

HISTORY OF MANNINGHAM

Settled in Saxon times, Henry VIII granted Manningham Hall and its estates to the Lister family. Saxton's map of 1613 shows buildings along Carlisle Road (then Back Lane), Church Street and Conduit Street (see Saxton's map on front page).

Ellis Cunliffe Lister of Manningham Hall (now Lister Park) was MP for Bradford in the 1830s. He built and leased four worsted mills in Bradford. Manningham Mills built for his sons, John and Samuel, in 1838, was destroyed by fire in 1870 and rebuilt as the current building in 1873

The opening of Manningham railway station (Queens Road) brought the middle classes to live in the area during the textile industry boom in

the late 1800s, when English and German textile merchants moved in

Lister sold Manningham Hall and its grounds to Bradford Corporation in 1870, and Lister Park was created. The Hall was demolished and Cartwright Hall completed in 1903

In the 1950s, refugees from Eastern Europe and workers from the Indian subcontinent moved in

During the 1950s – 1970s, historical Manningham was constantly under threat of demolition, but since the 1980s, the area has been conserved for the future and many regeneration projects are underway to restore Bradford's first suburb to its former glory.

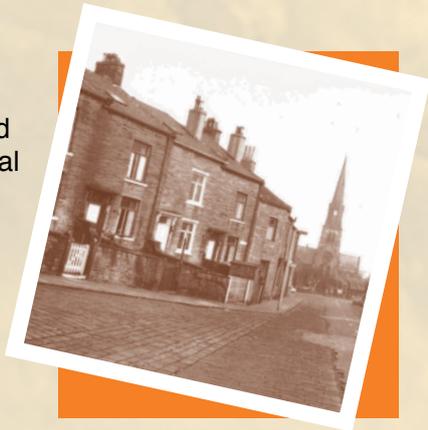
NOTABLE SITES

- 1 **Manningham Library** – Built as Back Lane School in 1832

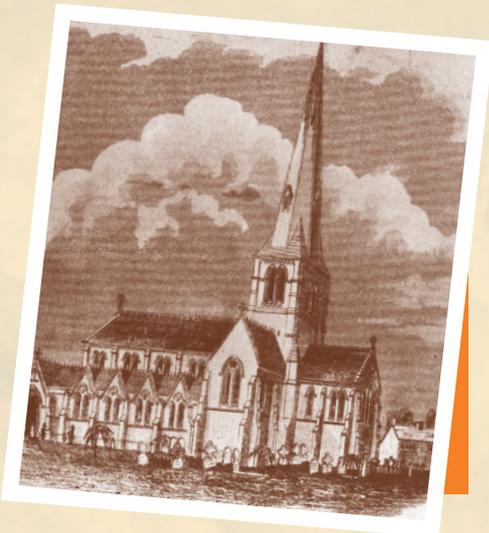


Across the road you will see the Marlboro' Cinema – Opened in 1921, closed in 1962. Reopened as Liberty Cinema (Asian films) 1968-1982, Yorkshire's first dedicated Bollywood cinema. Fire in 2001

- 2 **Skinner Lane and Church Street** – formed centre of original Manningham village, with cottages built for weavers in 1811 and 1834



- 3 **St. Paul's Church** – Consecrated in 1848, built by Hollings family (mill owners) Designed by architects Healey and Mallinson (Thomas Healey is buried in the churchyard), and built by Mr W Brayshaw (Lord Mayor in 1866-7)



The Cholera epidemic of 1849 in Bradford killed over 800, with some victims buried in the churchyard

- 4 **Manor House** – 17th c., Grade II listed. Originally on Duce Lane at the northern end of Manningham village. Home of the Bolling and Margerison families



- 5 **Bradford Children's Hospital** – Dedicated hospital for children opened in 1889. Began in Hanover Square in 1883, run by the All Saints Sisterhood

Principal patron was Samuel Cunliffe Lister of Manningham Mills

Closed in 1987, now a residential home



- 6 **Manningham Mills** – Built in 1870-73, extended 1880s for Lister and Co. Architects Andrews and Pepper. Monumental entrance on Heaton Road – Latin inscription: 'Fidem Parit Integritas' (integrity produces confidence)

Europe's largest silk mill, but also produced worsted and velvet cloth

The Manningham Mills Strike took place between December 1890 and April 1891. Lister and Co.

threatened to reduce wages of over 1,000 workers in velvet department by 25% because of an American tariff on imported velvet. Lister was still making a profit, but wouldn't back down. Unions and societies across the West Riding set up a fund to support the striking workers, and there were picketing and processions in support (90,000 attended one meeting), but the money ran out. Lack of action from the two main political parties lead to the creation of the ILP (now the Labour party)

Closed in 1990



7 Lister Park and statue of Sir Titus Salt

Manningham Hall and grounds sold to Bradford Corporation for over £40,000 (around £10 million) in 1870, to create Lister Park and Cartwright Hall. Lord Masham (Samuel Cunliffe Lister) financed the

art gallery and exhibition space, naming it after Dr. Edmund Cartwright, who invented the power loom. Manningham Hall was demolished in 1898-9, and Cartwright Hall was completed in 1903

The statue of Sir Titus Salt opposite the south entrance to the park was originally unveiled in Town Hall Square, Bradford, on August 1, 1874. Made of Carrara marble and sculpted by John Adams-Acton, the statue is similar to Albert Memorial in London. It was moved to Lister Park in 1896

Cartwright Hall was designed by Simpson and Abbott in the Baroque style, and is made of stone from Idle quarries. The building stands on four engine bed stones from the enginehouse of Manningham Mills. The Bradford Industrial Exhibition was held in Lister Park in 1904. Ornate iron gates were erected to commemorate the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales (King George V and Queen Mary), who opened the exhibition

8 At the **Keighley Road entrance** to the park is a memorial gatehouse, more commonly called the Norman Arch, which was built in 1882 to commemorate the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales

9 Bradford Grammar School – Probably started in the Middle Ages as a choir school attached to the Parish Church (now Cathedral), but has been in existence since 1549 at least

In 1662, Charles II granted the school its Charter of Incorporation, which is displayed in the school entrance hall)



10 Spotted House – Early 19th c. public house, oldest in Bradford, Grade II listed



Built near a place named Greenspott – possible origin of name

Once owned by Ellis Cunliffe Lister and used as a Justices' Room, used to have an open swimming pool supplied by its own spring of water

11 Mount Royd – Designed by Lockwood and Mawson, 1863-4

12 Bolton Royd – villa built around 1832 for John Garnett Horsfall (1788-1848).

Garnett and his brothers started J.G. Horsfall and Co., a worsted manufacturing company. In 1825, the introduction of steam power looms at their mill in North Wing resulted in a massive riot!

In 1865, most of the original 35 acre estate was sold and developed in 1866-71 as the Oak Estate (designed by T.C. Hope, a Manningham architect). The former lodge is now 306, Manningham Lane. The grade II listed building is now an adult education centre



13 Apsley Crescent – 24 houses built c.1855 by Andrews and Delauney. One of the few curved terraces in Yorkshire

14 Hanifa Mosque – Built in 1982