



Parkhead Heritage Trail

PARKHEAD, a village in the Barony parish of Glasgow, is situated about two miles to the east of the city. It is principally inhabited by the humbler orders of society, consisting of handloom weavers, carters, colliers, and labourers.

Statistical Account of Scotland, 1794



HISTORIC SCOTLAND
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Heritage

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Parkhead Heritage Trail



At the end of the 18th Century Glasgow was a bustling merchant town with a population of almost 80,000. New suburbs were beginning to grow in the west as those enriched by the tobacco trade sought to escape the confines of the medieval closes around the High Street. The area to the east of the town remained largely rural in nature and was characterised by privately owned estates and small hamlets. The main route eastwards out of Glasgow passed

through the villages of Calton, Camlachie and Parkhead. Although the village of Parkhead does not feature on maps until the middle of the 19th Century, Parkhead Cross is easily identifiable as far back as the 18th Century. Indeed, the village grew up around the junction of Westmuir Street and Great Eastern Road which led south east to Tollcross, Bothwell Bridge and on to London. In 1794 the population of Parkhead was recorded as being 678 persons. Handloom weaving

formed an important part of the local economy. The trade was entirely domestic with skilled, self-employed men and women producing linen and woollen cloth in their own homes. The village was peppered with coal mines however mining was not the most lucrative of enterprises. Pits in the area were prone to flooding and mine owners had to spend a lot of money pumping out water in order to keep them viable. In 1837, the Parkhead Forge was opened. As the Forge

expanded, a number of associated industries located in the area. An influx of workers from across the United Kingdom and Ireland created a demand for housing and the miner's rows and weaver's cottages were gradually replaced by the red sandstone tenements that now characterise the area. The development of the area continued apace with factories, churches, schools, pubs, sporting venues and cinemas all emerging. By the start of the 20th century Parkhead had established its own unique identity as a thriving industrial suburb of Glasgow, a city with

a population of more than 750,000 that was widely regarded as the 'Second City of the Empire'

Parkhead Cross

Although tenements lined most of the surrounding streets, Parkhead Cross was still characterised by two-storey buildings at the start of the 20th Century. By 1910 these old buildings had been swept away and replaced with four imposing tenements that reinforced the importance of the Cross.



In 1920, a resident of Parkhead, David Willox wrote the book 'Reminiscences of Parkhead, Its People and Pastimes' which gives an informative account of the district from around 1850 onwards.



Parkhead Cross circa 1905. The marble drinking fountain was erected to the memory of Baillie James Hamilton, Magistrate of the City and representative for the Mile-End ward.

1

1435 Gallowgate (B Listed)

This desirable plot located on the corner of Great Eastern Road (Gallowgate) and New Street (Duke Street) was the site of a hostelry owned by a wine and spirit merchant named George Honeyman Farmer. Farmer was an enterprising man who had installed the first gas supply in Parkhead. In 1899 he commissioned Burnet, Boston & Carruthers to design a public house and shop with flats on the upper floors. Construction of the four-storey and attic tenement commenced in 1902 and was completed in 1904. The tenement was built in the Baronial style with circular corner tower and conical roof. The elevations of the building incorporate panels which read 'Parkhead Cross'. Upon completion, Farmer rebranded his pub as The Oak Bar. The adjacent shop



unit was occupied by the Clydesdale Bank. Farmer died in 1914 and was buried in Tollcross Churchyard.

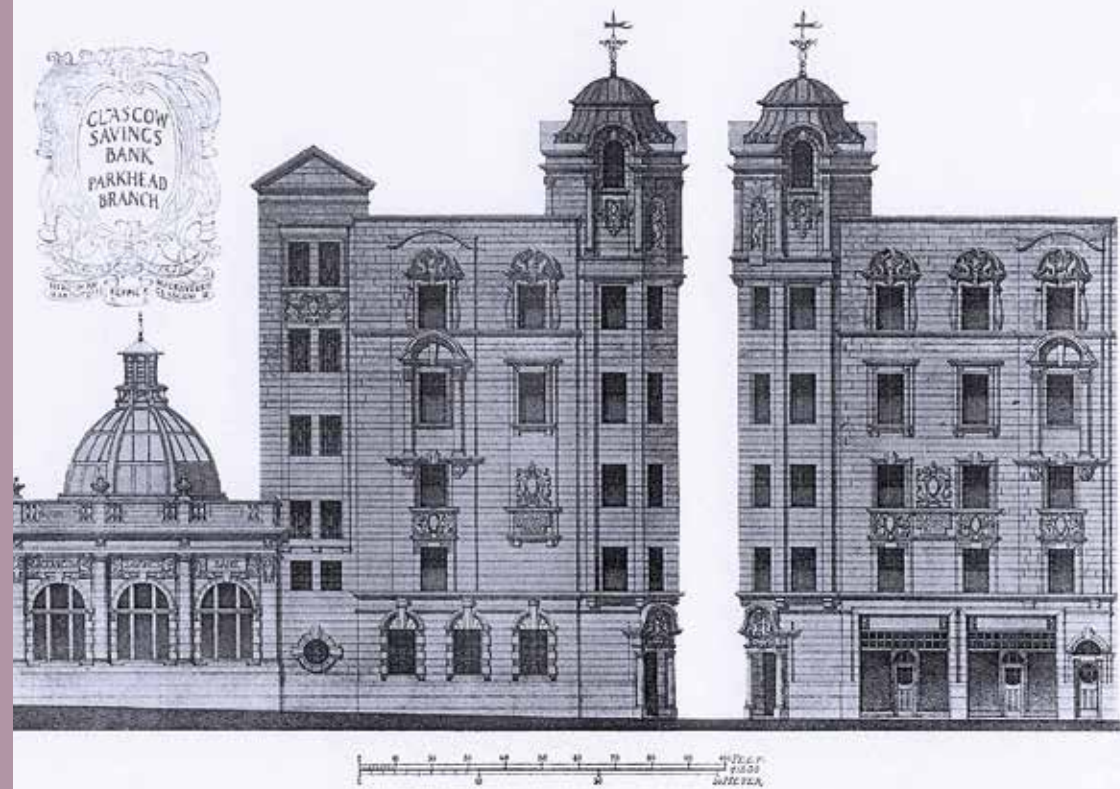
The pub continued trading until 1923 when the Clydesdale Bank took over the whole of the ground floor.



2

The Watson Tenement, 1-15 Westmuir Street (B Listed)

This four-storey and attic tenement was built in 1905 to a design by Crawford & Veitch. The building incorporates a square corner tower with a distinctive bell-shaped cupola in the French Renaissance style. The facade of the tenement is adorned with carved stones featuring members of the Watson family – the wealthy Parkhead family who had commissioned the building. The Watsons were successful entrepreneurs with a grocery business at Parkhead Cross. The business was founded by 'Rab' Watson whose descendants include James Watson, a professor of Chemistry at Anderson's College, now the University of Strathclyde, and Andrew Watson, a respected physician working at both Glasgow Royal Infirmary and Belvidere.



3

Glasgow Savings Bank, 1456 Gallowgate (B Listed)

Glasgow Savings Bank opened for business in July 1836. Its foundation was largely due to the efforts of Alexander Gray, a Glasgow accountant. He had campaigned vigorously for such a bank, believing it would encourage the poor to save. The Bank's first office was in Hutcheson's Hospital on Ingram Street but it quickly established a network of branches in working class areas across city. The Parkhead branch was built as a combined bank and tenement in 1908 to a design by the architectural practice of Honeyman,

Keppie and Mackintosh. The building is distinctive as it is built in Giffnock grey sandstone rather than the red ashlar typical of the area. It features a tall attenuated corner tower with carved Baroque details and a domed banking hall to the rear. The city crest adorns the Gallowgate and Burgher Street elevations while the Royal Arms of Scotland can be seen immediately above the entrance. On the corner with Burgher Street above the fourth floor level is 'Prudence Strangling Want' by the sculptor Archibald Macfarlane Shannan.



4

Tenement 2-40 Westmuir Street and 1-45 Tollcross Road (C Listed)

This tenement, set on the skewed corner of Westmuir Street and Tollcross Road, was built in 1905 to the designs of J. C. McKellar. The tenement is designed in the Glasgow Art Nouveau style and provides a twin-towered end to Parkhead Cross. The first-floor flat was for a time the dental practice of Julius Green, who was captured by the Germans at St. Valery whilst serving as an officer with the 51st Highland Division. He was held captive in the infamous Colditz Castle from where he sent coded messages through his wife to MI9 providing military intelligence. He later recollected his experience by writing his memoirs entitled 'From Colditz in Code'.



**6
The Bowler's Rest**

The Bowler's Rest was once owned by Hugh Montgomery and to the left of the building was a passageway known as 'Montgomerys Opening' which led to the bowling green.

This whitewashed former weaver's cottage seems out of place amongst the regimented parade of red sandstone tenements. It is however the oldest surviving building within Parkhead – an

architectural legacy of the area's semi-rural history. The building has been used as a public house since the early 1800s and was known as The Bowler's Rest because Parkhead Bowling

Green was located to the rear of the property. Patrons in the pub could play bowls whilst they enjoyed a drink until in the 1880s local magistrates put an end to this practice.



**5
Former site of the Parkhead Picture Palace, 49 Tollcross Road**

In the days before television the citizens of Glasgow had a love affair with cinema and at one time the city boasted over 120 picture halls. This property stands on the site of the Parkhead Picture Palace, known locally as 'The 3Ps', an upmarket picture hall with a capacity of 1,250 seats. The narrow frontage led through a passageway into a barrel-roofed auditorium supported by Corinthian columns. The building was destroyed by fire in August 1960. There were a number of other cinemas in the area including the Louvre Cinema, the Granada Cinema, both Duke Street, and the Black Cat Cinema at the corner of Springfield Road and Dechmont Street.

How the interior of the cinema looked in its heyday.



A photograph from 1953 (above) showing how the 3Ps looked and how it is today.



7

**Helenvale Sports Ground,
Helenvale Street**

Helenvale Sports Ground was officially opened in September 1924 as the sports facility for Glasgow Corporation Tramways Transport Department. The opening was a royal affair with the Duke of York (later King George VI) kicking off a football match between Partick Thistle and Rangers – Rangers won 6-1. The ground was also a popular cycling and athletics venue and with its grandstand and terraces could accommodate around 8,000 spectators. In 1949 the Irish athlete John Joe Barry, who was known as ‘The Ballincurry Hare’ tried unsuccessfully to break the four minute mile. An artificial playing surface was laid in the 1980s allowing Helenvale to host Hockey and American Football.



8

Tenement, 52-62 Helenvale Street (C Listed)

The only surviving tenement in Helenvale Street dates from 1902 and is the work of architect John Hamilton. The four-storey building is a fine example of a traditional red sandstone tenement with hints of Art Nouveau and Arts and Crafts design. Corbelled out chimneys dominate the front elevation. The building that remains today is actually the surviving arm of a much larger ‘L’ plan tenement. The tenement was commissioned by Alexander McEwan a local merchant who gave his name to McEwan Street which used to link Helenvale Street and Burgher Street.



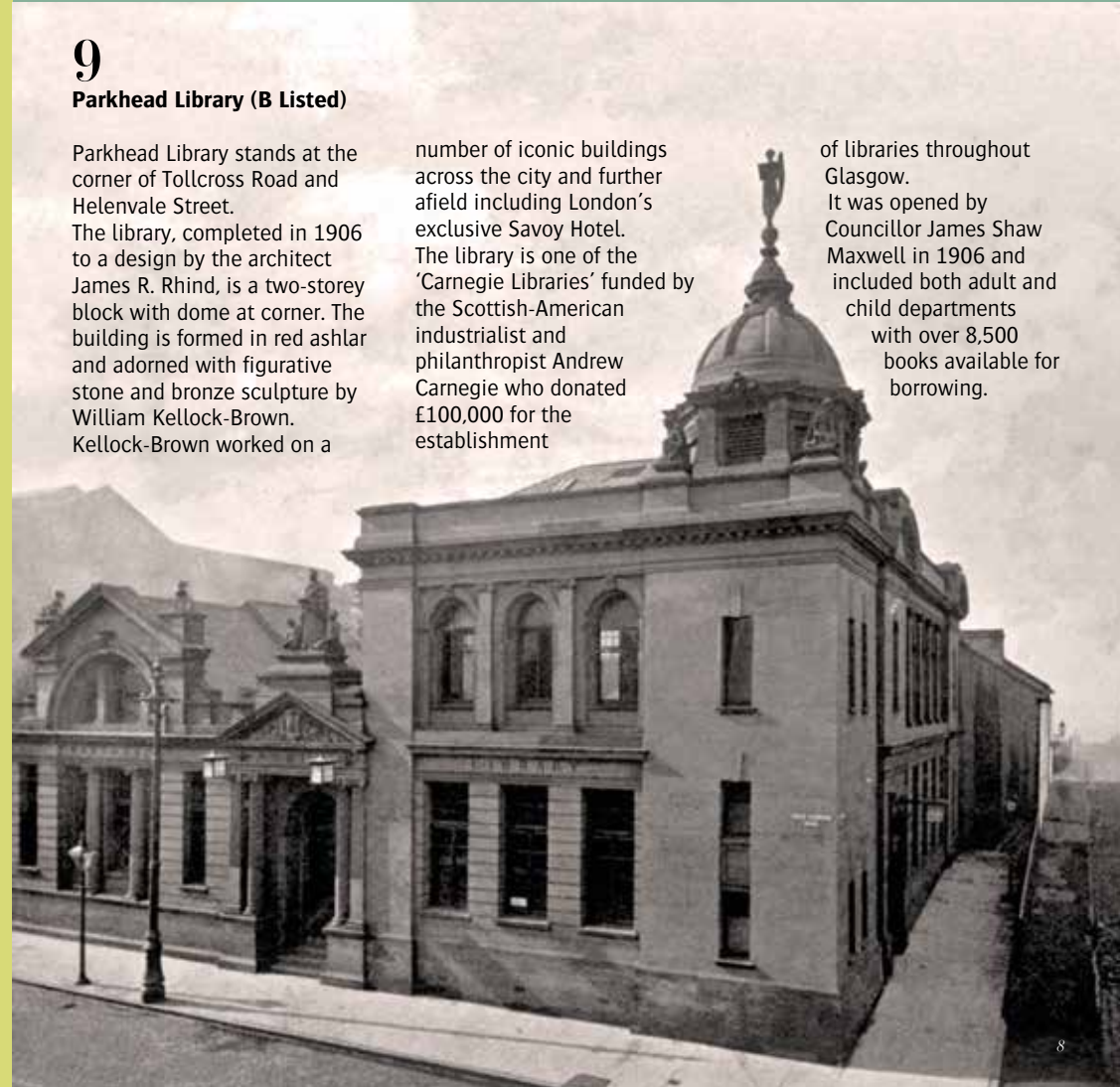
9

Parkhead Library (B Listed)

Parkhead Library stands at the corner of Tollcross Road and Helenvale Street. The library, completed in 1906 to a design by the architect James R. Rhind, is a two-storey block with dome at corner. The building is formed in red ashlar and adorned with figurative stone and bronze sculpture by William Kellock-Brown. Kellock-Brown worked on a

number of iconic buildings across the city and further afield including London’s exclusive Savoy Hotel. The library is one of the ‘Carnegie Libraries’ funded by the Scottish-American industrialist and philanthropist Andrew Carnegie who donated £100,000 for the establishment

of libraries throughout Glasgow. It was opened by Councillor James Shaw Maxwell in 1906 and included both adult and child departments with over 8,500 books available for borrowing.



10

Parkhead Washhouse (B Listed)

As Parkhead became an important industrial suburb the Corporation recognised the need to provide facilities to meet the sanitation needs of the community. In 1905, Parkhead Public Baths and Washhouse was completed to a design by the City Engineer, A. B. McDonald. The three-storey building is constructed in red ashlar with renaissance ornamentation. The city crest can be seen in the central bay at first floor level. The facility provided 56 wash tubs, driers and hot baths that would have been popular with the local workforce on a Friday. The users of the washhouse had to pay a nominal charge



that covered use of the facilities, towels and soap. The 'Steamie' played a key role in the social history of the city. It provided a great meeting

place for women doing their washing and even inspired a musical play set in the 1950s, by Tony Roper.



*Parkhead Rhyme:
Doon Salamanca Street,
Along the Ravel Ra,
Up the Pump Rigs,
And intae Shinty Ha'.*



11

Shinty Ha'

During the first half of the nineteenth century Parkhead was populated by many hand weavers, who carried out their trade in two-storey dwellings with a weaving room on the ground floor and living accommodation above. It was not uncommon for the whole family to work on the enterprise, often with more than one loom being worked. One such weavers row was known as Shinty Ha', located on the south side of Tollcross Road, just beyond the Parkhead Washhouse. Shinty Ha' was known locally as the 'high dyke' due to its elevated position above the road.



12

Salvation Army Hall

The Salvation Army became active in the area in 1886. The weekday meetings were held in a shop and the Sunday meetings held in Parkhead Public Hall on Duke Street. The organisation grew rapidly and this site was acquired. The foundation stones were

laid in 1907 and the hall opened the following year. The Salvation Army was at the forefront of tackling poverty in the area particularly during periods of industrial decline. In a 2005 episode of the BBC programme 'Who Do You Think You Are?' the political

commentator Jeremy Paxman visited the hall to find out that the Parkhead Corps had supported his great grandmother Mary Mackay after her husband died prematurely leaving her to raise 11 children from a 'single end' in Dalmarnock.

The Salvation Army's crest and the hall as it is today.

13

Hillpark Place

The tenement at 190 Tollcross Road was previously known as Hillpark Place. The Victorian obsession with respectability meant that single buildings, rows of tenements or street blocks were often given titles even though they formed part of larger streets or thoroughfares. This practice was widespread in the west and south of the city but less so in the east end.



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14

Parkhead Tram Depot

The Glasgow Street Tramways Act was passed in 1870 and by 1872 the Corporation had laid the first route from St. George's Cross to Eglinton Toll. The earliest trams were horse drawn however the electrification of the system began in 1898 and by 1902 the horse drawn service was withdrawn across the city. Parkhead Tram Depot opened in October 1922 as part of an expansion of the transport network within the city. By the 1930s the tram network extended some 15 miles from the city centre and contained over 140 route miles. Parkhead Cross was well served with trams travelling eastwards to Airdrie and Uddingston and west towards the City and onwards to Dalmuir and Paisley. The Duke of York officially opened the depot in 1924. During his visit he laid a wreath at the war memorial within the depot. The memorial commemorates workers who lost their lives in the First World War, particularly the 651 members of the Glasgow Tramways Battalion who were killed in action. The memorial has been relocated within the depot and remains partly visible from Tollcross Road. The last Glasgow trams ran in September 1962, however, the depot remains in use as a bus depot which is appropriate as Parkhead was the base for the Corporation's first bus fleet.



(Above) The row of tenements opposite the depot was known locally as 'The Scabby Loan' because it was completed by 'scab labour' during an industrial dispute.

15

Parkhead Model Lodging House

Major works such as Beardmore's Parkhead Forge and Arrol's Dalmarnock Ironworks attracted workers to the East of the City. The Model Lodging House movement aimed to provide cheap and well managed overnight accommodation for the many transient workers. Model Lodging Houses became widespread throughout industrial Britain in the second half of the 19th Century – Glasgow Corporation at one



time owned 13 'models'. The Parkhead Model Lodging House was built in 1905 to the design of Alexander Cullen.

The three-storey and attic building, constructed in brick and faced in red ashlar, could accommodate 103 persons.

16

Parkhead Public School (B Listed)

For most of the 19th Century education was provided in Sessional Schools run by the Church of Scotland. Parkhead Sessional School was originally located on New Road (now Duke Street) however over-crowding was having a detrimental impact upon the quality of education. On 3 August 1868, the Parkhead Baronial Sessional School took possession of a new building at Westmuir Street. 344 pupils attended on the first day. The Education Act of 1872 made school attendance compulsory for all children between the ages of 5 and 13. It was the first national system of state education. The Act created the need for additional accommodation and the school was extended with the construction of an east wing in 1878. The population



The school has a long history from its opening to its closing which spans over 100 years. It originated in New Road and was known as 'Corky's School'.

of Parkhead continued to grow and by 1904 the school, now known as Parkhead Public School, had a roll of 1,255 pupils. The school finally closed in January 1963 with pupils and teachers transferring

to Bluevale, Newlands and Quarrybrae primary schools. The building is not typical of the Glasgow school estate having been designed in the French Renaissance style by Hugh McLure.

17

Parkhead Congregational Church

In 1863 a group of working men from Dovehill Congregational Mission began a Sunday School for the boys and girls of Parkhead. Its first place of meeting was a weaver's beaming room. In 1873 they became Parkhead Congregational Church and in 1879 the present building was consecrated. The church was built to a design by Robert Baldie in plain lancet style with corner tower and spire in grey sandstone. Baldie was a renowned church architect responsible for the design of more than 30 churches throughout Scotland. Other examples of his work in Glasgow include Pollokshields Church of Scotland and Kelvinside Hillhead Parish Church.



18

Parkhead and Westmuir Economical Society, 64 Westmuir Street

In September 1831, a lecture was delivered in Parkhead by Mr. William Thomson, a local weaver. The subject was to be the "Village Economy". Thomson argued that workers were not seeing the benefits of their labour and proposed that they form a cooperative society working for the common good. One of the immediate objectives of the society was to form a bazaar at which its members would be able to buy

food at cost-price. At the end of the meeting more than 50 people subscribed their names as willing to form the Parkhead and Westmuir Economical Society. The regulations governing the society noted that when funds permitted, "...a handsome house be erected for the use of the Institution; the first floor to be a strong and capacious Bazaar,



and the second a large and well lighted hall...". This tenement with shops on the ground floor was constructed by the Glasgow Eastern Cooperative Society in 1915. It is adorned with the crest of the Glasgow Eastern Cooperative Society and of its predecessor the Parkhead and Westmuir Economical Society.

19

Parkhead Forge

Parkhead Forge was established by Reoch Brothers & Co in 1837. It was acquired by Robert Napier in 1841 to make forgings and iron plates for his shipyard. William Beardmore became a partner in the business in the 1860s and was joined by his son, William Jr., who founded William Beardmore & Co. in 1886. By 1896 the works covered an area of 25 acres and was the largest steelworks in Scotland. It specialised in the manufacture of armaments and armour plate for warships. The works were extended in 1904 with the addition of a heat treatment plant known as 'The Cathedral', which was 110ft high with 30ft deep pits at ground level. This enabled the fabrication of guns for Royal Navy ships such as HMS Hood and HMS Repulse. William Beardmore & Co. employed more than 40,000

people and during the First World War had a weekly wage bill of £125,000. The company had premises throughout Scotland with facilities at Mossend, Dalmeir, Inchinnan and Paisley and interests in shipbuilding, locomotives, aircraft, motor vehicles and munitions. Parkhead Forge was a major employer in the East End, the number of workers reaching a peak of over 20,000 during the First World War. As well as providing employment for a large number of people, Beardmore also encouraged a great social and welfare spirit among his workers establishing the Beardmore Cadets for his young apprentices. Parkhead Forge also had a brass band, rifle range, choir, swimming club, quoiting club and dramatic society all run for the benefit of the workforce.

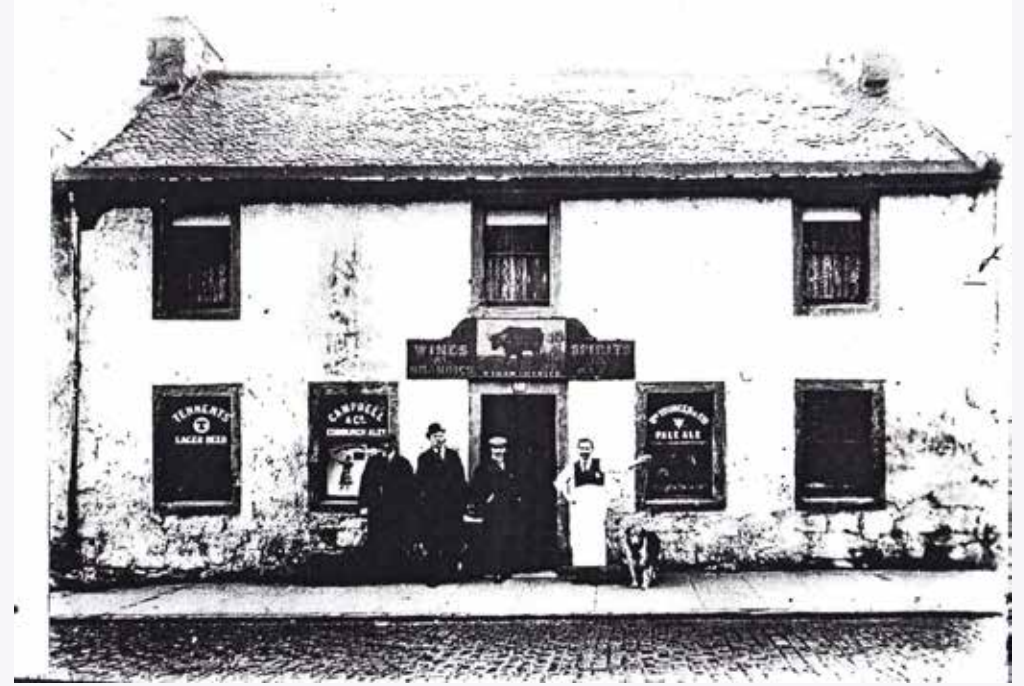
Production slumped during the 1920s and 1930s, experienced a brief revival during the Second World War before tailing off again as the world-wide demand for warships and armaments declined. The Parkhead Forge finally closed in 1976. The Forge shopping centre was later built on the site, opening in 1988.



20

Former Labour Exchange (B Listed)

A prolonged period of industrial decline began in 1919 when the demand for goods manufactured at Beardmore's Forge slumped following the end of the First World War. The Great Depression of the 1930s had a devastating impact on Glasgow with one in three of the city's labour force out of work. The Parkhead Labour Exchange was built by HM Office of Works in 1930. The building designed by John Wilson Paterson is an austere 2-storey building constructed in red brick with sandstone dressings. The roof is concealed with a deep entablature that contains a number of decorative carvings that celebrate the benefits of employment. Motifs include hammers and cogs representing industry, a scroll wrapped in chains representing a contract of employment and an oil lamp representing the promise of riches.



21

St. Michael's Roman Catholic Church

Like many other Catholic churches in the east of the city, St. Michael's started as a mission from St. Mary's in Calton. Parkhead's population had risen dramatically with the onset of industrialisation and a substantial proportion of the new residents were Catholic. A combined church and school was built in Camlachie in 1876 and replaced in 1900 when a new temporary church was built in Salamanca Street. The site of the current church on Gallowgate was acquired in 1921 but circumstances, including a restriction on building works following the Second World War, prevented construction for almost 50 years. The current building was designed by Alexander McAnally in 1965 and is constructed



of red brick with stone and concrete detailing. In the nave there is seating for 700 people while a further 122 can be accommodated in the gallery. The church was not formally opened until May 1970,

however, Archbishop Scanlan celebrated the first mass in the incomplete building at midnight on December 24 1969. Immediately to the east of the mortuary stands a large tapered brick pier topped with



a cast concrete statue of the Archangel St. Michael, the patron saint of the church. The figure – 12 feet high and weighing 8 tonnes – holds a concrete shield and a stainless steel spear and crucifix.

22

Black Bull Public House

The original hostelry dated from 1760 and was one of the earliest taverns in the Parkhead district. In 1863 it was taken over by Andrew Stout, who as well as running the tavern, also manufactured and bottled his own lemonade, ginger beer and other aerated waters. These were sold around the factories and coal pits in the area. Described in his day as 'a pioneer of the lemonade trade', Andrew Stout sold his interests in soft drinks to his larger neighbour A. G. Barr & Co. Ltd. but continued to run the public house, which remained within his family into the 1950s. The original tavern was demolished at the turn of the century, however, the Old Black Bull continues in the ground floor of the tenement



23

Site of A. G. Barr

In 1875, Robert Barr began making lemonade and soft drinks in Falkirk. His son, also named Robert, opened a factory at Parkhead in 1887.

The business thrived in the emerging industrial district. In 1892 Robert's brother Andrew Greig Barr assumed control of the business. Having been educated at Daniel Stewart's College in Edinburgh, Andrew turned his back on his career in banking to join the family business, and by 1904 the firm of A. G. Barr & Co Ltd was established.



It was in 1901 that the iconic Irn-Bru was first made, and at the time was called 'Iron Brew'. It was marketed as 'an

invigorating and refreshing tonic beverage', with Highland Games athlete Adam Brown from Shotts featuring on the label.

In Scotland Irn-Bru has provided stiff competition for global brand Coca Cola in the soft drinks market. A. G. Barr closed their Parkhead

operation in February 2007 to relocate to their Cumbernauld site which had opened in 1996.



24

Eastern Necropolis (B Listed)

The Eastern Necropolis, also known as Janefield Cemetery, was laid out in 1847 in the grounds of Jeanfield House an estate that had belonged to Glasgow merchants Robert McNair and Jean Holmes. A single storey sandstone gatelodge sits adjacent to the

curved gateway and decorative cast iron gates that mark the Gallowgate entrance. The Necropolis was the third of the four great burial grounds in the City. It contains an extensive series of 19th and 20th Century monuments reflecting its role as the last resting place for many working-class people who had

moved to the area during the industrial boom. There are over 19,000 people buried in the cemetery including casualties from both World Wars, members of Glasgow's Jewish Community and many carnival and show-people who had lived in Vinegarhill Showground at nearby Camlachie.



25

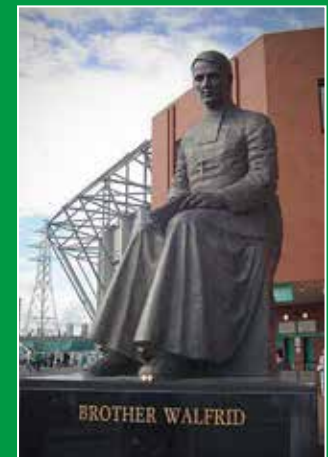
Newlands Primary School

Newlands Primary School opened in 1895 and is of a traditional design by Andrew Balfour with a central hall and landings with classrooms running off. It was named after James Hozier, Lord Newlands, whose family owned land in the east end. The school opened on 13th May 1895. The admission register reveals children enrolling from all around the district some of whom had home addresses from lesser known streets such as Auburn Place, Whinnie Park Place, Brown's Lane, Newbank Nursery, Belvidere Cottage and Westthorne Farm. In recent years the building has been occupied by the Social Work Department.

26

Celtic Park

Celtic was founded in 1887 by the Irish priest, Brother Walfrid. The club leased an area of land bounded by Janefield Cemetery to the west and Springfield Road to the east for its ground. In May 1888 Celtic took to the field for the first time defeating Rangers 5-2 in front of a crowd of 2,000. Crowds of 6,000 were soon turning up to watch the new team. The landowner demanded a higher rent but the club decided to re-locate rather than give in to his demands. In 1892 Celtic made the short journey across Janefield Street to the current site. The new ground proved popular with the fans. "It's like moving from the graveyard to Paradise" remarked one spectator. The phrase has stuck with Celtic Park still affectionately called 'Paradise'. Brother Walfrid is immortalised in sculpture outside of the stadium where he is joined by the 'Greatest Ever Celt' Jimmy Johnstone and Jock Stein the manager of the European Cup winning 'Lisbon Lions'.



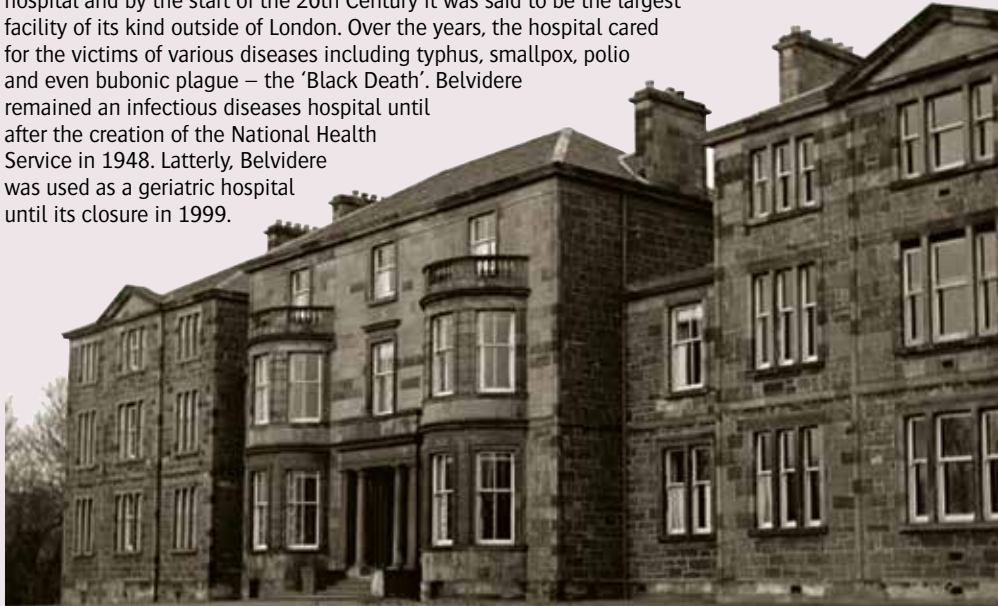


*Belvidere nurses:
seated centre is
Nurse Robinson
who tended to
smallpox victims.*

27

Site of Belvidere Hospital

In 1760, the tobacco merchant John McCall, bought the lands of Belvidere and constructed an elegant mansion. While Glasgow's wealthy merchant class was living in luxury, the majority of the local population lived in squalid conditions that promoted the spread of disease. In 1870, an outbreak of relapsing fever swept through the city, overwhelming the local infirmaries. The Board of Health for Glasgow purchased the Belvidere estate for £17,000 and built a temporary facility to isolate and care for the sufferers. By March 1871, the hastily constructed pavilions were home to almost 400 patients. The Board of Health continued to expand the hospital and by the start of the 20th Century it was said to be the largest facility of its kind outside of London. Over the years, the hospital cared for the victims of various diseases including typhus, smallpox, polio and even bubonic plague – the 'Black Death'. Belvidere remained an infectious diseases hospital until after the creation of the National Health Service in 1948. Latterly, Belvidere was used as a geriatric hospital until its closure in 1999.



28

Calton Parkhead Church (B Listed)

This church has its origins in Calton in 1793. The first building on this site was constructed in 1906 in order to meet the needs of the rising population in Parkhead. It was known as "The Wee Tin Kirk" due to its metal roof. The present building was designed by Hutton & Taylor in 1935 in a simplified Romanesque and Early Christian style. In 1898 the minister was Rev. William Chalmers Smith. His wife, Dr. Elizabeth Chalmers Smith was one of the first female doctors and worked at Mearnskirk Hospital during the First World War. She was a militant suffragette and served time in Duke Street prison for attempting to set fire to an empty mansion house in Park Circus-part of a campaign aimed at getting insurance companies to persuade the government of the day to give woman the vote. While imprisoned she went on hunger strike and was awarded the Women's Social and Political Union Hunger Strike Medal "in recognition of a gallant action whereby through endurance to the last extremity of hunger and hardship, a great principle of political justice was vindicated."



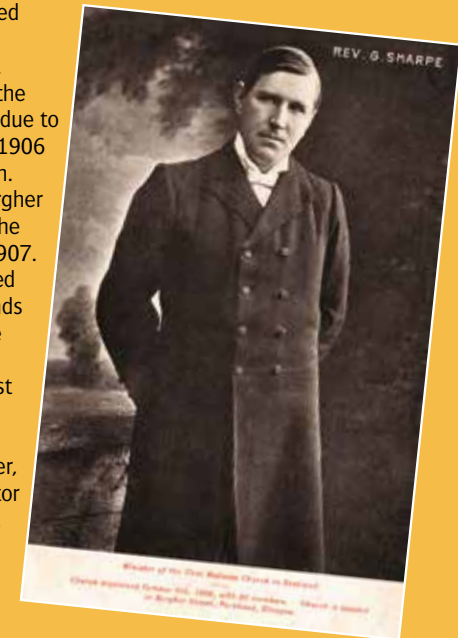
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Sharpe Memorial Church of the Nazarene



George Sharpe was born in Motherwell in 1865. He moved to New York in 1886 and became a member of the Methodist Church. He entered the ministry and served in three New York churches. In 1901 Reverend Sharpe returned to Scotland and accepted a call to the Parkhead Congregational Church. He was asked to leave the Congregational church due to doctrinal issues and in 1906 he formed a new church. Land was bought in Burgher Street and building of the new church began in 1907. Reverend Sharpe crossed the Atlantic to raise funds for the building and the new church opened in December at a total cost of £3,000. One of the teachers of the church was Olive M. Winchester, an heiress of the inventor of the Winchester Rifle. She came to Glasgow in 1909 to further her studies at Glasgow University where

she became the first woman to be admitted to the Faculty of Divinity. She is thought to be the first woman to be ordained in Scotland. In 2013 the original building was demolished and a new church built.





Parkhead Heritage Trail

Further Reading

- Glasgow's East End Through Time**, G. Adams (2014)
Public Sculpture of Glasgow, R. MacKenzie (2002)
Old Parkhead, C. McDonald (1996)
Played in Glasgow, G. O'Brien (2010)
The Buildings of Glasgow, E. Williamson, A. Riches & M. Higgs (1990)
Reminiscences of Parkhead - its People and Pastimes, D. Willox (1920)

www.parkheadhistory.com
www.glasgowhistory.co.uk
www.theglasgowstory.com
www.oldglasgowpubs.co.uk
www.glasgowsculpture.com
www.scottisharchitects.org.uk

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