

M169 Ruchill Free Church Halls

Introduction

This complex of meeting rooms and halls with an attached caretaker's house was built as mission premises by Westbourne Free Church, Kelvinside.

Authorship: There is no written evidence that Mackintosh designed the halls, but the surviving drawings are in his hand, and they include a rough preliminary sketch for the entrance front, which strongly suggests that he was the originator of the design and did not merely draw up a scheme by John Honeyman or John Keppie. Stylistic similarities with the nearly contemporary Glasgow School of Art and Queen's Cross Church support the view that Mackintosh was responsible for the Ruchill building too.

Alternative addresses: Ruchill Street

Cost from job book: £3212 9s 10d

Cost from other sources: 'Without any demand on the [Glasgow Free Church Building] Society for aid, the Westbourne congregation has secured a site in the Ruchill district, and has erected thereon, and opened free of debt, a hall and other side buildings ... Their enthusiasm and liberality were seen in their subscribing within a fortnight £4,336 for this most worthy object.'¹

Status: Standing building

Current name: Ruchill Kelvinside Parish Church hall

Current use: Church hall and café (2014)

Listing category: A

Historic Scotland/HB Number: 32356

RCAHMS Site Number: NS56NE 139.01

Grid reference: NS 57256 68309

Chronology

1898

3 October: Westbourne Free Church Session has decided to move its Maryhill mission premises westward from Gairbraid Street to a site 'such as Ruchill St.'¹

21 December: Purchase of site on E. side of Ruchill Street approved. Cost £1064.²

1899

23 January: John Honeyman & Keppie have been appointed architects for the mission buildings, having prepared preliminary plans of how the site might accommodate these along with a possible future church.³

February: Plans drawn for submission to Glasgow Dean of Guild Court.⁴

9 March: Plans approved by Glasgow Dean of Guild Court.⁵

15 March: Tenders accepted.⁶

23 March: Foundations commenced.⁷

27 May: Memorial stone laid.⁸

5 July: Hall roof in progress.⁹

9 December: New buildings formally dedicated.¹⁰

1901

6 May: Deacon's Court of Westbourne Free Church approve estimate for adding a wash-house to the church officer's house. ¹¹

1903–5

Ruchill Church built on adjoining site, designed by Neil C. Duff. ¹²

1907

February: Plans of church halls examined by Scotch Education Department, for reasons which are not recorded. ¹³

1976

January: Proposals for conservation work to halls prepared by Holmes & Partners, Architects, Glasgow. Listed Building Consent sought. ¹⁴

1979

Halls described as 'recently extensively restored and stone-cleaned'. ¹⁵

1984

February: Strathclyde Regional Council awards a grant of £7000 towards restoration work at Ruchill Parish Church and Hall; overall cost of works estimated to be £50,000; 'extensive programme of repairs underway' at Hall. ¹⁶

Six stained wood and leaded glass leaves of a folding partition discovered in 'organ basement'. ¹⁷

1993

'An intensive repair programme is in hand.' ¹⁸

2004

9 February: Granted £33,600 by Heritage Lottery Fund. ¹⁹

2006

March: 'The second phase of ... refurbishment ... has recently been completed.' ²⁰

Description

Background and authorship

Like the slightly earlier Queen's Cross Church, the halls at Ruchill were built as part of a programme of 'church-planting', which the Free Church's Glasgow Presbytery pursued from the mid 1890s. ¹ Under this scheme an established congregation – in this case Westbourne Free Church, Kelvinside – would finance a new church in a rapidly expanding area of the city which they perceived to be in spiritual need. Proximity to the Caledonian Railway's Maryhill Station made the Ruchill halls easily accessible from Kelvinside. They were meant to be used as a base for missionary activity at first, with the possibility of a church being added when funds permitted. ² They were not an entirely new venture – the Westbourne congregation had operated rented mission premises in nearby Gairbraid Street since the 1880s – but they represented an increased commitment to missionary activity in the area. In October 1900, regular church services started to be held in the halls, and the following year Ruchill became a separate charge with its own minister. ³ Within five years, a fully-fledged church was built next door.

The Westbourne congregation's own church in Westbourne Gardens had been built in 1880–1 to the designs of John Honeyman, ⁴ and by the time the congregation decided to undertake the Ruchill project, the Convener of its Mission Committee was the architect's accountant brother, Michael Honeyman. ⁵ John Honeyman & Keppie were therefore the obvious choice to design the new halls.

Mackintosh was not yet a partner in the firm, so his name does not appear in the minutes of the Deacons' Court or in other contemporary sources relating to the project. However, the surviving drawings are in his hand, and the style of the building and its many parallels with autograph works such as the Glasgow School of Art mean that it has always been accepted as his work. His nearby Queen's Cross Church with its attached hall on an awkward, hemmed-in site, was well on the way to completion in early 1899, and it would presumably have reassured clients that he could make a success of the Ruchill job.

When the church at Ruchill came to be built in 1903–5, the commission was given to Neil C. Duff rather than to Mackintosh. This has led to speculation that Mackintosh proved difficult to deal with over the halls, ⁶ but there is no evidence for this. The Westbourne Free Church minutes shed no light on the matter.

Exterior

The halls with attached caretaker's house form a compact, tightly-planned group. Only the sides facing towards the church and onto Shakespeare Street (formerly Ruchill Street) are treated architecturally, the others being more or less invisible. On the S.W., the site is cut off at an angle parallel with a row of tenements on neighbouring Maryhill Road, a constraint that Mackintosh exploited imaginatively in shaping the internal spaces. The *Glasgow Herald* described the Shakespeare Street elevation as being 'of an ecclesiastical character', ⁷ but its scale is essentially domestic, and there is little apart from the large traceried window on the ground floor to hint at the building's church-related purpose (the distinctive tracery with oval lights set horizontally recalls the porch windows at Queen's Cross church). The Shakespeare Street front is of yellowish-grey snecked rubble, stugged, with smooth ashlar dressings. The other elevations are mostly roughcast. Gables and visible roof slopes express the variety of internal spaces.



Most distinctive is the treatment of the main entrance. Like the session house entrance at Queen's Cross church, this is based on 18th-century models, composed of remarkably thin slivers of stone, and with a shallow fanlight instead of a shell-shaped hood. Sinuous Art Nouveau curves take the place of classical mouldings.



In the gabled bay to the right, the splayed reveals of the large ground-floor window extend upwards to frame two smaller windows on the first floor. These are yoked together top and bottom by a shallow segmental open pediment and a shared sill, and tied by a vertical fluted strip to a serpentine dripmould above the lower window. With its complicated linear patterns and subtly modelled planes, the whole composition is like a piece of abstract relief sculpture. However, Mackintosh's original intentions may have been less austere. His drawings of this elevation show what appears to be a sculpture of a standing figure in the gable, and a knot of non-geometric ornament in place of the fluted strip. As the building stands, there are unworked blocks of stone under a canopy in the gable, which were presumably meant to be carved in accordance with the drawing. It is not clear if Mackintosh left them as blocks because he decided that he preferred them that way, or because the money could not be found to carve them, or for some other reason. This may be one of the 'various small deviations from the original plans' that were made at the instigation of the building committee, 'in consultation with Mr Keppie'.⁸



At the opposite end of the front, a D-plan, tower-like projection contains the stairs, a feature that Mackintosh would soon use again at Windyhill and The Hill House. The lower windows follow the slope of the stairs; those at the top have a slight notch in the lintel, giving them the merest hint of an ogee head, and pairs of curious bracket-like projections above.



The windowless E. side faces the later church across a narrow courtyard. It is roughcast, with deep eaves and sloping ashlar buttresses of the type favoured by C. F. A. Voysey. When the church was built in 1903–5 it was physically linked to the halls by a Gothic archway, but the conventional Perpendicular Gothic of Duff's design and his use of red sandstone make for disunity. The caretaker's house closes the opposite end of the courtyard, attached to the S.E. corner of the halls.



Interior

Most of the ground floor is taken up by the main hall, a top-lit space with open timber roof. It was meant to seat 300, but the Westbourne Church Yearbook for 1902 reported that this could only be done 'by placing narrow forms [benches] closely together', and that it was 'not possible to accommodate more than 270 with any degree of comfort. With this number in mild weather the atmosphere becomes unwholesome.'⁹ The roof trusses have tie-beams in pairs, which clasp the queen-posts and appear to be suspended from them. This is a variation on the trusses in the church hall at Queen's Cross and in the Museum at the Glasgow School of Art, where it is the vertical posts that come in pairs, clasping the beams. The platform at the S. end is lit from behind by a segmental-headed window.



A flat-ceilinged recess on the W. side of the hall can be shut off by folding doors, set with panels of leaded glazing incorporating characteristic Mackintosh roses. The original purpose of this space was to provide a separate reading room when required. ¹⁰



A door from the recess leads into a smaller hall at the front – possibly the 'club-room for the use of men on the ground floor' referred to in a contemporary description. ¹¹ This has a wooden chimneypiece and is lit by the large traceried window. A third, smaller room – now used as a kitchen, but possibly a committee room originally – is tucked between the large hall and the stairs. All the internal doors have pairs of leaded stained glass inserts depicting leaves.



The S.W. corner of the main hall is cut off at an angle by the boundary of the site, and Mackintosh mirrored this at the S.E. corner to create an apsidal end to the room, framing the platform. The recess is similarly cut off at an angle, and here too Mackintosh cut off the other corner to match, using the resulting triangular space as a cupboard, accessible from the smaller hall.

The first floor is reached by a winding stair to the left of the entrance, with a balustrade of vertical boards with pierced decoration.



On this floor there is a 'small hall to accommodate 120 – with folding-doors to divide it into two class rooms'. ¹² It has an arch-braced timber roof, simpler than the one over the main hall, and was used for sewing classes and a Sunday class for young women. ¹³ Once again, one corner is cut off at an angle by the boundary of the site, and once again Mackintosh mirrored this to create an apse. Also on this floor are a lavatory and a small room apparently used for ladies' meetings. ¹⁴



The variety and flexibility of the accommodation reflects the range of activities undertaken by the Mission. According to its published programme for 1900–1, the building was to be used for regular meetings of the Band of Hope, the Boys' Brigade, a sewing class, a girls' drill class, Saturday social evenings and a young men's club, as well as a Sunday school, various Sunday services and a Tuesday prayer meeting. A library and savings bank were also provided, and the club room and reading room were 'open almost every week evening from 7 to 9.30 pm'. ¹⁵

Caretaker's house

The caretaker's house is linked internally with the main hall, but also has its own front door under an asymmetrical timber porch of distinctly Japanese appearance.



There are two ground-floor rooms, one a kitchen, the other presumably a living room (it has a decorative chimneypiece). A winding stair leads to two more rooms and a bathroom on the first floor. The staircase balustrade is made of vertical boards, each pierced or carved with a different circular motif



With its roughcast walls and conical-roofed stair tower tucked into the angle where it joins the halls, the Scottish vernacular character of the caretaker's house looks forward to Mackintosh's later janitor's house at Scotland Street Public School and his rejected designs for Auchenbothie gate lodge. However, this was not his only idea for the Ruchill building. He also sketched an almost Regency treatment of the entrance front, with the door under a segmental fanlight, flanked by pairs of slender columns, and set in a central, bowed projection with a shallow roof and deep eaves.

Alterations and conservation

Soon after the halls opened, the committee pleaded with the Deacons' Court to add a wash-house to the caretaker's house. Plans were made, but rejected as too expensive. New estimates were obtained, and eventually in May 1901 work was allowed to proceed. ¹⁶ A washhouse is shown on the undated set of drawings in the Hunterian, University of Glasgow, as a later addition in pencil, but its windows do not match the washhouse as it appears today (2014).



Early in 1907 the Scotch Education Department examined a set of Mackintosh's plans, returning them – to whom is not clear – on 7 February bearing the stamp 'returned for revisal'. ¹⁷ Why the Department was concerned with the halls is unclear, unless the building was being considered for educational use, possibly for adult evening classes. There is no evidence that the plans were in fact revised or the buildings altered at this time.

Since the mid 1970s, four separate programmes of repair and conservation have been undertaken:

In December 1975 – January 1976, proposals were prepared by the architects Holmes & Partners of Glasgow for works that included lead repairs, repointing, reglazing of roof lights, repairs to roughcast, replacement of decayed stonework and stone cleaning. ¹⁸ The works were completed by 1979. ¹⁹

In February 1984, repairs to the church and halls at an estimated cost of £50,000 were begun. ²⁰ During these '6 stained wood & leaded glass leaves of a folding partition screen' were discovered in a basement. ²¹ This was presumably the original partition between the main hall and the reading room recess, in place today: it may have been reinstated at this time.

A further programme of repairs followed in 1993. ²² Between 2004 and 2006, a major conservation programme was implemented, grant aided by the Heritage Lottery Fund and Historic Scotland among others. ²³

There have been few significant changes to the building's original appearance. At some stage, the window of the ground-floor kitchen/committee room has been converted into a door, giving access to the courtyard, while the door from the entrance hall into this room, originally hinged, has been made into a sliding door. The most conspicuous alteration is a timber partition in pseudo-Mackintosh style, immediately to the left of the main entrance, which extends parallel to the front as far as the stairs. It screens an area containing a wash-hand basin in connection with a toilet under the stairs, and appears to have been inserted in the 1970s or 80s.



People

Clients:

- Westbourne Free Church

Contractors:

- George Adam & Son
- Bennet Furnishing Company
- C. T. Bowie, Fisher & Co.
- Buchans & MacIntyre
- James Cormack & Sons Ltd
- M. Campbell Duff & Sons
- J. & G. Findlay
- Joseph Graydon

- James Hutcheson
- A. & J. Main & Co. Ltd
- Robert McCord & Son
- John McOwat & Son
- Hugh Twaddle & Son
- Wylie & Lochhead

Other:

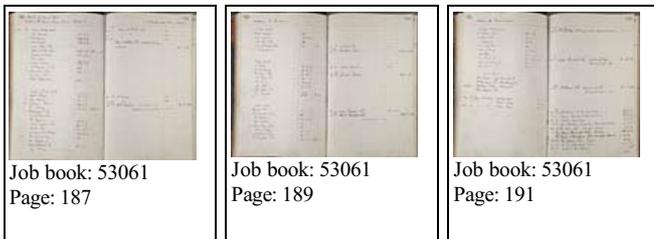
- Michael Honeyman

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 M169 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 M169 has been extracted from the job books:



Client: Westbourne Free Church

Measurer: M. Campbell Duff & Sons

Tenders:

Contractor	Type	Address	Date	Value	Accepted
John Kirkwood	mason & brickwork	no data in job book	March 1899	£1491 9s 9d	no
P. & W. Anderson	mason & brickwork	no data in job book	March 1899	£1643 17s 9d	no
W. & A. Taylor	mason & brickwork	no data in job book	March 1899	£1419 19s 2d	no
James Goldie & Son	mason & brickwork	no data in job book	March 1899	no data in job book 1	no
Robert McCord & Son	mason & brickwork	no data in job book	March 1899	£1376 10s 9d	yes
Hutcheson & Grant	mason & brickwork	no data in job book	March 1899	£1501 13s 10d	no
Peter Miller	mason & brickwork	no data in job book	March 1899	no data in job book 2	no
Moses Barlas	mason & brickwork	no data in job book	March 1899	£1392 6s 8d	no
E. C. Morgan & Sons	mason & brickwork	no data in job book	March 1899	£1442 0s 0d	no
Alex Muir & Son	mason & brickwork	no data in job book	March 1899	£1580 0s 0d	no
R. Corbet & Son	mason & brickwork	no data in job book	March 1899	no data in job book	no
Robert Gilchrist & Son	mason & brickwork	no data in job book	March 1899	£1614 0s 0d	no
Dick & Benzie	wright & joinerwork	no data in job book	March 1899	£713 5s 4d	no
Thomas Brown	wright & joinerwork	no data in job book	March 1899	£777 12s 8d	no
Hutcheson & Grant	wright & joinerwork	no data in job book	March 1899	£729 6s 11d	no
J. & G. Findlay	wright & joinerwork	no data in job book	March 1899	£685 19s 6d	yes
E. C. Morgan & Son	wright & joinerwork	no data in job book	March 1899	no data in job book	no
William McCall & Son	wright & joinerwork	no data in job book	March 1899	no data in job book	no

George Ferguson	wright & joinerwork	no data in job book	March 1899	£798 19s 5d	no
James Maben & Co.	wright & joinerwork	no data in job book	March 1899	£766 11s 6d	no
Spittal Bros	wright & joinerwork	no data in job book	March 1899	£717 2s 8d	no
Hutchison & McCathey	wright & joinerwork	no data in job book	March 1899	£763 19s 5d	no
Alex Murray & Son	wright & joinerwork	no data in job book	March 1899	£735 0s 0d	no
John Cochrane Jr	wright & joinerwork	no data in job book	March 1899	no data in job book	no
Archibald McFarlane & Son	wright & joinerwork	no data in job book	March 1899	£720 7s 1d	no
John Cochrane	wright & joinerwork	no data in job book	March 1899	no data in job book 3	no
A. & D. Mackay	slater	no data in job book	[March 1899]	£176 0s 0d	no
John Anderson	slater	no data in job book	[March 1899]	£168 2s 11d	no
A. M. Ross & Son	slater	no data in job book	[March 1899]	£198 0s 0d	no
John McOwat & Son	slater	no data in job book	[March 1899]	£154 0s 0d	yes
J. W. Campbell	slater	no data in job book	[March 1899]	no data in job book	no
William Forbes	plasterwork	no data in job book	[March 1899]	£83 17 6½d	no
R. A. McGilvray	plasterwork	no data in job book	[March 1899]	£89 9s 10d	no
George Rome & Co.	plasterwork	no data in job book	[March 1899]	£81 19s 1d	no
William Halley & Co.	plasterwork	no data in job book	[March 1899]	£75 0s 10d	no
William Tonner	plasterwork	no data in job book	[March 1899]	£79 6s 7d	no
John Forbes	plasterwork	no data in job book	[March 1899]	£91 8s 2d	no
Alexander Calder & Co.	plasterwork	no data in job book	[March 1899]	no data in job book	no
Joseph Graydon	plasterwork	no data in job book	[March 1899]	£70 12s 0d	yes
Ingleton & Co.	plumber	no data in job book	[March 1899]	£136 0s 0d	no
James Johnstone & Son	plumber	no data in job book	[March 1899]	£135 0s 0d	no
William Anderson	plumber	no data in job book	[March 1899]	£141 7s 4d	no
Fyfe & Allan	plumber	no data in job book	[March 1899]	£140 0s 0d	no
Moses Speirs & Son	plumber	no data in job book	[March 1899]	£136 0s 0d	no
Brown & Young	plumber	no data in job book	[March 1899]	£156 5s 3d	no
A. Watson & Son	plumber	no data in job book	[March 1899]	£150 0s 0d	no
Hugh Twaddle & Son	plumber	no data in job book	[March 1899]	£132 11s 11d	yes
William Paterson & Son	gasfitting & bellhanging	no data in job book	[March 1899]	£39 1s 3d	no
A. Watson & Son	gasfitting & bellhanging	no data in job book	[March 1899]	£41 0s 0d	no
William Anderson	gasfitting & bellhanging	no data in job book	[March 1899]	£40 12s 0d	no
Moses Speirs & Son	gasfitting & bellhanging	no data in job book	[March 1899]	£42 0s 0d	no
Brown & Young	gasfitting & bellhanging	no data in job book	[March 1899]	£44 1s 3d	no
Fyfe & Allan	gasfitting & bellhanging	no data in job book	[March 1899]	£42 0s 0d	no
Hugh Twaddle & Son	gasfitting & bellhanging	no data in job book	[March 1899]	£35 0s 4d	yes
James Johnstone & Son	gasfitting & bellhanging	no data in job book	[March 1899]	£40 0s 0d	no
James Ingleton & Co.	gasfitting & bellhanging	no data in job book	[March 1899]	£38 5s 0d	no
Ross Graham	painter	West Campbell Street	[March 1899]	no data in job book	no

H. L. Anderson & Co.	painter	233 St Vincent Street	[March 1899]	no data in job book	no
C. T. Bowie, Fisher & Co.	painter	Bothwell Street	[March 1899]	no data in job book	yes
Charles Carlton & Co.	painter	no data in job book	[March 1899]	no data in job book	no
Charles Carlton & Co.	painter	no data in job book	[March 1899]	no data in job book	no
James Hutcheson	electric bells	no data in job book	22 November [1899]	£6 0s 0d	yes
James Hutcheson	lantern screen	no data in job book	22 November [1899]	£4 0s 0d	yes
James Hutcheson	window blinds	no data in job book	2 December 1899	£4 11s 0d	yes

Payments (trades):

Name	Type	Payment out sum	Measurer fee payments
Robert McCord & Son	Mason & Brickwork	First installment: 25 May 1899 Final installment: no data in job book £1520 7s 3½d ⁴	
J. & G. Findlay	wright & joiner	First installment: 23 September 1899 Final installment: 8 November 1900 £853 3s 2½d	£8 12s 6d ⁵
J. & G. Findlay	wright & joiner	Payment date: 29 November 1901 £5 7s 6d ⁶	
John McOwat & Son	slater	First installment: 23 September 1899 Final installment: 14 September 1900 £127 9s 10½d	
Joseph Graydon	plaster work	First installment: 27 October 1899 Final installment: 29 May 1900 £65 11s 2d	
Hugh Twaddle & Son	plumber	First installment: 10 October 1899 Final installment: 8 November 1900 £175 6s 10½d	£3 10s 0d
Hugh Twaddle & Son	gasfitting & bellhanging	Payment date: 8 November 1900 £65 19s 6½d	13s 0d ⁷
C. T. Bowie, Fisher & Co.	painter	Payment date: 8 November 1900 £81 1s 9½d	£1 1s 0d ⁸
James Hutcheson	gasfitting & bellhanging	Payment date: 20 March 1900 £14 15s 6d ⁹	

Payments (suppliers):

Name	Service	Payment date	Payment sum
A. & J. Main & Co. Ltd	iron railing	29 January 1900	£26 16s 8d
Bennet Furnishing Company	seats and furniture	8 February 1900	£99 8s 9d
Buchans & MacIntyre	no data in job book	14 February 1900	£29 11s 6d
George Adam & Son	gate posts and lamp	26 April 1900	£7 3s 2d
James Cormack & Sons Ltd	heating	26 April 1900	£134 16s 0d
Wylie & Lochhead	table and reading stand	26 April 1900	£4 15s 0d
Wylie & Lochhead	no data in job book	26 December 1900	9s 6d

Measurer fee payment: £58 6s 6d (8 November 1900)

Documents

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Images



View from N.W.



View from N.E.



View from N.W.



N. front, detail



N. front, detail



Large traceried window in N. front



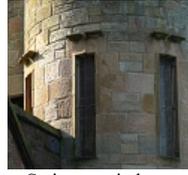
Unworked blocks of stone in gable



Stair tower



Stair-tower window



Staircase windows



Window in N. front



Entrance from street



Rear elevation



Side elevation towards church



Courtyard between halls and church



Buttresses



Caretaker's house



Rear of church officer's house



Entrance to caretaker's house



Roof of main hall



Roof of main hall, detail



Window behind platform in main hall



Window behind platform in main hall, detail



Folding screen in main hall



Folding screen in main hall



Stained glass in internal door



Fireplace in small ground-floor hall



Balustrade of stairs to upper hall



Balustrade of stairs to upper hall, detail



Roof of upper hall



Detail of screen, upper hall



Cupboard door, first floor



Fireplace in caretaker's house



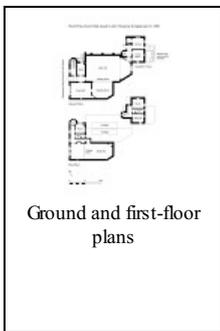
Balustrade of stairs in caretaker's house



Balustrade of stairs in caretaker's house, detail



Modern screen to washroom



Bibliography

Published

- Alan Crawford, *Charles Rennie Mackintosh*, London: Thames & Hudson, 1995, pp. 51 and 211
- Thomas Howarth, *Charles Rennie Mackintosh and the Modern Movement*, London: Routledge & Kegan Paul, 2nd edn, 1977, pp. 68 and 180-181
- James Macaulay, *Charles Rennie Mackintosh*, New York: W. W. Norton, 2010, p. 136
- Elizabeth Williamson, Anne Riches and Malcolm Higgs, *Buildings of Scotland: Glasgow*, London: Penguin, 1990, pp. 327–8
- Andrew McLaren Young, *Charles Rennie Mackintosh (1868–1928): Architecture, Design and Painting*, exhibition catalogue, Edinburgh: Edinburgh Festival Society and Scottish Arts Council, 1968, p. 36
- *Glasgow Herald*, 29 May 1899, p. 12; 11 December 1899, p. 10

Unpublished

- Glasgow, Glasgow City Archives Collection: Glasgow Dean of Guild Court, Register of Inspections, D-OPW 25/21, p. 33
- Glasgow, Glasgow City Archives Collection: Westbourne Free Church Deacons' Court minutes, CH3/1412/19
- Glasgow, Glasgow City Archives Collection: Westbourne Free Church Year Book 1899–1900, CH3/1239/1
- Glasgow, Glasgow City Archives Collection: Westbourne Church Year Book 1900–1901, CH3/1239/2
- Glasgow, Glasgow City Archives Collection: Westbourne Church Year Book 1902, CH3/1239/3

Notes:

- 1: 'Report of Church-planting committee submitted to, and approved by, the Glasgow Presbytery at its meeting on October 23, 1900', *The Free Church of Scotland Monthly*, 1 December 1900, pp. 284–6.
- 2: Glasgow City Archives Collection: Westbourne Free Church Deacons' Court minutes, CH3/1412/19, 3 October 1898.
- 3: Glasgow City Archives Collection: Westbourne Free Church Deacons' Court minutes, CH3/1412/19, 9 January 1899.
- 4: Glasgow City Archives Collection: Westbourne Free Church Deacons' Court minutes, CH3/1412/19, 23 January 1899.
- 5: Glasgow City Archives Collection: Glasgow Dean of Guild plans, TD1309/A110.
- 6: Glasgow City Archives Collection: Glasgow Dean of Guild Court, Register of Inspections, D-OPW 25/21, p. 33.
- 7: Glasgow City Archives Collection: Westbourne Free Church Deacons' Court minutes, CH3/1412/19, 15 March 1899.
- 8: Glasgow City Archives Collection: Glasgow Dean of Guild Court, Register of Inspections, D-OPW 25/21, p. 33.
- 9: *Glasgow Herald*, 29 May 1899, p. 12.
- 10: Glasgow City Archives Collection: Glasgow Dean of Guild Court, Register of Inspections, D-OPW 25/21, p. 33.
- 11: *Glasgow Herald*, 11 December 1899, p. 10.
- 12: Glasgow City Archives Collection: Westbourne Free Church Deacons' Court minutes, CH3/1412/19, 6 May 1901.
- 13: Elizabeth Williamson, Anne Riches and Malcolm Higgs, *Buildings of Scotland: Glasgow*, London: Penguin, 1990, p. 327.
- 14: The Hunterian, University of Glasgow: GLAHA 52442 (M169-003); GLAHA 52443 (M169-001); GLAHA 52444 (M169-002).
- 15: The Hunterian, University of Glasgow: Ruchill Free Church Halls building file.
- 16: *Charles Rennie Mackintosh Society Newsletter*, 23, Autumn 1979.

- 17: *Glasgow Herald*, 9 February 1984, p. 3; *West End Times*, 17 February 1984, p. 4; *Charles Rennie Mackintosh Society Newsletter*, 36, February 1984, p. 3.
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- 45: 'returned with thanks'.
- 46: 'returned with thanks'.
- 47: 'returned with thanks' in CRM's hand.
- 48: Includes 'boundary walls etc.'
- 49: 'half measurers fee'.
- 50: For 'altering windows & work at ventilators'.

51: '½ measurers fee'.

52: '½ measurers fee'.

53: For 'Lantern Screen Electric Bells & blinds'.

Mackintosh Architecture: Context, Making and Meaning

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