



Fig. 1. Professor O. Charnock Bradley, Inaugurated as the Principal of the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College [Photo *Veterinary Journal* 1911]

THE LIFE OF PROFESSOR ORLANDO CHARNOCK BRADLEY, (1871-1937): BUILDING THE SUMMERHALL SITE

PART 2

Colin M. Warwick and Alastair A. Macdonald

INTRODUCTION

In February 2006 the Royal (Dick) School of Veterinary Studies, locally known as the Dick Vet, received a unique historical legacy in the form of ten volumes of Professor Orlando Charnock Bradley's personal diary, from his grand-niece Mrs Frances Harrison. The authors have extracted parts from these diaries to illustrate aspects of his life in Edinburgh.¹ In this second of our three summaries we largely present the period encompassing the construction of the Summerhall site, with extracts from the diary shown *in italics*. The imminent transfer of the Dick Vet from Summerhall to a consolidated site at Easter Bush in 2011 deemed the timing of this paper to be appropriate. One hundred years earlier a comparable move was under consideration. Orlando Charnock Bradley, who had taught veterinary anatomy at Williams' New Veterinary College in Edinburgh until 1900, was that year appointed Professor of Veterinary Anatomy at the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College, and in 1911 was promoted to become the Principal of the College (Fig. 1).¹ At that time the Dick Vet was located in Clyde Street, a confined Edinburgh New Town side-street.

A few years earlier, under the 1906 Edinburgh Corporation Act of Parliament, a new Board of Management was established which had a fresh, energising effect on the College.² Within weeks of its first meeting, the senior staff at Clyde Street had been asked what they thought of the facilities in the College. They had replied that they were unsatisfactory. The Chairman of the Board, Sir William Turner (1832-1916), Principal of Edinburgh University, concurred and reported that the:

'... lighting of the College is defective partly on account of the small size of the windows and the narrowness of the streets which surround the College. The whole heating arrangements require revision. The

condition of the drainage is much complained of, and an adequate water supply is essential for cleanliness.³

THE SEARCH FOR MORE SPACE

Initially the idea was to alter the existing building on Clyde Street and to reconstruct the adjoining buildings belonging to the College; outline plans were drawn up to that effect. However, an alternative proposal, to find another site and construct larger premises, began to gain ground.⁴ This was not the first time that thoughts of finding new premises for the College had been discussed. In the nineteenth century several suggestions had been made to move away from Clyde Street to alternative locations within Edinburgh;⁵ for example, to transfer the College to a piece of ground between College Wynd and Horse Wynd, opposite the north side of Edinburgh University.⁶ Nothing, however, had come of this or the other ideas. Financial constraints repeatedly restricted development of the College to a series of modifications and additions to the Clyde Street site, with the final major restructuring taking place in 1887.⁵ A few years later, in 1894, it had also been suggested that the two veterinary Colleges then in Edinburgh should amalgamate, and be established on the New Veterinary College site on Leith Walk.⁵ It was not surprising, therefore, that in 1907 one of the first practical steps taken by the new Board was to:

‘enquire privately whether the subjects in Leith Walk formerly occupied as a Veterinary College [the Williams’ New Veterinary College buildings, which were vacated in 1904] are in the market and as to the terms on which they could be acquired.’⁴

This investigation was unfruitful, and within a few weeks various alternative sites in Edinburgh had been investigated. Charnock Bradley recorded, *In the afternoon went out to see what Gorgie House Farm was like – it is there it is proposed to remove the College.*⁷ Alternative areas on the Gorgie site (in the west of Edinburgh) were discussed and their relative sizes and costs assessed. Selection progressed to an advanced stage and sketch plans were prepared. *Had an hour with McCarthy [sic], the architect, going over the plans of the anatomy department of the proposed new College at Gorgie.*⁸ This was David McCarthy (c1854-1926) the architect chosen to design the Summerhall building whose work included the Youth Centre of Dublin Street Baptist Church at Canonmills (1906) and Dean Bank House Girls Institution at Morningside (1912). *In the afternoon, went with Linton to Gorgie to see the most recently contemplated site for a new College. There we unexpectedly came across Gofston, bent on the same errand.*⁹ Robert G. Linton, a close friend of Charnock Bradley, graduated in May 1908 and became Professor of Hygiene & Dietetics in 1914. Arthur

Gofton was first Professor of Surgery (1905-1912) and then Professor of Medicine (1912-1914) at Clyde Street. Interestingly, Finlay Dun, who taught *Materia Medica* at Clyde Street and was the author of *Veterinary Medicines*, had lived in Gorgie House in 1892.¹⁰

Once again, this time for reasons both of finance and location, the proposed alternative sites were deemed to be unsuitable. Examination and discussion of various other site options meant that it took more than a year for the Board to reach a decision, in November 1908, about a better alternative:¹¹

‘Meeting unanimously decided that, provided money could be raised the site for the new College Buildings should be in proximity to the university in preference to Slateford or any other site on the outskirts of the city and that the Summerhall site should be acquired if possible.’

Thus it was, during the Principalship of Charnock Bradley’s predecessor, John R.U. Dewar (known affectionately as ‘Tam’ by his students), that the decision was made for the Dick Vet to be transferred from its original New Town site in Clyde Street, to Summerhall at the east end of the Meadows.

Nevertheless, another year was to pass slowly by, as various discussions, negotiations and draft plans for the new buildings were made. For example, the Board:

‘... decided that accommodation based on a maximum of 200 students in attendance at the College would be sufficient’¹² ... ‘Mr McArthur was instructed by the meeting to proceed with the preparation of a Plan and submit it at the earliest date shewing the following accommodation – the lecture theatres to be of sufficient dimensions to accommodate 200, 80 and 60 students respectively.’¹³

Each department was asked to list the staff retiring rooms, laboratories, store-rooms, museums, dissecting room, histology room, consulting and waiting rooms as well as lavatories, smoking rooms, library and reading rooms and the sundry administrative rooms required. In October 1909 the Scotsman newspaper announced to the public that plans had been made to move the College to Summerhall, and a description of that stage in the design of the building was given.¹⁴ Yet another year passed before the Secretary to the Board was ‘instructed to intimate to Messrs Davidson & Syme, W.S., agents for the United Breweries Company Ltd. (the proprietors of the Summerhall site) that the Board was prepared to purchase the site on the terms already arranged.’¹⁵ Charnock

Bradley reported in his diary of 7th December 1910, *Today, the Board of Management finally decided to build a new College at the East end of the Meadows.*¹⁶ As it happened, Charnock Bradley lived nearby, at Argyle Park Terrace, about 200m to the west of Summerhall (Figure 2).¹

NEW PLANS ARE MADE

Dewar retired at the end of the 1910-1911 session and Charnock Bradley was appointed Principal.¹ Almost immediately it became clear that the plans of the College, as drafted so far, were not sufficiently modern in outlook. *The Board of the College are sending the architect – McArthur – and myself to see the schools at Brusells [sic] & Hanover.*¹⁷ On September 5th 1911 Charnock Bradley and McArthur got their bearings in Brussels, and *after lunch we went to the veterinary school & went over part of it, and on the following day, the veterinary school was again visited in the morning.*¹⁸ On September 9th *an inspection of the Hanover veterinary school occupied the whole of the morning*¹⁹ and on September 13th *nearly the whole day was occupied by a visit to Aldershot to look at the Army Veterinary School there.*²⁰ This search for new ideas in veterinary college design was much the same as William Dick had undertaken almost a century earlier.⁵ That autumn, in his inaugural address, Charnock Bradley drew on all the strands of his College and University training to set the foundations of his time as Principal, research promoter and link between Veterinary Medicine and Medicine: 'It is clear that the health of the community is constantly menaced by danger of a double origin. Not only may disease and death have a human source: there is an animal source as well. ... From his knowledge of all the phases of diseases in animals, no one is better fitted than the veterinary surgeon to assist in the safeguarding of man from disease of animal origin.'²¹ College links to the University were strengthened by his appointment as the first Lecturer on Comparative Anatomy in Edinburgh University under the Miss Mary Dick Endowment,²² and by the institution of the degrees of Bachelor of Science in Veterinary Science, and Doctor of Science in Veterinary Science within the University in 1911.²³

On the 3rd April 1912 Charnock Bradley attended the *Board meeting at which plans for the new building were passed* (Figs. 3 & 4). A Building Fund had been initiated to raise the money required to build the Veterinary College at Summerhall; an estimated total of £65,000 was required. Half of this sum was to be funded by the national government and the rest raised by public subscription.²⁴ Examples of the 'public' donors were: Alex I. MacCallum who gave £10,000; Edinburgh Town Council, £3000; the Carnegie Trustees, £3000; the Guarantors of the Exhibition of 1908, £2000; *deputation – consisting of MacCallum, Martin, Anderson – to the Midlothian County Council to ask for a*



Fig. 2. West-facing Façades of the Houses at Summerhall, circa 1910, with the Tower of the United Free Church Just Visible on the Left [Probably O. Charnock Bradley, Royal Dick Archive]

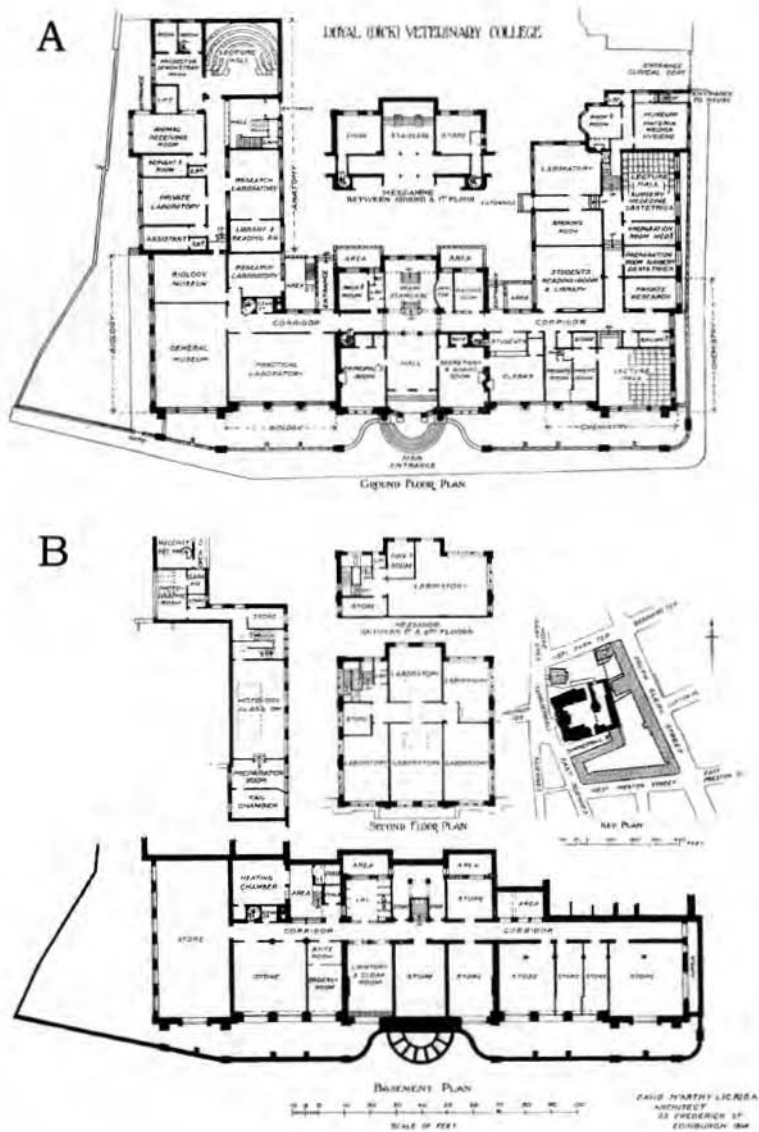


Fig. 3. (A) Plan of the ground floor of the Veterinary College, Summerhall as it was in 1916. Only the Anatomy Lecture Hall, Principal's Room,

Janitor's Room, Student's Reading Room and Library, and the Secretary and Board Room with adjacent Clerk's Room retained their original use for over 90 years. (B) Plan of the basement of the Veterinary College, Summerhall. Note that the plan on the left, the then Histology Class Room, was on the second floor. The two adjacent plans were above the main entrance. The plan on the right, labelled 'Key Plan' shows the site in relation to neighbouring streets as well as the United Free Church and the Congregational Church on Hope Park Terrace. [Royal (Dick) Veterinary College calendar 1916-17, Royal (Dick) School of Veterinary Studies Archive].

*grant toward the Building Fund. We got £600;*²⁵ the Highland & Agricultural Society of Scotland gave £600; the County Council of Aberdeen, £250; the staff of the College, £212 12s. Additional money was raised by an appeal to the alumni; *Home all evening, trying to draft an appeal to old students for subscriptions to the building-fund.*²⁶ A 'For Sale' sign was placed on the College buildings in Clyde Street in February 1913.

CONSTRUCTION OF THE NEW BUILDINGS

Charnock Bradley's diaries show that he was personally involved in the detailed planning of Summerhall, initially consulting with the architect. ... *Down at McArthy's from 6 onwards going over sketch plans of the new College buildings.*²⁷ *Had the staff of the College to meet the architect in order to consider the plans of the new buildings.*²⁸ By 1913 tenders for the new building had been submitted,²⁹ Mr J.H. Lightbody, the Surveyor appointed,³⁰ and the buildings on the site were being demolished (Fig. 5).³¹ Charnock Bradley paid a visit to Summerhall at 12.30 [on 23rd October] to see the big chimney felled.³² Less than four weeks later, on the 11th November 1913 he ... *found the actual building has begun* (his underlining).³³ Later in November Charnock Bradley was ... *taking steps regarding the foundation-stone of the new buildings.*³⁴

He wrote that 21st July 1914 was, *A red-letter day. The Marquis [sic] of Linlithgow laid the Memorial Stone of the new buildings at Summerhall. The weather was perfect, the sun hot; & the ceremony is said to have gone off well.* Charnock Bradley had a particular aptitude for organizing such ceremonial occasions, as indicated in the minutes of the Property, Law and Finance Committee, 'Stand accommodation decorations etc to cost £130 ... the Secretary to arrange for the attendance of a good brass band [from Kirkcaldy] at a cost not exceeding £15:15/-. and to accept Messers McVittie Guest & Co's estimate for tea, coffee and ices at 1/3d per head'³⁵ and as later recounted by the College secretary.³⁶ The ceremony was presided over by the Lord Provost of Edinburgh Sir Robert Kirk Inches, wearing his official robes and regalia (Fig. 6). Others on

- ROYAL (DICK)
VETERINARY COLLEGE -

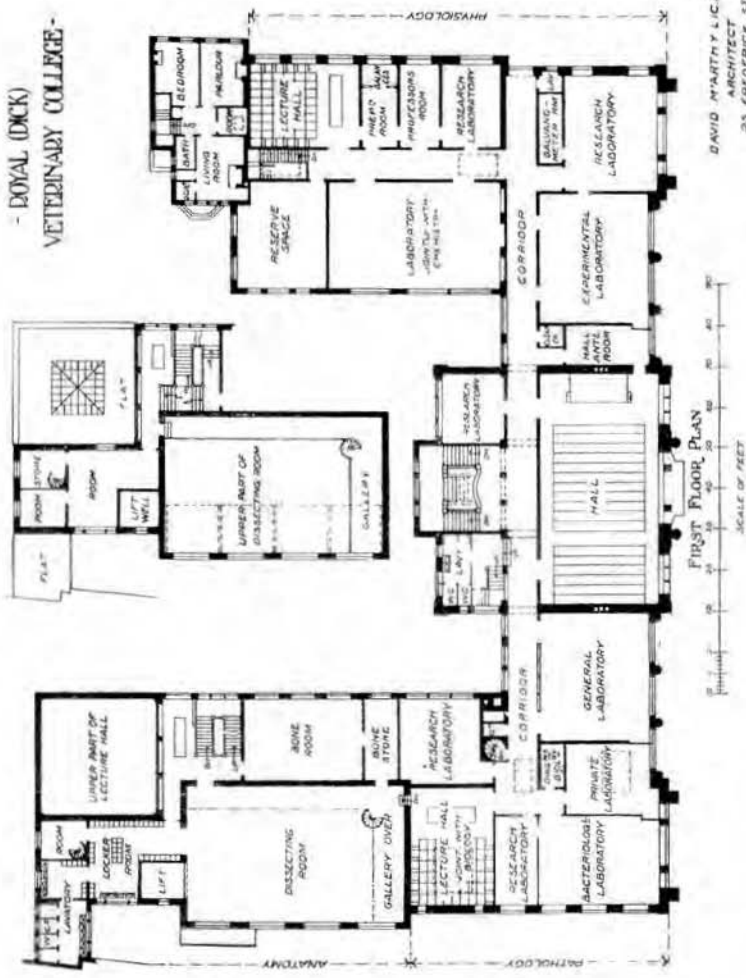


Fig. 4. Plan of the First Floor of the Veterinary College, Summerhall (Royal Dick Archive)



**Fig. 5. The Old Summerhall Brewery Chimney being Demolished 23
October 1913 (Royal Dick Archive)**



Fig. 6. Laying of the Memorial Stone; O. Charnock Bradley is holding the Wooden Mason's Mallet [RD Archive]

the platform included the Marquess and Marchioness of Linlithgow, the Chairman of the Board of Management Prof Sir John Rankine, and other Board members. Many attended the ceremony in addition to representatives of the Board of Agriculture, the Highland and Agriculture Society, the Scottish Universities and other Scottish educational and public bodies.³⁷ Under the Memorial Stone was 'deposited a sealed lead casket containing a copy of the Scotsman, a portrait of the Founder, a copy of the current College Calendar, and coins of the realm'.³⁸ Despite the fact that fifteen days later war was declared between Great Britain and Germany, building continued throughout 1914 and 1915 (Fig. 7). On the 12th December 1914, *at 9 o'clock the last stone was set at the top of the front block of the new buildings*.³⁹ On the 21st of July 1914 the Scotsman newspaper described the building under construction in the following terms.⁴⁰

'The front, in the Renaissance style, is divided into a central and slightly projecting block, 60 feet in length; two sections, one on each side, each 40 feet in length; and two wings, 33 feet each. In the main portion is placed the principal entrance, approached by a semicircular flight of stairs. The entrance door is flanked by two Ionic columns, which rise two storeys; over the doorway is a large triple-light window surmounted by a cornice and semicircular pediment with carving, and at the height of another storey the wall head is finished by a plain-moulded cornice, open balustrade, and vases. The two sections of the building on each side of the entrance are divided into three bays by Ionic columns, the two ranges of windows being of a large size, so as to give the maximum of light to the rooms. The wings are marked off from the main building by rusticated pilasters and columns, and are surmounted by moulded pediments with carvings.'

Sadly, war-time financial constraints prevented the creation of the large 'carvings' mentioned:

'The main buildings are three storeys in height, the central part rising the north wing three ... there are provided seventeen laboratories, five lecture theatres ... large dissection room to accommodate sixty-two students, a hall for special functions seated for three hundred persons ... There is a large general museum and several departmental museums ... In the clinical department (Fig. 8) ... the accommodation includes post-mortem room, stocks and "X"-Ray apartment, and rooms for teaching pharmacy and giving surgical demonstrations ... and there are waiting and consulting rooms.'



Fig. 7, The Incomplete Front of the Summerhall College Building 1914 [Dick Archive]

ROYAL (DICK) VETERINARY COLLEGE
CLINICAL DEPARTMENT BACK BUILDINGS

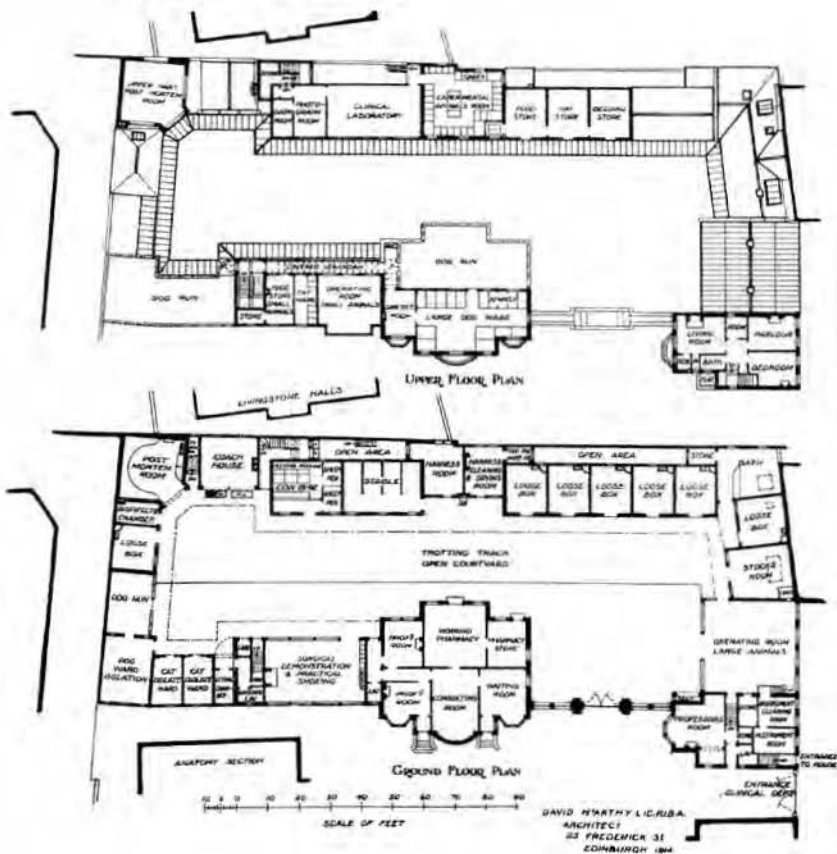


Fig. 8. The Plans of the Clinical Buildings of the Veterinary College, Summerhall as they were in 1916. Note that they formed an Elongated Quadrangle. They had an Arched Entrance, which by mid 1918 bore the inscription 'The MacCallum Clinical Department' and on top of which was placed the sculptured horse from the Clyde Street College Building. [Royal (Dick) School of Veterinary Studies Archive]

Much remained to be done, and Charnock Bradley's diary records that he personally oversaw the progress of construction with regular, almost daily visits to the new buildings, accompanied by his pet dog 'Tinker'.

OCCUPIED BUT NOT COMPLETED

Throughout the next year, 1915, Charnock Bradley and the Board were beset with financial worries resulting from the construction.⁴¹ In September of that year the Board considered it was 'very advisable that as many classes as practicable should be transferred to the new buildings at the soonest date possible'.⁴² By January 1916 the buildings were sufficiently ready for occupation. On the 17th ... *Classes A, B & C were transferred today to the new buildings at Summerhall Square.*⁴³ One week later, A.I. MacCallum called a special meeting of the New Buildings Committee 'to consider certain emergency requirements and explained that in view of the clinical work being entirely transferred to the new buildings (Fig. 9) at Whitsunday next [11th June 1916], the loose boxes, with one exception, stable cow byre and kennels would require to be completed'.⁴⁴ On the 15th April 1916, Charnock Bradley records, *Today the clinical department was transferred from Clyde St to the new buildings at Summerhall. This means that the removal of the College is now complete.* Only two weeks earlier, on the 3rd of April 1916, during a Zeppelin raid, a bomb fell on nearby Causewayside. Charnock Bradley recorded this event⁴⁵ but did not register any concern he may have had about the possible destruction of his new College buildings. During these difficult years, J. Russell Greig eulogized, 'his dominant qualities, quiet steadfastness to purpose and unswerving determination were most clearly evident'.⁴⁶ By 1917 the building debt had shrunk to £1,700 and the balance was written off by the Agriculture (Scotland) Fund.⁴⁷

Since the outbreak of the war the College had been solely concerned with the training of those who were to become officers in the Royal Army Veterinary Corps.⁴⁷ In 1915 the Board's Education Committee recorded⁴⁸ ... 'the possibility of holding an extra Summer Term was under consideration (owing to the demand for Veterinary Officers).' After the war, on March 17th 1919, Charnock Bradley noted, *Though the normal Term has ended, we are carrying on for the benefit of demobilised students.* The War Department had taken possession of the Clyde Street buildings on 16th June 1916 for 60 men of the Army Veterinary Corps, but it was understood that the occupation would be of a very short duration.⁴⁹ In fact the army remained there for over three years. At about the same time the new Summerhall buildings were inspected with a view to them being requisitioned for use as a military hospital. Correspondence during the following twelve months stressed that 'interruption of or interfering



Fig. 9. The Construction of the Clinical Block Showing the Ground Floor of the Consulting Room and Pharmacy Block Completed. A Workman is Preparing the Dog Run and Loose Boxes etc in the Background [Dick Archive]

with the training of Veterinary Students at this critical time would be most serious from a National point of view and would cripple the work of the college for many years to come'.⁴⁹ However, it was not until May 1917 that this possibility was finally removed.⁵⁰ Nevertheless, on 28th February 1918 Charnock Bradley wrote, *Returned to Edinburgh. Found that the National Service people have taken the empty rooms at the College for temporary offices.* The National Service staff formally occupied the rooms from the 13th March 1918 at a rent of £300 per year.⁵¹ When they moved out, staff from the Board of Agriculture took their place on the College Board's understanding that this occupation would not extend beyond Whitsunday (8th June 1919).⁵² However, the Agriculture staff remained, and did not leave until the 11th of February 1921 at which time the temporary partitions segregating them from the teaching accommodation were removed.⁵³

The possibilities for future College development were not ignored during the war. On the 29th January 1917 Charnock Bradley noted, *Went with a deputation to the Board of Agriculture from the College Board to try to get a Research Station ... and on the 5th of February ... Then out to Colinton with Sir Robert Wright to look at a place for research animals.* On the 15th of August 1917 Charnock Bradley wrote, *We are starting a Sheep Diseases Research laboratory at the College. Rich & Petrie are to do the work.* A year later, on the 16th of September 1918 he recorded, *revising some notes relating to desirable post-bellum development at the College ... and five weeks later, on the 21st of October ... The evening was passed preparing a skeleton memorandum of how the College should be developed, post-bellum.* One element of this, his interest in promoting animal disease research, took another step forward when on the 28th of February 1919 ... *At 1.30 there was a meeting at the H.&A. Soc [Highland and Agricultural Society] rooms, previous to going as a deputation to the Board of Agriculture to press for a scheme of research in animal diseases.* This scheme was detailed in the Board's minutes,⁵⁴ with the following as part of the introduction: 'The Royal (Dick) Veterinary College in Edinburgh is the most suitable Institution to form the nucleus of the movement. The new College Buildings are devised with this end in view, and are provided with laboratories in which a start can be made.'

Within one week of the staff from the Board of Agriculture moving out of the College's Summerhall buildings, on the 11th of February 1921, 'A letter was read from the Interim Secretary of the Animal Diseases Research Association [ADRA] asking if the College would be willing to grant the use of laboratories for Research and to absorb the Research Workers as Members of the College Staff.' The Board agreed.⁵³ On the 24th of April 1922 Charnock Bradley ... *visited three places with Milne, Gaiger & Dalling - looking for land for*

research animals ... and on the 1st of May ... journey in the course of the morning to see Moredun Dairy with the Secretary of the ADRA. By January 1925, Professor S.H. Gaiger [Principal of Glasgow Veterinary College and Director of ADRA] had accepted the invitation to become an Honorary Research Professor in Animal Pathology in the College. Three years later the top floor of the central block of the main College building at Summerhall had been prepared as research laboratories for ADRA, at a nominal rent of £5 per year (plus heating, lighting, water, etc.).⁵⁵

The blight cast on the physical development of the College by the war was not lifted immediately thereafter. The Summerhall buildings were still far from complete. The laboratories were not fully furnished or fitted out. Money was raised in 1922 to establish a War Memorial Library,⁵⁶ and the Clyde Street alumni paid for stained glass windows (Fig. 10) to go on the staircase leading up from the entrance hallway.⁵⁷ Five years later the Summerhall graduates, in their turn, subscribed to another set of three windows. This was placed in the entrance hallway behind the main staircase and unveiled on the 27th June 1928 (Fig. 11).⁵⁵ In 1923 the celebrations associated with the centenary of the founding of William Dick's College and the large number of people involved in these arrangements⁵⁸ could only have drawn wide-spread attention to the deficiencies elsewhere in the building. The completion of the College became a priority stimulating considerable activity throughout 1923 and 1924. For example, *In the afternoon* [of 25th March 1924] *a deputation came from the B.O.A.S. [Board of Agriculture in Scotland] in connection with the partial completion of the buildings.*⁵⁹ *Day at the College – the afternoon spent with the architect going over fittings.*⁶⁰ Charnock Bradley notes on the 12th of February 1925 ... *we are setting about the spending of £16,000 on the building ... to finish fitting out the laboratories and lecture theatres and to supply the necessary experimental apparatus for use in the class rooms.*

COMPLETION

On the 17th October 1925, twelve years after its inception, the Veterinary College at Summerhall was completed. Charnock Bradley excitedly recorded, *The morning was mainly occupied making arrangements for the formal "Opening" of the College new buildings on Monday next. And on that Monday ... The formal "Opening" of the College new buildings at 2.30 by the Secretary for Scotland (Sir John Gilmour) – a great day. Hall full to overflowing.*⁶¹ Professor Hudson Beare, the Chairman of the Board, reported that the site had cost £8,767, building expenditure up until the Spring of that year £49,678, and that internal fittings and class equipment would amount to about £16,000, making a total cost of about £75,000.⁶² In his address the Secretary of State

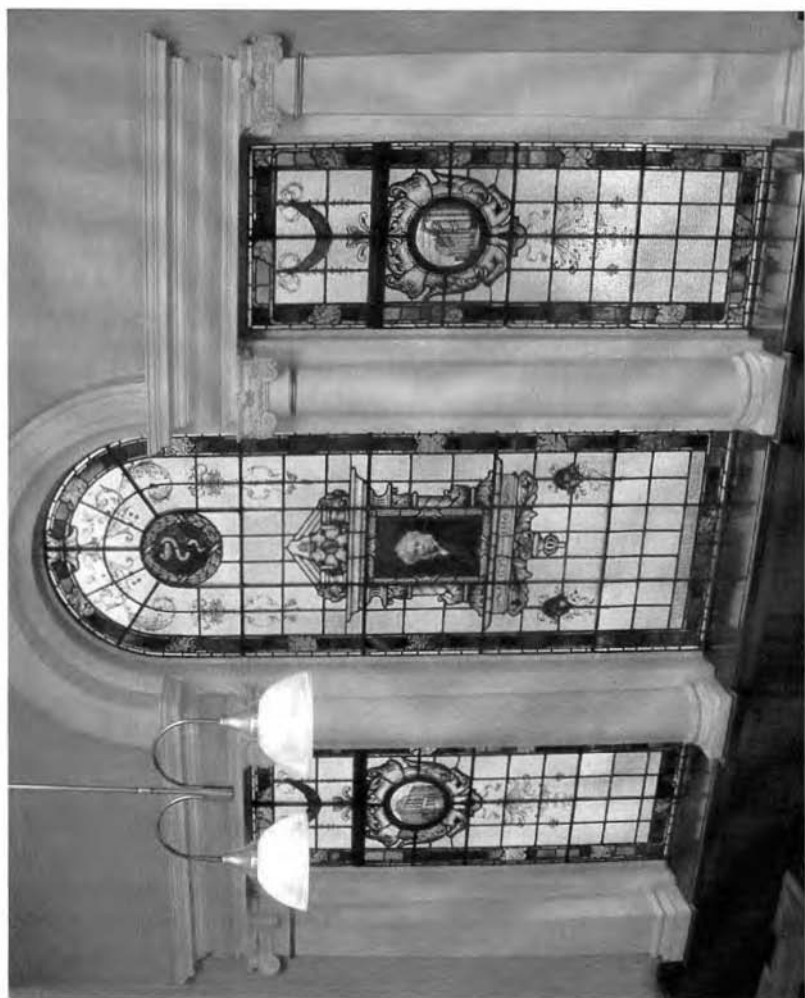


Fig. 10. Stained Glass Windows Showing Clyde Street College, William Dick and Summerhall [Colin Warwick]



Fig. 11. Lower Stained Glass Windows Showing the Newly Designed College Crest in the Central Window with the Scottish Thistle in the Left Roundel and Stylized Compositae Flowers in the Right Roundel [Colin Warwick]

talked of unsolved problems of animal disease and the need for a solution by research which would be accommodated in the new premises.⁶² Charnock Bradley, in his vote of thanks, used a witty reference to the College as a growing 'young person' whose 'present attire' would in the future need 'certain easements' thereby indicating gently he had plans for expansion in the future. This was understood and acknowledged with good humour by the Secretary of State.⁶²

EXTENSIONS TO THE SUMMERHALL BUILDING

The following year, on the 22nd of December 1926 Charnock Bradley ... *called at the College to meet Nasmyth & McCallum to talk over the possible purchase of land for an extension of the college.* More than a decade earlier, in 1913, the Board had noted 'Mr Alston's proposal to sell buildings and ground in Hope Park Terrace' but had decided not to do anything in the meantime.⁶³ This ground lay immediately to the north of the College, between the United Free Church and the Congregational Church in Hope Park Terrace (Figure 3B) and was then occupied by a miscellaneous collection of one-storey shops, stables and sheds. At the Board meeting on the 16th of January 1929:

'The Principal [Charnock Bradley] indicated that the grounds and buildings on the south side of Hope Park Terrace, adjoining the College, could be purchased for a reasonable figure. It was agreed that such purchase would be very advantageous to the College, and it was resolved to approach the Department of Agriculture for Scotland for sanction to proceed with the proposal.'

Further progress, however, was slow and it was not until the 1st of November 1929, that Charnock Bradley recorded ... *the first interview with the architect, Constable, about plans for the building extension.* About six years were then to pass before he noted in his diary on the 23rd of January 1936 ... *a meeting to determine upon a Committee to make an appeal for funds for the extension of the College. "Extension" has been in the air for several years, but nothing has been done.* Later that year⁶⁴ the Chairman of the Board reported, 'When they decided to build twenty years ago on the present site they went carefully into the number of students who were likely to be in attendance during each year of study. Allowing for the prospective growth they had provided laboratories, lecture rooms, and a hospital, which they thought would be adequate for a considerable number of years. But the demand for veterinary workers, not only in this country, but in the tropical Dominions, had grown so rapidly that their rooms were no longer anything like sufficient in size or capacity to give the proper training they desired to give to their students.' The introduction in 1930

of the six month (October to March) University postgraduate Diploma in Tropical Veterinary Medicine and the extension in 1932 of the College's veterinary course to five years, had placed additional demands on the available space.⁶⁵

Funding for the extension was estimated at £40,000, for which a Government grant on the £ for £ basis of up to £20,000 from the Development Fund was offered. Charnock Bradley personally undertook fund-raising for the College's share, tirelessly addressing letters ('*begging*' – his word) and writing envelopes. On the 10th of January 1937 he recorded, *Had supper with the Duchess of Atholl at her club. After, she broadcast an appeal for the College Extension Fund, in place of the Duke who is unwell.* On the 22nd of January ... *a meeting of Patronesses of proposed Ball for Extension Fund.* Appeals to the public for funds for the extension were frequently announced in the press.⁶⁶ Construction began on the extension (eventually designed by architects Lorimer & Matthew FFRIBA, Fig. 12) some months after the final entry in his diary, on the 8-9th of May 1937; *The usual week-end was varied – by way of celebrating my 66th birthday – by going out to Duns in the morning & having lunch there.*⁶⁷ Sadly, Charnock Bradley did not live to see his vision fulfilled. He died in 1937. The extension was opened in 1940.

SUMMERHALL SITE OUTGROWN

The Summerhall premises, developed by Charnock Bradley, have served Veterinary Medicine well into the 21st century and many thousands of students have passed through the portals in her 95 years of existence. Thousands of animals have been treated in her clinics and on farms, and much ground-breaking research has been undertaken here. The College buildings have been adapted, added to, modified and extended throughout the sixty years since Charnock Bradley's death. However, by the 1990s it was again apparent that the teaching, research and animal treatment capacity of the Summerhall site was no longer adequate, and particularly insufficient to handle classes in excess of 120 students. Various discussions were held and attempts were made to find ways of squeezing extra teaching capacity onto the eastern side of the Summerhall site, without success. Alternative suggestions were explored, among which the transfer of the Preclinical part of the veterinary school into the accommodation in George Square formerly occupied by the University's Erskine Medical Library. In 2004 all options were reappraised. By May 2005 it had been decided that new premises were required. Consolidation with the large and small animal hospitals on the Easter Bush site was deemed the most appropriate solution. The Summerhall site and its buildings would be vacated. By 2008 the Roslin Institute had become a component part of the Veterinary School and the



Fig. 12. North Extension of College on Hope Park Terrace, Congregational Church on Left [Colin Warwick]

construction at Easter Bush of both the new teaching block and the research (Roslin) buildings had begun. It is anticipated that, in time for the start of the 2011-2012 academic session, these developments will have brought all parts of the Royal (Dick) School of Veterinary Studies successfully together onto the Dick Vet's third location, at Easter Bush.

REFERENCES AND NOTES

RDV archives are held by the Centre for Research Collections, Edinburgh University Library, George Square, Edinburgh.

1. WARWICK, C.M. and MACDONALD, A. A. (2010), 'The Life of Professor Orlando Charnock Bradley, (1871-1937): diary entries 1895-1923.' *Veterinary History* (in press).
2. Edinburgh Corporation Act, 1906 Edw. VII c. 163.
3. Committee of Arrangements, in RDV3 Minutes of the Board of Management, vol. 1, 1907 Mar 27th, pp. 28-32.
4. RDV3 Minutes of the Board of Management, vol. 1, 1907 Jun 19th, pp. 47-49. Minutes of the Board of Management, vol. 1, 1907 July 3rd pp. 52-55 '... Mr MacCallum proposed sixty acres at Burnt Island. Several members indicated that a new site should be obtained near Edinburgh.'
5. MACDONALD, A.A., WARWICK, C. M. & JOHNSTON, W.T. (2005), 'Locating veterinary education in Edinburgh in the nineteenth century.' *Book of the Old Edinburgh Club, New Series*, 6 pp. 41-71.
6. Chambers, W. (1867), *Some observations on the Edinburgh Veterinary College by the Lord Provost*, Edinburgh: Neill & Co.
7. O. Charnock Bradley diary, vol. 3, 1907 Oct 27th.
8. O. Charnock Bradley diary, vol. 3, 1907 Dec 7th.
9. O. Charnock Bradley diary, vol. 3, 1907 Dec 15th.
10. DUN, F. (1892), Hand-written manuscript, dated November. RDV34.
11. RDV3 Minutes of the Board of Management, vol. 1, 1908 Nov 13th, pp. 151-152.
12. RDV3 Minutes of the Board of Management, vol. 1, 1909 Mar 3rd, pp. 167-169.
13. Plans Committee meeting, in RDV3 Minutes of the Board of Management, vol. 1, 1909 Mar 5th, pp. 169-170.
14. The Scotsman Newspaper, 1909 Oct 21st, p. 11.
15. RDV3 Minutes of the Board of Management, vol. 1, 1910 Dec 7th, pp. 215-218.
16. O. Charnock Bradley diary, vol. 3, 1910 Dec 7th.
17. O. Charnock Bradley diary, vol. 3, 1911 Sept 2nd.
18. O. Charnock Bradley diary, vol. 3, 1911 Sept 5th & 6th.

19. O. Charnock Bradley diary, vol. 3, 1911 Sept 9th.
20. O. Charnock Bradley diary, vol. 3, 1911 Sep 13th.
21. Bradley, O.C. (1911), 'Opening of the Royal (Dick) Veterinary College. – Inaugural address: Veterinary Science and its relation to the community.' *Veterinary Journal*, 67 pp. 742-749.
22. RDV3 Minutes of the Board of Management, vol. 1, 1911 Oct 11th, pp. 260-263.
23. University Court Ordinance No. XXXVIII (Edinburgh No. 13) Institution of degrees in Veterinary Science, and relative regulations, pp. 509-513. Approved by Order of Council, 16 December 1911.
24. The Scotsman Newspaper, 1914 July 21st, p. 6.
25. O. Charnock Bradley diary, vol. 4, 1912 Jan 24th.
26. O. Charnock Bradley diary, vol. 3, 1911 Nov 14th.
27. O. Charnock Bradley diary, vol. 4, 1912 Feb 2nd.
28. O. Charnock Bradley diary, vol. 4, 1912 Feb 20th.
29. O. Charnock Bradley diary, vol. 4, 1913 Apr 16th.
30. O. Charnock Bradley diary, vol. 4, 1913 Aug 26th.
31. There had been a brewery on the Summerhall site for 200 years, initiated by Robert McClellan circa 1704 then respectively owned by Thomas Bryson, Robert Clunie, Robert Fleming, William Robertson, Messers Robin, McMillan, Ltd. and finally Edinburgh United Breweries Ltd.
32. O. Charnock Bradley diary, vol. 4, 1913 Oct 23rd. The Scotsman Newspaper, 1913 Oct 24th, p. 6.
33. O. Charnock Bradley diary, vol. 4, 1913 Nov 11th.
34. O. Charnock Bradley diary, vol. 4, 1913 Nov 20th.
35. Property, Law & Finance Committee, in RDV3 Minutes of the Board of Management, vol. 2, 1914 July 15th, pp. 112-115.
36. DOULL, A.C. (1937), 'Personal tribute.' *The Veterinary Record*, 49 pp. 1549-1550.
37. The Scotsman Newspaper, 1913 July 22nd, p. 11.
38. BRADLEY, O.C. (1923), *History of the Edinburgh Veterinary College*. Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd.
39. O. Charnock Bradley diary, vol. 4, 1914 Dec 12th.
40. The Scotsman Newspaper 1914 July 21st, p. 6.
41. O. Charnock Bradley diary, vol. 4, 1915 May 19th ... *went with a deputation to the Board of Agriculture to explain our financial difficulties in connection with the new buildings*. O. Charnock Bradley diary, vol. 4, 1915 Oct 6th ... *The Secretary for Scotland (McKinnon Wood) went over the new buildings this morning. Rankine, Milligan & myself called upon him at the Caly Station Hotel, & MacCallum & McArthy waited for us at Summerhall. We are desperately anxious about funds & hope that McKinnon Wood's visit may have a good effect*. RDV3 Minutes of the Board of Management, vol. 2, 1916 Jan 19th

pp. 224-228 ... 'The Board considering that it has been unable to obtain the large contribution from public or private sources required to complete the Buildings as planned, and as there appeared to be no prospect in the present state of public affairs of further contributions being received, and considering that it has been unable to obtain the sanction of the Secretary for Scotland or the Board of Agriculture for Scotland to its exercising its statutory powers of borrowing, resolves to cease further building operations after fair intimation to the contractors and remits to the Building Committee to arrange with the Architect.'

42. RDV3 Minutes of the Board of Management, vol. 2, 1915 Sep 15th, p. 202-204.

43. O. Charnock Bradley diary, vol. 4, 1916 Jan 17th.

44. New Buildings Committee, in RDV3 Minutes of the Board of Management, vol. 2, 1916 Jan 24th, p. 229.

45. O. Charnock Bradley diary, vol. 4, 1916 Apr 3rd ... *Wakened about midnight by a Zeppelin raid – the first to Edinburgh – one bomb fell in Causewayside & several within a mile or less of Fountainhall Rd.*

46. GREIG, J.R. (1939), 'Obituary Notice: Orlando Charnock Bradley, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.C.V.S.' *Proceedings of the Royal Society of Edinburgh* 58 pp. 254-257.

47. The Scotsman Newspaper, 1917 July 9th, p. 3.

48. Education Committee, in RDV3 Minutes of the Board of Management, vol. 2, 1915 June 16th, p. 176.

49. RDV3 Minutes of the Board of Management, vol. 3, 1916 July 19th, pp. 14-18.

50. Property, Law and Finance committee, in RDV3 Minutes of the Board of Management, vol. 3, 1917 May 9th, pp. 61-64.

51. RDV3 Minutes of the Board of Management, vol. 3, 1918 Mar 4th pp. 115-119. Minutes of the Board of Management, vol. 3, 1918 May 22nd pp. 125-129.

52. RDV3 Minutes of the Board of Management, vol. 3, 1919 Jan 22nd, pp. 179-183.

53. RDV3 Minutes of the Board of Management, vol. 3, 1921 Feb 16th, pp. 287-293.

54. RDV3 Minutes of the Board of Management, vol. 3, 1919 Mar 26th, pp. 195-201.

55. RDV4 Minutes of the Board of Management, 1927 December 21st. The Scotsman Newspaper, 1928 June 28th, p. 13.

56. The Scotsman Newspaper, 1922 June 14th, p. 7. The dedication took place in the Centenary year, 1923.

57. RDV3 Minutes of the Board of Management, vol 2, 1914 November 18th, pp. 136-138; RDV4 Minutes of the Board of Management, 1922 October 11th;

- The Scotsman Newspaper, 26th May 1923, p. 7. The upper set of three large stained glass windows was unveiled on the 25th May 1923.
58. ANONYMOUS (1923), 'Official Programme, Royal (Dick) Veterinary College Centenary Celebration Bazaar', Edinburgh: McLagan & Cumming.
59. O. Charnock Bradley diary, vol. 7, 1924 Mar 25th.
60. O. Charnock Bradley diary, vol. 7, 1924 Oct 23rd.
61. O. Charnock Bradley diary, vol. 7, 1925 Oct 19th.
62. The Scotsman Newspaper, 20th October 1925, p. 10.
63. RDV3 Minutes of the Board of Management, vol 2, 1913 May 21st p. 51-53.
64. The Scotsman Newspaper, 1936 May 29th p. 13.
65. The Scotsman Newspaper, 1930 June 25th p. 14; BRADLEY, O.C. (1931), 'Highland's' part, *The Scotsman Newspaper*, June 22nd, p. 16.
66. The Scotsman Newspaper, 1936 May 29th, p. 13; 1936 July 2nd, p. 16; 1936 November 16th, p. 15; 1937 February 19th, p. 16; 1937 July 1st, p. 8; 1937 September 4th, p. 15; 1939 March 11th, p. 17; 1939 June 27th, p. 6; 1939 August 12th, p. 16.
67. O. Charnock Bradley diary, vol. 10, 1937 May 8th-9th.

Authors' address: Colin M. Warwick MBE, and Alastair A. Macdonald, BSc, PhD, Dr, MBA, FHEA, Royal (Dick) School of Veterinary Studies, The University of Edinburgh, Summerhall, Edinburgh, EH9 1QH.

TO BE COMPLETED

FROM *The Steeplechase Calendar (1826-1844)* by Henry Wright (1845) page 97

FINCHLEY 19th December 1842

Sweepstakes of 3 sov. each, with £20 added, 11st each, (a winner of one chase, 7lb extra, of two or more, 14lb extra, thoroughbred horses 10lb extra – nominated and ridden by Veterinary Students – four miles) was won by Mr. A. Dixon's br. g. Ragman (owner) beating Mr. Arnhold's Union (Brown), Mr. James's The Student (James), and five others, including Mr. Rice's The Emperor, who paid 3 sov. to the owner of the second horse.

DID YOU KNOW? – Lights – a vulgar name for the lungs (Boardman 1805).
