

The Streets of Bridgeton and Dalmarnock

**BRIDGETON LIBRARY
LOCAL HISTORY GROUP
2025**



Dedicated to the Memory of Group Member Willie Gallagher

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Foreword

I have known the Bridgeton Library Local History Group for many years. Their numerous publications have given a great insight into the history of life in the East End of Glasgow, of families, schools, homes and work. The members of the Bridgeton Library Local History group are very thorough and their attention to detail makes this book special. This Directory of the streets of Bridgeton and Dalmarnock documents the streets, schools, important buildings, factories and businesses of the area. It also contains biographical details of some of our most prominent residents. It is a must-read for anyone interested in our community. I know you will enjoy reading this special documentation of our history and that it will reinvigorate some memories for you and your family.

Thank you to the group for all its hard work in compiling this amazing record of our history.

George Redmond

Councillor, Glasgow Calton Ward

Introduction

Beginning in the 1700s as the small village of Bridgetown, Bridgeton grew to be one of the most highly industrialised few square miles on the planet. At its heart is Bridgeton Cross with seven major arteries radiating from it: London Road (going east), Dalmarnock Road (going south-east), Main Street (going south), James Street (going south-west), London Road (going west), Orr Street (going north) and Olympia Street (going north-east). These arteries give way to smaller and smaller roads and streets, culminating often in cul-de-sacs at the outer edges of the district. This major street plan remained largely unchanged for over 150 years, but Bridgeton (and Dalmarnock) experienced sudden and dramatic social change in the 1950s.

The period of de-industrialisation was catastrophic as whole streets were demolished and the population dispersed. Forced urban renewal, much of it inadequately planned brought new streets into being. This important reference work details all of the streets in Bridgeton and Dalmarnock over time. Some of them may no longer exist but are recorded here.

Interesting patterns of social history emerge, showing that Bridgeton was a dangerous place. As well as the usual minor misfortunes which occur in any community, many people perished through fire or gas explosions. Safe-cracking and burglary were fairly frequent methods of increasing one's income. The number of children murdered by their parents is unwitting testimony to the psychological pressures of closely-packed living and the easy availability of strong drink. Indeed, as well as being the most highly industrialised few square miles on the

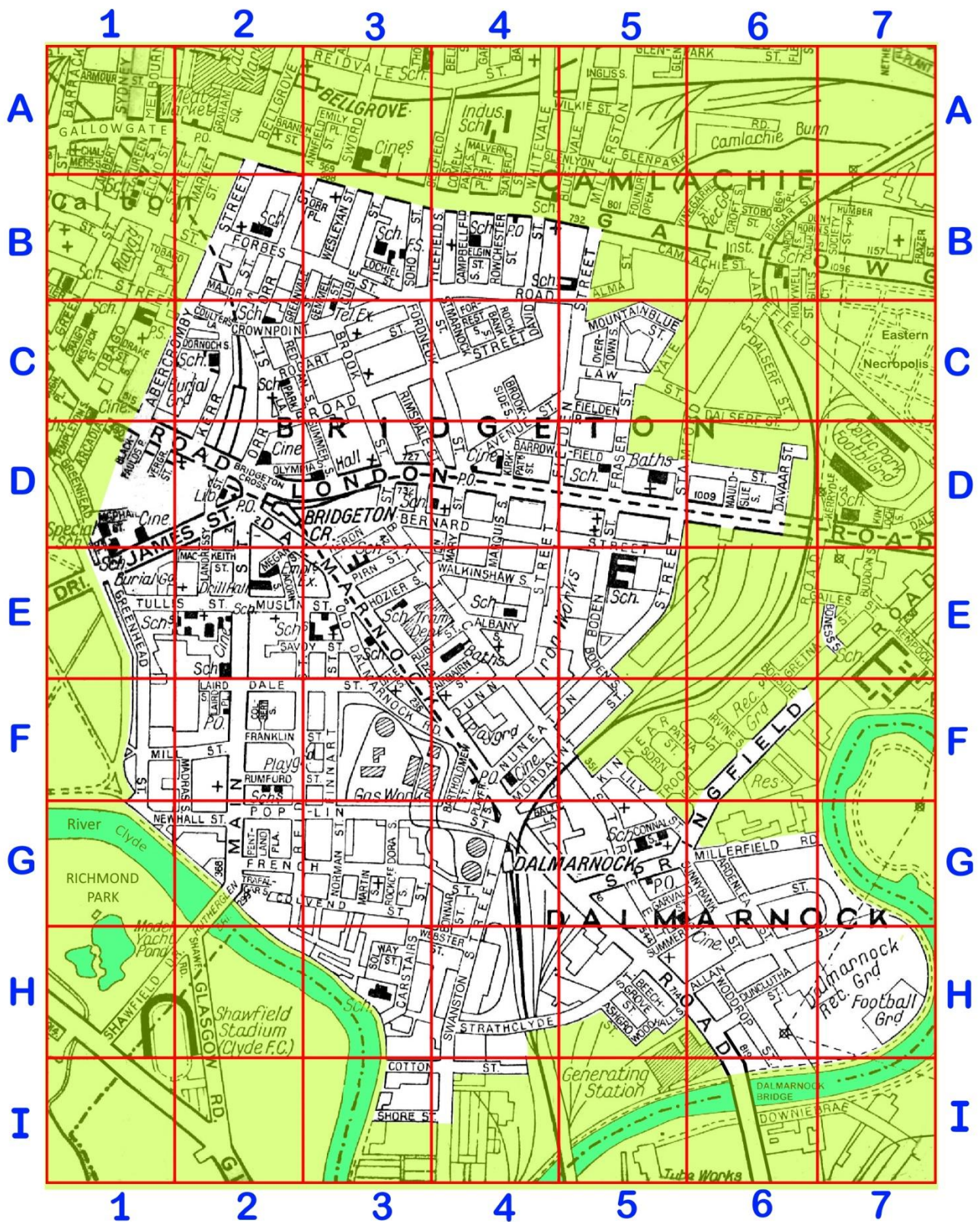
planet, Bridgeton may well have had more public houses per head than anywhere else in Britain.

Inside, you will find much industrial information about cotton mills, ancillary industries such as dyeing and fabric production, light and heavy industry (and the largest firm of vermin destroyers in the world!). There are famous individuals: Frederic Lamond (one of Europe's greatest concert pianists), Henry May (an extraordinary hero who won the Victoria Cross), Lonnie Donegan (the "King of Skiffle"), and Kenny Dalglish and Willie Miller (footballers *extraordinaire*). There are also significant businesses: The *Hozier Engineering Company* which made taxis for New York, *Templeton's Carpets* which made carpets for Kings, Princes, Maharajahs and ocean liners, and the *Dalmarnock Iron Works* which provided steel for the British Empire.

The book has been a co-operative effort by the members of the Bridgeton Library Local History Group. The lead researchers were Peter Mortimer and Gerry Quinn, and the editorial work and layout were done by Mary and Raymond Thomson.

For ease of research, each entry follows the same format:

- The name and whereabouts of the street;
- Important people who lived in the street;
- The street's significant buildings;
- The number of public houses in the street;
- Significant events which occurred in the street.



From these twelve streets you can find every other street:

Abercrombie Street B2-C1
 Broad Street C3-C4
 Dalmarnock Road D2-H6
 French Street G2-G4
 London Road D2-D6
 Orr Street B2-D2

Bridgeton Cross D2
 Crownpoint Road B5-C2
 Fielden Street B5-D5
 James Street D2-E1
 Main Street D2-G2
 Springfield Road F6-G5

ABERCROMBIE STREET

History

Abercromby Street runs from 552 Gallowgate to London Road and was laid out in 1802. It was previously known as Witch Lone and believed to be the route used by stonemasons who worked on Glasgow Cathedral. They lived at Rutherglen and would wade across the River Clyde at Dalmarnock Ford, then proceed to their place of work via Witch Lone. The lower portion of Abercrombie Street was previously known as Clyde Street and Cross Street. The street marks the east/west boundary between Bridgeton and Calton and has been realigned in recent times at London Road. The street was laid out in 1802 and named after General Sir Ralph Abercrombie (sometimes spelled as Abercromby) who died in the Egyptian War in 1801. Number 44 was previously known as Knox's Place. Off number 133 ran St Joseph's Place.

Buildings

- Numbers 25 to 77 (rear of): St Mary's Industrial School certified in 1862 and could accommodate over 400 children who slept in dormitories. A regime of school lessons and industrial training saw boys learning tailoring, shoemaking, wood chopping and paper bag manufacturing, whilst girls learned laundry work, kitchen duties and needlework.
- Number 89: St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church was completed in 1842 and is the second oldest church in the Archdiocese of Glasgow, serving the needs of the local Catholic parishioners. The building has been upgraded over the years with additional works in the latter half of the nineteenth century, a renovation in 1926-27 and was re-roofed in 2006 at a cost of £900K. An adjacent school was built in 1913 with 43 classrooms each capable of taking fifty pupils with the playground located on the roof. Outside the church a sculpture dedicated to the Irish Famine named 'Tower of Silence' designed by John McCarron was unveiled on 25th July 2021.
- Number 240: The Abercromby Street Home for Males was opened in 1878 with accommodation for 272 persons. Homes or Model Lodging Houses were built throughout the city to provide for males and females who had no recognised family home. The home closed in 1981 and was demolished the following year.
- Number 246: The Calton Brass foundry, originally built in the late 1800s by Allan & Bogle, it was rebuilt in 1907. In more recent times it became the premises of Serck Services, now demolished.
- Number 274: The bakery premises of John Dunn & Sons were built in 1907, on the site of what had been the Eastern Coach & Lorry Works. Dunn's later became part of the Rank Hovis MacDougall group.
- Numbers 309-341: Abercromby Street Burial Ground (also known as the Calton Burial Ground and the Calton Weaver's Cemetery) was opened in 1787 and extended in 1822. On the inner wall of the burial ground is a plaque dedicated to three of the Calton Weavers who were shot dead by Glasgow's 39th military regiment. The weavers were protesting at a reduction in the price they received for the cloth they produced. They assembled at Drygate to protest but when city magistrates ordered the 39th Regiment to open fire to clear the crowd, three

died and a further three were mortally wounded. Also buried here is the Reverend James Smith who was pastor to Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States. The Lincolns were occasional attenders at Smith's church at Springfield, and when their three-year-old son sadly died, James Smith presided over the funeral, and later became friends with the Lincolns.

- Number 328: James Meighan & Son, blind manufacturers built a workshop in 1896, to a design by A.R. Crawford. The firm was established in 1859.
- Numbers 352 to 372: A warehouse, built in 1893 to a design by D.V. Wyllie for Alexander Raeside, yarn merchants. It later became the premises of T.M. Sloan, painters. Raeside also owned another warehouse at number 340, built in 1888 and once again to a Wyllie design. This building was later to be occupied by James Queen, glass merchants.

Pubs

- Number 115: The Shandon public house.
- Number 115: The Wee Mill public house.
- Number 181: Dorman's public house, also known as The Bungalow Bar and The Cottage Bar. There had been licensed premises on the site from 1874.
- Number 222: The Treble Two public house, previously known as the Club Bar. There have been licensed premises here since 1845.

Incidents

- A woman and two girls were injured when a bus and a lorry collided at Crownpoint Road on 26th November 1953.
- At number 84 a mother and her young daughter were taken to hospital following a fire at their home on 17th May 1961.
- At number 222 a man was stabbed and seriously injured at The Treble Two public house on 12th June 1961. He was taken to hospital.
- A two-year-old boy was knocked down and killed, near to the junction with Major Street on 27th October 1964.
- At number 181 a man was shot dead inside The Bungalow Bar on 29th January 1966. A man was later charged with the murder.
- At number 57 a shopkeeper was severely injured when he was struck on the head with a shotgun by two men attempting to rob him on 15th January 1968.
- At number 50 a sixty-five-year-old woman was murdered in her house on the 9th December 1968. A twenty-eight-year-old man was charged with murder. In the same close a twenty-two-year-old woman was attacked in an unoccupied house on the 24th December 1968. She later died.
- At number 44 a mother and her two young children had to be rescued from a house fire on 27th November 1970.
- An elderly man was attacked and stabbed near to Stevenson Street. He later died at Glasgow Royal Infirmary on 29th June 2016

ACORN STREET

History

Runs from Muslin Street to Megan Street. Previously known as Brown Street.

Buildings

- Number 11: The premises of Rendall Brothers, painters & decorators.
- Number 23: A clinic built for the Corporation of Glasgow; it later became a School Clinic.
- Number 28: A tuberculosis dispensary.

ALBANY STREET

History

Runs from 181 Baltic Street to 176 Dunn Street. Named after Charlotte Stuart, Duchess of Albany, daughter of Charles Edward Stuart (Bonnie Prince Charlie) and Clementina Walkinshaw. She was born in Liege in 1753 and died in 1789 at Bologna in Italy.

Buildings

- Number 35: Dalmarnock Primary School opened in 1893 to a design by Clarke & Bell and R. A. Bryden. Closed in February 2007 and demolished March 2014.
- Number 38: Fairbairn Church Hall.

ALLAN STREET

History

Ran from 717 Dalmarnock Road to Ardenlea Street, the street was named to acknowledge John Allan. William Woodrop of Dalmarnock married Ellen Gray, daughter of John Gray of Carntyne. Their son John, succeeded through his mother's side of the family to the estate of John Allan of Elsrickle, which was near Biggar in Lanarkshire.

Buildings

- Number 17: The Methylating Company Ltd, the offices of Dalmarnock Hair Factory of Andrew D. MacNair & Co. and the premises of J. & D. MacNair & Co. shellac, gum and driesalters merchants. Adjacent to the Dalmarnock Hair Factory were allotment gardens.

Incidents

- During the Second World War a parachute mine destroyed a tenement on the east side of Allan Street, possibly intended for the nearby Dalmarnock Power Station. This started a fire at the nearby methylated spirit works with 600 people losing their homes.

ANSON STREET

History

Cul-de-sac off 580 London Road, previously known as Duncan Street, named to honour Admiral Duncan, hero of the Battle of Camperdown.

Buildings

- Number 3: Premises of Eastern Motor Company.
- Number 27: Premises of Beattie & Thomson, motor van and lorry builders and later the premises of Capaldi & Milliken MOT Centre.
- Number 31: Premises of Arbuckle & Son, slaters and plasterers.

ARDENLEA STREET

History

Ran from 14 Millerfield Road to 45 Dunclutha Street. Its name may have a connection to the village of Arden on the shores of Loch Lomond as John Buchanan who owned Dalmarnock house also owned Balloch Castle which is also situated on the shores of Loch Lomond.

People

- Number 23: The Scottish Protestant preacher Jack Glass was born in 1936. An academic clever child, he was Dux at Springfield Primary School before attending Riverside Senior Secondary School. In 1965 he founded the Zion Baptist Church becoming its minister three years later. Glass is most readily associated with his strong views on unionism in Northern Ireland, his anti-Catholic speeches and his association with his friend and colleague Ian Paisley. In 1982 he objected to the Papal visit to Bellahouston Park. He died of lung cancer in 2004.
- Number 47: George Chisholm jazz trombonist and comedian was born in 1915. He joined the RAF at the outbreak of the Second World War and later began playing with the RAF Dance Orchestra. In the 1950s he joined the BBC Showband and appeared in the Black and White Minstrel Show and The Goon Show. In the 1960s and 70s he regularly appeared in variety shows on television. He had a few film credits to his name including an appearance in Superman III. He was awarded an OBE in 1984 and died in 1997 aged 82.
- Number 76: Footballer Kenny Dalglish was born on 4th March 1951. He signed for Celtic in 1967 and was one of the so called 'Quality Street Kids'. He debuted for the Celtic first team in 1969 and went on to play in 320 games, scoring 167 goals. In 1977 he transferred to Liverpool for a record fee of £440,000. He played 515 games for them and scored 172 goals, as well as gaining 102 caps for the Scotland national team, a record which still stands in 2022. He went on to have a successful career in management, taking charge of Liverpool, Blackburn Rovers, Newcastle United and Celtic. He was awarded an MBE and later a Knighthood.

Incidents

- Number 10: On 24th March 2011 the Jaconelli family were forcibly evicted from their home. They were the last residents in the area and had refused to accept the price offered for their property by the council, who were clearing the district to build the athletes' village for the 2014 Commonwealth Games. The tenement was visited by Jeremy Paxman, broadcaster, journalist and television presenter during the making of the BBC programme 'Who Do You Think You Are', aired in 2006.

ARROL PLACE

History

Cul-de-sac off 1058 London Road, named after Sir William Arrol who founded the nearby Dalmarnock Iron Works. Previously formed part of Mordaunt Street and was later known as Mordaunt Place.

ASHGROVE STREET

History

Ran from Strathclyde Street to Woodhall Street.

Incidents

- Number 45: Eleven families had to abandon their tenement homes when structural cracks appeared in the building on 5th July 1971
- At number 27 an elderly woman was rescued from a house fire by a nineteen-year-old man on 12th April 1972.

AVENUE STREET

History

Runs from 179 Fordneuk Street to Fielden Street, it was laid out close to the line of an avenue that ran from Barrowfield House to Camlachie.

Buildings

- Number 16: Premises of the Glasgow Radiator Co. Ltd.
- Number 48: The Howe Machine Works, built in 1873 and costing £15,000 to construct, they specialised in the production of sewing machines. Originally an American company they had a retail department in London in the 1860s before opening their factory in Glasgow, close to competitors Singers at James Street. It became the stationery works of Marr, Downie & Co. Ltd and was later acquired by James M. Hay & Sons Ltd., envelope makers. Demolished in 1969.
- Number 121: The works of James D. Bennett furniture manufacturers.

Incidents

- Number 121: James D. Bennett furniture manufacturers works were badly damaged by fire on 8th August 1955. Two workmen were trapped by a crane jib at a new factory being built on 16th November 1970.

BALTIC LANE

History

Cul-de-sac off 365 Dalmarnock Road

Buildings

- Number 31: Premises of John Johnstone & Sons (Contractors) Ltd., haulage contractors and coal merchants.
- Number 36: Premises of Arthur M. Morrison, engineer and agent.
- Number 42: A depot, premises of Glasgow Corporation Cleansing Department.
- The Salvation Army had its Dalmarnock Divisional Hall in Baltic Lane.

BALTIC STREET

History

Ran from 64 Heron Street to 13 Summerfield Street; formed on ground acquired by The Baltic Jute Works Co.

People

- Number 524: Footballer James Duncanson was born in 1919. His early career was at Dunoon Athletic before signing for Rangers as a forward. He was the first Rangers player to score a hat-trick against Celtic in the 20th century and grabbed Rangers' 4000th goal in a game against Dundee at Dens Park. He later played for St Mirren and gained three caps for Scotland. James died in 1996.

Buildings

- Number 1: The Clyde Works, built in 1866 to a design by John Gordon for W. & J. Fleming, jute manufacturers. The works were extended in 1858 and later became the premises of T. I. Birkin, lace curtain manufacturers and subsequently the premises of Dobson's and M. Browne & Co., Ltd., lace curtain manufacturers and Del Beta Fabrics Ltd., manufacturers of woven furnishings.
- Number 8: A workshop, built in 1909 to a design by J. M. Monro for W J Martin. It was later extended in 1935.
- Number 42: The Albion Leather Works, premises of W. & J. Martin (Glasgow) Ltd., leather merchants and hide factors.
- Site of the Baltic Works, built in 1858 for W J Fleming, linen manufacturers. Demolished in 1969.
- Number 104: A second Albion Leather Works, previously the premises of Argyll Motor Co.
- Number 128: A warehouse, premises of Pringle & Alexander, seed merchants and chemical manure manufacturers.
- Number 130: A store, premises of Pringle & Alexander, chemical manure manufacturers.
- Number 181: Fairbairn Free Church, built in 1875 to a design by J. Sellars. Now demolished. The church and nearby Fairbairn Street were named after the Rev. Patrick Fairbairn (1805-1874) minister of the first established church in Bridgeton: the Bridgeton Parish Church in Dale Street.
- Number 192: A Co-operative store.

- Number 201: Biggar's dairy.
- Number 254: The Glasgow Eastern Co-operative Society workshops and stores, built in 1898.
- Number 323: Premises of M. Burnside, spirit merchants and subsequently W McGill, spirit merchant and then Glenelg (Whiskies) Ltd.
- Number 335: A sports ground, premises of Bridgeton Quoiting Club.
- Number 351: The smithy of David Anderson & Co., blacksmiths.
- Number 374: An office, store & stable built in 1907 for John Thomson, builder, later known as J. G. & R. Thomson.
- Number 401: St. Columba Episcopal Church, built in 1898 and extended in 1901 to a design by James Miller. Closed in 1970 and later demolished.
- Number 402: opposite was a playground swing-park.
- Number 495: Premises of The Glasgow Mineral Water Supply Co. (1930) Ltd.
- Number 518: Here was a pend that gave access to a workshop, built in 1904 to a design by Crawford & Veitch for J. McCrindle, joiners; later becoming the premises of John Izzett & Co., paperstock merchants.
- Number 536: Premises of the Pawnbroker the Baltic Equitable Loan Company
- Number 544: Premises of M. Morris & Sons Ltd., clothing manufacturers which later became the premises of Thomas Stoddart, bed manufacturers.
- Number 562: Premises of Korkoid Decorative Floors and subsequently the premises of T. Wall & Sons Ltd., ice-cream manufacturers.

Pubs

- Number 226: The Wembley Bar
- Number 294: The Glen Abber
- Number 302: The Club Bar
- Number 323: The Station Bar, aka Matthew Burnside public house.
- Number 465: The Blue Lagoon public house, aka Reid's.

Incidents

- Number 42: the premises of W & J Martin were badly damaged by fire on 14th December 1950.
- Number 394: a man was stabbed in the close of the tenement on 25th December 1953. His attacker was later sent to prison for three months.
- Two women were killed when they were struck by a lorry in the street on 24th December 1954. The driver was later jailed for two years for driving under the influence of alcohol.
- Number 368: a man was attacked with a broken bottle and seriously injured in the common stair on 21st July 1956. A man later appeared in court.
- Number 434: in February 1957 a nine-year-old child accidentally leaned into the kitchen fire and her frock caught alight, she rushed screaming out of her ground floor flat and the flames were smothered by a passing neighbour. The child was taken to Glasgow Royal Infirmary.
- A man was injured when his vehicle overturned after it collided with a lorry at the junction of Baltic Street and Walkinshaw Street on 16th September 1957.

- Number 94: more than one hundred and fifty workers had to evacuate the premises of Martin's Leather Works following a fire on 11th November 1957.
- Number 288: several families had to leave their homes when a wall in the common close collapsed on 25th November 1957.
- Number 314: the stairwell of a tenement collapsed on 30th July 1958 leaving four houses marooned.
- Number 280: a man was assaulted at his home with a broken bottle and a poker by a husband and wife on 15 August 1958.
- Number 215: three families escaped a fire at their tenement on 9th June 1960.
- Number 313: a two-year-old girl died following a fall from an upper floor window on 11th June 1963.
- Number 481: a four-year-old boy died when he fell over from the top staircase banister in the tenement close stairwell on 7 June 1965.
- Number 527: a forty-five-year-old man died of head injuries on 4th October 1965. He had earlier been involved in an incident outside a public house on Dalmarnock Road.
- Number 280: part of a tenement collapsed on 30 July 1967. Nine families had to be rehoused.
- Number 410: a man was murdered at his home on 5th May 1973.
- Number 446: seven families had to flee their tenement when fire swept through the property on 22nd May 1974.
- Number 505: a seventy-five-year-old woman died in a house fire on 31st May 1983.

BARROWFIELD STREET

History

Ran from 46 Avenue Street to Davaar Street. Named after the lands of the same name; Barrowfield lay to the east of old Glasgow and they were acquired in 1669 by John Walkinshaw, a merchant and Baillie and later passed into the ownership of John Orr before being absorbed by the industrial expansion of the city.

Buildings

- Number 51: The Glasgow Cabinet Works, premises of Montgomery Bros. & McLennan, cabinet makers.
- Number 73: Lipman Bros., furniture makers.
- Number 77: The Fielden Weaving Company and later Margaret Little, fashions.
- Number 100: a workshop, built circa 1878 for McFarlane & Co. cocoa fibre and mat manufacturers, it later became the premises of Andrew Bennie & Sons, joiners and shopfitters, building contractors and packing case makers.
- Number 126: Barrowfield Public School, built in 1875 to a design by H. McClure.
- Numbers 170 to 174: the Mile End Baths and Washhouse, built in 1932 to a design by Thomas Somers, City Engineer. The building was badly vandalised during March 1976.
- Number 195: Premises of the Glasgow Chair Frame Manufacturing Company.
- Number 209: Premises of Adam Steedman Ltd., confectioners' agents.

Pubs

- Number 20: Hammy's Bar.

Incidents

- Number 195: the premises of the Glasgow Chair Frame Manufacturing Company were badly damaged by fire on 20th April 1962.
- Number 75: fire destroyed a wood store at the premises of A1 Shopfitters on 23rd September 1964.
- A twenty-six-year-old man was shot in the stomach in the street by an unknown assailant on 31st October 1967.

BARTHOLOMEW STREET

History

Runs from 152 Old Dalmarnock Road to 151 Poplin Street. Named after John Bartholomew of Cotton Hall, who owned the Dalmarnock Printing and Dyeworks in 1768, one of the first cotton mills to install power looms. He died in 1824.

Buildings

- Number 19: a workshop, built in 1896 for Peter Davie, cart and lorry builder. It became the premises of James McEwan, motor engineer, and later W. McMillan, scrap merchant.
- Number 31: a workshop, built in 1863 for John Reid, machine maker. It later became the premises of Macdonald's Bakeries Ltd., bakers.
- Numbers 45 to 47: a works, premises of Caledonia Tyres.

Incidents

- At Glasgow Sheriff Summary Court on 27th April 1959, two young men denied breaking into a stable at number 2 Bartholomew Street and stealing a pony. Sheriff Boyd found them guilty and sentenced the accused to three months imprisonment.
- Number 31: two men attempted to break into the premises of Macdonald's Bakeries on 26th March 1963. They were apprehended by police.

BEECHGROVE STREET

History

Ran from 15 Strathclyde Street to Woodhall Street

BERNARD STREET

History

Ran from 64 Heron Street to Nuneaton Street, now altered. Originally known as St. Bernard Street and named after the saint who founded a hospice and shelter in Switzerland in 962 CE.

People

- Number 118: footballer Alex McLeish once lived here after he was born at Duke Street Hospital in 1959. His family later moved from Glasgow to Barrhead where Alex attended the local high school. He was signed for Aberdeen in 1976 by Ally MacLeod. His robust style of play as a centre-half saw him play over 500 games for Aberdeen winning 3 Scottish League, 5 Scottish Cup, 2 League Cup medals and a European Cup Winners' Cup medal. He had a successful career at international level gaining 77 Scotland caps. After his playing career Alex went into management with a string of clubs to his name including Motherwell, Hibernian and Rangers before taking up posts in England and overseas. He had two stints as the manager of the Scottish national team.
- Number 137: once lived professional ice-skater and dancer Elizabeth Flynn, born 1932. In 1954 she married singer Dickie Valentine; they went on to have two children together. The couple divorced in 1967 with Dickie tragically dying in a car crash in 1971.
- Number 171: brothers George Young and Malcolm Young were born in 1946 and 1953 from a musical family who decided to emigrate from Glasgow to Australia in 1963. Malcolm together with another brother, Angus (born in Cranhill) founded the rock group AC/DC in 1973, gaining prominence supporting Black Sabbath on a European tour. Angus often appeared on stage dressed as a schoolboy. The group went on to establish themselves as a major force in rock music. George Young joined a group called the Easybeats and went on to co-write 'Love is in the Air' for John Paul Young, another Bridgeton boy from Fordneuk Street. Tragically, Malcolm and George died within a month of each other in 2017.
- Number 247: once lived Bert Jansch, after he was born in 1943 at Stobhill Hospital. The family moved to Pilton in Edinburgh where Bert grew up and attended school. He became an acoustic guitarist of some note with the group Pentangle and his work influenced many musicians including Donovan, Neil Young, Paul Simon, Jimmy Page, Mike Oldfield and others. Bert died in 2011.

Buildings

- Number 92: a Salvation Army Hall.
- Numbers 170 to 184: Premises of Scottish Food Products Ltd, manufacturing chemists and spice millers and later the works of James Deans Ltd., bedding and wire mattress manufacturers.
- Number 187: the Bethany Hall.
- Number 189: the Bethany Congregational Church built 1872 to 1874, demolished in 1977.
- Number 190: the furniture factory of Annie Shulman.
- Number 217: the premises of Taylor Bowls. The company was established in 1796 manufacturing bowls, artificial limbs and musical instruments from premises at Garthland Street. They are the oldest customer of the Royal Bank of

Scotland. In 1992 ownership of the business transferred from the Taylor family to new owners, the Heron family.

- Number 244: the Bernard Street Mills, built in 1891 for the Broomward Weaving Co., Ltd. In 1915 it became the premises of James Templeton & Co.

Pubs

- Number 62 The Queen Mary Wine and Spirit Vaults later known as Tony's bar.
- Number 101: The Kick-Off
- Number 145: McPhee's later known as the Cosy Corner
- Number 147: The Waverley
- Number 213: Archibald McPherson's

Incidents

- A four-year-old girl was knocked down in the street and injured on 14th January 1957.
- Number 227: a ninety-three-year-old woman tackled a blaze at her home on 20th January 1961. The fire brigade later attended.
- Number 153: a thirty-one-year-old man was attacked in his home and in the common close on 11th February 1962, and later died. A man was charged with culpable homicide.
- Number 70: a twenty-four-year-old man had acid thrown in his face in the common close of the tenement on 4th April 1963.
- Number 177: a seventy-one-year-old woman died in a house fire on 13 March 1966
- Number 84: a man and woman were attacked and robbed in a shop on 7th February 1967. Two men later appeared in court.
- Number 177: a twenty-three-year-old man was murdered in his home on 12th March 1969. A twenty-five-year-old man was later charged with murder.
- Number 171: two men died in a house fire on 22nd March 1969.
- Number 170: twenty-six workers had to flee the premises of James Dean Ltd. following a fire on 1st September 1969.
- Number 113: a thirty-three-year-old woman was found dead in a flat on 25th March 1970. Her husband had been charged with assaulting her a few days before.
- Numbers 170/184: the premises of James Deans & Co. were damaged by fire on 29th April 1971.

BIRKWOOD STREET

History

Ran from 787 Dalmarnock Road to 40 Woddrop Street.

People

- Number 16: once lived footballer Paul Lambert, born at Duke Street Hospital in 1969. His family moved to Linwood when Paul was young and in 1985 he joined St Mirren as a midfield player, winning a Scottish Cup medal in 1987. He moved to Motherwell before transferring to Borussia Dortmund in 1996 where he won a

Champions League medal the following year, defeating Juventus in the final. He returned to Scottish football with Celtic, where he enjoyed a highly successful spell winning 4 league titles, 2 Scottish Cups and 2 League Cups. He was capped 40 times for Scotland and was inducted into the Scotland Hall of Fame in 2009. After his playing career was over Paul moved into management taking the helm at a number of English Clubs including Norwich, Aston Villa, Blackburn Rovers, Stoke City and Ipswich.

Incidents

- Number 25: a petrol bomb was thrown through the window of a house on 12th September 1968 and again four days later. A man was later charged with attempted murder and sentenced to 10 years imprisonment.

BLACKFAULDS PLACE

History

Cul-de-sac off 536 London Road named after the church lands of the Archbishopric of Glasgow upon which the village of Calton was laid out and had sometimes been referred to as Blackfaulds in the past. Previously known as Brewery Open.

Buildings

- Numbers 16 to 26: works, a premises of Wilson Blackadder & Co., paint manufacturers. Later became premises of Jenson & Nicholson (Scotland) Ltd., varnish and enamel manufacturers.
- Numbers 25-27: the premises of Andrew Fraser safe maker.
- Number 28: the premises of Joseph Dunn, mineral water manufacturer.
- Number 31: the Greenhead Brewery, founded around 1800 by Robert Struthers of the Gallowgate Brewery. It subsequently became the premises of Steel, Coulson & Co., and then James Calder & Co. During the Second World War families in the area would shelter in the basement of the brewery during bombing raids. Brewing ceased at Greenhead in 1946 with it then being used for bottling and distribution. In 1932 part of the brewery had been leased to Joseph Dunn Ltd who were to acquire the whole works in 1960 and later merged with D & C Moore of Mordaunt Street to form the company Dunn & Moore. The company relocated to Cambuslang in 1995 with the site being developed for modern housing.
- Number 33: the premises of Canteens Ltd., canteen managers and equipment suppliers.
- Number 50: the Glasgow Safe Works, founded in 1838 by W Brash & Co. In 1884 Andrew Fraser a foreman at the works, took control of the firm.

Incidents

- Number 16: safe blowers made off with over £100 from the premises of Jenson and Nicholson Ltd on 2nd October 1955.

BODEN STREET

History

Runs from 936 London Road to 197 Mordaunt Street. Possibly named after Anne Boden, a relative of local pottery owner Frederick Grosvenor, both of whom are buried in the Eastern Necropolis on Gallowgate

Buildings

- Number 3: the premises of E.J. Mullen, pawnbroker.
- Number 10: London Road East Church opened in 1878 to a design by Keith Dempster with seating for 1000 worshippers. It was also known as St Clement's Church and later became a youth centre.
- Number 50: Boden Street trade warehouse, opened in 1968.
- Number 60: the Eagle Pottery; in 1881 it was known as the Bridgeton Pottery. The works were further extended in 1891 to designs by James Milne Monro and remained operational until 1923. It became the premises of A. Schulman, cabinetmakers and later the premises of William Taylor & Son (Glasgow) Ltd., builders and public works contractors. The pottery remained operational until 1923.
- Numbers 73 to 95: Bernard Street Secondary School, built in 1916. It was the last school built under the direction of the Glasgow School Board which was later replaced by the Glasgow Education Authority. Demolished.
- Number 101: a store, built in 1892 to a design by Robert Thomson for Matthew Borland, oil merchant.
- Number 108: the Scotia Leather Works, founded in 1873 by Hamilton Caldwell, currier. Later became the premises of J & W Matchett & Co., paper manufacturers.
- Number 128: a granary and stables, built 1873 for Gavin Wilkie, cartage and haulage contractors. Later became the premises of James Aitchison & Co. (Tyres) Ltd
- Numbers 131 to 171: a factory built in 1872 to a design by John McKissack for Renison, McNab & Co., power loom cloth manufacturers. By 1967 this factory was partly used by James Templeton & Co Ltd for carpet weaving, and partly by Alfred Hollins & Co for weaving mixed cotton and woollen cloths under the brand name 'Viyella'. A play called 'The Last Threads' was written about Hollins mill.

Incidents

- Number 118: four men were charged with trying to blow open a safe at the premises of J. & W. Matchett & Co. Ltd on 21st April 1951.
- Number 35: a two-month-old baby girl smothered in her pram and died on 15th November 1955
- Two men were attacked and stabbed to their serious injury at a house in the street on 1st March 1962
- Number 9: a man was attacked in a house by an assailant wielding a broken bottle on 12 April 1967. He had to have 100 stitches inserted in a face wound.

- Number 3: a sixty-two-year-old woman was running a money lending business from her home. She was fined £50 at Glasgow Sheriff Court on 28th December 1967.

BONESS STREET

History

Runs from Springfield Road to Gailes Street. Previously known as Barry Street.

Incidents

- Number 2: a house was petrol bombed on 21st April 1975 resulting in a man and woman being burned and twenty other people having to evacuate the building.

BONNAR STREET

History

Ran from 202 French Street to 22 Webster Street. Previously known as Monteith Street.

Incidents

- Number 7: a fifty-five-year-old man died in a house fire on 3rd April 1962.
- Number 14: a six-year-old died when a washhouse wall collapsed on top of him on 16th October 1963.
- Number 26: an eight-year-old girl was injured when a length of down pipe fell 40ft and struck her on 31st August 1965.
- Number 2: a family fled to safety following a house fire on 28th September 1965.
- Number 7: a four-year-old boy was badly injured when he fell from an upper floor window on 21st August 1967.
- Number 18: a forty-one-year-old man was murdered in the common close on 23rd December 1967. An eighteen-year-old man was later arrested.
- Number 14: a twenty-year-old father and his six-week-old baby son died in a house fire on 16th August 1968.

BOWLING GREEN TERRACE

History

Cul-de-sac off Dunn Street.

BRIDGETON CROSS

History

Previously known as Barrowfield Toll it runs from James Street to Landressy Street on its west side, from Dalmarnock Road to London Road on its east side and is bounded on the north by London Road. The majority of the area's main streets and roads radiate from the Cross.

Buildings

- Number 1: Bridgeton Cross Railway Station. The original station was built c1896 for the Glasgow Central Railway. The station closed in 1964 and reopened in 1979.
- Numbers 5 to 15: a tenement built in 1871 to a design by James Thomson.
- Numbers 10 to 18: a tenement built in 1871 to a design by James Thomson.
- Numbers 32 to 4: the Savings Bank of Glasgow tenement completed in 1876 to a design by John Burnet. The French appearance of the building may have involved the architect's son, J. J. Burnet, who trained in Paris. In 1903 the ground floor was converted into shops when new bank premises opened next door at number 42.
- Number 38: Scobie's Hair Stylist
- Number 42: the former premises of the Glasgow Savings Bank built in 1903 to a design by John Gordon which featured a drying area on the roof. When the bank closed 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 premises were later occupied by bookmakers William Hill.
- Site of the Bridgeton Umbrella erected in 1874 by George Smith & Co. of the Sun Foundry, who gifted the cast-iron structure to the city, originally known as the Cross Pavilion and Clock Tower. It became a popular spot for Brigtonians to meet and assemble particularly during the Depression of the 1920. Public toilets were installed, below ground, in 1897 (men only) with 8 urinals and 2 water closets; the toilets are now closed and covered over. Even today, it is regarded as one of Britain's finest examples of cast-iron construction. A refurbishment in 2010 ensured the Umbrella would look its best when Glasgow hosted the 2014 Commonwealth Games. It was structurally refurbished in 2024 and remains the iconic image of Bridgeton.

Incidents

- Three people were injured when two buses collided on 6th September 1954.
- An elderly woman was struck by a tram and trapped beneath it on 15th August 1957. She suffered head injuries.
- Two men were stabbed at the cross on 24th September 1977. A sixteen-year-old youth was later charged with attempted murder.
- At Bridgeton Railway Station a new-born baby girl was found in a bag in a railway carriage on 30th May 1979. She died before the ambulance service arrived.

BROAD PLACE

History

Cul-de-sac off 82 Broad Street. No longer exists. Previously formed part of William Street, which ran from Broad Street to London Road, but disappeared when the London Road Iron Works were built for Duncan Stewart & Co.

BROAD STREET

History

Runs from 48 Orr Street to David Street, named as the widest street in the area.

Buildings

- Numbers 24 to 28: Broad Street Public Hall opened around 1900, it became known as Langham Hall. In 1912 it became Glass's Glorious and Bright Pictures, a picture hall run by Herbert Glass who advertised showings twice nightly at 'peoples popular prices'. It later became the premises of W. J. Clow & Co. Ltd., ladder and brush manufacturers.
- Number 47: an engineering works, originally built in 1897 to a design by Andrew Myles for Mavor & Coulson Ltd, electrical engineers. The company was founded in 1881 as Muir & Mavor as electrical engineers, installing circuits at Central Station. They developed into making coal cutting machines and conveyor belts, in 1931 winning the world's largest contract for mining conveyors. In 1956 a 4-storey office block was built to a design by John Basden Wingate costing £250,000 to construct. In 1966 they became as Anderson Mavor following a merger. The office block later became a business centre now known as Park Lane House.
- Numbers 57 to 59: the Sylvan Works, founded by William Gibson & Co., shuttle and weaving utensil makers.
- Numbers 60 to 74: a garage, built in 1931.
- Number 161: the David Dale College, previously the site of the Glasgow Corporation Welfare Department.
- Number 203: a garage, built in 1930 for Bryson Motor Engineers.
- Number 260: the Barrowfield Weaving Factory, built around 1829 for the Barrowfield Weaving Co. It was extended in 1886 to a design by W F McGibbon, and again in 1912 by Miller & Black. It later became the premises of Stewart & Young, confectionery manufacturers. Demolished in 1968.
- Number 358: a cotton mill, rebuilt around 1850 for Couper Walker & Co, cotton spinners. Later became the premises of A.B. Colquhoun & Co. Ltd., cabinet makers, Coorsh Bros., furniture manufacturers and R.M.Y. Cameron, electrical engineers.
- Number 364: the premises of the Glasgow Eastern Standard newspaper.
- Number 376: a cotton mill, premises of George Grant & Sons, cotton spinners.

Pubs

- Number 23: the Park Lane Vaults.
- Number 130: the Mile End Inn
- Number 143: David Auchterlonie's public house.

Incidents

- Number 358: forty upholsterers went on strike at Coorsh Brothers on 16th February 1953.

- A man and his three daughters were injured when a van and car collided at the junction with Brook Street on 26th August 1958.
- Number 265: a family of five had to flee a house blaze on 4th May 1960.
- Number 358: a lorry containing £16,000 worth of whisky was stolen from the premises of Rosebank Bonding Company on 30th April 1965.
- Number 275: a three-month-old baby boy was murdered by his father sometime between 22nd and 29th September 1965.
- Two workmen died and six others injured when a crane collapsed on a building site on Broad Street on 10th August 1970. The men were on site where a workmen's hostel was being constructed,
- Number 47: the premises of Anderson Mavor were damaged by fire on 19th February 1974.

BROOK STREET

History

Runs from 124 Crownpoint Road to 723 London Road. There are two accounts of how the street was named. The first is that it was known as Brock Street until around 1830 after a Mr. Brock who was involved with cotton spinning in the east end of the city. The name was later corrupted to Brook Street. The alternative was it was so named due to its proximity to the Camlachie Burn which was spanned by a footbridge here.

People

- Number 143: once lived Billy Fullerton born in 1904 and was the leader of the Protestant street gang the Billy Boys in the 1920s and 30s, with a membership of around 800. The Billy Boys attended Orange Walks and demanded protection money from local shops and businesses as well as providing security for Oswald Mosley. When writer Stephen Knight, creator of the BBC drama Peaky Blinders, was researching a Mosley storyline he researched Billy Fullerton for background information which contributed to his character Jimmy McCavern. In 1963 Edwin Morgan wrote a poem called 'King Billy' which was about Fullerton. When Billy Fullerton died of cancer at his home in Brook Street in 1963 over 1000 people gathered in the street as the funeral cortege was led by a flute band before making its way to Riddrie Cemetery where he was interred.

Buildings

- Number 3: the Christ Church Episcopal Church, built in 1835 it became the favoured place of worship by soldiers from the Gallowgate Barracks.
- Number 63: the former St Clement's Parish Church built in 1878.
- Numbers 109 to 115: the Burnside Works, founded in 1871 by Walker Birrell & Co., power-loom cloth manufacturers. It later became the premises of Claude Alexander Ltd. clothing manufacturers.
- Number 127: a new spinning mill was opened by John Lyle & Co. in 1963, with a ceremony performed by Lord Provost Jean Roberts. The company was formed in 1853 by John Lyle who had previously worked for Templetons.

- Number 141: the premises of James Longmuir & Sons, metal merchants.

Incidents

- Number 91: over 500 workers were made redundant from Claude Alexander Ltd. in 1952.
- Number 113: an apprentice slater injured himself when he fell from a ladder at the Ministry of Supply depot on 27th September 1955.
- Number 141: the premises of James Longmuir & Sons were badly damaged by fire on 25th June 1963 when over 300 tons of rags caught alight.

BROOKSIDE STREET

History

Ran off Avenue Street, possibly named after its proximity to the Camlachie Burn.

Buildings

- Number 10: the premises of James D. Bennet Ltd. manufacturers of school, church and hall furniture.
- Number 15: the premises of James Templeton & Co., Ltd, carpet and rug manufacturers.

CAMPBELLFIELD STREET

History

Ran from 676 Gallowgate to 237 Crownpoint Road. Named after Campbellfield House, which stood in the vicinity and which was built around 1765 by William Auchincloss, a Glasgow merchant. The street disappeared when St. Mungo's Academy was built on the land.

Buildings

- Number 1: the premises of John Ward, wine merchant.
- Numbers 18 to 34: a yarn factory, built in 1882 for Scott & McKillop, later to become John Scott Ltd.
- Number 20: the premises of John Scott Ltd, yarn doublers.
- Number 29: Campbellfield Public School, built in 1879 to a design by William Petrie to accommodate 876 pupils. In 1959 it became an occupational centre. Demolished in the early 1970's. Now the site of the campus of St. Mungo's Academy.
- Number 38: Campbellfield Presbyterian Church, built in 1878, later becoming St. Thomas's Established Church.
- Number 57: a confectionery works, premises of Monro & Fullerton, confectioners.
- Numbers 73 to 79: the Bedstead Works, built in 1876 for Andrew Sharp, and rebuilt in 1882 following a fire.
- Number 74: a workshop, built in 1875 for James Miller, it became the premises of W.P Naismith & Co., manufacturing chemists, and later D. Cummings, paint manufacturers.

- Numbers 83 to 93: the premises of the Social Services Department, later to become the offices of the Citizens Advice Bureau.
- Number 89: the Whitehill Church Mission Hall.

Incidents

- An articulated lorry burst into flames while being driven along the street on 4th February 1959.
- Numbers 73 to 79: the premises of Andrew Sharp were damaged by fire on 4th August 1968.
- Number 54: six people had to be rescued from a tenement fire on 10th January 1970.

CARSTAIRS STREET

History

Runs from 180 French Street to the River Clyde. Named after the residential estate of Henry Monteith (1764-1848) a mill owner and politician who built Carstairs House in 1834.

Buildings

- Number 62: the Clutha Weaving Factory, built in 1900 for John Brown & Sons, power loom manufacturers. Later became the premises of Reggan Clothing Manufacturing Ltd.
- Number 101: a cotton mill built between 1884 and 1889 for the Glasgow Cotton Spinners Co. In 1932 the mill was taken over by John Laird & Son (and became the Albion Works), advertising and commercial printers, folding and fancy box makers, waxed paper and paper bag makers, corrugated and plain paper merchants, who had been established in 1874, moving from their David Street premises, and by the late 1950s were employing over 1000 workers. The mill is now a multi-occupied business centre.
- Number 101: the Pavilion Theatre scenic workshop.
- Number 160: Strathclyde Public School, built in 1903 to a design by John McKissack. The school closed in 1979 to make way for the M74, which was never extended. It later became Strathclyde Business Centre.
- Number 161: Bowies Laundry.

Incidents

- Number 25: a six-year-old boy died when a washhouse roof collapsed on top of him on 16 October 1963
- Number 25: a fifty-five-year-old woman died in a house fire on 4th September 1967.
- Number 76: an eight-week-old baby boy was murdered in his home by his father on 16th November 1968. The father was later imprisoned for life.
- Number 82: a married couple were attacked and seriously injured at their home on 20th April 1970.

- Number 101: two firefighters were injured and nearby tenements were evacuated following a fire at the premises of John Laird Ltd. on 14th August 1970.
- Number 76: the body of a woman was found in the backcourt on 24th January 1974.

COLBERT STREET

History

Cul-de-sac off Franklin Street but now runs between Savoy Street and Franklin Street. Named for Jean Baptiste Colbert, born at Rheims, France

COLVEND STREET

History

Runs/ran from 34 Carstairs Street to 22 Reid Street. Named after the hamlet of the same name in Kirkcudbrightshire.

People

- Number 38 singer Frankie Miller was born 2nd Nov.1949, he attended local Sacred Heart Primary School, playing for the school football team alongside Vic Davidson who went on to sign for Celtic. Frankie was an altar boy at Sacred Heart Chapel before going on to secondary school where became interested in music and got a guitar and started writing songs. He appeared in the line-up of The Stoics and Jude before his solo career took off in 1972, he is perhaps best known for hits 'Darlin' and 'Caledonia'. In 1979 he wrote the opening and closing credits to the film 'A Sense of Freedom' about Glasgow hardman-cum-sculptor Jimmy Boyle and also appeared in front of the camera in his first acting role as Jake McQillan in the Peter McDougall television drama 'Just a Boys Game'. Whilst writing material for a new band Frankie suffered a massive brain haemorrhage in New York on 25th August 1994 which has left him unable to perform. In September 2002 the music community arranged a benefit gig for Frankie at Barrowland with 121 artists performing on the night which included Pat Kane, Clare Grogan, Hamish Stuart, Dean Ford and Dougie Maclean as well as video tributes from Peter McDougall, The Proclaimers and Lulu.

Buildings

- Numbers 31 to 37: a clock works, the premises of British & Foreign Agencies Ltd, clock manufacturers.
- Number 37: the Glassford Tailoring Co. Ltd.
- Number 57: a printing works, premises of Haxton & Walsh Ltd, printers. The firm was founded in 1918 by John Wheatley M.P. By 1970 the firm had closed down their printing operation; by 1980 it was the premises of Crown Cash & Carry.
- Numbers 63 to 65: a confectionery works, premises of Argyle Confectionery Co.
- Number 67: the Barrowfield Chemical Works, premises of G & J Thomson Ltd.
- Numbers 77 to 83: the premises of the Argyle Chair Works Scotland Ltd.
- Number 87: the Barrowfield Finishing Works, built in 1907 for W G Mitchell, bleachers. Later became the premises of S. C. W. S. laundry.

- Numbers 101 to 115: the Dalmarnock Soap Works, premises of Sadler & Co. soap manufacturers.
- Number 162: a furniture works, premises of Charles Ayres, chair makers.

Incidents

- Number 24: a young mother rescued her eighteen-month-old child from a house fire on 12th August 1960.
- Number 87: a nine-year-old boy fell through the roof of the S. C. W. S. laundry, seriously injuring himself on 10th June 1966.
- Number 46: a nine-year-old schoolboy was badly burned when his clothes caught fire at his home on 16th November 1970.

CONNAL STREET

History

Runs from 427 Baltic Street to 29 Lily Street

Buildings

- Springfield Primary School was in Connal Street from 1883 until 1969. The building then became Our Lady of Fatima School before being destroyed by fire in Aug. 1973.

CORNFIELD STREET

History

Cul-de-sac off Cubie Street.

Buildings

- Number 17: a grain store, built in 1873 for John Cullen. It later became the premises of Thomson Stirling & Co. Ltd., wine and spirit merchants.

Incidents

- Number 17: two firemen had to be rescued from a blaze at a derelict spirit store on 4th May 1975. Eighteen families in adjoining properties had to be evacuated.

COTTON STREET

History

Runs off 301 Swanston Street, previously known as Arthur Street, and named after William Rae Arthur, Lord Provost of Glasgow between 1869 and 1871.

Buildings

- Numbers 3 to 41: a print works, premises of David J Clark, printers and manufacturing stationers.
- Number 6: the Clyde Spinning Mill, built in 1871 for the Clyde Spinning Co. Later became the premises of GUS Transport.
- Number 86: a foundry, premises of G. M/ Hay & Co. Ltd., iron founders.

- Number 120: the Dalmarnock Sewage Works designed by Danish engineer Gustav Valentine and opened in 1897. It was Scotland's first large scale treatment works and was followed by works at Dalmuir in 1904 and Shieldhall in 1920. When it was built the Dalmarnock works had railway sidings used by the Caledonian Railway Co. to dispose of waste. In 1914 a sewer to carry waste was laid between Dalmarnock to Shieldhall, where it was disposed of in the Firth of Clyde. The works remain operational.

COULTER'S LANE

History

Ran from 197 Abercrombie Street to 135 Kerr Street. Disappeared when Bridgeton Health Centre was built.

Buildings

- Numbers 16 to 22: a stables and workshop, premises of Walter G McCauley (Glasgow) Ltd., bakers.

CROWNPOINT ROAD

History

Runs from 219 Abercrombie Street to Alma Street. Named after Crown Point House, built in 1761 by William Alexander, the name being taken from a stronghold on the Canadian frontier, captured from the French by General Amhurst. In 1770 the property was acquired by John Orr, and was later owned by a brickmaker named Wilson, before becoming the offices of the British Basket and Besto Company. The portion from Abercrombie Street to Orr Street was previously known as Little Street. The portion from Orr Street to Redan Street was previously known as Thomson's Lane.

Buildings

- Number 18: a factory, premises of McLean, Buchanan and Co, sheet metal workers.
- Number 100: the premises of Robert McGill and Sons, builders.
- Number 111: an engineering works, built in 1862 for Farquhar Knox and Co, who later traded as Adam Knox and Co.
- Numbers 120 to 124: the Glasgow City Mission Hall.
- Number 138: an Episcopal Church built in 1835 with seating for 600, it was used by soldiers from Gallowgate Barracks in Calton, the first burial in its churchyard took place in 1837.
- Number 142: a church hall built in 1914 which was previously used as a Clergy House. It later became an office of the social work department.
- Number 157 to 169: the premises of W. and M. Pumphrey Ltd, sugar millers. Later became the premises of Hamilton Bale and Co Ltd., printers and stationers.
- Number 245: the Express Oil Works, built in 1890 for Patullo Bros., oil refiners who were established in 1877 at Washington Street. Later became the premises of The Scottish Speedwell Co. Ltd.
- Number 268: a factory, premises of A L Scott boot makers.

- Number 316: the Fordneuk Factory built in 1874 for James Ormond and Co, hosier, later becoming the premises of Acme Wringer Company, mangle manufacturers. During the First World War it was used to produce munitions. The site was acquired by George Boyd & Co.
- Number 321: St. Anne's R.C. School.
- Number 332: the Crownpoint Sawmills, premises of British Basket and Besto Co Ltd., packing case manufacturers. The office building was the former Crownpoint House. Employee Lizzie Cowan retired in July 1960 having worked for the firm for 42 years.
- Number 351: the Clyde Oil Works, premises of W B Dick and Co. Ltd., oil refiners.

Pubs

- Number 41: the Crofters public house.
- Number 80 to 84: Ferguson's public house.
- Number 183: The Shealing, also known as Big Jack's

Incidents

- Number 111: a director of Adam Knox and Sons had £300 stolen from him at the rear of the premises on 29th February 1952.
- Number 159: safe blowers left empty handed when they attempted to rob the premises of Hamilton, Bale and Co. Ltd. on 12th March 1954.
- Number 159: safe blowers stole £750 from the premises of Hamilton, Bale and Co. on 22nd October 1954.
- Number 9: a gang held up the premises of Welma Bakeries Ltd. on 25th January 1958 and made off with nearly £3000. Two men later appeared in court with one being sentenced to six years imprisonment and the other three years.
- Number 183: Big Jack's public house was damaged by fire on 24th March 1967.
- A thirty-seven-year-old man was shot dead near to the junction of Abercrombie Street on 28th December 1998.

CUBIE STREET

History

Originally ran from 614 Gallowgate to 125 Crownpoint Road though now only a small cul-de-sac off Crownpoint Road remains. Almost all the street disappeared when Crownpoint Sports Centre was laid out. Named after Adam Cubie who established the Wellington Pottery in 1787 which stood in the vicinity. He also owned land in the area and built Comely Park House.

Buildings

- Numbers 35 to 39: a warehouse, premises of John Cullen & Sons Ltd., millers.
- Number 45: Annfield Primary School opened in 1892, closed in the mid-1960s.
- Number 127: the Ramshorn Social Club.
- Number 130: a telephone exchange, built in 1910 to a design by William Oldrieve, the 'L' shaped building is in the Edwardian Baroque style. In 1958 it became a sorting office and is now the only remaining building in the street.

Incidents

- Number 127: a man was attacked and struck on the head and face with a bottle at the Ramshorn Social Club on 4th June 1954.
- Number 102: part of the building collapsed into the back court on 13th January 1965.

DALE STREET

History

Runs from 153 Main Street to 174 Dalmarnock Road. Named after David Dale the industrialist, banker and philanthropist. The junction with Reid Street was the original Bridgeton Cross in what then the old Bridgeton weaving village. At number 65 stood Walker's Court.

People

David Dale was born in Stewarton and served a weaving apprentice in Paisley, moving to Glasgow in 1763 to work on his own account as a textile merchant. He established dyeworks at Dalmarnock and was an agent for the Royal Bank of Scotland before setting up cotton mills at New Lanark with Richard Arkwright, providing employment, education and welfare for his employees and their families. David Dale died at Cambuslang in 1806 and is buried at the Ramshorn kirkyard at Ingram Street.

Buildings

- Numbers 16 to 20: the premises of Murdo Campbell, pawnbrokers.
- Number 81: the premises of Baltic Wire & Metal Works built from circa 1894 for McCormack & Mills, paper machine wire and dandy roll makers, and general wire workers. Additions were made in 1897 at a cost of £3,100. In 1911 additions were made at a cost of £1,820 to a design of Robertson & Gow, architects. In 1913 additions were made at a cost of £1,870 to a design of Clarke & Bell, architects. The buildings comprised a group of one, two and three storey buildings on an island site, some red brick, others red and white brick. In 1953 the premises were operating as a Knitwear Factory. It later became the premises of H.B. Livingstone Ltd, hosiery manufacturers.
- Number 90: Bridgeton Parish Church which was built in 1836 and was the first Church of Scotland in Bridgeton. During its demolition in 1986 staff from the Peoples Palace saved the stained-glass windows. Opposite the church in those early days was Hussey's Spinning Mill at the corner where ran a burn. There Hussey made their own gas and allowed all the refuse and tar to run into the burn, and it was locally known as the 'Tarry Ditch'.
- Number 93: a Salvation Army Hall.

Pubs

- Number 8: J Monteith's bar
- Number 33: the Glen-ythan.
- Number 48: Wyper's bar

- Number 56: the Fern Vaults

Incidents

- Number 37: tenants in the property were given an ultimatum that they would have to leave their homes after the collapse of the staircase in February 1923. They were offered alternative accommodation at Barnhill Poorhouse.
- A sixty-year-old man was knocked down and killed by a motor lorry at the junction of Dale Street and Main Street on 27th December 1944
- A man attacked two police officers with a hatchet, near to Reid Street on 12th March 1966. He was later sent to prison for eight years.
- Number 21: three children were injured when the roof of a back court washhouse on which they were playing collapsed on 29th June 1966.
- Number 15: an elderly married couple died in a house fire on 21st March 1969.

DALMARNOCK ROAD

History

Runs from Bridgeton Cross to Dalmarnock Bridge. The name Dalmarnock is derived from Gaelic meaning 'a meadow or plain abounding in bent and iris'.

- Number 40: Smith's Place.
- Number 43: Struther's Court.
- Number 192: Smith's Court.
- Number 223: Harvey's Place.
- Numbers 239 to 247: tenements, built on the site of Russell Place.
- Number 281: Gardenside.
- Numbers 745 to 761: previously known as Beechwood Place.
- Numbers 799 to 819: previously known as Beechwood Terrace.

Buildings

- Number 23: Woolworth's opened on 1st August 1962.
- Number 31: the premises of John Train & Co. Ltd., builders.
- Number 34: the Glasgow Eastern Co-operative Society.
- Number 35: a works, premises of Hugh Brown
- Number 207: the Barrowfield Twine Works, premises of Preston & McArthur, cord manufacturers. (GD1858)
- Number 211: In the backcourt was the gymnasium of Dalmarnock Boxing Club run by trainer Joe Aitchison.
- Number 231: the Dalmarnock Congregational Church, built in 1911 as the Bridgeton Free Church to a design by J. C. McKellar. It became Bridgeton Free Church and later the Evangelical Church.
- Numbers 239 to 247: tenements, built on the site of Russell Place.
- Number 267: the premises of R T Frew, shopfitters.
- Number 365: the premises of Jas. Brownlie, Haulage and removal contractor.
- Number 377: the premises of the Dalmarnock Weaving Company, established in 1874 by Robert Blake. It became the premises of Hugh McConnell & Co Ltd, aerated water manufacturers.

- Number 528: Bridgeton Goods Station opened in 1861 and operational until 1965.
- Number 556: a nineteenth century toll house. It was reputedly the only building in Glasgow with a chimney above the door. It was in use as a doctor's surgery before being demolished.
- Number 665: the United Free Church built in 1881, later known as Hall Memorial Church.
- Between Woodhall Street and Dalmarnock Bridge stood Dalmarnock Power Station built in three phases between 1915 and 1935 to an initial design by W. W. Leckie for Glasgow Corporation Electricity Department and costing £74,000. Demolished between 1980-81 with the site later developed for residential housing.
- At the southern end stands Dalmarnock Bridge, five spans across the Clyde supported on stone piers and completed in 1891. This was the site of Dalmarnock Ford where the Clyde was once shallow enough to wade across at this point, in 1821 a timber bridge was constructed which had to be replaced by a new bridge which was in use from 1848 until 1887 after which the 1891 bridge opened. The bridge has been the site of reported paranormal activity which includes young women in Victorian costume, sounds of a horse drawn carriage and hooves on the road. In the 1970s the figure of a young man leaping off the bridge was reported in what was thought to be a 'ghost' suicide.

Pubs

- Number 1: Hillcoat's Bar, opened in 1875. Also known as The Cactus The Brig, Teachers, The Umbrella Bar, The Cactus, The Draymans.
- Number 37: Nero's
- Number 46: The Dominion
- Number 52: Victor's Bar
- Number 60: The Maduka
- Number 62: The Buck's Head, also known as Peter White's.
- Number 87: John Peter's public house.
- Number 104: The Lorne Rest, also known as Wypers.
- Number 117: Burnside's
- Number 125: Terry's Bar
- Number 136: The Aquitania public house.
- Number 152: The Hayfield, known as Dalmarnock Inn.
- Numbers 218 to 222: Murray's Bar, also known as the Prince of Wales.
- Number 236: The Gushet, also known as Old Strathie Bar
- Number 240: The Falcon's Nest, previously the premises of the National Bank of Scotland.
- Number 317: The Plaza Bar, also known as Burnside's.
- Number 347: The Station Bar
- Number 513: The Albany Bar
- Numbers 559 to 563: the Springfield Bar.
- Number 618: Craib's
- Number 663: the White Horse.

- Number 787: the Boundary Bar.

Incidents

- On 8th October 1948 a six-year-old boy was knocked down and killed by a bus on Dalmarnock Road near Ruby Street.
- Number 220: eight families had to flee their homes following a tenement fire on 29th January 1953.
- Number 167: a man was fined £20 for conducting betting premises between 13th and 17th October 1953. Seventy-two other persons were found at the premises and fined £1 each.
- Four men were badly injured following an explosion at Dalmarnock Power Station on 27th February 1954, with one of the men dying a week later. Power supplies to the city were affected.
- A grocer's assistant was attacked and robbed in the street of £170 on 5th April 1954.
- A young messenger was robbed of shop takings near to Heron Street on 7th May 1954. Two youths were later apprehended.
- Number 604: an explosion at the premises of Denholm Bakers on 12th May 1954 blew out the plate glass windows of the shop.
- Number 787: thieves stole a large quantity of spirits and 1200 cigarettes from the Boundary Bar on 3rd November 1957.
- Number 237: patients had to flee a doctor's surgery following an explosion on 25th November 1957.
- A teenage girl suffered serious head injuries when she was struck by a bus at the junction with Nuneaton Street on 26th March 1959.
- A woman was killed when she was struck by a tram at the junction with Summerfield Street on 23rd November 1959.
- Number 237: an eighteen-month-old boy was taken to Glasgow Royal Infirmary from his house on 6th May 1960 after he had swallowed furniture cream.
- Thirty passengers and two drivers were injured when two tramcars collided at the junction of Springfield Road on 10th March 1960.
- Number 237: an eighteen-month-old boy was taken to Glasgow Royal Infirmary from his house on 6th May 1960 after swallowing furniture cream.
- Number 201: a man attempted to murder his two children by gassing them on 4th October 1961. He was later charged.
- A messenger was robbed of £600 by two men near to the National Commercial Bank of Scotland on 1st June 1962. A man later appeared in court.
- Number 46: the cellar of the Dominion Bar was damaged by fire on 10th January 1963.
- A 62-year-old woman was knocked down and killed at the junction with Summerfield Street on 16th April 1963.
- Number 119: a woman was robbed of her bag containing £70 in the common close of a tenement on 24th September 1965.
- Number 663: a forty-five-year-old man died following a disturbance in the White Horse public house on 3rd of October 1965. (GH041065)

- A four-year-old boy was knocked down and killed at the junction with Mordaunt Street on 30th August 1966.
- Number 179: a sixty-five-year-old betting shop manager was found with serious head injuries in the backcourt on 16th June 1967. He later died and another man was later charged with culpable homicide and sent to prison for nine months.
- The body of a five-year-old girl was found at Dalmarnock Railway Station on 2nd July 1967. She had been murdered at 741 London Road and carried to the station. A 20-year-old man was later charged with the murder.
- Number 256a: the Clydesdale Bank was robbed of several hundred pounds on 10th January 1968 when two men smashed a window and grabbed the cash.
- Two men were victims of a razor attack in the street on 7th March 1969. A twenty-one-year-old man was later sent to prison for the offence.
- Number 612: a man was stabbed to death on 17th July 1971. A twenty-year-old man later received a life sentence.
- Number 193: a bakery van crashed into an upholsterer's shop at Ruby Street on 27th March 1972.
- Number 50: a mother rescued her two children from a house fire on 16th February 1973.
- Number 517: three families had to be evacuated from their tenement when it became unsafe on 26th June 1973. It was later demolished.
- Number 631: a postman was robbed in the common close of a tenement by two men on 14th February 1974.
- Number 256: a post office was robbed of a sum of money on 22nd January 1975. The following day a 17-year-old youth appeared in court and was later sent to prison for four years.
- Number 308: a fire in a derelict tenement on 8th July 1975 resulted in families in an adjoining property having to be evacuated.
- Number 256a: three armed men robbed the Clydesdale Bank of over £4000 on 1st August 1975.
- Twelve people were injured when a bus and a cement lorry collided at the junction with Dunn Street on 1st December 1977.
- Number 817: a sixty-six-year-old woman died in a house fire on 24th May 1978.

DAVAAR STREET

History

Runs off 1101 London Road. Possibly named after Davaar Island at the mouth of Campbelltown Loch. Previously known as Barr Street

Buildings

- Numbers 24 to 56: the premises of Angus M MacDougall, builders.

Incidents

- Number 10: a thirty-one-year-old woman was raped and seriously assaulted, requiring over 150 stitches, by three men on 1st November 1980. The woman was to become known as 'Carol X' as doctors felt she was too traumatized to be

a credible witness in court. Nicholas Fairbairn, who was Solicitor-General at the time, was questioned in a phone call by a journalist about the matter and breached protocol in his reply which led to Fairbairn resigning his post. Carol X later took out a private prosecution against her three assailants under an old Scots law which resulted in all three being convicted with one sentenced to twelve years imprisonment.

DAVID STREET

History

Runs from 746 Gallowgate to 351 Broad Street

Buildings

- Number 18: an electricity substation.
- Number 31: Bluevale Depot, premises of Glasgow Corporation Transport Department.
- Numbers 37 to 59: the Crownpoint Car and Carriage Works, premises of James Rae, coachmakers. Later became the Crownpoint Works, premises of John M. Watson & Co, paper merchants.
- Number 44: the premises of Sutherland & Co., metal cask manufacturers, established in 1869 at Hunter Street.
- Number 54: St Anne's RC Church built in 1899 becoming St Nicholas RC Church in 1949 before closure and demolition in 1979.
- Number 96: the Fordneuk Factory, founded in 1846 by George Grant & Sons, power loom manufacturers. It later became the premises of A L Scott & Son, boot makers. It is one of the last surviving examples of cotton mill architecture in the district.
- Number 97: the Acme Wringer Factory.

Incidents

- Number 54: a priest fought off two robbers at St Nicholas RC Chapel on 28th December 1959.

DAVIDSON STREET

History

Cul-de-sac off 618 Dalmarnock Road.

Buildings

- Number 5: a works, premises of A. Dingwall & Co., confectionery manufacturers.
- Number 15: the Dalmarnock Dye Works, built in 1889 for William McConnell & Co. Site of the Anchor Brewery, built in 1889 for Thomas Gray & Co, brewers. Later acquired by the adjacent Dalmarnock Dye Works.

Incidents

Number 15: the Dalmarnock Dye Works were badly damaged by fire on 29th August 1951 when containers of varnish reached flash point and burst into flames.

- Number 12: a house was badly damaged by fire on 23rd December 1955. The family pet cat 'Corky' perished in the blaze.
- Number 17: thieves stole tyres worth over £1000 from the premises of Strathclyde Paints on 17th September 1957.
- Safe blowers made off with £70 from the premises of Clarkson & Co. (Strathclyde Works) on 19th April 1963
- Number 13: four adults and five children were trapped in a house blaze on 19th June 1963 before being rescued by the fire brigade.
- Number 15: the premises of Federated Paints were badly damaged by fire on 26th July 1967.

DORA STREET

History

Runs from Poplin Street to 135 French Street. Previously known as Jamieson Street

Buildings

- Number 30: the premises of A. & J. Gelfer a tie and cap manufacturers.
- Numbers 36 to 46: a textile factory, premises of J Wilson & Co., tie makers.

Incidents

- Number 30: armed raiders robbed security staff delivering an £18,000 payroll to the premises of A. & J. Gelfer on 2nd April 1982.

DORNOCH STREET

History

Previously known as McKechnie Street, runs between Abercromby Street and Kerr Street. At number 38 stood Broomward Place.

Buildings

- Number 18: the Corporation Calton Clinic.
- Numbers 37-39: the premises of Reid & Dickie, patternmakers.

DUNCLUTHA STREET

History

Ran from 37 Woodrop Street to 108 Ardenlea Street. Laid out on the site of Dalmarnock House built in 1784 by merchant Thomas Buchanan and later upgraded by his John. The house and land passed to Archibald Graeme of Barrowfield and later to the Playfair family around 1812, surviving until 1929 when it was demolished and the site replaced with the Dalmarnock Recreation Ground which had two bowling greens and tennis courts.

Buildings

- Number 28: the premises of A. M. Core & Co. structural engineers

DUNN STREET

History

Ran from 880 London Road to 247 Dalmarnock Road but has been extended in recent times to merge into the A728. Part of the street was originally known as Preston Street and named after John Preston, who owned a rope works in the area.

Buildings

- Number 19: the premises of J. & R. Dennet, coal merchants.
- Number 36: the premises of J. & W. Adams, flax and jute works.
- Number 68: a Salvation Army Hall.
- Numbers 71 to 85: the Dalmarnock Iron Works opened by William Arrol in 1872. The firm initially specialised in boiler making before diversifying into structural ironwork for bridges and piers. Sir William Arrol and Co. Ltd was a leading Scottish civil engineering and construction business. It built some of the most famous bridges in the United Kingdom, including London Tower Bridge, the second Tay Bridge, the Forth Rail Bridge, the Humber Bridge and part of a joint venture to build the Forth Road Bridge which opened in 1964. The firm closed in 1986.
- Numbers 176 to 184: a workshop built around 1876 by Robert Lyon, wright. It later became the premises of the Argyle Chemical Works.
- Numbers 208 to 212: the premises of L. Tobias, hinge manufacturer.
- Number 275: the Dalmarnock Jute Works founded in 1863 by J. Y. Adams. It later became the premises of Andrew Muirhead & Son, tanners.
- At its junction with Dalmarnock Road stood a playground and swing-park.

Pubs

- Number 30: the Cosy Corner public house.
- Number 244: the Wembley Bar public house.

Incidents

- A lorry driver and his mate had to be freed from their vehicle when it overturned in the street on 8th August 1956.
- Number 5: a man died of gas poisoning at his home on 31st October 1961.
- A fifty-four-year-old worker was injured at the Dalmarnock Iron Works on 16th May 1967.
- Three youths were attacked in the street near to London Road on 22nd January 1968. Three other youths later appeared in court charged with attempted murder.
- Number 48: nine families had to flee their homes following a tenement fire on 12th February 1968. Seven people had to be taken to hospital.
- Number 10: a seventy-nine-year-old woman was assaulted at her home on 3rd December 1968.
- Number 275: the premises of Andrew Muirhead & Son were badly damaged by fire on 30th December 1968.

- A thirty-nine-year-old man was found seriously injured in the street on 18th June 1971 after being attacked by three men.
- Number 30: children were believed to have started a fire at the Cosy Corner public house on 24th October 1971.

ELGIN STREET

History

Ran between number 40 Rowchester Street and number 23 Campbellfield Street. Named after the Earl of Elgin, hereditary head of Clan Bruce.

Buildings

- Numbers 53 to 57: a confectionery works, premises of Munro & Fullerton.

Incidents

- A man died after he was attacked in the street on 16th July 1951. A twenty-nine-year-old man appeared in court charged with murder. The charge was later reduced to culpable homicide.
- The derelict premises of Munro & Fullerton were badly damaged by fire on 1st April 1970.

FAIRBAIRN STREET

History

Ran from 231 Dalmarnock Road to 262 Baltic Street. Named after Patrick Fairbairn around 1927, who was the first minister of the new 'extension' church in Bridgeton in the 1830's. Previously known as Harvie Street and named after Harvie's Buildings which stood in the area, built by Douglas Harvie, a local contractor.

Buildings

- Number 18: the two-storey George Gladstone memorial Hall built in 1912 attached to the then Dalmarnock Congregational Church.

Incidents

- Number 44: a family had to be rescued from their home following a fire on 14th November 1958.

FIELDEN PLACE

History

Runs from Fielden Street to Fraser Street. Previously known as McArthur Street. There are two sources for the derivation of the street name, the first is after Duncan McArthur who made marine engines in Camlachie around 1816. The alternative is after the junior partner in the firm of Preston & McArthur, rope manufacturers.

Buildings

- Site of the Barrowfield Potteries, premises of Henry Kennedy & Sons Ltd., pottery manufacturers, founded in 1866. They specialised in the manufacture of stoneware bottles producing 1539 dozen daily. By 1895 the complex boasted 18 kilns and the largest pot bank in Scotland with over 100 workers employed. Production continued until 1929 when the pottery closed and was demolished to accommodate the Barrowfield housing scheme. Fragments of pottery can still be found in the area.

Incidents

- A five-year-old boy died when he was crushed under the rear wheels of a refuse lorry on 17th August 1959.
- A nineteen-year-old man was attacked in the street and later died in hospital on 1st January 1999.

FIELDEN STREET

History

Runs from number 792 Gallowgate to number 875 London Road. Named after Ann Feilden (note spelling), she married Lieutenant-Colonel John Hozier, son of James Hozier of Mauldslee Castle, who owned lands in the area. The portion from Gallowgate to Avenue Street was previously known as Crownpoint Street.

Buildings

- Number 110: the premises of James Sim Ltd., building and civil engineering contractors.
- Number 125: the Crownpoint Box Factory, built around 1875 for E W Neil. Later became the premises of British Basket Co. The offices of the works included Crown Point House, an 18th century private villa.
- Number 145: the Crownpoint Foundry built in 1887 to a design by R. A. Bryden for William Ure, founders. It later became the premises of Peter Lee & Sons.
- Number 159: an oil refinery works, premises of Lee, Peter & Sons Ltd.
- Numbers 190 to 200: the Fordneuk Factory, built in 1871 for George Grant & Sons, cotton spinners. It later became the premises of Jack Sakol Ltd, furniture manufacturers.
- Number 199: the Fielden Mills, built around 1860 for Alexander Paul & Co, power loom manufacturers. It later became the premises of Holmes & Allan, textile manufacturers.

Pubs

- Number 217: The Neuk public house. Demolished.

Incidents

- A vehicle loaded with new furniture was stolen from the premises of Jack Sakol Ltd. on 15th March 1962.
- The works manager of a basket company was attacked and robbed in the street of a bag containing over £1000 on 17th August 1963.

- Number 4: a family of six were rescued from a gas filled house on 8th November 1963. A woman was later charged with attempted murder.
- Number 236: fourteen families had to flee their tenement following a fire on 20th November 1965.
- Number 171: workers had to flee a blaze at the premises of Holmes & Allan Ltd. on 24th January 1977.
- Number 179: the premises of D. H. Silver Ltd. were damaged by fire on 11th April 1977.
- On 14th January 2010 a female school crossing warden was struck by a lorry and killed at the junction with Crownpoint Road.

FINNART STREET

History

Runs from 28 Savoy Street to 91 Poplin Street. Previously known as Howard Street. In 1847 Glasgow Royal Infirmary proposed building a Fever Hospital at Howard Street, Bridgeton. There was considerable opposition to this on two counts. Firstly it was felt that the local population of the labouring classes would be at risk of infection when passing any such Fever Hospital. Further concerns were expressed that 'poisonous matter' from the hospital entering the sewage system would grow rapidly in the sewers, as condensed warm water from steam engines, discharged in the area by numerous factories would give bacteria ideal conditions to grow.

Buildings

- Number 7: the premises of Brown & Sons, paint manufacturers. Later became the factory of H. B. Livingstone Ltd., hosiery manufacturers.
- Number 27: the premises of J. & D. McNair & Co., drysalers.
- Number 84: stood the premises of R. Alford & Sons Ltd., luggage manufacturers.
- At the corner of Franklin Street was a children's playground

Incidents

- Number 24: a one-year-old-boy was abducted in his pram from the front of the property on 9th August 1952. A fifty-year-old man was later charged with plagium (kidnapping) and was sent to prison for fourteen days.
- Number 84: safe blowers made off with £10 from a safe at the premises of R. Alford & Sons Ltd. On 13th September 1957.
- Number 100: a house was badly damaged following an explosion by a man using gelignite on 29th November 1959. He appeared in court the following day charged with attempted murder.
- Number 60: a twenty-two-year-old man was found to have explosives and detonators in his home on 9th August 1963. He had sent explosives to the wife of the Governor of Peterhead Prison where he had previously been an inmate. He received a two-year custodial sentence for the offence.
- Number 84: two women and a man died in a fire at the premises of R. Alford & Sons Ltd. Luggage manufacturers, on 1st June 1970

FORBES STREET

History

Ran from 115 Abercrombie Street to 169 Crownpoint Road, possibly named after Reverend Peter Forbes who owned land in the area. The portion from Abercrombie Street to Orr Street was previously known as East Rose Street, whilst Orr Street to Crownpoint Road was known as East Waterloo Street.

Buildings

- Number 27: St Mary's Primary School completed in 1892 to a design by J. L. Cowan. It was further extended in 1913; part of the roof was used as a playground for pupils.
- Number 34: the works of Lewis Berger (Scotland) Ltd., paint manufacturers.
- In 1887, at St Mary's Church Hall, Brother Walfrid who was attending a reception for newly crowned football champions Hibernian, decided to form a Scottish Irish team that could be used to raise money for the St Vincent de Paul Society, to provide meals for the needy children of the east end. A few months later Celtic Football Club were formed.

Pubs

- Number 2: the Shandon public house.
- Number 95: Melville's public house.
- Number 96: Hurrell's public house.
- Number 165: The Weavers' Rest public house.

Incidents

- An eight- year-old boy was knocked down and killed near to the junction with Orr Street on 27th November 1963.

FORDNEUK STREET

History

Runs from Crownpoint Road to 787 London Road. Named after the ford over the Camlachie Burn which flows through the area. Number 28 was previously known as the Islay Buildings.

People

- Number 64: singer John Paul Young was born in 1950. His family emigrated to Australia when he was 11 and he went on to work as a sheet metal worker. His interest in music saw him joining a band and later he pursued a solo career. He is perhaps best known for his 1978 hit 'Love is in the Air' and in 2009 he was inducted into the Australian Recording Industry Association Hall of Fame.

Buildings

- Number 10: the Bloomvale Carpet Works, opened in 1868 by John Lyle & Co. and named after Bloomvale House which stood in the vicinity, the mansion home of a

family named McAuslan. The firm was established in 1853 by John Lyle, who had previously worked for James Templeton.

- Number 97: the Mile End Mills, with the original building dating from 1835. A new factory was added in 1883, fronting on to Fordneuk Street, for William Tait & Co. The site later became the premises of Gilmour & Dean, colour printers. Demolished.
- Number 100: the Cyclops Foundry, premises of the Barrowfield Iron Works. They constructed the railway viaduct spanning the River Kelvin at Yorkhill and worked on Kinning Park sewage pumping station, as well as manufacturing a wide range of lampposts. The works were demolished and later became the site of the Bridgeton Bus Garage, opened in 1965 by Glasgow Corporation Transport Department. It remained operational until 1976 when it closed and was used as a vehicle depot. In 2003 the premises were leased by the Glasgow Vintage Vehicle Trust and subsequently purchased by it in 2022.
- Number 183: the Bon-Accord Engine Works which dated from around 1870, the premises of Marquis Bros., engineers. Later acquired by Holman & Co., electrical accessory manufacturers.

Incidents

- Number 91: the premises of Bresler & Co. furniture manufacturers, were badly damaged by fire on 5th December 1969. Over 100 workers had to flee the blaze.
- A seven-year-old boy died inside a blazing mini-van in the street on 9th July 1972.

FORREST STREET

History

Runs from 25 St Marnoch Street to Rockbank Street. Designated as a play street where vehicular traffic was subject to restrictions to allow children a safe play area.

Incidents

- Number 22: firemen had to rescue three young children and their grandmother from a gas-filled house on 6th December 1956.
- Number 16: a forty-five-year-old man was badly burned following a house fire on 2nd March 1967.

FRANKLIN STREET

History

Runs from 191 Main Street to 64 Finnart Street. Named after Benjamin Franklin, statesman, scientist and philosopher. At number 5 stood Simpson's Court.

Incidents

- Number 5:1 a seventy-two-year-old woman died of her injuries sustained in a house fire on 19th June 1900.
- Number 17: a man assaulted a fish restaurant owner and stole a sum of money on 4th September 1957. The attacker was later sent to prison for five years.

FRASER STREET

History

Ran from 937 London Road to Law Street. Named after Duncan Fraser, a clothier with a shop in Reid Street, who speculated in tenement building between 1859 and 1876, completing an estimated 60 tenements in the Bridgeton area.

Incidents

- Number 49: an elderly woman died of gas poisoning at her home on 22nd January 1952.
- Number 9: a thirty-three-year-old man fell to his death from a down pipe into the back court on 18th October 1960.
- Number 74: a young father had to rescue his four children from a house fire on 18th October 1961.

FRENCH STREET

History

Originally ran from 285 Main Street to 100 Swanston Street, though now altered. Previously known as Papillon Street and named after Pierre Jaques Papillon, a French artisan who came to Bridgeton with his workers to teach local weavers the Turkey Red dye process to Bridgeton weavers. Papillon and his countrymen lived in an enclave at the south end of Main Street which they named Papillon Street in honour of their leader. The name was subsequently changed to French Street.

People

- Number 15: once lived singer and actress Lorraine McIntosh, born in 1964 at Belvidere Hospital. She has been a member of the group Deacon Blue since 1980 achieving chart success following their debut album Raintown. She is also an actress with television credits which include River City, Taggart and Shetland amongst her appearances. She is married to Deacon Blue lead singer Ricky Ross.

Buildings

- Number 2: Police Scotland Headquarters opened for operations in May 2015 and officially opened by HRH Princess Anne later that year. The 5-storey block cost £24m to construct and holds a staff of 1100.
- Number 26: the Strathclyde Creamery, built around 1900 for the Strathclyde Creamery Co. It later became the premises of William Cotts Ltd., confectionery manufacturers and Sinclair & Moorhead, margarine manufacturers.
- Number 28 to 38: a chemical works, premises of J Pattison & Co Ltd., insecticide manufacturers. It later became known as the St Enoch Works, premises of James MacNeill & Co., varnish manufacturers.
- Number 43: the premises of R. Gibbon, lace manufacturers.
- Number 48: the premises of Stern, Bremner & Co., steam chair manufacturers, later the premises of George Walker & Son, manufacturing chemists.

- Number 54: stood the Barrowfield Oil & Colour Works, founded around 1876 by James Storer & Co. It later became the premises of Potter Cowan & Co. Ltd., engineers.
- Numbers 103 to 105: the Barrowfield Weaving Factory, built in 1889 for John Brown & Son, power loom manufacturers. It later became the premises of Neil Meiklejohn & Co. Ltd., shirt manufacturers.
- Numbers 111 to 135: the warehouse premises of John Brown & Son. It later became the premises of A & J Gelfer Ltd., clothing manufacturers.
- Number 142: Rockcliffe Church of Scotland, built around 1900.

Pubs

- Number 180: the Glengarry Bar.

Incidents

- Numbers 28 to 38: several female workers fought a blaze at the premises of McNeil & Sloan on 6th March 1952. Six fire engines from various stations in the east end attended the fire at the work.
- A twenty-three-year-old man was struck by a car and injured on 7th June 1954. The car failed to stop.
- Number 82: a married couple were attacked in the street on 20th April 1970. A twenty-one-year-old man later appeared in court.

GARVALD STREET

History

Ran from 503 Baltic Street to 16 Sunnybank Street. Named after the estate in Perthshire owned by Dalmarnock landowner John Woodrop. The name is derived from Gaelic meaning 'rough stream'.

Incidents

- Number 18: a one-year-old baby died in a house fire on 18th November 1970.

GEMMELL STREET

History

Ran from Number 111 Crownpoint Road to 92 Forbes Street. Previously known as James Street.

Incidents

- Number 52: eleven families were made homeless when part of a tenement wall collapsed on 27th January 1957.

GREENHEAD STREET

History

Runs from 55 Templeton Street to Newhall Street. Parts were previously known as Clydeview Terrace, Newhall Terrace and Alexandra Terrace. Numbers 281 to 311 were previously known as Clydeview Terrace.

Buildings

- Number 45: the Greenhead Works, dating from 1859 and occupied by R. & J. Dick, driving belt and gutta percha manufacturers. Because the factory faced on to Glasgow Green it had to resemble domestic tenements. Ayrshire born brothers Robert and James Dick also manufactured footwear using gutta percha, a resin extracted from trees, which became known as 'gutties' a type of sandshoe. The Dick brothers were generous benefactors, donating Cathkin Braes to Glasgow Corporation and funding the Dick Institute in Kilmarnock. After the works closed the building was used as a hostel for Lascar seamen in Glasgow awaiting repairs to their ships on the Clyde. It also went on to become the popular Inn on the Green restaurant.
- Number 47: Greenhead House, built in 1846 to a design by Charles Wilson, for local factory owner Duncan McPhail. In 1859 it was acquired by the Trustees of James Buchanan and became known as the Buchanan Institute for Destitute Children. In subsequent years it continued to deliver educational services to disadvantaged children and was variously known as Greenhead Special School, Greenview Day Centre, Fairfield Child Guidance Centre and St. Aiden's Special School. High up on the front elevation is a sculpture known as 'The Mathematician' or 'The Scholar'. It depicts a boy holding a slate and piece of chalk denoting learning. In 2006 the building was converted into housing.
- Numbers 100 to 113: a row of tenements, dating from around 1850.

Incidents

- A young van driver suffered serious head injuries when his vehicle struck a lamp standard on 1st July 1954.
- A workman was injured when he fell from a ladder at the premises of R & J Dick Ltd. on 17th July 1959.
- Number 101: an elderly couple died of gas poisoning at their home on 24th April 1961.
- A motor bike pillion passenger was killed when the vehicle in which he was travelling collided with a bus on 26th August 1961.
- Number 97: a collapsed chimney caused significant damage to the property following a storm on 12th February 1962.
- Mobile homes were placed on a gap site on 3rd May 1963. The houses were timber framed and manufactured by Blythwood Shipbuilding Company of Scotstoun.
- Number 309: a sixty-four-year-old man had to be rescued from the roof of a tenement following a fire on 24 November 1966.

- A tenement collapse occurred in the street on 2nd June 1980. A twelve-year-old girl suffered a broken leg.

GREENLODGE TERRACE

History

Cul-de-sac off 155 Greenhead Street. Named after a double villa of the same name that stood in the vicinity.

GREENVALE STREET

History

Ran from Crownpoint Road to 66 Forbes Street. No longer exists. So named to copy nearby Whitevale Street and Bluevale Street.

Buildings

- Numbers 34 to 40: the Irish Social Club.
- A children's playground was laid out, extending through to Orr Street.

Incidents

- A fireman acted as a midwife to deliver a baby boy in a house on 11th February 1955, whilst his colleagues tackled a chimney fire.
- Number 48: a sixty-year-old woman tackled a fire at her home on 27th November 1956.
- Number 28: a nine-month-old baby girl narrowly escaped injury when a ceiling collapsed in her house on 28th September 1961.

HATTER'S ROW

History

Cul-de-sac at the junction of 80 Dalmarnock Road.

Buildings

- Number 6: premises of Barbour Bros. (Glasgow) Ltd., electro-platers.

HERON STREET

History

Ran from number 83 Dalmarnock Road to number 730 London Road. The portion from Dalmarnock Road to Bernard Street was known locally as 'big Heron Street' whilst the portion from Bernard Street to London Road was 'wee Heron Street'. It was previously known as Oswald Street and named after the owner of the nearby Barrowfield Spinning Factory.

People

- Number 72: actor Joe Brady was born in 1928. He served for five years in the Merchant Navy before being encouraged by his sister to pursue a career in

entertainment. He was a member of both the Citizens Theatre and Perth Theatre before he landed his breakthrough role in television as Jock Weir in BBC's Z Cars which put him into the public eye. His career spread across theatre, television and film and following his success in Z Cars he went on to appear in many programmes including The Rise and Fall of Reginald Perrin, Kidnapped, Brideshead Revisited, The Borderers, Dr Finlay's Casebook, Taggart, The Bill and Casualty. He appeared onstage in The Ship and The Bevellers as well as appearing on the silver screen in The Fourth Protocol. Joe Brady died of cancer in 2001.

Buildings

- Number 1: the premises of John McDonald & Son, coal merchants.
- Numbers 1 to 3: the premises of Wm. Chalmers & Co., coal merchants
- Number 6: American Cockroach & Black Beetle Solvent Company, listed as the "largest firm of vermin destroyers in the world."
- Number 41: the Cats League Protection shelter.
- Numbers 50-52: the premises of W. J. Martin, tanner and leather merchants, it was later occupied by James Walker & Co. Ltd. packaging manufacturers.

Pubs

- Numbers 73-77: The Baltic public house, also known as The Dogleg.
- Number 107: Danny's Bar.

Incidents

- A nine-year-old boy died, and a five-year-old boy was seriously injured when they were struck by a van on 11th August 1956. Two men were later charged with culpable homicide.
- Number 23: a young mother threw her four young children to safety from her blazing home on 13th November 1956. The mother was rescued by firemen.
- Number 15: a mother and her sixteen-year-old daughter were overcome by gas poisoning at their home on 27th January 1958.
- Number 89: a three-year-old boy died in a house fire on 2nd February 1972.

HOZIER STREET

History

Ran from number 123 Dalmarnock Road to number 104 Baltic Street. Named after James Hozier of Mauldslie Castle, who owned the Barrowfield Estate.

Buildings

- Number 14: John Street Primary School, built in 1849 as the Bridgeton Free Church School. It was replaced in 1875 by a new school designed by Baird & Thomson. Sometimes referred to as Hozier Street School and 'Wee John Street' to distinguish it from the secondary school at Tullis Street.
- Number 47: the Baltic Works, built around 1866 to a design by John Gordon for the Glasgow Jute Co. In 1899 the works became the premises of Hozier

Engineering Co. who manufactured motor cars, notably the 'Voiturette'. By 1904 the business was flourishing and having to work nightshifts, producing twenty-five vehicles per week with demand outstripping supply. In 1905 the company relocated to a larger, purpose-built factory at Alexandria and rebranded as Argyll Motors Ltd. In 1915 the company returned to Hozier Street (no. 38) producing cars on a much smaller scale. The works closed around 1932. The premises were later used by W. J. Martin, leather merchants and J. W. Matchett & Co., paper makers and wholesale stationers and were demolished in 1969.

- Number 51: the Baltic Cork Factory, premises of John Liston & Co., cork manufacturers.

Pubs

- Number 3: Terry's Bar.

Incidents

- Number 23: an elderly man fell to his death from an upper floor window on 5th December 1956.
- A twelve-year-old girl was knocked down and killed and two friends injured, at the junction of Baltic Street, on 16th February 1960 when a car collided with a lorry and struck the trio on the pavement.
- Two workers were trapped when a trench collapsed in the street on 13th December 1972.

JAMES STREET

History

Runs from No 97 Greenhead Street to 2 Bridgeton Cross.

Buildings

- Number 5: the Greenhead Mill, premises of R. & P. Mitchell, Cotton Spinners
- Number 7: the Logan & Johnston School of Domestic Economy built in 1893 to a design by James Thomson for William Logan and his wife Jean Johnston. Here girls could be taught cooking, sewing and laundry duties. It was later used as a pre-nursing college, then became the Dolphin Arts Centre, then converted into housing.
- Number 51: the premises of Thomas Rogerson, Portmanteau, Trunk & Box Makers
- Number 59: a building which was the King's Picture Theatre, opened in 1910 in a former drill hall and roller-skating rink, with a seating capacity of 1400. The current frontage dates from a c.1936 rebuild. Cinema closed its doors in 1959. Later used as a warehouse and children's soft-play area.
- Numbers 24 to 60: the premises of John W Hannay & Co. Ltd. rag and paper merchants, importers and exporters
- Number 60: a factory built around 1834 for Francis Wood & Co, cloth manufacturers, which later became the Cabinet Works of George Taggart & Co. and then the premises of J W Hannay & Co Ltd, wastepaper merchants.

- Numbers 62 to 70: James Cochran, grain, hay and straw merchants, established in 1848.
- Number 76: a stable and carriage shed, built in 1889 for William Simpson, funeral undertaker and carriage hirer. It became the premises of Bramber Engineering Co Ltd, spring manufacturers, and later the garage premises of J. Mitchell of Greenock Ltd.
- Number 81: the City Machinery Stores, built in 1889 for William Bennie & Sons, engineers. Later became the premises of Rallin Contracts Ltd.
- Numbers 81 to 85: the premises of J. Dykes Ltd., Furniture Manufacturers.
- Numbers 89 to 91: the Greenhead Weaving Factory, built in 1888 for Thomas Thomson, cloth manufacturer. Later became the premises of J.C. McGregor & Co, muslin manufacturers, and then Andrew Ritchie & Son, box makers.
- Number 91: the premises of the St. James Billiard Room
- Number 116: the sewing machine factory, built in 1872 for the Singer Sewing Machine Co. The first location to manufacture singer sewing machines outside of the U.S.A. Singers were praised for making Glasgow their headquarters of sewing-machine production in Europe, turning out 1000 a week. Demand for sewing machines forced Singer to vacate their Bridgeton factory, relocating to Clydebank. Later became the premises of Wm, Brownlee, Scandrett & Graham Ltd., designers & colour printers, lithographic & letterpress, wholesale stationers.
- Numbers 119 to 123: an engineering works, built in 1889 for Smith & Christie, machine merchants. Later became premises of Andrew Ritchie & Son, box makers.
- Number 139: the Wesleyan Methodist Mission.
- Number 169: the premises of Bridgeton Post Office.

Pubs

- Number 146: Burns Bar opened in the 1930's.
- Number 159: The Mermaid, licensed premises on the site since 1873, also known as The Bridgeton Bar.

Incidents

- At Glasgow Central Police Court on 29th May 1911, Stipendiary Neilson imposed a fine of £2 10s upon James Graham, grocer, 160 James Street, Bridgeton, for having sold butter which contained 81.67 per cent. of foreign fat.
- On 17th December 1911, it was reported that Mr. R. Erskine won the 9st. Western District Boxing Championship at the Kings Picture Theatre, 59 James Street.
- A serious street row occurred in the east end of Glasgow on 24th September 1921, when a man, John Morrow, 142 James Street, Bridgeton, was terribly injured about the face. It appears that in the course of a quarrel, a man, who has been taken into custody by the police, attacked Morrow with a razor, his jaw and nose being fearfully gashed, and his face terribly disfigured.
- It was reported on 16th June 1927, twenty-six horses were lost in a fire at the premises of James Simpson, funeral undertaker and motor and carriage hirer, number 76 James Street, Bridgeton Cross, Glasgow. The building, consisting of

four-storeys, was practically gutted. The ground floor was used as a workshop and wood store and also housed the funeral horses and coaches.

- On 27th November 1930, it was reported that John Ross (22), a section leader of the “Billy Boys,” a well-known Glasgow gang, was remitted to the High Court for sentence accused of assaulting a man to his serious injury, while acting in concert with a number of men unknown, in James Street, Bridgeton, near the King’s Picture House, assaulted William Rankine, 125 Main Street, Bridgeton, by striking him on the face, knocking him down, and kicking him, in consequence of which he was severely hurt.
- An assault followed an Orange parade on Sunday 5th July 1931 and during the hearing of evidence mention was made of two gangs, “The Billy Boys” and the “San Toy” gangs. Two youths, formed part of a riotous mob which conducted itself in a violent and tumultuous manner, both of them 18 years of age, were each sentenced to 15 months’ imprisonment.
- On 28th January 1935, it was reported that James Howat was fined 3 guineas, with the option of 30 days’ imprisonment, when he pleaded guilty to two charges of assault on a cinema attendant at the King’s Picture House.
- It was reported on 5th August 1935, that a man was admitted to the Infirmary suffering from a wound supposed to have been caused by stabbing. The man, while walking in James Street, Bridgeton, is stated to have been attacked by a gang of youths, who left him unconscious on the pavement and then ran off. The injured man recovered after treatment
- The premises of John W Hannay & Co. Ltd. was badly damaged by fire on 7th August 1951. The nearby St Ann’s Leather Works in Tullis Street were also damaged in the blaze.
- Thieves who entered the premises of J. W. Hannay and Co., Ltd. paper stock merchants, in James Street, Bridgeton, on 15th July 1955 were unsuccessful. Their explosion jammed the door of the safe and the thieves had to leave empty-handed.
- On 29th August 1955 it was reported at King’s Picture House in James Street, Bridgeton Cross, raiders blew open the manager’s safe after getting into the building by scaling a wall at the rear and tearing a hole in the roof. The manager said: “A considerable sum” had been taken. Cigarettes and sweets were also stolen.”
- Number 164: a pawn shop assistant was attacked and seriously injured, requiring 100 stitches, during a raid on 10th February 1966. The attacker was later sent to prison for eight years.
- A seventy-nine-year-old woman was knocked down by a lorry, close to Bridgeton Cross on 25th October 1966
- Number 164: a female shop assistant was attacked with an axe and robbed on 10th February 1967. A man was later charged with attempted murder.
- Two men fired a shot at a police constable on 17th February 1976. The men had been acting suspiciously outside a sub post office.
- Number 139: ten men attacked a bar manager and robbed him of a sum of money on 14th April 1977.

- Number 116: the former Singer's factory was badly damaged by fire on 25th July 1977. A tenement behind the factory at 40 Mackeith Street was also damaged.

KERR STREET

History

Ran from 575 London Road to 26 Forbes Street. The portion running from London Road to Crownpoint Road was previously called West Street as it formed the western boundary between the lands of Mile-End and Broomward. The name was changed to Kerr Street around 1928.

Buildings

- Number 9: the premises of George Gillanders Ltd, plumber and bar fitter.
- Number 16: the premises of Andrew Fraser, safe maker and banker's engineer.
- Numbers 19 to 63: the Broomward Carpet Works, which were formed by two other works. The first was the Broomward Cotton Works at numbers 19 to 21 and were built around 1815 for James Dunlop & Sons. The second works were the Broomward Mill, built around 1867 for Henry Fyfe & Son, weavers. The Broomward Carpet Works became the premises of James Templeton & Co. from 1902 until 1967. Thomas Graham & Co Ltd, plumber's merchants occupied the site before its partial demolition and a housing development now covers the location.
- Number 24: the premises of the Bridgeton Conservative Association.
- Number 26: the premises of Clyde Welding Co.
- Number 65: the Calton Public School, built in 1890 to a design by John Gordon. It became St. Mary's Secondary School and later used as an annexe of the Glasgow College of Printing. Later used as a business centre.
- Number 135: a warehouse, built in 1899 for A Denholm & Co, wholesale confectioners. Later became the premises of H Morgan & Co, fancy box makers, and later Cockburn & Co.
- Number 162: the Bakery of Walter G McAulay (Glasgow) Limited and The Purity Rusk Company Limited. Later became the premises of Welma Bakeries Ltd.
- Number 193: the Calton Grain Mills, built around 1878 for James Kerr & Co, later became the premises of J. & W. Wallace, grain merchants.

Incidents

- Two male employees of local firm Lewis Berger & Co. were robbed in the street of a £200 payroll on 24th December 1954.
- Number 63: the premises of Thomas Graham & Co Ltd. were badly damaged by fire on 13th February 1978.

KIRKPATRICK STREET

History

Runs from 825 London Road to Barrowfield Street and named after the parish of the same name in Upper Annandale. Numbers 6 to 22 were previously known as Clarkston Place.

Buildings

- Numbers 33 to 39: the London Road Picture House, opened in 1910 in a converted engine works with a seating capacity of 700. It was later renamed the Premier Picture Hall and was known locally as the 'Wee Geggie' It closed in 1957, and the building was later used as a warehouse.
- Sited in the middle of the street were public toilets.

Incidents

- Number 24: a young girl was saved from a house fire by a policeman on 7th February 1962.

LAIRD PLACE

History

Cul-de-sac off 7 Laird Street and was previously known as Bell Street.

Buildings

- Numbers 7 to 11: a factory, premises of Clydesdale Automatic Machine Co. later became the premises of The Crolla Ice Cream Co Ltd, ice cream manufacturers.

Incidents

- A fire at the premises of C. Davidson & Co. Ltd. destroyed £12,000 worth of paper bags on 9th January 1957.

LAIRD STREET

History

Cul-de-sac off 156 Main Street and named after George Laird a cabinetmaker and upholsterer who founded his business around 1857 and by 1881 had nearly 100 employees. His son Matthew served in the army during the First World War and was killed at Suez. Another son Thomas trained as a doctor and became a major in the Royal Army Medical Corps. Previously known as Ann Street and named after Ann Walkinshaw, daughter of John Walkinshaw, who owned land in the area. Numbers 15 was previously known as Hunter Place

Buildings

- Number 12: a garage, premises of Wood & Martin, automobile engineers.
- Numbers 17 to 21: the premises of George Thomson & Co. Asphalt Contractors.

Incidents

- At numbers 17 to 21 safe blowers made off with £200 worth of holiday stamps from George Thomson & Co. on 15th January 1960.

LANDRESSY STREET

History

Runs from 598 London Road to Tullis Street and lies between the lands of Burn Nook and Silver Grove. Believed to be called after the Battle of Landreci. However other sources believe it's named after the village of Landres in France and so named by one of the Turkey Red Dyers who came to work in the area. Part was previously known as John Street Lane.

Buildings

- Number 9: Bridgeton Working Men's Club, built in 1898 to a design by John Gordon. The club was founded in 1865 and met in a hall at Canning Street (later London Road) to provide local working men with an outlet to pursue entertainment, education and instruction. The new facility had a bowling alley in the basement, a function hall, library and reading and chess rooms as well as ten billiard tables. The building was demolished in the early 1980s. The motto of the club was: -*'Learn from the past - Use well the future'*
- Number 10: the Bridgeton West and Barrowfield Church of Scotland built in 1868.
- Number 16: a Masonic Hall built in 1909 to a design by William Reid.
- Number 23: Bridgeton Public Library and Post Office, and opened on 17th May 1906 designed by J. R. Rhind. In the early years of the last century Glasgow received a bequest of £120,000 from Andrew Carnegie, the Dunfermline born industrialist and philanthropist. This money was used for the Bridgeton Library as well as thirteen others in the city. The building had the lending library and a reading room on the ground floor, whilst upstairs was the children's lending library. Sculpture on the category B listed building is by William Kellock Brown. The building was later acquired by the Glasgow Women's Library.
- Number 36: the Wesleyan Mission Hall.
- Number 59: the premises of J. Lowrie, electrical contractors.
- Numbers 100 to 102: a grain store, built around 1890. It later became the premises of Daniel Riddell, grain merchants.
- Number 112: a works, premises of G. Guthrie & Son, cooked meat manufacturers.

Pubs

- Number 12: the Keystane public house.

Incidents

- Number 111: seven people had to flee a house fire on 5th May 1954.
- Number 51: children playing in the back court narrowly escaped serious injury when a chimney head collapsed on 19th July 1961.
- Number 12: an explosion at the Apprentice Boys of Derry Hall on 10th March 1973 shook surrounding buildings. Two men were later charged with maliciously and unlawfully causing an explosion.
- Number 3: a twenty-nine-year-old woman was murdered at her home on 11th October 1979. A man was later sent to prison for three years for the offence.

LILY STREET

Runs from 151 Springfield Road to 40 Kinnear Road.

People

- Number 22: comedian Tommy Morgan was born in 1898 as John Morgan. As a boy he helped to supplement the family income by delivering rolls and working in a chocolate factory. At sixteen years of age, he enrolled in the army and saw action at Flanders during the First World War. He began his career as a comedian appearing at all the usual Glasgow theatre venues, but he is perhaps best known for his work at the Pavilion where he appeared twice nightly for nineteen consecutive years earning up to £300 per week at one point. Tommy also created comedic characters such as 'Big Beanie the GI Bride' and used a catchphrase 'Clairty Clairty' which derived from 'Declare the Goodness'. He worked the summer seaside circuit appearing at theatres in holiday coastal towns in Scotland. Tommy died of cancer in 1958. His ashes were scattered on the roof of the Pavilion.

Buildings

- Number 9: Springfield Primary School built in 1883 to a design by H & D Barclay, in 1969 it became known as Our Lady of Fatima School. It was badly damaged by fire on 25th August 1973 and never reopened.

Incidents

- A twenty-three-year-old man died following a disturbance in the street on 25th December 2009. A man was later arrested.

LOCHIEL STREET

History

Cul-de-sac off Cubie Street. Named after the chief of Clan Cameron who was known as Lochiel.

Incidents

- Number 8: a young mother rescued her three children from a house fire on 27 September 1966.
- Number 32: five children had to be rescued from a house fire on 25 March 1969.

LONDON ROAD

History

It runs from Glasgow Cross in the west to Hamilton Road at Mount Vernon, a distance of approximately 5 miles. The section in Bridgeton runs from its junction with Abercromby Street in the west to its junction with Davaar Street in the east. The portion running through Bridgeton, from Abercromby Street to Bridgeton Cross, was previously known as Canning Street and was named after George Canning who was Prime Minister of the United Kingdom from April until August in 1827. The name was

changed in the late 1920s. Prior to being named Canning Street it was called Barrowfield Street.

Buildings

- Number 517: the Bank of Scotland built in 1936. It later became an undertaker's premises
- Number 565: the premises of Sellyn Brothers, drapers and outfitters. The company was founded in 1925 with London Road being one of their first stores, others were later added throughout the city including Trongate, Queen Street, Saltmarket, Springburn Road and Dumbarton Road.
- Number 570: the Greenhead Established Church, built in 1850.
- Numbers 587 to 601: Bridgeton Cross Station opened on 1st June 1892 to a design by Thomson & Turnbull for the Glasgow City and District Railway on their North Clyde Line, on a branch from High Street through Gallowgate Central, terminating at Bridgeton. The frontage runs from Kerr Street to Orr Street with three arched entrances to the station flanked by a tenement pavilion at either end and street level shops with flats above. The building is category B listed. The station was renamed Bridgeton Central in 1954 and following the opening of the Argyle Line was closed on 5th November 1979. The platforms and carriage sidings have been demolished and now form part of a housing development.
- Number 685: Bridgeton Public Halls opened in 1928 to a design by Charles Cowles Voysey with accommodation which included a large hall, small hall, artist's retiring rooms and buffet and service accommodation. The building was constructed using a steel frame with reinforced concrete floors, stairs and flat roof. The halls were a focal point for community activity in the Bridgeton area with dances, concerts and meetings regularly held. The Bridgeton Burns Club used them as a venue for schools' poetry and song competitions. Now demolished.
- Number 693: London Road U F Church Halls, built to a design by John Salmon Jnr. Built on the site of London Road Swimming Baths opened on 16th September 1876. Within six months hot baths were added to the facilities.
- Number 712: the premises of Wm. Henderson & Sons, decorators established 1882.
- Number 723: the United Secession Church built in 1837 and capable of accommodating 1100 worshippers. It later became London Road United Presbyterian Church. In 1967 the church was destroyed by fire and the following year it became the site of a Jet petrol station.
- Number 758: the Cameronian Restaurant opened 25th January 1963
- Number 856: a stable and cart shed, built in 1873 for Cowan & Co, carting contractors. It became the premises of Fraser McGee, motor engineers and later London Road Motors.
- Number 951: the premises of G Connetta & Sons, cooking oils.
- Number 967: Newlands Parish Church, built in 1877 to a design by J. K. Dempster.
- Number 998: a brickfield, premises of James Goldie & Son Ltd., brickmakers.

- Number 1009: a workshop, built in 1889 for Duncan Buchanan. It became the premises of James Morrison & Sons Ltd, joiners, and later Photo-Finishers (Glasgow) Ltd, photo printers.
- Number 1042: a factory, built around 1891 for Moffat Bros, shoe accessory manufacturers.
- Number 1053: London Road sawmills, premises of A & T Begg, timber merchants.
- Number 1139: London Road Primary School, built in 1907 to a design by Turnbull & Thomson.

Pubs

- Number 515: the Londoner public house.
- Number 540: Slowey's public house.
- Number 577: the Regent public house, also known as The Crimson Star. Licensed premises on the site since 1867.
- Number 607: The Station Bar, also known as The Windsor.
- Number 613: Walkers Bar, dates from 1875.
- Number 621: The Five Ways public house, also known as Whitelaw's, The Seven Ways. Licensed premises on the site since 1862.
- Number 641: The Station Bar.
- Number 730: Joseph Muir's public house, also known as Danny's Bar. Licensed premises from the 1860's
- Number 754: William Aird's public house.
- Number 768: the Balmoral public house, opened 1883.
- Number 798: the Cot Bar, dated from 1869.
- Number 839: the Glennifer Bar.
- Number 846: the Embassy Bar.
- Number 873: Morrison's public house.
- Number 880: the Tap Bar.
- Number 937: the Scotia Bar, also known as White Swan and also known as the Commercial Bar.
- Number 938: Jack's Bar.
- Number 939: the Pop Inn public house.
- Number 978: the Ship public house.
- Number 1010: the Stamford Bar.
- Number 1056: the Toby Jug public house.

Incidents

- Number 1056: three men robbed the Toby Jug pub on 8 January 1951, escaping with £15 having assaulted the barman.
- Number 816: a butcher was fined £80 at Glasgow Sheriff Court on 19 June 1951 for selling meat unfit for human consumption.
- Number 728: a man was charged with attacking another man in the common close with an axe on 7th August 1951.
- A tram jumped its points and crashed into a glazier's workshop near to Moir Street on 10th June 1952.

- Three children were injured when their school bus collided with a tram at the junction with Kerr Street on 11th September 1953.
- Number 579: safe blowers made off with £100 from the premises of City Bakeries on 22nd April 1954.
- Number 553: a man described as being a 'Teddy Boy' snatched £8 from the till of a newsagents' shop on 4th August 1955.
- Number 671: a policeman stole garments from a shop on 21st August 1955. He was later sent to prison.
- Two men attempted to rob a messenger girl of a shop's takings close to Bridgeton Cross on 27th September 1955.
- Number 812: a blind woman was seriously injured when she fell from an upper floor window on 4th June 1956.
- Number 935: thieves stole money, cigarettes and spirits from the White Swan public house on 18th October 1956.
- Number 895: two masked men made off with a cash box from a house on 14th November 1956. A man was later arrested.
- Number 816: a young apprentice received a severe electric shock in a butcher's shop on 22nd January 1957.
- Number 953: a man died at his home on 7th February 1957 when his coal bunker exploded at his home. He had constructed the bunker of a highly flammable board.
- Number 936: raiders made off with a sum of money and 2000 cigarettes from the premises of A. Cochrane, grocers, on 11th November 1957.
- Number 895: a thirty-seven-year-old woman died of gas poisoning at her home on 2nd December 1957.
- Number 571: safe blowers were unsuccessful in opening a safe at the premises of W. Devine, opticians, on 5th October 1958, having made a hole in the wall of an adjoining close.
- Number 802: thieves made off with 30,000 cigarettes from a newsagent shop on 13th January 1959.
- Number 855: an elderly woman died of gas poisoning at her home on 8th December 1959.
- Number 1055: the premises of A. T. Begg, sawmillers, were badly damaged by fire on 22nd March 1961.
- Number 932: an armed man and woman attempted to hold up a shop on 1st September 1961 but left empty handed when the owner attacked them with a brush.
- Number 840: a forty-five-year-old man died of gas poisoning at his home on 29th May 1963
- Number 621: a man lost an eye following a fight in a public house on 25th July 1963. He had been attacked by a man wielding a broken bottle.
- Number 645: a man was found badly injured in the back court of the property on 2nd January 1964.
- A four-year-old boy was knocked down and killed near to the junction with Dunn Street on 1st April 1964.

- Number 820: an elderly man was taken to hospital following a fire at his home on 5th May 1964.
- Number 780: six families had to flee their homes following a fire in the tenement on 15th January 1965, Police believed someone had set fire to a door with petrol.
- A four-year-old boy was knocked down and killed near to the junction with Mauldslie Street on 22nd February 1965.
- Number 935: there was a serious gas leak in the tenement on 10th May 1965 when thieves stole a brass control tap from a meter.
- A thirteen-year-old boy was killed when his bicycle collided with a lorry near to Summer Street on 7th July 1965
- A man was repeatedly stabbed in the street on 13th January 1966. Another man later appeared in court charged with attempted murder.
- Number 673: an elderly record shop owner was robbed of £6 by two men on 26th January 1966.
- Number 917: a seventy-seven-year-old woman was badly burned when her clothes caught fire at her home on 11th April 1967.
- Number 820: a twenty-two-year-old year plumber was killed when he fell from the roof of the tenement on 17th September 1968
- A two-year-old girl was knocked down and killed near to the junction with Fordneuk Street on 10th October 1968.
- Number 611: the premises of Wm. Guthrie & Sons were set alight by a burglar on 14th June 1969.
- A thirty-eight-year-old man was knocked down and killed, at the junction with Fordneuk Street, on 18th November 1966.
- A sixty-five-year-old man was knocked down and killed by a car at Dunn Street on 15th February 1967.
- Number 874: a tenement had to be demolished when two lorries collided and one of them was embedded in the tenement on 9th June 1967. The other lorry struck a public house at number 873
- Number 534: two young men made off with £5 in a raid at the premises of Speirs & Knox, factors, on 10th July 1967.
- Number 723: St Clements London Road Church was destroyed by fire on 22nd October 1967.
- Number 580: the premises of Timberland were badly damaged by fire on 23rd November 1967.
- Number 820: a man and woman were assaulted at their home on 16th February 1968. Two women, both aged 23, later appeared in court.
- Numbers 762 to 768: twenty-four families had to be evacuated from their homes due to a gas leak and fire on 12th February 1969.
- Number 1090: bomb disposal units were called to the premises of J & R Adam when 200 mortar bombs and shells were discovered in a wagon on 25th August 1970.
- Number 788: a body of a man was discovered in a wall of a tenement being demolished on 14th December 1970. The body had been lodged in a chimney and believed to have been there for around forty years. It was thought to have been of a burglar trying to break into a pawnbrokers office on the first floor of

the tenement. The man had a cigarette packet of a brand that was no longer available and from the 1930s.

- Number 833: a six-year-old girl was sexually assaulted and murdered on 18th July 1971. A twenty-two-year-old man was later charged with her murder.
- Number 868: a thirty-two-year old man and his wife were attacked by an assailant at their home on 18th February 1972.
- Number 892: two families had to flee their tenement when it started to collapse on 10th August 1972.
- Number 641: two armed raiders robbed the manager of the Station Bar of over £150 on 11th September 1972.
- Number 653: eighteen people had to flee a tenement when a calor gas canister exploded in a workshop adjacent to the property on 12th October 1972.
- Number 533: a fifty-year-old man was rescued from his home following a fire on 20th February 1973.
- Number 339: families had to flee their tenement following a fire on 27th May 1973.
- Number 768: the Balmoral Bar was robbed by three masked men on 4th September 1978.
- Number 615: two armed men robbed a van delivering money to the Clydesdale Bank on 23rd December 1981, making off with £50,000.
- Number 605: outside the Windsor Bar on 7th October 1995 a sixteen-year-old youth was stabbed to death. A twenty-two-year-old man was charged with his murder.

McPHAIL STREET

History

Runs off 47 Greenhead Street. Named after cotton mill owned Dugald MacPhail, whose mansion overlooked Glasgow Green at Greenhead Street; he favoured employing workers from his native Argyllshire.

Buildings

- Numbers 3 to 23: brothers Robert and James Dick bought McPhail's mill in 1859 which they renovated and extended; it became part of their Greenhead Works. A long red and white three storey brick range was added to McPhail St around 1888-1889. R & J Dick, McPhail Street, produced transmission belts and pulleys.
- Number 23: the office of the Bridgeton Burns Club founded in 1870 and number 49 on the Roll of the Burns Federation.
- Milroy Engineering Co. Ltd, Greenhead Works, McPhail Street, Bridgeton advertised themselves in July 1968 as "Manufacturers of Overhead Electric and Jib Cranes, Conveyors, Steel and Timber Pallets. All types of storage and handling equipment"

Incidents

- Two serious fires took place in 1872 and 1882 at the Greenhead Works premises of Messrs William Holms and Brothers, in or around McPhail Street. On Thursday

25th April 1872 just before eight in the evening, a fire broke out in a tenement which was detached from surrounding buildings at the west end of the works. The building was four storeys high, 100 feet in length by forty feet in breadth. The first, second and third storeys were employed as cropping room and general storehouse, while the upper flat was used as a warping and pattern room. By the time the fire brigade arrived the flames had burst through the roof as the building remained entirely ablaze. The firefighters directed their efforts to protecting surrounding property and were able, after approximately one hour at the scene, to subdue the fire. No person was injured as a result of the fire and no jobs were lost. Damage was assessed as being in the region of £20000 to £30000.

- On Tuesday 17th October 1882, shortly after six in the evening, a fire of an exceedingly destructive nature occurred in a portion of the large mill owned by Messrs William Holms and Brothers. The entrance to the works was in McPhail Street. The building in question was rented by a Mr Thomas Thomson, manufacturer and was 200 feet in length and six storeys in height. It was used as the preparing department and contained a large quantity of machinery for warping, winding and other processes. By the time the fire brigade arrived, the conflagration had assumed alarming proportions, the entire building being enveloped in flames. Whilst the fire was at its height the burning mill presented a most picturesque appearance, and the progress of the flames was watched from all sides by immense crowds. More than four hundred people were made unemployed. No Deaths or injuries were reported.

MACKEITH STREET

History

Ran off 56 Main Street. Previously known as Green Street

Buildings

- Numbers 2 to 26: a printing works, premises of James Dunn & Co. It became the premises of R. T. Wood & Co., muslin manufacturers, and later William V Fleming & Co. Ltd., heating engineers.
- Number 26: the Victoria Hall.
- Numbers 41 to 53: Greenhead Court, houses built by Glasgow Workmen's Dwellings Company from 1897-1899. 4 large blocks which were overlooked on one side by factories and on the other by a graveyard. It was designed by architect J. J. Burnet. Demolished in 1971.

Incidents

- An elderly woman was knocked down in the street and killed whilst walking her dog on 18th October 1961.
- Number 41: a man attempted to murder his wife and five children by gas poisoning them on 15th April 1962. He later appeared in court.
- Number 53: a mother rescued her one-year-old son from a house fire on 10th March 1966.

- Number 11: a man set fire to his house where three children were sleeping on 26th March 1969. He was later charged with attempted murder.
- Number 23: the body of a thirty-two-year-old woman was discovered in a derelict property on 18th August 1969. She had been murdered and was believed to be a victim of the killer known as Bible John.

MADRAS PLACE

History

Cul-de-sac off Madras Street.

MADRAS STREET

History

Ran from 34 Newhall Street to 53 Mill Street. Previously known as Scott Street, and named after James Scott of Kelty, who was a partner in a local firm of cotton spinners.

People

- Number 8: (Scott Street) William 'Elky' Clark was born on 4th January 1898. He became a riveter by trade and became a keen boxer, fighting his first professional bout in 1921. He made steady progress in his career by winning the Scottish Flyweight title in 1923, gaining the British and Empire titles the following year. In 1925 he clinched the European Flyweight title and in 1926 he successfully defended his three titles at Covent Garden in London. The biggest chance of his career came in January 1927 when he travelled to New York to fight Fidel Labarba for the World Flyweight title but was stopped in three rounds with a serious eye injury which led to his retirement from the ring without ever fighting another bout. A keen accordion player Clark became a boxing correspondent for the Daily Record. He died in September 1956 aged 58.

Incidents

- Number 14: a chimney crashed through the tenement property during a storm on 12th February 1962.
- Number 3: a newsagent was robbed of £84 by raiders on 26th July 1966. A 16 sixteen-year-old girl later appeared in court.
- A youth found a bag lying in the street on 10th November 1971. He took it to a police station where it was discovered the bag contained over £800.

MAIN STREET

History

Runs from Bridgeton Cross to Rutherglen Bridge. The original bridge was completed in 1776 to a design by James Watt, supported by five stone arches and costing £1800 to construct. It was replaced in 1896 by the current Rutherglen Bridge also known as Shawfield Bridge.

- Number 27: Paterson's Court.
- Number 36: Thomson's Buildings.

- Number 45: Anderson's Building.
- Number 78: Cogan's Court.
- Number 84: Hamilton Court.
- Number 114: Walker's Court.
- Number 121: Savoy Arcade.
- Number 122: Factory Court.
- Number 135: McIntosh Lane,
- Number 145: Anderson's Court.
- Number 167: Peebles Court.
- Number 170: Bennie's Court.
- Number 175: Aitchison's Court.
- Number 220: Thomson's Court.
- Number 258: Short's Court.

People

- Number 285: actress Mary Gordon was born in 1882 as Mary Gordon, daughter of a wire weaver. She was a singer in a concert group and later travelled to the United States to revive her career after her husband died in the First World War. From 1925 to 1950 she appeared in around 300 films mainly in uncredited roles. She worked on eight films with famous Hollywood director John Ford and appeared in Kidnapped, Angels with Dirty Faces, The Hound of the Baskervilles and the Secret Life of Walter Mitty. In 1934 she appeared in a bit part in the film The Little Minister and coached leading lady Katherine Hepburn with her Scottish dialect for the role. Mary died in Pasadena, California in 1963.

Buildings

- Numbers 2 to 4: a store, premises of Logie & Co., drapers.
- Numbers 69 to 73: the Highland Light Infantry Headquarters.
- Number 96: the Bridgeton Nursery School, built around 1850. Later known as Bridgeton Industrial School. Demolished in 1968.
- Number 102: the Royal Cinema (known to locals as "The Wee Royal"), opened in 1918 with a seating capacity of 500. Closed in 1958 and demolished shortly afterwards.
- Number 108: Gizzi's Café.
- Number 111: at the rear stood a tinsmiths' workshop, founded in 1844 by Thomas Donald. Later extended in 1904 for Duncan Stewart, plumber.
- Number 128: the premises of Wood & Martin, automobile engineers.
- Number 135: a stables and stores, built around 1865 for the Bridgeton Old Victualling and Baking Society. Later became the premises of William Marshall & Co., boot manufacturers.
- Number 136: the Star Palace cinema, opened in 1908 to a design by J. & J. Laird, with a seating capacity of over 1000. Used as a boxing venue. Closed and demolished in 1930.
- Number 142: the premises of Bob Rae (Glu) Car Sales Ltd.
- Number 182: at the rear once stood the Bridgeton Tea Garden and animal menagerie opened in the 1830's. It had a greenhouse, arbours, baths, aviary and

a fishpond. A zoological garden was later added but no record exists of the types of animals on display.

- Number 252: a weaving factory, built around 1860 for Henry Fyfe & Son, cloth manufacturers. Later became the premises of James Hendry, leather belt manufacturers.
- Number 254: Newhall Parish Church opened in 1875 to a German Gothic design by Robert Baldie which included a 124ft high spire. Home of the 92nd Boys Brigade Company. Demolished in 1970 after being vandalised.
- Number 260: the Barrowfield Sheet Metal Works, premises of John Kay & Graham Ltd.
- Number 284: Crolla's Café
- Number 310: the premises of S Yaffy, raincoat manufacturers.
- Number 342: the Clyde Thread Works, built in 1854 for J Dick & Son, thread manufacturers. Extended in 1899 for Forrest, Frew & Co, cloth manufacturers. Later became the premises of the Neilston Jute Co Ltd. Clydesdale Cabinet Works, James Summers (Glaziers) Ltd. and Delcoats Ltd., clothing manufacturers.

Pubs

- Number 13: the Anchor Arms public house, also known as The Green Rest. Demolished.
- Number 47: the Grapes public house.
- Number 32: the Misty Inn, named after the dog of the publican. Also known as the Lorne Bar
- Number 64: Wyper's public house.
- Number 75: Shaw's Bar public house. Also known as Arthur Mone's Bar. Licensed premises on the site since 1849.
- Number 79: the Park Lane Tavern public house. Licensed premises on the site since 1849. Also known as the Old Blythwood and The George Bar. The premises are now a convenience store.
- Number 94: The Scotsman public house, dating from the 1870's. Also known as The Kimberley.
- Number 98: the Glen Bar.
- Number 147: The Anne public house, also known as the International Bar. Once owned by Rangers footballer Sammy Cox.
- Number 153: the Royal Oak public house also known as Tommy Milligan's.
- Number 158: the Clyde Bar.
- Number 183: Dale's bar also known as Main's Bar.
- Number 233: the Red Lion public house.
- Number 243: the White Hart public bar.
- Number 276: the Clyde Vaults public house also known as McPherson's and the Park Bar.
- Number 293: the Shawfield Bar.

Incidents

- On 7th July 1942 in Glasgow Sheriff Court John Barbour a wine and spirits dealer of 276 Main Street was fined £3 or twenty days imprisonment for a weights and measure fraud.
- On 27th December 1944 a fifty-nine-year-old man was knocked down and killed by a motor lorry at the junction of Dale Street and Main Street.
- A van mounted the pavement at number 245 and injured a woman and her baby son on 15th April 1953.
- Number 104: a postman was assaulted by a gang of youths in the common close during an attempted robbery on 25th December 1953.
- Number 293: two men made off with a handbag containing £22 belonging to the licensee's wife on 4th June 1954.
- Number 61: two men stole a quantity of ladies' clothes from an out-fitters shop on 5th April 1955.
- Number 98: thieves stole twelve cases of whisky and 4000 cigarettes from the premises of J. J. Ferguson on 4th December 1955.
- Four men were arrested for fighting outside the Highland Light Infantry Drill Hall on 14th December 1957.
- Number 360: a fifty-one-year-old disabled woman died in a house fire on 9th April 1958.
- Number 198: an elderly invalid woman was badly burned when her clothes caught fire at her home on 3rd November 1960
- Number 198: Jane Glover received a telegram from the Queen as she was celebrating her 105th year in October 1962.
- A five-year-old boy was knocked down and fatally injured on 14th June 1968.
- Number 49: an elderly man was found dead in a derelict tenement on 3rd April 1973.
- A horse had to be shot after it collided with a lorry at Newhall Street on 27th June 1975.
- Number 252: two masked raiders made off with just one pay packet in a botched raid on the premises of Tullis Hendry, engineering, on 17th December 1976.
- An eighty-two-year-old woman was murdered at her home on 4th July 1999.

MAJOR STREET

History

Ran from 157 Abercrombie Street to 165 Orr Street. Previously known as Duncan Street and named after Admiral Adam Duncan (1731 - 1804) who defeated the Dutch fleet off Camperdown in 1797.

Buildings

- Numbers 12 to 24: a works, premises of Bailey, Clarke & Co. Ltd. It later became a bakery, premises of Walter G McAuley Ltd.
- Number 51: a workshop, built in 1898 for the Eastern Packing Case & Washingboard Co. It later became the premises of Bailey, Clark & Co., table water manufacturers.

Incidents

- Two building site watchmen were robbed by several youths on 3rd May 1979.

MARQUIS STREET

History

Ran from 832 London Road to 49 Walkinshaw Street. Named after the Marquis of Exeter, whose daughter Lady Mary Louisa Wellesley married Lord Newlands in 1880; Newlands owned lands in the area.

People

- At number 13 lived footballer Willie Miller, born at Duke Street Hospital in 1951. He attended John Street Secondary School having played as a striker and a goalkeeper before establishing himself as a defender. From Eastercraigs Boys Club he joined Aberdeen in 1971 where he had an impressive career winning many trophies including 3 Scottish League medals, 4 Scottish Cup, 3 Scottish league Cup, Drybrough Cup, European Cup Winners Cup, European Super Cup. Making nearly 800 appearances for Aberdeen he also gained 65 caps for Scotland, appearing in the 1982 and 1986 World Cup Finals. After retirement from playing, he went on to manage Aberdeen and has enjoyed a media career as a television and radio pundit.

Buildings

- Number 11: the premises of Arthur E. Drew & Son, plumbers.
- Number 19: the premises of Archibald Weir & Co., joiners and builders.
- Number 55: a weaving factory, built in 1866 and later extended for J & P Wilson, muslin manufacturers. It later became a warehouse of Imperial Tobacco.

Pubs

- Number 37: the Kick Off public house.

Incidents

- Three workmen were overcome by gas whilst working in a sewer on the street on 28th May 1953.
- Number 14: thirteen families had to flee their homes following a fire on 9th February 1966.
- Number 55: the premises of Imperial Tobacco were damaged by fire on 9th March 1969.
- Number 13: following a house fire on 16th September 1969, a man was charged with wilful fire- raising.

MARTIN STREET

History

Runs from French Street to Colvend Street. Previously known as Arthur Street. The name was changed in the late 1880s. The street was laid out on the site of the original

ground of Clyde FC who were founded in 1877 with many players joining from local club Eastern FC. The ground was known as Barrowfield Park and had a grandstand, cycling track, pavilion, football pitch and tennis courts at its southern end. Clyde played their last game here on 30th April 1898 in a 3-3 draw against Sunderland before relocation to the south bank of the River Clyde at Shawfield.

Incidents

- Number 36: a three-year-old girl died at her home on 9th September 1965. Her mother was later charged with child neglect.

MAULDSLIE STREET

History

Ran from 1055 London Road to Barrowfield Street. Named after Mauldslie Castle in Lanarkshire, which was the ancestral seat of Lord Newlands, whose father James Hozier owned lands in the area.

MEGAN STREET

History

Runs from 60 Dalmarnock Road to 70 Acorn Street. Previously known as Little Brown Street.

Incidents

- Number 80: an eleven-month-old baby boy was burned when his pram was set alight in the backcourt of the property on 24th October 1966.
- Number 79: a family of five had to flee their home on 16th July 1974 when vandals set on fire to an adjacent flat.

MILL STREET

History

Runs from 216 Main Street to 219 Greenhead Street.

People

- Number 80: Lonnie Donegan was born on 29th April 1931 as Anthony James Donegan; his father worked as a violinist with the Scottish National Orchestra and on cruise ships. The family relocated to East Ham in London and when he was fourteen Lonnie bought his first guitar later playing in Chris Barber's Jazz Band, he later formed his own band known as the Tony Donegan Jazz Band in the mid 1950s playing skiffle and opened for the American Lonnie Johnson at the Royal Albert Hall. He was so impressed by Johnson that he adopted the name Lonnie in tribute to him. Success soon followed and his first hit, Rock Island Line, achieved the then rare distinction of soaring up the US hit parade to No.1 in 1956. Other hits for Lonnie included 'My Old Man's a Dustman' and 'Cumberland Gap' which were to impact the next generation of pop musicians. Many well-known artists acknowledge the influence Lonnie had on their career

such as Roger Daltry, Jimmy Page, Alex Harvey, Ronnie Wood and Mick Jagger and Lennon and McCartney who started out performing skiffle music as The Quarrymen and later formed The Beatles. Lonnie collaborated with some big names in music such as Rory Gallacher, Ringo Starr, Elton John and Brian May, a measure of the esteem he was held in. He performed on 11 studio, 8 compilation and 7 live albums, played Glastonbury in 1999 and received an MBE the following year. Lonnie died in 2002. Until The Beatles era he was rarely out of the charts and indeed he had 27 UK top 20 hits in one six-year period alone. His extensive catalogue of work included writing 'World Cup Willie' in 1966 and 'Fall in Love' which became a hit for Tom Jones. Whilst on a UK tour 3rd November 2002 aged 71, he collapsed and died.

Buildings

- Number 37: a clothing factory, premises of Toytown Woollies Ltd., knitted good manufacturers. It later became the premises of Anemostat Ltd., ventilation engineers.
- Number 38: the Greenhead Saw Mills, completed in 1893 for J. P. McPhun & Co Ltd, timber merchants. It later became the premises of Graham & Wylie Ltd, timber merchants.
- Number 53: a works, premises of J.H. Young & Co., muslin manufacturers.

Incidents

- A six-year-old boy died when the wall of a timber yard collapsed on top of him on 11th December 1962.

MILLERFIELD ROAD

History

Ran from 116 Springfield Road to the River Clyde. Laid out on the lands of Springfield owned by a Mr Miller.

Buildings

- Number 121: the premises of T R Bonnyman & Son, zinc chloride manufacturers. Previously the premises of J & H Dickson, sack manufacturers
- Number 141: stood a bakery, premises of Union Pie Co. Later became the premises of Millerfield Bakery Co. Ltd. then Calder Millerfield.
- Number 151: the premises of the Glasgow Chemical Co. Ltd., chemical manufacturers.
- Numbers 157 to 163: a flock mill, premises of M Ferrar & Sons Ltd, felt manufacturers.
- Number 172: a works, premises of Docherty & Co., spring makers.
- Number 180: the Springfield Botanical Works, premises of Gledhill & Dyson, brewers. It later became garage premises.
- Number 181: premises of the Springfield Chair Co. Ltd., furniture manufacturers.

Incidents

- An apprentice lift engineer was killed in the shaft of a high-rise block under construction on 11th March 1965.
- Number 121: three robbers were apprehended by police following a raid on a factory on 1st April 1977.

MONTGOMERY STREET

History

Ran from 770 London Road to 21 Bernard Street.

Incidents

- Number 16: a seventeen- year-old girl had a tumbler smashed into her face on 1st July 1954. Her aunt was later sent to prison for 12 months.

MORDAUNT STREET

History

Runs from 349 Dalmarnock Road to 204 Boden Street. Named after Lady Harriet Mordaunt, wife of Sir Charles Mordaunt MP.

People

- Number 105: lived Jim Watt after he was born at Duke Street Hospital in 1948. The family later moved to the north of the city and Jim took an interest in boxing, rising to prominence when he defeated John H Stracey in the ABA Lightweight Championships in 1968. In the first half of the following decade Jim won and lost the British Lightweight title on several occasions. In 1978 he gained the European title by beating Antonio Guinaldo at the Kelvin Hall, which was to become his favoured venue. It was here that he fought and defeated Alfredo Pitalua in 1979 winning the World Lightweight title. He successfully defended the title in Glasgow against four formidable opponents, Robert Vasquez, Charlie Nash, Howard Davis Jnr and Sean O'Grady. In 1981 Jim lost his title at the Empire Pool at Wembley to Alexis Arguello in what was to be his final professional bout. After hanging up his gloves he became a boxing commentator and pundit for both ITV and Sky Sports before retiring in 2016. In recent years together with his wife Mags, he has been a supporter of the campaign for a statue of Benny Lynch to be erected in the city. In 1980 Jim was awarded an MBE.

Buildings

- Number 30: Orange Halls
- Number 64: the premises of Hughes Tile Products, later occupied by J Ferguson, rag-wool and metal merchants.
- Number 74: stables, built in 1905 for J & A Donald, coal merchants. It later became the premises of Kemray Products, hairdressers' accessories
- Numbers 88 to 94: the premises of James Longmuir & Sons Ltd., metal merchants.
- Number 165: a factory built in 1893 for G & C Moore, aerated water manufacturers.

Incidents

- Number 187: an elderly man died in a house fire on 22nd January 1958.
- Number 165: the premises of G & C Moore were badly damaged by fire on 11th January 1961, forcing over 100 employees to flee the factory.
- Two women narrowly escaped injury when a wall collapsed on to the pavement on 11th May 1966.

MUSLIN STREET

History

Runs from 79 Main Street to 108 Dalmarnock Road and the manufacture of muslin reflects Bridgeton's weaving past. John Quinton Pringle, a Dennistoun born artist, completed a painting in 1896 called 'Muslin Street', a portrait of the street, held at the City Art Centre, Edinburgh..

Buildings

- Number 16: the Bridgeton Brass Foundry, built around 1830 for Thomas Wright. It later became the premises of John Glover & Sons, brassfounders, who had been established in 1789.
- Numbers 21 to 29: a muslin factory, built in 1900 for Neilson, Davie & Co, muslin manufacturers. Later the premises of several businesses including J W Y Adams, jute manufacturers, Wilson & Howat, muslin manufacturers, Matthew Armstrong Ltd, warehousemen and L H Black, wholesale confectioners.
- Number 34: the Hood Memorial Congregational Church, named after the Reverend Robert Hood (1837-1894) and opened in 1892. It was built on the site of Muslin Street chapel, which dated from 1844, and also served as a place for public meetings.
- Number 36: a YMCA hostel.
- Number 72: the Sacred Heart League Halls.

NEWHALL STREET

History

Ran from 278 Main Street to 279 Greenhead Street. Named after Newhall House, which stood in the vicinity and was owned by Alexander Allan, a wealthy Glasgow merchant. Newhall House overlooked the Clyde, but Allan did not have direct access to the river as there was a public footpath, which was widely used by locals. Allan decided to build a tunnel supported by walls, over the footpath. The local population were extremely unhappy about this, feeling that Allan had infringed their rights. During a severe winter the Clyde froze over at Dalmarnock and Bridgeton, and following a thaw, the area flooded, washing away 'Allan's Pen'. In 1938 a plaque was mounted recalling the story of the pen. Further upstream, at Belvidere, a similar incident had occurred when the footpath was blocked by walls, sealing off the estate of 'Lang Tam Harvie' a distiller in the town. On this occasion angry locals ripped down 'Harvie's Dyke'.

Buildings

- Numbers 16 to 22: a weaving factory, dating from 1859 and built for A & J Paterson, power loom cloth manufacturers. It later became the premises of Jac Mel Furniture, who in 1976 had traded for over 50 years.
- Numbers 29 to 35: a cardboard box works, premises of Safety Containers Ltd. The premises were badly damaged by fire on 18th February 1960.
- Number 57: a works, premises of Nuttall & Paterson, wholesale confectioners.

Incidents

- A three-year-old girl was killed on when a lorry struck a wall and the rubble collapsed on top of the child on 29th October 1959.
- Numbers 16 to 22: seventy workers had to flee a fire at the premises of Jac Mel Furniture on 21st October 1970.

NORMAN STREET

History

Runs from where once stood 116 Poplin Street to Colvend Street. The Norman Conks (or Norman Conquerors) were a large Catholic sectarian street gang active in Glasgow. It was one of the Glasgow razor gangs, and was active from the 1880s to the 1960s, with its headquarters and most of their members based about the Catholic area of Norman Street in Bridgeton.

Buildings

- Number 8: the premises of Direct Way Upholstery.
- Number 51: stood/stands a works, premises of Gelfer Ltd, cap manufacturers.
- Number 80: a factory, premises of A. & A. Meikle, brassfounders.
- Number 93: a Glasgow City Council Hostel for the Homeless which was due to close in early 2003
- Number 110: the premises of Brander Cullen Engineering Co.

Pubs

- Number 3: the pub of J Mitchell.

Incidents

- Number 8: a factory manager and a female office worker died in a fire at the premises of Countrywide Upholstery Ltd. on 16th June 1978.

NUNEATON STREET

History

Runs from 1006 London Road to 319 Dalmarnock Road. Named after the town of the same name in Warwickshire, where a local coal master named George Wilson, lived for a time.

People

- Number 246: Henry May was born on 29th July 1885. Son of a cleansing worker, aged seventeen he joined the army, enlisting with 1st Battalion Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) as a regular soldier. When the First World War broke out in 1914 Henry was sent to France and in October of that year he was awarded the Victoria Cross for bravery at La Boutillerie. He is remembered at the remembrance paving at Bridgeton Cross and also outside the Peoples Palace. After the war he enjoyed a successful business career later living at 903 Cumbernauld Road, he died in 1941 and is buried at Riddrie Cemetery.
- Number 251: Ben Parsonage was born in February 1903. As a school-boy he worked in a cotton mill in Poplin Street from 6 - 8 am before his lessons and from 4 - 6 pm after school. He began his work career at a chair factory then a laundry before starting his apprenticeship as a boilermaker. He went on to work at the Blythswood and Beardmore yards also having a spell at Chalmers shipyard at Rutherglen. Young Ben took an interest in the nearby River Clyde and in the 1920s he joined the Clydesdale Rowing Club becoming an accomplished sculler, winning the Fleming Shield. In 1923 Ben rescued a ten-year-old boy from the river and in 1928 he joined the Glasgow Humane Society based at Glasgow Green. The Society was founded in 1790 following a meeting at the Tontine Hotel at Glasgow Cross. In 1859 George Geddes was appointed as full-time officer and later succeeded by his son George Geddes II, who was assisted by his son George Geddes III. In 1928 George Geddes III was drowned in the Clyde and a young Ben Parsonage was taken on as an officer, working with the last survivor of the Geddes family, George II. George II died in 1932 and is buried in the Southern Necropolis, resulting in Ben Parsonage taking over. Although only 5'1" tall, powerfully built Ben gave sterling service to the Society and is believed to have recovered over 1000 persons from the river, and his list of awards is impressive: 1928 - Bravery Award from the Anchor Line; 1936 - Glasgow Corporation Bravery Medal; 1953 - Bar to Glasgow Corporation Bravery Medal; 1955 - 2nd Bar to Glasgow Corporation Bravery Medal; In the Queen's 1971 New Year's Honours List Ben Parsonage was awarded the British Empire Medal. Ben's skills as a boilermaker where millimetre accuracy was essential, came in useful when he designed and built a boat for use in the river, chalking the template out on the floor of his boat house. The boat was named 'Bennie' and served the Society well and was later donated to the Museum of Transport. Ben died in 1979 and was remembered by having Parsonage Square in the Merchant City being named after him.

Buildings

- Number 19: George Lauder was born on 2nd October 1877. He was the brother of famous Scottish entertainer Harry Lauder.
- Number 25: part of the Dalmarnock Ironworks, premises of Sir William Arrol and built around 1911. The works were built on the site of the Queens Recreation Ground which operated during the 1890s.
- Number 209: a works, premises of Thomas Boag & Co. Ltd., sack manufacturers. Later became the premises of Scotch Wool Flock Co.

- Number 294: stood the premises of William Cowper Ltd., meat suppliers.
- Number 353: the Dalmarnock Cinema, opened in 1922 with a seating capacity of over 1200. Became known as the Plaza Cinema in 1945. Closed as a cinema in 1959 and later used as a warehouse. Demolished in 1981.

Pubs

- Number 273: The Clyde Vaults public house. Demolished.
- Number 283: The Club Bar public house. Demolished.

Incidents

- Number 269: an eight-year-old boy was injured in the close when an oil drum exploded in his face on 26th September 1960.
- Number 334: a young mother and her three children were taken to Glasgow Royal Infirmary from their home following a fire on 7th January 1963.
- Number 299: a masked raider made off with just ten shillings from the till of a dairy on 14th November 1966.
- Number 353: the former Plaza Cinema was damaged by fire on 1st February 1968.
- Number 26: twenty-one people had to flee a tenement fire on 9th June 1970.

OLD DALMARNOCK ROAD

History

Runs from 98 Dalmarnock Road to 236 Dalmarnock Road. The name Dalmarnock is derived from Gaelic meaning 'a meadow or plain abounding in bent and iris'

Buildings

- Number 31: Bridgeton District Police Station which closed in 1932 as part of a rationalisation of police property by Chief Constable Sir Percy Sillitoe.
- Number 52: Sacred Heart RC Church, completed in 1910 to a design by the Belgian architect Charles Menart. The adjacent presbytery dates from 1890 by Peter Paul Pugin.
- Number 66: a works, premises of Brown & Sons, paint manufacturers.
- Number 77: Bridgeton Parish Church Hall
- Number 122: the Dalmarnock Gas Works, built in 1843 to a design by William Spence for the City & Suburban Gas Co. The site was further extended in 1856 and 1871 and later became the Glasgow Corporation Gas Works.

Pubs

- Number 8: Mason's Bar, also known as The Lorne Rest.
- Number 152: the Hayfield public house. There had been licensed premises on the site since 1837.

Incidents

- Number 10: a twenty-nine-year-old man and his two sons died in a house fire on 28th October 1968.

OLYMPIA STREET

History

Runs from Orr Street to Summer Street. Previously known as Mill Street and later Charles Street, and named after Charles Patterson, a local brickmaker.

Buildings

- Number 11: stands the premises of Miller's Flooring, established 1893. The premises were used in the 2015 film 'The Legend of Barney Thomson' which starred Robert Carlyle, Emma Thomson and Ray Winstone.
- Number 13: a Salvation Army Hall opened in 1927; it later became the premises of the Orange Order.
- Number 23: the Marina Palais de Danse also known as the Bridgeton Palais de Danse. It became the premises of A. Hart & Co., leather merchants.
- Number 36: the Scottish National Amateur Athletic Club.

Incidents

- Number 36: seventy-eight men were charged with illegal betting within the premises of the National Sporting Club between the 17th and 29th May 1951.
- Number 22: fourteen cars were damaged following a fire in a garage on 23rd June 1967.

ORR PLACE

History

Cul-de-sac off 274 Orr Street. Previously known as Henrietta Place.

Buildings

- Numbers 2 to 8: the works, built c1886 for the Acme Machine Co., wringer makers; it later became the premises of James Marshall (Glasgow) Ltd., of "Marshalls' Semolina" and "Farola", macaroni and semolina manufacturers.
- Number 20: the Beehive Thread Works, built c1886 for A. Scott, cotton spinners. A water tower was added in 1906. It became the premises of Robert Ninian & Son, cabinetmakers, chair makers later A. Goldberg & Son, warehousemen.

ORR STREET

History

Originally ran from 621 London Road to 588 Gallowgate, though now shorter. Named after John Orr, a Glasgow merchant who owned the Barrowfield Estate. The section from Broad Street to Crownpoint Road was originally known as Sister Street. John Orr was succeeded in 1744 by his son William and in 1755 by his grandson John in 1755. John the grandson had three sisters, and it may be that the street was named in honour of them. The name was changed in the late 1920s. The section from Crownpoint Road to Forbes Street was originally known as Marlborough Street and was named in honour of John Churchill, Duke of Marlborough, an English soldier and statesman, born 1650 died 1722. The name was changed in the late 1920s. The section

from Forbes Street to Gallowgate was originally known as Henrietta Street. It was named in honour of Queen Henrietta Maria youngest daughter of Henry IV of France and wife of King Charles 1st (1609 - 1669). The name was changed in the late 1920s.

Buildings

- Numbers 2 to 16: the Olympia Theatre of Varieties, built in 1910 to a design by George Boswell with seating for over 2000 patrons. In 1924 it was sold to Scottish Cinemas and Varieties and thirteen years later in 1937 it had a make-over becoming part of the ABC chain with a reduced capacity of 1689. In the early 1960s the popular ABC Minors was held every Saturday morning enticing young cinemagoers to return each week with songs and cliff-hanger endings. As cinema attendances started to decline in the 1960s and early 70s, the Olympia succumbed to the lure of bingo and screenings ceased. The building was later used as a furniture showroom before lying empty for numerous years and came perilously close to being demolished. In 2009 Clyde Gateway bought the site, retained the curved outer wall and built an entirely new interior which housed Bridgeton Library, a boxing gym and an academic department of the University of Glasgow.
- Number 7: a Post Office Sorting Office
- Number 20: the Pawn Office of Daniel M. Johnstone.
- Number 30: (as Marlborough St.) stood Wotherspoon Court.
- Number 80: (Henrietta Street) the Monastery of the Marist Brothers.
- Numbers 84 to 90: Bridgeton Baptist Church, opened in 1906 to a design by Miller & Black. The congregation moved into the Bridgeton area from Rutherglen in the 1870s worshipping at the Church of Christ. The church closed in 1967 and later became the premises of Andrew Watt, car parts dealer.
- Number 106: a child guidance clinic, built in 1924, and officially opened in 1925 by Prime Minister, Stanley Baldwin. In 1962 comedian Ken Dodd visited the clinic handing out impregnated sugar lumps to children as part of an anti-polio initiative. The premises currently operate as Bridgeton Family Learning Centre.
- Number 146: a Nursery School.
- Number 153 to 155: premises of Walter G. McAuley Ltd., bakers.
- Number 162: Thomson's Buildings, built around 1832.
- Number 216: the premises of Vacu-Lug (Scotland) Ltd, a tyre re-treading company.
- Number 218: workshops, built c1880, of P. & J. Gaffney, cartwrights, spring van and lorry builders. The building was a two storey, 6 bay red and white brick building. A similar three storey, 6 bay structure was added in 1889, at a cost of £2,500, for John Hughes, marine dealer.
- Number 229: the League of Cross Hall.
- Number 249: the premises of Lowland Engineering.
- Number 259: the premises of the Birmingham Steel Alloy Co
- Number 283: the Victoria Steam Chair Works built 1876-77 for A. & J. Harper, cabinetmakers at a cost of £10,500. The building was a four-storey, 7-bay fronted office block, with a four-storey and attic, 10-bay red brick factory at the

rear, with a circular-section iron-hooped chimney. Later became the Clensel Works, premises of John Paterson & Co Ltd, manufacturing chemists.

Pubs

- Number 48: The Olympia Bar public house. Demolished.
- Numbers 139 to 141: the pub of Charles C. Taylor.
- Number 141: the premises of Anderson Taylor, Ltd., wine merchants.
- Number 216: the pub of Thomas McNulty.

Incidents

- On 9th September 1916 at 122 Sister Street a forty-nine-year-old unemployed miner and ex-soldier who had been drinking, got into a backcourt argument with neighbours. He went upstairs to his house and got a grenade which he threw into the back court which resulted in three deaths and eight people being injured. The dead were a man, a woman and a ten-year-old girl. The perpetrator spent sixteen years in prison and was released in 1932.
- A four-year-old girl was knocked down and killed, near to the Rogart Street junction on 25th April 1952.
- Number 280: a thief snatched £1 from the hand of a shopkeeper on 15th July 1955.
- Number 283: two thieves made an unsuccessful attempt to steal the payroll of John Paterson & Co. on 31st January 1958.
- Number 241: a demolition worker was injured when a wall collapsed at the premises of Lowland Engineering on 9th July 1958.
- Number 283: a schoolboy was seriously injured when he fell through the roof at the Clensel Works, premises of J Paterson & Co. on 26th March 1964.
- Number 164: a twenty-six-year-old coalman was attacked in the common close and robbed of £100 on 10th February 1967.

PENTLAND PLACE

History

Cul-de-sac off 19 French Street, previously known as Robertson Place.

Buildings

- Numbers 7 to 37 and 4 to 28: rows of tenements.

Incidents

- Number 4: two men were injured following a gas explosion on 28th January 1970. They were later charged with stealing copper pipe.

PIRN STREET

History

Ran from 107 Dalmarnock Road to Baltic Street. Named after 'pirn' (a winding rod used in the weaving trade) Previously known as Graham Street and named after Robert Graham, a writer (lawyer) who owned lands in the area.

Buildings

- Number 3: the premises of William R Collie, Dentist.
- Number 5: the premises of The Liverpool and Glasgow Fire Appliance Co.
- Numbers 8 to 20: the Tinto Mills, premises of Joseph Edwards & Co., sausage casing makers and spice grinders.
- Numbers 11 to 19: Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Junior Secondary School. It subsequently became an Annexe of St Mary's Roman Catholic Secondary School.
- Number 22 to 24: stables, built around 1882 by G. S. Munn, funeral undertakers. Later became the premises of Duncan McLachlan & Sons, grain merchants, when they became known as the Bridgeton Grain Mills, and then owned by Joseph Edwards & Co, sausage casing manufacturers. Demolished 1967.
- Number 22: the premises of Steel & Perris Ltd. Manufacturing Upholsterers.
- Number 47: the premises of the Baltic Leather Goods Co.

PLAYFAIR STREET

History

Ran from 258 Dalmarnock Road to 167 Poplin Street. Named after the Playfair family. It was formed on part of the lands of Dalmarnock and for many years Glasgow Merchant, Patrick Playfair (1765-1836), resided in a mansion near the bridge.

Buildings

- Number 12: a workshop, built in 1893 for James Laidlaw, joiner.
- Numbers 14-16: the premises of Hugh M Fulton Ltd., electrical contractors.

Incidents

- Number 6: five families had to flee a blazing tenement on 3rd July 1974.

POPLIN STREET

History

Originally ran from No.245 Main Street to Swanston Street and was previously known as Adelphi Street. It was renamed in the late 1920s.

Buildings

- Number 102: the premises of John Shaw, slater and plasterer.
- Number 108: the premises of Alex McFarlane, grocer and provision merchant.
- Number 112: the premises of Alex McKay, grocer.
- Number 140: the Barrowfield Weaving Factory, of John Brown & Son, muslin manufacturers. Private Henry May, who won the Victoria Cross in WW1, worked

in the Barrowfield Weaving Factory prior to joining the army. Later number 140 became the premises of Darlington Fabrics Ltd, textile manufacturers and Joytex Fabrics Limited, textile manufacturers.

- Number 173: a stable owned by James Aitken
- Numbers 175 to 181: the premises of Cunningham, M. (Glasgow), Ltd., cartage and motor haulage contractors
- Number 181: a depot, built in 1897 for Malcolm Cunningham, cartage contractors. It became the premises of K G S Ltd., fireplace builders. and later Wholesale Hosiery Supply Co. Ltd.

Pubs

- Number 63: The Auld Hoose, now demolished.
- Numbers 116-122: a public house premises of Mrs Jessie Mitchell.

Incidents

- Number 127: outside the Scottish Gas Board premises, four men made an unsuccessful attempt to rob a wages van on 29th June 1961. Two men later appeared in court.
- Number 30: seven people had to flee a tenement following an explosion on 8th September 1970. It was believed a gas leak was responsible.
- Number 17: a seventeen-month-old baby boy was murdered on 6th October 1972. A man was later jailed for life.
- Number 181: at the warehouse premises of Wholesale Hosiery Supply Co., a businessman was gunned down and killed during a robbery on 1st August 1989. Four men later appeared in court charged with murder.

QUEEN MARY STREET

History

Ran from 798 London Road to 21 Walkinshaw Street. Named in honour of Mary Queen of Scots who once stayed the night at Barrowfield House.

Buildings

- Number 20: Queen Mary Street School, opened in 1892 to a design by Boucher & Higgins. In 1904 some former pupils of the school formed a football team called Bridgeton Waverley and began playing in the juvenile ranks until the outbreak of the First World War when the team had to be disbanded. The club reformed after the war and enjoyed success by winning the Scottish Juvenile Cup three seasons on the trot from 1921-22 to 1923-24, after which they upgraded to the junior ranks. They played their football at Shawfield before moving to Barrowfield Park at Camlachie in 1927, but this was to be short lived when the ground was acquired in 1936 by the Corporation to build the Barrowfield housing scheme. The club then relocated to a new ground which they named New Barrowfield on London Road near to Belvidere. The final years of Bridgeton Waverley were played out at Carntyne Stadium until 1962 when they sadly went defunct.

- Number 22: Barrowfield Parish Church opened in 1873 which became St Francis-in-the-East Parish Church in 1929.
- Number 60: a works, premises of Dobson & Browne, lace curtain manufacturers.

Incidents

- A twenty-nine-year-old man was attacked and stabbed in the street on 15th June 1965. A man later appeared in court charged with serious assault.

REDAN STREET

History

Originally ran from ran 80 Crownpoint Road to Broad Street, though now terminates at Rogart Street. Previously known as King Street it was later named after the Battle of the Great Redan, a fortification in 1855 at Sebastopol during the Crimean War.

Buildings

- Numbers 18 to 20: a clinic, later used as a children's nursery.

REID STREET

History

Runs from 56 Muslin Street to Colvend Street. At number 9 stood Frazer's Court. The junction with Dale Street was the original Bridgeton Cross when this area was the old Bridgeton weaving village.

Buildings

- Number 21: Sacred Heart Primary School, built between 1963 and 1966. The present building replaced an earlier school. The site was originally occupied by Alexander McArthur & Co., starchers.
- Numbers 135 to 139: the Adelphi Engineering Works, premises of British Electrical Repairs Ltd.
- Number 142: a weaving factory, premises of John Lean & Son, muslin manufacturers.
- Number 177: the Barrowfield Spinning Factory, built around 1846 for Peter Bogle & Co, cotton spinners. It became the premises of Electric Control Ltd, electrical apparatus manufacturers, and later Scottish Hosiery Co Ltd.
- Number 228: the Barrowfield Steam Chair Works, built around 1886 for Hugh Alexander; it later became the premises of the Barrowfield Leather Co.
- Number 242: the Barrowfield Leather Works built in 1878 for John Roag; later became the premises of the Barrowfield Leather Co, tanners.
- Number 255: the Crown Chemical Works, dating from 1879 and built for George Walker & Sons, manufacturing chemists. It later became the premises of Dunsmuir Confectionery Company.

Incidents

- Number 255: a thirty-year-old woman was severely scalded at the premises of Dunsmuir Confectionery Company on 7th February 1951. She later died of her injuries.
- A woman and her two daughters were seriously assaulted the street on 5th July 1962 by a man wielding a broken bottle and wooden baton. He was later jailed for three years.
- Number 21: Sacred Heart School was damaged by fire on 17th March 1965. Children were suspected of starting the blaze.
- A thirty-six-year-old man was attacked in the street on 13th February 2003 and later died.

RIMSDALE STREET

History

Runs from 775 London Road to Broad Street. Previously known as Peel Street and named after Sir Robert Peel who passed the Reform Bill of 1832.

Buildings

- Numbers 55 and 95: the factory premises built in 1878 for McLay & West, weavers. It later became the premises of Jamieson & Co, ventilation engineers.
- Number 75: the engineering works of Walker & Co, weavers, it later became the premises of William Wilkie & Son.

Incidents

- A thirteen-year-old boy was injured when he fell through a skylight at a metal factory on 1st August 1954.

RITCHIE LANE

History

Cul-de-sac off 267 Abercrombie Street.

ROCKBANK STREET

History

Ran from 289 Broad Street to 28 Forrest Street.

ROCKCLIFFE STREET

History

Runs from 146 French Street to Colvend Street, named after the hamlet of the same name in Kirkcudbrightshire.

Incidents

- Number 31: a thirty-one-year-old man was arrested at his home on 29th November 1961 charged with a contravention of the Explosives Act.

- A stand-up fight in the street between three young men on 14th April 1965 was reportedly watched by a crowd of around 500. The three men were fined the next day in court.

ROGART STREET

History

Runs from Orr Street to 28 Fordneuk Street. Possibly named after the village of Rogart in Sutherland. Previously known as George Street. Numbers 106 to 112 were previously known as the Islay Buildings.

Buildings

- Number 16: the Mile End Thread Works, founded around 1818 by John Clark Jnr. & Co, cotton thread manufacturers, the works were further developed in 1854 and 1878.
- Number 40 to 46: a works, the premises of O. R. Barbour & Co. Ltd., sausage skin manufacturers. It became the premises of Brown & Lindsay, pickle manufacturers, and later J. M. Baillie & Sons, rusk manufacturers.
- Numbers 52 to 72: a muslin and tapestry works, founded around 1855 by T & D Wilson & Co. Later became the premises of Montgomerie, Stobo & Co, paint manufacturers, when it was known as the Victory Paint Works.

Incidents

- Number 112: a young man had to escape a blaze which destroyed his house on 3rd March 1967.

ROWCHESTER STREET

History

Ran from 708 Gallowgate to Crownpoint Road. Named after the seat of the same name near Greenlaw, Berwickshire

Buildings

- Numbers 25 to 39: the Whitevale Tram Depot, built in 1893 and extended in 1899 for the Glasgow Corporation Tramway Department. The depot housed a memorial to Tramways Department workers who died in the First World War which was removed to Parkhead Garage when Whitevale closed; it is currently at Gushetfaulds.
- Numbers 31 to 35: the Glasgow Corporation garages, for their Electricity and Housing Department, built on the site of the Campbellfield Pottery.
- Numbers 65 to 91: the Whitevale Foundry, founded around 1882 by David Auld & Sons, ironfounders.
- Numbers 39 to 47: the Glasgow Corporation Housing Department, depot.
- Number 74: the premises of W.D. Clough & Co, automobile engineers.

Incidents

- On 2nd October 1970, two masked men tried to steal the payroll from the works manager of the Whitevale Foundry, but panicked and fled empty handed.

RUBY STREET

History

Ran from 193 Dalmarnock Road to Baltic Street. Named after the nearby Ruby Coal Pit.

Buildings

- Numbers 12 to 14: a workshop, built in 1893 for Watson & Leck, cloth shrinkers. Later became the premises of John Tannahill, joiners.
- Number 45: the Dalmarnock Tram Depot, built in 1893 for Glasgow Corporation Tramways Department as a stable which could accommodate over 300 horses. In 1899 it was extended to accommodate electric trams and became one of the biggest tram depots in the city. A memorial plaque dedicated to 58 tram drivers who lost their lives in the 'Great War' (First World War) was mounted at the depot and is now stored at the Museums Department store at Nitshill. Many tram drivers and staff joined the Highland Light Infantry 15th Battalion at the outbreak of the First World War. Due to a lack of military uniforms they wore their corporation uniforms to basic training and became known as the 'Green Brigade', one of the so-called 'Pals Battalions'. Dalmarnock Tram Depot was demolished in 1967 having been badly damaged by fire in 1961.
- Number 56: accessed through a pend, stood the Dalmarnock Baths and Washhouse, opened on 18th February 1904. The facility had 21 male and 6 female baths, and 76 washing stalls.
- Numbers 16 to 40: a works, premises of James Lorimer & Co., rag and waste merchants. Later became the premises of John Steven & Son, wholesale confectioners.

Incidents

- Number 45: on 22nd March 1961 a massive fire swept through the Dalmarnock Tram Depot destroying 51 trams.
- Number 45: a female worker died when she was struck by a tram at Dalmarnock Tram Depot on 12th May 1961.
- Number 11: a lift engineer died on 13th October 1969, whilst repairing a lift in a block of flats
- Two boys aged 14 and 15 were charged with attempted murder when they attacked a sixteen-year-old with knives and a sword, in the street, on 22nd January 1967. Later, seven others were also charged.

RUMFORD STREET

History

Runs from 223 Main Street to 94 Finnart Street. 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.

People

Birthplace of Hugh MacDonald (1818-1860). Born into a family of ten children he became a journalist with the Evening Citizen newspaper, he was a keen walker and a founder member of the Ramblers Association. He was able to combine these two aspects of his life when he wrote 'Rambles Round Glasgow' to encourage people to spend more time outdoors rather in the drinking dens and shebeens of the city. In 1872 a fountain was commissioned by the Glasgow Ramblers' Club to commemorate MacDonald, which is in Glasgow Green behind the People's Palace.

Buildings

- Numbers 20 to 44: Rumford Street School, opened in 1875 to a design by Hugh MacLure. Rumford Street Public School was given the classification of a "free school" (as opposed to a fee-paying school) in 1889. Rumford Street Primary closed in December 1958 with many pupils transferring to Strathclyde Primary School.

ST JOSEPH'S PLACE

History

Cul-de-sac off 133 Abercromby Street. Named after the patron saint of carpenters.

Buildings

- Number 14: the premises of Taylor Bros. Funeral undertakers.

Incidents

- Number 15: on 12th July 1954 a seventy-year-old-man was seriously assaulted at his home, his son was later sent to prison for six months.
- Number 14: on 21st January 1963 two men stole a hearse from the premises of Taylor Bros. They appeared in court the following day.

ST MARNOCK STREET

History

Runs from 198 Crownpoint Road to Broad Street. Named after St. Marnock, a 7th century Irish saint who had a connection with Kilmarnock and died in 625 AD.

Buildings

- Number 1: the Crownpoint Boiler Works, founded in 1860 by Nicholson & Ferguson. It later became the premises of John Thomson Ltd, marine boiler makers.
- Number 14: the Crownpoint Carpet Works, built around 1855 for J. & S. Templeton with additional buildings added in 1886, 1899 and 1912. The works were closed in 1967, and demolition commenced the following year.

Incidents

- Number 58: a family had to flee their home when plaster, bricks and slates collapsed into their top floor flat on 13th August 1958.
- Number 1: safe blowers made off with £200 from Taxi Services (City) Ltd. on 11th May 1965.
- Number 1: staff had to evacuate the premises of Taxi Services (City) Ltd. following a fire on 2nd May 1966. Five taxis were driven out of the building during the blaze.
- Number 37: an eighty-year-old man died in a house fire on 24th March 1967.
- Number 41: twenty-three people had to flee a tenement blaze on 2nd September 1972.

SAVOY STREET

History

It was accessed from the pend at 121 Main Street and ran to 52 Old Dalmarnock Road. Named after the crop of Savoy cabbages grown by the Bridgeton weavers.

People

- Number 25: once lived Fred West, the alleged mass murderer. He was born in 1941 in Gloucestershire and was suspected of committing at least twelve murders, with his wife Rose, involved in most of them. In the mid-1960s he moved to Glasgow to work as the driver of an ice cream van. In November 1965 he accidentally ran over and killed a three-year-old-boy in Castlemilk, which led to West leaving the city, fearing reprisals from locals. Whilst on remand awaiting trial at HMP Birmingham, Fred West committed suicide by hanging himself in January 1995.

Buildings

- Number 27: a factory (accessed through a pend) built for Neilson Davie & Co., reed and heddle (loom parts) manufacturers. It later became the premises of Alfred L. Ellsworth, confectionery manufacturers.

Incidents

- Number 21: two boys were buried under rubble in the back court, when a wall collapsed on top of them on 29th June 1966.

SHORE STREET

History

Runs from Swanston Street to River Clyde. Previously known as River Street.

Buildings

- Number 14: the River Street Factory, built between 1885 and 1893 for George Wilson & Co., power loom manufacturers. It became the premises of L Levin & Sons, furniture manufacturers and later Dalmarnock Timber & Plywood Company.

SILVERGROVE STREET

History

Cul-de-sac off 558 London Road. Named after lands of the same name, acquired by a Mr. Ure towards the end of the eighteenth century. They had previously been occupied as a farm and steading with outhouses which formed a square near the south end of what is now Silvergrove Street. These were converted into small houses by Mr Ure, entry to which was achieved via a slap or lane at the south-west corner of Duncan St, which adjoins, and this isolated little hamlet was for many years known as 'the Grove'.

Buildings

- Number 4: a family grocers owned and run by the Currie family.
- Number 23: the Silvergrove Mills, built in 1873 for William Holmes, power loom cloth manufacturers. Later became the premises of East Kilbride Dairy Farmers Ltd, dairymen.

Incidents

- Number 8: a sixty-four-year-old man was attacked in his house by burglars on 10th July 1964.
- Number 15: a sixty-seven-year-old man died in a house fire on 9th November 1964.

SOHO STREET

History

Ran from 179 Crownpoint Road to 648 Gallowgate, named after the district of London of the same name.

People

- Number 43: footballer Tommy Burns was born in 1956. He played for St Mary's Boys Guild and Eastercraigs before signing for Celtic in 1973. He was farmed out to Maryhill Juniors before making his debut in 1975 and made over 500 appearances in the Celtic first team through to 1989, winning an impressive haul of medals, 6 League, 5 Scottish Cup and one League Cup. He joined Kilmarnock playing until 1994, clocking up 174 appearances. Tommy won 8 caps for Scotland before moving into management with spells at Kilmarnock, Celtic and being part of the Scottish national team set up. Tommy died in 2008 aged 51 from a cancerous melanoma.
- Number 43: footballer Gerry Collins was born in 1955. The versatile defender/midfielder was a journeyman footballer in a playing career turning out for Stranraer, Albion Rovers, Ayr United, Hamilton Accies and Partick Thistle. When his playing career was over, he became assistant to Partick Thistle manager John Lambie. He went on to manage Falkirk and later returned to Firhill to take over at Partick Thistle. Gerry died in 2024.
- Number 65: once live the singer Lulu, born as Marie McDonald McLaughlin Lawrie in 1948 at Lennox Castle Hospital. Her early musical career included

playing Barrowland with The Gleneagles before her first hit 'Shout' in 1964. In 1967 she appeared in the film 'To Sir, with Love' alongside actor Sidney Poitier; her career blossomed and in 1969 she was a joint winner of the Eurovision Song Contest. She had her own television show and later had musical collaborations with David Bowie and Take That, and even sang the opening titles to the Bond film The Man with the Golden Gun. Lulu was awarded an OBE in 2000 and the MBE in 2021.

- Number 66: the portrait and landscape artist Robert Eadie was born in 1877. He worked as a lithographer and book illustrator, and attended the Glasgow School of Art. He went on to study in Munich and Paris later exhibiting at the Royal Scottish Academy and the Royal Glasgow Institute for Fine Arts. During the First World War he served in the Royal Engineers and became a Past President of the Glasgow Art Club. He died in 1954.

Buildings

- Numbers 17 to 23: a bakery, built in 1907 for W & G Muir, bakers. Later became the premises of Lovell & Christmas, food distributors.
- Number 27: the Eastern Fire Service Station, built in 1887 replacing the station at Tobago Street. Officers from the station attended the collapse at Templeton's factory at Glasgow Green in 1889 when 29 women were killed. The station remained operational until 1983 when it was closed. The site is now part of the Crownpoint Sports Ground
- Numbers 30 to 40: the Mile End Engineering Works, premises of Wm. Rowan & Sons Ltd., engineers.
- Numbers 44 to 64: a works, premises of Gemmell's Dairies Ltd.
-

Incidents

- Number 2: on 16th October 1959 thieves stole a quantity of cash, cigarettes and spirits from a public house Four men were later charged.

SOLWAY STREET

History

Runs from 76 Carstairs Street. Named after the Solway Firth.

Buildings

- Number 47: the Barrowfield Leather Works.
- Number 49: the Barrowfield Works built in 1904 and extended in 1919 for Carsons Ltd., chocolate manufacturers. The firm was established in 1902 and was later acquired by Cowans Ltd. The premises later became the factory of PCL Products Ltd.

SPRINGFIELD ROAD

History

Runs from 557 Dalmarnock Road to 1422 Gallowgate. Named after the lands of the same name owned by the Millar family, who were calico printers. Numbers 27 to 41 were previously known as Denholm Place.

People

- Number 17: actor Phil McCall was born in 1925 and trained at the Royal Scottish Academy of Music and Drama and in repertory theatre. He was a regular face on television, with many credits including appearances on *Monarch of the Glen*, *Doctor Finlay*, *Minder* and *Coronation Street*; his film credits included *Ring of Bright Fire* and *Breaking the Waves*. He is perhaps best remembered for the Knorr stock cube advert when he uttered the line 'Pea and ham from a chicken, now that's clever'. Phil died in 2002.
- Number 85: once lived footballer Mark McGhee born at Rottenrow Maternity Hospital in 1957. His playing career began at Greenock Morton, and he went on to play for Newcastle United (twice), Aberdeen, Hamburg, Celtic and Reading. He was capped four times for Scotland and had a management career at eleven clubs which included Leicester City, Wolverhampton Wanderers, Reading and Motherwell.
- Number 157: once lived folk and skiffle singer 'Nancy Whiskey' born as Anne Alexandra Young Wilson, her stage name being taken from lyrics in the song '*The Calton Weaver*'. In 1957 she had a hit with the song '*Freight Train*' and went on to appear on the Ed Sullivan Show on American television. She died in 2003.

Buildings

- Number 9: the Clyde Carpet factory, premises of Alexander Murdoch & Co, carpet manufacturers. Caxton Machinery Co Ltd, printing machinery manufacturers It became the premises of Archibald Stevenson & Son, carpet manufacturers and later Sun Ventilating Co Ltd, ventilation engineers.
- Number 101: Dalmarnock Parish Church, opened around 1866. In 1929, in union with the United Free Church of Scotland it became known as Dalmarnock Parish Church. History repeated itself when the church united again in 1977, this time with Calton Old and Parkhead Church. The church in Springfield Road was demolished shortly afterwards.
- Number 152: Our Lady of Fatima R C Church, built in 1953, closed in January 2004, and on 1st February 2004 the parishioners joined with Sacred Heart R C Church in Old Dalmarnock Road.
- Number 164: the Springfield Bottle Works, premises of C B McNeil & Sons.
- Number 168: the Springfield Print Works, premises of William Miller & Sons, turkey red dyers and calico printers.
- Number 206: a works, premises of the Sun Vent Co. Ltd., ventilation engineers.
- Number 296: the Dalmarnock Paper Mills, founded in 1868 by Brown, Stewart & Co. Later became the premises of J Dykes Ltd, furniture manufacturers.

- Number 360: the Springfield Dyeworks, founded around 1826 by William Miller. The premises were later re-built between 1882 and 1899 for John Blackwood & Son, bleachers.

Pubs

- Number 151: The One Five One public house. Also known as L. MacPherson's. Demolished.

Incidents

- Number 82: a two-year-old boy was thrown from an upper floor window and killed on 4th September 1954. His father was charged and appeared in court and was later found insane.
- Number 9: the timber yard premises of L. Keizer & Co. Ltd. were damaged by fire on 3rd July 1956.
- Number 151: a man snatched £85 from the chargehand of the One Five One public house on 10th May 1958. The robber was later sent to prison for 21 months.
- A seventeen-month-old baby was killed when her pram was knocked over by a lorry on 31st July 1961.
- Number 296: the premises of Dykes Furnishings were badly damaged by fire on 23rd January 1963.
- A woman was knocked down and killed at the junction with Bogside Street on 5th March 1963.
- A one-year-old boy was knocked down and killed near to the junction with Boness Street on 20th January 1964
- A driver was killed when his van collided with a lorry near to the junction with Bogside Street on 13th May 1964.
- Number 98: three men stole £100 from a post office on 27th November 1964.
- Number 36: a three-month-old baby boy died in a house fire on 12th June 1965.
- Number 180: a twenty-nine-year-old man tried to crush a woman with a hydraulic ramp at his garage on 10th June 1972. He was charged with attempted murder.
- Number 296: the premises of J. Dykes Ltd. was badly damaged by fire, on 9th August 1973, resulting in 400 workers having to be sent home.
- Number 263: an elderly woman fell to her death from an upper floor window on 24th June 1974.
- Number 116: two men attempted to rob the premises of Galbraith & Cochrane Ltd. on 3rd September 1976 but were apprehended by police officers hiding in the store.
- Number 296: three armed robbers made off with a £12000 haul from the Dalmarnock Paper Mills on 12th November 1976.
- Number 14: on 21st January 1963 two men stole a hearse from the premises of Taylor Bros.. They appeared in court the following day.

STRATHCLYDE STREET

History

Runs from 662 Dalmarnock Road to 273 Swanston Street and is named after the ancient Celtic kingdom that was annexed to Scotland in 1124.

Buildings

- Number 64: the Caledonian Ironworks, built in 1889 for Penman & Co, boilermakers, founded around 1871 by Robert Penman at Dalmarnock Road. A short time later a three-acre site was acquired, and the Caledonian Ironworks were opened in 1889, providing excellent facilities for the company comprising a main building measuring 480ft x 120ft, well equipped with a wide range of machines as well as overhead cranes. By 1920 the firm was acquired by Babcock & Wilcox and continued to grow their reputation as boilermakers, exporting all over the world. The business closed in 1965.
- Number 213: the Clyde Dye Works, built in 1870 for W & J Bowie, dyers. The firm was founded around 1861 at 159 Gallowgate and in 1870 they relocated to their new Clyde Dye Works at Strathclyde Street. They were dyers, cleaners, hot-pressers and ostrich feather dressers as well as carpet beating by steam power, going on to open twenty-three shops as well as a network of over 250 agents in and around the Glasgow area. The works were extended 1882 and again in 1905. In 1908 fire broke out at the works on 12th December with damage to the finishing shop and adjoining stables, with two horses lost in the blaze. Its founder William Bowie is buried at the Eastern Necropolis (Janefield Cemetery) on Gallowgate.

Incidents

- Number 64: thieves made an unsuccessful attempt to open a safe at the premises of Penman & Company on 31st January 1952.
- Number 20: three boys were injured when a washhouse roof collapsed on them on 7th September 1964.
- Number 213: a gang armed with iron bars grabbed a £700 payroll from the premises of Bowie Castlebank, cleaners, on 3rd June 1966.
- Number 215: the premises of Industrial Clothing Rentals were damaged by fire on 11th November 1971.
- Number 64: an armed man robbed the premises of CRS Transport of £1300 on 17th December 1976. He later appeared in court.

SUMMER STREET

History

Runs from 50 Broad Street to 685 London Road and named after John Summer, a local builder and mason.

Buildings

- Numbers 16 to 18: the Mile-End Pottery which operated in the 1850s.
- Number 22: a works, premises of Glasgow Engineers Ltd, lift engineers.

- Number 47: the London Road Ironworks, dating from 1865 and built for Duncan Stewart & Co. engineers. The company was founded in 1864 and specialised in the manufacture of sugar machinery, cloth finishing machinery and stationary engines. In 1889 they began producing marine engines and in 1893 collaborated with Ferranti for electric lighting in Barcelona. In 1907 they exhibited a 5-ton steam lorry at the Commercial Motor Show. In 1958 the business was taken over by Davy United engineers.

Incidents

- Number 22: thieves stole a safe containing £400 from the premises of Glasgow Engineering on 5th June 1959.
- Number 47: the derelict premises of Davy United were badly damaged by fire on 9th October 1973. Families living at 78 Broad Street had to be evacuated from their homes.

SUMMERFIELD STREET

History

Ran off 668 Dalmarnock Road.

Buildings

- Number 26: the Dalmarnock Hair Works, built in 1882 for Andrew D MacNair & Co, hair merchants.
- Numbers 31 to 37: the premises of E M Denny & Co., cooked meat manufacturers.
- Number 45: the Strathclyde Cinema, opened in 1928 to a design by Gardner & Glen, with a seating capacity of over 1900. Closed in 1961 as a cinema, but later used as a bingo hall before its demolition in 1980.
- Number 127: a works, premises of the Milroy Chemical Co Ltd. Mr Alex Milroy, director of the firm, acted as Consul for the Czechoslovak Republic.

Incidents

- Number 35: the dairy premises of William W Stevenson were robbed on 23rd August 1953 with over £100 taken from the office.
- Numbers 13 to 15: three men were arrested attempting to blow open a safe with explosives at the premises of T. Walls, ice cream manufacturer, on 11th October 1955. Two men were later jailed for fifteen months.
- Number 178: an elderly man died from gas poisoning in his home on 21st February 1960.
- A timekeeper was assaulted and robbed of pay packets containing £901 at a building site on 4th February 1965. Two men later appeared in court.
- Number 45: the Strathclyde Bingo Hall was robbed of over £200 on 29th June 1972.
- Number 107: an elderly man died in a house fire on 2nd July 1975.

SUNNYBANK STREET

History

Ran from 6 Millerfield Road to Allan Street

Incidents

- Number 31: a mother of four fell from an upper floor window and was seriously injured on 14th January 1955.
- Number 27: three people died of gas poisoning in two flats on 21st October 1957.

SWANSTON STREET

History

Runs from 274 Dalmarnock Road to the River Clyde. Named after the lands of Swanstonhill which were originally used as a pumping station and reservoirs.

Buildings

- Number 103: the premises of Sinclair Demco Ltd., demolition contractors.
- Number 181: the Glasgow Tube Works, built in 1859 on the site of Dalmarnock House for William Wylie & Co, iron tube manufactures. It was reconstructed as a foundry in 1908 for Mavor and Coulson and later became the premises of Stewart & Lloyds, tube makers.
- Number 184: a mansion known as Milroyd.
- Number 214: the factory premises of A & J Gelfer Ltd., clothing manufacturers. Eli and Sarah Gelfer arrived in Scotland from the town of Utena in Lithuania, like many Jewish people looking for a better life. Their son Abraham opened a retail drapers' shop in Cowcaddens and later moved into the manufacture of caps and ties in a workshop in Glassford Street. He was later joined by his brother Jack in the business and moved into larger premises in Swanston Street. The firm closed in 2000.
- Number 296: stood the premises of Tizer Ltd., aerated water manufacturers. The brand was launched in 1924 in Manchester by Fred and Tom Pickup as 'Tizer the Appetizer'. In 1972 the brand rights were acquired by A. G. Barr.
- Number 300: the Dalmarnock Weaving Factory, progressively built between 1870 and 1907 for George Wilson & Co., power loom manufacturers. Later became the premises of Hugh M. Fulton Ltd., electrical engineers.
- Number 388: the Empress Mills premises of W. & J. G. Smith & Co. It later became the factory of The Kidmar Hosiery Co. Ltd. closing in June 1978 with the loss of 110 jobs.
- Site of the Dalmarnock Sewage Works with work beginning in 1893 and opened the following year to a design by Danish engineer G Alsing. Dalmarnock was the first major sewage works in Glasgow and was followed in 1904 and 1910 by Dalmuir and Shieldhall works. Dalmarnock had a mixing chamber and 24 precipitation tanks and in 1897 a drying plant was added to make sludge cakes which were marketed as Globe Fertiliser for the agricultural industry. Caledonian Railway built a siding at the works for the transportation of the sludge cakes. In

1914 a 10km pipeline was laid, linking Dalmarnock to Shieldhall where sludge was deposited by boat into the Firth of Clyde.

- Site of Glengarry Park named after migrants from Invergarry in the Great Glen who moved to Glasgow during the Highland Clearances from the MacDonnell of Glengarry estates. On 18th September 1886 St Peter's FC from Partick played a charity football match to provide food for the children at St Mary's School.

Incidents

- Number 108: a twelve-year-old was badly burned when her clothes caught fire at her home on 20th May 1962.
- Number 108: a family fell ill from gas poisoning at their home on 19th February 1968. Gas was later discovered escaping from a vacant property at number 114.
- Number 291: a 27-year-old man was badly burned rescuing his three-year-old daughter from a house fire on 18th May 1970.

TAMWORTH STREET

History

Ran off Rimsdale Street and was previously known as Peel Street, named after Sir Robert Peel. Renamed Tamworth Street after the constituency of Robert Peel.

Incidents

- Number 16: a four-year-old boy was injured when he fell from a first storey window on 25th April 1963

TRAFALGAR STREET

History

Cul-de-sac off 291 Main Street. Named after the Battle of Trafalgar which took place on 21st October 1805 when twenty-seven British ships under the command of Admiral Lord Nelson defeated thirty-three vessels of the Franco-Spanish navy off Cape Trafalgar in Spain.

TULLIS STREET

History

Runs from 94 Main Street to 113 Greenhead Street. Previously known as John Street and possibly named after John Walkinshaw of Barrowfield. It was renamed Tullis Street after the Tullis family who established the St Ann's Leather Works. The name of the street was changed in the late 1920s.

People

- Number 91: Frederic Lamond was born in 1868, one of Scotland's musical heroes. Frederic was born into a poor family of nine children. He was a musical prodigy becoming, by the age of ten, an expert pianist. His family raised the funds to send him, aged fourteen, to the music conservatoire in Frankfurt where he won every prize and became the favourite pupil of Franz Liszt. His early

piano recitals captivated Europe with their courage and virtuosity: “To find such a mere lad in possession of such Herculean powers was sufficient to make musicians believe that the millennium was at hand.” Settling in Berlin, he became the leading interpreter of Beethoven’s piano music, making the first-ever recording of Beethoven’s Emperor Concerto. He fled Germany during the Nazi uprisings of the late 1930s and returned to Glasgow where he taught at what is now the Royal Conservatoire of Scotland. Frederic died at Stirling in 1948 aged 80.

Buildings

- Number 31: the Greenhead United Free Church built in 1906, demolished in the late 1930s.
- Number 46: the Bridgeton United Free Church, which became Bridgeton Free Church which closed in 1932, and was later demolished. The church halls to the rear survived to become an Orange Hall.
- Number 53: John Street Secondary School. The original school was built in 1883 and closed in 1967. The school was badly damaged by fire on 10th March 1965, arson was suspected. It was further badly again damaged by fire on 9th June 1966. All the school academic records from 1881 were destroyed in the blaze.
- Number 56: a club, premises of the Y.W.C.A.
- Numbers 56 and 78: (between) is situated the Bridgeton Burial Ground which was opened in 1811, with its last internment in 1869, and believed to be associated with the Bridgeton Relief Church. Originally accessed through Landressy Place, it was converted into a public park in the late 1970s with a few headstones retained. Now known as Tullis Street Memorial Gardens.
- Number 57: the John Street Factory built around 1836 for James and William Simpson, cotton-spinners. The premises were purchased in 1920 by James Templeton & Co carpet manufacturers.
- Number 78: the premises of St Ann’s Leather Works built in 1869 by John Tullis & Son and named after the family matriarch. The business was founded in 1834 specialising in the manufacture of driving belts which were used by the weaving industry in their mills. The buildings were demolished in 1967.

Pubs

- Number 88: William Brown’s public house, dated from the 1870’s, demolished 1927.
- Number 100: The Bowlers public house. There has been a pub on this site since at least 1875 and previous names have included The Green Rest, The Bowlers Tavern and The Bowlers Rest.

Incidents

- Number 78: a sixteen-year-old youth died of fatal burns when a pail containing naphtha caught fire at the premises of John Tullis & Son on 10th December 1952. The firm were later fined £10.

- Number 53: a fire broke out at John Street Senior Secondary School in Tullis Street on 10th March 1965. The roof collapsed and the building was severely damaged by smoke and water.
- Number 53: John Street Senior Secondary School was damaged by fire on 9th June 1966. All the school academic records from 1881 were destroyed in the blaze. A forty-four-year-old janitor collapsed and died in the playground of John Street Secondary School on 13th April 1967.

TYLEFIELD STREET

History

Ran from 201 Crownpoint Road to 656 Gallowgate. Named after the tile and brick works located here and owned by John Coulter.

Buildings

- Number 7: stables, built in 1897 for Robert Robb, contractors. Later became the premises of J & T Parker, carting contractors.
- Numbers 17 to 21: the premises of Anglo Continental Container Services

WALKINSHAW STREET

History

Ran from 63 Baltic Street to 68 Dunn Street. Named after John Walkinshaw of Barrowfield Estate

Buildings

- Number 26: the Atlantic Mills, dating from 1864 and built for D & J Anderson, shirting manufacturers with over 700 looms. Acquired by the House of Fraser in 1959. Demolished by 1969.

Incidents

- Two men were found lying in the street dying by a policeman on patrol following an attack by four men on 16th July 1960. Four men later appeared in court.
- Number 8: a forty-year-old woman was murdered at her home on 19th June 1978. A man was later charged.

WEBSTER STREET

History

Runs from 156 Swanston Street to 43 Carstairs Street. Named after Alexander Webster of Dalmarnock, a writer (old name for a lawyer).

WESLEYAN STREET

History

Ran from 95 Forbes Street to 602 Gallowgate. Named after St. Thomas Wesleyan Church which stood in the vicinity.

Buildings

- Numbers 30 to 38: the Victoria Bread and Biscuit Works, built in 1880 for John McFarlane & Sons, bakers. Later became the premises of The Milanda Bread Co Ltd, bakers.
- Numbers 47 to 49: a wire works, built in 1859 for W Riddell & Co, wire manufacturers. Later became known as the Bellgrove Grain Mills, premises of A Waddell, grain merchants.
- Number 53: St Thomas Methodist Church built around 1825 as a chapel-of-ease for St John's Burgh Church. The building was acquired by the Methodists in the 1840s and renamed as St Thomas Wesleyan Church. It became known locally as the 'Potters Kirk' on account of the nearby Wellington and Annfield Potteries. An adjacent church hall was completed in 1892 to a design by Honeyman & Keppie.

Incidents

- Numbers 30 to 38: the bakery premises of Milanda were damaged by fire on 11th July 1957.
- Numbers 30 to 38: thieves stole over 150,000 cigarettes from the premises of Milanda Bakeries on 8th March 1959.
- Number 21: a single end apartment was badly damaged by fire on 1st December 1959. It was home to three adults and five children.
- Number 31: a family of four were taken to Glasgow Royal Infirmary from their home following a gas leak on 19th August 1960.
- Number 3: an elderly woman was badly burned when her clothes caught fire at her home on 29th March 1962.
- Numbers 30 to 38: armed robbers stole £4000 from the bakery offices of Milanda on 11th December 1966.
- Numbers 30 to 38: the bakery premises of Milanda were damaged by fire on 14th September 1969.

WODDROP STREET

History

Runs off 32 Allan Street. Named after landowner John Woddrop of Dalmarnock.

Incidents

- An eleven-year-old boy was seriously injured when he touched a live cable at an electricity substation on 29th October 1961.
- Number 78: a young couple's house was destroyed by fire on 4th December 1962. A month previously they lost a four-month-old baby.
- Number 60: a man and woman died in a house fire on 24th August 1973.

WOODHALL STREET

Ran from 720 Dalmarnock Road to 45 Ashgrove Street. Named after the estate of the same name near Wishaw, that belonged to Campbell of Shawfield.

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The streets of Bridgeton and Dalmarnock are teeming with history. In existence for almost 300 years, Bridgeton has a fascinating social and industrial past. This book brings that history to life by examining the local streets and showing how they contributed to the development of one of Glasgow's most important and interesting areas.

“The Bridgeton Library Local History Group has produced tremendous work over the years, but this must rank as a *pièce-de-resistance* with a depth of detail which is truly impressive.”

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