



M258 Dutch Kitchen, Miss Cranston's Lunch, Tea & Smoking Rooms, Argyle Street

Introduction

Mackintosh carried out two phases of work at Miss Cranston's 'Crown Lunch and Tea Rooms' in Argyle Street. In 1898 he designed furniture and light fittings associated with George Walton's interior scheme following the remodelling of the entire building by architects H. & D. Barclay; in 1905–6 he returned to remodel and decorate the basement, creating the Dutch Kitchen.

Authorship: Mackintosh is named in the *Studio* as designer of the Dutch Kitchen shortly after its completion in 1906. ¹

Alternative names: Crown Lunch & Tea Rooms.

Cost from job book: £1130 13s 10d

Status: Standing building; Dutch Kitchen interior partly extant but concealed.

Current use: Retail and offices

Listing category: B: Listed as '106–114 (even nos) Argyle Street'

Historic Scotland/HB Number: 32616 (the building)

RCAHMS Site Number: NS56NE 887

Grid reference: NS 59018 65084

Chronology

1878

'C. Cranston' and 'Crown Tea Rooms' at 114 Argyle Street first appear in the *Glasgow Post Office Directory*. ¹

1897

23 December: Glasgow Dean of Guild Court approves remodelling of 114 Argyle Street by Glasgow architects H. & D. Barclay. ²

1898

8 June: Work begins on site. ³

1899

24 October: The *Glasgow Advertiser and Property Circular* reports that 'decorators have just put the finishing touches to new work ...' ⁴

21 December: Work discharged by Glasgow Dean of Guild Court ⁵

1905

27 December: Earliest contractor tenders submitted for the Dutch Kitchen. ⁶

1906

11 August: Earliest payments to contractors. ⁷

October: Article in the *Studio* reports the recent completion of the Dutch Kitchen. ⁸

1908

11 August: Latest payments to contractors. ⁹

1918

18 May: Last day of business at Crown Lunch and Tea Rooms following its sale to Manfield & Sons, shoe retailer. ¹⁰

1990

Renovation work to convert 106–114 Argyle Street into shop units reveals that much of the Dutch Kitchen as well as panelling and walls stencils on the upper floors is still intact behind later wall coverings. ¹¹

Description

Background

114 Argyle Street was the first property in Miss Catherine (Kate) Cranston's Glasgow tea-room business. In 1878 'C. Cranston' and 'Crown Tea Rooms' first appeared at this address in the *Glasgow Post Office Directory*. ¹ The name 'Crown' came from an earlier hotel in nearby George Square, owned and run by Miss Cranston's parents. ²

114 was a ground-floor shop associated with the adjacent Aitken's Temperance Hotel. Its proprietor, John Aitken, was a personal friend of Miss Cranston's father's cousin, Robert Cranston of Edinburgh. Robert Cranston's family ran a chain of temperance hotels in Edinburgh, Glasgow and London under the name 'Waverley', and he and his wife Elizabeth are credited with providing support for their niece's business ambitions. ³

It was not until after her marriage to John Cochrane in 1892 that Miss Cranston began to expand her business. ⁴ In 1896–7 she opened a second establishment on Buchanan Street for which she commissioned Edinburgh architect George Washington Browne to remodel the exterior and Glasgow designer George Walton to decorate and furnish the interiors. Here Mackintosh received his first Cranston tea-room commission: to design mural decoration for three of the spaces. ⁵

1897–9

By 1897 the entirety of Aitken's Temperance Hotel at 106–114 Argyle Street belonged to Miss Cranston and she commissioned leading Glasgow practice H. & D. Barclay to redesign the building both inside and out. ⁶ Miss Cranston's brother, Stuart, had two tea-room premises of his own nearby, and family rivalry may have influenced her decision to expand.

The Barclays removed all classical mouldings from the ten-bay, five-storey 18th-century tenement building and covered the facade with roughcast. They enlivened the roofline with dormers and two ogee gables, one with Gothic bargeboards and an oriel window, and raised a bell-cast turret on the flattened apex of the roof. At the rear, a four-storey bay was added to accommodate lavatories. ⁷ The main entrance to the tea rooms at 114 was given a bow window and wrought-iron and repoussé copper door fittings. ⁸ The secondary entrance, reached via a passage and giving access to the upper floors, was decorated with Gothic moulding.

Inside 114 the stairs were reoriented. The upper floors of 106–114 were completely gutted. Long, open-plan lunch and tea rooms were created on the first and second floors; billiard, smoking and reading rooms on the third and attic floors. Stores and offices were also provided. ⁹

The decoration and furnishing of the new interiors were carried out by George Walton and Mackintosh. Walton designed the stencilled wall panelling, wooden screens, billiard tables and grates, while Mackintosh was responsible for all the seating (including his famous high-backed chair with bird-like cut-out in the oval backrail), small tables, umbrella stands, and electric lighting for the billiard tables. ¹⁰



Dutch Kitchen (1905–6)

Described as 'recently completed' in 1906, the Dutch Kitchen was Mackintosh's only architectural contribution to the Argyle Street premises. ¹¹ Although permission for the necessary alterations appears not to have been sought from Glasgow Dean of Guild Court, significant structural work was clearly involved: the largest sum paid to a contractor was to mason Daniel McCallum, who submitted a tender for work including 'underpinning foundations' in December 1905, and some 'engineering work' was carried out by Babbie & Bonn. ¹² There are no surviving drawings that record these structural alterations and the room has since been fundamentally changed: the only record of its original appearance is two photographs by Annan published in the *Studio* in October 1906. ¹³

On the basis of the photographs and the 1898 Barclay drawings and evidence recorded during building work in 1990, it seems that the Dutch Kitchen was situated in the basement of 112 and 114. The fireplace was in the western-most wall of the building, corresponding with the chimney there, and the two windows in the S. wall were lit by pavement lights above. ¹⁴ It is not clear where the entrance was located: however it seems likely that the room had its own entrance, probably at the rear in Morrison's Court. It may have been for this that a 'folding gate', railings and gate lock in iron were commissioned from George Adam & Son. ¹⁵

The room had a low ceiling with deep beams, some structural, others decorative. It was divided centrally, N. to S., by a line of rectangular structural piers, which presumably corresponded to the wall between 112 and 114 above. The large fireplace was set behind a screen consisting of an ogee lintel supported at each side by five slightly tapering wooden rods, forming a kind of inglenook. The fireplace itself, under a massive arched lintel, was lined with blue and white Delft tiles, the single Dutch element in the room. ¹⁶ There was a two-row plate-rack above, forming an overmantel. The leaded casement windows appear to have had deep, splayed reveals with recesses to hold vases of flowers. Here, as later at Ingram Street and the Dug-Out at the Willow Tea Rooms, Mackintosh used opaque glazing to admit natural light into a basement space while obscuring an unappealing outlook.



Critical Reception

In the only contemporary report on the tea room, in the *Studio* in October 1906, critic J. Taylor was concerned only with the decorative scheme and not the architecture: 'Mackintosh adopts the square, the simplest of all conceivable forms, and makes this the theme of his latest decorative intent. It begins on the floor covering, is continued in the mosaic on the hearth, is repeated all over the velvety dado, on the mother-of-pearl panel of the sideboard, and culminates on the broad flat planes of the pillars that divide one end of the room into so many alcoves. In each case the black and white forms the chequy [sic] pattern, the square diminishing in size in the order named.'¹⁷ Windsor-style chairs with curved backs, painted emerald green, served as a striking counterpoint to the simple black and white palette and the 'myriads of tiny squares', which Taylor noted, together with the 'dazzling electric light'.¹⁸ Taylor also noted the 'quaint' recessed fireplace ingleneuk and the steel grate; the 'unpretentious' overmantel plate-rack; and the 'rare beauty' of the 'well-proportioned casements with leaded glass panels' with rose motifs. Overall, decoration and the simple construction and arrangement of the tea room combined 'to make a scheme of remarkable unity and charm'.¹⁹

Later history

The doors of Miss Cranston's Argyle Street tea rooms closed for the final time on 18 May 1918, the building having been sold to shoe retailer Manfield & Sons.²⁰

Although adapted and altered for subsequent uses, the Walton and Mackintosh decorative schemes were not entirely lost. In 1976 the building was inspected by Glasgow social historian Michael Donnelly who discovered much of the Dutch Kitchen, including the fireplace tiles and grates, intact behind partition walls and panelling.²¹

The total renovation of 106–114 Argyle Street in 1990 for conversion to individual shop units for Legal & General Properties Ltd brought the evidence of the tea-room interiors to light once again.²² Anderson & Murray, architects responsible for the refurbishment, carried out photographic and condition surveys of the interiors. A separate RCAHMS investigation was also conducted. Panelling and stencilling on plaster designed by Walton were carefully removed to the care of Glasgow Museums, while Mackintosh's Dutch Kitchen fireplace was documented then once again covered.²³

People

Clients:

- Miss Catherine (Kate) Cranston

Contractors:

- George Adam & Son
- William Anderson
- Anderson & Munro
- Babbie & Bonn
- Miss Campbell
- James Grant
- Haddow, Forbes & Co.
- Andrew Hutcheson
- Daniel McCallum
- McCulloch & Co.
- Moses McCulloch & Co.
- R. A. McGilvray & Ferris
- J. Caird Parker
- Robert Paterson
- Francis Smith
- The Crafts

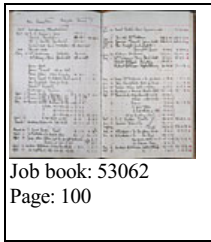
Job Book

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 M258 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 M258 has been extracted from the job books:



Job book: 53062
Page: 100

Client: Miss Catherine (Kate) Cranston

Tenders:

Contractor	Type	Address	Date	Value	Accepted
E. C. Morgan & Sons	mason	no data in job book	27 December 1905	£136 7s 0d ¹	no
Daniel McCallum	mason	no data in job book	27 December 1905	£170 18s 6d ²	yes
W. J. Smith	mason	Dumbarton	27 December 1905	£213 14s 0d ³	no
William Anderson	plumber	no data in job book	no data in job book	£60 0s 0d ⁴	yes (12 February 1906)
R. A. McGilvray & Ferris	plasterer	no data in job book	no data in job book	'10% on cost'	yes (12 February 1906)
James Grant	joiner	no data in job book	no data in job book	'10% on cost'	yes
George Adam & Son	iron work	no data in job book	no data in job book	10s 0d ⁵	yes
James Grant	joinery	no data in job book	no data in job book	18s 0d ⁶	yes
Miss Campbell	beads	no data in job book	no data in job book	no data in job book ⁷	yes
Anderson & Munro	electric lighting	no data in job book	no data in job book	no data in job book	yes
Francis Smith	furniture	no data in job book	no data in job book	£7 10s 0d ⁸	yes (7 April 1906)
Francis Smith	furniture	no data in job book	no data in job book	£8 0s 0d ⁹	yes (13 March 1906)
Francis Smith	furniture	no data in job book	no data in job book	£36 17s 0d ¹⁰	yes (28 February 1906)
Francis Smith	furniture	no data in job book	no data in job book	£8 10s 0d ¹¹	yes (26 April 1906)
Francis Smith	furniture	no data in job book	no data in job book	£3 10s 0d ¹²	yes (5 July 1906)
Haddow, Forbes & Co.	tiler	no data in job book	no data in job book	£13 7s 0d	yes (1 March 1906)
J. Caird Parker	grates	no data in job book	no data in job book	£4 7s 6d	yes (20 March 1906)
McCulloch & Co.	glazier	no data in job book	no data in job book	£22 0s 0d ¹³	yes (11 April 1906)
George Adam & Son	iron work	no data in job book	no data in job book	£10 5s 6d ¹⁴	yes (16 April 1906)
Andrew Hutcheson	fittings	no data in job book	no data in job book	£1 4s 0d ¹⁵	(16 April 1906)
Andrew Hutcheson	fittings	no data in job book	no data in job book	£12 16s 6d ¹⁶	yes (17 April 1906)

Payments (trades):

Name	Type	Payment out sum
Daniel McCallum	mason	Payment date: 11 August 1906 £236 6s 9d

James Grant	joiner	Payment date: 27 March 1907 £206 2s 0d
William Anderson	plumber	Payment date: 24 January 1908 £127 14s 1d
R. A. McGilvray & Ferris	plasterer	Payment date: 11 August 1908 £35 19s 6d
Miss Campbell	beads	Payment date: 18 June £1 1s 0d ¹⁷
George Adam & Son	iron work	Payment date: 28 June £10 5s 6d ¹⁸
Anderson & Munro	electric lighting	Payment date: 14 August £171 1s 4d
Francis Smith	furniture	Payment date: 3 September £81 1s 8d ¹⁹
J. Caird Parker	grates	Payment date: 3 December £26 10s 0d
Haddow, Forbes & Co.	tiler	First installment: 5 June Final installment: 21 September £53 10s 3d
McCulloch & Co.	glazier	Payment date: 23 June £39 9s 8d ²⁰
Andrew Hutcheson	metal fittings	First installment: 6 August Final installment: 5 October £38 13s 9d

Payments (suppliers):

Name	Service	Payment date	Payment sum
Babtie & Bonn	'Engineering work'	22 June 1906	£12 12s 0d
The Crafts	'Draught Screen'	13 January 1908	£11 10s 0d
Robert Paterson	Painting and upholstery	11 August 1908	£72 1s 4d
Moses McCulloch & Co.	'1 fire back'	10 May	£1 5s 0d
McCulloch & Co.	'Glass flower stands'	14 November	£5 10s 0d

Documents

Images



Dutch Kitchen, 1906



Fireplace, 1906



Exterior, Argyle Street,
Builders' Journal and
Architectural Review, 15
April 1903, p. 131

Bibliography

Published

- Roger Billcliffe, *Charles Rennie Mackintosh: The Complete Furniture, Furniture Drawings and Interior Designs*, Moffat, Dumfriesshire: Cameron & Hollis, 4th edn, 2009, pp. 235–7
- Alan Crawford, *Charles Rennie Mackintosh*, London: Thames & Hudson, 1995, pp. 137–8
- Alan Crawford, 'The Tea Rooms: Art & Domesticity' in Wendy Kaplan, *Charles Rennie Mackintosh*, New York and London: Abbeville Press, 1996,

pp. 271–2

- Thomas Howarth, *Charles Rennie Mackintosh and the Modern Movement*, London: Routledge & Kegan Paul, 2nd edn, 1977, pp. 128–31
- Perilla Kinchin, *Tea and Taste: The Glasgow Tea Rooms, 1875–1975*, Wendlebury, Oxon: White Cockade, 1991
- Perilla Kinchin, *Miss Cranston: Patron of Charles Rennie Mackintosh*, Edinburgh: NMS Publishing, 1999
- Frank Worsdall, *The City that Disappeared*, Glasgow: Richard Drew Publishing, 1981, p. 123
- Michael Donnelly, 'Mackintosh's Dutch Kitchen Tea Room 1905–6', *Charles Rennie Mackintosh Society Newsletter*, 13, Autumn 1976, pp. 3–4; pp. 9–10
- J. Taylor, 'Modern Decorative Art at Glasgow: Some Notes on Miss Cranston's Argyle Street Tea House', *Studio*, 39, October 1906, pp. 31–6
- J. Jeffrey Waddell, 'Some Recent Glasgow Tea-Rooms', *Builders' Journal and Architectural Record*, 15 April 1903, pp. 126–32
- *Glasgow Advertiser & Property Circular*, 24 October 1899, p. 2
- *Glasgow Herald*, 18 April 1990, p. 1

Unpublished

- Edinburgh, Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Scotland: Anderson and Murray, Condition Survey, 114 Argyll Street (Miss Cranston's Tea Room), typescript and photographs, D.12.41.CRA.P
- Edinburgh, Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Scotland: Neil Manson Cameron, 106–114 Argyll Street, Cranston's Tea Rooms, MS 232/St/GI/18, April 1990

Notes:

- 1: *Studio*, 39, October 1906, pp. 31–6.
- 2: *Glasgow Post Office Directory*, 1878–9, p. 159; p. 525; Perilla Kinchin, *Miss Cranston: Patron of Charles Rennie Mackintosh*, Edinburgh: NMS Publishing, 1999, p. 22.
- 3: Glasgow City Archives Collection: Glasgow Dean of Guild Court plans, TD1386/06 (originally 1/6116).
- 4: Glasgow City Archives Collection: Glasgow Dean of Guild Court, Register of Inspections, D-OPW 25/2, p. 3.
- 5: *Glasgow Advertiser & Property Circular*, 24 October 1899, p. 2.
- 6: Glasgow City Archives Collection: Dean of Guild Court, Register of Plans, B4/11/1, petitioner The Scottish Prudent Institution, 23 December 1897. A note in this document states that the work is for Miss Cranston's Tea Rooms.
- 7: The Hunterian, University of Glasgow: Honeyman, Keppie & Mackintosh job book, GLAHA 53062, p. 100.
- 8: The Hunterian, University of Glasgow: Honeyman, Keppie & Mackintosh job book, GLAHA 53062, p. 100.
- 9: J. Taylor, 'Modern Decorative Art at Glasgow: Some Notes on Miss Cranston's Argyle Street Tea House', *Studio*, 39, October 1906, p. 35.
- 10: The Hunterian, University of Glasgow: Honeyman, Keppie & Mackintosh job book, GLAHA 53062, p. 100.
- 11: *Bailie*, 15 May 1918, p. 11; Perilla Kinchin, *Miss Cranston: Patron of Charles Rennie Mackintosh*, Edinburgh: NMS Publishing, 1999, pp. 82–3.
- 12: *Glasgow Herald*, 18 April 1990, p. 1.
- 13: In the general directory section 'C. Cranston' was described as a restaurateur. *Glasgow Post Office Directory*, 1878–9, p. 159; p. 525.
- 14: Perilla Kinchin, *Miss Cranston: Patron of Charles Rennie Mackintosh*, Edinburgh: NMS Publishing, 1999, p. 22; Perilla Kinchin, *Tea and Taste: The Glasgow Tea Rooms, 1875–1975*, Wendlebury, Oxon: White Cockade, 1991, pp. 36–9.
- 15: Perilla Kinchin, *Miss Cranston*, Edinburgh: NMS Publishing, 1999, p. 22; Perilla Kinchin, *Tea and Taste: The Glasgow Tea Rooms, 1875–1975*, Wendlebury, Oxon: White Cockade, 1991, pp. 36–9.
- 16: Perilla Kinchin, *Miss Cranston: Patron of Charles Rennie Mackintosh*, Edinburgh: NMS Publishing, 1999, p. 35.
- 17: It is not clear whether Kate Cranston or George Walton commissioned Mackintosh to carry out this work. Roger Billcliffe, *Charles Rennie Mackintosh: The Complete Furniture, Furniture Drawings and Interior Designs*, Moffat, Dumfriesshire: Cameron & Hollis, 4th edn, 2009, p. 39.
- 18: The work was approved by Glasgow Dean of Guild Court on 23 December 1897. Glasgow City Archives Collection: Glasgow Dean of Guild Court plans, TD1386/06 (originally 1/6116).
- 19: Elizabeth Williamson, Anne Riches and Malcolm Higgs, *Buildings of Scotland: Glasgow*, London: Penguin, 1990, p. 171; J. Jeffrey Waddell, 'Some Recent Glasgow Tea-Rooms', *Builders' Journal and Architectural Record*, 15 April 1903, p. 127; J. Taylor, 'Modern Decorative Art at Glasgow: Some Notes on Miss Cranston's Argyle Street Tea House', *Studio*, 39, October 1906, p. 33.
- 20: J. Jeffrey Waddell, 'Some Recent Glasgow Tea-Rooms', *Builders' Journal and Architectural Record*, 15 April 1903, pp. 127, 131.

- 21:** *Glasgow Advertiser & Property Circular*, 24 October 1899, p. 2; J. Jeffrey Waddell, 'Some Recent Glasgow Tea-Rooms', *Builders' Journal and Architectural Record*, 15 April 1903, p. 127.
- 22:** J. Taylor, 'Modern Decorative Art at Glasgow: Some Notes on Miss Cranston's Argyle Street Tea House', *Studio*, 39, October 1906, p. 33; for Mackintosh's 1898–9 Argyle Street furniture, see Roger Billcliffe, *Charles Rennie Mackintosh: The Complete Furniture, Furniture Drawings and Interior Designs*, Moffat, Dumfriesshire: Cameron & Hollis, 4th edn, 2009, pp. 55–67.
- 23:** J. Taylor, 'Modern Decorative Art at Glasgow: Some Notes on Miss Cranston's Argyle Street Tea House', *Studio*, 39, October 1906, pp. 35–6.
- 24:** The Hunterian, University of Glasgow: Honeyman, Keppie & Mackintosh job book, GLAHA 53062, p.100.
- 25:** J. Taylor, 'Modern Decorative Art at Glasgow: Some Notes on Miss Cranston's Argyle Street Tea House', *Studio*, 39, October 1906, pp. 35–6.
- 26:** Although no stairs to the basement are shown on the 1898 Barclay drawings, a coal chute at the rear of the building and coal store in the basement are indicated. Glasgow City Archives Collection: Glasgow Dean of Guild Court plans, TD1386/06 (originally 1/6116); *Glasgow Herald*, 18 April 1990, p. 1. A decorative pavement light can be seen directly in front of the bow window at the tea room entrance in J. Jeffrey Waddell, 'Some Recent Glasgow Tea-Rooms', *Builders' Journal and Architectural Record*, 15 April 1903, p. 131; Perilla Kinchin, *Tea and Taste: The Glasgow Tea Rooms, 1875–1975*, Wendlebury, Oxon: White Cockade, 1991, p. 113.
- 27:** Hunterian, University of Glasgow: Honeyman, Keppie & Mackintosh job book, GLAHA 53062, p.100.
- 28:** Alan Crawford, *Charles Rennie Mackintosh*, London: Thames & Hudson, 1995, p. 137.
- 29:** J. Taylor, 'Modern Decorative Art at Glasgow: Some Notes on Miss Cranston's Argyle Street Tea House', *Studio*, 39, October 1906, p. 36.
- 30:** J. Taylor, 'Modern Decorative Art at Glasgow: Some Notes on Miss Cranston's Argyle Street Tea House', *Studio*, 39, October 1906, p. 36; Perilla Kinchin, *Tea and Taste: The Glasgow Tea Rooms, 1875–1975*, Wendlebury, Oxon: White Cockade, 1991, p. 113.
- 31:** J. Taylor, 'Modern Decorative Art at Glasgow: Some Notes on Miss Cranston's Argyle Street Tea House', *Studio*, 39, October 1906, pp. 35–6.
- 32:** *Bailie*, 15 May 1918, p. 11; Perilla Kinchin, *Miss Cranston: Patron of Charles Rennie Mackintosh*, Edinburgh: NMS Publishing, 1999, pp. 82–3.
- 33:** Michael Donnelly, 'Mackintosh's Dutch Kitchen Tea Room 1905–6', *Charles Rennie Mackintosh Society Newsletter*, 13, Autumn 1976, pp. 9–10.
- 34:** *Glasgow Herald*, 18 April 1990, p. 1.
- 35:** *Glasgow Herald*, 18 April 1990, p. 1; Edinburgh, Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Scotland: Anderson and Murray, Condition Survey, 114 Argyll Street (Miss Cranston's Tea Room), typescript and photographs, D.12.41.CRA.P; Edinburgh, Royal Commission on Ancient and Historic Monuments of Scotland: Neil Manson Cameron, 106–114 Argyle Street, Cranston's Tea Rooms, MS 232/St/GI/18, April 1990.
- 36:** Tender for 'underpinning foundations'.
- 37:** Tender for 'underpinning foundations'; structural work '10% above cost'.
- 38:** Tender for 'underpinning foundations'.
- 39:** '(probable)' entered between contractor name and tender value.
- 40:** '2 Keys 5/ each'.
- 41:** '2 Flower Stands each 9'.
- 42:** 'beads for lamps'.
- 43:** Tender for a dresser.
- 44:** '8 High Chairs 20/-'.
- 45:** '36 chairs at 15/-'; '6 Tables 26" x 24" @ 10/6'; '5 Tables 48" x 21" @ 11/6'; '6 Tables 36" x 36" @ 12/9'.
- 46:** '4 Hat Stands at 45/-'.
- 47:** '2 High Chairs 22/-' ; '2 low chairs 17/-'. Question marks follow the sum totals for the two pairs of chairs.
- 48:** Tender for leaded glass.
- 49:** Includes 'Folding Gate 2/- per foot lock extra'; 'lock'; 'Railing at side of Gate'.
- 50:** '6 brass handles 4/-'.

51: '21 fittings @ 10/6. 4 @ 4/6. 4 @ 4/6'.

52: 'beads for lamps'.

53: 'gates & railing'.

54: Work included '28 low chairs @ 15/- 2@ 17/-'; '4 high chairs @ 20/- 2 @ 22/-'; 'Dresser'; '17 pine tables'; '6 hat stands @45/-'; '95 yds Linoleum & laying'.

55: Work included 'Glass panels'; 'Door panels, electric etc'; '21 flower vases'.

Mackintosh Architecture: Context, Making and Meaning

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