



# Co-operative House 95 Morrison Street

A brief history from 1897 to 2017

95 Morrison Street Owners' Association

[www.95morrisonstreet.co.uk](http://www.95morrisonstreet.co.uk)

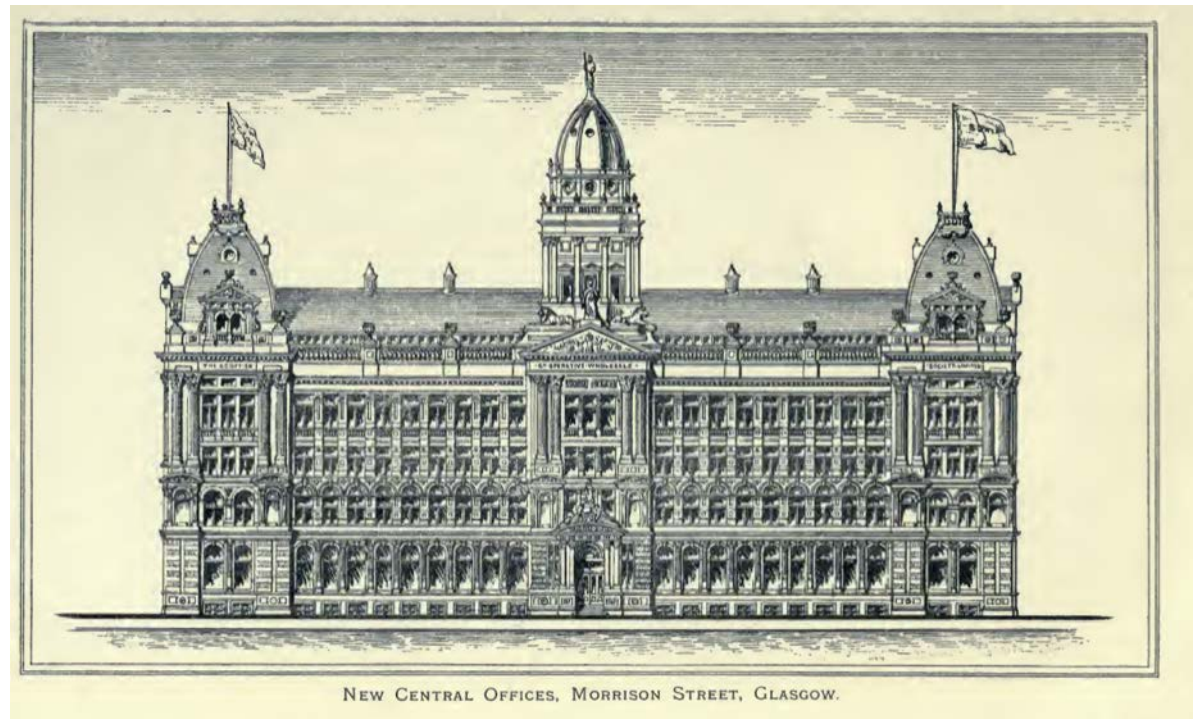


Co-operative House at 95 Morrison Street, known locally as the Co-op Building, is a mixed residential and office building. This short history has been compiled by the Owners' Association to coincide with the completion of our major restoration project in 2017, the building's 120<sup>th</sup> anniversary. Some of the details have been lost or confused through the passage of time and different sources often present slight variations of the details. We would welcome any further information and particularly old photographs of the building so if you have anything to share please get in touch with the Owners' Association Committee using the details on our website, [www.95morrisonstreet.co.uk](http://www.95morrisonstreet.co.uk)

## Construction

Co-operative House at 95 Morrison Street, locally known as the "Co-op building", was commissioned by the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society (SCWS). There were several separate constructions built for the SCWS in the late 1880s to 1890s, some of which remain today. The main building was constructed in the French Renaissance style between 1893-1897 at a cost of around £55,000, an enormous sum for the day. The building was formally opened on 2 January 1897 by Mr James Maxwell, Chairman of the SCWS, who stated that *"The society has won its way, not only into the confidence of Scottish Co-operators, but into the confidence of the commercial world at large. Its name on any market is synonymous with absolute security and untarnished honour,"* On completion, the building contained a mix of office and warehouse space across 4 storeys, a basement and attics.

Originally the 215 feet wide façade of the building looked onto the river Clyde's Windmillcroft Quay and the Kingston Dock, which was completed in 1867 and closed in 1966 due to the construction of the Kingston Bridge. The docks were filled in and the site is now occupied by flats. Construction of the bridge was routed around the building, which consequently enjoys some of the best transport connections in the city today.



## Construction

The premises, covering nearly an acre, were “thoroughly and elegantly appointed”. The board room had a parquet floor of walnut, oak and pine, with mahogany panelling and columns. It contained a 12 feet high mantelpiece made of carved Caen stone, supported by Sicilian marble and alabaster columns. The external walls are built from white Giffnock sandstone, which was used widely in buildings across Glasgow at the time. The main entrance is flanked by a double set of polished grey granite columns.

For most of the 20th century, the building was the headquarters of the SCWS, as well as housing warehouse and retail space of different types. In 1968, the headquarters moved to the nearby Centenary House before being transferred back to 95 Morrison Street following some refurbishment work during the 1980s. The building was sold to developers in the late 1990s and is now in private ownership. It has been Category B listed since 1970 and with its position beside the Kingston Bridge is one of the most prominent buildings in Glasgow.



ORIGINAL SITE AT 95 MORRISON STREET

ORIGINAL SITE AT 95 MORRISON STREET  
(VIEW LOOKING EAST TOWARDS 120 MORRISON STREET)

Most of the works carried out during the conversion to private use were internal. New external doors were added to the front corners of the building, allowing access to the office premises around the central courtyard. What you can see today is actually a group of separate buildings constructed between 1886 and 1897. The exact boundaries between the rearmost parts of the building are not always clear to see. At one point there were further constructions within the external boundaries, with courtyards/light wells in between but these were demolished during conversion to leave an open courtyard, which was originally clad in glazed brick. The roofs are of traditional Scottish sarking and slate construction, with heavy Scotch slate in most areas, Aberfoyle slate on the more intricate corner pavilions.



Kingston Bridge under construction to the west of 95 Morrison Street, 1967

<https://canmore.org.uk/collection/682302>



## Construction

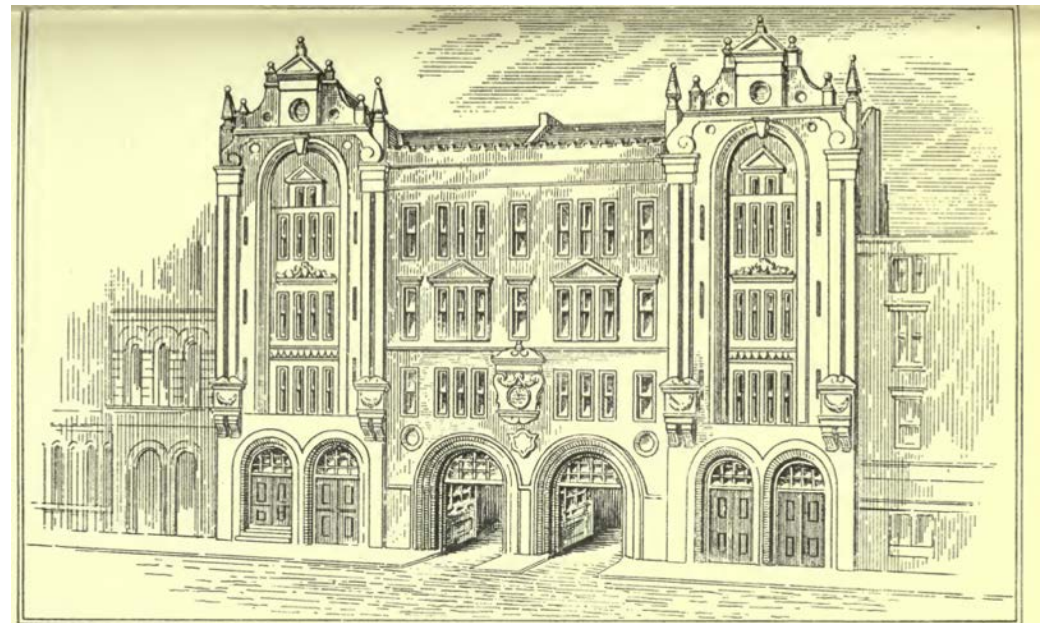


GROCERY. &C. CROOKSTON STREET, GLASGOW.

*19-37 Carnoustie Street (formerly Crookston Street), 1886-7, SCWS*

At least some of the archways visible on the sides of the building originally allowed vehicular access to the internal parts. It is still possible to see where the kerbs originally made way for these routes and there are protective iron bollards built into the sides of the building in a few places, presumably to prevent damage from passing carts and later perhaps lorries.

The oldest section, to the rear of the building and immediately adjoining the modern annex on Wallace Street runs east to west. This is made up of 19-37 Carnoustie Street (formerly Crookston Street) and 30-44 Dalintober Street (formerly Clarence Street) which was constructed between 1886-87.



GROCERY. &C. CROOKSTON STREET, GLASGOW

*19-37 Carnoustie Street (formerly Crookston Street), 1886-7, SCWS*

# Construction

## *Dalintober Hall*

The eastern portion on Dalintober Street (formerly Clarence Street) contains Dalintober Hall on the top storeys. Linked through from the first section, the western side fronting Carnoustie Street is a Jacobean style building constructed between 1891-93 which was originally used as stables and as a ham curing and grocery store. Also on Dalintober Street, there is a small block, dating from 1888, filling the gap between the hall and what would become the main building. This is a 5 storey building with a crowstepped gable, topped with a holding a shield.

The hall was constructed between 1886-1887 as part of the Dalintober Street/Wallace Street block. This is the oldest part of the remaining buildings and one of the most intricately decorated on the exterior. The main architects, Bruce & Hay, worked on this Flemish Renaissance block with James Davidson, an architect and Clerk of Works to the SCWS's building department. A statue of Justice stands above the date 1887, holding a sword and looking west at the apex of the steep gable. A small turret protrudes upwards from the façade.

Also known as the Co-operative Hall and Clarence Street Hall and occupying a position at the very top of that block, the hall is some 5,000-6,000 square feet, with a hammerbeam roof and elaborate wooden panelling. It was used for meetings, social functions and also musical purposes. The CWS (Glasgow) Band, now known as the Co-operative Funeralcare Band, was established as a brass band in 1918 and used the hall for rehearsals and performances for many years. It also housed the Glasgow Philharmonic Male Voice Choir from 1982 to 1998.

Since conversion, the hall has been let to a number of private tenants, primarily media companies and has seen use as a TV production facility. The lower floors are now the Clarence House apartments.



**GROCERIES AND PROVISION WAREHOUSE AND CO-OPERATIVE HALL  
CLARENCE STREET (NOW DALINTOBER STREET)  
CONSTRUCTED 1886-1887**



## *Construction*



GLASGOW GROCERY AND PROVISION WAREHOUSE AND HALL.  
CLARENCE STREET.



PLAN OF INTERIOR OF CO-OPERATIVE HALL  
CLARENCE STREET (NOW DALINTOBER STREET)  
CONSTRUCTED 1886

## Opening ceremony



The building was officially opened on Saturday 2 January 1897. A grand procession had been announced in various newspapers in the days leading up to the opening ceremony, with the public invited to spectate, such as in this notice from the Dundee Advertiser on Boxing Day, 1896.

A procession of around 350 vehicles, including around 200 belonging to the SCWS, started from Glasgow Green at 11:30am with one group containing the directors of the SCWS starting from Royal Exchange Square. Most of these were of course horse drawn lorries, many decorated and intended to showcase the huge range of the SCWS's businesses. The procession was routed along London Road, Trongate, Queen St, St Vincent St, Renfield St, Union St, Jamaica St, Glasgow Bridge, Bridge St, King St and along Paisley Road to Morrison St, attracting large crowds along the way

The Glasgow Herald was impressed by the number of vehicles and the "generally fine quality of the horses". Many of the wagons were filled with products from across the society's many trades, such as wares from the drapery department, sacks of flour from the bakeries. Others were set up to showcase some of the core values and progressiveness of the society, such as by contrasting "a representation of a hovel in which an aged dame sat in squalid surroundings making shirts" against an adjoining lorry which had "a number of gaily dressed young ladies making shorts with the appliances used in modern factories".

When the procession reached the buildings, in front of an "enormous crowd", Mr William Maxwell, the President of the SCWS was handed a gold key by Mr Bruce, of Bruce & Hay, which he stated was to symbolise the golden rule "that they would do unto others as they would like others to do unto them". The Herald summarised Mr Maxwell's remarks: *He trusted that these buildings would be a tower of strength to the co-operative movement in Scotland and that its best interest would be jealously guarded for generations to come. He trusted they would be a light that would radiate and illuminate the socially dark corners of our country. These buildings were symbolical of the growing wealth and the still quieter growing refinement and taste, of their working-men proprietors and afforded another proof of the efficiency of co-operation in ameliorating the condition of the people. He hoped the buildings would stand for generations, a monument of the thrift, the industry and the organisation of the working men of Scotland, in whose name he now opened them for co-operative purposes.*



## *Opening ceremony*

There were cheers as the main entrance was opened and invited delegates made an inspection of the buildings, where various exhibits of the society's production had been set up. When the tour was complete, the several hundred invited guests made their way to the SCWS premises on St James Street (now Seaward Street) for a formal dinner. It was noted that the society's sales had grown from £81,000 to over £4m in their first 30 years or so leading up to the opening of the new buildings. There were toasts to the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society, the Corporation of Glasgow" and the architects.



REGISTERED OFFICES AND FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, 95 MORRISON STREET, GLASGOW.



## *Original use as head office, showrooms and warehouse*



BOARD ROOM



DIRECTORS' REFERENCE LIBRARY



GLASGOW SALE ROOM (First View)



GLASGOW SALE ROOM (Second View)

## *Original use as head office, showrooms and warehouse*

GLASGOW FURNITURE WAREHOUSE



MUSIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS DEPARTMENT

GLASGOW FURNITURE WAREHOUSE



ONE OF THE SHOW ROOMS



JEWELLERY SALE ROOM



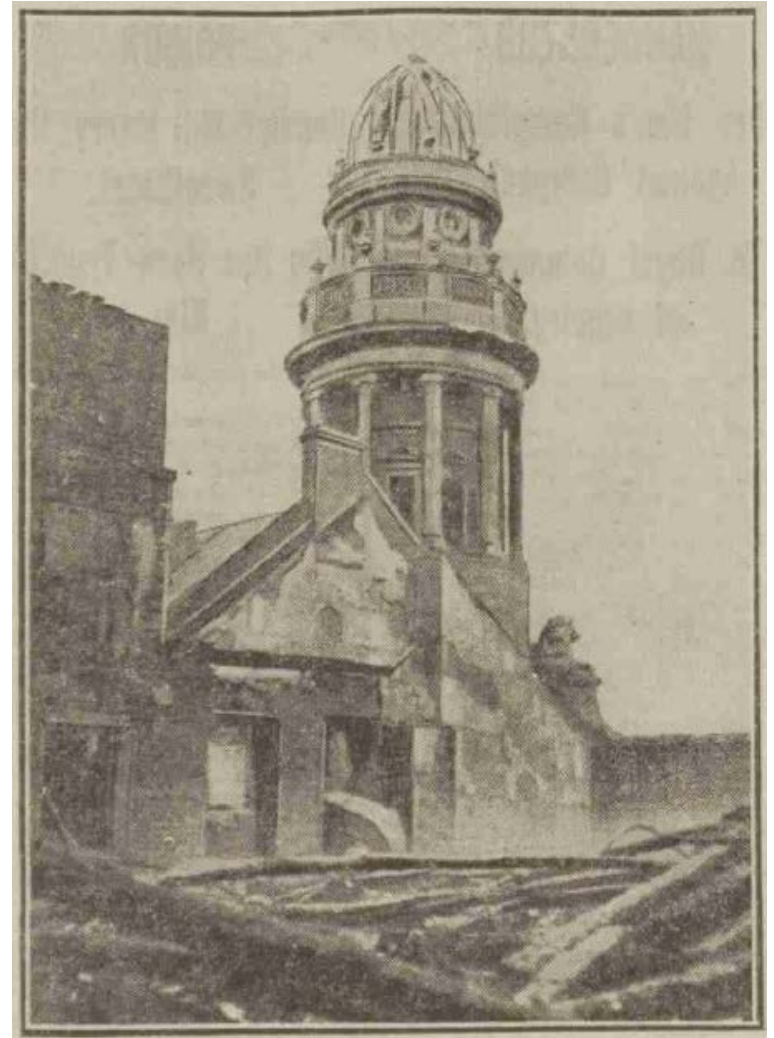
CHINA, CROCKERY, AND GLASSWARE DEPARTMENT

## *The fire of 1911*

On the evening of 3 September 1911, a huge fire ripped through some of the upper portions of the building. The fire started on the Dalintober Street (then Clarence Street) side of the building. News of this reached as far as the Pittsburgh Gazette Times, which quoted the damage at \$1m. At the time, the eastern side of the building contained butter in the basement, buyers' rooms and stores containing retail samples on the ground, clerical staff on the first, crockery on the second, ironmongery on the third and the fourth contained haberdashery, bedding and mattresses. The attic space above was filled with toys. The 60 feet high by 23 feet wide central tower, which is now empty, contained old ledgers and documents from the SCWS archives.

At about ten to seven in the evening, a watchman named Alexander Mackie, on his way to start work in a nearby SCWS building, spotted smoke coming from the third floor. He ran into the headquarters building to raise the alarm. Shortly thereafter a detachment from the Southern District of the Glasgow Fire Brigade, we believe then based about half a mile away in the Gorbals on what is now Nicholson Street, attended the scene and within half an hour the whole of the Central division and units from other areas were also in attendance. Eight pumps were put into operation, with three drawing water from the Kingston Dock in front of the building. Hoses were directed onto the fire from street level and also by fire fighters who had climbed up to roof level on Clarence Street.

The fire had spread along the east side, through the corner turret and up to the central tower, sending old papers from the SCWS archives fluttering down to the street below. The fact that the upper floors contained so much combustible material, such as the archives and the bedding department made the situation worse. The metal framework at the top of the dome had been weakened by the heat and the statue at the top had begun to lean over at a precarious angle but did not eventually topple.



*Photo published in the Dundee Courier, 5 September 1911*

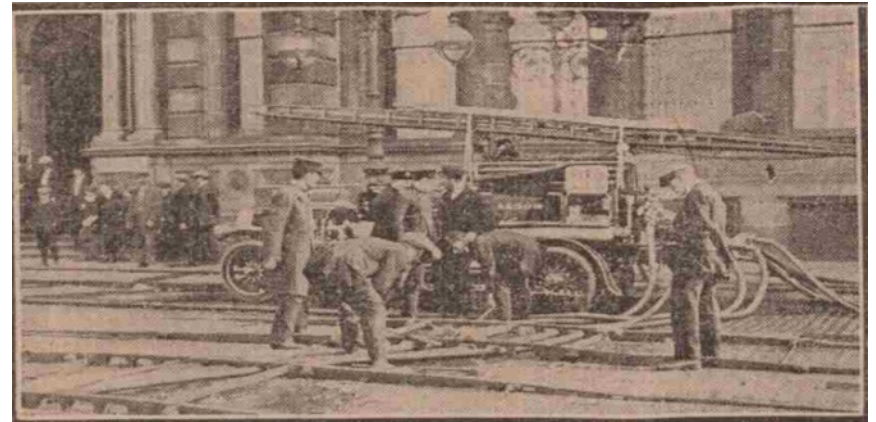


## *The fire of 1911*

A very large crowd had gathered in the streets below, on the swing bridge at the docks, on the open ground where the nearby York Street and Clyde Street ferries docked and also on high points around the city such as at Yorkhill. Press reports estimated the crowd at 50, 100 and even 200 thousand. One of the spectators, apparently a foreign sailor, who had been standing by the entrance to the Kingston Dock fell into the water and unfortunately drowned before he could be saved, the evening's only casualty. Some spectators were even perched high on the rigging of vessels in the docks and a few local boys had clambered on top of the quayside warehouses.

The fire was brought under control around midnight, with the upper two floors of the east side badly damaged but the rest of the building largely unharmed, credited to the fireproof dividing walls and iron doors built into the design. The main tram route along Morrison Street and Paisley Road was suspended. In the traffic confusion, a nearby tram collided with a milk truck but without serious consequences. Fears that the local telephone and electricity supplies could have been affected were unfounded. The 400 strong workforce of the building was temporarily redeployed whilst full repairs were carried out.

A few years later, an enormous fire destroyed much of the Kingston Docks in front of the building. This photo shows a small crowd gathered outside of the main entrance to 95 Morrison Street watching the fire brigade in the aftermath of that event. The cast iron lamp post behind the fire engine was constructed with the building and remains to this day although now lit with LED lamps.



*Fire brigade on Morrison Street, Dundee Evening Telegraph, 19 June 1914*

## World war II

The main SCWS buildings of the 95 Morrison Street block appear to have come through the war unscathed, although very close to scenes of great devastation. The neighbouring warehouse, at 100 Morrison Street just across the road was not so fortunate. This housed the Co-op's stationery and fruit departments. Particularly during March 1941, Clydeside was subjected to a number of high intensity German air raids. During one night time raid, on 13 March, two parachute mines fell nearby, one of which badly damaged the warehouse and the second landed near the junction of Nelson Street and Centre street, killing over 100 people in the tenements and on a passing tram, just 500 metres from Co-operative House. There were many industrial targets in the Tradeston/Kingston area, with works such as Howdens producing items like engines, boilers, turbines and aircraft parts, as well as the Kingston Dock on Morrison Street which featured on Luftwaffe targeting maps. The photos below, from the Britain From Above project, show how close Co-operative House was to the docks (top right of the first photo, under the white line and top left of the second).



<http://www.britainfromabove.org.uk/image/spw050831>



<http://www.britainfromabove.org.uk/image/spw050831>

## Theft of 1962

On 2 February 1962, bold thieves raided the building and made off with a tray of pay packets, containing around £500 of SCWS employees' wages. A clerk had been carrying the pay packets through a basement corridor when he was grabbed, dragged into a staff room and dazed with a blow to the head. The fate of the wages and the thieves is unknown.



SCOTTISH CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY PREMISES AT MORRISON STREET  
CIRCA 1930

*View of Morrison Street, showing nos 95 and 53 which stand today and in the far distance the north turret of the drapery, boot and shoe warehouse on Dundas Street (now Laidlaw Street) is just visible. The gusset building with its clock is to the left, with the warehouses alongside the Kingston dock in the lower left corner. The photo would have been taken from tenements where the Kingston Bridge now stands.*

## The hypermarket years

On 22 September 1977, the Co-op opened a 75,000 square feet "hypermarket" in parts of the building, primarily on the ground and first floors and said to employ around 400 staff. Dividing walls and 8 lift shafts were demolished to make way for an open plan layout. The work was at a cost of some £2m and was intended to be a one stop shop for both food and non-food items. Photos from the time indicate that the entrance was on Dalintober Street, at the Dalintober Hall, with a car park to the rear on Wallace Street.

According to The Herald, it was believed to offer a wider range of goods and opening times than any other supermarket in the country, with Sunday and some late night opening (7pm on Wednesday and Thursday and 9pm on Fridays). The food area extended to 20,000 square feet, selling a range of products from wines and spirits to a delicatessen. There was an in-store butcher and bakery. As well as a large frozen food area. There were two 90 foot escalators, complete with trolley locks and 25 check outs, linked to a computer on the first floor.

Goods were sold from 46 departments and included food, clothing, furniture, electrical appliances, leisure products and textiles. A whole section was devoted to black and white television sets. Other areas sold DIY products, toys, bicycles and carpets. There was a 130 seat café located on the first floor and the non-food departments even accepted credit cards. At that time, the second floor was noted to contain the headquarters of the CWS Retail Operations Group which managed 227 food and 127 non-food shops across Scotland



## *Return to SCWS headquarters*

The hypermarket venture was closed in 1983, with the Co-op stating at the time that it had never been a long term prospect as they opened other modern stores across the city. The Glasgow Herald noted that a £2.75m modernisation had been completed in 1982, allowing the headquarters staff to return to 95 Morrison Street, after an absence of around 14 years, as Centenary House had been leased to an oil company. Some of the refurbishment work included restoring the main staircase features to their original condition. The exterior of the building was fitted with a lighting system during the 1980s, including two giant blue neon signs, 'Co-operative House', just below and to either side of the main pediment. At some point in the '80s, we believe the rear elevation had a large Mr Happy figure on the wall, part of the council's Glasgow's Miles Better campaign, which could be seen from the M8.

In later years, we believe that more and more activities were moved away from Morrison Street and centralised in what is now The Co-operative Group. They had no further use for the building, parts of which had been empty for some time and had become dilapidated. The building was sold to developers around 1998 and changed hands a couple of times before redevelopment works started.

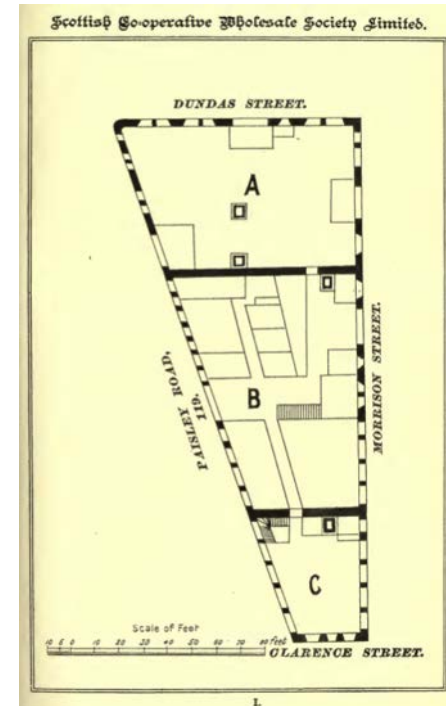


# The Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society

The SCWS was founded in Glasgow in April 1868 and established premises on the corner of Argyle Street and Oswald street, just across the river from 95 Morrison Street. Its original purpose was to supply goods to local co-operative retailers. The society started manufacturing a wide range of goods, establishing a large production site at Shieldhall. Many sources of raw materials were acquired by the society, such as timber plantations which provided wood for its furniture manufacturing and grain mills. Over the years, the range of products and services provided by the SCWS expanded greatly, with ventures as varied as hotels, banking, undertaking and its own retail operations. The records of the SCWS are preserved in the Glasgow city archives, held at the Mitchell Library.



*First central premises on Morrison St/Paisley Road, 1874 SCWS*



*Plan of the "gusset" building, 119 Paisley Road, 1873, SCWS*

The first major expansion saw land purchased on Morrison Street in 1872. The buildings at 95 Morrison Street were intended to make a grand statement about the commercial success of the society. The Co-operative Hall on Clarence Street (now Dalintober Hall, 40 Dalintober Street) was used for social functions by employees and was one of the earliest SCWS buildings on the 95 Morrison Street block which survives. The rest of the block was built upon over the following years, concluding with the main headquarters building completed in 1897.

# *The Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society*

## **Registered Office and Furniture Warehouse : 95 Morrison Street, Glasgow.**

THE block of buildings shown on the opposite page forms, since 1897, the Central Premises of the Scottish Wholesale. With its splendid facade fronting Morrison Street, and occupying a commanding situation close by the river Clyde, this structure forms one of the most imposing features of street architecture in the southern part of Glasgow.

Here the Central Office, with its staff of over two hundred clerks, is located. This occupies the whole of the first floor, the ground floor giving accommodation for the Board Room, Committee Rooms, Grocery Managers' Rooms, and also the Grocery Department Saleroom. The basement and all the other floors in the front building are fully occupied by the Furniture and Furnishing Department Showrooms. Fronting Clarence Street—on the left side of the drawing, and to the rear of the main building—is a block extending through to Crookston Street, on the right. The great bulk of this space is devoted to warehouse accommodation for the Grocery Department, and here, also, the spacious Clarence Street Hall belonging to the Society is located.





## The Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society

### Drapery Warehouse, Wallace Street, Glasgow.

THE Drapery Department was started on 28th December 1873, in a corner of the rented premises first occupied by the Society in Madeira Court, Argyle Street, Glasgow. The Warehouse now occupied in Wallace Street, Dundas Street, and Paterson Street, and shown on the opposite page, gives a fair idea of its growth and development during the intervening years.

The Warehouse at the present time is divided into thirty-nine departments dealing with every known variety of drapery goods. There are also attached to the Warehouse, Mantle, Millinery, and Umbrella Workrooms, while the allied Productive Departments include the Wool Shirt Factory, Underclothing Factory, and Bespoke Clothing Factory, Glasgow; the Ready-made Clothing Factory, Artisan Clothing Factory, and Hosiery Factory, Shieldhall; Ettrick Tweed and Blanket Mills, Selkirk; the Dress Shirt Factory, Leith; and Potterhill Laundry, Paisley.

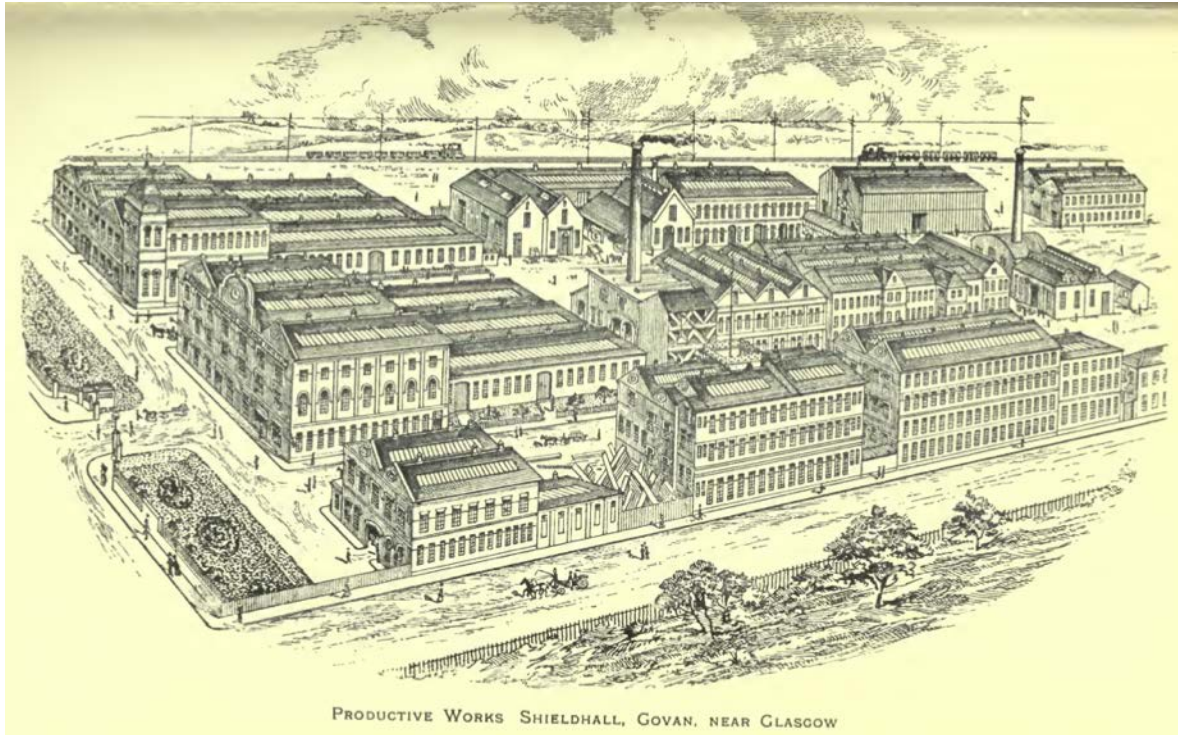


Drapery Warehouse, Dundas Street, Wallace Street, and Paterson Street, Glasgow.  
ESTABLISHED 1873.



GLASGOW BOOT AND SHOE FACTORY AND FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.  
DUNDAS STREET.—See Pages 93 and 94.

# *The Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society*



## S.C.W.S. Productive Works, Shieldhall, Govan.

THE Shieldhall Works of the S.C.W.S., with fourteen different Factories now in operation, and over 3,000 persons regularly employed, afford a vivid and impressive illustration of the growth of Productive Co-operation and the inherent force of the Co-operative Movement in Scotland.

Situated on the south side of the road, between Glasgow and Renfrew, and about three miles from the Society's Central Offices, it is claimed for the remarkable hive of industry now established there that nowhere else in this country, or any other, are so many different industrial operations carried on within one common gateway. The justice of this claim is apparent when it is recollected that the production of the various commodities is so highly specialised as to call for the services of nearly one hundred trades or occupations.

In the planning of the Works, sanitation, ventilation, and good health conditions have always been insisted on; and these, combined with the best labour conditions in the trades represented, place the Shieldhall Works in a position second to none in Scotland.



# *The Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society*

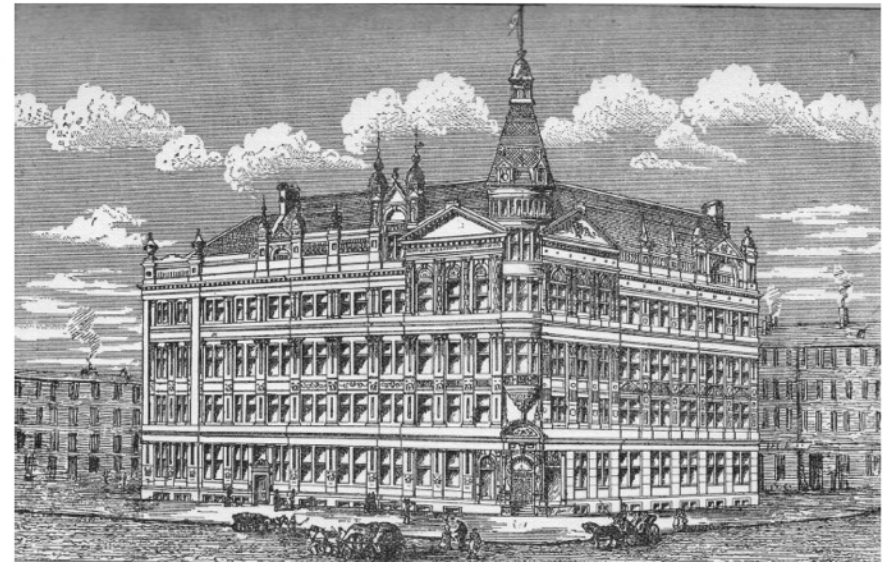


**SCOTTISH CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY PROVISIONS WAREHOUSE  
119 PAISLEY ROAD & 120 MORRISON STREET  
CONSTRUCTED 1873-1876**

Centenary House, at 100 Morrison Street, was opened in April 1968 to commemorate the 100<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the SCWS. It was built on the site of the former SCWS fruit department which was destroyed by a German air raid in 1941. An article in The Glasgow Herald at the time noted that 95 Morrison Street would then be used as a furnishing warehouse.

The SCWS ceased to be an independent co-operative movement in 1973 when it merged with the Co-Operative Wholesale Society and now exists as part of The Co-operative Group. Over the years since, central functions were combined and moved to other locations, reducing the need for large administration premises in Glasgow.

The SCWS occupied a large area of the Tradeston/Kinston area throughout the late 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries and constructed a wide array of buildings across the district. As well as all of the administrative functions, their uses included the manufacture of goods, wholesale and retail activities and even the provision of funeral services (which continues on Morrison Street to this day). Most of their buildings were demolished during the latter part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, most recently the wedge shaped buildings at 120 Morrison Street which were damaged by fire in 2011 and subsequently demolished. The most prominent reminders of the SCWS presence, aside from 95 Morrison Street, are the nearby 53 Morrison Street/33 Dalintober Street and Centenary House at 100 Morrison Street which was later occupied by Glasgow City Council. 53 Morrison Street had, at one time, been the dairy warehouse for the SCWS and is also now converted for mixed office and residential use.

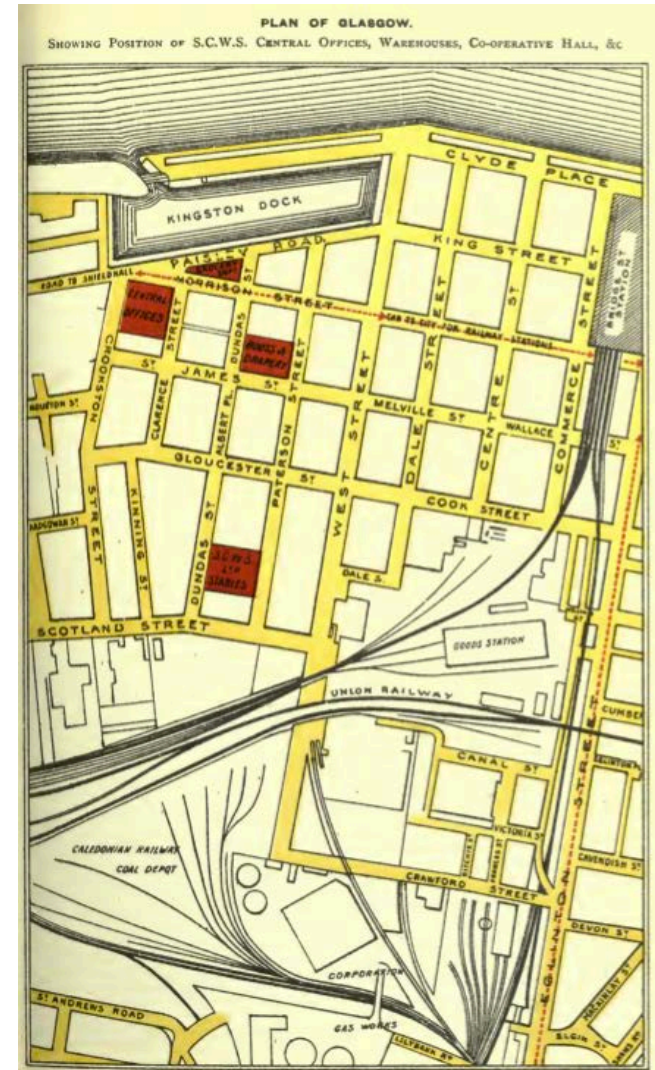
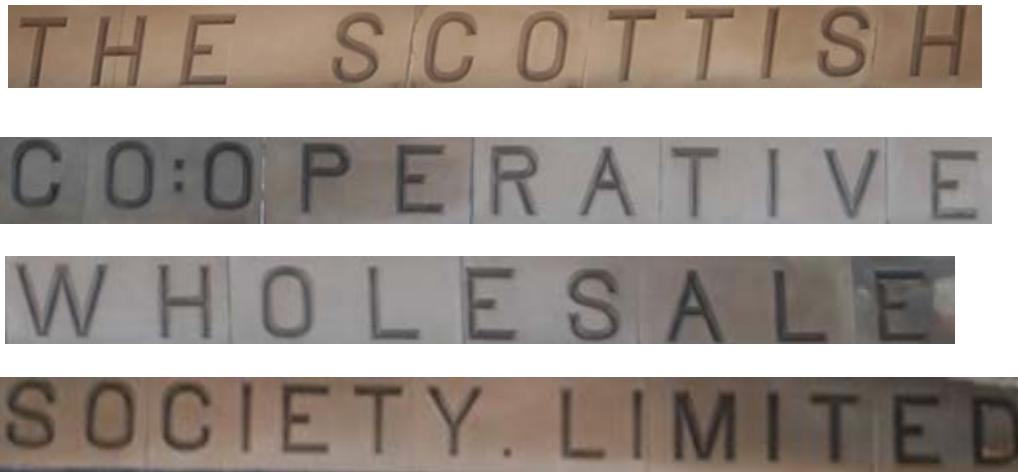


**SCOTTISH CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY DRAPERY AND FURNISHING WAREHOUSES  
ST JAMES' AND DUNDAS STREETS  
(NOW WALLACE AND LAIDLAW STREETS)  
CONSTRUCTED 1889**



## *The Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society*


The SCWS occupied a large area of the Tradeston/Kinston area throughout the late 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries and constructed a wide array of buildings across the district. As well as all of the administrative functions, their uses included the manufacture of goods, wholesale and retail activities and even the provision of funeral services (which continues on Morrison Street to this day). Most of their buildings were demolished during the latter part of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, most recently the wedge shaped buildings at 120 Morrison Street which were damaged by fire in 2011 and subsequently demolished. The most prominent reminders of the SCWS presence, aside from 95 Morrison Street, are the nearby 53 Morrison Street/33 Dalintober Street and Centenary House at 100 Morrison Street which was later occupied by Glasgow City Council. 53 Morrison Street had, at one time, been the dairy warehouse for the SCWS and is also now converted for mixed office and residential use.



# The Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society

**CO-OPERATORS  
OF  
SCOTLAND**

Unless you are prepared to keep your own



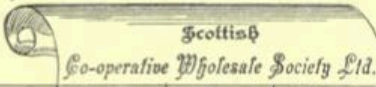
**Mills, Factories, and  
Workshops  
Fully Employed**

you cannot expect to derive the full measure of  
benefit to which your courage and enterprise  
entitles you.

LOYALTY is the sure, safe, and only route  
to the earnestly wished for

**Co-operative Commonwealth**

Twenty-nine Years' Wholesale Distribution in Scotland.

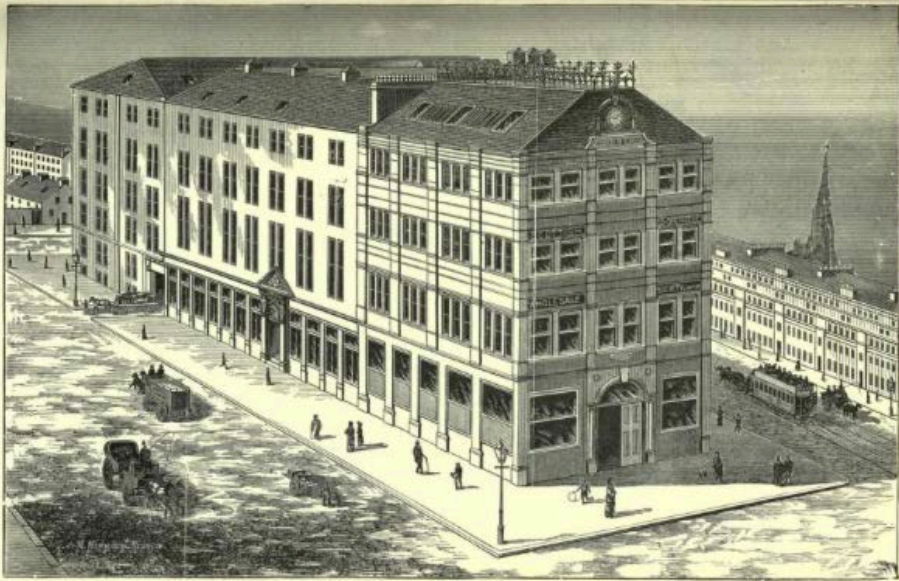


YEARS.	CAPITAL.	SALES.	PROFITS.	YEARS.
1868, 13 weeks	£1,795	£9,697	£48	13 weeks, 1868
1869, 52 "	5,175	81,094	1,904	52 " 1869
1870, 50 "	12,549	105,249	2,419	50 " 1870
1871, 52 "	18,009	162,658	4,131	52 " 1871
1872, 52 "	30,931	262,530	5,435	52 " 1872
1873, 52 "	50,433	384,489	7,446	52 " 1873
1874, 52 "	48,982	409,947	7,553	52 " 1874
1875, 52 "	56,751	430,169	8,233	52 " 1875
1876, 51 "	67,219	457,529	8,836	51 " 1876
1877, 52 "	72,668	589,221	10,925	52 " 1877
1878, 52 "	83,174	600,590	11,969	52 " 1878
1879, 52 "	93,077	630,097	14,989	52 " 1879
1880, 52 "	110,179	845,221	21,685	52 " 1880
1881, 54 "	135,713	986,646	23,981	54 " 1881
1882, 52 "	169,429	1,100,588	23,220	52 " 1882
1883, 52 "	196,396	1,253,154	28,966	52 " 1883
1884, 52 "	244,186	1,300,331	29,435	52 " 1884
1885, 52 "	288,946	1,438,220	39,641	52 " 1885
1886, 60 "	333,653	1,857,152	50,898	60 " 1886
1887, 53 "	367,309	1,810,015	47,278	53 " 1887
1888, 52 "	409,668	1,963,853	53,538	52 " 1888
1889, 52 "	480,622	2,273,782	61,766	52 " 1889
1890, 52 "	575,322	2,475,601	76,545	52 " 1890
1891, 52 "	671,108	2,828,036	89,090	52 " 1891
1892, 53 "	778,494	3,104,768	96,027	53 " 1892
1893, 52 "	869,756	3,135,562	89,116	52 " 1893
1894, 52 "	940,835	3,056,582	88,452	52 " 1894
1895, 52 "	1,134,209	3,449,461	132,374	52 " 1895
1896, 52 "	1,237,517	3,822,580	174,982	52 " 1896
1897, 26 "	1,286,761	2,071,232	84,635	26 " 1897
<b>TOTALS.</b>	<b>1,286,761</b>	<b>42,896,054</b>	<b>1,293,807</b>	<b>TOTALS.</b>

Commenced September, 1868.



# *The Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society*



*Grocery warehouse at 53 Morrison Street, SCWS*

GROCERY AND PROVISION WAREHOUSE. 119 PAISLEY ROAD, GLASGOW.

*Gusset building, SCWS*



ELEVATION OF NEW GROCERY WAREHOUSE, GLASGOW, NOW NEARING COMPLETION



# *The Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society*

## THE SCOTTISH CO-OPERATIVE WHOLESALE SOCIETY LIMITED.

*Enrolled 20th April, 1868, under the provisions of the Industrial and Provident Societies Act, 20th August, 1867, 30 and 31 Vict., cap. 117, sec. 4.*

**Business Commenced September 8th, 1868.**

CENTRAL OFFICES AND FURNITURE WAREHOUSE:  
MORRISON STREET, GLASGOW.

GROCERY AND PROVISION WAREHOUSES:  
PAISLEY ROAD, CROOKSTON AND CLARENCE STREETS,  
GLASGOW.

DRAPERY WAREHOUSE:  
DUNDAS, WALLACE, AND PATERSON STREETS, GLASGOW.

BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE:  
DUNDAS STREET, GLASGOW.

SHIRT, TAILORING, WATERPROOF, AND AERATED WATER  
FACORIES:  
PATERSON STREET, GLASGOW.

MANTLE AND UMBRELLA FACTORIES:  
DUNDAS STREET, GLASGOW.

HAM-CURING, SAUSAGE FACTORY, AND CARTWRIGHT  
DEPARTMENT:  
PARK STREET, K.P., GLASGOW.

FACTORIES FOR BOOTS AND SHOES, CLOTHING, FURNITURE AND  
BRUSHES, PRINTING, PRESERVES AND CONFECTIONS, COFFEE  
ESSENCE, TOBACCO, PICKLES, AND TINWARE:  
SHIELDHALL, NEAR GOVAN, GLASGOW.



# The Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society

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The People's Year Book.

## LANDMARKS IN S.C.W.S. HISTORY.

**1868.**  
April 20. Rules registered.  
Sept. 8. Business commenced.

**1870.**  
Sept. —. Bonus instituted.

**1872.**  
May —. Paisley Road Ground purchased.

**1873.**  
Sept. —. Paisley Road; First Building opened.  
Dec. —. Drapery Dept. started.

**1877.**  
April —. Leith Branch started.

**1878.**  
Feb. —. Kilmarnock Branch started.

**1879.**  
May —. Leith Branch, Ground purchased.  
Aug. —. Insurance Fund started.

**1880.**  
May —. Clarence Street Ground (First purchase).  
July —. Paisley Road Premises extended.

**1881.**  
Jan. —. Shirt Factory started (First Productive Works).  
May —. Kilmarnock, Ground purchased.  
July —. Dundee Branch started.  
Aug. —. Tailoring Factory started.

**1882.**  
April —. Paisley Road, Gusset, Ground started.

**1883.**  
June —. Wallace (St. James) Street, Ground purchased.

**1884.**  
Nov. —. Cabinet Factory started.

**1885.**  
Jan. —. Boot Factory started.  
May —. Enniskillen Branch opened.  
Aug. —. Building Dept. started.

**1886.**  
Mar. —. Hosiery Factory started.  
June —. Clarence Street Ground (Second purchase).  
Leith Branch Ground purchased.  
Nov. —. Advances to Societies by Bond (First Loan granted).

**1887.**  
Mar. —. Shieldhall Site purchased.  
July —. Shieldhall; First Sod cut.  
Aug. —. Printing Dept. started.  
Nov. —. Clarence Street Ground (Third purchase).

**1889.**  
June 21-22. Coming-of-age Celebrations.

**1890.**  
Jan. —. Brush Factory started.  
June —. Preserve Works started.  
Dec. —. Artisan Clothing Factory started

**1891.**  
Jan. —. Mantle Factory started.  
Mar. —. Crookston Street Ground (First purchase).  
April —. Confectionery Works started.  
June —. Tobacco Works started.  
Oct. —. Crookston Street Ground (Second purchase).  
Nov. —. Carbrook Mains Farm taken (First Lease).

**1892.**  
Jan. —. Coffee Essence Works started.  
Chemical Works started.  
Engineering Dept. started.  
Sausage Works started.  
June —. Morrison Street Ground purchased.

**1893.**  
Mar. —. Employees made eligible as Shareholders.  
May —. Parkview (Adelphi St.) Ground purchased.  
Aug. —. Tinware Dept. started.  
Pickie Works started.

**1894.**  
Aug. —. Chancelot Mills (opening ceremony).

**1896.**  
April —. Kirtick Mills purchased.  
June —. Waterproof Factory started.  
Nov. —. Carbrook Mains Farm taken (New Lease).

**1897.**  
Jan. —. New Buildings, Morrison Street, opened.  
April —. Junction Mills purchased.  
May —. Chambers Street Property purchased.  
Oct. —. Soap Works, Grangemouth, commenced.  
Aerated Water Factory (Glasgow) commenced.  
Paterson and Dundas Streets, Ground purchased.

**1898.**  
Feb. —. Chambers Street Warehouse opened.  
May —. Aerated Water Factory, Leith, started.  
July —. Enniskillen Creamery and Auxiliaries started.

**1899.**  
Feb. —. Bladnoch Creamery started.  
Oct. —. Aberdeen Fish-curing started.

**1901.**  
May —. Carntyne Farm taken.  
July —. Maxwelltown Place Site purchased.  
Oct. —. Aerated Water Factory, Stirling, started.  
Nov. —. Dress Shirt Factory, Leith, started.  
Dec. —. Carbrook Mains Farm given up. Legal Partnership with English Wholesale.

**1903.**  
Nov. —. Regent Flour Mills purchased.

The People's Year Book.

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**1904.**  
May —. Calderwood Estate purchased.  
Park Street, K.P., Site purchased.  
Sept. —. Chappelfield Laundry leased.

**1905.**  
Sept. —. London Drapery Office opened.

**1906.**  
May —. Aerated Water Factory, Dunfermline, started.  
Aug. —. Winnipeg (Canada) Depot started.

**1907.**  
May —. Paterson-Morrison Streets, Sites purchased.  
Nov. —. Clarence Street purchase of part Ground Annual.

**1908.**  
Enniskillen Piggery Ground purchased.  
Kirkcaldy Aerated Water Factory Ground leased.  
May —. Carntyne Farm (Extension of Lease).  
Paterson Street Factories extended.  
Drapery Warehouse, Paterson Street, extended.  
Aug. —. Paisley, Factory purchased for Laundry.  
Canada, Wheat Elevators, erected.  
Elzin Retail Branch opened.  
Chambers Street, Minto House, purchased.

**1909.**  
Jan. —. Potterhill Laundry, Paisley, started.  
June —. Ryelands Milk Centre opened.  
July —. Dundee Buildings, Seagate, opened.

**1911.**  
Jan. —. Houston Street and Paisley Road Ground purchased.  
Sept. 3. Morrison Street Building partly destroyed by fire.  
Motor Engineering started.

**1912.**  
Jan. —. Dress Shirt Factory removed to Paisley.  
May —. Kilmarnock (additional) Property purchased.  
Aug. —. Hosiery Factory (Leith) started.  
Dec. —. Smith Street, K.P., Site purchased.

**1913.**  
Jan. —. Paterson Street Site purchased.  
Aug. —. Ayrshire Blanket Mills, Galston, purchased.  
Oct. —. Joint Insurance Dept., with C.W.S., started.  
Nov. —. Wallace Street Site purchased.

**1914.**  
Feb. 14. Boot Factory partly destroyed by fire.  
Mar. —. Shieldhall (additional) Ground purchased.  
April —. West Bams Retail Branch opened.  
May —. Huckle Retail Branch opened.  
June —. St. James Street, K.P., Site purchased.  
Nov. —. Morrison Street, Dundas Street, and Clarence Street, Site purchased.  
Dec. —. Kilmarnock (additional) Ground purchased.

**1915.**  
Feb. —. Bonus to Labour discontinued.  
Mar. —. Aberfoyle Retail Branch open'd.  
July —. Grain Dept., Aberdeen, opened.  
Crichton Mill, Fyvie, taken over.  
Nov. —. Bath Street and Poplar Lane Property, Leith, purchased.

**1916.**  
Mar. —. Peterhead Retail Branch opened.  
May —. Shieldhall (additional) Ground purchased.  
Dec. —. Wietzen Estate and Farm, Canada, purchased.

**1917.**  
April —. Taybank Jute Works, Dundee, purchased.  
Nov. —. Springside Estate, West Kilbride, purchased.

**1918.**  
May —. Crookston Street Ground purchased.  
Bladnoch (additional) Ground purchased.  
July —. Girtig Meal Mill, Drybridge, purchased.  
Aug. —. Creameries, Wigtownshire and Ballymoney, (Ireland), purchased.  
Sept. 8. Jubilee of S.C.W.S.  
Nov. —. Scotland Street (No. 7) Ground purchased.  
Creamery, Kirkmichael, Ayrshire, purchased.  
Creamery, East Kilbride, purchased.

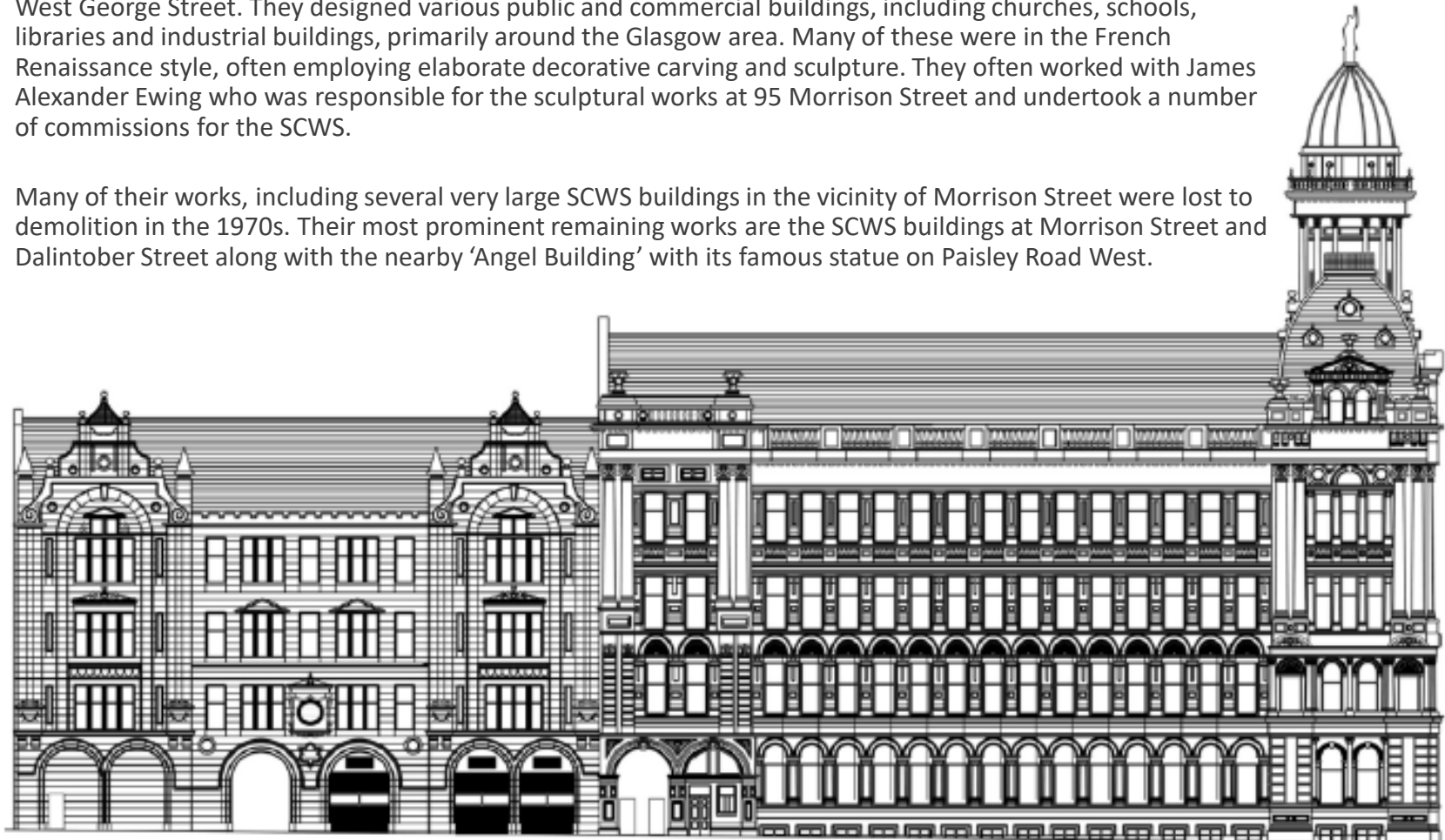
**1919.**  
May —. Chapelheron and Drummaston Farms, Withorn, purchased.  
June —. Jubilee Celebrations.  
Oct. —. Linen and Floorcloth Factories, Falkland, Fifeshire, purchased.

**1920.**  
Feb. —. Paper Works, Rutherglen, purchased.  
Employees' Welfare Scheme initiated.  
Dec. —. Kirkmichael Creamery sold.

## *About the architects: Bruce & Hay*

The practice was founded in 1880 by Donald Bruce (1834-1919) and Edward Hay (1855-1934) and was based on West George Street. They designed various public and commercial buildings, including churches, schools, libraries and industrial buildings, primarily around the Glasgow area. Many of these were in the French Renaissance style, often employing elaborate decorative carving and sculpture. They often worked with James Alexander Ewing who was responsible for the sculptural works at 95 Morrison Street and undertook a number of commissions for the SCWS.

Many of their works, including several very large SCWS buildings in the vicinity of Morrison Street were lost to demolition in the 1970s. Their most prominent remaining works are the SCWS buildings at Morrison Street and Dalintober Street along with the nearby 'Angel Building' with its famous statue on Paisley Road West.





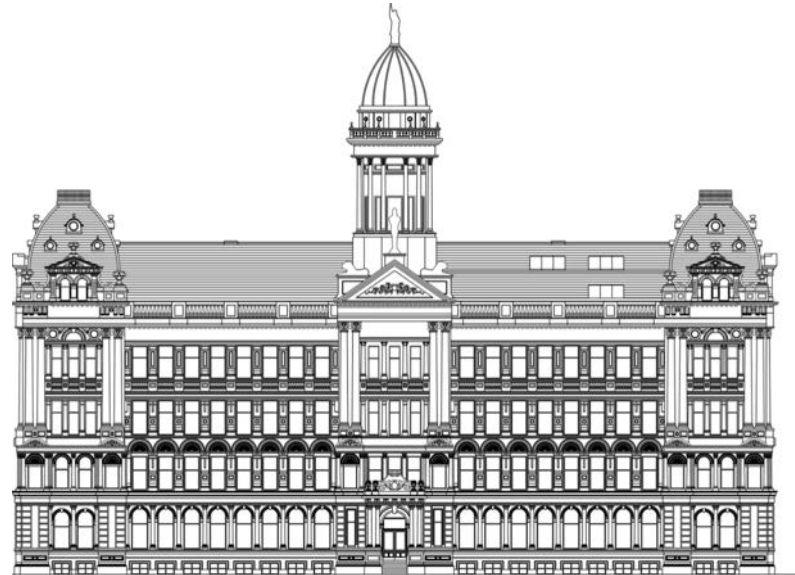
## *A runner up in the City Chambers design competition?*

There is a probably apocryphal story that 95 Morrison Street was one of the entries submitted in the design contest for Glasgow City Chambers. It is fairly certain that this was not the case. The competition to design the City Chambers, then known as the Glasgow Municipal Buildings, concluded in 1882. The Glasgow Herald reported on the final outcome of this on 9 September 1882, when the design by William Young was confirmed as the winner.

The article went on to describe the other shortlisted entries at length, noting that a design by Hall & Taylor of London had been placed second. The names of Bruce and Hay, the architects of 95 Morrison Street, do not appear at all and if they entered a design into the competition then it appears that it did not make the shortlist of 10 entries and was certainly never the runner up as has often been rumoured. The Herald reported on the competition several times before the announcement was made and no references to Bruce & Hay can be found. Earlier reports from 1880 state that 96 competitors had submitted entries.

The source of the rumour is probably a much later article in The Glasgow Herald from 4 September 1911 which noted that the design had been placed second in the competition. The City Chambers was opened by Queen Victoria in 1888, several years before construction started for the main building at Morrison Street in 1893, based on a design which had been approved in 1892.

Bruce & Hay publicly denied that they had used a rejected City Chambers design at the time and despite the fact that there does not seem to be any significant documented evidence, the rumours persist to this day.



What is clear is that the plans for the sculptural detail were not put before the SCWS until 1895, some 15 years after the City Chambers design competition and their themes were very clearly developed for the SCWS. The Herald article contained a few other inaccuracies, such as the name of the statue and was no doubt written in haste following the event. The claim regarding the City Chambers competition was picked up in other press stories at the time. The fact that the same sculptor worked on both buildings may have had something to do with the rumour. In addition, Bruce & Hay were awarded the contract to design the Kinning Park Municipal buildings in 1892 (now demolished) which may have added to the confusion. Either way, there is no doubt that the building represents one of the finest examples of Victorian architecture.

## *Sculptures and architectural details*



The sculptures on the facade are by James Alexander Ewing (1843-1900), who was also responsible for some of the sculptural works on Glasgow City Chambers and in George Square. There are various versions of the details, especially the names of each piece and so we have used those most commonly referred to below. Some detail comes from a letter written by Ewing to the SCWS, on 23 September 1895, setting out some of his proposed plans for the scheme and his fee of £317. Correspondence at the time indicated that there was a shortage of skilled stone masons and that the SCWS had requested “reductions of what seems to be unnecessary ornamentation” which apparently had included some additional figures on the main door pediment which Ewing’s outline referred to.

The building displays numerous sculptural details, most prominently on the Morrison Street façade but those who look closely enough will be rewarded by many smaller details on each elevation. The symbol of two shaking hands with the inscription ‘UNITAS’, Latin for unity can be found in several places, a symbol used by the SCWS on buildings, merchandise and publications. At the very top of the building, the pavilions and parapets are adorned with intricate urns and finials of various designs. The level of detail visible today is testament to the quality of the materials and the craftsmanship which went into the construction well over a century ago.



## *Sculptures and architectural details*



The main entrance is flanked by grey ionic columns in polished granite, with a female keystone head at the top of the archway, complete with a brooch containing the SWCS handshake symbol. There are also some cherubs in the panels on either side of the front entrance stairs, holding architectural festoons showing the inscription "UNITY". Immediately above the main door is an elaborate piece of carved stone, at the centre of which are the intertwined letters 'SCWS'. This feature is repeated in other carved details and on the wrought iron balustrades of the main stairs inside the building.

Following up the line of the four fluted Corinthian columns, around 29 feet high and topped with intricately carved capitals above the entrance, you will find two thistle details above the third floor windows. Above that, just below the roof, a carved stone balustrade extends over most of the width of the building. At the same level, beneath each corner pavilion and the central pediment, stretch the words 'The Scottish Co:operative Wholesale Society Limited'





## *Sculptures and architectural details*

Ewing was responsible for the centrepiece of Glasgow City Chambers, the Jubilee Pediment which is arguably his most prominent work. The impressive main pediment of 95 Morrison Street is around 24 feet across at the base by around 8 feet to the apex. In the centre there is a figure of Justice, with scales held high in the right hand, an olive branch in the left and with a cornucopia at the feet. Justice sits on a pedestal, flanked by two figures (apparently representing Brotherhood), one of whom holds a spade. The figures hold hands across the sitting figure of Justice, similar to the SCWS handshake emblem seen across the building.



According to Ewing's letter to the SWCS, the pediment represents "Justice and Brotherhood as having brought commerce from the four corners of the globe". These four corners are represented by symbols of Africa, Asia, Europe and America from left to right. Africa is represented by a pharaoh like figure lying down in the corner. A male figure wearing a turban and a sitting female are on either side of an elephant's head, representing Asia. To the right, Europe is shown as a sitting female with her right hand on a large cog, alongside a man brandishing a large hammer over his left shoulder, representing industry. A figure of 'America' sits on the right, holding a horn of plenty.

## *Sculptures and architectural details*



*Figures representing Africa and Asia*



*Figures representing Europe and America*



## *Sculptures and architectural details*



*Figures representing Justice and Brotherhood*

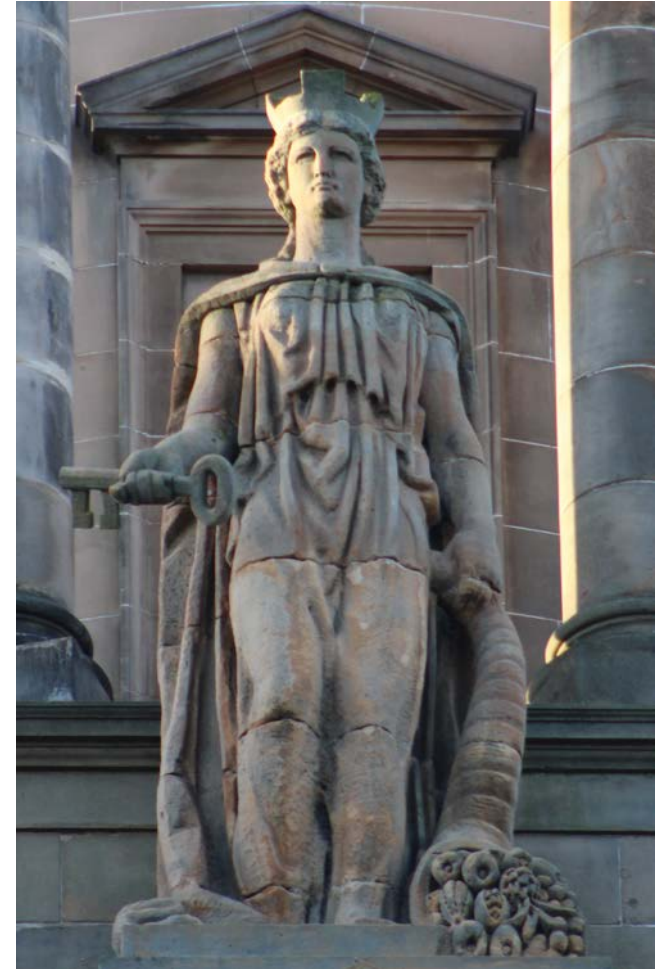


## *Sculptures and architectural details*

Standing on top of the pediment is an eleven feet crowned figure of , the Anatolian mother goddess. She is flanked by two lions representing strength and power, one looking east and one west along the Clyde. Cybele holds a slender key in her right hand, with a cornucopia (horn of plenty) held by her left feet. In the words of Ewing, she is “the goddess of all things the Earth sustains...attended by two lions as showing nothing is so ungovernable that she will master it”.



*Statue of the Anatolian goddess “Cybele”*



## *Sculptures and architectural details*

Above the main pediment rises the central round tower, some 55 feet from the apex of the main roof to the cap of the dome and divided into bays by ionic columns, each around 22 feet high. At the top of the tower, the domed cupola is ringed by a peristyle balustrade and rises to around 145 feet (45m) above ground. The cupola was originally surmounted by a statue.



*Key in the hand of "Cybele"*



## *Sculptures and architectural details*



*Detailing above windows*



*Lion looking west from the main tower*



## *Sculptures and architectural details*



Elsewhere on the Morrison Street façade, which is around 64m (210 feet) across, you will find various smaller details with scrolls, festoons, more cherubs holding hands, birds eating berries, inscriptions of “UNITAS” and lion heads. There are a number of empty alcoves across the main facades, which was a tactic used to reduce the enormous weight of stone. The two corner pavilions are French square domes with pedimented dormers, clad in a green Aberfoyle slate of intricate design. Originally each one was topped with a flag pole.



## *Sculptures and architectural details*



To the rear of the building, the Carnoustie Street elevation is fairly plain, with a single SCWS handshake emblem, dated 1893 and a few festoons and scrolls higher up. Moving through to Dalintober Street, the exterior of the oldest block contains a great deal of detail but in a noticeably different style to the later sections. The figure of Justice stands on top of the gable, holding a sword and a set of scales (which may be in part copper or bronze).





## *Sculptures and architectural details*

There are various smaller details spread across the remainder of this façade. The date, 1887, is inscribed under the statue on the gable. Just above the arches are four roundels containing coats of arms (one being of the City of Glasgow), a boat holding a mother and child and a pair of arms clutching a cornucopia.





## *Sculptures and architectural details*

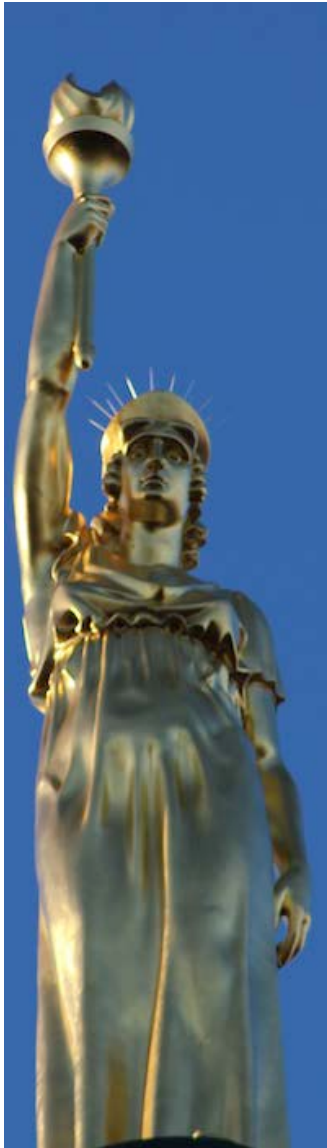


The words "Entrance To Hall" are inscribed in large script above the door. At ground level there are three keystone masks above archways, their heads wearing ships, a harvest scene and cornucopias.

The adjacent "filler" block of 1888 is fairly plain, with two SCWS handshakes above the ground floor and three decorative roundels above the first. At the top of the gable, hard to see from the ground, is a lion sitting on its haunches and looking out to the west.



## *The statue(s) of Light and Life*



The sculptor referred to the lady atop the dome as a concrete statute of “Light and Life with torch made of copper” in his correspondence with the SCWS (although it has often been incorrectly called by other names such as Liberty and Life). Some references to the torch speak of The Guiding Light of the West. The figure is of a lady holding aloft an illuminated torch, which at one time must have contained a regular light bulb and may have been of a copper and glass construction. Photographs indicate this still functioned until at least the late 1980s. The figure was a golden/copper colour, around 10 feet tall, possibly nearer to 12 including the torch.

Changing the lightbulb in the torch would have involved climbing up to the entrance of the central tower on the 5<sup>th</sup> floor, ascending through 4 levels of increasingly narrow and rickety wooden stairs, squeezing past the enormous water tank, up another couple of wooden ladders and eventually reaching a hatch, through which you would exit the lead cap at the back of the dome. We believe that hatch once led to a further ladder reaching up the back of the statue and eventually to the precarious lamp at the very top, approximately 160 feet (49m) above the ground. This was no task for the faint-hearted but from that position you can see from the Cathkin Braes to the Campsies, with most of the city spread out before you.

The statue was damaged in the 1911 fire when some of its supports were weakened. Around 1994-1996 it was removed as an inspection indicated that it was starting to crumble, leaving just its supporting spike which is mounted on a steel frame inside the dome. An article in The Herald from 1998 indicates that it was found to be too badly damaged to restore and that the Co-op had planned on replacing it with a fibre glass replica, which never came to be. We understand there is a letter of 24 March 1995 from an H. Smith, premises controller of the Co-op, stating that an examination in 1994 had found it to be in such poor condition that it had to be removed for safety reasons. The remains of the original were said to have been put into storage.

The eventual fate of the original statue is not clear although it is believed to have disintegrated, as with most of the other large statues on the building it was likely made up of several separate blocks joined together in place. No trace has been found in the building since and no close up photographs have been located. She had stood in pride of place above Clydeside for a century, seen by millions passing through the streets, docks and on the river below and more recently the tens of thousands passing over the bridge every day.



*Original statue, probably 1950s*

## *The statue(s) of Light and Life*



*Light and Life, 2018*

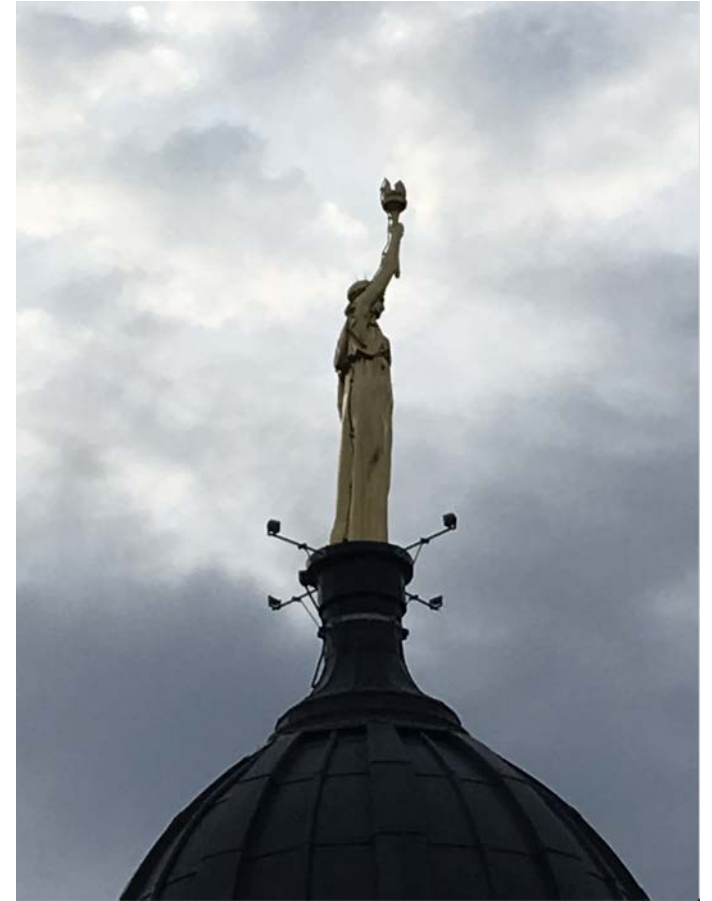
During the early hours of 16 June 2016, a new vision of Light and Life was hoisted to the top of the dome and bolted in place. This followed months of painstaking work by the sculptor, Kenny Mackay and many others who helped to bring the project to fruition.

The reinstatement of the statue had been a long term objective of the building's owners but was brought about by the intervention of Bill Ritchie, director of environmental design consultancy Atelier Ten, who was instrumental in bringing it to life during the building's major 2015-16 refurbishment. The new statue is based around what we know of the original and other works by Ewing, particularly at Glasgow City Chambers. She stands 12 feet high, excluding the outstretched arm and is clad in 23 carat gold, illuminated by LED lighting at the base.

Many people played a significant part in restoring this once again prominent landmark to the Glasgow skyline, particularly Bill Ritchie and Kenny Mackay. Financial backing was primarily from Atelier Ten, with significant contributions from Telfer Graphics, Woolgar Hunter structural engineers, ICAM Construction, Cartwright Lighting, MJM and Emtec, in addition to crowd funding of some £5,000 towards the total cost.



*The statue(s) of Light and Life*



## *The statue(s) of Light and Life*



The restoration of *Light and Life* to her rightful place would not have been possible without the financial and other forms of support generously provided by or in dedication to the following:

*Atelier Ten, Adam Baines, Alison & Emma Thomson, Andrew Williamson, Annie & Guy Vandebon, Bill Ritchie, Craig Anderson, Dorothy Ritchie, Douglas R Miller, Gordon & Heather Scott, Greig Douglas, James Burns, Margaret Butler, Murray Russell, Niamh Foy, P Charles & J Bouttell, Paul J Sweeney, Rena McAllister, Ross Stark, William Hill*

## *95 Morrison Street today*

The foyer and main stairs retain much of the original design features, including Sicilian marble panels, elaborate plasterwork, mahogany banisters and carved oak panelling. The balustrades of the main staircase are of a detailed wrought iron design, including many instances of the SCWS logo. The main entrance hall once featured a mosaic floor although it is not clear what the design was and little of it exists under the various floor coverings added in years gone by. A porter's room and a pay room stand at either side of the foyer, topped with mahogany carved pediments featuring cherubs supporting a clock on one side and a barometer on the other. The tower under the dome contains a very large cast iron water tank with original level indicator, which is no longer in use but at one time provided the main water supply.



Externally, the building is much as it was when constructed, with only minimal changes being made during its conversion. Two intricately detailed wrought iron gates stand at either side of the front door. It was one of the first major buildings in the city to be lit entirely by electric lamps, including the two elaborate cast iron lamp posts which stand outside the main entrance. Originally, the light held up by the statue above the dome was also illuminated.



## *95 Morrison Street today*



Today 95 Morrison Street is jointly owned by the co-proprietors, who are entrusted with the care of this magnificent building. The building was converted into private apartments and commercial premises by Persimmon in the late 1990s, with prospective buyers camping outside overnight before the apartments were launched and almost the entire development was taken up within days of the launch in March 2000. Glass Murray and SCM Parr were involved in some capacity as architects during the conversion works.



*"SCWS" - balustrade of main staircase*



*Morrison Street lamp post*

## *95 Morrison Street today*



*West turret*



*Main foyer*



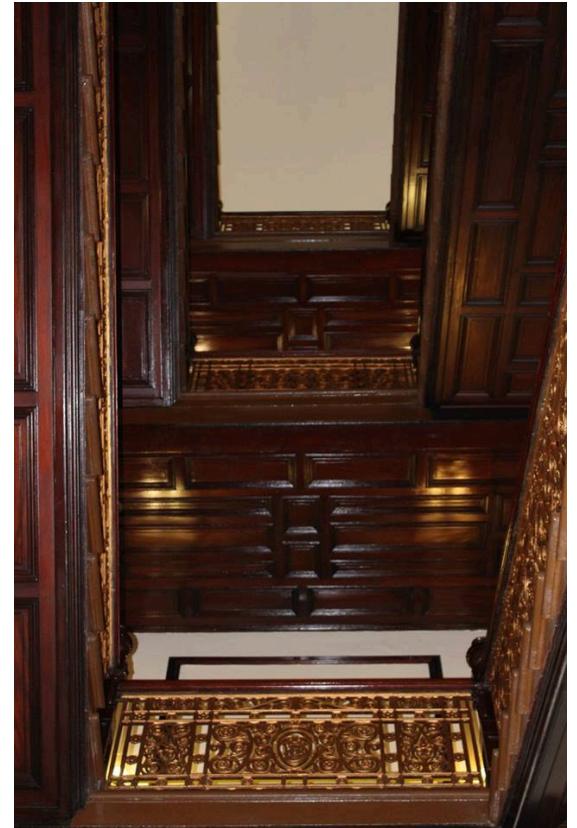
## *95 Morrison Street today*



*Main gates*



*Main stairwell*



*Wooden panelling of main staircase*



## *95 Morrison Street today*

The main building is made up of 117 residential apartments, in 41 different designs along with 8 ground floor office units. Most apartments have an open plan, high ceiling design, with many having a duplex level or mezzanine balcony. Many still feature the original cast iron columns with decorative plaster capitals and prominent wooden roof beams (which may be wooden casings over iron beams). Facilities in the building include secure allocated car parking, coded lifts, video door entry, communal TV and satellite aerial and a well-equipped gym. There is a private landscaped courtyard in the centre of the building.



*Central courtyard*



*Main gates*



*Ceiling column*

## *95 Morrison Street today*



*Main gates*

*Morrison Street lamp post*





## *95 Morrison Street today*



*Central courtyard*

*Central courtyard*







*Statues of Justice holding a sword and a lion holding a shield, Dalintober Hall, March 2018*



*Statue of Cybele and a lion looking east, October 2017*

*Central tower, 95 Morrison Street, October 2017*



## *2015-2017 renovations*

A major project to renew the original roof and other parts of the building's fabric was undertaken between late 2015 and April 2017, which will ensure that the building is protected for decades to come. The renovation works were supported by Glasgow City Heritage Trust who provided £250,000 towards the costs of £1.43m and their contribution towards safeguarding this historic building is greatly appreciated. Traditional Scotch slate has been used throughout, with the finished work being very similar to that laid down almost 120 years before. Given the passage of time, the condition of the sandstone facades is remarkable and testament to the quality of materials and workmanship involved in the original construction.



We estimate that approximately 200,000 slates, 400,000 copper nails and well over 100 tonnes of lead were used in the roof replacement. Almost all of the slate had to be individually cut to size and shape, by hand. The details on the two corner pavilions are particularly intricate, making use of the green hued Aberfoyle slate and cut into diamond and fishtail patterns, in keeping with the original. Some of the leadwork at roof level is also particularly intricate and required a great deal of skill but as it's sadly all but invisible from the ground we have included some photos here.



## *2015-2017 renovations*

Alongside the main renovation work, various other projects were also undertaken to bring the building up to date. These included restoration of the magnificent Victorian street lamps outside the main entrance, now in full working order, installation of fibre broadband, renovation of the foyer and main staircase and a project to replace all of the internal and external communal lighting with environmentally friendly LED fittings. Due to the much lower running costs, we have been able to restore the night time illumination of the façade. Now in its 121<sup>st</sup> year, Co-operative House has been brought right up to date and made fit for generations to come.

*Detail from lamp post*



*Restored lamp post on Morrison Street*

## *2015-2017 renovations*



*Lead work on east turret*



*Freshly cut slate*





*Co-operative House, 95 Morrison Street, March 2018*





95 Morrison Street Owners' Association

Mailbox 200, 95 Morrison Street, Glasgow, G5 8BE

[95morrisonstreetcommittee@gmail.com](mailto:95morrisonstreetcommittee@gmail.com)

[www.95morrisonstreet.co.uk](http://www.95morrisonstreet.co.uk)

 95morrisonstreet

