

Large-print book

Please do not remove from the gallery

**Revolution
Manchester
Gallery**

Create

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Introduction to Revolution Manchester Gallery

**Welcome to the *Revolution Manchester* gallery.
Start your museum journey here.**

Ideas that began in this city have impacted people and places across the world.

Explore key moments from 250 years of discoveries and innovations developed in and around Manchester.

Meet some of the people, places and objects that have made their mark on science and industry.

Find out how Manchester's thinkers, makers, workers and experimenters have shaped life as we know it.

Accessible features

There is step free access to the whole of the Revolution Manchester Gallery. It is located on the ground floor of the main museum building, the New Warehouse. The gallery is all on one level.

All films with sound in the gallery have subtitles. The films in the Discover, Move and Create displays also have BSL interpretation. Versions with audio described introductions are available to download. Transcripts are provided for all audio exhibits.

There are six permanent sections in the gallery – Move, Create, Computer Age, Engineering, Discover and Cottonopolis.

There are two changing display areas in the gallery – the Iconic Objects display and the Changing Highlights display.

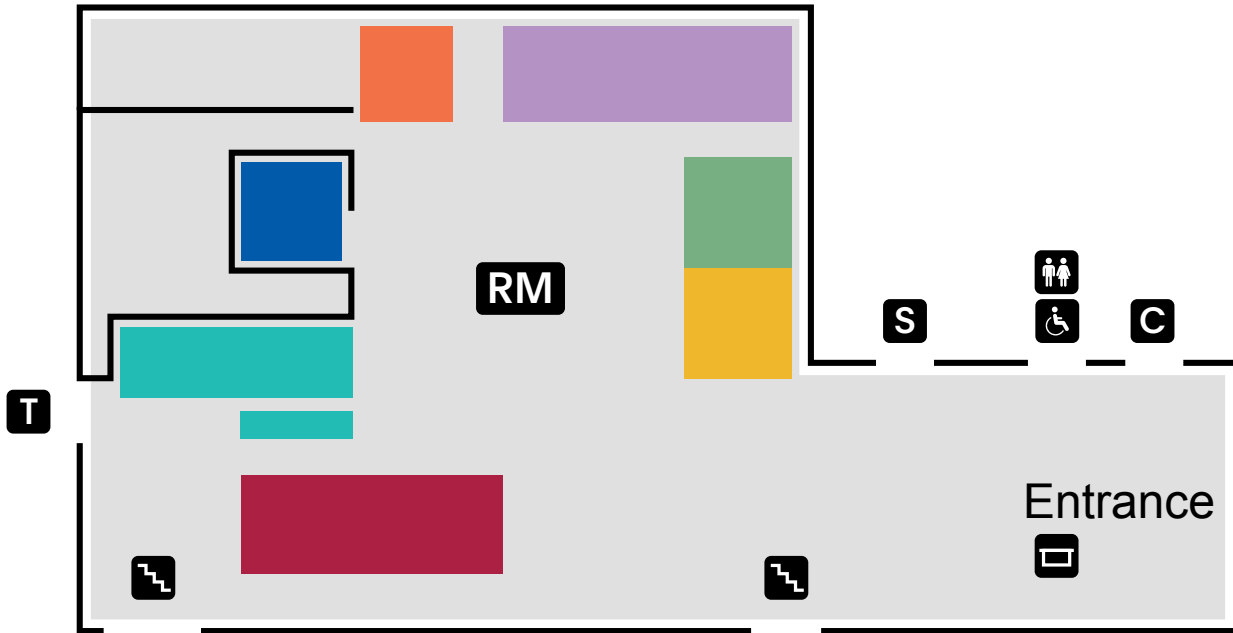
Gallery layout

The Revolution Manchester gallery is on the ground floor of the New Warehouse. It is the first gallery entered from the main reception area.

The gallery is a large, nearly square space in a historic railway warehouse building. The Changing Highlights display is in a small room off the main space accessed through an opening under the large Media Wall. The Media Wall is a large-scale screen which shows an atmospheric film.

The displays combine historic objects, text panels and object labels. There are some hands on exhibits and audio visual content.

Gallery map



RM Revolution Manchester Gallery

- Move
- Create
- Computer Age
- Engineering
- Changing Highlights
- Discover
- Cottonopolis

- T** Textiles Gallery
-  Reception
- C** Café

- S** Shop
-  Stairs
-  Toilets

Create

Manchester has always been a creative city.

Here, skilled engineers, experimental broadcasters and trailblazing musicians have shaped the way we share ideas and express ourselves.

From the news we consume to the programmes we watch, Manchester's media pioneers have had a global impact.

In this city, creative people with innovative ideas about music have inspired generations of listeners and performers.

Today, Manchester attracts skilled and imaginative people from all over the world to its studios, stages and production labs.



Making the news

At the end of the 19th century, Manchester was at the heart of a revolution in typesetting technology.

At the Linotype and Machinery Company's Broadheath factory, south of Manchester, skilled workers crafted Linotype machines to supply the world's publishers.

Workers who used the machines to prepare newspapers, books and magazines for printing could do their jobs much more quickly than by hand.

From cheaper books to bigger, more regular newspapers, the technology transformed people's access to news, information and ideas.

Model 1 Linotype linecasting machine

About 1892

Arranging letters by hand into words and sentences to print a newspaper was a very slow process.

The Linotype machine, which could do this job automatically, revolutionised publishing.

This Manchester-made machine was the first manufactured in Britain.

Skilled operators used the Linotype's keyboard to type out the text. Then the machine put the letters together into a mould. Finally, it poured molten lead into the mould, creating a line of type called a slug.

Science Museum Group. Object no. Y1990.104.13



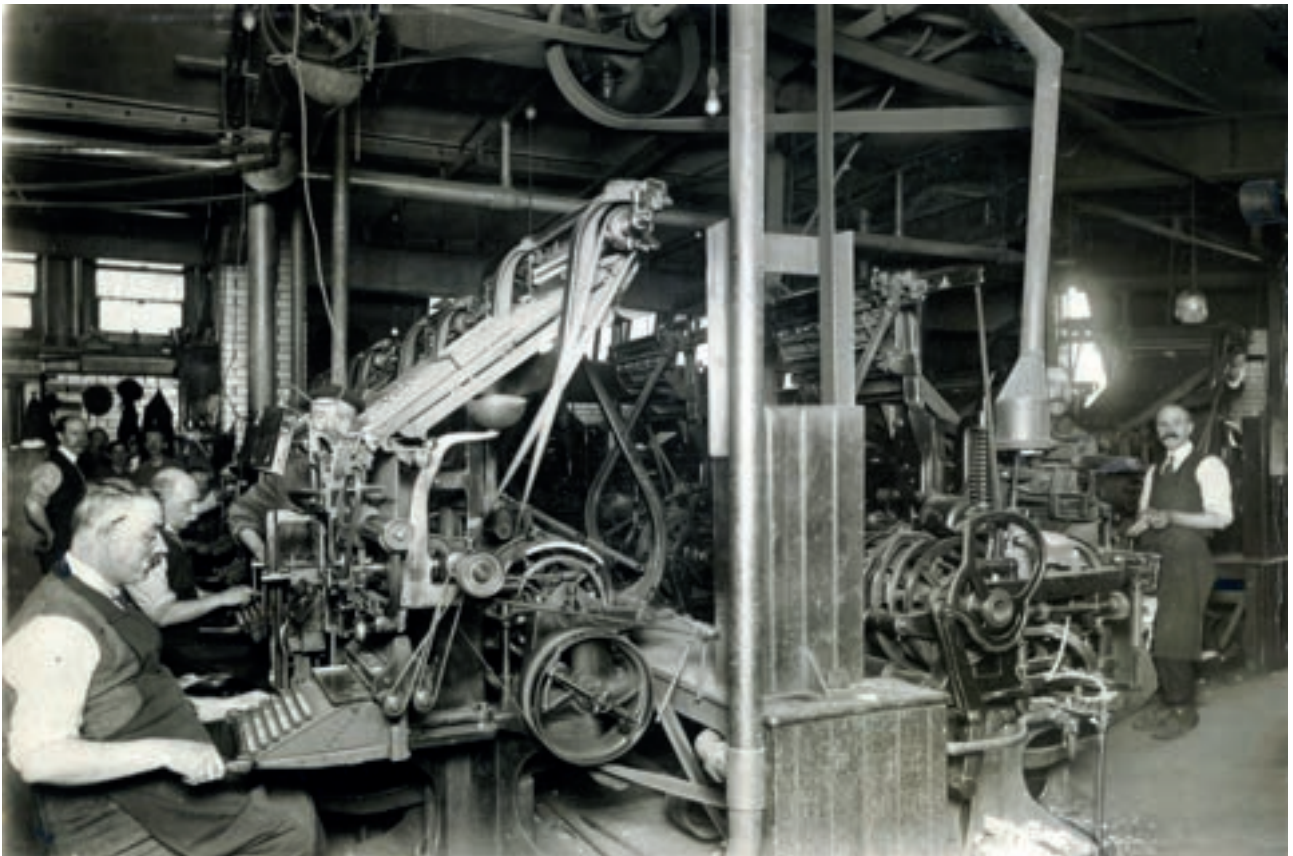
***Manchester Guardian* Linotype operators**

1921

Here, typesetters work with accuracy and skill on Linotype machines in the *Manchester Guardian's* composing room on Cross Street.

Today, the *Guardian* uses digital technology to prepare its papers for printing, while many readers get their news online.

Image: *The Guardian*



Linotype slugs

About 1928

Not the slow-moving, slimy kind, Linotype machines created lines of type called slugs. Workers assembled the lead pieces to create the layouts of newspapers, books or magazines.

Once printers had used them on a printing press, the slugs could be melted down to create new lines of type.

Science Museum Group. Object no. 1928-1067/1



Blueprint for an Arabic Linotype machine keyboard

1923

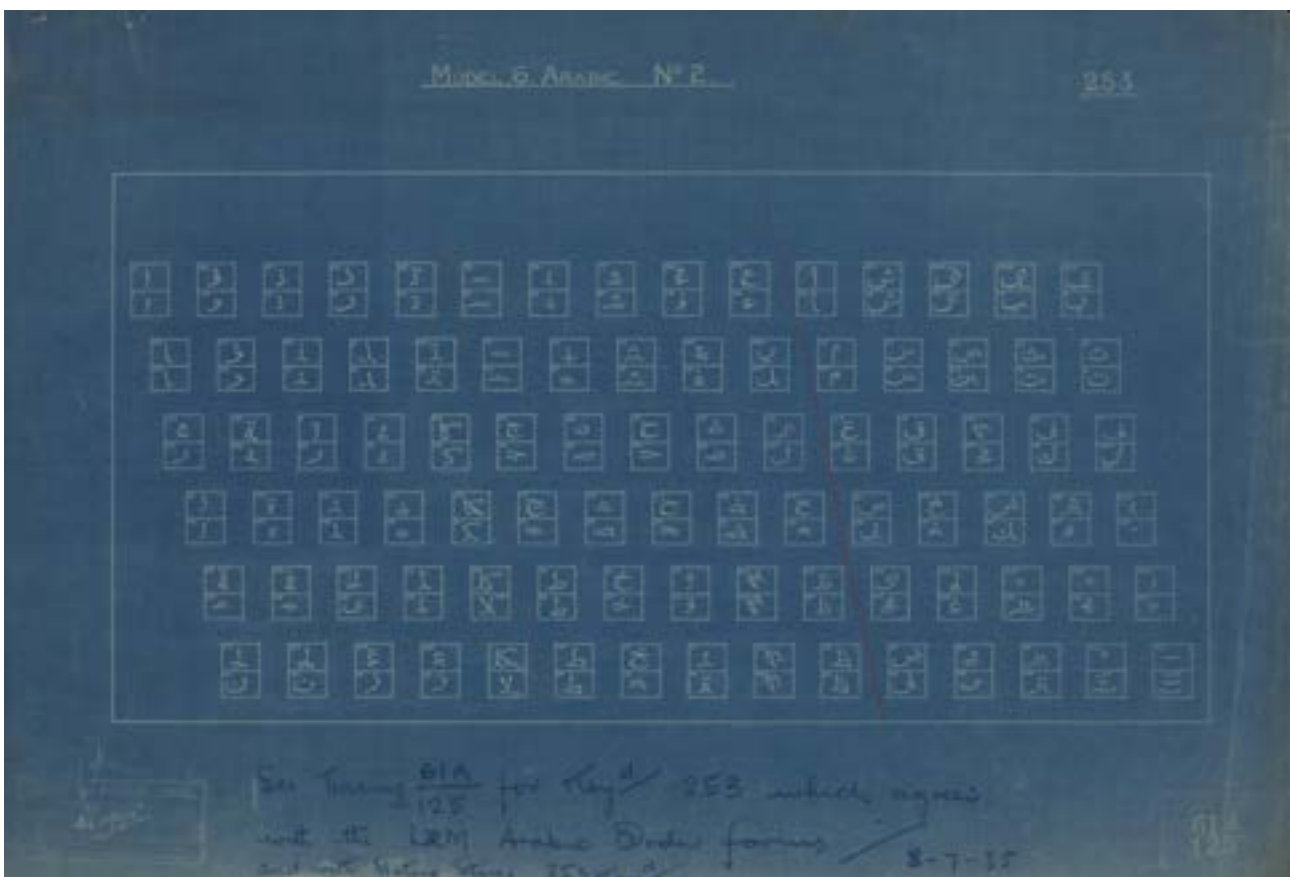
From Egypt to India, Hong Kong to South Africa, Linotype sold machines around the world.

The company took advantage of British colonialism to find markets for its goods.

Designers at the Linotype and Machinery Company's Broadheath factory created this blueprint for an Arabic keyboard in 1923.

Facsimile

Science Museum Group. Object no. YA1997.20/5/5/1/3/1





Madeline Linford

‘Until nearly the end of the Second World War, there was no other woman on the Manchester editorial staff.’

Madeline Linford was a trailblazing Manchester journalist. Her successful career helped pave the way for today’s female journalists.

Linford started work as an assistant in the *Guardian’s* advertising department in 1913, aged 18. Colleagues quickly spotted her journalism skills and she began writing film and theatre reviews for the paper.

After the First World War, Linford travelled by rail through Europe, reporting on the lives of people affected by the conflict.

In 1922 she became editor of the *Guardian’s* new women’s page, and the paper’s first ever female editor. Linford remained the only woman in the paper’s editorial department for over 20 years.

Image: The Guardian



GRANADA

TV

GRANADA

TV

GRANADA TV eagle tower

Broadcast pioneers

From the earliest radio shows to today's television favourites, Manchester's broadcasters have shaped our media landscape.

In 1922 a team of experimental engineers created 2ZY, Manchester's first radio station.

From 1956, Granada TV's imaginative programme makers pioneered new ideas about television and its audiences.

Today at MediaCityUK, skilled producers, editors, engineers and technicians create programmes for the BBC, ITV and Channel 4.

Crystal radio set made by the Scientific Wireless Company in Manchester

About 1922

At 6pm on 15 November 1922, Manchester fell silent.

People crowded around radios, tuning in to 2ZY, Manchester's first and one of the UK's earliest radio stations.

Experimental engineers at Trafford Park's Metropolitan Vickers set up 2ZY. They were founding members of the BBC.

Science Museum Group. Object no. Y2008.56



Concert singer Isobel Baillie performing at 2ZY

About 1922

Manchester's 2ZY was an experimental radio station.

Early microphones were not very good at picking up voices. Performers used funnels in the studio wall to direct their voices into the microphone and be heard.

Facsimile

Science Museum Group. Object no. YA1996.1735/MS0531/108/10



Letter G from Granada TV's Quay Street building

About 1956

Glowing red on the Manchester skyline, this letter G was part of the iconic signage on Granada TV's Quay Street building.

Independent television channel Granada first beamed into living rooms across the North on 3 May 1956.

From dramas to documentaries, Granada's team of broadcasters created imaginative and sometimes daring programmes.

Coronation Street, first aired by Granada in 1960, is now the world's longest-running soap opera.

Science Museum Group. Object no. 2014-3005/1



Granada TV's Travelling Eye mobile television unit leaving the studios

1962

The image on the wall in front of you shows Granada TV's Travelling Eye unit outside the Manchester studios.

From football to fires, accidents to elections, the Travelling Eye team brought the here and now into people's homes.

They captured real life beyond the studio, enabling Granada to tell stories that mattered to its northern viewers.

Facsimile

Science Museum Group. Object no. 1983-5236/31744





Sheila Bhati



Scan to view
the film with an
audio described
introduction.

Duration: *2 minutes 13 seconds*

‘I like understanding a problem and figuring out why something doesn’t work, so we can make the experience better for our audience.’

Sheila Bhati is a software tester at the BBC.

She works with a team at Media City to improve the experience of BBC radio, music and podcast listeners.

Bhati tests the software BBC listeners use on their smart speakers to tune in to their favourite shows. She uses information about how listeners use the software to help her team fix problems and create new features.

Bhati uses curiosity and critical thinking in her job. She enjoys getting to the bottom of problems and working with her team to find solutions.

Bhati uses her experience to break down stereotypes about working with software and encourage students to think about a career in technology.

Watch the film to find out more about Sheila Bhati and her work at the BBC.

Dock10's virtual studio at MediaCityUK

2019

Here, broadcaster Tarzsa Williams and broadcast engineer Mark Bradley show off Dock10's virtual studio.

Media City's Dock10 is a cutting edge TV production facility. Its virtual studio allows programme makers to create highly realistic virtual sets, bringing shows such as the BBC's *Match of the Day* to life.

Image: Courtesy of Dock10 Studios





Doing things differently

Across the world, Manchester is known for its music.

Since people first flocked to the industrial city in the early 19th century, Manchester has been a hub for music and performance.

Creative people with new ideas about music and sound have cemented Manchester's reputation as a place that does things differently.

In the late 1970s, a team of forward-looking music lovers set up independent music label Factory Records.

Inspired by Manchester's industrial past, they set out to create a new future for the city.

Sparking a new wave of creativity, they used innovations in music, technology and design to shape an iconic cultural scene in Manchester.

Band on the Wall's Dizzy Gillespie logo venue sign

About 1980

Musicians have entertained audiences on the site of Manchester's Band on the Wall for over 200 years. From 1803 the town's industrial workers gathered in the pub for music and refreshments.

In 1937 landlord Ernie Tyson's idea to build a stage for the band halfway up the wall of his crowded venue inspired its name.

Factory Records' Joy Division, one of Manchester's most influential groups, played some of their earliest gigs at Band on the Wall in the late 1970s.

Science Museum Group. Object nos. 2021-451/14, 2021-451/15



Manchester dance crew Foot Patrol performing with musicians at Band on the Wall

About 1987

Since its earliest days, Band on the Wall has been at the heart of Manchester's music scene.

Showcasing homegrown talent and international artists, Band on the Wall celebrates diversity through music and performance.

Image: Courtesy of Band on the Wall



Joy Division's *Unknown Pleasures* album

1979

Joy Division's *Unknown Pleasures* was the first album released on Manchester's Factory Records.

Factory's producer Martin Hannett used innovative electronic music technologies in the recording studio to create the echoes and reverberations that shaped the record's unique sound.

Science Museum Group. Object no. E2022.0363.1





Tony Wilson

‘We did it because we bloody loved music and it made a statement about the fact that you don’t have to behave and do this and do that.’

Bold and unconventional, Tony Wilson loved music and he loved Manchester. Driven by passion, not money, he believed in innovation, taking risks and challenging normality.

Wilson started his career as a news reporter for Manchester’s Granada TV. He also hosted a late-night music programme, *So It Goes*.

In 1978 Wilson co-founded influential independent Manchester record label Factory Records with Alan Erasmus.

Through Factory Records he launched the careers of some of the city’s most influential bands, including Joy Division, New Order and Happy Mondays.

Image: Getty Images

Become a music maker

Manchester is famous for its creativity, especially when it comes to music.

Can you create your own music mix? Slide the channel faders up and down to change the audio inputs. There are voices, instruments and other sounds for you to experiment with.

The track you are getting creative with is 'Everybody Come Down' by The Delgados. The band formed their own independent record label Chemikal Underground in Glasgow in 1995, inspired by Manchester's Factory Records.



Drums

Bass

Guitar 1

Guitar 2

Keyboard

Lead vocal

Vocal effect

Backing vocal

End of section