

HAZELWOOD

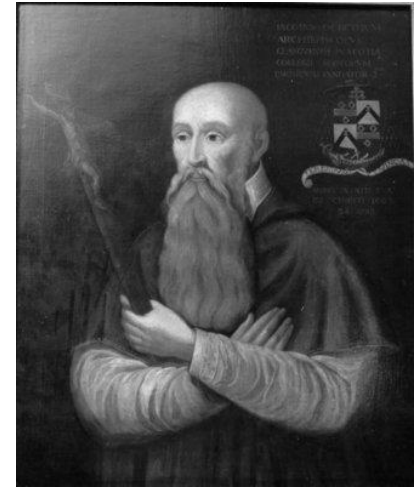


Prehistory of the house

Hazelwood Park → Dumbreck Estate → Parish of Govan

1557

After the flight of Archbishop Beaton to France in all the confusion of the Reformation a gathering of lay tenants, elected themselves to replace the former Church authority.



On the rental book of the Barony of Glasgow:

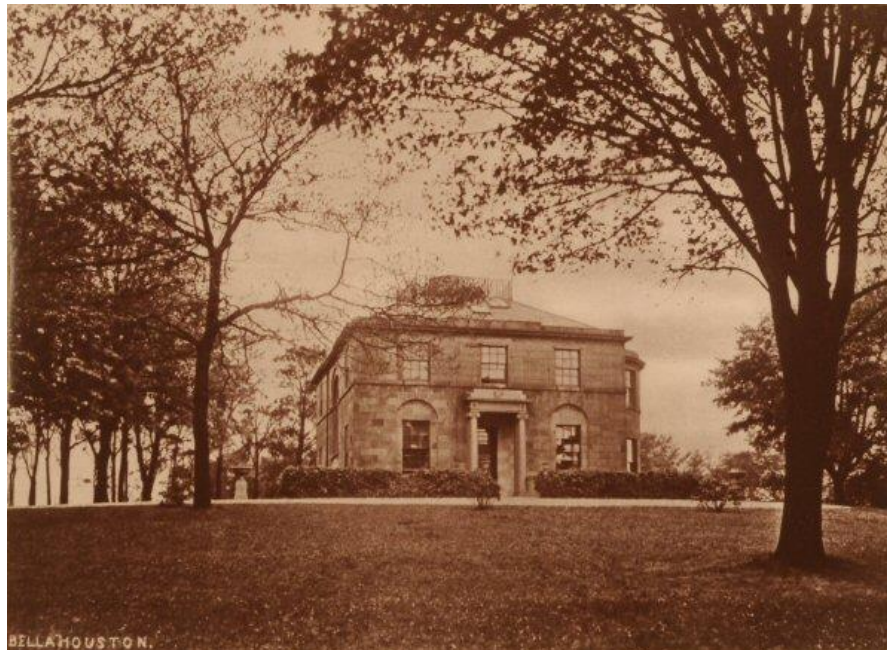
“**Jhone Clwne** [...] is rentalit Saxs iijd land of Govane in the quarter callit Dumbreck”

Prehistory of the house



1595 James VI legitimises this land transfer. He makes the tenants Heritable Possessors.

Late 1700's William Wooddrop, owner of the Dumbreck Estate, builds **Dumbreck House** which he leaves to his nephew Robert Scot of the Thistle Bank.



Prehistory of the house

Early 1800's Robert sells the house and part of the Estate to Mr. Moses Stevens, owner of Bellahouston estate. He renames Dumbreck house as **Bellahouston house**.

1845 Robert Scot disposes of the 12 acre park of Hazelwood to William Hunter. William Hunter was the owner of Greenhead. His brother Andrew built **Cessnock House**. They were closely related to William and John Hunter of Long Calderwood who respectively founded the Hunterian Museum of Glasgow and the Museum of the College of Surgeons in London.



History of the house

1856 (15th May) "Robert Goodwin, House Factor, purchased from two sisters, Janet and Hannah Hunter, 12 acres of land and a villa, once a priory, known as Hazelwood."



History of the house

1860 The first ordinance survey map shows the existence of a house, lodge house and driveway on the site of the present house.

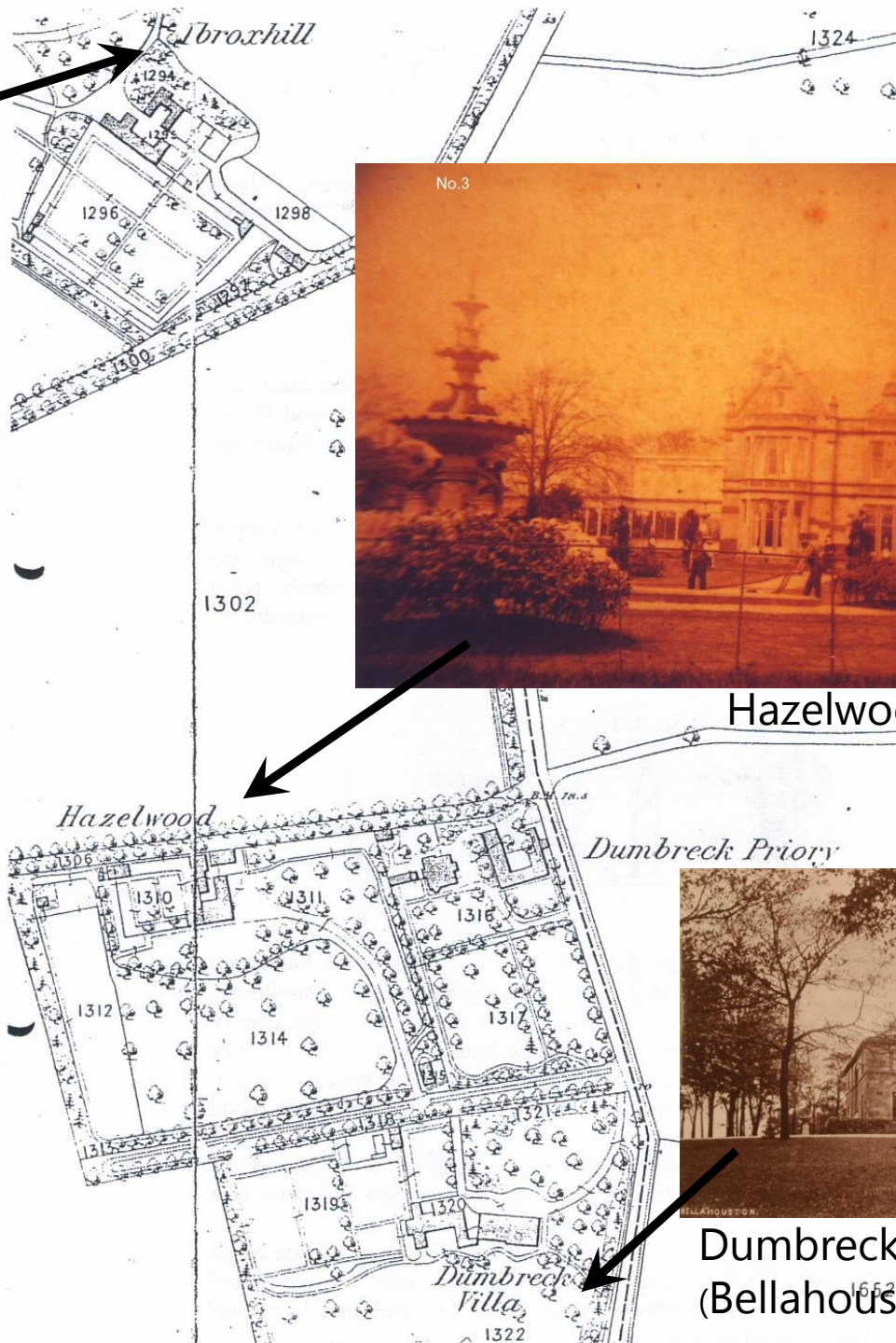




Ibroxhill House



Portico in Bellahouston



Hazelwood House



Dumbreck House (Bellahouston House)

History of the house

1867 Robert Goodwin dies.

1871 The Census shows John Goodwin, Factor and Insurance Agent living in the house with his sister Agnes and two servants: Mary Campbell, servant, and Fiona Campbell, house maid.

John Goodwin was Robert Goodwin's son.



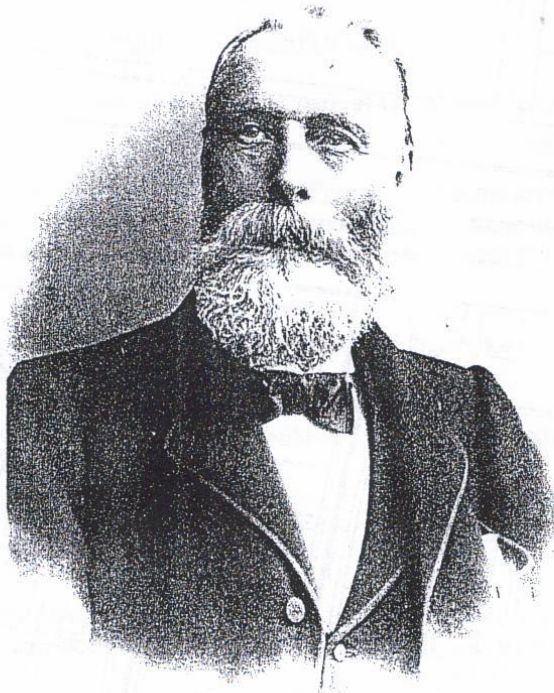
History of the house

1881 The census shows John Goodwin living in the house with three servants: Marion MacLean, Housekeeper; Christine MacLean, Housemaid; and Marion Cameron, Cook.



History of the house

1882 John Goodwin builds the present Hazelwood House. He commissions James Milne Munro to design it in the "Jacobean" style.

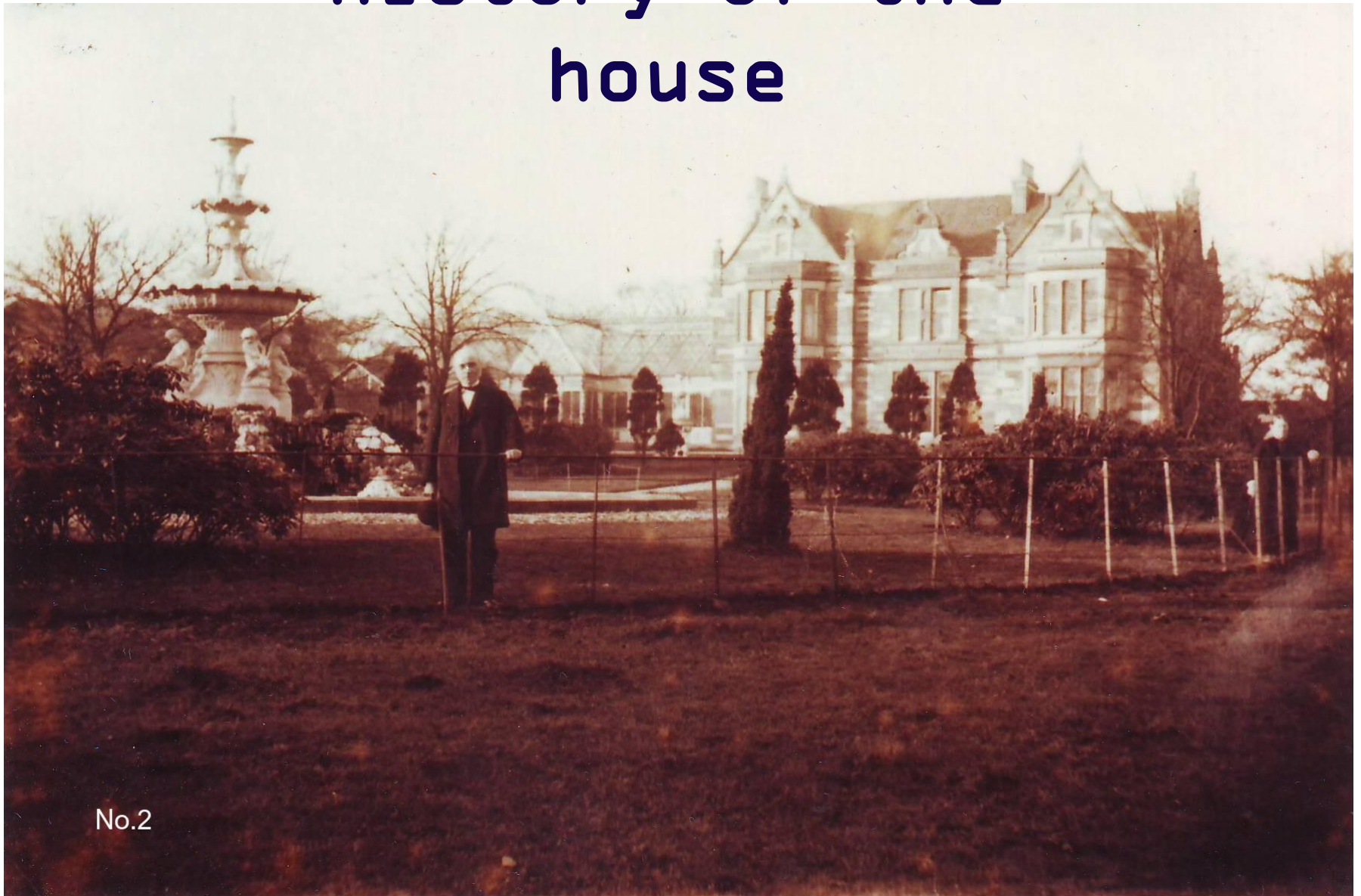


James Milne Munro



On the main entrance are carved the initials, JG, presumably meaning John Goodwin

History of the house



No.2

John Goodwin and his home "Hazelwood House"

History of the house



History of the house

- 1911 John Goodwin dies.
- 1912 Robert Cummings, Manager of the Union Assurance Company Ltd., acquires control of Hazelwood House.
- 1913 Cummings commissioned the architect **John Galt** to undertake a series of alterations and extensions to Hazelwood House, including some of its outbuildings as the coach house and garage in the north east corner of the grounds, this now being 48 First Gardens.
- 1914** **George Hamilton**, acquires Hazelwood House. He also owns the Hazelwood estate which he intends to develop as a Garden suburb, known as the Electric Suburb.

GEORGE HAMILTON



Hamilton's logo

Glasgow's Electric Suburb.

Some Particulars Concerning a Successful Scheme.

(Special to Building Industries.)

With very considerable enterprise and forethought Mr. George Hamilton, a well-known West of Scotland builder, some time ago conceived the interesting scheme of erecting in the Dumbreck



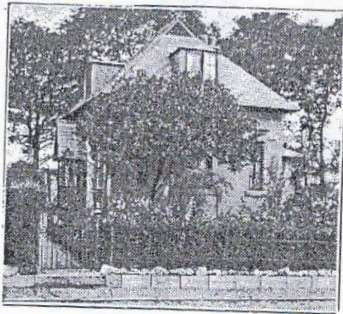
district of Glasgow a smokeless garden suburb composed of all electric houses, and we are glad to learn that the utmost degree of success has crowned the project. A representative of *Building Industries* the other afternoon had the opportunity of personally visiting Hazelwood—the site of the new suburb and within easy reach of the city—and a thorough inspection of the houses already erected, and in process of being erected, makes it possible for us to present the following pen impression to our readers. We have likewise pleasure in giving a series of views illustrating the type of house being erected, and we heartily compliment Mr. Hamilton upon a most excellent scheme with such far-reaching possibilities.

Roofed with red asbestos tiling, the new houses have a picturesque appearance against the background of foliage that is a feature of the estate. One of the illustrations gives a good idea of the arrangement of the suburb, and it will be seen that ample space is provided around the houses, which are thoroughly well built and artistically designed. As will be seen from the illustrations no chimneys are provided—the whole of the heating, cooking, and hot-water supply being carried out electrically. Messrs. Hamilton & Co. offer the houses on attractive terms of purchase, buyers putting down a third of the purchase price and paying interest on the balance or repaying the amount advanced over a term of years. Mr. Hamilton has lived in one of the houses for a year; others have been sold and occupied by the purchasers; additional houses are approaching completion; and others have been ordered. The electrical equipment comprises an electric water storage tank by the Falkirk Iron Company in the bathroom, a Carron cooker in the kitchen, and electric fires in the living and bed rooms supplied by Carron Company, Belling & Company, Falkirk Iron Company and Messrs. Townshend's Art Metal Company. Hot water for washing up is available in ten minutes, and sufficient for a bath in twenty minutes.

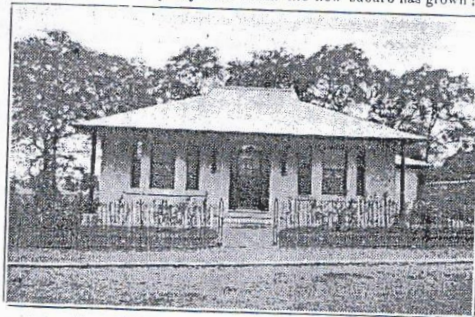
The delivery pipes are quite short, the bathroom adjoining the kitchen and lavatory, and loss of heat by convection is therefore

reduced to the minimum. We understand that the water-heater, which is rated at 3 kw., has given no trouble in any case although it has been in daily service in some houses for twelve months. The Carron cooker fitted in the smaller houses is one of the firm's domestic type. It is of cast iron, double cased throughout, the exterior being of moss-green porcelain-enamelled steel sheets, the oven linings being mottled white and grey porcelain-enamelled steel. This cooker is of a capacity sufficient for a household of six persons. Heat control is effected at a separate switchboard mounted at the back. This has Diamond H. three-heat rotary switches, dial fuses and indicating lamps for the various circuits.

Mr. Hamilton informs us that in his own house the cost of lighting, cooking, heating, and hot water for the first week in June worked out at eightpence per person, and for the third week only fourpence halfpenny per head. Current is supplied from the Glasgow Corporation mains. With electrical operation there are no fires to light, no coals to carry, and no ashes to remove; no cleaning of dirty pots is required, and but little cleaning has to be done. There is no dirt about and a marked diminution in the amount of dust, while decorations, curtains and floor coverings remain clean much longer than it is possible where gas and coal are used. The saving in labour obviates the need for a servant in the smaller houses, and for more than one in a larger household. With wages, food and accommodation—to say nothing of breakages—the cost of a servant is at least £55 per annum, and the saving of this amount is ample to cover the entire cost of the electric service. The electric fires installed are of various makes and styles. In the drawing rooms the very latest models by Carron Company are in use, these being of artistic design. They give out a red glowing heat similar to that of a coal fire, and quickly reach a working temperature. Such, in brief, is a description of Glasgow's all-electric suburb at Hazelwood, and we think it will be admitted that Mr. Hamilton deserves the greatest possible credit for his enterprise and initiative in "founding" this colony of up-to-date dwellings within such easy hail of the great city. That Mr. Hamilton's efforts in this direction are being appreciated is self-evident from the rapidity with which the new suburb has grown:

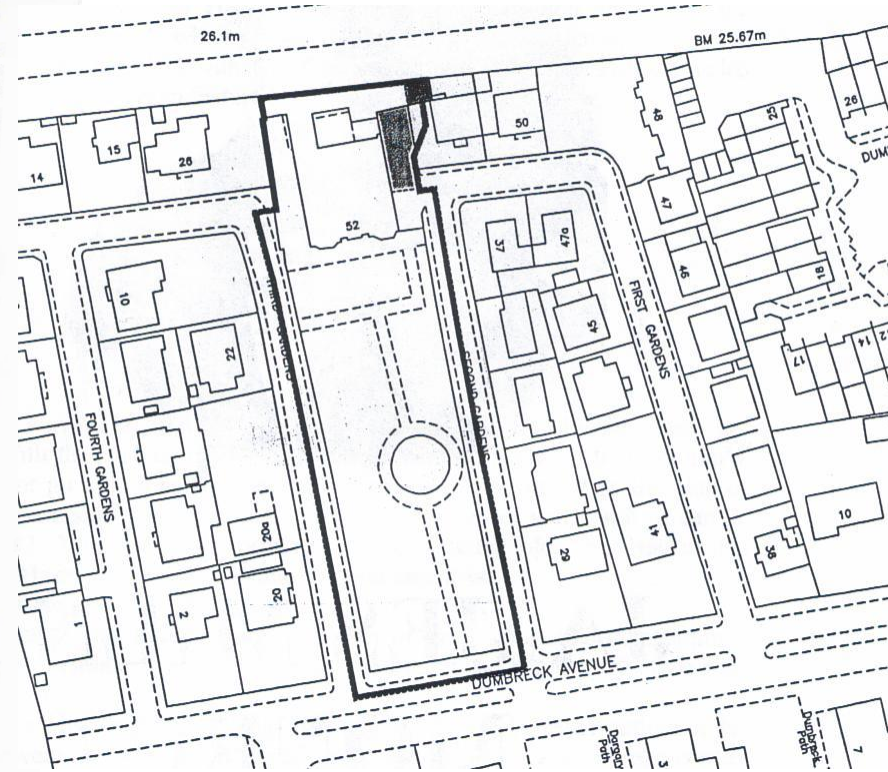


Hamilton's efforts in this direction are being appreciated is self-evident from the rapidity with which the new suburb has grown:



and from the continuing expansion of the enterprise all along the line.

Building Industries publication of October 1915



The area of the Electric Suburb:
First, Second, Third and Fourth Gardens

History of the house

1918 24th April. George Hamilton disposes of Hazelwood House and its 1.25 acres to the Scottish Branch of the British Red Cross.



Hazelwood House turned into a hospital to serve the needs of soldiers wounded in the war.

History of the house

After the war, and because of the “baby-boom” of those days, it was turned into a home for mothers and babies.

- 1922 The Red Cross gifts Hazelwood House to the Nurses’ Memorial to King Edward VII in Scotland. This body provides accommodation for nurses who had served their country and their countrymen, and now required accommodation more like a home than a hospital.
- 1987 Hazelwood is sold. It becomes a nursing home. It was refurbished. The refurbishment was part of a programme of upgrading and modernising. David Ferguson was the architect for the project.
- 2003 Hazelwood House was purchased by Dawliffe Hall Educational Foundation (SCO 39512)





Hazelwood House today