



Kelvingrove Park Heritage Trail



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Kelvingrove Park History & Heritage

Between 1852 and 1854 the City purchased 66 acres of land forming Kelvingrove and Woodlands Estates for the sum of £77,945 to create an area which is now known as Kelvingrove Park. In 1881 a further £66,626 was spent on 19 additional acres being the lands of Clayslaps, Overnewton and Kelvinbank. In 1904 £11,419 was spent on acquiring a final 2 acres, being lands at Woodlands Road.

Much of this expenditure was recouped by reserving for feuing the crest of the hill above the River Kelvin.



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Prestigious addresses such as Park Circus, Park Terrace, Park Gardens and Park Quadrant still stand as splendid monuments to the Council's enlightened speculation, while further gains accrued from feuing a strip 120 feet in depth in front of Royal Terrace and Parkgrove Terrace on the Southside of the park.

The park was created in the then rapidly growing West End of the city for the recreation and amusement of the citizens of Glasgow. It was one of many Victorian parks created in response to the then appalling conditions created by rapid urban growth resulting from the industrial revolution.

Kelvingrove Park was laid out between 1852 and 1867. It is commonly recognised as the first purpose designed and constructed park in Scotland and it rapidly became a considerable attraction. As the Glasgow Green was unashamedly working class, so this new park was intended to be middle class in its aspirations functions and surroundings, and the pursuits of its visitors altogether more genteel. It was originally known as 'The West End Park'.

The layout of Kelvingrove was designed by Sir Joseph Paxton, architect of Crystal Palace and Glasgow's own Botanic Gardens. His work was received with great enthusiasm by the City's fathers and Paxton received two further commissions – Queens Park in the South of the City and Alexandra Park in the East. Thus the hand of one man, with considerable assistance from the city architect John Carrick, produced the whole suite of Glasgow's early Victorian parks, setting a standard for design and making a mark on the Glasgow townscape as effectively as Frederick Law Olmstead had in New York and Chicago.

The Glasgow International Exhibition 1901 in Kelvingrove Park - note the scale of the Industri



This Sir Joseph Paxton designed landscape is a classic example of a Victorian park. Its design and setting on the banks of the River Kelvin enhance and compliment the many magnificent buildings which surround it, in particular the world renowned Art Gallery and Museum which is prominently featured within it. The park has an over arching feel of Victorian grandeur. Its layout is said to be in conscious curves and follows the route of the River Kelvin, which it crosses on several occasions.

The River Kelvin meanders through the grounds of this park on its way to a confluence with the River Clyde. The grassy banks and slopes with their views to the south and west provided one of the attractions which persuaded the Council to purchase the land in the first place.

The lands purchased for the new park contained several fine mansions including Provost Patrick Colquhoun's fine late 18th century Adam style house which became the first Kelvingrove Museum.

erial Hall against the Art Galleries





On the margins of the park, the Park Circus terraces and the new university provided a splendidly monumental backdrop. Kelvingrove is one of the city's best loved historic parks, an enduring and much loved legacy of urban parks from the Victorian Era which has a special place in the hearts and minds of the people of Glasgow. It has twice been used for International Exhibitions in 1888 and 1901 as well as being used for the Scottish National Exhibition in 1911.



Map of the 1888 Exhibition

In 1888 almost six million visitors attended Glasgow's first International Exhibition of Science and Art. One means of access to the exhibition was by a bridge from Kelvin Way across the River Kelvin. The bridge's foundation stone had been laid in 1880 by Sir William Collins of Glasgow's great publishing house. Queen Victoria lent the presents given to her on the occasion of her Jubilee the previous year and they went on show in the original Kelvingrove Museum.



View of the 1888 Exhibition from Gray Street.



Bishop's Castle, 1888



Main Pavilion, 1888

The 1888 Exhibition featured 64 acres of exhibits including a replica of the Bishop's Castle, built on the slopes of Gilmorehill, just below the university. The exhibition was opened by the Prince and Princess of Wales and her Majesty Queen Victoria visited it twice. During the exhibition, the annual meetings of the British Medical Association, the British Archaeological Association, the Library Association and the Institute of Naval Architects all took place in the City, as well as the 9th Jubilee of the founding of Glasgow University, marking Glasgow's new prestige as an intellectual centre.

Glasgow's International Exhibition of 1901 was intended to mark the Golden Jubilee of the Great Exhibition held at the Crystal Palace in 1851. The 1901 exhibition attracted eleven and a half million



Plan of the 1901 Exhibition



Russian Village, 1901

visitors. A major legacy of the 1901 exhibition was the new Art Galleries and Museum, built facing the university across the Kelvin.

The 1911 Exhibition was on an altogether more modest scale, being billed as the Scottish Exhibition of History Art and Industry. One of the principal aims of the 1911 exhibition was the raising of funds to endow a Chair of Scottish History and Literature at the university, which was achieved. The 1911 exhibition managed to draw nearly nine and a half million people, who came to see a Highland Village and an old Scottish Town, a pavilion on Old Glasgow, a West African Village and among many more exhibits was spectacular access to the university grounds across the River Kelvin, by means of an aerial railway.



Monorail over the River Kelvin, 1911

Kelvingrove Park Heritage Trail

1. Kelvingrove Art Gallery and Museum (1901)



The Kelvingrove Park heritage trail, which should take approximately an hour and thirty minutes, begins at the recently restored Kelvingrove Art Gallery and Museum, a source of great civic pride for Glaswegians and one of the most visited tourist attractions in the United Kingdom. This is a building of international importance, housing many outstanding works of art associated with the 'Glasgow School' and a number of world-famous paintings. The museum includes important collections in the fields of natural history and archaeology as well as breathtaking displays of ceramics, glass, jewellery and furniture.

The museum's architecture can be described as an ebullient red sandstone building in Hispanic Baroque style, embellished with an outstanding array of sculpture and flamboyant pinnacled and domed towers. The architects were Sir JWSimpson and EJMilner Allen in association with George Frampton (best known for 'Peter Pan', Kensington Gardens, and executor of St.Mungo on the north porch of the Gallery Museum). Frampton, one of Britain's foremost 19 century sculptors, was commissioned to supervise and orchestrate the programme of ornamental sculpture on the building, which was carried out by different leading artists. The brief was to celebrate the great historical traditions of art and music, but interwoven together with a thread of national feeling. The building's merits have been recorded fully in the Kelvingrove New Century Project. There are toilets and refreshments available in this museum.

Category 'A' Listed



2. Italian Gardens (1915-16)



A representative example of the revived Italian style of formal garden. The 1915 design is a reduced scheme over that originally planned, on which savings had to be made due to the necessities of the Great War.

The Italian Gardens were restored in 2005. The gardens feature curved 'exhedra'-type red sandstone walls with moulded cope framing each end of a sunken 'Italian Garden' and linked by a continuous red sandstone wall, broken only by masonry piers and steps leading down from the cobbled carriageway at the rear of the Art Gallery and Museum. The steps and walling feature decorative cast-iron lamp standards, there is also a low sandstone parapet wall flanking Argyle Street.

3. The Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) War Memorial (1924)



This iconic memorial to the beloved Cameronians regiment powerfully conveys the harsh realities of First World War trench warfare. The advancing soldier, machine gunner and

their fallen compatriot communicate a heartbreaking sense of realism rarely displayed in a war memorial. The sculptor Lindsey Clark (1889–1977) was an army captain who had been awarded a DSO for bravery. The inscription on the monument was later updated to incorporate the fallen from the Second World War. This magnificent bronze figure group speaks from the heart and the graphic imagery survives in the memory of all who see it. Restored in 2008.

Category 'B' listed

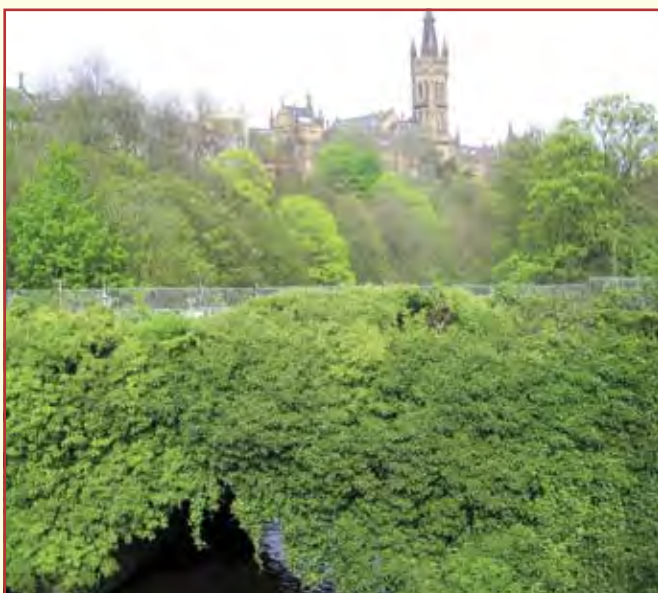
4. Normandy Veterans Association Monument (1924)



This exquisite monument commemorates the fallen and wounded from the Normandy Landings, a fierce World War Two battle that ran from D-Day on the 6th June to the 20th August 1944. This monolithic granite cairn was unveiled on the 21st August 1994, the 50th anniversary of the successful conclusion of the Normandy Campaign.

Not Listed

5. The Snowbridge Original Partick Bridge (1800)



The most historic bridge in the park, formerly carrying the Dumbarton Road before the current Partick Bridge was built in 1876-78. The Snowbridge is a triple-arched, droved ashlar masonry bridge with pilasters and stone cut waters. An additional arch allows passage of Bunhouse Mill lade. For many years three sets of gates on the southwest side opened out to allow snow to be swept in to the Kelvin. *Category 'B' listed*



6. Dumbarton Road Gateway (1914)



The Dumbarton Road entrance to Kelvingrove offers unpretentious red sandstone walling with squat, stone-capped circular gate-piers and a tidy wrought-iron gateway. The gateway appears to have been widened to accommodate the present gates in 1914. Forms part of the ensemble with the 'shared' lodge to Glasgow University and Western Infirmary. *Not Listed*

7. Sunlight Cottages (1901)



A little-altered pair of red brick, two-storey, multi-gabled cottages in Cheshire vernacular style erected for the 1901 International Exhibition. The buildings are representative of early 20th century philanthropic model housing erected by Lever Brothers Limited for their workers at Port Sunlight, near Liverpool. These idyllic cottages were designed, like most of the Exhibition, by the architect James Miller and gifted to the town council by the company following the Exhibition's closure. *Category 'B' Listed*

8. Chalybeate Spring Well (1800)

The remains of a wall-mounted drinking fountain with cast-iron orifice set in a rubble-walled recess off the riverside footpath and bordered by a low iron rail. No longer functional and believed to have been diverted during operations to build the underground railway. Formerly associated with Gilmorehill Hydropathic (which for a time occupied Gilmorehill House). The spring is of considerable historical and archaeological interest as one of the few surviving elements which pre-date the park. It was incorporated by Paxton into the park layout as an ornamental feature or 'incident' to be used and enjoyed by park visitors and the Council is currently investigating whether the spring can be made operational once more. *Not Listed*

9. Bunhouse Weir and Lade (c.1450-1900)



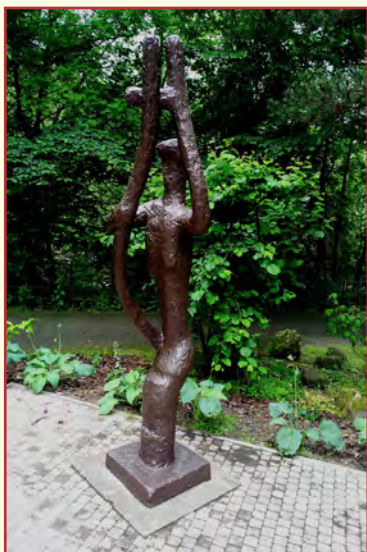
For several hundred years the River Kelvin was the economic powerhouse of the city and contained several mills which generated great wealth for its residents. This site features the remains of Burnhouse / Regent's Mill, otherwise known as the Medieval Bishop's Mills of Partick. The lades and barrage across the Kelvin may still be seen slightly to the west of the museum at Argyle Street. These remains can be seen from both banks of the Kelvin and are an interesting feature of the cycle path. The Bunhouse Lade is an integral part of Glasgow's medieval heritage. (n.b. It is worth mentioning that Kelvin Hall car park directly opposite, on Argyle Street, still retains the prestigious Bunhouse Road address.) *Not Listed*

10. Remains of Clayslaps Mill (c.1650-1880)

This site features the remains of another significant mill on the Kelvin. Archie Clayslaps Mill - which was originally a snuff mill before being acquired by the Incorporation of Bakers in 1771. The remains of the mill dam, sluice and Mill of Clayslaps remains lie directly opposite the main doors to the Museum - appropriately enough as the Clayslaps Mill buildings and grounds are the site of the existing Kelvingrove Museum. *Not Listed*



11. The Psalmist (1972)



A semi-abstract stick-figure composition by Benno Schotz (1891–1984) commissioned by Glasgow Tree Lovers Society and Glasgow Art Gallery and Museums Association. A late work by this prominent Glasgow sculptor, best known for his modelled portraits. The sculpture can be appreciated in the context of further examples of Schotz's

work on display in Kelvingrove Art Gallery and Museum. This composition forms part of the memorial garden to Tom John Honeyman who was a great supporter of Schotz. Restored in 2014. *Not Listed*

12. Tom John Honeyman Seating Area (1972)



An outstanding viewing area and conservation site built to commemorate Dr Tom John Honeyman (1891–1971), Director of Glasgow Art Galleries and Museums from 1939–54. This garden was restored in 2014. *Not Listed*

13. Lord Lister Statue (1924)



A seated bronze statue of Lord Lister in academic robes, executed by George Henry Paulin (1888–1962). Lister (1827–1912), the pioneer of antiseptics, resided in Woodside Terrace not far from the park, *‘where he often walked before breakfast to ponder medical problems.’* In 1860, he was Professor of Surgery at Glasgow University

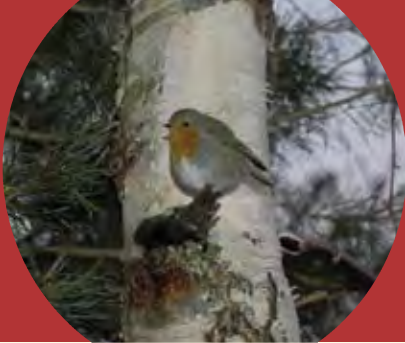
combining this with work at the Royal Infirmary. The commission was the result of a competition and quite deliberately pays homage to Shannan’s nearby statue of Lord Kelvin. *Potentially worthy of statutory listing*

14. Pulham Rockery and Cascade (1901)



Originally erected for the 1901 Exhibition by Messrs Pulham and Son, and one of only a few examples of their work in Scotland.

This firm was the leading maker of natural and artificial rockwork in the country. Unfortunately the waterfall operates on a mains water supply which is unsustainable either economically or environmentally. At present the cascade features gorgeous planting displays and solely functions as a rockery, however the City Council is currently exploring ways of making the cascade functional again in a more acceptable manner. Pulham were the leading 19th and early 20th century makers of artificial and natural rockworks, working mostly in England. Their exquisite work can be seen at Battersea Park (1866–70) and Buckingham Palace (1904), London, and a number of other places in England and Wales. Only three examples of their work in Scotland are presently known about – at Kelvingrove Park and Ross Hall Park and Gardens in Glasgow, and at Ardross Castle, Ross-shire. *Not Listed*



15. Lord Kelvin Statue (1913)



A bronze statue of William Thomson, Lord Kelvin (1824-1907), in the academic robes of Cambridge University, his Alma Mater, *'with notebook and pen in hand, and with a mariner's compass and a navigation sounding machine tucked in to the back of his chair'*. The statue was sculpted by Archibald Macfarlane Shannan (1850-1915) and cast by JW Singer. The figure sits on a Creetown granite pedestal. Lord Kelvin was the son of Glasgow University's Professor of Mathematics, hence the appropriateness of its proximity to the University. Lord Kelvin entered Glasgow University at the age of ten and became the Professor of Natural Philosophy (i.e. Physics) at the age of twenty two. An acknowledged genius, Thomson proposed the Kelvin (Absolute) temperature scale [-273 degrees C], propounded the Second Law of Thermodynamics, was a consultant on the first submarine Atlantic telegraph cable and invented many types of electrical equipment. Kelvin patented over fifty inventions and published over six hundred scientific papers, making him one of the most important and prolific scientists of his day. *Category 'B' Listed*

16. Kelvingrove Bandstand and Amphitheatre



The Kelvingrove bandstand was built in late 1924 and opened in the summer season of 1925, housing concerts twice a week which could attract crowds of around 6,000 people. Military band concerts, orchestras, choirs and performances by concert parties were relayed regularly for Scottish listeners broadcast on BBC radio on a programme called 'Scotland Calling'. This bandstand was restored in 2014 and once again hosts music concerts which attract thousands of visitors to the park. *Category 'B' Listed*

17. Kelvinway Gate Piers at University Avenue



There are two pairs of 19th century, drum gate-piers guarding either end of Kelvin Way, one at the junction with University Avenue and the other at Sauchiehall Street. The masonry columns at University Avenue comprise alternating bands of polished and vermiculated ashlar which rise into a curved and

moulded stone cope supporting a decorative wrought iron lamp bracket and lantern on a circular plinth. The gate-piers are believed to have originally formed part of Woodlands Road entrance to Woodlands House. Toilet facilities are available at this point - just along the Kelvin Way. *Category C(S) Listed*



18. Thomas Carlyle Statue (1916)



A wonderful granite monument by William Kellock Brown (1856-1934) in memory of the Scottish writer and historian, Thomas Carlyle (1795-1881), who is said to have rivalled Ruskin as the epitome of Victorian critical intelligence. The monument comprises a rugged, large scale hewn torso and

head which appears to grow out of a block of stone. It was erected by public subscription in 1916. Brown was a native of Glasgow, trained at the School of Art and returned there later to lecture in modelling. The Carlyle monument with its obvious source in Rodin remains unique among public memorials in Scotland, in that a vivid head emerges out of a large granite pillar: there is no modelling of torso and lower limbs. No other public statue by Kellock Brown equals his Carlyle in originality of design. The park monument is also complemented by the portrait of Thomas Carlyle by James A McNeill Whistler, which is considered to be among the most important paintings in the British collection of Kelvingrove's Art Gallery and Museum. A range of Kellock Brown's sculpture work is held by Glasgow Museums, including the plaster sketch for the Carlyle statue. *Worthy of statutory listing*

19. Prince of Wales Bridge (1894-95)



This red sandstone bridge features a single elliptical arch and carved masonry spandrels, with grey granite balustrade on a sandstone plinth. Engineer,

Alex B McDonald (City Engineer). Representative of Glasgow's 19th century engineering achievements and one of a series of handsome bridges crossing the River Kelvin. *Category 'B' listed*

20. Highland Light Infantry Monument (1906)



The monument depicts a soldier or army scout of the HLI straddling a rocky eminence and is memorable both for his jaunty pose and for the attention given to the costume detail. This freestone memorial by sculptor William Birnie Rhind (1853-1933) is the earliest war memorial in the Park and was erected

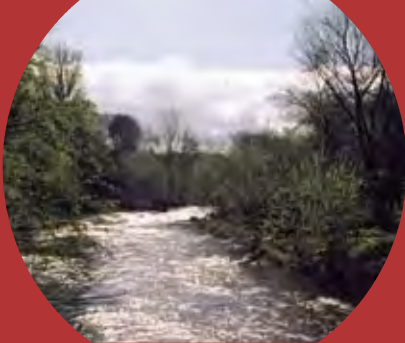
to commemorate men of the Highland Light Infantry who fell in the South African 'Boer' War (1899-1902). Possibly the most unrestrained of Birnie Rhind's work, the lowest stage comprises loose boulders which graduate into a rock-faced ashlar 'outcrop' bearing commemorative inscriptions on the east and west sides, before rising again into more naturalistic rockwork. The association with the Highland Light Infantry is meaningful as volunteer regiments drilled regularly in Kelvingrove Park into the early 20th century. n.b. A further monument connecting Birnie Rhind's work with Kelvingrove Park is the seated male figure of Science on the Art Gallery and Museum's South front, West end. *Category B Listed*

21. An Clachan Memorial (1912)



A large cairn commemorating the site of the Highland Village in the 1911 Scottish Exhibition of National History, Art and Industry. It is not certain whether the nearby cluster of boulders is another survival from the Village.

The walk from the An Clachan to the next feature the Lobby Dossier Statue at Woodland gate is a good 250 yards. On the way you will notice an interesting pedestrian timber walkway beside the River Kelvin at Eldon Street Bridge and also a football pitch which is well used by students from the University. Off to



the North West are Burnbank Bowling Greens. These superb greens are within the park boundary but have been leased by the Council to Burnbank Bowling Club.

22. Lobey Dosser Statue (1992)



Despite being sited external to the park railings, this statue at Woodlands Gate marks the North East boundary of Kelvingrove Park.

It commemorates the genius of Bud Neill, poet and cartoonist. Lobey Dosser was one of Bud's most surreal creations, a famous character from a popular cartoon strip in the Evening Times, beloved by generations of Glaswegians. The composition

includes an engraved portrait of Bud Neill himself, with figurines representing Lobey Dosser the Sheriff of Calton Creek, El Fideldo his trusty two-legged steed, and Lobey's arch rival Rank Bajin, Calton Creek's resident villain. The piece was sculpted by Tony Morrow and Nick Gillon. *Not Listed*

23. Park Terrace Retaining Wall and Balustrade, Park Gate Entrance Gate-piers and Park Quadrant Railings (c. 1855 and later)



An impressive, rock-faced sandstone retaining wall with balustrade to Park Terrace and Park Quadrant. Balustrades restored in 2014. Charles Wilson's grand entrance gateway at junction with Park Gate comprises nine, square sandstone gate-piers with linking balustrading. Sandstone gates piers, park entrance gates by Geo Smith and Sons and Macfarlane lanterns lovingly restored in 2014. The plaza and flagpole were also re-introduced to this Eastern entrance to the park. *Category 'A' listed*

24. Monument to Lord Frederick Sleigh Roberts VC of Khandahar, Pretoria and Waterford (1916)



Perhaps the most famous statue in Kelvingrove is the stunning homage to Lord Frederick Sleigh Roberts VC (1832-1914). The Lord Roberts Monument is a narrative piece of international standing, described in its day as 'the finest equestrian statue of modern times'. Although executed by Henry Poole, this structure is an exact duplicate of Harry Bates equestrian masterpiece which originally stood in the Maidan in Calcutta, then moved in 1969 to Robert Park, Artillery Centre, Nasik near Mumbai. Lord Roberts was the saviour of the British Empire, and its honour, on a number of occasions in the perpetual colonial wars fought throughout Queen Victoria's reign. "Bobs" to his soldiers, the epitome of the Victorian officer, was awarded a Victoria Cross during the Indian Mutiny whilst only 26 years old, and is thought to be the possible inspiration for George Macdonald Fraser's heroic 'Flashman' novels. A serving soldier for more than fifty years, Lord Roberts rose through the ranks to become the head of the armed services and died during the Great War at the retreat from the Marne, aged 81. This statue to commemorate the iconic hero of the British Empire was built by public subscription from the grateful people of Glasgow and unveiled in 1916. A national hero by the time he took Glasgow by storm on his first visit to the city in 1903, Roberts had recently subdued the Boers in South Africa and had already become a legend with his epic retreat from Khabul to Khandahar during



the Afghan War of 1878. This bronze equestrian statue shows Lord Roberts VC on his favourite Arab Charger 'Volonel'. The statue is superimposed upon an elaborate granite pedestal and framing bronze bas reliefs featuring horse artillery and native cavalry, Highlanders, Gurkhas and Sikhs. Two bronze allegorical seated figures of War in ancient armour (south-east facing) and Victory seated on the prow of the Ship of State (north-west facing) complete the composition. Roberts' African and Eastern campaigns are enumerated on the south face of the pedestal, and his decorations illustrated with bronze replicas, including his VC won during the Indian Mutiny, 1858. The monument was restored in 2014. *Category 'A' Listed*

25. Statue of The Royal Bengal Tigress with a Peacock (1867)



The Bengal Tigress was the first sculpture erected in Kelvingrove Park. An interesting link with New York and Paris relates to this 1867 bronze sculpture group by Auguste Nicolas Cain (1821-94) after a drawing by Rosa Bonheur. This magnificent statue was presented to Glasgow by John S Kennedy

of New York - a Glasgow émigré who became a millionaire in America. Whilst on his Grand Tour of Europe Kennedy admired Cain's award winning composition from the Universal Exposition of 1867 in Paris and commissioned a copy for his native City. The granite pedestal on the Kelvingrove Tigress is by Mossman. Another copy of this sculpture, restored in 2000, stands proudly in Central Park Zoo in New York. The original award winning structure remains on exhibit in the Tuilleries in Paris. The monument and its environs were restored in 2014. *Category B Listed*

26. Charles Wilson Granite Staircase (1853-54)



In 1854 this splendid granite staircase was erected near Park Gardens, at a cost of £10,000. Designed by Charles Wilson, the architect responsible for Park Circus and the planning and development of Woodlands Hill, this staircase is unmatched in scale and grandeur in Scotland and of considerable significance as a key element of the character of this stunning residential area. The stairway forms part of an architectural composition with the residential blocks or pavilions terminating Park Terrace and Woodlands Terrace, and is linked to the Park Terrace retaining wall and the Park Gate entrance to the Park. It comprises a 3-stage, monumental granite structure of massive, square, bull-faced and polished ashlar piers connected by granite balustrading and smaller intermediate piers with cast-iron lamp standards. The wide double gateway on the top landing opens into the uppermost walkway in Kelvingrove Park. The Charles Wilson granite staircase will be restored in 2016. *Category 'A' listed*

27. Cafe and Playground Shelter (1913)

This building often known as The Queen's Room is a 6-bay, single-storey, red brick, Arts and Crafts-style public convenience and children's shelter. Notable for its jerkin-headed and hipped slate roof with overhanging eaves and red-tiled ridge, the building



features the original, dated rainwater hopper. This shelter was successfully converted into the An Clachan cafe in 2010. This busy cafe also provides toilet facilities for the South East of the Park. There is a children's play area adjacent to the cafe.

Not Listed



28. Herbaceous Border



In excess of 190 metres in length, this delightful Herbaceous Border forms one of the park's main traditional horticultural features. Divided into two sections by a central pavior path the southern border is backed by a clipped privet hedge

whilst the northern border is backed by a beech hedge. The path is lined with seating and bins at regular intervals.

29. Jubilee Gateway at Derby Street (1897)



A later 19th century gateway, replacing the earlier gateway to Kelvingrove House on the same site, and erected following completion of the railway tunnel operations in Kelvingrove Park. It comprises 6 square, symmetrically arranged, red ashlar sandstone gate-piers with dentil moulded coping stone and pyramidal stone finial. Each cope is supported by 4 dwarf columns linked by a masonry swag. The two innermost gate-piers are topped by majestic Macfarlane cast iron lamp brackets. The pillars, gate piers and elaborate wrought iron gates were restored in 2014. *Category 'C' Listed*

30. Stewart Memorial Fountain (1872)



Arguably the centrepiece of the park and the jewel in the Kelvingrove crown remains the magnificent Stewart Memorial Fountain, made by Sellars and Mossman. This fountain, erected in 1872, commemorates Lord Provost Stewart of Murdostoun who was instrumental in the delivery of

Glasgow's water supply system from Loch Katrine. This breathtaking feat of Victorian engineering provided fresh drinking water for the residents of the City and eradicated the twin threat of cholera and typhus. At that time clean and fresh drinking water was a priority for public health in Glasgow. Robert Stewart had been Lord Provost when the scheme was first proposed in 1854 and had fought strongly against powerful commercial interests to bring the scheme into being. The statue is based on themes from Sir Walter Scott's 'Lady of the lake' and the main figurine represents the fair Ellen. The fountain basin, 30 feet in diameter, is enriched with circular panels containing the signs of the zodiac, between which are panels carved with representations of fish indigenous to the loch waters. Aquatic plants, birds and animals are represented in other parts of the monument. The outer base has lunette shaped panels, the south panel features a alto relevo of Lord Provost Stewart flanked by the City Arms and the Arms of Stewart; the west face with an allegorical subject representing the source of the water; the east face representing the introduction of the water to the City, and the north panel, flanked by shields, holds the inscription plate. On the basin rim are four drinking fountains formerly superimposed by Cherubs. The fountain was restored in 2009 and now features a water recirculating system which allows the fountain to operate in a more environmentally and financially sustainable manner. *Category 'A' listed*



31. Cyprus Pond (1885)



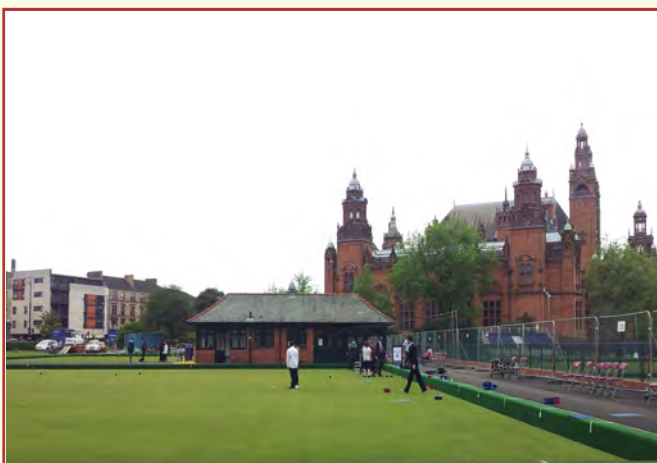
Not part of Paxton's original landscape, the island in the centre of this pond was designed in the shape of the Island of Cyprus which had become popular with the people in Glasgow at that time. It is a significant conservation site and contains a great variety of wildlife.

32. Skateboard Park & Children's Play Area (2004)



Built on the site of two earlier roller skating and skateboard arenas, the former created in 1951, the latter overtaking it in 1978. This 2004 version is a state of the art skateboard and cycle track. There is also a substantial play area featuring an artificial surface. These play complexes were built partly on the historic site of Kelvingrove House and partly on a former park driveway. A commemorative tree and plaque on the east side of the carriageway mark the formation of the skateboard arena and former chutes. *Not Listed*

33. Radnor Bowling and Tennis Pavillion, Croquet Lawns and Pavilion (1922) to Bowling and Tennis Pavilion



The Bowling greens were extensively restored in time for the 2014 Commonwealth games. The tennis pavilion was also restored. The bowling pavilion comprises of a red brick, symmetrical building with grey sandstone dressing, interlocking pitched and piended slate roofs with red-tiled ridge and finials. It comprises a raised octagonal central block with lower, 3-bay pitched-roof wings and verandas.

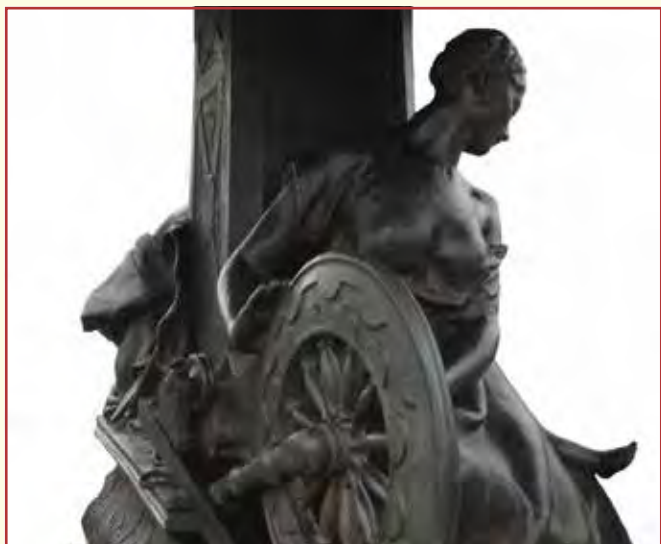
34 Kelvinway Gate Piers at Sauchiehall Street (1913-14)

As indicated earlier, there are two pairs of 19th century, drum gate-piers guarding each end of Kelvin Way, one at the junction with University Avenue and this set at the Sauchiehall Street entrance. The masonry columns comprise alternating bands of polished and vermiculated ashlar which rise into a curved and moulded stone cope supporting a decorative wrought-iron lamp bracket and lantern on a circular plinth. The gate-piers are believed to have formed part of Woodlands Road entrance to Woodlands House and perhaps been the gate-piers at the Eldon Street entrance to the Park which were removed when the railway tunnel was pushed through the Park in 1897.

Category C(S) Listed



35. Kelvinway Bridge (1913-14)



This is effectively the end of the Kelvingrove Heritage tour and returns you to the Museum grounds, where toilet facilities and refreshments are available. The Kelvinway Bridge is a large red sandstone, single arch bridge with rusticated quoins and deep channelled ashlar piers. The bridge features some of the most photographed statues in Glasgow. The sculptures are symmetrically-placed allegorical bronze figures flanking bronze lanterns. The figures represent Philosophy and Inspiration (north-west), War and Peace (north-east), Navigation and Shipbuilding (south-east) and Commerce and Industry (south-west). These majestic figures were the result of a competition adjudicated by George Frampton, who supervised the original sculptural work for Kelvingrove Art Gallery and Museum, and won by Paul Raphael Montford in 1914. The bridge engineer was Alex B. McDonald. Railings to the bridge abutments were added in the same year. Due to spiralling costs, there was a delay of about ten years before the figures were added to the bridge. £3,800 for the statuary was authorised in 1922. Ironically, the figure 'War' was severely damaged by bombing during the Second World War and repaired by Benno Schotz in 1951. It is felt that the Kelvinway and Bridge ultimately has the potential for restoration as a "Victorian Street" as part of a package of tourist attractions linked to the park, art galleries and university. The Kelvinway Bridge was restored in 2014. *Category B Listed*

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