

Mackintosh's trail 1.

1. After the fire at the Queens Road factory, in 1909, production moved to larger premises at Albion Mills, an old mill which became the Company's headquarters. It is now known as Nestle Rowntree Division, Albion Mills. In April 1951, the company bought the nearby J & J Baldwin's Bailey Hall mill which had originally been built by the Halifax Flour Society and visible from Halifax Railway Station.

2. George Street, site of Anglo Confectionery Ltd HQ— In 1930 the Irish business of Mackintosh and Rowntree merged to form the Associated Chocolate and Confectionery Co. Ltd. Joint working arrangements with Rowntree and Co. for the manufacture of chewing gum led to the formation of Allied Confectionery Manufacturers Ltd and in 1939 the two firm merged and reorganised as one company. There were very few chewing gum and bubble gum cards issued in the UK before the late 1950s. In 1960 Anglo-American Chewing Gum Ltd. Halifax, became Anglo Confectionery Ltd. Halifax with its main office at 1-3 District Bank Chambers, George Square, Halifax, producing Anglo Bubbly, XL, Bell Boy and Green Cat in 1971.

3. Hope Street 1895 Steam Confectionary Works - They moved from retail to wholesale selling in 1892. In 1894 the growing business found a new home in a warehouse in Bond Street and in 1895 the business moved, again, to larger premises in Hope Street under the name the Steam Confectionary Works. As the company became even bigger a new factory had to be built. In 1899 this brand new factory was opened on Queen's Road and equipped with modern toffee making machinery developed by John Mackintosh.

4. Union Mills, Pellon Lane — A few months after John Mackintosh's birth his parents moved to Halifax. His father, Joseph was given charge of three upper rooms of the new cotton mill owned by the Bowman Brothers. John Mackintosh also began his working life there in 1878 at the age of 10. For three years John Mackintosh was a half-timer, working six mornings of one week, from 6am until 1pm and five afternoons of the next, from 2pm to 5.30pm. His first week's wage was 'half a crown' (12.5 pence). At 13 he became a 'full-timer,' working 56.5 hours per week, normal for the time. He worked 12 for the Bowman Brothers.

5. Bibby's Steel works— site of Queens Road United Methodist Church where John and Violet Mackintosh attended and where his funeral took place. The church was full and the funeral procession stretched almost half a mile with 58,000 people paying their respects. The procession made its way to All Saints Churchyard at Salterhebble where John Mackintosh was buried.

6. Mackintosh Chocolate Factory— In 1899, J. Mackintosh Limited, a limited liability company, was established with a capital of £15,000. That year a new factory, Kingston Confectionary Works, was built on Queens Road; The business prospered and Mackintosh toffee was being exported to Italy, Spain and China. In 1909 the Queens Road factory was destroyed in a fire. The factory was rebuilt and, after Mackintosh began to make chocolate in 1912, it became the centre for chocolate manufacturing.

7. Mackintosh Street recorded in 1905 off Thomas Street South—located close to the Queens Road Factory

8. Wyndor World of Shoes—The history of the Mackintosh company began here in 1890 soon after the marriage in 1890 of Violet and John Mackintosh. They opened a small business in a rented shop at 53 King Cross Street, Halifax, selling Violet's home-made cakes, pastries and tarts. They sought to find a product which people could eat throughout the week, even if they only bought it on the one day. Violet devised a recipe which combined the hard and brittle qualities of traditional English toffee, much like a butterscotch, with the softer caramel which had recently arrived from the USA. They called the result Mackintosh's Celebrated Toffee.