

## M094 Queen Margaret College Anatomical Department

### Introduction

John Honeyman & Keppie designed a two-storey yellow sandstone building with tower, constructed and equipped for the teaching of a university-level medical curriculum for Queen Margaret College, Glasgow's higher-education institution for women.

**Authorship:** There is good evidence for Mackintosh's involvement: stylistically the architectural forms and detailing suggest his involvement; annotations on the drawings are in his hand; the architect W. S. Moyes, who later worked in Honeyman, Keppie & Mackintosh's office, stated the College was Mackintosh's design; <sup>1</sup> and he drew the display perspective. The building is listed as by Mackintosh in the 1924 publication *Modern English Architecture*. <sup>2</sup>

**Cost from job book:** £4835 15s 8d

**Status:** Standing building; partly demolished

**Current use:** Vacant, awaiting redevelopment (2014)

**Listing category:** B: Listed as '30 Queen Margaret Drive, BBC'

**Historic Scotland/HB Number:** 32902

**RCAHMS Site Number:** NS56NE 151

**Grid reference:** NS 57031 67422

### Chronology

#### 1884

Queen Margaret College opens at North Park House, Queen Margaret Drive. Princess Louise is patron.

#### 1890

Glasgow Royal Infirmary agrees to admit female students; Queen Margaret College medical school admits its first students.

11 April: Mrs Janet (Jessie) Campbell writes to Isabella Elder outlining her ideas for a school of medicine and its cost of not more than £2000. <sup>1</sup>

#### 1891

14 December: Isabella Elder writes to Janet Campbell about the need to provide a 'properly equipped' building for the medical school. <sup>2</sup>

#### 1892

Queen Margaret College incorporated into the University of Glasgow; female students continue to be taught separately.

23 May: Janet Galloway writes to the trustees of the Bellahouston Bequest Fund seeking financial support for the construction of the medical school building. <sup>3</sup>

#### 1894

Capital grant of £5000 awarded by the Bellahouston Bequest Fund towards the erection and equipping of buildings at Queen Margaret College for medical and scientific instruction.

17 April: University of Glasgow Court authorises Works Committee to 'approve Mr Honeyman to prepare plans for an anatomy and possibly also physiology department' on the condition that comparable new buildings at Oxford and Newcastle are inspected. <sup>4</sup>

12 May: John Honeyman writes to the University Court outlining his plans for work on the new building at Queen Margaret College. <sup>5</sup>

12 June: John Honeyman & Keppie submit drawings and a description of their design to the University Court. <sup>6</sup>

9 August: John Keppie attends meeting of University Court. Plans for the new building at Queen Margaret College are inspected and approved. The Works Committee authorised to accept tenders for construction of the building. <sup>7</sup>

27 August: Contractor tenders submitted. <sup>8</sup>

13 September: Plans approved by Glasgow Dean of Guild Court. <sup>9</sup>

## 1895

Mackintosh's perspective exhibited at Glasgow Institute of the Fine Arts and published in *Academy Architecture*. <sup>10</sup>

18 November: official opening. <sup>11</sup>

5 December: Work signed off by Glasgow Dean of Guild Court. <sup>12</sup>

## 1896

4 May: Many contractors paid. <sup>13</sup>

27 December: Latest payment to contractor. <sup>14</sup>

## 1926–9

Queen Margaret Drive Bridge built. New road created between North Park House and Kibble Palace. <sup>15</sup>

## 1935

Male and female students taught together throughout the University: Queen Margaret College becomes obsolete. College buildings sold. <sup>16</sup>

## 1938

18 November: Official opening of former Queen Margaret College buildings and new additions by architect James Miller as the BBC's headquarters in Scotland. The College buildings had been 'modified internally to suit the needs of broadcasting'. <sup>17</sup>

## 1960s–90s

BBC site extended to E. taking in former Hillhead Bowling Club and Kelvinside Nursery in the 1960s. Numerous masonry and prefabricated structures constructed.

## 2007

BBC relocates to a new building at Pacific Quay. All structures except North Park House, Miller's 1930s additions to it and the Anatomical Department are demolished by 2010. The N.E. section of the building – originally the dissecting room – and the pitched roof and gable of the former museum at the S.E. are also demolished.

## 2012

December: The Anatomical Building, North Park House and Miller's 1930s building acquired by the G1 Group in late 2011. North Park House is once again a private residence; work is under way to refurbish the Miller building as offices; a planning application to redevelop the Anatomical Building within its original footprint has been submitted. <sup>18</sup>

# Description

## Origins and commission

In 1877 the Glasgow Association for the Higher Education of Women was founded. John Caird, Principal of the University of Glasgow, was its first chairman, and Princess Louise its president; Janet (Jessie) Campbell and Mrs Jane Scott were vice-presidents. Courses corresponding to those of a university arts degree were taught and examined by University of Glasgow professors. Under the Companies Act, the Association was incorporated as Queen Margaret College in 1883. Janet Galloway was its first secretary and superintendent.

North Park House, adjacent to the Kibble Palace in the Botanic Gardens, was purchased in 1884 by philanthropist Isabella Elder and gifted to the College. The house had been begun by J. T. Rothead in 1869 and completed in 1871 by John Honeyman as a residence for John and Matthew Bell, merchants and art collectors. Arts courses were taught at North Park House from autumn 1884 and, from 1888, after the addition of a laboratory, sciences were added.

In 1890, Glasgow Royal Infirmary admitted female medical students for the first time and a medical school was established at the College. After incorporation into the University of Glasgow in 1892, Queen Margaret College continued to serve exclusively the higher education of women. Its medical school facilities were improved enormously by the opening of John Honeyman & Keppie's 'Anatomical Department' in 1895. The new building was located a short distance away from North Park House, on the E. boundary of the site, and provided the 'properly equipped' accommodation that Jessie Campbell and Isabella Elder had envisaged from the inception of the medical school. <sup>1</sup>

It is not clear how John Honeyman & Keppie won the commission. By this time the practice had experience of building a medical school connected to the University of Glasgow: in late 1888 John Keppie had brought the contract for Anderson's College Medical School into the partnership with Honeyman following the death of his previous employer, James Sellars, under whose supervision Keppie had designed the building earlier the same year. <sup>2</sup> In addition, Honeyman had previously worked on several projects in Govan associated with Isabella Elder and her family.

By April 1894 the University of Glasgow had been awarded a grant of £5000 from the trustees of the Bellahouston Bequest Fund, and the 'Works Committee' was authorised to approve Mr Honeyman to prepare plans for an anatomy and possibly also physiology department' for Queen Margaret College. It was a condition of Honeyman's appointment that he should visit new anatomy buildings in Oxford and Newcastle. <sup>3</sup> Plans and a description of the design were

submitted by Honeyman & Keppie on 12 June 1894. John Keppie was present at a meeting of the University Court on 9 August 1894 when the plans were approved.<sup>4</sup>

The building of the Anatomical Department in a genteel residential area met with vigorous objections. Local residents engaged the services of a lawyer, but to no avail.<sup>5</sup> Residents' letters in the *Glasgow Herald* in March 1895 described the building under construction as 'abominable' and a 'disfigurement to the locality'.<sup>6</sup> It was probably the industrial-style glazed ridge-and-furrow roof of the dissecting room, screened at E. and W. by scalloped parapets, and the white glazed-brick exterior finish on its N. and E. elevations that provoked these unfavourable remarks.<sup>7</sup> The *Evening News* reported in more jocular terms – 'Out West the Eyesore threatens to knock the weather out of popularity as an afternoon tea conversation opener' – but also drew attention to troubling aspects of the building's appearance: 'it takes the shape of a great big yellow wall – pierced here and there with melancholy holes which give the edifice an appearance uncommonly like that of a Russian country jail.'<sup>8</sup> The new building was opened formally on 18 November 1895.



Queen Margaret College operated as the women's college within the University of Glasgow until 1935. By then, male and female students were taught together in all subjects and the College buildings had become superfluous. The site was sold to the BBC in 1935, and in 1938, after extensive interior alterations, and two large additions connected to North Park House, one by James Miller, it reopened as the Corporation's Scottish headquarters. With the arrival of television, the BBC's premises were extended and the site expanded eastwards. From the 1960s onwards, many more masonry and prefabricated buildings were added.

The BBC vacated the Queen Margaret Drive site in 2007, after which all buildings except North Park House, James Miller's 1930s additions to it and the Anatomical Department were demolished. The N.E. section of the Anatomical Building – originally the dissecting room – and the pitched roof and gable of the former museum at the S.E. have been lost.

In December 2011 the Anatomical Building, North Park House and Miller's building were acquired by the G1 Group. A year later North Park House is again a private residence; work is under way to refurbish the Miller building as offices; and a planning application to redevelop the Anatomical Building within its original footprint has been submitted.<sup>9</sup>



## Exterior

Two sets of drawings of the Anatomical Building survive. The basement plan from the set held at The Hunterian, University of Glasgow, is dated June 1894. Three drawings of the set submitted to the Glasgow Dean of Guild Court are dated July, August and September 1894 respectively: this set shows the Anatomical Department more or less as built. The University Court approved drawings on 9 August and Dean of Guild Court approval was granted on 13 September 1894.<sup>10</sup> A perspective drawing of the building by Mackintosh was exhibited at the Glasgow Institute of the Fine Arts in 1895 and published in the *British Architect* in 1896.<sup>11</sup>

A comparison of the two sets of drawings reveals marked stylistic changes to the exterior appearance of the building. Many striking features suggesting the work of Mackintosh were introduced into the later set of drawings: the replacement of hipped roofs at S. and W., a lantern roof over the museum with gables and a simpler, glazed, pitched roof; a balcony above the entrance; the pierced wall through which the cat-slide roof emerges and coping at roof-level behind; the arched window high on the S. elevation; a simplified tower, following on from two alternatives in the earlier drawing of the S. elevation; and simple decoration on the front door.



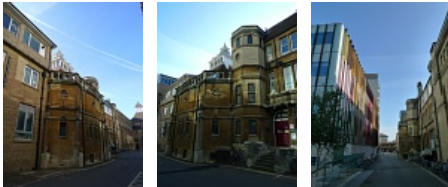
The variety of spaces required by the Anatomical Department determined the plan and produced a distinctive composition unlike any contemporary Honeyman & Keppie work. Although the practice had designed a similar building six years earlier for Anderson's College Medical School, it was the recently completed human anatomy building at Oxford which inspired the new Anatomical Department. Keppie remarked that 'it furnished us with many points which will prove exceedingly valuable in the designing and carrying out of the buildings'.<sup>12</sup>

In his speech at the opening of the building on 18 November 1895, Dr Thomas Bryce, lecturer in anatomy, expressed the debt to Professor Thomson of Oxford, whose 'model anatomical department he and Mr Keppie were permitted to examine'.<sup>13</sup> It was Arthur Thomson himself who outlined the plans for the new building for his fledgling department at the University of Oxford, creating an arrangement of distinct functional spaces.<sup>14</sup> He consulted professors of human anatomy at Cambridge, Trinity College, Dublin, Owens College, Manchester and Edinburgh about his design and all of them responded with encouragement for his ideas.<sup>15</sup> Plans for the two-storey building with basement, along with elevations in a free Renaissance style, were formally drawn up by

Oxford architect Harry Wilkinson Moore. The building was constructed in 1891–3 to the N. of the Oxford University Museum.



Thomson's provision of double-height, top-lit spaces for the museum (with first-floor gallery), dissection room and vestibule, a lecture theatre with canted exterior corners and a yard at the rear allowing the discreet delivery of cadavers to the basement preparation rooms all found their way into Honeyman & Keppie's design in Glasgow. Wilkinson Moore's choice of architectural style and his insertion of a polygonal tower in the inner angle, adjacent to the front door, also appear to have influenced the Glasgow design. By 1970 the Oxford building had been extensively modified internally and had become 'entangled with later accretions behind the University Museum'. Today (2011), its heavily altered principal elevation on the N. is visible on a lane in the University Science Area. <sup>16</sup>



In John Honeyman & Keppie's design, the double-height museum to the S., dissecting room to the N.E. and lecture theatre with canted exterior corners to the N.W., the microscope classroom and ancillary rooms over two floors to the W., and the stair tower were arranged about a central, double-height 'vestibule', or hall. They were expressed externally as distinct volumes, perhaps more clearly than at the more compact building in Oxford. The fall of the ground to the N. allowed for a full-height basement where the mortuary, preparation room and services were connected only by a lift to the floor above, and accessed via a gated courtyard at the N.W. The function-led approach to planning at Oxford would have appealed more to Mackintosh, with his Gothic Revival sympathies, than to the Beaux-Arts-trained Keppie. <sup>17</sup>

The Italo-Scots Renaissance-detailed building Keppie designed for Anderson's College Medical School revealed unmistakably his stylistic inclinations: its E. elevation shares the palazzo style of other contemporary educational buildings in Glasgow, such as H. & D. Barclay's Annette Street School in Govanhill of 1886, while the disposition of the windows says little about the spaces behind. <sup>18</sup> The arrangement of windows of the Queen Margaret College Anatomical Building, however, corresponds to the functional requirements of the spaces inside: the windows in the tower express the rise of the stairs; the minimal fenestration of the museum is a consequence of the need for wall space for display cases; and the complete absence of windows for the dissecting room tells of a carefully-controlled environment and the sensitive nature of tasks undertaken inside. Both the dissecting room and museum were lit primarily by glazed roofs. These practical considerations resulted in large expanses of blank wall, reminiscent of Scottish 17th-century tower houses.



The Anatomical Building is relatively plain, a result perhaps of the limited grant from the Bellahouston Bequest Fund. Walls of sneaked Giffnock sandstone rubble are stugged and have smooth ashlar dressings. <sup>19</sup> Details are derived from historical Scottish vernacular architecture and in this respect are like other John Honeyman & Keppie work of this time with which Mackintosh was probably involved. The tower in the angle of the S. elevation with lead-covered bell-cast cap and open-arched belfry points to Scottish 17th-century sources. Its form, and in particular an earlier design for it, is also similar to the tower at the Glasgow Herald building, though simpler and plainer. Mackintosh's perspective drawing shows the belfry with wooden louvres, though early photographs indicate that these were never installed. W. S. Moyes suggested that the chunky, widely-spaced balusters at the entrance and first-floor balcony might have been influenced by Stirling Castle, as at Martyrs Public School. <sup>20</sup> The distinctive lintels of the first-floor windows to the left of the front door resemble those on the top floor of the Glasgow Herald building in Mitchell Street, and above the girls' and boys' entrances at Martyrs Public School. Their sinuous mouldings may be adapted from the flattened ogee doorway of the Skelmorlie Aisle of 1636 at Largs, Ayrshire, published by MacGibbon and Ross in 1892, and sketched by Mackintosh on 17 May 1890. <sup>21</sup>

Decorative carving is confined to a panel above the front door, containing the initials of the college on the left, St Mungo in the centre and the year of completion, 1895, on the right; a bulbous Art Nouveau motif above the panel; and curious figurative carvings in the cornice over the hopper-heads. <sup>22</sup> At the front door was an iron gate made by George Adam. Like the carving above it, the decoration of the gate combines conventional classically-inspired forms, such as the two solid stema or shield shapes, with curvilinear Art Nouveau lines.

The most idiosyncratic feature of the building is the cat-slide roof emerging through the wallhead and terminating in deep eaves over the first-floor balcony door. This playful form very much suggests the hand of Mackintosh. On the roof behind, coping expresses externally the division of the first-floor gallery of the double-height hall and the adjacent microscope classroom. Similar features can be found on the staircase bay of Martyrs Public School.



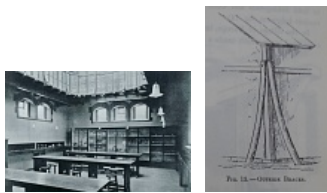


## Interior

The interiors of this building have unfortunately disappeared as a result of alterations made by the BBC. The arrangement, fitting-out and lighting would have been undoubtedly influenced by Thomson's design for the Human Anatomy Department at Oxford.

An early photograph shows the plainly decorated, utilitarian interior of the museum. Vitrines along the S. wall displayed specimens, and wooden benches with curious concave depressions lined the long E. and W. walls. Further study specimens were stored in glass cases on the first-floor gallery. The iron beams and short timber joists carrying the gallery were frankly displayed. The inward-curving struts attached at regular intervals to the gallery balusters echo Japanese-influenced joinery found in work of this period associated with Mackintosh at Martyrs Public School and Glasgow School of Art, and may be drawn from Japanese sources. An illustration in Edward S. Morse's *Japanese Homes and their Surroundings* (1886) shows similarly shaped struts as bracing on the exterior of a house. It has been suggested that the double-height museum with first-floor gallery and unconventional timber balustrade may have been an early precursor of the library at Glasgow School of Art. <sup>23</sup> Surviving stained glass windows in the stair tower have shapes similar to those in the stair-tower windows at Redlands, Bridge of Weir.

In 1933 Dr Bryce remembered Mackintosh accompanying Keppie 'who designed the building' on site visits. On one visit Bryce invited Mackintosh to look down a microscope at a fish eye, which Mackintosh sketched and later 'translated into a decorative design'. It is not clear whether that design decorated the interior of the Anatomical Building. Bryce recalled Mackintosh presenting to the college a plaque 'designed by the lady who later became his wife'. This was located on the overmantel in the ground-floor cloakroom. <sup>24</sup>



## Critical Reception

Mackintosh's perspective was exhibited at the Glasgow Institute of the Fine Arts in 1895 (227) and published in *Academy Architecture* and the *British Architect*, accompanied by very small plans of the basement, ground and first floors. The perspective shows the building almost exactly as built, though the decorative carving and iron gate at the front door are far more elaborate than the details depicted. It emphasises the garden setting, and includes two female students in the foreground wearing long gowns and reading. The art critic of the *Glasgow Herald* thought the building 'appropriately simple and severe', but considered it 'not so remarkable as the drawing of it by Mr. C. R. McIntosh', which he described as 'skilful'. He praised the foreground shrubbery as 'quite a delightful bit of conventionalisation', but was less complimentary about the rendering of the background trees, describing one as 'an inflated sack' and the wood as 'a country washing hung out to dry'. The *British Architect* simply described Mackintosh's drawing as 'a clever perspective view' of 'an excellent structure, treated with boldness and simplicity and originality in the details'. The simplicity of the plan and its aptness for teaching were also remarked upon.

In 1896 the perspective was exhibited at the Royal Scottish Academy (507). <sup>25</sup> It was also one of the projects exhibited by the practice at the Glasgow International Exhibition in 1901 (59). Reviewing the display of architectural drawings and photography there, the *Glasgow Herald* critic commented that it was 'a rather affected drawing of a very interesting building'. <sup>26</sup>



## People

### Clients:

- Queen Margaret College

### Contractors:

- George Adam
- H. L. Anderson & Co.
- John Bennie
- James Boyd & Sons
- Galbraith & Winton
- A. Gardener & Sons
- J. & W. Guthrie
- James Hutcheson
- James Ingleton & Co.
- Kean & Wardrop
- James Maben & Son
- A. & D. MacKay
- C. & J. Malloch
- R. A. McGilvray & Ferris
- William McGeoch, Kemp & Co.

- John Paterson & Co.
- George Rome & Co.
- Wylie & Lochhead

**Other:**

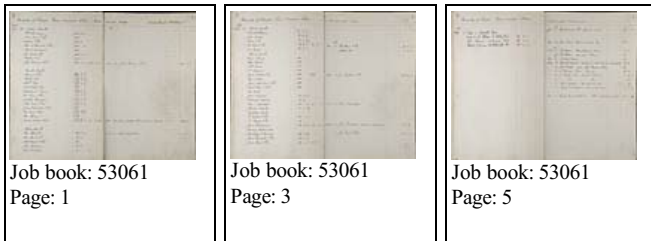
- Isabella Elder

## Job Book

The job books of Honeyman & Keppie (later Honeyman, Keppie & Mackintosh) are now held by The Hunterian, University of Glasgow and include four volumes related to the Mackintosh period. The books were used by the firm to keep a project-by-project, day-by-day record of contractors, suppliers and expenditure. The name of a project and/or client is usually at the top of the left-hand page, followed by information about tradesmen who tendered. The name of the measurer (quantity surveyor) is usually at the top of the right-hand page, followed by information about payments to contractors and suppliers. All of the data for M094 is entered in the tables below.

Page numbering is not consistent in the job books. Sometimes a single number refers to a double-page spread and sometimes each page is individually numbered. Here, each image of a double-page spread is identified by the number given at the top of the left-hand page. (Images of all of the pages from the four job books can be found at [Browse Job Books](#), [Visit Book](#) and [Cash Book](#).)

The following information about M094 has been extracted from the job books:



**Client:** Queen Margaret College

**Measurer:** Douglas, Hunter & Whitson

**Tenders:**

Contractor	Type	Address	Date	Value	Accepted
P. & W. Anderson	mason	no data in job book	27 August 1894	£3012 13s 11d	no
Alex Muir & Son	mason	no data in job book	27 August 1894	£2771 0s 0d	no
Morgan & Son	mason	no data in job book	27 August 1894	£2686 8s 0d	no
Peter McKissock & Son	mason	no data in job book	27 August 1894	£2663 0s 8d	no
Robert Murdoch	mason	no data in job book	27 August 1894	£2650 0s 0d	no
George Barlas & Co.	mason	no data in job book	27 August 1894	£2586 12s 7d	no
Guthrie & Co.	mason	no data in job book	27 August 1894	£2637 10s 0d	no
John Paterson & Son	mason	no data in job book	27 August 1894	£2230 7s 11d	yes (no data in job book)
Morgan & Son	wright	no data in job book	27 August 1894	£1330 18s 9d <sup>1</sup>	no
Guthrie & Co.	wright	no data in job book	27 August 1894	£1312 4s 9d <sup>2</sup>	no
A. & G. Gray	wright	no data in job book	27 August 1894	£1293 1s 5d <sup>3</sup>	no
William McCall & Son	wright	no data in job book	27 August 1894	£1272 0s 9d <sup>4</sup>	no

Hutcheson & Grant	wright	no data in job book	27 August 1894	£1243 3s 1d <sup>5</sup>	no
William Cowan & Son	wright	no data in job book	27 August 1894	£1232 0s 0d <sup>6</sup>	no
Matthew Henderson	wright	no data in job book	27 August 1894	£1218 9s 11d <sup>7</sup>	no
Alex Eadie & Son	wright	no data in job book	27 August 1894	£1197 11s 0d <sup>8</sup>	no
James Herbertson & Sons	wright	no data in job book	27 August 1894	£1180 0s 0d <sup>9</sup>	no
George Laird & Son	wright	no data in job book	27 August 1894	£1182 19s 9d <sup>10</sup>	no
Thomas Brown	wright	no data in job book	27 August 1894	£1125 0s 0d <sup>11</sup>	no
James Maben & Son	wright	no data in job book	27 August 1894	£1120 10s 2½d <sup>12</sup>	yes (no data in job book)
Thomas Black	slater	no data in job book	27 August 1894	£74 6s 4d	no
A.M. Ross & Son	slater	no data in job book	27 August 1894	£73 3s 0d	no
J. McCowan & Son	slater	no data in job book	27 August 1894	£73 0s 0d	no
John Anderson	slater	no data in job book	27 August 1894	£69 18s 0d	no
A. & D. MacKay	slater	no data in job book	27 August 1894	£69 0s 0d	yes (no data in job book)
R.A. McGilvray	plaster	no data in job book	27 August 1879 <sup>13</sup>	£102 16s 10d <sup>14</sup>	no
John Forbes	plaster	no data in job book	27 August 1879 <sup>15</sup>	£98 4s 6d <sup>16</sup>	no
Calder & Co.	plaster	no data in job book	27 August 1879 <sup>17</sup>	£95 9s 7d <sup>18</sup>	no
George Rome & Co.	plaster	no data in job book	27 August 1879 <sup>19</sup>	£94 12s 8d <sup>20</sup>	yes (no data in job book)
William Forbes	plaster	no data in job book	27 August 1879 <sup>21</sup>	£94 10s 5d <sup>22</sup>	no
Brown & Young	plumber	no data in job book	27 August 1879 <sup>23</sup>	£441 0s 0d	no
Robert Russell	plumber	no data in job book	27 August 1879 <sup>24</sup>	£427 0s 0d	no
D.& R. Fulton	plumber	no data in job book	27 August 1879 <sup>25</sup>	£412 0s 0d	no
William Anderson	plumber	no data in job book	27 August 1879 <sup>26</sup>	£403 0s 0d	no
James Ingleton & Co.	plumber	no data in job book	27 August 1879 <sup>27</sup>	£378 0s 0d	yes (no data in job book)
Fyfe & Allan	plumber	no data in job book	27 August 1879 <sup>28</sup>	£395 0s 0d	no
James Johnstone & Son	plumber	no data in job book	27 August 1879 <sup>29</sup>	£383 0s 0d	no
Moses Spiers & Son	plumber	no data in job book	27 August 1879 <sup>30</sup>	£380 0s 0d	no
James Duncan	tiler	no data in job book	27 August 1879 <sup>31</sup>	£51 17s 9d	no

Galbraith & Winton	tiler	no data in job book	27 August 1879 32	£45 12s 0d	no
Kean & Wardrop	tiler	no data in job book	27 August 1879 33	£45 1s 9d	yes (no data in job book)
J. Winton Mackie	tiler	no data in job book	27 August 1879 34	£41 9s 11½	no
R. Laidlaw & Son	gasfitting	no data in job book	27 August 1879 35	£54 0s 11d	no
William Bryden & Son	gasfitting	no data in job book	27 August 1879 36	£54 0s 0d	no
James Hutcheson	gasfitting	no data in job book	27 August 1879 37	£36 13s 4d	yes (no data in job book)
Mackenzie & Moncur	heating	no data in job book	27 August 1879 38	£199 18s 2d	no
James Cormack & Son	heating	no data in job book	27 August 1879 39	£193 5s 4d	no
James Boyd & Sons	heating	no data in job book	27 August 1879 40	£179 10s 8d	yes (no data in job book)
A. & P. Steven	lift in dissecting room	no data in job book	6 September 1895	£37 10s 0d	no
John Bennie	lift in dissecting room	no data in job book	6 September 1895	£30 0s 0d	yes (no data in job book)
Robert J. Warren	lift in dissecting room	no data in job book	6 September 1895	£55 0s 0d	no

#### Payments (trades):

Name	Type	Payment out sum
John Paterson & Co.	mason	<b>Payment date:</b> 17 November 1896 £2400 8s 10d
James Maben & Son	wright	<b>Payment date:</b> 27 October 1896 £1243 5s 0d
A. & D. MacKay	slater	<b>Payment date:</b> 4 May 1896 £58 1s 2d
George Rome & Co.	plaster	<b>Payment date:</b> 9 June 1896 £74 4s 13d 41
James Ingleton & Co.	plumber	<b>Payment date:</b> 4 May 1896 £374 4s 2d
Kean & Wardrop	tile	<b>Payment date:</b> 4 May 1896 £21 8s 3d
James Hutcheson	gasfitting	<b>Payment date:</b> 4 May 1896 £88 19s 0d 42
James Boyd & Sons	heating	<b>Payment date:</b> 4 May 1896 £144 2s 9d
John Bennie	lift in dissecting room	<b>Payment date:</b> 27 December 1896 £25 0s 0d

#### Payments (suppliers):





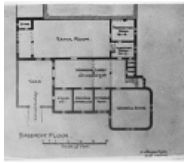

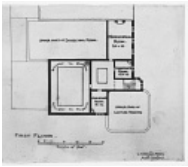
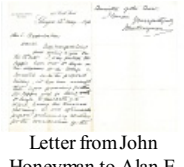
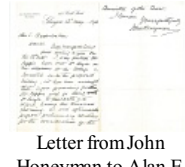






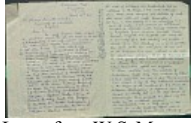

Name	Service	Payment date	Payment sum
H. L. Anderson & Co.	painter work	9 June 1896	£133 0s 10d
George Adam	iron work	<b>First installment:</b> 5 November 1895 <b>Final installment:</b> 21 November 1895	£24 10s 0d 43









William McGeoch, Kemp & Co.	no data in job book	18 February 1896	£24 0s 0d
Galbraith & Winton	door piece & table & tank in dissecting room	4 May 1896	£39 5s 0d
J. & W. Guthrie	glass in stair museum and cases	4 May 1896	£30 0s 0d
R. A. McGilvray & Ferris	carving	4 May 1896	£23 10s 0d
A. Gardener & Sons	window blinds	4 May 1896	£10 12s 10d
C. & J. Malloch	pane of ruby glass	4 May 1896	£0 2s 0d
Wylie & Lochhead	covering of stools	4 May 1896	£1 7s 9d

**Measurer fee payment:** £115 3s 0d (17 November 1896)

## Documents

					
Letter from Thomas H. Bryce to William Davidson, 28 April 1933, p. 1	Letter from Thomas H. Bryce to William Davidson, 28 April 1933, p. 2	Illustration of exterior bracing on a Japanese house, from E. S. Morse, Japanese Homes and their Surroundings, 1886	Medical building under construction, Evening News, 15 March 1895, p. 2	H. Wilkinson Moore, Proposed new human anatomy building at Oxford University: basement plan, 4 February 1891	H. Wilkinson Moore, Proposed new human anatomy building at Oxford University: ground-floor plan, 4 February 1891
					
H. Wilkinson Moore, Proposed new human anatomy building at Oxford University: first-floor plan, 4 February 1891	Letter from John Honeyman to Alan E. Clapperton, secretary to the University of Glasgow Court, 22 May 1894	Letter from John Honeyman to Alan E. Clapperton, secretary to the University of Glasgow Court, 22 May 1894	Letter from John Honeyman & Keppie to Alan E. Clapperton, secretary to the University of Glasgow Court, 12 June 1894	John Honeyman & Keppie's description of design, 12 June 1894, p. 1	John Honeyman & Keppie's description of design, 12 June 1894, p. 2
					
John Honeyman & Keppie's description of design, 12 June 1894, p. 3	John Honeyman & Keppie's description of design, 12 June 1894, p. 4	John Honeyman & Keppie's description of design, 12 June 1894, p. 5	Letter from W.S. Moyes to Thomas Howarth, 29 April 1947, p. 1	Letter from W.S. Moyes to Thomas Howarth, 29 April 1947, p. 2	

## Images

					
W. elevation, 1896	W. elevation, c. 1896	Museum interior, 1890s	Tower and first-floor balcony, 1979	Entrance doorway, 1979	Gates at entrance doorway, 1979



S. elevation

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- Simpson & Brown, 'Queen Margaret Drive: Conservation Report', January 2009

### Notes:

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- 13: *Glasgow Herald*, 19 November 1895, p. 4.
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- 47: Alternative tender £1268 10s 2d.
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- 49: Alternative tender £1240 18s 9d.
- 50: Alternative tender £1207 0s 0d.
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- 52: Alternative tender £1161 0s 0d.
- 53: Alternative tender £1168 0s 3d.
- 54: Alternative tender £1152 11s 2d.
- 55: Alternative tender £1150 0s 0d.
- 56: Alternative tender £1144 5s 4d.
- 57: Alternative tender £1079 0s 0d.
- 58: Alternative tender £1078 3s 6d.
- 59: Year apparently incorrectly recorded.
- 60: Additional tender: £6 11s 3d.
- 61: Year apparently incorrectly recorded.
- 62: Additional tender: £10 12s 7d.
- 63: Year apparently incorrectly recorded.
- 64: Additional tender: £14 10s 7½d.
- 65: Year apparently incorrectly recorded.
- 66: Additional tender: £8 8s 0d.
- 67: Year apparently incorrectly recorded.
- 68: Additional tender: £18 2s 0d.
- 69: Year apparently incorrectly recorded.
- 70: Year apparently incorrectly recorded.
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82: year apparently incorrectly recorded.

83: Year apparently incorrectly recorded.

84: Year apparently incorrectly recorded.

85: Year apparently incorrectly recorded.

86: Year apparently incorrectly recorded.

87: Includes £1 13s 2d for jobbing account.

88: 'Including gasfittings'.

89: £4 10s 0d for 'iron finial on tower' and £20 0s 0d for 'iron gate & lamp'.

## Mackintosh Architecture: Context, Making and Meaning

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