



Bridgeton Heritage Trail





BRIDGETON HERITAGE TRAIL

On behalf of Glasgow City Council, welcome to the Bridgeton Heritage Trail. Please enjoy your visit.

As there are so many listed buildings and historic monuments along this trail, it has only been possible to overview the most outstanding structures and places within this guide.

Route

The 2.8 kilometre Bridgeton route crosses Glasgow Green and there are a few opportunities to stop for something to eat and drink and for toilet breaks. These facilities have been highlighted on the map provided.

The suggested routes will require walking along characteristically uneven ground and pathways. Suitable footwear should be worn, and it is advised that the more remote areas of the trail are visited during drier weather conditions

Introduction

Glasgow is rightly recognised as one of the finest Victorian cities in the world with its industrial wealth, trading power and international position as the Second City of a huge empire reflected in a magnificent architectural heritage. Most people when asked to identify the architectural gems of the city would think of the City Centre, the Kelvingrove Park area and the West End. The East End of the city is largely ignored, considered by many to be the remnants of the city's industrial manufacturing past.

Unlike the West End of the city, which resulted from gradual urban expansion, the East End evolved from a series of small villages, Calton, Bridgeton, Shettleston, etc each with their roots as little weaving communities. As the local cottage industry was replaced by large scale powered

mills, the East End of Glasgow became the city's industrial powerhouse with the production of textiles at its core. Bridgeton, which prided itself as the world's greatest engineering centre, was, for a short period in the early 20th Century, at the heart of Scotland's blossoming motor car industry.

Although the buildings of those original weaving communities have long since been swept away, the radical tradition of the weavers and pride in their heritage lives on. Contrary to popular opinion there is much of interest left and the visitor will be pleasantly surprised at some of the remarkable buildings on display here. Many outstanding local architects played their part in the construction of the fine buildings and monuments featured on the heritage trail, the bulk of which were erected during the rapid expansion of the industrial period of the last century. Despite some unseemly alterations, and the accumulated pollution and grime of the passing years, the quality of their original design still shines through.



1905 - Bridgeton built cars being transported at Hozier Street

Listed Buildings

The majority of buildings on the trail are protected by inclusion in the Scottish Ministers List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest. There



are three categories of listed structures in Scotland. Broadly speaking Category A buildings are those of national or international importance; Category B buildings are those of regional importance or major examples which have been altered and Category C(S) are buildings of local importance or lesser examples and simple traditional buildings.

Bridgeton, Calton and Weaving (History)

Most of Bridgeton and Calton stand on land that was once the property of the Barrowfield Estate. The first record of the estate appears in 1513, and its mansion house stood in Bridgeton, near the top of what later became Hozier Street. The derelict mansion was used as a stone quarry in 1844. John Walkinshaw, a city merchant, bought Barrowfield Estate around 1670 and it was held by his family until his grandson was obliged to sell it to the magistrates of Glasgow in 1723, following his involvement in the Jacobite uprising of 1715. From 1730 to 1788 it was the property of John Orr, and, in 1795, it belonged to a merchant Hozier, both of whom are remembered in Bridgeton street names.

Calton stands on the site of the Gallowmuir, once an area of common land used, as its name suggests, for executions. It was sold by the city to

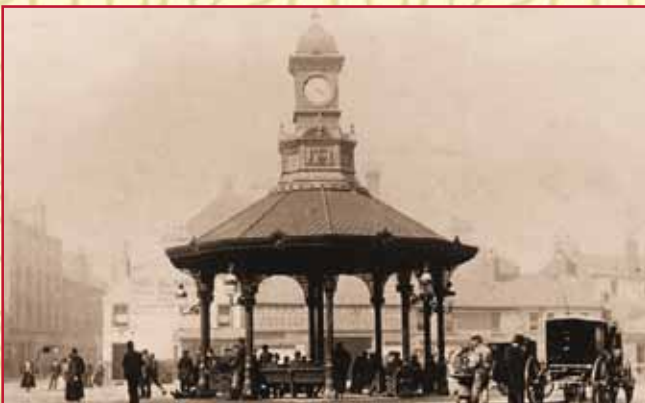
John Walkinshaw in the early eighteenth century and united with Barrowfield holdings. The development of a village at Calton began in 1705, and by 1722 both weaving and pottery making had been introduced.

In the villages of Calton and Bridgeton the weaving of linen on handlooms was a cottage industry, and in 1819 accounted for 40% of the workforce of both places. Most ground floor property in Bridgeton was occupied by handlooms, and bleaching fields surrounded the village including those on Glasgow Green. The handloom weavers were originally independent artisans, but by the late eighteenth century most were employed by large manufacturers who paid them set rates. It was effectively piece-work, with the weavers still working from their own homes.



Main Street

The East End became the early industrial powerhouse of Glasgow. As far back as 1785, Bridgeton was destined to become Glasgow's industrial heart. David Dale and George Macintosh established the first Turkey Red Dying works in Britain at Bridgeton. Before Pierre Jacques Papillon became a partner, the Turkey Red process was little understood and there was a tendency to buy impure ingredients and chemicals to cut cost, which led to failure. Madder (*Rubia tinctorum*), also called Turkey Red, is an Old World dye plant, native to South Europe. The herb's long fleshy root was



Bridgeton Cross circa 1900



the principal source of various fast, brilliant red dye pigments until artificial production of alizarin, the colour principle of Madder. The plant was known to ancient peoples – madder-dyed cloth has been found in ancient Egypt and was cultivated in the East for centuries and in Europe from late Middle Ages. The Madder pattern is lovingly commemorated in the approaches to and the columns and ironwork at the Tullis Street Memorial Gardens (item 12 of the trail).

Macintosh was a successful manufacturer of another dyestuff, cudbear, which was only suitable for dyeing silk and wool, neither of which were major Glasgow industries, while cotton was developing swiftly. He was also a successful chemist, inventing the first waterproofing for fabrics. His partner David Dale built 'Mills' at New Lanark in 1785 that became one of the display pieces of Europe and advanced ideas on social reform that were ahead their time. Manufactures introduced during the nineteenth century included soap, leather, chemicals and carpets; heavy engineering and textile mills were also built.

Most of the Victorian housing of the area has disappeared and the original street pattern of the area may have changed but the street names of the Calton and Bridgeton areas reflect their industrial past and those pioneer industrialists who put the area on the map. Some are self explanatory – Cotton Poplin and Muslin Streets are obviously named after the fabrics, but some are more obscure.

Baltic Street and Baltic Place was formed on ground acquired by Baltic Jute Works Co, who built extensive factories here. The venture did not succeed, and was wound up after a few years.

Bridgeton was formed upon a part of the lands of Barrowfield called Goosefauld. It was laid off for feuing by John Walkinshaw the Proprietor, in 1705, but it was very slow in being taken up, and

the place was of little account until Rutherglen Bridge was built in 1775. The Bridge from which the area takes its name cost £1800, of which sum Rutherglen contributed £1000.

Brook Street is named for its proximity to the Camlachie burn, which used to be spanned here by a footbridge.

Calton is from a Gaelic word, coillduin, meaning wood on the hill. It had been known for some time as Blackfauld and formed part of the Barrowfield estate. It was ultimately raised into a Burgh of Barony, and annexed to the city in 1846.

Canning Street (now London Road) was named after the honourable George Canning, Prime Minister of Great Britain, who died in 1827. It had previously been known as Barrowfield Road being the Highway to the Manor-Place of that name.

Charlotte Street – opened 1779, and named for the grandmother of Queen Victoria. It had previously been known as Merkdaily - the daily market where fruit and vegetables were sold.

Dale Street is named after David Dale the socialist industrialist and philanthropist, and founder of New Lanark Mills, whose house was in Charlotte Street.

Franklin Street was named after the distinguished American statesman, scientist and philosopher, Benjamin Franklin.

French Street was at first called Papillon Street after Pierre Jacques Papillon who was brought from Rouen in France in 1875 by George Macintosh to superintend the Turkey Red dyeing establishment which latterly assumed such large dimensions in the hands of Henry Monteith & Co.

Landressy Street should really be Landres Street, after a small village in France, from where one of the



1935 - Italian cafe Main Street Bridgeton

Turkey-Red operatives originated. This unknown person built the first house in this street.

McPhail Street is named after Duncan McPhail, cotton baron, and builder of Greenhead House.



Advertisement for 'Argyll Motor Cars' - Hozier Engineering Company Ltd.

Monteith Place and Monteith Row are named after Henry Monteith of the Barrowfield Dyeworks, later Lord Provost of Glasgow.

Muslin Street is named after the closely-woven unbleached or white cloth, produced from corded cotton yarn, introduced to Europe from the Middle East in the 17th Century. Muslin was often used

in cooking and cheese making and for wrapping foodstuffs. Charles Rennie Mackintosh's mother was a muslin danner who lived in the area before her marriage.

Rumford Street is named after Sir Benjamin Thomson, Count Rumford, 1753-1814, the Anglo-American physicist. Rumford was an active inventor, developing improvements for chimneys and fireplaces and inventing the double boiler, a kitchen range, and a drip coffeepot. He was also responsible for bringing James Watt's steam engine into widespread use.

Tobago Street is a reminder of Glasgow's trade with the West Indies.

Tullis Street is named after the Tullis family, tanners and leather merchants in the area for many years. John Tullis & Son came to Calton from Arbroath in 1854 and in 1870 opened the St Ann's Leatherworks in John Street in Bridgeton. Large quantities of hard-wearing leather belts were required in a wide variety of factories and workshops where steam engines were used to drive machinery

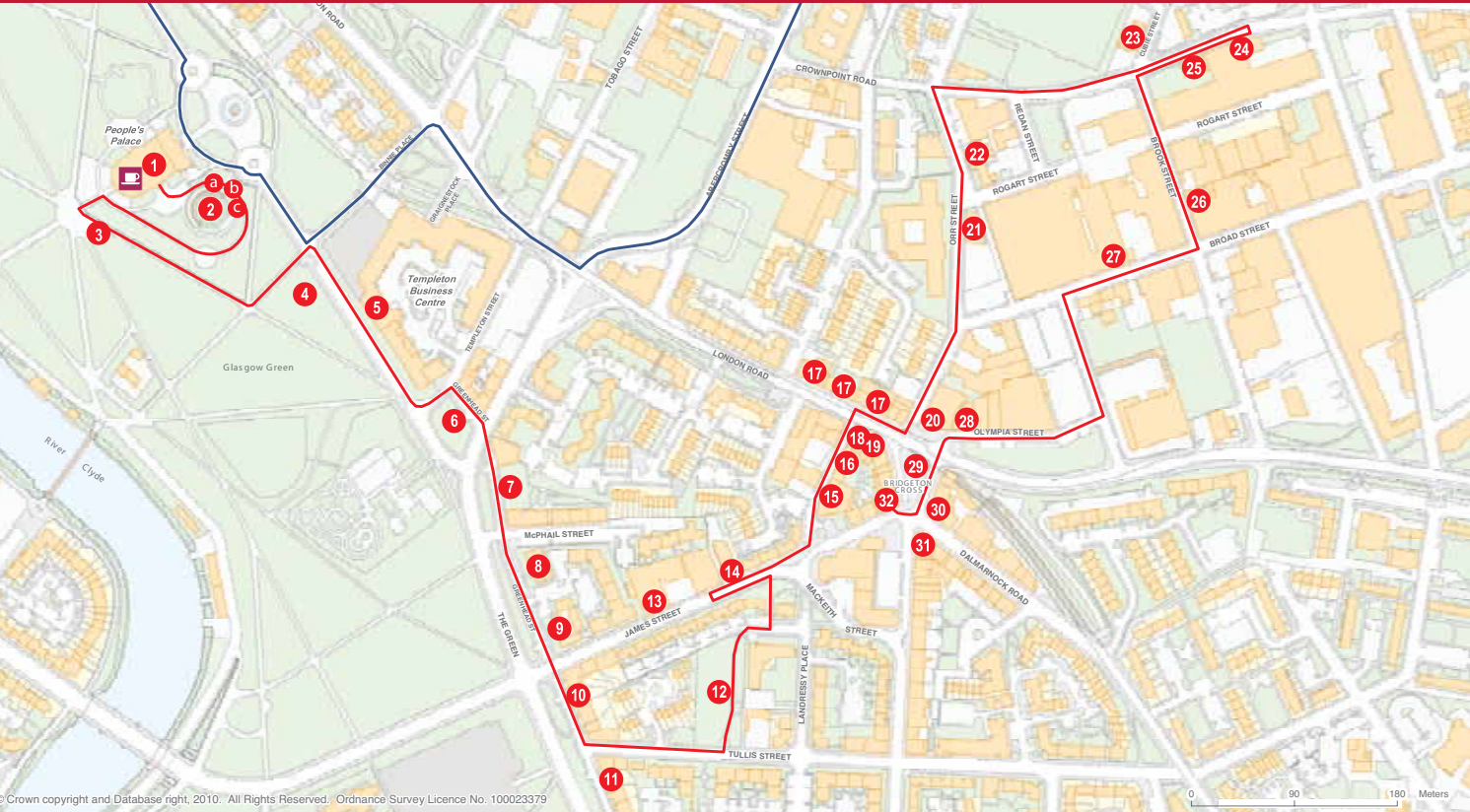
Walkinshaw Street - named for John Walkinshaw of Barrowfield. He was an ardent Jacobite, having been out both in the fifteen and forty five, and was ultimately taken prisoner, but escaped by the aid of his wife, who was the sister of Sir Hugh Paterson of Bannockburn.



1910 - Children on the Glasgow Green



Bridgeton Heritage Trail (Red Route)

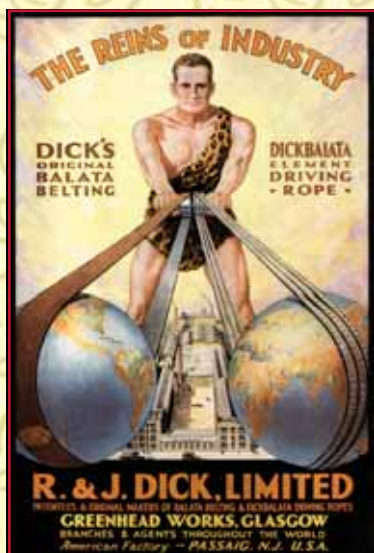


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- 19** Nos 38 and 38A Bridgeton Cross
- 20** Former Olympia Theatre, 14 Orr Street, Olympia Street
- 21** Former Bridgeton Baptist Church – Miller & Black architects July 1905.
- 22** Bridgeton Family Learning Centre, Orr Street
- 23** Telephone Exchange, Cubie Street
- 24** 146 Crownpoint Road
- 25** 142, 144 Crownpoint Road
- 26** The former St. Clement's Church of Scotland and Hall.
- 27** 41 Broad Street.
- 28** 13 Olympia Street, Former Salvation Army Hall.
- 29** Bridgeton Umbrella
- 30** 5-9 (Odd Nos) Bridgeton Cross, 1-11 (Odd Nos) Dalmarnock Road, Bridgeton Cross Building
- 31** 2-26 (Even Nos) Dalmarnock Road and 1-11 (Odd Nos) Main Street, Bridgeton Cross Mansions.
- 32** 2-26 (Even Nos) James Street and 1-11 (Odd Nos) Main Street.



Advert for R&J Dick Ltd.

THE BRIDGETON HERITAGE TRAIL

The Bridgeton Heritage trail begins at the Winter Gardens at the People's Palace on historic Glasgow Green. This part of the trail should take approximately 1 hour and 30 minutes allowing for a brief stop at each item.

Most of the present layout of Glasgow Green was created between 1817 and 1826 when much of the land, which was subject to frequent flooding, was levelled and drained and the Camlachie and Molendinar burns channelled beneath the Green. Most of the culverting work was carried out by unemployed weavers who had been made redundant by the introduction of power looms. Plaques throughout the Green indicate the line of these ancient waterways.

Item 1 – Winter Garden, People's Palace

The People's Palace is one of the first people's museums in Scotland and is dedicated to telling the story of the City of Glasgow and her citizens.

The building was designed by the City Engineer A.B. McDonald (1847-1915) and built between 1894 and 1898-8 as a museum in French Renaissance style with a huge winter garden to the rear.

Originally the building had a reading room and recreation rooms on the ground floor with a museum at first floor level and picture galleries under the dome on the top floor. In the foyer of the museum there is a fine statue of Matt McGinn, the beloved singer and poet from the Calton. Of particular interest to visitors is the Glasgow history painting series by artist Ken Currie. The series portrays the massacre of the Calton Weavers, an



Winter Gardens

event which brought about the birth of the trade union movement and vividly displays the political and social history of Glasgow's working classes from 1750 to modern times.

The Winter Gardens was constructed by James Boyd and Son of Paisley in 1898. The unusual design is based on the inverted hull of Lord Nelson's flagship 'HMS Victory' and was specifically chosen due to the building's proximity to the Lord Nelson Monument. This magnificent feat of structural engineering was completely restored in 2000 thanks to funding from Heritage Lottery, Historic Scotland and Glasgow City Council. The naval victories of Viscount Horatio Nelson are commemorated by the impressive grade A listed column erected by public subscription in 1806. This was the first monument in Britain to be erected in his honour. There are several notable monuments around the Green including: The impressive McLennan Arch designed by Robert James Adams and The Collins Fountain erected in 1881 by the temperance supporters of Sir William Collins.

In front of the People's Palace stands the beautifully restored Doulton Fountain. This elaborate terra-cotta fountain was designed by A E Pearce of Doulton's for the 1888 Glasgow Exhibition in

Kelvingrove Park and was re-sited on the Green in 1890. It was repaired in 2004 and re-positioned in its present location in front of the People's Palace. The fountain is now fully functioning and floodlit at night. Once again water flows from the mouths of the lions covering the sheltering peoples of the Empire - Australia, South Africa, India and Canada. Standing guard above are Scottish, Welsh and English soldiers and the figure of a sailor. Above them all is the majestic figure of Queen Victoria. A smaller but very similar fountain, also by Pearce, stands in the Falls Road, West Belfast.

The Glasgow Green fountain is reputed to be the largest terra-cotta fountain in the world and is listed at Category A.

To the rear of the museum stands the Winter Gardens and café. Free guided tours of the museum are available and souvenirs of your visit can be purchased from the gallery shop. Male, female and disabled toilets, wheelchair access, free parking are available.

The People's Palace and Winter Gardens are listed at Category A.



People's Palace



Exit the Winter Garden and enter the sculpture park to the east of the building.



Springtime

Item 2 – Statues in Sculpture Park

Item 2a - Springtime

The statue called **Springtime** was first exhibited in Sculpture In The Open Air in Kelvingrove Park in 1949 and was later presented to the City by Lord Provost Dr. James Welsh. The bronze statue by Thomas John Clapperton portrays a boy seated

on a rock with a pipe in his hand and squirrels resting at his feet. The figure is often mistakenly referred to as Peter Pan, perhaps on account of a passing resemblance to Sir George Frampton's famous statue of J.M. Barrie's eponymous hero. The bronze sits on top of a pedestal of cyclopean masonry supporting a band of dressed masonry carved with four figurative friezes in low relief. These show children involved in various games, including playing on a seesaw in the company of a goose, a goat, a dog, a bird and some sheep.

Item 2b - James Watt Statue



James Watt's Statue

The **James Watt Statue** originally stood in a niche over the gateway of W & J Martin's Atlantic Mills leather works in Bridgeton which were built in 1864.



The company presented the statue to Glasgow Corporation in 1936 when the works were about to be demolished and new premises erected on the site. The statue of Watt was removed and relocated within the McPhun Park section of the Green. Its vulnerable location led to it being regularly vandalised and eventually decapitated.

The statue was the work of the sculptor Charles Benham Grassby and is closely related to the similar statue of Watt, by John Greenshields, which stood on top of the Glasgow Technical College in Bath Street and is now in the Royal College Building of Strathclyde University

A mould was made from the head of the Royal College statue and the restored James Watt Statue was re-sited within the Winter Gardens enclosure.

The statue portrays Watt in cutaway jacket and knee-breeches leaning on a steam condenser. Watt came up with the idea of the separate steam condenser, which radically improved the steam engine, while walking on the Green one Sunday in 1765.

Item 2c - The McPhun Memorial Fountain.

When originally erected the fountain was 3m high and consisted of a large granite obelisk sitting on a square basin, pedestal and step with a bronze



The McPhun Fountain

portrait and inscribed panel. It commemorates the builder, quarrymaster, timber merchant and town councillor John Pollock McPhun and was formally handed over to the city by his son, Peter, at a ceremony in September 1906. The fountain was the work of monumental masons, Scott & Rae.

Sadly the obelisk and panel were detached from the original plinth many years ago but the pedestal is now located in the corner of the sculpture park, partly concealed by a grassy mound.

Leave the garden and turn left onto the footpath. On your immediate right is the monument to Hugh MacDonald

Item 3 – Memorial fountain to Hugh MacDonald (1817-1860).



Memorial fountain to Hugh MacDonald



The fountain, sometimes known as the Bonnie Wee Well, is a memorial to the Bridgeton-born poet, author and naturalist Hugh MacDonald who began his working life nearby in the Barrowfield calico-printing works. MacDonald was a passionate social reformer who sympathised with the Chartist movement and wrote articles on social and political issues for the Glasgow Citizen newspaper.

As an observer of the countryside and nature his *Rambles Round Glasgow*, published in 1854, described his walks in and around the city and led to some of these being way-marked in Gleniffer Braes Country Park. He had a particular fondness for Glasgow Green which he described as a “spacious and beautiful public park, with wide-spreading lawns, picturesque groups of trees, far-winding walks, numerous delicious springs, and, above all, a rich command of scenery.” MacDonald is buried in the Southern Necropolis just across the river.

Continue along the footpath and on your left stands a set of clothes poles

Item 4 – The Drying Green



The Drying Green

Glasgow Green is Glasgow’s oldest park and dates back to 1450 when King James II granted the Green to Bishop William Turnbull for use as common

grazing land. The green has seen numerous uses over the centuries but one of the most long established was the washing and bleaching of linen.

A washhouse was established on the Green in 1732 and continued to operate up until 1820 and this became the model for the traditional Glasgow public wash-houses or “steamies”. The Drying Green used by generations of Glasgow ladies remains on the edge of the Green with its Victorian cast-iron clothes poles. These served the nearby public wash-houses and the people of Glasgow still have the right to freely use this facility. It was regularly in use up to 1977.

Continue along the footpath past the historic drying green and on your left you will approach...

Item 5 – Templeton’s Carpet Factory (see also Item 21 on Calton Trail)



Templeton's Carpet Factory

The footpath takes the visitor past the rear of the Templeton’s carpet factory. The factory was built in stages but its most memorable component is architect William Leiper’s spectacular Venetian gothic façade, modelled on the Doge’s Palace, Venice, which makes up the west elevation and was



designed to advertise the grandeur of Templeton's products.

A carpet factory was founded on this site in 1857, the earliest range being in an old cotton mill built in 1823. It was added to at various times over the next twenty five years before Leiper's dramatic additions in 1889.

The principal façade is a riot of red terra cotta, multi-coloured bricks and faience tiles while the other elevations were mainly of simple red brick. The exquisite brickwork on the main façade is the work of the noted Glasgow builder James Goldie (1844-1913). Goldie's intention at Templeton's factory was to mimic the brilliant colours of the carpets woven there and reflect these hues in the exterior of the building, particularly the section derived from the Doge's Palace in Venice. The colours chosen were crimson, red, deep blue, sand, white, green and yellow and the textiles equally varied: brick, terracotta, enamel, sandstone and glazed bricks. This was Goldie's masterpiece and for many years bricklayers' apprentices were brought to study the techniques he had used.

This exuberant addition to Glasgow's streetscape came at a heavy price. As the spectacular façade was under construction, it was hit by a severe gust of wind and, not being properly tied to the wall of the weaving shed behind, collapsed down on it. It was first estimated that around 50 weavers had lost their lives; in fact the final death toll was 29, most of them young girls.

The factory was substantially expanded in the 1920s and 1930s by the architect George Boswell who, in 1936, also added the southern range facing Glasgow Green. Boswell's extension is a homage to Leiper's frontage, again using coloured brickwork and tiles, but in a contemporary Art Deco style. The disused factory was converted between 1980 and 1985 to a business centre with its inner ranges

demolished at that time to form a courtyard. More recently part of the former factory has undergone a further conversion to residential accommodation and the WEST brewery has opened a brewery, bar and restaurant within the complex. This is one of Glasgow's great iconic buildings and is listed at Category A.

At the end of the footpath you will see straight ahead of you ...

Item 6 – James Martin Memorial Fountain and Canopy, Greenhead Street



James Martin Meorial Fountain

This elaborate Moorish-domed canopy and fountain was produced by William MacFarlane and Co's Saracen Foundry and was one of the standard productions from their ironmongery catalogue. It was erected by public subscription as a memorial to Bailie James Martin (1815-1892), ordered from



Detail of the domed canopy

the foundry in 1893 and inaugurated on 26 May 1894.

The dome is supported on eight slim columns and is surmounted by a cast iron eagle. The fountain uses a pattern which was registered by the company in 1860 and which was possibly designed by the architect James Boucher (1832-1906) who carried out several commissions for the Saracen Foundry. Between the arches are shields carrying a dedication to the Bailie, Glasgow's coat of arms, a swan and a stork. James Martin represented the Whitevale Ward from 1870. A radical in his politics, he was nicknamed "the East End Tribune". He was also Master of Works from 1886 as well as a member of the Clyde Navigation Trust, a Justice of the Peace and a Police Judge.

The memorial was restored and re-positioned here

in 2005, during the Glasgow Green Renewal Project, from its location in front of the People's Palace where it was replaced by the Douilton Fountain.

Greenhead Street is a single-sided street with Glasgow Green on your right. Just south of the fountain is...

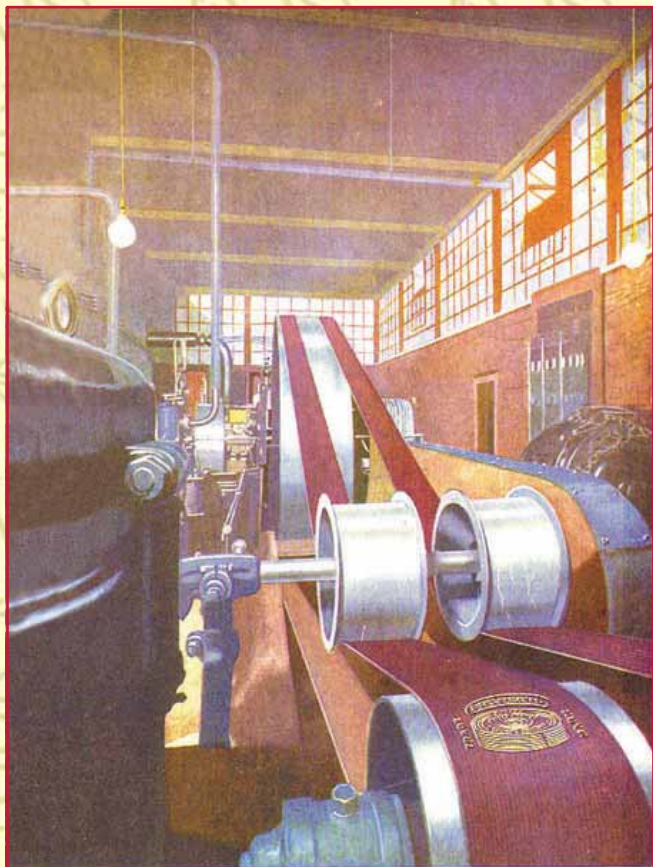
Item 7 – Greenhead Works, 25 Greenhead Street, 3-23 (Odd Nos) Mcphail Street



Greenhead Works, Greenhead Street

Brothers Robert and James Dick were born in Kilmarnock and arrived in Glasgow as youngsters, with their father who had set up as a grocer. The brothers, after completing their apprenticeships to become a jeweller and an upholsterer respectively, began experimenting with a newly discovered gum, gutta percha. It was a latex material extracted from a variety of trees which grew throughout the Pacific-rim area and possessed qualities not too dissimilar to rubber. The brothers hoped to create a hardwearing waterproof sole for shoes. Ultimately their winning formula proved successful enough for the brothers to pioneer retail shoe shops in the UK. The Glasgow term 'gutties' for sandshoes or plimsolls is derived from the material used to make their successful range of cheap shoes.

It was soon discovered that gutta percha was also an ideal material for insulating electrical cables and the brothers quickly diverted most of their business into another enormously successful



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BALATA BELTING**

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venture. In 1859 the brothers bought McPhail's Mill which they renovated and extended and re-named the Greenhead Works. In order that the factory would not look out of place in a residential area alongside the Green, the blocks facing onto Greenhead Street were designed to look exactly like domestic tenements. A long red and white 3-storey brick range was added to McPhail Street around 1888-89.

Robert Dick came up with the idea of creating belts for driving machinery from balata, a similar gum to gutta percha, but grown in South America.

When mixed with fibre these belts proved cheaper and more efficient than the traditional leather belts. The world famous 'Dickbelt' made the brothers very wealthy and their slogans "Driving the World" and "the Reins of Industry" featured in their advertisements, along with a drawing of the Greenhead Works, recognisable to this day. Unfortunately the success of the brothers' balata belting severely damaged the lucrative leather industry for several other Bridgeton firms.

James Dick outlived his brother and became a millionaire. In his latter years he was a generous public benefactor, donating Cathkin Braes Park to the City in 1886 on condition that it "should be preserved in its natural beauty for public enjoyment". He also founded the Dick Institute in his native Kilmarnock in memory of his brother.

Continue down Greenhead Street and the next building on your left is...

Item 8 - Buchanan House, (Formerly Greenhead House), 47 Greenhead Street, 22 and 24 McPhail Street

This impressive building was built in 1846 by the notable Glasgow architect Charles Wilson (1810-1863) as a private residence for the cotton mill owner Duncan McPhail. At this time it was known as Greenhead House.

In 1859 the Glasgow merchant and philanthropist James Buchanan left the sum of £30,000 for its conversion to a school, known as the Buchanan Institute, to provide education and industrial training for the city's destitute boys.

The large dining room addition to the left with its richly sculpted window and large curved pediment was added in 1873. William Brodie's carved figure of a boy in studious pose known as



Buchanan House

The Mathematician was also added at this time, but would originally have been viewed against the skyline. A number of later additions took place in 1904 and 1913 and the Institute later became Greenview Special School and then St Aidan's R.C. School. The building, which is listed at Category B, was converted to a number of flats in 2006 and is now known as Buchanan House.

Charles Wilson is buried just across the river; his ornate obelisk is a feature of the Southern Necropolis heritage trail.

The next building further down Greenhead Street is...

Item 9 – Former Logan & Johnston School of Domestic Economy, 67-73 (Odd Nos) Greenhead Street, Elevation to James Street.

This red sandstone Scots renaissance-style school was designed by the prolific Glasgow architect James Thomson (1835-1905) of Baird & Thomson and built between 1890-3. The school provided education in the essential domestic skills of cooking, sewing and laundry duties with class rooms for each subject and a reading room located either side of a

central corridor. The Matron's living quarters were located on the first floor of the building on the James Street side and were linked by a corridor to the boarders' bedroom on the Greenhead Street side. The beehive relief sculpture on the former school is symbolic of industry. The building was formerly listed at Category B but was downgraded to C(S) following conversion to housing in 2006.



Logan & Johnston School of Domestic Economy

Cross James Street. Glancing to your right reveals the fine sweep of the elegant, tree-lined King's Drive which cuts Glasgow Green in two, separating the ambulatory area from the area given over to sporting activities. On your left now is...

Item 10 – 97-113 (Odd Nos) Greenhead Street, 2-12 (Even Nos) James Street, 100 Tullis Street

This simple, elegant 4-story tenement block was built in 2 sections; the southern part in 1865, and the northern part four years later. The change in level of the cornice between the ground and first floors reveals where one part ends and the other begins. This tenement is Listed at Category B, the architect is unknown.

Across Tullis Street lies



Item 11 – 117-127 (Odd Nos) Greenhead Street, 91-101 (Odd Nos) Tullis Street



Greenhead Street and James Street

This tenement was built in 1866 and almost precisely mirrors the block on the north side of Tullis Street. Like its neighbour, this block is also listed at Category B. At the time of construction these tenement blocks, overlooking Glasgow Green, would have been some of the most desirable addresses in the city.

Turn left along Tullis Street and turn left into

Item 12 – Tullis Street Memorial Gardens

Tullis Street cemetery (often known as John Street Cemetery and also as Bridgeton Burial Ground) is one of the oldest places of interest in Bridgeton. A burial ground for Brigitionians from 1811 to 1869, it is thought to have been associated with the Bridgeton Relief Church. Only a few stones have legible inscriptions. The best preserved is against a wall just inside the Tullis Street entrance, and has the inscription 'The Burying Place of James Black, Baker Calton and Cecilia Brown his wife and their Children 1827'.

A list of over forty inscriptions copied from stones during the 1960s is held in the Mitchell Library.



Tullis Street Memorial Gardens (old burial ground)

A list of lair holders circa 1876 is also available at the Mitchell and gives a fascinating insight to the occupations and trades in Bridgeton at that time; booksellers, surgeons, portioners, weavers, cotton-spinners, grocers, fleshers, engineers, tailors and printers were all buried in the cemetery.

The original principal access appears to have been from Landressy Place in the North East corner. Early maps indicate a small structure



Tullis Street Memorial Gardens



there, possibly for the cemetery superintendent. There was a smaller entrance from the South via a doorway (now blocked) in the boundary wall at Tullis Street (aka John Street). The closed burial ground was converted into a public park in the late 1970s by GEAR. A number of grave markers were relocated to the South East wall at that time and others moved to the Tullis Street boundary wall. The latter appeared to be largely original and incorporated individual plot boundaries similar to those at Abercromby Street cemetery.

Two churches formerly stood in John Street; Bridgeton Free Church, built in 1849, stood to the east of the burying-ground, but the honour of being the first church in the village went to the Bridgeton Relief Church, built in 1809 on the site later occupied by John Street School. The congregation were reminded at their centenary celebrations in 1905 that from 1805 to 1809 their predecessors worshipped in the open air on Bridgeton village green – on land granted in 1785 to the feuars and inhabitants of the village ‘for the sole purpose of a Common Green for Washing, Bleaching and Drying Cloathes, and in no other way whatever’.



John Street circa 1900

Tullis Street (formerly John Street) is the second oldest street in Bridgeton and links Main Street with Glasgow Green. The street was renamed Tullis Street in 1926 in honour of one of Bridgeton’s firms

of ‘Leather Barons’ which became world leader in the production of belting leather for industry. The Tullis family came from Arbroath and named their factory ‘St Ann’s Works’ in memory of their mother. The site of their factory is now occupied by new houses and is called Tullis Court.

Recently the park was restored by Clyde Gateway into an attractive space for locals and visitors and is now known as Tullis Street Memorial Gardens. Throughout the restored gardens there are subtle references to the Madder plant (Turkey Red) which had once helped make Bridgeton so prosperous. This historic graveyard is not listed.

Follow the path through the burial ground and emerge into Landressy Place and take the footpath between the houses opposite into James Street. To your left is a white painted low building with a stepped gable

Item 13 – 59 James Street, the former King’s Cinema

The former King’s Cinema is now in use as a bedding and furniture warehouse. This building has had a



Former King’s Cinema



chequered career beginning its life as an army drill hall before adapting to accommodate Glasgow's passion for roller skating. The building was opened as a cinema by Samuel Gratton in 1910 with around 1300-1400 seats, the front rows of which were wooden benches. The cinema, although fairly basic, could boast a raked floor which enabled all patrons to have a good view of the screen. The cinema was given a stylish Art Deco style frontage in 1936 when it was at the height of its popularity. International stars like Laurel and Hardy and Edward G Robinson visited in the 1930s, making speeches, signing autographs and meeting the punters. Buskers, including an authentic looking Charlie Chaplin impersonator, would entertain the huge cinema queues. The King's survived as a cinema into the 1950s, closing down in May 1959. The building is not listed.



King's Cinema 1955

Look right

Item 14 – 89 James Street



89 James Street

To the right of the former cinema stands a red and yellow brick, 4-storey building with an interesting history. This was designed in 1888 by the architect Ninian MacWhannell (1860-1939) as a weaving factory for Thomas Thomson, a power-loom cloth manufacturer. For a short period from 1906-1908 the building was home to the All British Car Company. The company was founded by George Johnston, formerly of Arrol-Johnston and one of the pioneers of automobile design and manufacture in the UK, primarily for the manufacture of a 54hp eight cylinder car. Unfortunately the design of the All-British proved a little over-complicated and only a dozen cars were completed. The building is listed at Category B.



Turn right along James Street and turn left into Landressy Street. On the right is...

Item 15 - Bridgeton Public Library, 23 Landressy Street.



Bridgeton Public Library

The library was one of a network of branch libraries set up by Glasgow Corporation in the early 20th century with funding from the Andrew Carnegie foundation with the aim of assisting education and self-improvement in working people. Many of them were the subject of architectural competitions and Bridgeton was one of those (1903). The successful competitor was an Inverness-born architect, James Robert Rhind (1853-1918). Rhind had worked in the Glasgow City Architect's Department before moving to a couple of offices in London for further experience. His experiences in Glasgow may have helped him in understanding what was wanted for the Glasgow Libraries competitions; and it obviously worked for he was successful in winning the competitions for other libraries including Dennistoun, Govanhill, Hutchesontown, Maryhill, Woodside and Parkhead as well as Bridgeton. In addition he also built a Library in London. Rhind spent some time in Montreal for a while but returned home to settle in Inverness, taking over his brother's business there. Rhind operated from

premises at 67 Hope Street, Glasgow while he supervised the construction of his libraries in the city. The main block of the library is two-storeys high with pedimented pavilions at either end. The reading room is to the left of the main block. The superb sculptural panels on the library are the work of locally trained sculptor William Kellock Brown (1856-1934) who collaborated with Rhind on all of his Glasgow branch libraries. Bridgeton Library is listed at Category B.

Continue along Landressy Street

Item 16 - 9-11 Landressy Street.



Bridgeton Working Men's Club, Landressy Street



On the site of these modern tenements stood the Bridgeton Working Men's Club which was demolished in the 1980s. The club was set up in 1865 by some local employers to provide a place of entertainment and a centre where the lot of the working man could be improved by education and instruction. Weaving communities set great store by learning and were amongst the best educated and most radical-thinking people in the city. Food and drink was served in the club in order that the working man should have a decent meal but alcohol was strictly forbidden. The club was originally situated in Canning Street (now London Road) but that site was purchased (for £9,500) by the North British Railway Company in 1897 so new premises were required. The architect John Gordon (1835-1912) was commissioned to design the new club, which was formally opened in 1899. The ground floor contained a large hall for functions, a library, a reading room and a chess room. Recreation was not forgotten and in the basement was a bowling alley with three lanes and on the gallery over the hall were ten billiard tables.

The motto of the club is as sound today as it was when it was first coined - *Learn from the past / Use well the future*



Landressy Street circa 1978

Continue along Landressy Street to its junction with London Road. Directly across the street is...

Item 17 – Former Bridgeton Central Station and adjoining tenements.



Former Bridgeton Railway Station

The 2-storey centre part of this red sandstone street block is the former Bridgeton Central Station, a terminus building built for the North British Railway Co. on the site of the former Post Office Court in 1872. The former station building, with its 7-arch frontage, was converted to mixed commercial and residential use when the station was finally closed in the early 1980s. It is flanked on either side by two 4-storey tenements added by the architects Thomson and Turnbull around 1897-8, also for the North British Railway Co. The tenements feature impressive pyramidal roofs at each end and raised drying courts to the rear, an early example of this innovation. This whole street block is listed at Category B.

Carefully cross London Road at this point and look back in the direction you came



Item 18 – 40-42 (Even Nos) Bridgeton Cross and 3 Landressy Street



Trustee Savings Bank, Bridgeton Cross

On the corner of Bridgeton Cross and Landressy Street stands one of the most distinctive buildings in the area. This four-storey red sandstone structure began life as the Bridgeton branch of the Trustee Savings Bank with flats above and was an 1897 design by the Glasgow-based architect John Gordon, who was once president of the Glasgow Institute of Architects. The bank has typical, classical renaissance detailing as one might expect for a traditional financial institution although some of the details around the wallhead with its shallow crowsteps, topped off with a sculpted rampant lion,

and robust chimneys are likely to be by Gordon's future, more avant garde, partner David Bennet Dobson (born 1871). The building has a flat roof drying area.

Once the bank closed down the premises were reworked internally for use as a branch of the Mecca Bookmakers chain. The renovated property was opened in a grand ceremony by the legendary Grand National winner Red Rum. The property is listed at Category B.

To the left of this building is...

Item 19 – Nos 32 and 38A Bridgeton Cross



32 and 38A Bridgeton Cross

This is a substantial blonde sandstone property with a decidedly French influence. At first floor level is a fine oriel window set within a huge arched panel which rises through two floors. The third floor centre section is capped by a large French roof which probably would have had a decorative cast-iron crest when originally built. This building, probably erected around 1876, was the original Bridgeton Cross branch of the Savings Bank of Glasgow. The architect of this fine composition was one of Glasgow's finest, John Burnet (1814-1901), who sent his son John James to Paris, to the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, for the best architectural



education that money could buy. The very French nature of the building may hint at the involvement of the younger man in this project. The ground floor banking hall was converted to shops by John Gordon in 1903 on completion of the replacement bank premises next door. The building is listed at Category B.

Turn to your left, at the junction of London Road and Orr Street is...

Item 20 – Former Olympia Theatre, 14 Orr Street, Olympia Street



Former Olympia Theatre

The powerful red sandstone building on the gusset between Orr Street and Olympia Street, and facing on to Bridgeton Cross was built as the Olympia Theatre of Varieties in 1910-11. The architect for this tall curving corner block was the Airdrie-based practice of George Arthur & Son, with the interior decoration and seating layout being handled by Britain's leading theatre architect Frank Matcham (1854-1920) to accommodate around 2000 patrons.

As music hall variety declined in the UK, the

Olympia, like many other halls, adapted itself to the new medium of cinema and it was sold to Scottish Cinema and Variety Theatres (SCVT – the precursor to the ABC chain) in 1924. The interior was re-designed in 1938 by one of Scotland's leading cinema practices, McNair & Elder, to better suit the demands of a movie-going audience and the seating capacity was reduced to 1689. The cinema was renamed the ABC in 1963, continuing in use until 1974. It was damaged by fire in late 2004. The building is listed at Category B.

Turn left up Orr Street and at the second junction on the right is ...

Item 21 – Former Bridgeton Baptist Church – Miller & Black architects July 1905.



Former Bridgeton Baptist Church

This wedge-shaped building, situated between Orr Street and the narrow Park Lane, was built in 1905-06 as Bridgeton Baptist Church. The church originally contained halls and classrooms located in the basement with the main church situated at ground floor level with a gallery over.

The architects Robert Miller (1867-1950) and Andrew Black (1862-1927), employed Burdon's Patent Cambered Girders, designed by John Burdon



Drawing of Bridgeton Baptist Church circa 1910

& Sons of Bellshill, in the structural steelwork for the church. Miller was well known in the area and later became President of the Bridgeton Burns Club. The building is now used as a car components warehouse and is not listed.

Continue along Orr Street in the next block on your right is...

Item 22 – Bridgeton Family Learning Centre, Orr Street



Bridgeton Family Learning Centre

The centre was built in 1924 as the Bridgeton Child Welfare Centre in a Queen Anne Style, mainly in red brick with contrasting white Portland Stone base and door surround and quoins. The

architects would have been His Majesty's Office of Public Works. This building is clearly designed to be sympathetic to the next item listed on the trail. The Bridgeton Child Welfare Centre was formally opened by the Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin on a visit to Glasgow on 1 October 1925. This building is not listed.

Turn right onto Crownpoint Road and then take the first turning on your left.

Item 23 – Telephone Exchange, Cubie Street



Telephone Exchange, Cubie Street

This area has changed considerably in the last 50 years and Cubie Street, which once continued much further north, has been reduced to a thoroughfare containing only one building, the former telephone exchange. The L-plan building is two storeys high with a basement and is built of red brick with sharply contrasting white Portland Stone base and eaves courses and window surrounds. The other elevations are faced in white painted harling.

This is an Edwardian Baroque composition designed by His Majesty's Office of Works and bearing a 1910 datestone above the window below the central curved cornice. The inscription highlighting the building's original use, "Telephone



Exchange” is now partly obscured by a modern Royal Mail sign. It is now a Royal Mail Depot and listed at Category C(S).

Turn left back onto Crownpoint Road and continue along the street. On your right in the next block is...

Item 24 – 146 Crownpoint Road



This is a steel-framed, Art Deco-style, industrial building faced with concrete and brick and built in 1929-30 for John Lyle & Co., local carpet and rug manufacturers. The architect of the building was Colin Menzies (1861-1935) of Thomson and Menzies who had to create a kink in the centre of the building to allow it to follow the line of the roadway and provide large glazed panels for better lighting for workers in the factory. This is the surviving part of Lyle’s Bloomvale Carpet factory which originally occupied half of this huge street block. It is listed at Category B. This area was at the heart of the weaving industry in the 1860s with cotton mills, thread mills, carpet weaving factories and dye works all around.

Retrace your steps and look at the building adjoining Item 24.

Item 25 – 142, 144 Crownpoint Road

Adjoining the carpet factory is the Clergy House built to serve the former Christ Church (Episcopal) which stood on the corner of Crownpoint Road and Brook Street. The principal rooms; kitchen, library, business room, dining room and hall were all located on the ground floor with accommodation for the housekeeper and maids on the first floor along with bedrooms and studies. Storage space was located in the basement along with, unusually, a workshop and cycle store.

The clergy house was added to the church building in 1914. The architect for this attractive building was Henry D Walton (1862-1919) who worked for a while as clerk of works and resident architect on Glasgow City Chambers for William Young. Walton was probably the architect for the church building, now demolished. The building is not listed.

Take the first turning left into Brook Street and half way down the street on the left hand side is...

Item 26 – The former St. Clement’s Church of Scotland and Hall.

The church began life as a mission station from the Sandyford Church in the west end of the city in 1872. The mission proved successful and a permanent site was secured for a church in Sister Street, Calton in 1873. This building quickly proved inadequate for a growing congregation and was sold off to the Baptist Church. The present building was constructed in 1878, probably to the designs of the architect James K. Dempster (died 1881).

The congregation merged with that of London Road



The Former St. Clement's Church of Scotland

Church in 1950 and the building was vacated. In 1952-54 the David Dale College incorporated this simple gothic church into its complex of buildings and it served the College as a gymnasium for many years. This change of use probably saved the building from demolition – a fate which befell many other Victorian Churches in the east end of the city. This building is not listed.

Take the first turning on your right into Broad Street on your right in the next street block is...

Item 27 – 41 Broad Street.



41 Broad Street

This large engineering works was built for the electrical and mechanical engineers Mavor and Coulson Ltd. by the architect and structural engineer

Andrew Myles (c1841-1905). The structure is built of red and contrasting yellow brickwork with a huge cast-iron columned interior. The entire building cost £10,000 when built in 1896-7.

At that time Mavor & Coulson Ltd's work extended abroad and included the wiring and lighting of the world's largest woollen mill near St Petersburg. It was also one of the first British companies to resume trading with Russia after the 1917 Revolution - not a popular decision to make at that time! Even at the height of the Cold War, Russia was still one of the firm's biggest customers.

Here many important works were carried out for the Admiralty and other departments of the Government. Mavor & Coulson also pioneered coal-cutting machinery and were innovators in the field of mine-working equipment.

Take the next turning left into Summer Street and then first right again into Olympia Street. On your right is ...

Item 28 – 13 Olympia Street, Former Salvation Army Hall.



Former Salvation Army Hall, Olympia Street



The red sandstone former Salvation Army Hall on Olympia Street was designed by the Glasgow architect John Hamilton in 1927. Hamilton (1851-1935) was the principal architect for the Salvation Army in Scotland and developed a recognisable style for their many properties. This hall was one of the latest he produced. The building is now known as Olympia House and is currently owned by the Loyal Orange Institution of Scotland. Olympia Street has had two changes of name over the years. Initially it was known as Mill Street and then later became Charles Street. This attractive little building is not listed.

Carefully cross the street to the roughly triangular shaped island at the centre of which is the ...

Item 29 – Bridgeton Cross Shelter



The Shelter ("the Umbrella"), Bridgeton Cross

The open-sided shelter known locally as the "Umbrella" is one of the outstanding pieces of cast-iron construction in the city and a real Bridgeton icon. Surprisingly it is not the work of Walter MacFarlane's Saracen Foundry but was erected by George Smith and Co, "artistic iron founders", and produced at their Sun Foundry in 1874.

The fluted cast-iron columns and delicate tracery supports a red tiled roof which is crowned by a four-sided cupola, bearing the arms of the City of Glasgow, with clock faces above and topped by an elaborate metal finial.

The Umbrella was restored to its previous grandeur in 2010 by Clyde Gateway. This shelter was, apparently, erected to shelter the unemployed of the area and is one of the rarest and best quality examples of its type anywhere in the UK. For that reason it is listed at Category A.



Bridgeton Cross Shelter, detail

From the traffic island you can see the final three items. Looking south and from left to right they are...



Item 30 – 5-9 (Odd Nos) Bridgeton Cross, 1-11 (Odd Nos) Dalmarnock Road, Bridgeton Cross Building



Bridgeton Cross Building

This is a Georgian-style, 4-storey tenement built in 1871 on the corner between Bridgeton Cross and Dalmarnock Road. The curved corner has “Bridgeton Cross” inscribed on the parapet. The Bridgeton Cross Building was probably the work of the prolific architect James Thomson (1835-1905) and is a Category C(S) listed building.

To the right across Dalmarnock Road sits...

Item 31 – 2-26 (Even Nos) Dalmarnock Road and 1-11 (Odd Nos) Main Street, Bridgeton Cross Mansions.

This 4-storey red sandstone tenement was designed by the Aberdeen-born architect John Cunningham (c1852-1904) in 1896. This was a successful design that he evolved for a gusset site situation and he re-used it and adapted it for other tenements in the city, notably at the corner of Duke Street and Hunter Street in nearby Dennistoun. Note the little onion-dome ventilator on the top of the conical roof at the corner. Bridgeton Cross Mansions is a Category C(S) listed building

And right across James Street is.



Bridgeton Cross Mansions

Item 32 – 2-26 (Even Nos) James Street and 1-11 (Odd Nos) Main Street.

This extensive range of tenements was built to the designs of James Thomson (1835-1905) who also produced the Bridgeton Cross Building opposite. The building has lost many of its dramatic tall chimneys which once stood along the curved elevation to Bridgeton Cross but the initials of the builder and date of completion are still to be found above the top storey. This building is not listed.

That concludes the Bridgeton Heritage trail.

Near the Umbrella, on London Road, you can get buses back into the City Centre. From Bridgeton Cross Station you can get trains to Argyle Street and Glasgow Central Low Level. Or, if you prefer, you can walk back down James Street to Glasgow Green.



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Artist's Impression of Bridgeton Cross

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Acknowledgements

The information in this document was obtained from various sources:

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Heritage & Design
Development & Regeneration
Services

Land and Environmental Services

Glasgow Museums, Culture &
Sport Glasgow

Mitchell Library, Culture & Sport
Glasgow

Friends of Glasgow Green

Friends of the Weavers

Fergus Sutherland, Icosse

Carol Foreman

Clyde Gateway

Historic Scotland

Dictionary of Scottish Architects
Website www.scottisharchitects.org.uk

The Glasgow Story Website www.theglasgowstory.com

East Glasgow History Website
www.glasgowhistory.co.uk

The Bridgeton Heritage Trail was compiled with generous financial assistance from the Area Committee budget.

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