

M136 Bellahouston Dispensary

Introduction

John Honeyman & Keppie designed a very plain two-storey classical building housing the philanthropically sponsored community clinic associated with the Victoria Infirmary.

Authorship: John Keppie is named as architect in the Victoria Infirmary committee minutes and annual reports.

Alternative addresses: Dundas Street

Cost from job book: £4457 15s 5d

Status: Demolished

RCAHMS Site Number: NS56SE 979

Grid reference: NS 5818 6462

Chronology

1892

July: Medical and Surgical Dispensary under the auspices of the Victoria Infirmary opens in St James Street, Tradeston, Glasgow. The lease of the building and operation of the dispensary are made possible by a substantial gift from local M.P. Archibald Cameron Corbett and his family. ¹

1895

5 December: Chairman of the Victoria Infirmary governors, Sir Renny Watson, reports to the Victoria Infirmary Annual Meeting that the Bellahouston Bequest Fund trustees have agreed a gift of £6000 for 'the establishment and equipment of a dispensary on the South Side'. The new dispensary will bear the name 'Bellahouston' in acknowledgement of the gift. ²

1896

29 January: The Victoria Infirmary Dispensary Committee are informed that their premises in St James Street have been leased to another tenant. Enquiries to be made into taking the lease on 7 Maxwelltown Place, Paisley Road, for one year with a view to purchase. ³

July: Temporary dispensary opens at 7 Maxwelltown Place following interior alterations to serve new function. ⁴

10 September: Enquiries reveal that the 'best modern dispensaries are to be found in London, Birmingham and Leeds'. A sub-committee is appointed to visit and report on them. The additional purchase of 8 Maxwelltown Place is delayed due to complications surrounding the terms of the sale. ⁵

2 November: The sub-committee concludes that 'a scheme on the lines of the Dispensary attached to the Great Northern Central Hospital, London' would be advantageous. A sketch plan for the new building is submitted, incorporating part of the house at 8 Maxwelltown Place and a new building on the vacant ground adjacent. The Dispensary Committee resolves to appoint John Keppie as architect and Henry Herbertson & Co. as measurers for the new building. ⁶

18 December: Dispensary Committee meets with Keppie. ⁷

1897

26 January: Keppie submits plans to the Dispensary Committee, who 'while approving generally of the internal arrangements proposed by the plans, suggested various amendments to the elevations to Morrison Street and Dundas Street, and on the roofs. Mr Keppie concurred in these amendments ...' ⁸

11 February: Amended plans submitted: 'further alterations on the front elevations suggested'. ⁹

7 May: Amended plans still deemed unsatisfactory. 'The Committee thought [the design] was still following out the old lines objected to and requested Sir Renny Watson to see Mr Keppie and instruct him to prepare something on entirely different lines'. ¹⁰

6 October: Keppie's plans approved with the exception of the first floor, to be altered to provide two flats – for the caretaker and the collector – rather than a board room and offices. The Dispensary Committee considers that 'the new building should be erected so as to be independent of the property fronting Maxwelltown Place'. ¹¹

20 October: The Dispensary Committee instructs Keppie to proceed with completion of the plans. ¹²

1898

10 February: Tenders 'to be in the hands of the committee next week'. The Dispensary Committee is empowered by the governors to accept the tenders and proceed with the work. ¹³

March: Contractor tenders submitted. ¹⁴

24 March: Approval granted by Glasgow Dean of Guild Court 'to make certain alterations to the existing buildings at 7 and 8 Maxwelltown Place, Kingston, Glasgow'. ¹⁵

13 April: Work on site under way. ¹⁶

11 August: 'Building at Dundas Street progressing'. ¹⁷

24 November: Interior work underway; 'lathing walls'. ¹⁸

1899

24 June: 'Finishing up'. ¹⁹

28 June: Bellahouston Dispensary opens. ²⁰

1900

January: Final payments to contractors. ²¹

1954

Bellahouston Dispensary is described as 'clinic' on O.S. map.

By 1962

Demolished. In 1962–9 the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society constructs a new administration building, Centenary House, on the site. ²²

Description

Background

In early 1896 the Victoria Infirmary's medical and surgical dispensary – an early out-patient department – on the south side of Glasgow had been operating in the dockside community of Tradeston, on the southern bank of the Clyde, for over three years when the tenancy at its St James Street building was withdrawn.

¹ It had already become clear that these premises were inadequate for the scale of the dispensary's work, and by December 1895 the governors of the Victoria Infirmary, led by Sir Renny Watson, had been awarded £6000 by the Bellahouston Bequest Fund to establish and equip a new dispensary. ² All surviving evidence points to John Keppie being the architect of the new building. Mackintosh does not appear to have made any creative or other contribution to the work.

For temporary accommodation the Dispensary Committee initially leased, and ultimately bought, 7 Maxwelltown Place, Paisley Road. Following the necessary internal alterations, the dispensary reopened in July 1896 a few months after leaving St James Street. ³ By early July, the purchase of the adjacent 8 Maxwelltown Place, on the corner of Dundas Street (now Laidlaw Street) had been secured. ⁴ Consideration then turned to properly equipping the new dispensary, to be named the 'Bellahouston Dispensary' in acknowledgement of the gift made by the Bequest Fund. Enquiries by the committee secretary led to a deputation to visit the 'best modern public dispensaries' in London, Birmingham and Leeds. ⁵

Following their tour of ten dispensaries, the deputation submitted a report and recommendations for the plan of the new Bellahouston Dispensary. Their detailed findings commended above all the arrangements of the dispensary at the Great Northern Central Hospital, Holloway Road, London, which were deemed 'considerably in advance of any of the others'. The layout with separate entrance and exit, the patient-registration procedure and the staffing were highlighted. A sketch plan submitted by the deputation showed 'how the ground and a portion of one of the houses could be utilised' for a scheme on the lines of this dispensary. At the same meeting in November 1896, the Dispensary Committee 'resolved that Mr John Keppie, Bath Street, should be appointed architect for the proposed buildings'. ⁶ How Keppie came to be selected as architect is not known. It may be that he was already known to the governors of the Victoria Infirmary: he had been an apprentice with Glasgow architects Campbell Douglas & Sellars when they won the Victoria Infirmary competition in 1882, and was an assistant there when building work began in 1888. ⁷ In December 1896 Keppie met with the Dispensary Committee and was instructed to prepare plans. ⁸

Design

The design of the new dispensary proved problematic. While the Dispensary Committee generally approved of the plan and internal arrangements of Keppie's initial submission in January 1897, amendments to the two street elevations and roofs were recommended. ⁹ A month later the elevations remained a cause of dissatisfaction and further amendments were requested. ¹⁰

By May, the chairman of the Victoria Infirmary governors, Sir Renny Watson, had received amended drawings 'with which he was not satisfied'. The Committee felt the design was 'still following out the old lines objected to, and requested Sir Renny Watson to see Mr Keppie and instruct him to prepare something on entirely different lines'. ¹¹ In October 1897 the design was finally largely approved, although further alterations were sought for the first floor to

provide two flats for dispensary employees rather than the suggested offices.¹² The series of elevation drawings which were the source of dissatisfaction to the committee do not survive, so it is impossible to know what they objected to so strongly.

The design approved by the Dean of Guild Court in March 1898 was for the site immediately behind the two houses in Maxwelltown Place: the basement of no. 8 was connected with the new building and served as the dispensing room. The new building had two storeys on its two street elevations in an austere classical style with a lower podium-like ground floor, taller first floor with Doric pilasters set between the pedimented windows, and a parapet at cornice level concealing the low pitched roof. The principal elevation to Morrison Street was symmetrical, with pedimented, slightly projecting central bay and two apparently undifferentiated doors, on the left the private entrance to the first-floor employee accommodation and on the right, the patient entrance.

Patients entered a registration hall with balustrading to control queues. This led to a large, top-lit waiting hall, with consulting and treatment rooms on the N. side, beyond which a private corridor connected to the basement spaces in both the new building and 8 Maxwelltown Place. On the first floor along the street elevations were two flats, each consisting of parlour, bedroom, kitchen and bathroom. Corridors inside each flat overlooked the glazed roof of the waiting hall.

The severe classicism of the elevations – the result of the Dispensary Committee's protracted deliberations – does not appear to have been chosen to continue the style of the existing buildings on Maxwelltown Place: the Dean of Guild drawings suggest that these two houses, and the terrace to which they originally belonged, dated from the mid-19th century, were built from blonde sandstone and were similar to surviving town houses a little further E. at Lauriston Place. Nor did the Dispensary reflect the style of the Victoria Infirmary's own buildings.

The surviving plans submitted to the Dean of Guild Court are photo-reproductions with dimensions and material specifications in ink. The lettering resembles Mackintosh's in a general way, but there is none of his handwriting and there is no other evidence linking him with this building.

Reception and later history

The Bellahouston Dispensary was formally opened on 28 June 1899. The report in the *Glasgow Herald* briefly described the facilities provided in Honeyman & Keppie's building, commenting that 'the institution is thoroughly equipped with the most approved appliances'. The governors of the Victoria Infirmary believed, it continued, that the new building 'would be found to be one of the most suitable and complete dispensaries in the kingdom, thoroughly and efficiently equipped, they having endeavoured to provide every comfort for the patients, as well as to provide the professional staff with suitable consulting rooms and all the necessary appliances for carrying on their arduous duties satisfactorily'.¹³

The dispensary appears to have survived the establishment of the National Health Service in 1948: on an O.S. map of 1954 it is labelled as 'clinic'. By 1962, however, the redevelopment of the Gorbals, Tradeston and Kingston districts had begun, and with the likely loss of the patient community through rehousing, the dispensary was demolished to make way for the expansion of the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society's buildings in and around Morrison Street.¹⁴

People

Clients:

- Governors of the Victoria Infirmary

Contractors:

- P. & W. Anderson
- Andrew Bryan
- Galbraith & Winton
- Glasgow Corporation
- Henry Herbertson & Co.
- James Maben & Son
- R. A. McGilvray & Ferris
- Musgrave & Co.
- Moses Speirs & Son
- William Tonner & Son

Other:

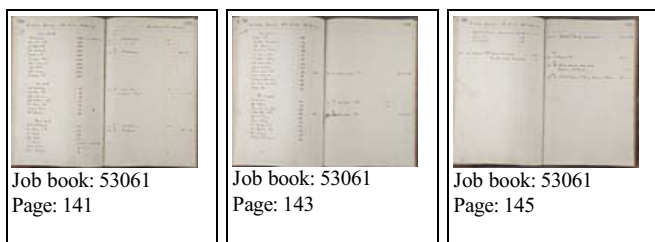
- Bellahouston Trustees
- Sir Renny Watson

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 M136 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 M136 has been extracted from the job books:



Client: Governors of the Victoria Infirmary

Measurer: Henry Herbertson & Co.

Tenders:

| Contractor | Type | Address | Date | Value | Accepted |
|-----------------------|-----------|---------------------|------------|-------------|---------------------|
| P. & W. Anderson | mason | no data in job book | March 1898 | £2279 4s 6d | yes |
| Alex. Muir & Sons | mason | no data in job book | March 1898 | £2352 0s 0d | no |
| James Goldie & Son | mason | no data in job book | March 1898 | £2640 0s 0d | no data in job book |
| John Kirkwood | mason | no data in job book | March 1898 | £2350 0s 0d | no |
| Guthrie & Co. | mason | no data in job book | March 1898 | £2430 0s 0d | no |
| E. Morgan & Sons | mason | no data in job book | March 1898 | £2454 0s 0d | no |
| Robert Murdoch | mason | no data in job book | March 1898 | £2490 0s 0d | no |
| John Porter | mason | no data in job book | March 1898 | £2430 0s 0d | no |
| John Emery | mason | no data in job book | March 1898 | £2464 0s 0d | no |
| George Barlas & Co. | mason | no data in job book | March 1898 | £2362 0s 0d | no |
| A. & D. MacKay | slater | no data in job book | March 1898 | £88 0s 0d | no |
| A. M. Ross & Sons | slater | no data in job book | March 1898 | £94 0s 0d | no |
| John Anderson | slater | no data in job book | March 1898 | £80 0s 0d | no |
| John McOwat & Sons | slater | no data in job book | March 1898 | £81 0s 0d | no |
| William Darrie & Co. | slater | no data in job book | March 1898 | | |
| Andrew Bryan | slater | no data in job book | March 1898 | £78 0s 0d | yes |
| J. & T. Stewart | slater | no data in job book | March 1898 | £89 0s 0d | no |
| R. A. McGilvray | plasterer | no data in job book | March 1898 | £192 0s 0d | no |
| George Rome & Co. | plasterer | no data in job book | March 1898 | £190 0s 0d | no |
| William Forbes | plasterer | no data in job book | March 1898 | £179 0s 0d | no |
| John Forbes | plasterer | no data in job book | March 1898 | £173 0s 0d | no |
| William Tonner & Son | plasterer | no data in job book | March 1898 | £162 17s 4d | yes |
| George Nicol | plasterer | no data in job book | March 1898 | £190 4s 10d | no |
| John Struthers | plasterer | no data in job book | March 1898 | £183 0s 0d | no |
| Guthrie & Co. | joiner | no data in job book | March 1898 | £886 0s 0d | no |
| Matthew Henderson | joiner | no data in job book | March 1898 | £950 0s 0d | no |
| Thomas Brown | joiner | no data in job book | March 1898 | £857 0s 0d | no |
| Hutcheson & Grant | joiner | no data in job book | March 1898 | £869 0s 0d | no |
| William Cowan & Son | joiner | no data in job book | March 1898 | £920 0s 0d | no |
| William Allan & Cowan | joiner | no data in job book | March 1898 | £850 0s 0d | no |
| Alex. Eadie & Son | joiner | | March 1898 | £870 0s 0d | no |
| James Morrison | joiner | no data in job book | March 1898 | £912 0s 0d | no |
| James Maben & Son | joiner | no data in job book | March 1898 | £785 0s 0d | yes |
| James Herbertson | joiner | no data in job book | March 1898 | £860 0s 0d | no |
| Anderson & Henderson | joiner | no data in job book | March 1898 | £850 0s 0d | no |

| | | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------|--------------------------|-----|
| Hamilton, Marr & Co. | joiner | no data in job book | March 1898 | £876 0s 0d | no |
| Spittal Brothers | joiner | no data in job book | March 1898 | £930 0s 0d | no |
| William Anderson | plumber | no data in job book | March 1898 | £300 0s 0d | no |
| Fyfe & Allan | plumber | no data in job book | March 1898 | £390 0s 0d | no |
| James Johnstone & Son | plumber | no data in job book | March 1898 | £278 0s 0d | |
| Moses Speirs & Son | plumber | no data in job book | March 1898 | £288 0s 0d | yes |
| Brown & Young | plumber | no data in job book | March 1898 | £330 0s 0d | no |
| Cairns & Laing | plumber | no data in job book | March 1898 | £308 0s 0d | no |
| William Hendry & Son | plumber | no data in job book | March 1898 | £327 0s 0d | no |
| James Ingleton & Co. | plumber | no data in job book | March 1898 | £304 0s 0d | no |
| Ross Gardiner | plumber | no data in job book | March 1898 | £286 0s 0d | no |
| Wallace & Connell | plumber | no data in job book | March 1898 | £383 0s 0d | no |
| Galbraith & Winton | glass tiles | no data in job book | March 1898 | £729 8s 5d ¹ | yes |
| Youden & Co. | glass tiles | no data in job book | March 1898 | £796 0s 0d | no |
| Kean & Wardrope | glass tiles | no data in job book | March 1898 | £788 0s 0d | no |
| Musgrave & Co. | heating & ventilation | no data in job book | June 1897 [?] | £281 10s 0d ² | yes |

Payments (trades):

| Name | Type | Payment out sum |
|----------------------|-----------------------|--|
| P. & W. Anderson | mason | First installment: 15 July 1898 Final installment: 17 January 1900 £2464 15s 0d |
| Andrew Bryan | slater | First installment: 18 January 1899 Final installment: no data in job book £67 7s 10d |
| William Tonner & Son | plasterer | First installment: 27 March 1899 Final installment: 16 November 1899 £204 1s 3d |
| James Maben & Son | joiner | Payment date: 27 December £771 4s 4½d |
| Moses Speirs & Son | plumber | First installment: 18 February 1899 Final installment: 22 January 1900 £402 13s 9d |
| Galbraith & Winton | glass tiles | Payment date: 10 November £141 18s 9½d ³ |
| Musgrave & Co. | heating & ventilation | Payment date: 4 January 1900 £279 10s 0d |

Payments (suppliers):

| Name | Service | Payment date | Payment sum |
|--------------------------|---|-------------------|-------------|
| Glasgow Corporation | 'water works / lengthening fire branch' | 22 September 1899 | £1 4s 5d |
| R. A. McGilvray & Ferris | memorial tablet | 18 October 1900 | £125 0ds 0d |

Documents

Images



Aerial view of Morrison

Bibliography

Published

- *The Victoria Infirmary of Glasgow, 1890–1990: A Centenary History*, Glasgow: Victoria Infirmary Centenary Committee, 1990
- *Glasgow Herald*, 6 December 1895, p. 10; 29 June 1899, p. 10

Unpublished

- Glasgow City Archives Collection: Dean of Guild Court Reports on Buildings, D-OPW 25/59, pp. 103, 110
- Glasgow City Archives Collection: NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde Archives, Annual Report of the Victoria Infirmary, 1892, HB 23/2/1 1892
- Glasgow City Archives Collection: NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde Archives, Annual Report of the Victoria Infirmary, 1896, HB 23/2/1 1896
- Glasgow City Archives Collection: NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde Archives, Annual Report of the Victoria Infirmary, 1899, HB 23/2/2 1899
- Glasgow City Archives Collection: NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde Archives, Victoria Infirmary, governors' minute book 5, HB 23/1/5
- Glasgow City Archives Collection: NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde Archives, Victoria Infirmary, governors' minute book 6, HB 23/1/6

Notes:

- 1: Glasgow City Archives Collection: NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde Archives, Annual Report of the Victoria Infirmary, 1892, HB 23/2/1, p. 10.
- 2: *Glasgow Herald*, 6 December 1895, p. 10; Glasgow City Archives Collection: NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde Archives, Annual Report of the Victoria Infirmary, 1896, HB 23/2/1, pp. 10–11.
- 3: Glasgow City Archives Collection: NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde Archives, Victoria Infirmary, governors' minute book 5, HB 23/1/5, 29 January 1896; Maxwelltown Place was the section of Paisley Road between Dundas Street (Laidlaw Street since 1929) and Paterson Street. The streets are named on O.S., Lanarkshire VI.10 (City of Glasgow) (25 inch, 1st edn, 1858–65).
- 4: *Glasgow Herald*, 6 December 1895, p. 10; Glasgow City Archives Collection: NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde Archives, Annual Report of the Victoria Infirmary, 1896, HB 23/2/1, p. 11.
- 5: Glasgow City Archives Collection: NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde Archives, Victoria Infirmary, governors' minute book 5, HB 23/1/5, 10 September 1896.
- 6: Glasgow City Archives Collection: NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde Archives, Victoria Infirmary, governors' minute book 5, HB 23/1/5, 2 November 1896.
- 7: Glasgow City Archives Collection: NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde Archives, Victoria Infirmary, governors' minute book 5, HB 23/1/5, 18 December 1896.
- 8: Glasgow City Archives Collection: NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde Archives, Victoria Infirmary, governors' minute book 5, HB 23/1/5, 26 January 1897.
- 9: Glasgow City Archives Collection: NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde Archives, Victoria Infirmary, governors' minute book 5, HB 23/1/5, 11 February 1897.
- 10: Glasgow City Archives Collection: NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde Archives, Victoria Infirmary, governors' minute book 5, HB 23/1/5, 11 February 1897.
- 11: Glasgow City Archives Collection: NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde Archives, Victoria Infirmary, governors' minute book 6, HB 23/1/6, 6 October 1897.
- 12: Glasgow City Archives Collection: NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde Archives, Victoria Infirmary, governors' minute book 6, HB 23/1/6, 20 October 1897.
- 13: Glasgow City Archives Collection: NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde Archives, Victoria Infirmary, governors' minute book 6, HB 23/1/6, 10 February 1898.
- 14: The Hunterian, University of Glasgow: John Honeyman & Keppie / Honeyman, Keppie & Mackintosh job book, GLAHA 53061, pp. 141, 143, 145.
- 15: Glasgow City Archives Collection: Dean of Guild Court Master of Works' list of cases, D-OPW 18/9, 24 March 1898, no. 16.

- 16:** Glasgow City Archives Collection: Dean of Guild Court Reports on Buildings, D-OPW 25/59, p. 103.
- 17:** Glasgow City Archives Collection: Dean of Guild Court Reports on Buildings, D-OPW 25/59, p. 103.
- 18:** Glasgow City Archives Collection: Dean of Guild Court Reports on Buildings, D-OPW 25/59, p. 110.
- 19:** Glasgow City Archives Collection: Dean of Guild Court Reports on Buildings, D-OPW 25/59, p. 110.
- 20:** *Glasgow Herald*, 29 June 1899, p. 10; Glasgow City Archives Collection: NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde Archives, Annual Report of the Victoria Infirmary, 1899, HB 23/2/2, p. 12.
- 21:** The Hunterian, University of Glasgow: John Honeyman & Keppie / Honeyman, Keppie & Mackintosh job book, GLAHA 53061, p. 144; p. 146.
- 22:** 'Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society Administration Building, Morrison Street', *Dictionary of Scottish Architects, 1840–1980*, www.scottisharchitects.org.uk [accessed 14 March 2012].
- 23:** Glasgow City Archives Collection: NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde Archives, Victoria Infirmary, governors' minute book 5, HB 23/1/5, 29 January 1896.
- 24:** Glasgow City Archives Collection: NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde Archives, Annual Report of the Victoria Infirmary, 1892, HB 23/2/1, p. 10; 1896, pp. 10–11; *Glasgow Herald*, 6 December 1895, p. 10.
- 25:** Glasgow City Archives Collection: NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde Archives, Annual Report of the Victoria Infirmary, 1896, HB 23/2/1, p. 11; Glasgow City Archives Collection: NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde Archives, Victoria Infirmary, governors' minute book 5, HB 23/1/5, 9 March 1896; 4 May 1896; 18 May 1896.
- 26:** Glasgow City Archives Collection: NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde Archives, Victoria Infirmary, governors' minute book 5, HB 23/1/5, 6 July 1896.
- 27:** Glasgow City Archives Collection: NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde Archives, Victoria Infirmary, governors' minute book 5, HB 23/1/5, 10 September 1896; *Glasgow Herald*, 6 December 1895, p. 10; Glasgow City Archives Collection: NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde Archives, Annual Report of the Victoria Infirmary, 1896, HB 23/2/1, pp. 10–11.
- 28:** Glasgow City Archives Collection: NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde Archives, Victoria Infirmary, governors' minute book 5, HB 23/1/5, 2 November 1896. The vacant plot of land immediately S. of 7 and 8 Maxwelltown Place also appears by this date to be owned by the governors of the Victoria Infirmary; no reference to its purchase appears in the minutes of the Governors' or Dispensary Committee meetings.
- 29:** 'John Keppie', 'Victoria Infirmary', *Dictionary of Scottish Architects, 1840–1980*, www.scottisharchitects.org.uk [accessed 14 March 2012].
- 30:** Glasgow City Archives Collection: NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde Archives, Victoria Infirmary, governors' minute book 5, HB 23/1/5, 18 December 1896.
- 31:** Glasgow City Archives Collection: NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde Archives, Victoria Infirmary, governors' minute book 5, HB 23/1/5, 26 January 1897.
- 32:** Glasgow City Archives Collection: NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde Archives, Victoria Infirmary, governors' minute book 5, HB 23/1/5, 11 February 1897.
- 33:** Glasgow City Archives Collection: NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde Archives, Victoria Infirmary, governors' minute book 5, HB 23/1/5, 7 May 1897.
- 34:** Glasgow City Archives Collection: NHS Greater Glasgow and Clyde Archives, Victoria Infirmary, governors' minute book 5, HB 23/1/5, 6 October 1897.
- 35:** *Glasgow Herald*, 29 June 1899, p. 10.
- 36:** 'Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society Administration Building, Morrison Street', *Dictionary of Scottish Architects, 1840–1980*, www.scottisharchitects.org.uk [accessed 14 March 2012].
- 37:** 'glass tiles deducted' follows the contractor's name. The accepted tender was reduced to £284 8s 5d.
- 38:** Includes £25 10s 0d for 'hot water supply piping extra'.
- 39:** 'measurement' follows the contractor's name, meaning that the sum paid was determined by the measurer's calculations following completion of the work.

Mackintosh Architecture: Context, Making and Meaning

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