TEXTILE MILLS

Sketch by the German architect K F Schinkel of Mills in Manchester, 1826
(CIBSE Heritage Group Collection)

Congleton Old Mill, mid-19th century (Calladine & Fricker)

Macclesfield in 1810 with (left) Sunderland Street Mill & Engine House and (right) Waters Green Mill or picture alternatively labelled Aspley Mill, Huddersfield (conflicting attribution)

Watercolour of the Spinning Mill & Offices at Saltaire Mills, Shipley, built 1850-53 with its distinctive chimney (Giles & Goodall)
Temple Mill, part of Marshall’s Mill, Holbeck built 1838-41 to the design of an Egyptian Temple where “in order to maintain the humidity for flax-spinning the roof was originally covered in turf.” (Giles & Goodall)

Whetley Mills, Manningham, 1863 with a large multi-storey spinning mill and the ever-present very tall chimney (Giles & Goodall)
Fireproofing construction was a feature of early mills using cast-iron columns and beams (Left) Carlinghow Mills, Batley, 1831 (Right) Hunslet Mills, 1840 (Giles & Goodall)

The first iron-framed factory in the world built for the flax-spinning mill of Benyon, Benyon & Bage, Ditherington, Shrewsbury, 1796
“The Archaeology of the Industrial Revolution,” Brian Bracegirdle, 1974 (CIBSE Heritage Group Collection)
McConnel & Kennedey’s early mills, built 1798-1826 by the Rochdale Canal in Ancoats (Williams & Farne)

Victorian painting “The Dinner Hour, Wigan,” by Eyre Crowe, 1874
A somewhat idealised view of a rather grim cotton industry
(City of Manchester Art Galleries)