Manchester's Modernists: Cruickshank & Seward, the white buildings.

The partnership between Herbert William Cruickshank and Henry Thomas Seward began in Manchester sometime between 1919 and 1923, while the firm they founded continued to be active long after Cruickshank's death in 1935. Their decision to found a practice in Manchester is believed to have been due to its position between their hometowns (Aberdeen and Bournemouth) and its status as a major economic centre. Second-hand accounts portray Cruickshank as principal designer and Seward as predominantly concerned with the business end. Information on the firm's work before 1945 is scarce, but the inter-war years were apparently fruitful. During the inter-war, when they designed a series of civic projects, some won through competition, the practice was generally successful; that success continued after the war. In this regard, they sit among the few British practices that bridged the 1939-45 hiatus in production.

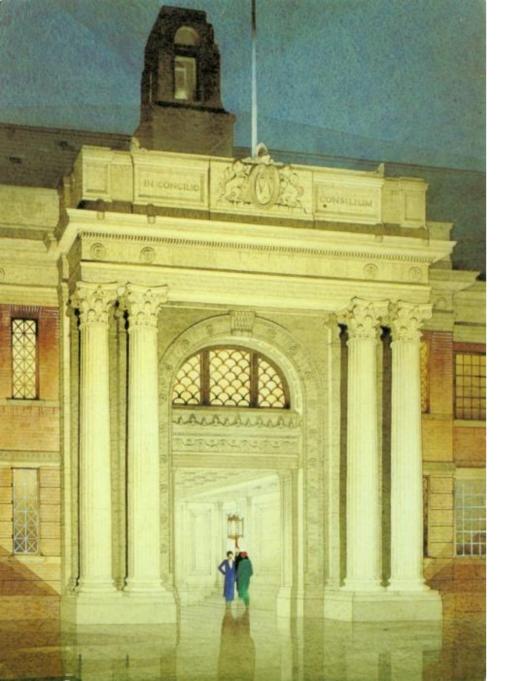
Cruickshank & Seward's early civic buildings, including work for colleges and hospitals across the country, were typically neo-classical in style; for example, their 1925 extension to the Manchester Babies Hospital in Levenshulme and their 1935 Southport Technical College design. Their early leisure and commercial buildings offered a clean, crisp, pared-down take on neo-classical and neo-Georgian styles, reducing details to subtle rebates on white ceramic tiles, glazed bricks, and faience. A series of buildings in Manchester exemplify this approach (Figure 9): the Ritz Ballroom on Whitworth Street West (1928), John Line and Sons' wallpaper shop on Peter Street (1938), and a service station in Sackville Street (1932). The use of the color white, originating in these early schemes, became a hallmark of the firm in the postwar years.

Following Cruickshank's death in 1935, Henry Thomas Seward employed senior partners while continuing as principal.



'HT' Seward







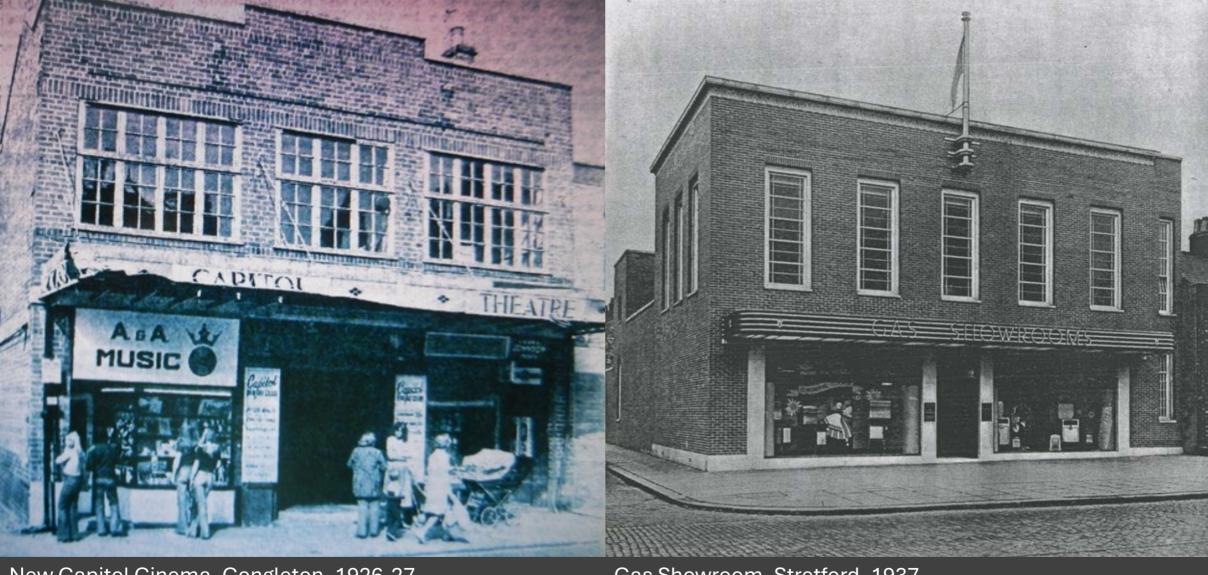


Front Elevation of Southport Technical College. Won in competition and completed in 1935.

FRONT ELEVATION







New Capitol Cinema, Congleton, 1926-27

Gas Showroom, Stretford, 1937

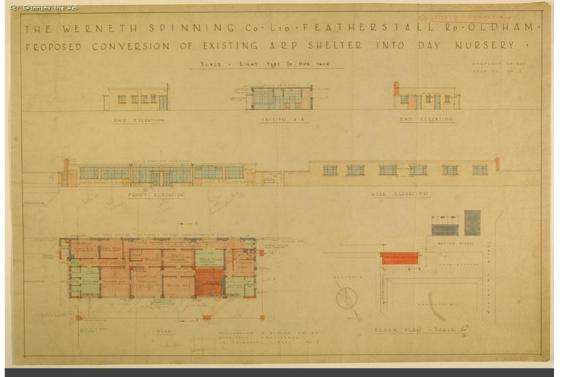




Iris Mill Canteen, Oldham, 1942.

REF: The Builder, 4 September 1942, p.212

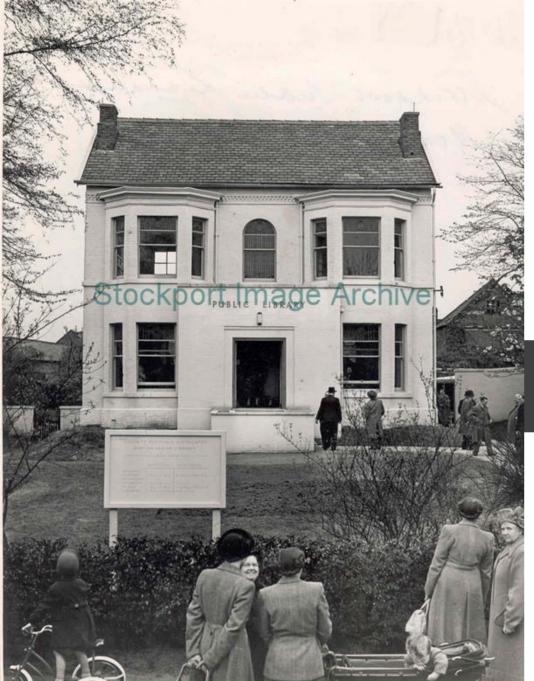
IMAGE: eBay



Werneth Spinning Co., Oldham.

Conversion of ARP shelter into day nursery c.1945.

IMAGE: spinningtheweb.org.uk

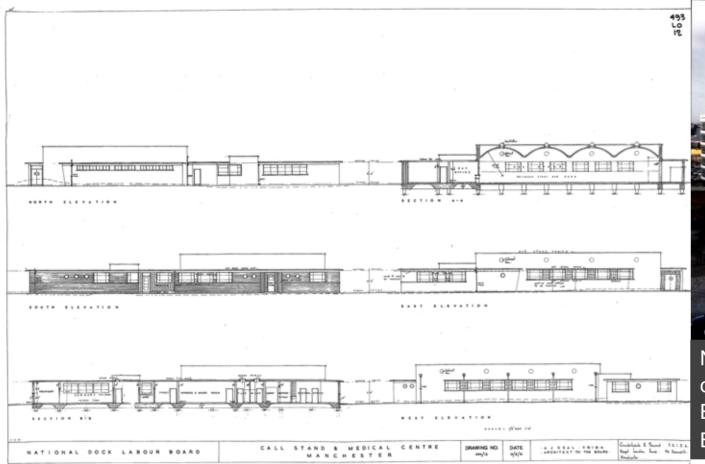


Heaton Moor Library Image: Stockport Image Archive, ref: 10538 *The Builder*, 6 April 1945, p.283



Extension to Ferranti, Hollinwood, 1950







National Dock Labour Board, Manchester Docks, c.1951.

Executive architects for A.J. Seal, Architect to the Board.



Padiham B Power Station, 1957.

With Allot & Lomax, civil engineers.

Perspective image by Roger Lord.

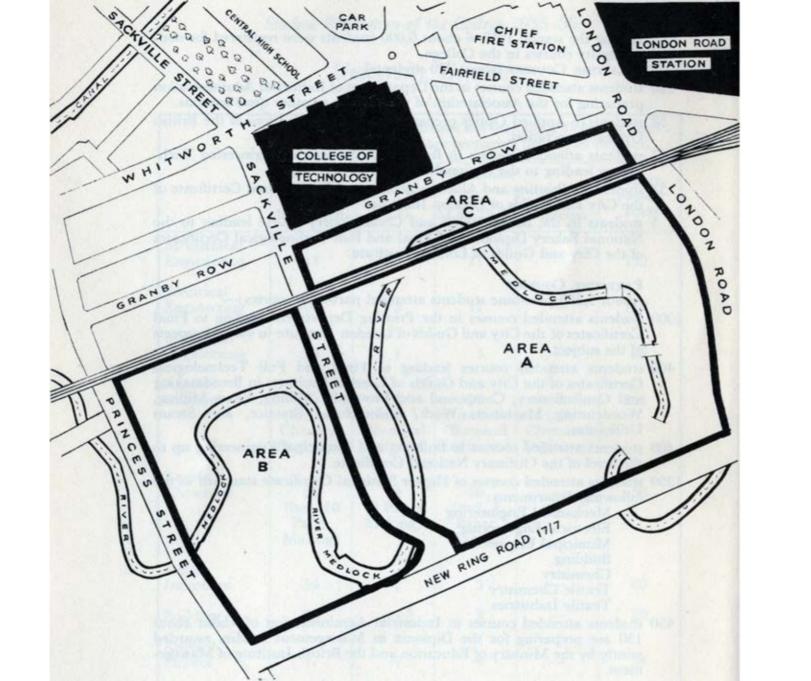
Arthur Gibbon saw this very much as an envelope – 'the architect comes last on the scene'. C&S designed two more power stations, one in Mexico and another in Argentina.

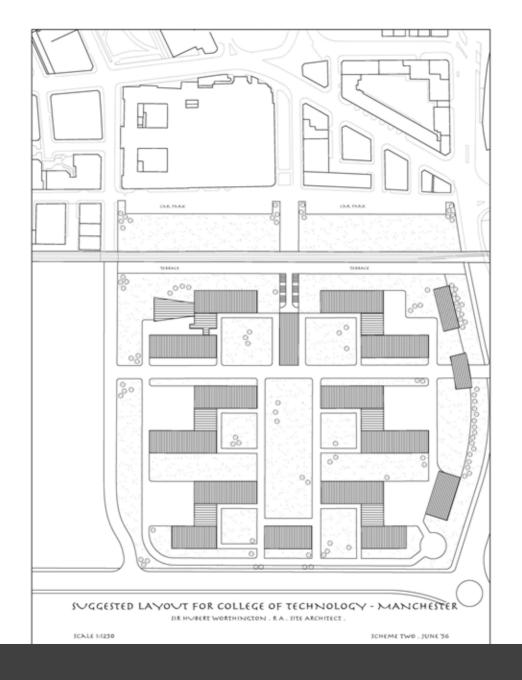


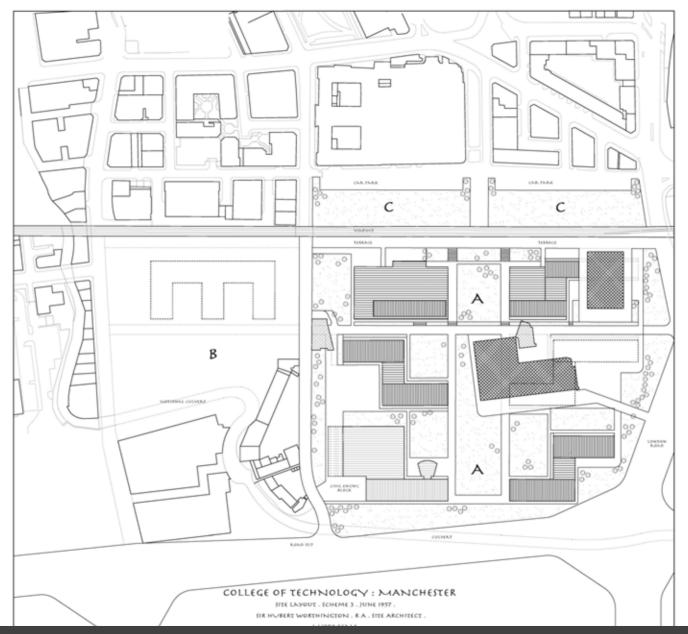
UMIST, 1956-68

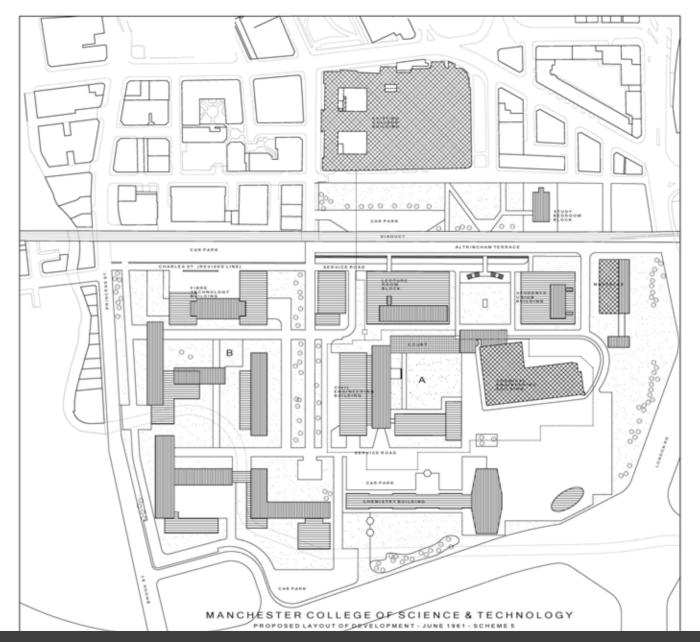


UMIST, aerial view, 1973.



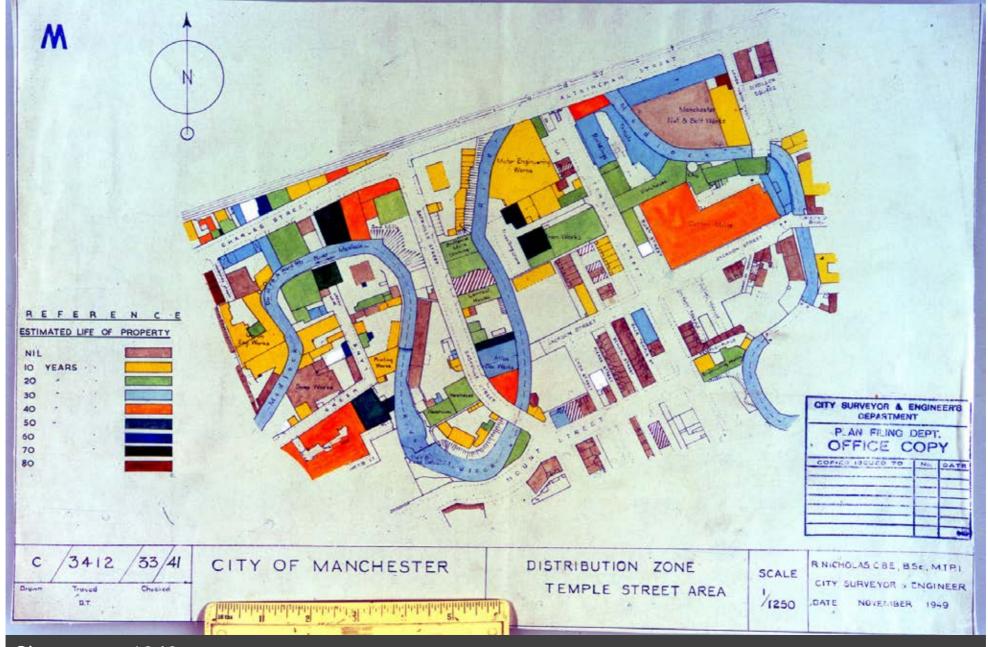


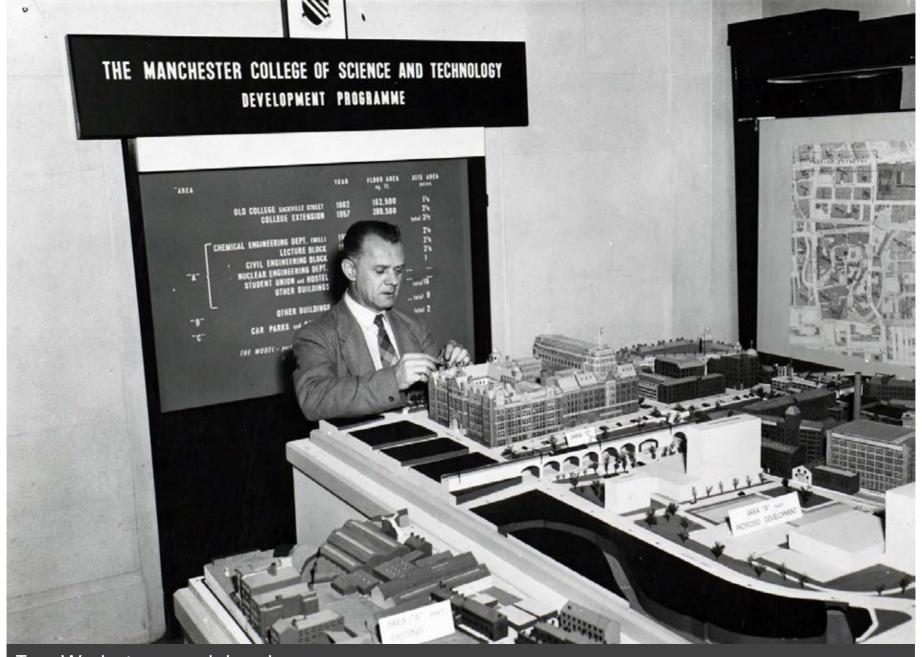






Sackville Street Building and extension, (1927-57)





Tom Warbuton, model maker.



Staff House, 1960 and Renold Building, 1962.



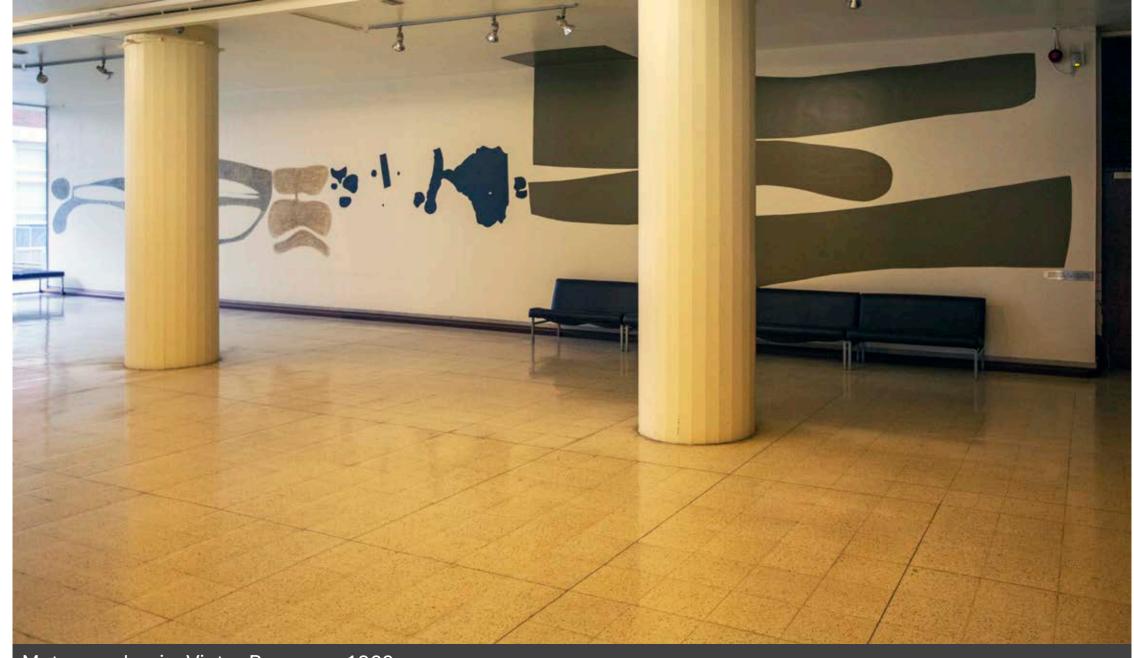
Renold Building, perspective by L. Tucker c.1960.



Renold Building, 1962.



Renold Building, rebated birds mouth beam, post-stressed, pre-tensioned.



Metamorphosis, Victor Pasmore, 1968.





Chandos Hall of Residence, UMIST, 1962.





Barnes Wallis Building, UMIST, 1966.





Barnes Wallis Building, UMIST, 1966.





Maths, Social Science and Ferranti Buildings, UMIST, 1968.



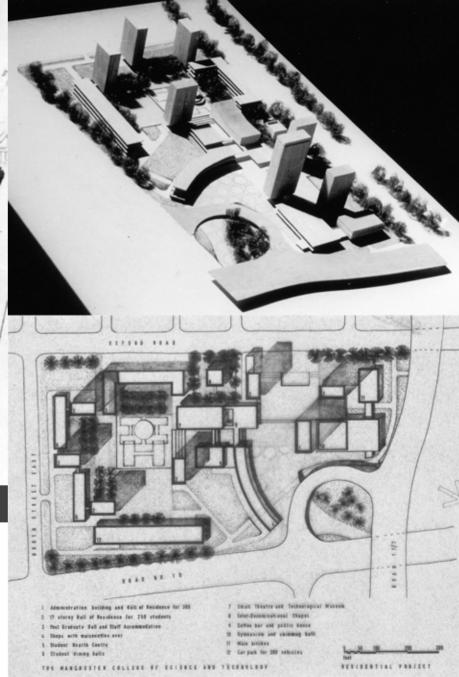
UMIST panoramic perspective by Peter Sainsbury



Maths, Social Science and Ferranti Buildings, UMIST, 1968.



Proposed student village for UMIST, c.1965.











Roscoe Building, University of Manchester, 1964.



Arts Building, University of Manchester, 1970.





Ashby Building, Belfast, 1965.

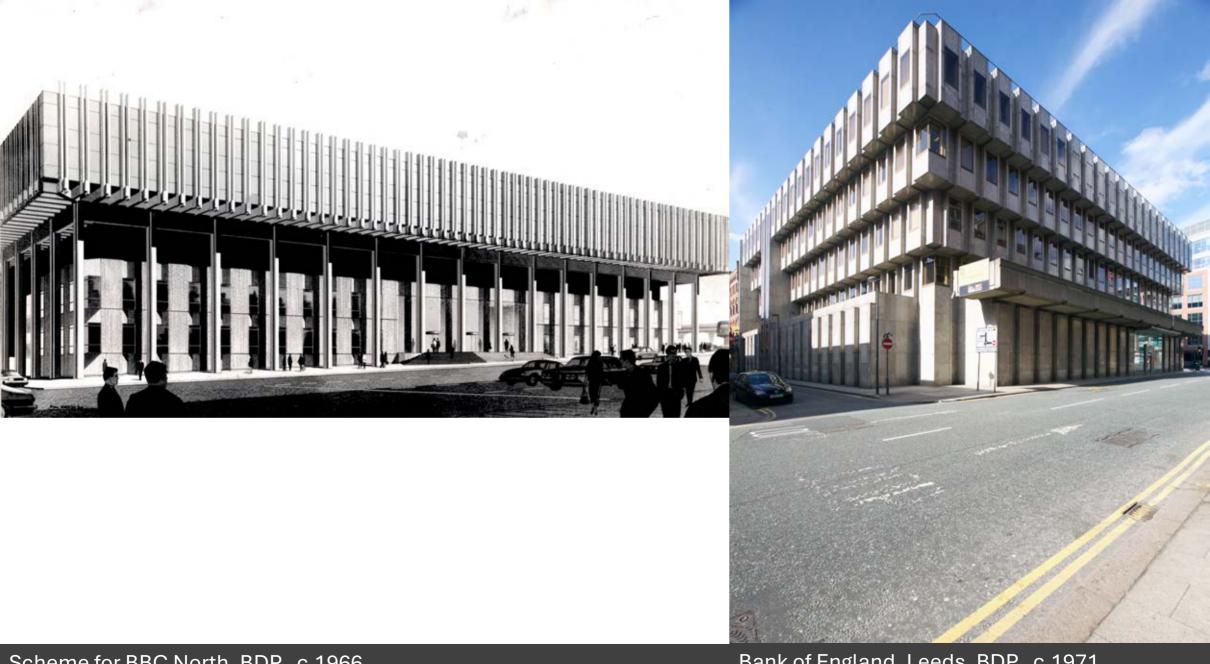
National Computing Centre, 1967-75



National Computing Centre, R.A. Brocklesby (UKAEA Architects), 1966.



Scheme for BBC North, BDP., c.1966. Proposed NCC tower casts shadow over Mancunian Way



Scheme for BBC North, BDP., c.1966

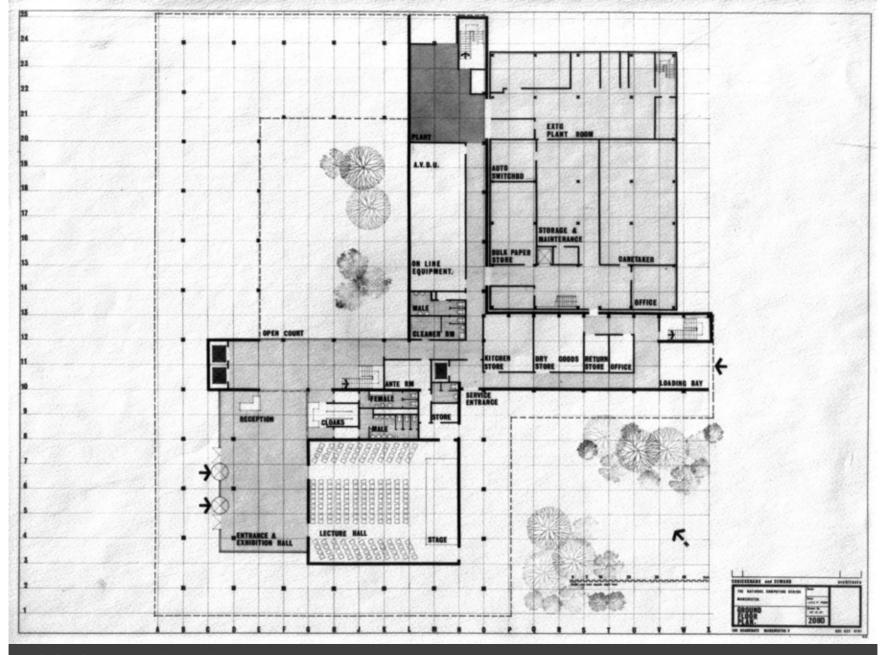
Bank of England, Leeds, BDP., c.1971

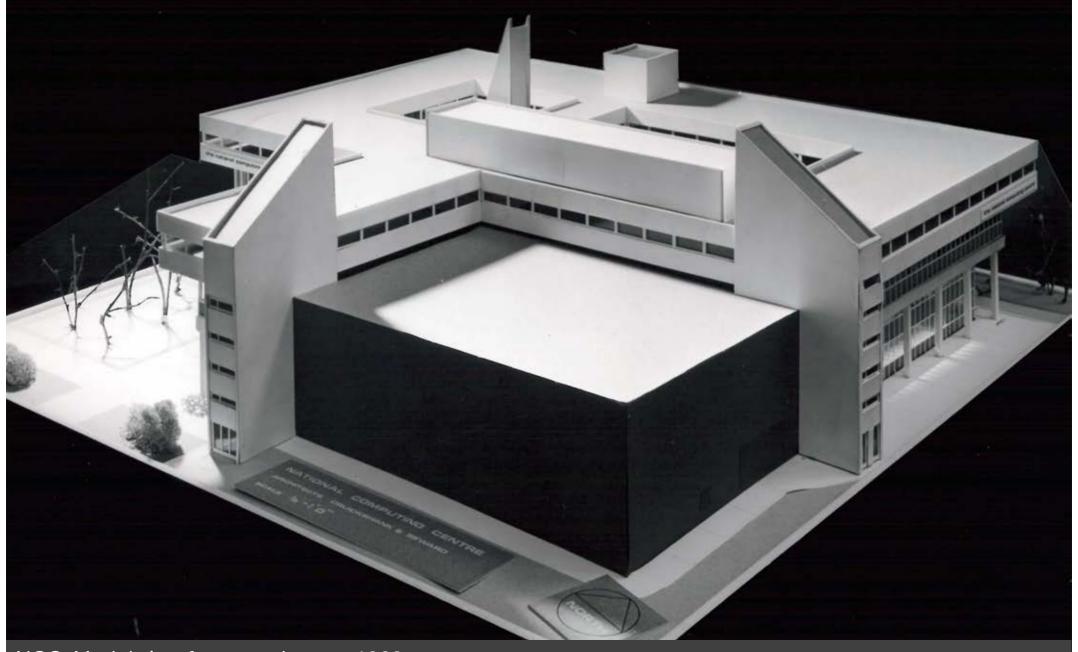


Extract from Wilson Womersley's Education Precinct Plan, 1965



National Computing Centre, perspective painting, Peter Sainsbury & John Seward, 1967.





NCC, Model view from south-east, 1968.



NCC, under construction, 1974.



NCC, c.1974-5.

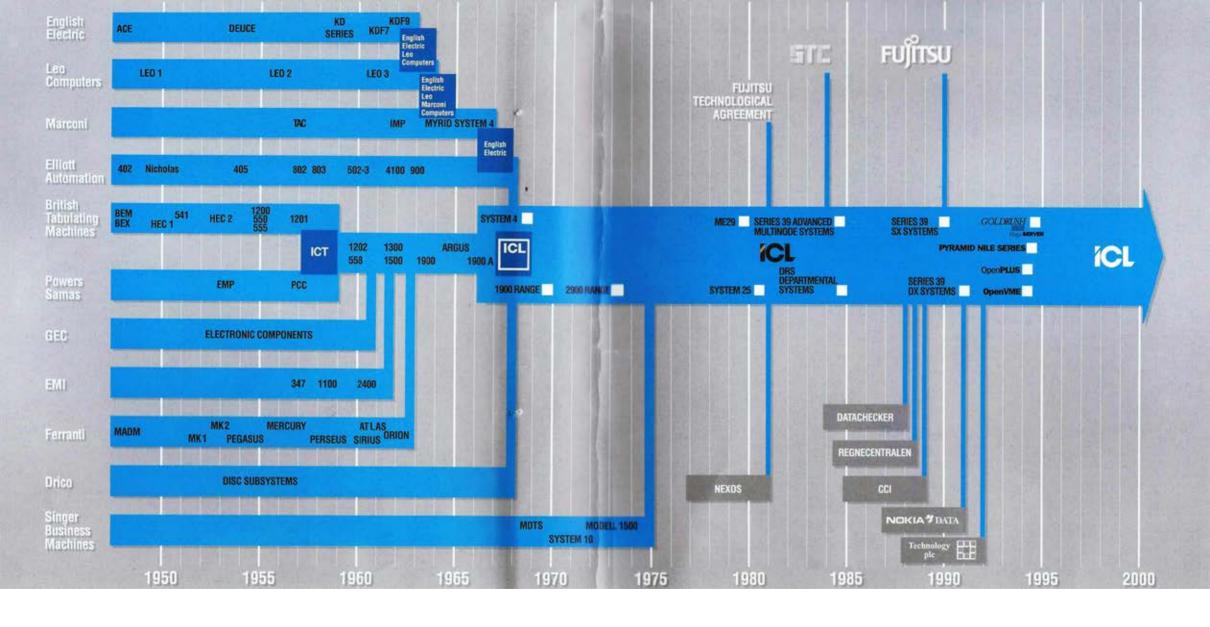


NCC, 1975.

ICL West Gorton, 1967-75

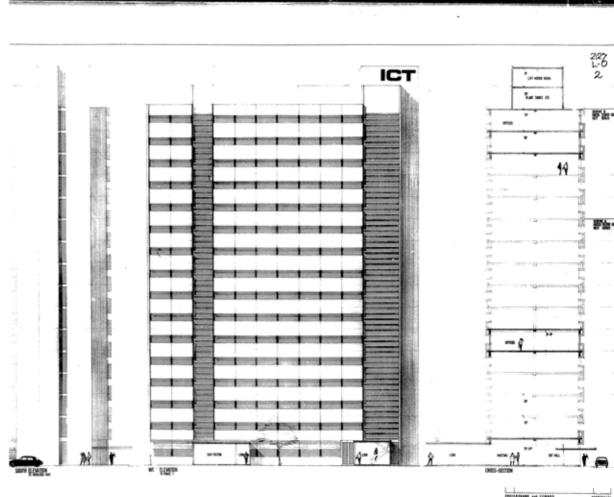
















Market Place



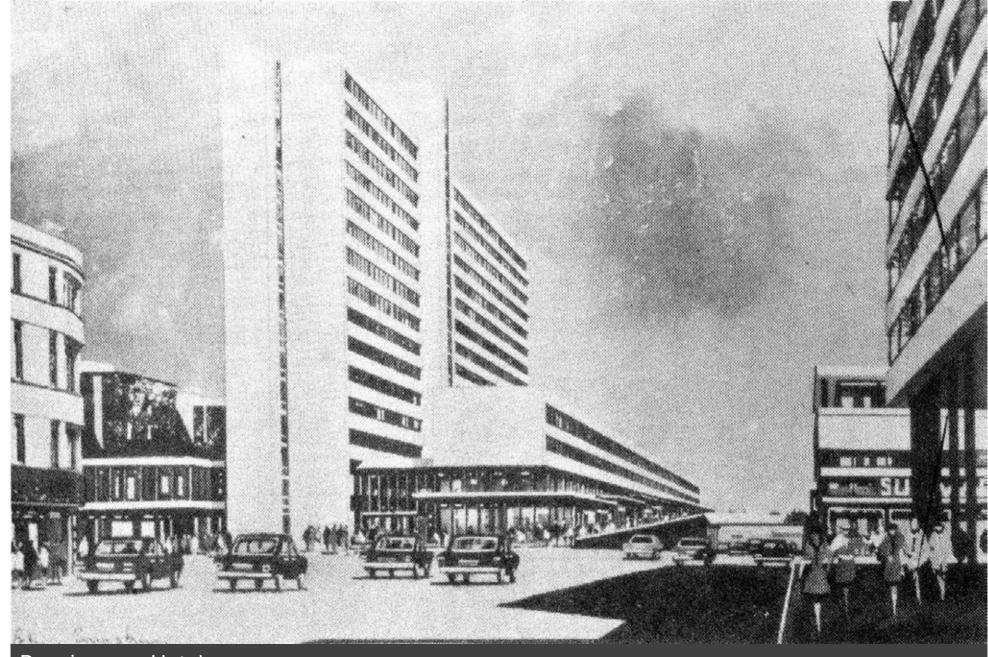
Michael House, 1961.



Market Place



The raising of the Old Wellington Inn and Sinclair's Oyster Bar.



Renaissance Hotel.



St. Mary's Gate



Shambles Square

Swinton Town Hall extension



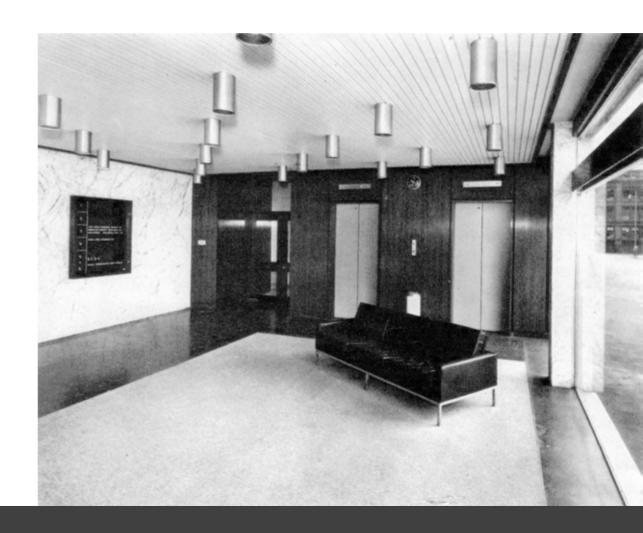
Swinton Town Hall extension, 1973. Painting by Peter Sainsbury



Swinton Town Hall extension, 1973. Project architect, Mark Edge.

Arthur House





Arthur House, 1963

Demolished



Operational Garage, Castlefield



82 King Street, 1973.







Brentnall County Primary School, Higher Broughton c.1965



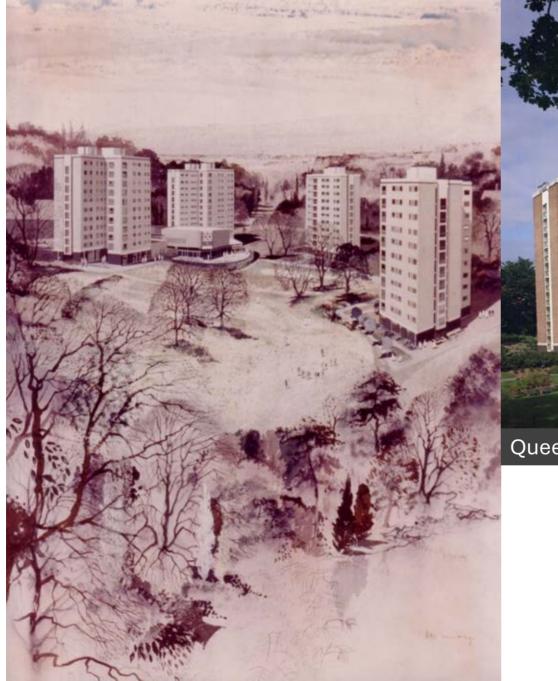
Cromwell School, Salford, c.1962



Elizabeth House, St. Peters Square, 1973.

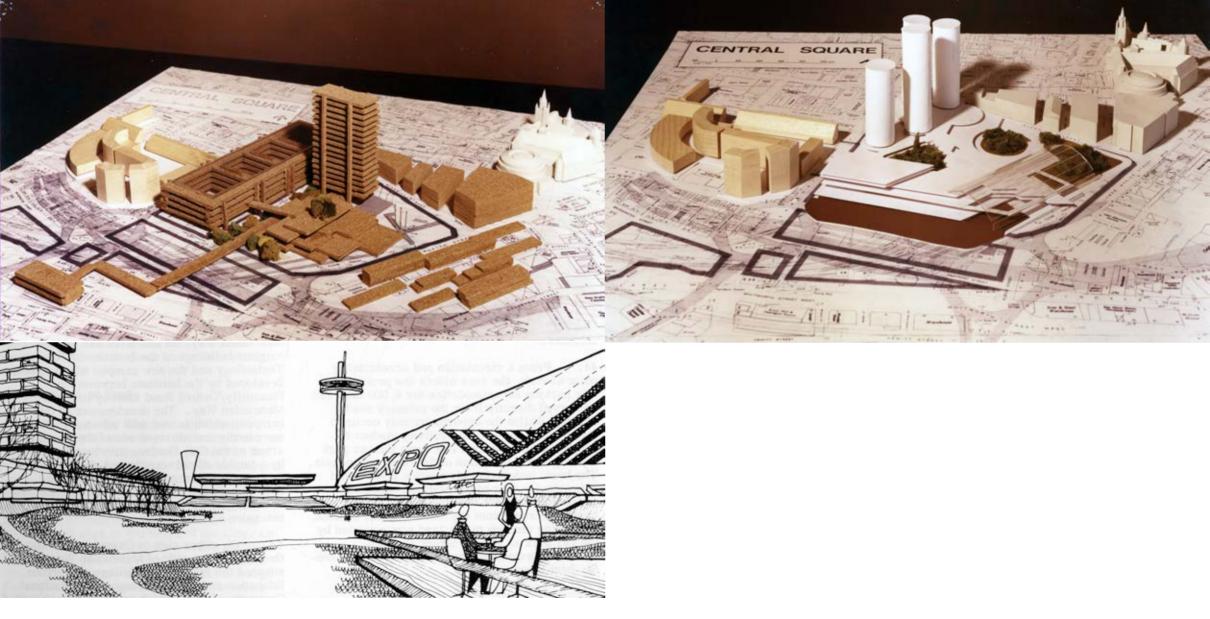


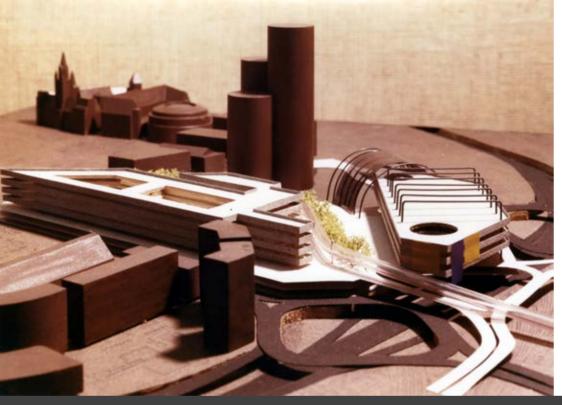
Library, Emmanuel College, Cambridge





Unbuilt



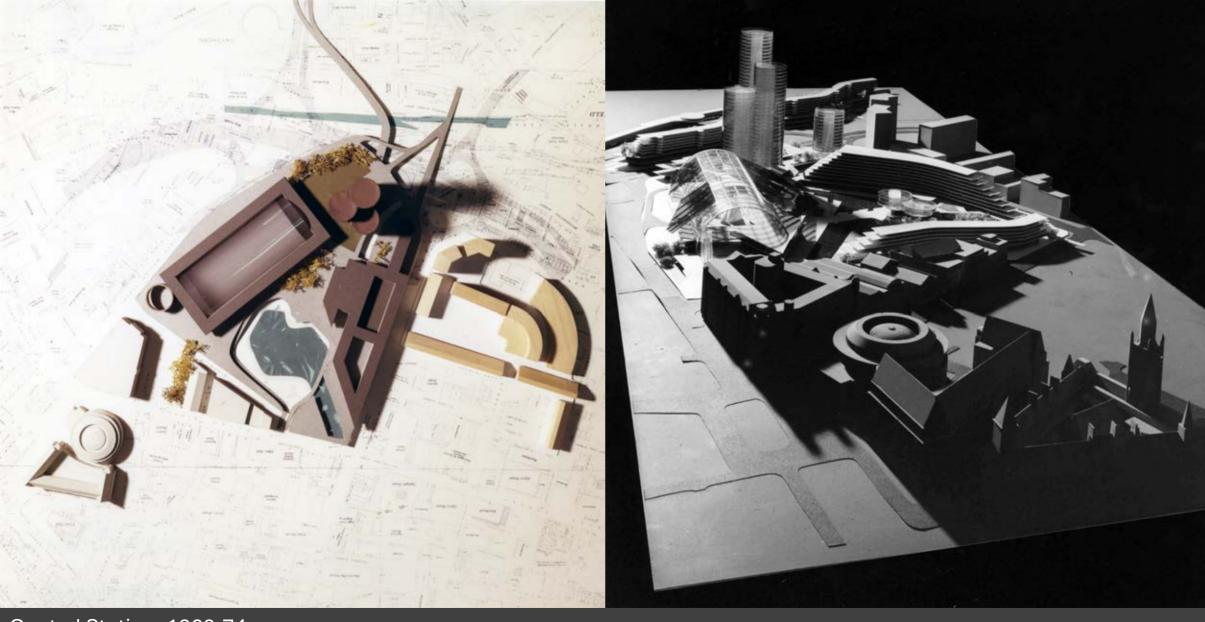




Central Station, 1968-74.



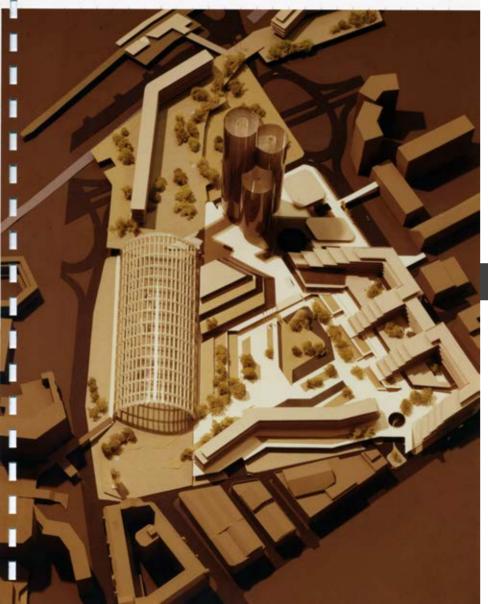




Central Station, 1968-74.

client ENGLISH & CONTINENTAL PROPERTY CO LTD

project CENTRAL STATION REDEVELOPMENT, MANCHESTER
value £55 million Size completed 1974



Central Station, outline planning approved scheme, 1974.





Ringway Office Centre, c.1973.



Piccadilly Basin, c.1968.



Resort. Unknown location in Libya.

Manchester's Modernists: Cruickshank & Seward, the white buildings.