



MANCHESTER GROUP OF THE  
VICTORIAN SOCIETY NEWSLETTER  
Summer 2023



# MANCHESTER GROUP OF THE VICTORIAN SOCIETY NEWSLETTER

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COVER: Ukrainian Church, Bury Old Road, Salford: Interior

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## TWO UKRANIAN CHURCHES -SALFORD AND OLDHAM

Neil Darlington

As part of the celebrations for the Eurovision Song Contest, which Liverpool hosted on behalf of Ukraine in May of this year, two Ukrainian Catholic Churches, the Church of the Dormition of the Holy Mother of God in Salford, and the Church of SS Peter and Paul and All Saints in Oldham have been listed Grade II by Historic England. Both are Victorian buildings which have been adapted by the Ukrainian Church to serve the needs of their congregations.

The first recorded Ukrainians in the UK arrived in the late 19th and early 20th century when several hundred people from western Ukraine settled in Manchester. Following the Second World War, around 35,000 Ukrainians came to the UK as part of the European Volunteer Workers scheme. This was set up to address labour shortages by providing jobs in industry and agriculture to 'displaced' people and many found work in the cotton mills of Manchester and the woollen industry in West Yorkshire. More Ukrainians migrated to England following the collapse of the Soviet Union and, most recently, to escape the Russian invasion of Ukraine in 2022. This has brought around a further 160,000 refugees here to date.

The Ukrainian Catholic parish was created in 1947 and in 1954 the community bought the former Broughton Park Sunday School which they converted into a Ukrainian Catholic church. As it was the first church owned by the Ukrainian Catholic Church in Great Britain, it was designated a 'mother church' (Sobor) by Archbishop Ivan Buczko, when he consecrated it on 29 August 1954. The conversion had involved some alterations to the plan. The former school room became the nave, and the walls between the boys' classrooms and library (south aisle), and the girls' and infants' classrooms (north aisle) were opened up, while the central wall dividing the boys' and girls' entrances was removed. Wall paintings were also added, and an iconostasis installed. The Church was previously Locally Listed by Salford City Council at the behest of members of the Victorian Society

At the front of the church, a black granite plaque marks the tragic moment in Ukraine's history known as the Holodomor. The inscription, in Ukrainian and English, reads: "In memory of seven million victims of Moscow made famine in Ukraine 1932-1933."

It is perhaps a sign of the changing times that the Ukrainian Church has found it necessary to erect security fencing to all boundaries of the site.

### *Illustration*

*Ukrainian Church - Entrance front to Bury Old Road, ©AND 2023*

*CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOLS. BROUGHTON PARK - The new Sunday School is being erected at the entrance to Broughton Park from the Bury Old-road, Manchester and is designed for 300 scholars. The large room is 55 feet long by 28 feet wide, and 30 feet high to the ceiling. The whole of the rooms will be heated by low-pressure pipes. A heating chamber, a kitchen and the other offices are provided in the basement. The building, which is of late Gothic character, is faced with Kerridge parpoints, and dressings of Alderley stone. The work is being carried out by Messrs W. Southern & Sons, Salford, from the designs of Mr. A H Davies-Colley, architect, Manchester. [Builder 30 July 1881 Description Page 140, plan and perspective. Page 147]*







## UKRAINIAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF SS PETER AND PAUL, CHADDERTON WAY, NORTHMOOR, OLDHAM,

A former Anglican church, converted into a Ukrainian Catholic church. All Saints' Church closed in 1987 and was sold to Oldham's Ukrainian Catholic Church of SS Peter and Paul, which had from 1963 held services in a former school on Stansfield Street. The conversion involved relatively little change, except the relocation of the choir stalls and installation of an elaborate baldacchino by Ferdinando Stuflesser of Ortisei (Italy), and iconostasis (unusually, signed), and addition of some wall paintings.

The Victorian church was designed by an Oldham-based partnership between Henry Winder (1850-1935) and Richard Thompson Taylor (1864-1941) They were later joined by Henry's son, Arthur Mayall Winder (1890-1945). The partnership was formed about 1888 and was still active in 1934 at 61 Union Street Oldham. It was intended as a daughter church to the Parish Church

### *Illustration*

*Ukrainian Church -Oldham ©AND 2023*



## THE WINDER FAMILY

### *Henry Winder 1859 - 1935*

*Henry Winder was born in Blackpool but had moved to Oldham by 1881 where he was employed as an architect's assistant. By 1891 he had commenced practice on his own account in partnership with Richard Thompson Taylor (1864-1941) with offices at 61 Union Street, Oldham*

### *Arthur Mayall Winder 1890 -1945*

*The son of Henry Winder and his wife Eva (Mayall), Arthur Mayall Winder was born in Oldham on 3 February 1890 and served in the Manchester Regiment during the First War with the rank of captain. Awarded Military Cross in 1919. He was elected ARIBA in 1920 and joined the partnership of Winder and Taylor. Brother of Richard Henry Winder.*

*At the outbreak of war Arthur Winder applied to join the army as a temporary commissioned officer for the duration of the hostilities and was accepted on 12 December 1914 as a Captain and Quartermaster in the 24th Manchester Regiment. He saw action in France from 9 November 1915 until 7 March 1919 and was then transferred to the Imperial (later Commonwealth) War Graves Commission as an architect working on Italian war cemeteries with a salary of £600 per annum under the direction of Sir Robert Lorimer. He worked in Italy until 27 July 1922 during which time he married Amelia Domenica Marangoni and where their first child, Enrico Mario Mayall Winder was born on 16 May 1920. Arthur and his family returned to Oldham where he joined the Winder and Taylor partnership. When Arthur left his work with the war cemeteries the family made their home in Oldham and two daughters were born there.*

*During the 1920s Arthur began to suffer problems with his eyesight and general debility, and was diagnosed as suffering from encephalitis lethargica, commonly known as sleeping sickness. Towards the end of World War One and into the early 1920s an epidemic of encephalitis lethargica spread throughout Europe. Its causes remain unclear; some doctors suggest it was caused by a virus connected to the influenza epidemic which occurred in 1918. The disease attacks the brain, leaving some victims in a statue-like condition, temporarily unable to speak or move, and it could take several years to develop after initial infection. In 1931 the Ministry of Pensions decided that Arthur's illness was a result of his war service and granted him a pension. However, by 1935 his condition was considerably worse. A letter, written to the military authorities in that year by his brother Richard sought to obtain an increase in his pension: He noted "he is now suffering from sleepy sickness and is incapable of looking after himself. The matter is extremely urgent."*

*Arthur Mayall Winder died at his home, 166 Frederick Street, Oldham on 24 March 1945 aged 55 years. An inquest was held the following Thursday and the verdict was that Captain Winder had died of pneumonia and encephalitis lethargica which the coroner said was due to his war service. His funeral was held at St Patrick's RC Church, Oldham and he was buried in Moston Cemetery. Sources: The National Archives WO 339/17238 CWGC Oldham Chronicle Census records. [The Manchester Geneologist Vol 52 No 3 2016]*





## MAJOR GEORGE HARTLEY GOLDSMITH AND THE FIRST WORLD WAR CEMETERIES

Richard Fletcher

George Hartley Goldsmith was born in Bowdon, Cheshire, in 1885, and came from a long line of local architects, stretching back from his father, Henry Goldsmith (1856-1931), to his great-great-grandfather, Robert Goldsmith (b1767). He attended Manchester University School of Architecture and served articles with Jesse Horsfall, Roger Oldham and his father Henry Goldsmith. After passing the RIBA qualifying exam, he became assistant to Edwin Lutyens from 1907 to 1910 before joining his father's practice in Manchester.

Two of the buildings from the pre-war period deserve special mention – Granby House (1911) and Orient House (1914), next to each other on Granby Row in the city centre. They are both listed buildings Grade II, but quite different in appearance. Granby House with its oriel windows and banded brick and stone is rather Arts and Crafts, whereas Orient House has Classical detail such as Ionic fluted pillars and a rusticated base. The Mainstream Modern website describes Orient House as one of the earliest modern buildings in Manchester, adding: "The uncompromising square grid of the exposed steel structure and the modular repetition of the floor to ceiling glazing system may be familiar language now, but were revolutionary in their time."

On the outbreak of war, Goldsmith served first as a captain in the Lancashire Fusiliers, and then as a major in the Royal Engineers, where he was awarded the Military Cross. Following the Armistice, he was appointed one of six Assistant Architects for the Imperial War Graves Commission, an organisation charged with building cemeteries for all those killed in France and Belgium. This was an enormous project and resulted in the building of over 900 cemeteries along the line of the Western Front from the North Sea to the border of France and Switzerland.

There were four Principal Architects – Edwin Lutyens, Reginald Blomfield, Herbert Baker and Charles Holden – and they drew from the pool of Assistant Architects for each cemetery. The Principal Architect would suggest a plan, and later approve or amend a sketch design made by the Assistant Architect. For the smaller cemeteries of under 250 burials, the Assistant Architects would have almost complete independence.

Of the Assistants who worked for Lutyens, Goldsmith was his favourite, perhaps because of their earlier association, and worked on 58 of his total of 137 cemeteries. This is one of the most striking, situated at Villers-Bretonneux in northern France.

One of the other Assistants, Wilfrid von Berg, later confided to the architectural historian Gavin Stamp that he thought Goldsmith 'rather smug' and 'a slavish devotee of Lutyens', allowing 'his own talents to be submerged in his efforts to copy the master'. However, he was the sole designer of 66 of the smaller cemeteries, and in 1924 won a competition amongst the Assistants for one of the four special cemeteries for the missing – the soldiers whose remains could not be identified or traced. This was at La Ferté-sous-Jouarre in the Marne valley, and it commemorates the 3,740 unidentified officers and men of the British Expeditionary Force who fell at the battles of Mons, Le Cateau, the Marne and the Aisne between the end of August and early October 1914. The memorial was unveiled on 4 November 1928, over a year after Goldsmith had left the Commission.

Back in England, Goldsmith set up offices on Great Russell Street in London and according to Gavin Stamp worked for the Midland Bank. Two branch buildings by him are at Knotty Ash in Liverpool (1935) and Elstree Way in Borehamwood, Hertfordshire (1942). Although no documentary evidence has been found, he perhaps secured this employment through Lutyens, who had designed the Midland Bank buildings in London on Piccadilly, Poultry and Leadenhall Street, and of course the Manchester building on King Street.

Goldsmith retired to a modest house in Rhos-on-Sea and died there in 1967. There were no surviving children, so with him the Goldsmith line of architects came to an end.

Photographs of his cemeteries can be seen at <https://www.ww1cemeteries.com/george-hartley-goldsmith.html>







Photo credits: Granby House and Orient House – the author



Villers-Bretonneux Cemetery – Commonwealth War Graves Commission  
La Ferté-sous-Jouarre Cemetery – [ww1cemeteries.com](http://ww1cemeteries.com)



## BRANCH BANK, ROCHDALE ROAD AND CHAPEL STREET, SHAW, NEAR OLDHAM

Neil Darlington

Client Oldham Joint Stock Banking Company  
Architect Thomas Taylor  
Reference Builder 29 October 1898 page 369

*NEW BANK AT SHAW, NEAR OLDHAM - The new banking premises just opened in Shaw by the Oldham Joint Stock Banking Company, branch of the London and Midland Bank, Limited, are situated in Rochdale-road and Chapel-street. The whole of the work has been designed and superintended by Mr. Thomas Taylor, architect, Oldham. [Builder 29 October 1898 page 369]*



In 1898 the Oldham Joint Stock Bank opened a branch office on a sloping site in Shaw, north-east of Oldham to the designs of a local architect Thomas Taylor. Carefully proportioned and detailed in the Renaissance style with the roof concealed behind high parapets, this must have been the costliest building constructed in Shaw at the time. However, close examination shows the heads of “first floor” windows well below the level of the upper floor windows of the adjacent terrace. Despite its appearance the bank was single storey but was given the appearance of a far more monumental structure deemed appropriate for banking use.

When the bank closed is not known. The building is now semi-derelict – a seemingly sad end for a small building which offers potential for conversion. Can Shaw really afford to lose a building of this quality?

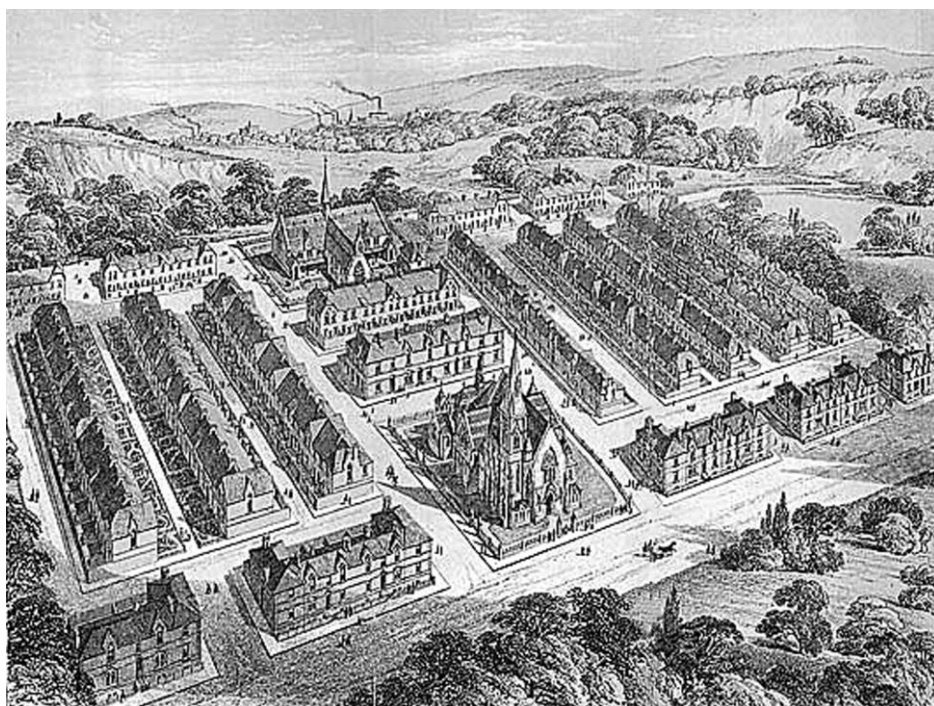
## PAST EVENTS: CROSSLEY HERITAGE WALK, HALIFAX

Sunday 2 July 2023 at 2.00pm led by David Glover

A walk to examine how the Crossley Family of Dean Clough influenced the mid-19th Century expansion of west central Halifax. From the hillside above the Crossley works we considered the beginning and end of what was the largest carpet manufactory in the world. Then, starting from the site of a nearby house where Joseph Crossley lived in the 1840s, we considered the family developments on nearby suburbs through the years that followed. We visited two sets of fine Gothic Alms-houses, and a Model Village which was the brainchild of John Crossley together with Francis Crossley's mansion, the remarkable (now registered 'Grade 1') public park he presented to the town in 1857. Along the route we looked at a variety of workers housing, some built with the Crossley workforce in mind. Finally we visited the family vault and some little-known Crossley-related tombstones at Lister Lane Cemetery (not normally open to the public). Key Places visited:

- Two sets of Crossley Alms-houses (Arden Road and Margaret Street) erected variously 1855-1870, including Chapel at Arden Road
- People's Park, founded by Francis Crossley in 1857 including his statue (1860) in the pavilion, the classical statues, and the fountain, added in 1914. Park designed by Joseph Paxton of Crystal Palace fame.
- Fine houses in Park Road, nearby (late 1850s), designed by John Hogg, where many professional people lived.
- Belle Vue (1857) designed by Paxton's son-in-law G H Stokes for of Sir Francis C, from the roadside
- Lister Lane Cemetery (1841-1963) with its many Victorian monuments, including the Crossley vault. Many links with the two Halifax Building Societies of 1853 and 1871, including founders' graves.
- West Hill Park, model village devised under a scheme of John Crossley 1863/6, with the support of the fledgling Halifax Permanent Building Society, and its founding Secretary, designed by Paull and Ayliffe
- General terraced housing nearby, earlier than the above, which the Crossleys supported being built to house employees.
- Site of Beech Hill House where Joseph Crossley lived in the 1840s-50s

*Illustration below: Aerial View - West Hill Park Model village*









## PAST EVENTS: ALEXANDRA PARK, OLDHAM

A walk led by Steve Roman

Saturday 22 July 2023

Oldham was transformed by industrialisation from a market town to a town which by 1911 had 335 cotton spinning mills. Some wealthy families such as the Lees, Radcliffes and Platts acknowledged their wider social responsibilities though many did not.

Our circular walk around Alexandra Park led by Steve Roman showed us what a gem of a municipal park it is. It was constructed as a direct result of the 1861 Union blockage of Confederate ports during the American Civil War which prevented the export of raw cotton to Britain. To ease unemployment the government offered cheap loans to councils for public works which led to the construction of this park. The park was named in honour of Princess Alexandra of Denmark and her marriage to the then Prince of Wales, later King Edward VII. It was opened to great fanfare on Wakes Monday 28th August 1865 when thousands came to walk around the Park for the first time, in spite of the torrential rain. The Park and surrounding roads were designated a Conservation Area in 1975.

We began our walk at the Western Lodge, a stone building (listed Grade II) in Italianate style by Woodhouse and Potts, 1863. Ahead of us were the steep steps leading to the Top Promenade, at 400 yards long one of the most impressive features of the Park. Near the steps is a beautiful statue of “Emma” the flower girl with a basket of flowers. We turned to the left and made our way through the Woodland Walk, emerging into well-maintained grassy area leading along a pathway to the Eastern Lodge (1863) again in the Italianate style and in private ownership. Nearby following the edge of the park was Queen’s Road with a variety of 1860-1880 houses mainly in Gothic style.

Continuing our perambulation through the Park we came across the Observatory (Grade II) built as a meteorological observatory in a strange mixture of a gothic cum Chinese pagoda and opened in 1899 to commemorate Oldham’s Golden Jubilee. It is currently closed and awaiting restoration. However the Conservatory (1907, Grade II) provided by Messenger and Company has recently been restored. With its gleaming white painted timber and glass and an array of wonderful plants it is definitely worth seeing.

At the end of one of the principal walks we encountered the ornamental Radcliffe Fountain (1865, Grade II) in granite and stone presented by the Mayor Josiah Radcliffe. It was restored in 1987 and then again in 2001. Passing formal beds of traditional summer bedding plants and two bowling greens we eventually reached the wide Top Promenade with its statues of John Platt, MP who built up his family firm into one of the largest textile machinery manufacturers (Mather and Platt) in the world and Robert Ascroft, MP a skilful conciliator at preventing and resolving industrial disputes. Part way along the Promenade is the “The Lion’s Den” named after a pair of lions at the entrance to what was originally a covered seating area with attractive wrought ironwork above the entrance. It seems to have been in use as regular courting area by the inhabitants of Oldham, the actress Dora Bryan included.

We walked down the steps leading to the Boating Lake opened in 1903 and covering 4.5 acres and retired to the Boathouse Café for a chat and light refreshments. We concluded that Alexandra Park is a stunning, well cared for, municipal park, well worth a visit even in the rain.

Maxine A. Reader

*Left      The Bridge, Alexandra Park, Oldham*

*© Steve Roman 2023*





## LOST: ALEXANDRA PARK REFRESHMENT ROOMS

Missing from the recent tour through Alexandra Park were the Victorian Refreshment Rooms, an imposing building, once situated on the Terrace facing the Promenade. It can be seen in the distance on many of the postcards of the park, particularly those of the Promenade. Completed in time for the Park Opening Ceremony, the lower floor was in the style of a Continental Cafe. It had been intended to have a museum in the upper floor, but this never materialised. Carved across the front of the building, in which it performed a prominent role in the opening ceremony, were the words "Alexandra Park, Opened August 28, 1865."

The building was designed by the architectural practice of Woodhouse and Potts of Bolton and Oldham – probably by Edward Potts who ran the Oldham office in Clegg Street and who became one of the most prolific mill architects in the country. By 1863 the Council had, invited architects to submit plans for the landscaping of the park eventually choosing Woodhouse and Potts for the buildings and works, together with William Henderson of Birkenhead, for landscaping work. The first sod was cut in 1863 by Mayor John Riley.

The contractor was Squire Ashton who was paid £27 on 3 August 1864 for mason's work and slating on the Refreshment Room. He was paid £19.1s.7d. for further sundry work on 29 August 1866

Stained glass windows in the Refreshment Room representing "Peace and Plenty" and "Industry and Commerce" were gifts of Councillor John Bamford, Chairman of the Parks Committee, and Alderman John Riley ex-Mayor of Oldham.

Sadly, the building was demolished on 2 March 1970, despite its undoubted popularity. According to one writer this was not because the structure was dilapidated or had fallen into disrepair, but purely because of "Bureaucratic Vandalism."



## PAST EVENTS: CHURCH OF ST THOMAS, WERNETH, OLDHAM

Anthea Darlington

Thank you to Manchester Victorian Society group members!

Members were invited recently to join with members of the Greater Manchester Churches Preservation Group on a visit they had organised to St Thomas Church, Werneth, Oldham on 29 July. This is an interesting Victorian church not usually open except for services. The church has recently completed a re-ordering scheme involving removal of second-hand pews to promote modern worship and community use. The church was built in 1853-55 to designs by the London architect, Andrew Trimen, but after a court case about the costs and suitability of the stone used, the church was completed by local architect, George Shaw using local stone from the Platts' estate. The church stands as the centrepiece of a planned suburb on a hill overlooking Manchester with its spire visible over a wide area. It contains an excellent set of wooden furnishings in the chancel mainly by Shaw, along with good quality interesting stained glass, particularly a set of windows by Henry Gustave Hiller of Liverpool (early 20<sup>th</sup> century).

VicSoc members turned out in good numbers, much to the delight of our hosts at St Thomas. GMCPS plan to extend an invitation to VicSoc members to future visits they organise to Victorian churches.



*The Choir Stalls – Architect: George Shaw.*





St Thomas Weneth  
Stained Glass

© AW Darlington July 2023



## PAST EVENTS: A WALK THROUGH MANCHESTER'S VICTORIAN THEATRE DISTRICT

A walk along Oxford Street and Peter Street beginning at the Palace Theatre and ending at the Opera House led by David Astbury on 22 August 2023 at 6.30pm

An enthusiastic group gathered outside Oxford Road Station to follow Manchester's Victorian theatre history through its heartland. David explained that by the end of the Edwardian period central Manchester had the most theatres outside London. By the early 1920s most had been converted to cinema use. In addition, there were several dedicated concert venues in the same area including the Gentlemen's Concert Hall, St Peter's Square, while the Halle Orchestra (and Bob Dylan) appeared at the Free Trade Hall, Peter Street. Otis Reading also gave a concert at the Palace in the 1960s

The walk began with THE PALACE OF VARIETIES at the corner of Oxford Street and Whitworth Street opened as a music hall on 18 May 1891 in the face of much local opposition. Designed by local architects Darbyshire and Smith. Rebuilt 1913 to the designs of Bertie Crewe. Exterior "modernised in 1956 with the Victorian detail removed and replaced with buff terra cotta tiles. The theatre closed in 1978 for a major rebuild particularly to the backstage area and fly tower. Reopened 1981

MANCHESTER HIPPODROME - Oxford Street, (architect Frank Matcham), opened in 1904 and incorporated a circus ring which could be flooded. Demolished to be replaced with the Gaumont Cinema opened in 1935. This too has been demolished to be replaced by a multi-storey car park.

THE ST JAMES THEATRE 1884-1907 part of the St James's Exhibition Hall stood opposite.

THE PRINCE'S THEATRE Oxford Street - built to rival the Theatre Royal

THE MIDLAND HOTEL THEATRE - 1904-1920 within the Midland Hotel complex designed by Charles Trubshaw for the Midland Railway and intended to compensate for the loss of the Gentlemen's Concert Hall.

LIBRARY THEATRE – A 312 seat theatre occupying the basement of Central Reference Library begun in 1952. Closed when Manchester Central Reference Library was altered in 2010. Well-known to schoolchildren of the 1950s, 1960s and 1970s.

GAIETY THEATRE, Peter Street - The theatre, which had first opened as the Comedy Theatre in 1884 was extensively rebuilt to Frank Matcham's designs to provide a repertory theatre for Miss A E F Horniman It re-opened as the Gaiety on 11 April 1908. Closed 1921 and converted to cinema.

THEATRE ROYAL - Rebuilt in 1844-45 on a vacant site following the destruction of the second Theatre Royal (Mosley Street), by fire. Architects Irwin and Chester

TIVOLI THEATRE Closed September 1921 and opened as a cinema in December of that year Demolished in 1936 after having been damaged by fire some years previously. One of the earliest music halls in Manchester, opened first as the Alexandra. Purchased by Edmund Garcia in the 1880s and reopened as the Folly. Rebuilt 1896-1898

GRAND PAVILION - The building began as a wooden "shanty" where the Grand Circus entertained the populace. before it was transformed into a music hall, and its outer walls hastily clad with brickwork. The venture proved unsuccessful, and its ownership changed frequently. In 1916 it was converted to cinema use, being known as the "Palladium" and the "Futurist". In 1924 it was sold to the Fourth Church of Christian Scientists who remained until 1999.

OPERA HOUSE Quay Street – The last and largest of Manchester's Edwardian theatres built in 1912 to the designs of Richardson and Gill with Farquarson.

Thanks to David for another excellent walk and talk.



## FUTURE EVENTS 2023

### THE IRISH COMMUNITY IN 19TH CENTURY MANCHESTER

Saturday 23 September

A talk by Mervyn Bursteed of the Irish Centre charting the growth of the Irish community in the first half of the 19th century and their increasing role in the commercial, professional and administrative life of the city.

Venue: Stretford Public Hall Chester Road Stretford Manchester M32 0LG

Start time: 2 for 2.15pm

Cost: £10 (pay on the day)

Please book by emailing Julia Jewels on [j.jewels@btopenworld.com](mailto:j.jewels@btopenworld.com)

The Irish are a long established element in Manchester's population, reaching a peak of 13.1% of the population in 1851. Initially concentrated largely in the poorer working-class parts of the urban fabric, especially Angel Meadow off Rochdale Road, they developed strongly bonded communities around the local Catholic church, sporting and other organisations- and the pub. However, from quite early on there was a significant middle- class element active in textiles and other industries, and in professions such as medicine and journalism. They became involved in the public affairs of the city, becoming councillors and magistrates and promoting developments such as the tram system and the Manchester Ship Canal project. By the early years of the twentieth century they had achieved a hybrid status of Irish Mancunians within one of the great cities of the empire.

### ST MARGARETS CHURCH BURY OLD ROAD, HOLYROOD PRESTWICH

Saturday 7 October 2023. Church open 11.00 am to 1.00pm

Cost: £10 (pay on the day)

Please book by emailing Julia Jewels on [j.jewels@btopenworld.com](mailto:j.jewels@btopenworld.com)

Talk and short walk. Coffee available from 10.30am onwards at St Margarets Parish Hall St Margaret's Road opposite church entrance. (Macmillan coffee morning).

St. Margaret's Church, Prestwich was built in 1848-1854 to the designs of Travis and Mangnall on land given by Thomas Egerton, the Earl of Wilton of nearby Heaton Hall, the foundation stone being laid by her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge. Glass by Shrigley & Hunt. Lancaster Ward & Hughes, Woodwork by Simpson of Kendal at the expense of the Holt family, brewers.

Nearby is St. Margaret's Schools. Bury Old Road Prestwich (Travis and Mangnall 1859-60) in memory of Mary Margaret Countess of Wilton

The church is situated on St Margaret's Road close to its junction with Bury Old Road and about ten minutes' walk from Heaton Park tram station. Frequent buses - 135 from Manchester. Some on-street parking available on St Margarets Road



## THE ARTS AND CRAFTS MUSEUM AT THE MANCHESTER MUNICIPAL SCHOOL OF ART - A GUIDED TOUR FROM 1903

Saturday 18 November 2023

Venue: Stretford Public Hall Chester Road Stretford Manchester M32 0LG

Start time: 2.00 for 2.15pm

Cost: £10 (pay on the day)

Please book by emailing Julia Jewels on [j.jewels@btopenworld.com](mailto:j.jewels@btopenworld.com)

Stephanie Boydell, Curator of the Manchester School of Art Collection, Manchester Metropolitan University Special Collections Museum (and PhD candidate)

This talk will look at the history and rationale behind the establishment of the Manchester School of Art's Arts and Crafts Museum in 1898 and explore the variety of objects that were acquired for display through a virtual tour of the gallery as it was arranged in 1903. The School of Art and its museum collection are linked to some of the most celebrated names associated with the Arts and Crafts movement, such as Walter Crane and William Morris, but also to significant cultural and political figures in nineteenth century Manchester. Evidence from the School of Art archive, alongside the extant collections, will illustrate the story of how this government art school came to have a museum, and how its location, in "Cottonopolis", would afford the school, and its museum, a unique identity, distinct from other regional schools and collections.

## CHRISTMAS MEAL

Date: Saturday 2 December 2023

Venue: The Arts and Crafts Church (Long Street Methodist Church), Middleton M24 5UE

Cost: £55.00 per head

Three course lunch preceded by coffee 10.30-11am,

Talk and tour by Richard Fletcher who has been commissioned to deliver the text on Edgar Wood in the Victorian Society monograph series and has access to the work of John Archer and David Morris.

Further details and booking forms will be available mid-September.

## ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Date: 27 January 2024 at Stretford Public Hall

Time 200pm for 2.15pm

Further details will be issued in the Christmas Newsletter

