

Key Dates

1	1851	William Hesketh Lever Born
2	1886	Horwich loco works opened
3	1887	First steam locomotive is built
4	1890	St. Catherine's school built
5	1897	St. Catherine's church built
6	1899	Lord Leverhulme begins to build Port Sunlight
7	1925	Lord Leverhulme dies
8	1974	Horwich gets and official coat of arms
9	1983	Horwich loco works closed
10	1997	Bolton Wanderers new stadium is opened in Horwich
11	2003	St. Catherine's new school building opened



Horwich

The name Horwich comes from the Old English har wice, meaning the "(place at) the grey wych-elm"

In 1881 Horwich still had a small **population**

Two events led to the **population** and size of Horwich growing:

- The building of the Loco Works
- The opening of a cotton mill

It has a **coat of arms**. The motto "Copia est Labor" means "Industry brings Prosperity"



Loco No. 1008

Key Vocab

1	Coat of arms	A unique design painted on a shield.
2	Old English	The language of the English people a long time ago
3	Population	The whole number of people living in a country, city, or area
4	Mayor	The head of a city or town
5	Ancestor	Your ancestors are the people from whom you are descended. Family from long ago
6	Locomotive	A wheeled vehicle consisting of a self-propelled engine that is used to draw trains along railway tracks

Horwich Loco works

In 1886 Horwich Loco Works was officially opened and work began.

At first it worked on repairs to locomotives but on February 20 1889 the first designed and built loco, No.1008, steamed out of the erecting shop.

The works employed around 5,000 men and would go on to build 1,830 steam locos and 169 diesels

The Loco Works grew the town of Horwich we know today and many Horwich families have ancestors who arrived from all over the country to work there.

Rivington Terraced Gardens

Rivington Terraced Gardens were originally created for Lord Leverhulme as a place for him to relax in and entertain.

Lord Leverhulme wanted a hillside garden with woods and a network of footpaths with bridges and crossings over steep slopes. He built places for him to stay and had formal lawns and gardens around them. These include a Japanese Garden and lake, an Italian Garden and lake, and the Orchestra Lawn.

He designed a magnificent 7-arched bridge and also had built a number of Summer Houses and Viewing Platforms, and the Pigeon Tower.



William Hesketh Lever

William Hesketh Lever was born in Bolton in 1851 and died in 1925.

He built Britain's largest company 'Lever Brothers'



He invented soap using palm oil, and glycerine rather than tallow. It was called 'Sunlight Soap'.

He started to make a lot of money and decided to build a bigger factory. He also built a village to house his employees and named it Port Sunlight after his most successful brand of soap.

Lever made a large contribution to the lives of ordinary people. He built Port Sunlight to provide his workforce with good housing. He campaigned for better welfare and a shorter working day, and supported building, education and medical projects

In 1899 he purchased Hall i' th' Wood. He paid for the renovations of the building and presented the Hall to Bolton. The museum was opened as a memorial to Samuel Crompton and to the contribution he made to Bolton and the textile industry.

In 1918 he became the Mayor of Bolton



Rivington terraced Gardens

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Pigeon Tower



Horwich Parish church



St. Catherine's church