and Servants, and to consider the necessity of further provisions and amendments. Reports that the existing laws for settling disputes were applied only to servants in husbandry, and recommends an extension of the system of disputes being heard and determined by the magistrates.

1802-3, viii., 889-999.

Minutes of the evidence taken before the committee, to whom the several Petitions were presented to the House in this Session (1802-3), relating to the Act 39 and 40 George III., "for settling disputes between Masters and Workmen engaged in the Cotton Manufacture." Contains evidence from weavers and masters in both England and Scotland.

1803-4, v., 211-3.

Report of the above committee, in which they recommend such a Bill as became law by the Act 44, George III., chap. 87.

1808, ii., 95-134.

Evidence given to the committee on the Petitions of several cotton manufacturers and journeymen cotton weavers. Contains evidence from many masters and operatives as to the need for a minimum wage. Figures are given showing the fall in wages since 1796.

1808, ii., 135-44.

Evidence to the committee on Dr. Cartwright's Petition. Contains a memorial from Manchester manufacturers, and evidence from William Radcliffe, of Stockport, among others.

1809, iii., 311.

Report of the committee appointed to consider the weavers' and cotton manufacturers' petitions from England and Scotland. The committee strongly and unanimously advised that no legislation take place in the matter of (a) a minimum wage, (b) limitation of apprentices, and (c) uniformity of prices.

1810-11, ii., 389-406.

Report on Petitions of manufacturers, merchants, weavers, spinners; mechanics, labourers, etc., of Lancashire and Scotland. The committee reports that only harm could result from the adoption of any of the proposed remedies for distress, and insists that the only safe policy is to leave things alone. The remedies suggested in the evidence were (a) grants of money to tide over present distress, (b) Government *dépôt* for cotton goods so that manufacturers may not be dependent on commission houses, (c) fixed minimum wage regulated by arbitrators appointed by magistrates, or otherwise, (d) tax on steam-looms, (e) apprenticeships of seven years.

1812, ii., 89-94.

Report from the Select Committee to whom the petition of Samuel Crompton was referred.

1823, iv., 265-487.

Report from the Select Committee on the law relating to merchants, agents, or factors; together with evidence. Pp. 278-9 deal especially with the trade in raw cotton. Pp. 276-7 deal especially with the trade in British manufactures. Important evidence was given by Messrs. Trueman, Yates and Hope, who were connected with the trade in raw cotton. In consequence of the Report the Act 4 Geo. iv. c 83 (repealed by 52-3 Vic. c 45 s 14) was passed. It gave a consignee a lien on goods to the amount of his advances and protected others who lent to him, to the amount of such advances.

1830, x., 221-33.

Report from the Select Committee on Manufacturers' Employment. They report considerable fluctuations of employment which have been productive of great distress. No evidence printed.

1833, vi., pp. 801.

Report from the Select Committee on Manufactures, Commerce and Shipping. Only the evidence was reported. Information on industrial and commercial methods was offered by witnesses connected with the cotton trade.

1834, x., pp. 717.

Committee on Petitions from Hand-loom Weavers. The committee recommend a renewal of the investigation. On page 451 is a copy of the weavers' petition presented in 1808.

1835, xiii., pp. 439.

Report of the Hand-loom Weavers' Committee. It recommends that John Fielden's scheme be adopted. It states that the most prominent causes of distress seem to be (a) power-looms, (b) war taxation, (c) contraction of currency in 1816, 1826 and 1829, (d) exportation of yarn, (e) low wages causing longer hours of work. Of these it lays peculiar emphasis on (c) and (d). In the evidence given to the committee in both years of its sitting, distress had been attributed also to (f) corn laws, (g) competition among manufacturers and commission houses, and (h) want of combination. Among the remedies suggested were (a) a tax on steam-looms, (b) limitation of hours within which they might work, (c) compulsory apprenticeship rules, (d) a central board to fix a minimum wage, (e) local boards, consisting of an equal number of masters and men to fix wages, (f) that the average of the highest prices paid in a district by a majority of the firms doing half the trade, be the minimum wage (John Fielden's proposal).

1839, xlii., 515—728.

Hand-loom Weavers. Reports of Assistant Commissioners. Reports on the South and East of Scotland. Also reports on some Foreign Countries.

1840, xxiv., 597—717.

Hand-loom Weavers. Reports of Assistant Commissioners; that on Yorkshire (West Riding) and that on Ireland.

1840, xxiv., 597—717.

Hand-loom Weavers. Reports of Assistant Commissioners; that on the counties of Lancaster, Westmoreland, Cumberland, and part of the West Riding of Yorkshire; and notes and observations made during a Tour through the Weaving Districts by W. E. Hickson.

1841, x., 273—414.

Report of the Commissioners appointed to consider the condition of the unemployed hand-loom weavers. The commissioners were Nassau William Senior, Samuel Jones Lloyd, William Edward Hickson and John Leslie. The commissioners went beyond the terms of the reference and considered the condition of all hand-loom weavers. After describing the state of affairs and exposing the fallacies involved in most of the popular remedies suggested, the commissioners proposed more free trade, the protection of workmen against combinations, more education and emigration, the encouragement of good designs and a cheap means of copyrighting them.

1843, xlv., 119—70.

Returns of numbers of people removed from the agricultural districts to the manufacturing districts as the result of letters from R. H. Greg and Henry Ashworth to Edwin Chadwick, secretary to the Poor Law Commission. The numbers who died from accident or otherwise, and the wages earned, are also given. The immigration was carried on from the end of 1835 to the spring of 1837 under the management of Mr. Muggerridge (Manchester) and Mr. Baker (Leeds). Their reports are given in the 2nd and 3rd reports of the Poor Law Commissioners.

1847-8, li., 247—51.

Memorials from the directors of the Chamber of Commerce and Manufacture at Manchester, and from the Cotton Manufacturers of Glasgow and the vicinity, recommending the deportation of numbers of unemployed operatives, heretofore engaged in the Cotton Manufacture, with a view to the cultivation by them of Cotton in the British Colonies.

II. TRADE UNIONS AND OTHER COMBINATIONS IN EARLY YEARS.

1812, ii., 307—11.

Report from the committee of secrecy. Reports organised rioting in Lancashire, the West Riding of Yorkshire, and certain parts of Cheshire bordering upon Lancashire; meetings of delegates, a secret committee and an oath to punish traitors with death. The object of the disturbance seems to have been the destruction of machinery. Much of the evidence upon which this report and the other reports of committees of secrecy were based was worthless.

1817, iv., 1—7, 9—14, 17—20.

Reports from the Committee of Secrecy. They contain an account of the march of the blanketweavers and of a projected rising at Manchester on March 30th, 1817, which never took place, and in all probability was never seriously contemplated.

1818, iii., 49—53 and 55—58.

Reports from the Committee of Secrecy.

1824, v., pp. 620.

Reports of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the effect of laws relating to the emigration of artisans, the exportation of machinery and combinations of workmen and others.

The following important papers were handed in:—

“Document,” presented by Glasgow cotton spinners and appeal of workmen (611—3).

List of prosecutions of workmen (Salford Sessions) (609—10).

A. List of shops contributing to the Staley Bridge strike in 1810 and receipts for the week ending June 9th, 1810 (604—8).

App. B. Return by James Anderson, Deputy Clerk of Justiciary in Scotland, of trials of Workmen for Combinations—especially numbers 4, 5 and 6 (500—524).

App. C. Memorial of the Subscribers, Proprietors of Cotton Works in Glasgow, and its vicinity, to the Right Honourable Robert Peel and appendices to the same. Signed by 25 of the principal manufacturers in Glasgow. They pray for protection against the atrocities perpetrated by trade unions (524—532).

Intimidating letter (479). Resolutions at a meeting of weavers' delegates on 5th September, 1818 (395).

Numerous masters and operatives connected with the cotton industry gave evidence to the committee. Six reports of evidence were prepared, and to the sixth the committee prefixed their resolutions. In these they say that combinations of both masters and men have existed for years; that both have been prosecuted, but the men only have been punished; that benefit societies have been used as cloaks for combination; that arbitration has been successful and that arbitration laws should be consolidated, amended, and made applicable to all trades; that combination laws have merely irritated the parties affected and had better be repealed; but that masters and men must be protected from violence; that the laws against the emigrations of artizans are productive of more harm than good; and that, as regards the export of machinery, there should be a further investigation.

1825, iv., 499—989.

Report from the Select Committee on Combination Laws, particularly as to Act 5 George IV., c. 95. The committee recommended that the general common law prohibition of combination should be re-established, but that combinations relating only to wages and hours of labour should remain legal. The report contains the following important appendices:—

8. Rules, Orders and Regulations to be observed by the members of the Cotton Jenny Spinners' Union Society, Stockport. Established September 4th, 1824. Pp. 531—2.

16. Articles of the General Association of Weavers in Scotland. Instituted 1824. Pp. 550—2.

The following papers will be found in the evidence :—

1. Confession of John Kean from Glasgow Jail, 9th May, 1825. Kean describes the organisation and methods of the Glasgow Spinners' Union. P. 331 of evidence.

Doctors' certificates of the condition of people who had been "vitrioled." Pp. 331-2.

2. Notice issued by the Glasgow Cotton Spinners on locking-out their hands to suppress the union, 3rd January, 1824. Pp. 322-3.

1637-8, viii., pp. 639.

Report from the Select Committee on Combinations of workmen; together with the minutes of evidence and appendix.

The committee reported only evidence. It had been appointed in consequence of the outrages at Glasgow and the action of the trade societies of Dublin and Cork. Very important evidence relating to the cotton industry was given. Among the appendices are :—

1. Information sworn against certain cotton-spinners of Glasgow. Pp. 287-8.

2. Precognitions taken in the case of Mary M'Shaftery. 289-303.

3. Articles of the Association of Operative Cotton-spinners of Glasgow and neighbourhood, 303-6; also contents of a small book "Emigration" found in the committee-room, 306-7.

4. Rules of the Associated Cotton Spinners of Manchester and neighbourhood. Revised and amended 9th March, 1837. Signed by Wm. Arrowsmith, Sec. 307-9.

7. Details of the weight of a carriage spinning fine numbers (15 cwt., 2 qrs., 19 lbs.). 310.

8. A carriage for coarse numbers; force required to move it; and description of a spinners' work. 310-11.

9. Tables of comparative mortality, etc. in several places in England and Wales, drawn up by the Manchester Cotton Spinners' Association and signed by John Doherty and David M'Williams.

The following papers were also handed in :—

Pp. 215-6. Proclamation by the united trades in Glasgow on the arrest of the Spinners' Committee.

Address to the Public from the Master Spinners of Fine Numbers in Manchester, 14th July, 1829. Pp. 270-1.

B. OTHER AUTHORITIES.

I. WORKS RELATING PRIMARILY TO INDUSTRIAL AND
COMMERCIAL CONDITIONS IN EARLY YEARS.

Aiken, John. A description of the country from 30 to 40 miles round Manchester. 1795.

Andrew, Samuel. Fifty Years Cotton Trade. A paper read to the Economic Section of the British Association in 1887. Mr. Andrew is secretary of the Oldham Master Cotton Spinners' Association, and has an intimate first-hand knowledge of the industry.
See also Rowbottom's Diary.

Ashworth, Henry. Statistical Illustrations of the Past and Present of Lancashire. 1842.

Baines, Edward, Junior. History of the Cotton Manufacture in Great Britain. 1835. The standard work on the Cotton Industry for early years.

Baines, E. The social, educational and religious state of the manufacturing districts. 1843.

Banks, Thomas (Secretary of the Preston Spinners). A short sketch of the Cotton Trade of Preston for the last 67 years. 1888. (Webb collection, vol. 25, Miscellaneous Trade Union Documents, 23, in the Brit. Lib. of Pol. Science, London School of Economics and Political Science.)

Bazley, Thomas. A lecture upon cotton delivered at the rooms of the Society of Arts in connection with the exhibition of 1851 by the President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and Manufacture. 1852.

Butterworth, Edwin. Historical Sketches of Oldham. New edition brought out after the death of the author. 1856. Originally published in 1847 or 1848. A most valuable work. The author had an extensive knowledge of the Oldham people, their records and traditions. Edwin Butterworth was born in 1812 and died in 1848. He assisted Edward Baines with the history of Lancashire.

- Butterworth, Edwin. An historical account of the towns of Ashton-under-Lyne, Stalybridge and Dukinfield. Ashton, 1842.
- Calico printer. A letter to the Rt. Hon. Lord Althorp on the subject of the duty on printed cottons. 1830. Manchester Library.
- Cleland, James. Description of the City of Glasgow, comprising an account of its ancient and modern history, its trade, manufactures, commerce, health, and other concerns. 1840.
- Cotton Trade, a complete history of the, etc.; to which is added, an account of the chief mart of cotton goods, The Town of Manchester. By a Person concerned in Trade. 1823. The author obtained much of the information from *Rees' Cyclopaedia*, 1819.
- Crisis, an important, in the Calico and Muslin Manufactory in Great Britain, explained. 1788. The author feared the ruin of the muslin trade through the competition of India. His fear seems to have been quite unfounded. The pamphlet is severely criticised by Baines, p. 216 *et seq.*, and by Ure (*Cotton Manufacture*, vol. i., 297—9, last edition).
- Ellison, Thomas. The Cotton Trade of Great Britain, including a history of the Liverpool Cotton Market and of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association. 1886. Contains full Statistical Tables. The author possesses a complete first-hand knowledge of his subject, and has published extensively upon it in annual reports and otherwise.
- Exportation of Cotton Twist. Several pamphlets on this question are in the Manchester Library. The most important are Radcliffe's, and three letters by Mercator (two in 1800 and the last in 1804). Mercator argued against imposing an export tax.
- Léon Faucher. Etudes sur Angleterre. 1845. Portions have been translated as "Manchester in 1844" (1844). The portions translated had appeared in the *Revue des deux Mondes*.
- French, Gilbert J. The Life and Times of Samuel Crompton. 1859. This work, among other interesting appendices, contains a copy of a paper read to Section G of the British Association in 1858 by Robert Cole, F.S.A., in which the author brought forward evidence to prove that Lewis Paul, and not John Wyatt, was the inventor of the first machine for spinning by rollers. Third edition, 1862, without appendices. (The quotations in the text are from the third edition unless otherwise stated).

- Guest, Richard. A compendious History of the cotton-manufacture, with a disapproval of the claim of Sir Richard Arkwright to the invention of its ingenious machinery. 1823. Contains numerous illustrations.
- Guest, Richard. The British Cotton Manufacture and a reply to an article on Spinning Machinery, contained in a recent number of the *Edinburgh Review*. 1828. The article in question was written by J. R. McCulloch.
- Hammond, M.B. The Cotton Industry. Part I. The cotton culture and the cotton trade. 1897. A list of authorities is appended.
- Helm, Elijah (Secretary of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce). Chapters in the History of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, 1902. Based on the minute books of the Chamber and of the earlier "Commercial Society."
- Kay, John, of Bury, a descendant of. A testimonial in behalf of merit neglected and genius unrewarded, and record of the services and sufferings of one of England's greatest benefactors. 1846. With numerous illustrations of machinery. Manchester Library.
- Kennedy, John. Miscellaneous Papers, on subjects connected with the manufactures of Lancashire, 1849. Printed for private distribution only. The work contains the following papers relating to the cotton industry, the first two of which were read to the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester.
- Observations on the rise and progress of the Cotton Trade in Great Britain, particularly in Lancashire and the adjoining counties. November 3rd, 1815.
- A brief memoir of Samuel Crompton, with a description of his machine called the mule, and of the subsequent improvement of the machine by others. February 20th, 1830.
- Brief notice of my early recollections, in a letter to my children.
- Two copies of the work are in the possession of Dr. Edwin Cannan, Oxford.
- Montgomery, James. The cotton manufacture of the United States of America, contrasted and compared with that of Great Britain. Glasgow, 1840. Manchester University and Patent Office Library.

Ogden, James. A description of Manchester . . . with a succinct history of its former original manufactories, and their gradual advancement to the present state of Perfection at which they are arrived. By a native of the town, 1783. Mr. W. E. A. Axon has identified the author as one James Ogden, of Manchester, who is thus referred to in the prefatory advertisement (vii.) to Aikin's History of Manchester :—

“It is proper also to acknowledge, that a great part of the history of the trade and manufactures of Manchester has been taken from the printed account of the same by Mr. James Ogden, improved by his written communications; and that this ingenious person has been employed by the Publisher in the collection of materials respecting several of the manufacturing towns in the North-eastern part of Lancashire.”

Much of the description of the cotton trade in Aikin is taken almost word for word from Ogden's tract. In 1837 Mr. Axon republished the tract with an introduction, under the title “Manchester a hundred years ago.” James Ogden was born in Manchester in 1718 and lived there most of his life. He was first a fustian cutter, then a schoolmaster. He died in 1802.

Oppel, A. Die Baumwolle; nach Geschichte, Anbau, Verarbeitung und Handel, sowie nach ihrer Stellung im Volksleben und in der Staatswirtschaft. 1902. Contains a full bibliography.

Radcliffe, William. Origin of the New System of Manufacture, commonly called “power-loom weaving,” and the purposes for which this system was invented and brought into use, fully explained in a Narrative containing William Radcliffe's struggles through life to remove the cause which has brought this country to its present crisis. 1828. This is the Radcliffe who assisted the agitation for an export tax on yarn, and who, in conjunction with Thomas Johnson, invented the dressing-machine. This book is of great value for the account it gives of industrial arrangements from the end of the 18th century. On pages 73—77 are given the address of the Weavers' Association, drawn up on 13th May, 1799 by representatives from practically all the weaving centres in Lancashire, in which the operatives ask for legislation, and also a further address dated 29th June, 1799, in which they ask for a joint committee with the masters, and deprecate the exportation of “raw and half-wrought material.”

Radcliffe, William. Exportation of Cotton Yarns. 1811. Strongly in favour of a check. Manchester Library.

Rees' Cyclopadia. Articles on cotton (1808), spinning (1816), and weaving (1818). For the dates of these articles see "An attempt to ascertain the actual dates of publication of the various parts of *Rees' Cyclopadia*," by B. D. Jackson, London, 1895.

Schulze-Gaevernitz. *Der Grossbetrieb: Ein Wirthschaftlicher und sociales Fortschritt: Eine Studie auf dem Gebiete der Baumwoll-industrie.* 1892. Translated as *The Cotton Trade in England and on the Continent*, by Oscar S. Hall, 1895. The quotations in the text are from the translation.

Rowbottom's Diary. A manuscript diary of a weaver of Oldham, covering almost the whole of the period 1787 to 1830, which was found among the papers of Edwin Butterworth, and is now in the Oldham library. Mr. S. Andrew (the Secretary of the Oldham Master Cotton Spinners' Association) edited the diary in a series of articles in an Oldham paper, the *Standard*, under the title *The Annals of Oldham* (beginning January 1st, 1887), but they have not appeared in book form. The diary is particularly interesting as when the author, who has been identified as one Rowbottom, began to keep it there were apparently no factories in Oldham, but when he ceased the last hand-loom weavers of the town were deserting a calling which could no longer provide them with a living.

Ure, Andrew. *The cotton manufacture of Great Britain, investigated and illustrated, with an introductory view of its comparative state in foreign countries.* 2 vols. 1836. Edition by P. L. Simmonds, with a supplement "completing the statistical and manufacturing information to the present time," 1861. 2 vols. (The quotations in the text were from the later edition.)

Ure, Andrew. *The Philosophy of manufacture: or, an exposition of the scientific, moral, and commercial economy of the Factory System of Great Britain.* 1835.

Edition by P. L. Simmonds "continued in its details to the present time." 1861. Dr. Ure was born in 1778 and died in 1857. He superintended the practical school of Chemistry at the Andersonian Institute of Glasgow.

Watts, James. *Facts of the Cotton Famine.* 1866.

Wheeler, James. *Manchester: its political, social and commercial History, ancient and modern.* 1836.

II. WORKS RELATING PRIMARILY TO LABOUR QUESTIONS IN EARLY YEARS.

- Appeal, an, to the Public in general, and to the Mechanics in particular. Issued by order of the committee for conducting the defence of the fifteen cotton spinners. London, December 24th, 1818. Manchester Library.
- Arbitration, Report of Proceedings of, held at Bolton on the 9th, 10th, and 12th October, 1874. Brit. Lib. Pol. Science.
- Ashworth, Henry. An inquiry into the origin, procedure, and results of the strike of the operative cotton spinners of Preston, from October, 1836, to February, 1837. (Read to the British Association in September, 1837. Printed in the *Statistical Journal and Record of Useful Knowledge* for November, 1837, pp. 86—91; also published as a pamphlet in 1838, of which there is a copy in the Manchester Library.
- Ashworth, Henry. The Preston Strike, an enquiry into its causes and consequences. The substance of this was read before the statistical section of the British Association at its meeting in Liverpool in 1854. Manchester Library.
- Baernreither, J. M. English Associations of Working Men. Translated by A. Taylor. 1889.
- Bamford's Passages in the Life of a Radical and Early Days. 2 vols. Edited by Henry Dunckley (Verax). 1893.
- Bowley, A. L. Wages in the United Kingdom in the nineteenth century, 1900. In section xv. of this work wages in the cotton trade are dealt with.
- Brentano, L. On the History and Development of Gilds and the Origin of Trade Unions. 1871.
- Brown, John. Memoirs of Robert Blincoe, an Orphan Boy; sent from the Workhouse of St. Pancras, London, at seven years of age, to endure the Horrors of a Cotton-Mill. Printed and published by J. Doherty, Manchester, 1832. It appeared originally in 1828 in the *Lion*, edited by R. Carlile.

C. W. and M(ather) R(alph). An impartial representation of the case of the poor Cotton-spinners in Lancashire, etc., with a mode proposed to the Legislature for their relief, etc. 1780.

Children employed in cotton factories, Information concerning the state of, 1818. Manchester Library.

Claims of Labour, The. An essay on the duties of the employers to the employed. Anonymous, 1844, London. Manchester Library.

Combination and arbitration laws, artizans and machinery. Abstract of the Acts repealing the laws against Combinations of Workmen, and emigration of artizans; abstract of the Act arbitrating differences between workmen and their employers; speech of Joseph Hume, M.P., in the House of Commons on the 12th February, 1824; lists of the committee of the House of Commons, and of the witnesses examined; and an address to the Working People, by George White, clerk to the honourable committee. 1824.

In a note at the beginning it is said that the hopes of the committee that the workmen would be temperate in the exercise of their restored rights had been disappointed by the proceedings of the weavers in Glasgow and some workmen in London. A letter from Joseph Hume to the Chairman of the Committee of Operative Weavers in Glasgow is given. In this the proscription of Hutchinson (for paying low rates) is deprecated as an offence against the 5th and 6th sections of the new Act; the weavers are told that they are acting foolishly in attempting to put down competition among the masters; and apprenticeship regulations are seemingly approved. Manchester Library.

On Combinations of Trades, 1831, London. Anonymous. Criticises trade unions, using much of the information brought to light by the committees of 1824 and 1825. Appendix ii. to this pamphlet consists of the resolutions passed at the second meeting of delegates of the operative cotton spinners of England, Ireland and Scotland, held at Manchester from the 16th to 20th December, 1830. Appendix iii. is the resolution and laws of the National Association for the Protection of Labour adopted at a meeting of delegates at Manchester on June 28th, 29th and 30th, 1830; and after this is printed the account of moneys received by that association from July 31st, 1830, to March 5th, 1831.

Constable's Accounts, Manchester, 1612—47 and 1743—76. 3 volumes. Edited by J. P. Earwaker, 1891.

- Cotton Factories**, an enquiry into the principle and tendency of the Bill now pending in Parliament for imposing certain restrictions on. 1818. Manchester Library.
- Defence Fund**, The Manchester Spinners and Manufacturers. Report of the committee. 1854. Manchester Library.
- Discarded Spinster**, the; or, a Plea for the Poor, on the impolicy of Spinning Jennies, a poem. London, 1791. British Library of Political Science, 12,452 (pamph. 176).
- Engels, F.** The condition of the working classes in England in 1844. 1892.
- Exposure**, An, of the Spy-system pursued in Glasgow during the years 1816—20, with copies of the original letters of A. Hardie . . . The whole edited by a Ten-Pounder. 15 Nos. 1833.
- Fielden, John.** The curse of the Factory System. 1836.
- Gammage, R. G.** History of Chartism, 1894.
- Hall, William.** Vindication of the Chorley Spinners. 1826. Gives an account of a lock-out at Chorley in 1824. The author describes the customs in the cotton mills in which he spent his childhood and speaks strongly of the hard lot of children. Manchester Library.
- Hanson, Joseph.** The Trial of an indictment against, for a conspiracy to aid the weavers of Manchester in raising their wages (with a preface by the Defendant). 1809. Manchester Library.
 News of the rejection of the Weavers' Bill had apparently been received at Manchester, and on May 25th, 1808, the weavers met at St. George's fields. Colonel Hanson of Strangeways Hall was said to have incited them to riot at this meeting. He was afterwards sentenced to a fine of £100 and six months' imprisonment. Hanson was the son of a weaver and had been a candidate for Parliament at Preston in 1807. He gave evidence to the Committee to consider the Weavers' petitions in 1808.
- Holland, G. C.** The Millocrat. Seven letters by the Physician to the Sheffield General Infirmary. 1841.
- Holyoake, G. J.** The History of Co-operation in England: its literature and its advocates. 1875—7.

- Hours of Labour, mealtimes, etc., in Manchester and its neighbourhood, a sketch of the. March 1st, 1825. Written from Manchester, 25th February, 1824.
- Howell, George. The Conflicts of Capital and Labour historically and economically considered, being a history . . . of the Trade Unions of Great Britain. Second and revised edition. 1890.
- Kay, James Phillips. The moral and physical condition of the working classes employed in the cotton manufacture in Manchester. 1832.
- Lists, the regulation of wages by, in the Cotton Industry—Spinning. Report to the British Association. 1887.
- Lists, the regulation of wages by, in the Cotton Industry—Weaving. Report to the British Association. 1887.
- Machinery, letters to the present generation on the unrestrained use of. Norwich, 1831. Manchester Library.
- Manual Labour v. Machinery by the member for Lanarkshire. 1834.
- Manufacturing population, Inquiry into the state of. Anonymous. 1831.
- Marcroft, William, Senior. The Marcroft family, a history of strange events. Rochdale, 1889. British Library of Political Science.
- Marshall, James, Solicitor, supreme Courts. Report of the Trial of Thomas Hunter, Peter Hacket, Richard M'Niel, James Gibb and William M'Lean, the Glasgow Cotton-spinners, on charges of murder, hiring to commit assassinations, and committing, and hiring to commit, violence to persons and property, to which is annexed statistics of the Spinning trade, etc., of Glasgow, by Peter M'Kenzie, editor of *The Reformer's Gazette*. 1838.
- Masters' Associations. Reports, etc.
- Newspapers. See list on pp. 299—300.
- Owen, Robert. Observations on the Cotton Trade, 1803.
 Observations on the Cotton Trade, 1815.
 Cotton Mill Act, proposed by Mr. Owen, with observations of Opponents. 1815.

Observations on the effect of the Manufacturing System : with hints for the improvement of those parts of it which are most injurious to health and morals. London, 1815.

Third edition of the same, to which are added two letters on the Employment of Children in Manufactories. 1818.

Autobiography, with selections from his writings and correspondence; 2 vols. 1857 and 1858. All the above writings by Robert Owen will be found in vol. i.a.

Percival T. Letter to a friend occasioned by the late disputes between the checkmakers of manchester and their weavers. Halifax, 1759. Manchester Library.

Percival, Thomas. Observations on the State of Population in Manchester, and other adjacent places. 1773.

Further observations on the State of Population in Manchester, and other adjacent places. 1774.

Place, MSS. See Webb, MSS.

Potter, Edmund, M.P. Some opinions on Trade Unions and the Bill of 1869. 1869.

Prentice, Archibald. Historical Sketches and Personal Recollections of Manchester. Intended to illustrate the progress of public opinion from 1792 to 1832. 1850.

Proprietors of Cotton Mills and the persons employed in them, a Short Essay written for the Service of. 1784. The author deals with the question of contagious disorders in mills. Manchester Library.

Proprietors of cotton works in Glasgow and the vicinity, statement of; case of the operative cotton-spinners in reply to that statement; reply by the proprietors. 1825. Gives an account of the Glasgow disputes and strike of 1823—5. Manchester Library.

Quinquarticular System of Organization. To the operative spinners of Manchester and Salford. 1834. Pp. 12. The system is evidently expounded by one in authority since at the conclusion is printed : "The General Meeting, to take into further consideration this important subject, will be held at the Prince's Tavern, on Thursday evening, the 10th day of July, 1834." Manchester Library.

Ramsey Congress. A report of the proceedings of a delegate meeting of the operative spinners of England, Ireland and Scotland, assembled at Ramsey, Isle of Man, on Saturday, December 5th, 1829; and three following days. Drawn up by Doherty and concluding with an address from him to the operatives. Pp. 56. Thirty-two resolutions were adopted, but the debate on the first fifteen only is reported at any length. Manchester Library.

Ready numberer, or the Cotton Spinners Calculator: a table calculated to show the number of hanks required on a set or bundle, to make the yarn any such number, from 11 hanks in one pound up to 210. To which is annexed a wrapping table computing the length of a whole set from the length of one cop. By Thomas Jones, Evan Evans and John Thornton, cotton spinners. 1798.

One object of the book is said to be to enable masters to find out easily what to pay their spinners, since masters and men had agreed that the fairest way of reckoning sets was by the whole weight and length (p. 6). Manchester Library.

Richmond, A. B. Narrative of the condition of the manufacturing population and the proceedings of Government which led to the State trials in Scotland . . . for administering unlawful oaths in 1817, etc. The author was a Government spy (see Exposure of Spy System and Trial for libel, Richmond v. Simpkin Marshall, etc). He gave evidence to the Committee on Combinations in 1824. 1825.

Richmond, A. B. Trial for libel, etc., Richmond v. Simpkin Marshall and others. 1834.

Robinson, Samuel, of Wilmslow. Friendly letters on the Recent Strikes, from a manufacturer to his own workpeople. London, 1854. Refers to the Preston strike. Manchester Library.

Rose, Henry (probably secretary of the Weavers' Association). Manual Labour *versus* Brass and Iron: Reflections in defence of the body of cotton spinners, occasioned by a perusal of the Description of Mr. Roberts' Self-acting mule. Written to prove that "the most powerful enemy" to the operatives is machinery. Manchester Library.

Rules of Trade Unions. See list on pp. 300-2.

- Scrope, George Poulett, M.P. Two letters of, to the chairman of the Central Committee of the Hand-loom Worsted Weavers of the West Riding of Yorkshire: with their answers, to the same. 1835. Manchester Library.
- Senior, Nassau W. Historical and Philosophical Essays. Vol. ii., chapter vii., pp. 118—171. 1865. This contains a part of the author's report on trade unions to Lord Melbourne.
- Senior's Letters on the Factory Act, Letter to Lord Ashley, criticising, 1838. Manchester Library.
- Shorrock, Eccles. History of the Formation of the Blackburn Association in 1852. 1880. Manchester Library.
- Social Science Association. Report on Trades' Societies and Strikes. 1860. Contains the following:—
 Account of the strike and lock-out in the cotton trade at Preston in 1853, by James Lowe. 207—264.
 Account of the weavers' strike at Padiham in 1859, by William A. Jevons. 433—472.
 Account of spinners' strike at Ashton-under-Lyne, in 1830, by William A. Jevons. 473—478.
 Abstracts of Parliamentary Reports, trade union rules, and miscellaneous documents.
- Swinton, Archibald, advocate. Another report of the trial of the Glasgow cotton spinners with appendix of documents and proceedings. 1838.
- T. Letters on the utility and policy of employing machines to shorten labour, occasioned by the late disturbances in Lancashire, 1780. The first two letters are dated November 19th and November 22nd, 1779. The last is undated.
- Taylor, W. Cooke. Notes of a Tour in the Manufacturing Districts of Lancashire. 1842.
- Taylor, W. Cooke. Factories and the factory system; from Parliamentary documents and personal examination. 1844.
- Ten Hours' Bill, a selection of Facts and Arguments in favour of the, as regards its probable effects on commerce and wages, if universally adopted. Published by the Committee, Manchester, 1845. Lengthy extracts are given from Fielden's *Curse of the Factory*

System (1836). Kenworthy's letter to employers (*Inventions and Hours of Labour*, 1842) is quoted almost entire. Kenworthy was managing partner in a large spinning and manufacturing business. There is also, among less important matter, a letter from Robert Gardner, an employer at Preston.—Manchester Library.

Thom, W. *Rhymes and Recollections of a Hand-loom Weaver.* 1844.

Torrens, R., M.P. *Wages and Combinations.* 1834. The fifth chapter is a criticism of Fielden's scheme for limiting the Hours of Labour.

Tufnell, E. C. *Character, Objects and Effects of Trades' Unions.* 1834. Said to be written by E. C. Tufnell, one of the Factory Commissioners (*Webbs' History*, 126*n*).

Wallas, Graham. *Life of Francis Place.* 1898.

Ward, J. *Workmen and Wages at home and abroad, or the effects of strikes, combinations, and trades' unions.* 1868.

Weavers' Cotton, Act, Observations on the. 1804. By one who attended some of the committees on the weavers' petitions which gave rise to the Act. A pamphlet written from the *Laissez faire* point of view. The author advocates the removal of all regulations of the trade, "excepting such only, as relate to it externally"; and then adds in a note, "Doubts have been entertained by high authority, as to the propriety of these even being suffered to remain." Manchester Library.

Weavers, Oldham, Resolution of in 1758. Signed by eighteen people. A manuscript in the possession of Mr. S. Andrew, of Oldham. The text and signatures are in the same hand-writing which is probably that of the secretary J. Greaves, Hollinwood.

Webb, Sidney and Beatrice. *The History of Trade Unionism.* First edition, 1896.

Webb, Sidney and Beatrice. *Industrial Democracy.* First edition, 1897. Two vols.

NEWSPAPERS (IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER).

The Gorgon, a penny weekly paper, edited by J. Wade, a journeyman wool-sorter. According to a note written by Wade on the volume in the British Museum, which originally belonged to Francis Place and was lent by him to Wade in 1842, many of the later articles on Wages were written by Francis Place. The volume in the British Museum contains numbers (beginning with the first) from May 23rd, 1818, to April 24th, 1819. The price was raised to 1½d.

The United Trades' Co-operative Journal. Price: numbers of the first volume 2d., later ones 2½d. The first organ (unstamped) of the National Association for the Protection of Labour. Vol. i., all the numbers, 1—26 (March 6th to August 28th, 1830), and vol. ii., numbers 27—31 (September 4th to October 2nd, 1830), pp. 80. The numbers of vol. ii. contain about half as much again as those of vol. i. This paper came to an end when the Commissioner of stamps insisted upon each number bearing a fourpenny stamp.

Voice of the People, the weekly organ of the National Society for the Protection of labour after the suppression of *The United Trades' Co-operative Journal*. Price 7d. The numbers (beginning with the first) from January 1st, 1831, to September 24th, 1831, are in the British Museum. Edited by Doherty.

- *The Poor Man's Advocate*, and *People's Library*. A weekly paper issued by Doherty after the *Voice of the People* ceased to appear. It was published in Manchester and dealt very largely with the Factory System. In the issue for June 9th, 1832, is a portrait of Robert Blincoe, the subject of *Memoirs of Robert Blincoe*. Thirty-three numbers, beginning with the first dated January 21st, 1832, and ending with the 33rd and last, dated September 1st, 1832, are in the Manchester Library.

On September 8th appeared *A Pennyworth of Politics by the Poor Man's Advocate* (Manchester Library), and on the 15th *A Penny Paper by a Poor Man's Advocate* (Manchester Library).

The Union Pilot and Co-operative Intelligencer. Numbers 9 to 17 (March 10th to May 5th, 1832) of Vol. i., are in the Manchester Library. These numbers were 1d. each; the first eight had cost more. This paper was the official organ of the Manchester Trades' Committee and was printed and published by the secretary, H. N. Bullock. It was the successor to *The Voice of the People*, and was published with the press and types used for that paper (*Poor Man's Advocate*, March 24th, 1832, p. 73). The Manchester Trades'

Committee seems to have been what was left of the National Society for the Protection of Labour. On March 21st, this Society was revived under the title of "A general social compact for the Protection of Labour" (pp. 100, 113-4). Doherty, who had quarrelled with his committee, was at this time issuing *The Poor Man's Advocate*; and his paper and *The Union Pilot* were naturally inimical to each other. Doherty was savagely attacked in an article entitled "Who is the Poor Man's Advocate?" (March 31st, 1832, p. 121) and the epigram on "the apostate" of the week before was no doubt intended for him.

Herald of the Rights of Industry, February 8th to May 24th, 1834. The organ of the Society for National Regeneration. Manchester Library.

The Ten Hours' Advocate. Numbers 1-38 (September 26th, 1846 to June 12th, 1847), the whole issue. Manchester Library.

RULES OF TRADE UNIONS.

1747-56. The Worsted Small-ware Weavers Apology, together with all their Articles, which either concern their Society or Trade. To which is added a Farewell Discourse, made by their First Chair-Man. 1756. The articles relating to the government of the Society were adopted on June 6th, 1755. Of the others the earliest rule is dated August 15th, 1747. Manchester Library.

1795. Articles, rules, orders, and regulations, made, and to be observed, by and between the members of the friendly associated Cotton Spinners within the township of Manchester, in the County of Lancaster, and in other townships and places in the neighbourhood thereof; established the 31st Day of January, in the Year of our Lord, 1795, at the Three-Horse-Shoes, in the Market-Place, Manchester. 1795. The preamble gives as the object of the society friendly benefit for those afflicted with sickness or other misfortunes, also the defraying of funeral expenses. There are 28 rules signed by a chairman, three stewards and two inspectors. At the conclusion the following is printed:—

I have perused these articles and approve of them,

Manchester,

ROBERT JAMES.

25th April, 1795.

1795, April 22nd. Allowed and confirmed in open court of quarter sessions, held by adjournment at Manchester.

JAS TAYLOR.

Deputy Clerk of the Peace.

Manchester Library.

1824. Rules of the Union of Weavers associated for the purpose of obtaining a proper Remuneration for their industry, as well as establishing a system, which will in future guarantee those privileges which give Being to Contentment, Happiness and Independence. 1824. The rules were drawn up by a committee appointed at a general meeting held in St. George's Fields, Manchester, on Nov. 1st, 1824. The address preceding them is signed by Philip Rogerson (President) and Henry Rose (Secretary), perhaps the author of "Manual Labour v. Brass and Iron," published at Manchester on November 21st, 1825. The rules contain no provision for friendly benefit. The "Equalization of Prices" is given as one object. Manchester Library.

1829. Articles, Rules and Regulations of the Friendly Associated Society of Quilting Weavers of Manchester and its Neighbourhood, agreed to at a General Meeting of the Society held on February the 16th, 1829, at the House of Mr. John Stocks, sign of the Spread Eagle, Oldham Road. The wages question was stated to be the object of the Society. Grievances of general interest were not to be dealt with without the sanction of the Grand Lodge (a committee of four members from each lodge). Funeral benefit and 1s. 6d. a week for 6 weeks and then 9d. a week for 6 weeks for each loom idle, were provided by the Society.

Many other copies of early rules will be found in Parliamentary Papers and elsewhere. The following are the most important:—

- 1796 (Reprinted 1829). Rules of the Oldham Spinners. (MS. copy in Webb MSS. The original is in the possession of Mr. Thomas Ashton, Secretary of the Oldham spinners).
1824. Rules of the Stockport Jenny Spinners. (Reports, etc., 1825, iv., 531-2).
1824. Rules of Weavers' General Association, Scotland. (Reports, etc., 1825, iv., 550-2).
1830. Rules of the National Association for the Protection of Labour. (Appendix to *On Combinations of Trade*, 1831).
1837. Rules of Glasgow Spinners. (Reports, etc., 1838, viii., 303-6).
1837. Rules of Manchester Spinners. (Reports, etc., 1838, viii., 307-9).

1867. Rules of the United Kingdom Alliance of Organised Trades. (Webb Papers, vol. xxv. of Rules of Societies, also vol. exviii. of Pamphlets).

Rules of modern trade unions, amalgamations, etc., periodic reports, financial statements, and reports of congresses, etc. (Webb collection in the British Library of Political Science).

WEBB COLLECTION OF MANUSCRIPTS and Trade Union Documents in the British Library of Political Science (London School of Economics). These were presented by Mr. and Mrs. Webb on the completion of their volumes on trade unions. The following relate to the Cotton Industry.

Manuscripts, Textiles I. (Cotton Spinners).

1. Local Textile Federations (cuttings from *The Cotton Factory Times* and answers to letters of enquiry).
2. Cotton Spinners, Glasgow (chiefly historical notes): also notes as to Belfast Cotton Spinners.
3. Old Federations of Cotton Spinners' Unions from 1845. (Extracts from the old circulars, newspaper cuttings, books and rules in the possession of Mr. Thomas Ashton, Secretary of the Oldham Province and President of the Amalgamation).
4. Cotton Spinners. (Rough draft of a general outline of the history of the spinners written in 1892. The few corrections by another hand were made by the late J. T. Fielding, the then Secretary of the Bolton Spinners).
5. Cotton Spinners, England. Manuscript materials for history.
6. Cotton Spinners Amalgamation, also notes as to United Textiles' Association.

Manuscripts, Textiles II. (Cotton Spinners).

1. Sketch of History of the Bolton Spinners (written in 1892).
2. Bolton Spinners. Extracts from old minute books and printed reports from 1844 to 1880: also replies to lists of questions and

cuttings from *The Cotton Factory Times*; also abstract of rules of the Bolton Society, adopted 1848, revised 1855.

3. Local Societies included in the Amalgamated Cotton Spinners—from A to H. (Notes and replies to lists of questions).

4. Local Societies (continued)—from M to W.

Manuscripts, Textiles III.

3. Notes on trade unions among operatives engaged in occupations subsidiary to the spinning and weaving of cotton. (Including answers to enquiries, letters, newspaper cuttings, etc.).

4. Oldham Spinners. Extracts from documents, 1796—1890; also answers to enquiries. Among the former is a full manuscript copy of the following, in the possession of Mr. Thomas Ashton, secretary of the Oldham Province :—

Articles, Rules, Orders, and Regulations made and to be observed by and between The Friendly Associated Cotton-Spinners within the township of Oldham, in the County of Lancaster and in other townships and places in the neighbourhood thereof. Established the 18th day of June, 1796, and renewed the 7th day of January, 1797. Now held at the house of Charles Jackson, The Mason's Arms, in Oldham. Oldham, re-printed by D. Evans, Church-street, 1829. There are 28 rules. At the back appears the following :—

Manchester, 2nd January, 1797.

"I have perused these articles and approve of them."

"ROBERT JAMES."

1797, January 18th.

"Allowed and approved the within rules at a General Quarter Sessions of the Peace held by adjournment at the New-Bayley Court-House in Salford."

"JAMES TAYLOR.

"Deputy Clerk of the Peace."

5. Oldham Cotton Spinners. Historical sketch (written 1892), and miscellaneous notes and newspaper cuttings.

Manuscripts, Textiles IV. (Cotton Weavers).

1. Cotton Weavers, England—history, general description and details. (Including answers to questions and newspaper cuttings).

LANCASHIRE COTTON INDUSTRY

2. Cotton Weavers, England. Local particulars relating to the various towns and branches—A to O.
3. The same continued—P to T.
4. Notes on Cotton Weavers in Scotland.

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