

*Church of St. Conval, Linwood*



*Solemn Opening*

*of the*

*New Church*

\*

*SOUVENIR BROCHURE*

CHURCH OF ST. CONVAL, LINWOOD



# Solemn Opening

*of the*

New Church

*by the*

RIGHT REVEREND JAMES BLACK

*Bishop of Paisley*



Friday, 2nd June, 1967

*Feast of the Sacred Heart*



CITTA DEL VATICANO.

HOLY FATHER CORDIALLY IMPARTS HIS LORDSHIP  
BISHOP BLACK, CLERGY, RELIGIOUS, FAITHFUL  
PRESENT INAUGURATION NEW PARISH CHURCH OF  
LINWOOD IN DIOCESE OF PAISLEY, PATERNAL  
APOSTOLIC BLESSING REQUESTED.

CARDINAL CICOGNANI.





HIS HOLINESS POPE PAUL VI



BISHOP'S HOUSE,  
PORTERFIELD ROAD,  
KILMACOLM.

18th July, 1967.

DEAR FATHER FISHER,

In all humility I join the priests and people of Linwood in thanking Almighty God for the completion of the new church of St. Conval. I also offer my congratulations to all who have contributed to the achievement of this great work. St. Conval's will stand in the midst of the community as a monument to the glory of God and as a symbol of the unity of the families who compose the parish. Drawn, as they are, from various regions, they must now pray together and strive together to become one active and holy family of God under the patronage of the zealous and apostolic saint who is their patron.

May God prosper all your efforts to this end.

With kind thoughts and a fatherly blessing,

I am,

Yours devotedly in Jesus Christ,

† JAMES,  
*Bishop of Paisley.*



RIGHT REVEREND JAMES BLACK,  
*Bishop of Paisley.*





ST. CONVAL'S,  
LINWOOD.

DEAR PARISHIONERS,

The opening of a new Church is always an occasion of joy and gratitude for the People and Priests of a Parish.

The Feast of the Sacred Heart—2nd June, 1967—is our day of gratitude and of joy. Our Church is new, our Parish is old, but with the coming of so many new to the old, the old had need to be made new. To Christ and His Blessed Mother we are grateful for the many graces and blessings on the Old through the years that are gone and to them we give the future of the New, that it may be equally blessed.

On this occasion we thank His Lordship Bishop Black for his kindness to and interest in Linwood. I thank him for his kindness to me and for his encouragement.

The depth of our people's faith I cannot express in words. To God I am grateful for it. To all I express my thanks. To all I look for support and help in the time to come.

May God and Mary bless all, and St. Conval, our Patron, guide the destiny of all—People and Priests—in the years that lie ahead.

JAMES FISHER,  
*Parish Priest.*

## *History of*

# ST. CONVAL'S PARISH

It is a far cry from the Linwood of the late eighteenth century to the Linwood of today. Yet the germ of its present-day growth may be said to have been implanted then. Prior to that period it had been largely a farming area; at one time owned by the monks of Paisley Abbey. Later there were several bleach fields in the area in connection with the thread works, but it was not until 1792 that prosperity came to the village in the form of a cotton mill; the largest and best equipped in Great Britain.

In the early and middle parts of the nineteenth century the mill and the ironstone mining industry were the chief supports of the community.

At the same period there were taking place large-scale immigrations from Ireland; some of these immigrants being attracted by the developing industrial activities of the district and the work it offered. A number settled in Linwood itself; others in the neighbouring miners' rows of Clippens, Blackstoun, Inkerman and Balaclava (the latter two receiving their names after the British victories of the Crimean War in which many relatives and friends of the people of the area were engaged).

It is not until the eighteen-sixties, however, that the Catholic community begins to receive an identity of its own. Linwood began to be attended as a station from Johnstone in the early 'sixties, and the first name we note in this connection is the Rev. Hugh (later Provost) Chisholm who, in 1859, had been appointed to St. Margaret's parish, Johnstone.

Father Chisholm made it an immediate care to establish a school for the children of Linwood. On a site, neighbouring that of the present school, a chapel-school was established in 1865. This was recognised by the Committee of Council on Education as a day school in 1866, having then an average attendance of 45, and in this year too additional ground was secured with a view to extending the Mission buildings. The foundation of the future parish of Linwood was provided, therefore, by the zeal and diligence of Father Chisholm.

The year 1881 is the next significant date in our narrative. For several years before this, Mass had been said in the little chapel school, first of all monthly, then later, on every Sunday. All this time the Catholic population of Linwood had been steadily increasing, shown by the fact that in 1881 the average attendance at the school was now 97. In the same year, on the appointment of Father Chisholm to St. Mirin's, Paisley, the Rev. Angus McFarlane, D.D. (later Bishop of Dunkeld) took charge of St. Margaret's,



Johnstone. Immediately he took steps to increase the school accommodation both at Johnstone and at Linwood. The Linwood school was doubled in size and converted into a cruciform structure, and in 1885 the average attendance had reached the figure of 134 pupils.

It was becoming more and more evident that the increased Catholic community of Linwood now demanded special care, and in 1898, in the Episcopate of Archbishop Charles Eyre, a separate mission at Linwood was established.

Thus ended the first chapter in the history of the Catholic community of Linwood.

<sup>28</sup> The newly established parish took as its patron St. Conval, a saint who was in early times closely connected with this part of Scotland. St. Conval was a disciple of St. Kentigern, the patron of Glasgow, who in the sixth century had laboured and taught in the kingdom of Strathclyde. We are told that Conval was the son of an Irish chieftain; fired with missionary zeal, he sailed to the Clyde and became one of the greatest of Kentigern's followers. In many mediaeval records he is styled Archdeacon of Glasgow, and it seems that for a time he was also associated with St. Columba in his missionary work. He was closely connected with neighbouring Inchinnan, where his relics are said to have been preserved and where, until a comparatively late period, there stood a Celtic cross erected in his honour. In pre-Reformation times there were also churches at Pollokshaws and Eastwood which bore his name.

Linwood's first parish priest was the Rev. William Shaw. Previously a professor at Blairs College, Aberdeen, he had been for a short time a curate at Port Glasgow before his appointment to Linwood. During this period the attendance figures at the school show some fluctuation, due probably to the rise and fall of work in the district. The cotton mill, the mines, and a shale-oil work at Clippens were extinct. A flourishing paper-mill on the same site as the old cotton mill had become the village's industrial mainstay. The thread mills in Paisley also employed many Linwood people. By 1906, however, the school attendance reached the figure of 150, and in 1910 it was 230. The early twentieth century was obviously an era of great expansion for the parish.

For the first eight years of Father Shaw's régime the school continued to be used as a chapel also. A new church was badly needed. The opportunity for acquiring one presented itself in a somewhat unusual manner.

In 1896 there had been erected near Blackstoun House a small wooden church to accommodate the two mining villages of Blackstoun and Inkerman, which were situated some way along the old Inkerman Road (now Candren Road). It was served from St. Mary's, Paisley, and was known as St. Millburga's. (St. Millburga was a Saxon princess who embraced the faith. Having been patron of their parent-house in Shropshire, she was one of the saints to whom the monks of Paisley Abbey dedicated their monastery, later Paisley Abbey.) Since there had been some dispersal of people



Monday, 12th September, 1966, Feast of the Most Holy Name of Mary.  
Bishop Black lays Foundation Stone of the New Church of St. Conval.

in its area, arrangements were made to transfer the building in sections to Linwood. At the same time Blackstoun and Inkerman were transferred from the charge of St. Mary's parish to that of St. Conval's parish. The building was re-erected on its present site (where it still does service as the church hall), and was enlarged to seat 400. On the 6th May, 1906, in the episcopate of Archbishop John Maguire, the new parish church of St. Conval was opened.

In 1908, after ten years in Linwood, Father Shaw was transferred to the Aberdeen district, of which he was a native. He died, as Canon Shaw, in Fochabers in 1937. He was succeeded by the Rev. Charles Cunningham, who died in Linwood in 1910. The next parish priest was the Rev. Daniel Gillon, who had previously been a professor in St. Peter's College, Bearsden. He remained in St. Conval's for six years until his death in 1915.

During Father Gillon's time, another advance was made in the addition of a second building to the school premises. The front portion of the present St. Conval's school had until then been the public school of the village. In 1911 the new public school was opened, and the Napier Street building, which had been acquired by the Catholic authorities, was added, completely furnished and equipped, to the existing premises.



During the years of the First World War we notice a decline in school attendance from over 200 in 1914 to 179 in 1917, after which there was once again an upward trend. In 1915 the Rev. James Clarke had been appointed from Shieldmuir to become parish priest, and it was during his stay that the new Education Act came into force. Catholics were relieved of a great financial burden in the upkeep of their schools, and a new era began in education. In 1920, Father Clarke was transferred to St. Bridget's, Kilbirnie; he was later appointed to St. Peter's, Partick. His successor was the Rev. Thomas Healy, who had previously been an army chaplain. He remained in Linwood for eight years, until his appointment to St. Bridget's, Baillieston. He died subsequently in Bangalore, India.

In 1928, the Rev. William Malloy was transferred to Linwood from Clarkston. He immediately set about the task of redecorating the church, which gave the old structure a new lease of life which it continued to enjoy when converted, not many years later, into the church hall. In 1930, the original school, established by Father Chisholm in 1865, was demolished. A new portion was added to the main building in Napier Street, giving the school its present form.

On the appointment of Father Malloy to Helensburgh parish in 1930, the Rev. Cornelius Dennehy came to Linwood from St. Mirin's, Paisley. In spite of the improvements effected by Father Malloy, the old wooden building had become unsuitable as a parish church for Linwood: a larger, more permanent structure was required. Father Dennehy made great efforts towards this end, and so successful were they that in 1932 the new St. Conval's church was completed in its situation beside the older wooden church (now the church hall). On the 6th November, 1932, with solemn ceremonial, the new church of St. Conval was blessed and opened by Archbishop Mackintosh.

Father Dennehy had achieved his ambition for Linwood, and in 1933 he was sent to found the mission of Christ the King in King's Park, Glasgow. Later, he became parish priest of St. Aloysius', Springburn, and a Canon of the Cathedral Chapter. He died subsequently in Limerick, Ireland, in 1956.

St. Conval's parish would seem now to have reached maturity: its youth was past, and it was now entering a prosperous middle age.

The Rev. Denis Flynn was appointed parish priest in 1933, and remained in Linwood till his departure for St. Columba's, Glasgow in 1937. Later, he became Administrator of the Cathedral of Our Lady of Good Aid, Motherwell. He died in 1959.

He was succeeded by Rev. David Quigley, who was parish priest until 1942, when he went to St. Paul's, Whiteinch. The Rev. James Walsh was then appointed from St. Anne's, Glasgow, and remained in Linwood for four years until his transfer to Burnbank. Father Walsh died in Dublin on 5th March, 1965.

The next parish priest of Linwood was Rev. Francis Hamilton (now Francis Canon Hamilton of St. James', Renfrew), who had come from Shieldmuir. Father Hamilton worked hard for the welfare of his parishioners and in 1948 preparations were being made to celebrate the Silver Jubilee of the parish. During the early part of the year the church was completely redecorated. A beautiful new high altar and a new font and baptistery were the main features of the renovations. The work was completed in time for the Jubilee celebrations.

On Sunday, 29th August, 1948, a Solemn High Mass was celebrated in thanksgiving for the fifty years of St. Conval's parish. His Lordship, Rt. Rev. James Black, who had been consecrated in April of that year as Bishop of the new diocese of Paisley, presided. On the 4th September the Jubilee Services were continued with a Solemn Requiem Mass for all the dead of the parish. Those fifty years had embraced two world wars; thirty-two Catholic men of the parish had died on active service in the first and four had died in the second.

Nor was the social side of the Jubilee celebrations neglected and towards the end of the year several functions were held for the various age groups of the parish.



Monday, 12th September, 1966—Laying of Foundation Stone.



This was also the year in which a large steel-pressing factory began to flourish in the parish, offering work to many.

In June, 1949, Father Hamilton was sent to take up the duties of parish priest of St. James', Renfrew, and Father Michael Teehan came from St. Mirin's, Paisley, to take charge of St. Conval's parish. The school buildings were now fully developed. Apart from completing the repairs to those parts damaged by fire a few years previously, no additions were made to the building. At this time there were 199 on the school roll.

Father Teehan celebrated his Silver Jubilee in the priesthood in St. Conval's. It was with regret that the parishioners saw him go to take charge of the parish of St. John's, Barrhead, in the September of 1956. He is now a Canon of the Cathedral Chapter.



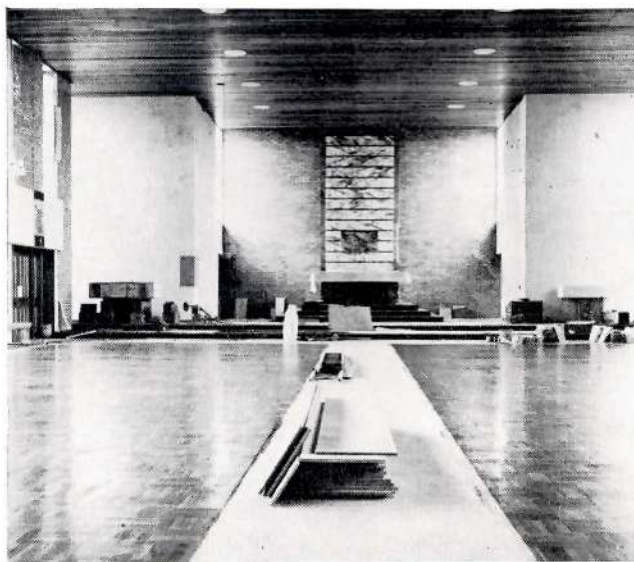
Rev. Joseph Hamill, R.I.P.

Father Joseph Hamill came from Bishopton as the next pastor. At this time, too, Father Kieran Gallacher was sent to assist Father Hamill; combining his activities in St. Conval's with secretarial work for His Lordship Bishop Black. In 1958, Father Gallacher was required for full time secretarial work and Father Matthew Dillon replaced him from St. Mary's, Greenock.



By this time the Church hall had fallen into a state of disrepair. Immediately steps were taken to remedy this state of affairs. The result was a very fine church hall with new flooring, lighting and was, in fact, well appointed in every way. During Father Hamill's time, too, the ground surrounding the church and hall was concreted, making the whole much more presentable.

Father Dillon returned to his native Ireland to Portrush in 1961, and was succeeded by Rev. Sylvester McGrady, who had recently completed a commission as chaplain in the Royal Navy following some service as a curate in Port Glasgow. Father McGrady also returned to Ireland in February, 1962.



Early Stages.

At this time a project was nearing completion in Linwood which was to change the whole nature of the community. A huge motor car factory, now employing so many from this area, was almost ready to begin production, and a vast housing programme to cope with the factory workers had begun.

For the last ten years the Catholic population had not fluctuated greatly, remaining around 1,200. Nevertheless this was a large proportion of the total population which was, in 1961, 2,500. With the opening of the new factory, however, the Catholic population was soon to increase considerably.

In August, 1962, Father Joseph Alexander was sent to replace Father McGrady. The arrival of new people in the area had begun. Sixteen families

had arrived at this time, only one of which was Catholic. A few of the earliest arrivals were from England, but soon the influx from Glasgow began. Most of these people were employed either in the motor-car factory or the steel-pressing factory, and houses had been made available for them in Linwood as a consequence. The Catholic population was beginning to swell. By the time of the official opening of the motor-car factory on 2nd May, 1963, at least thirty new Catholic families had arrived. All this was soon to create problems for both church and school.

For some time now there had been only two morning Masses on Sundays. In May, 1963, permission was granted for a Mass to be said on Sunday evenings also, and in July the buildings of a new school not far from St. Conval's school and later to be called St. Brendan's, was commenced.



Early Stages.

Father Hamill's health had been failing for some time now; he had been in hospital for several weeks at the beginning of the year and was again removed to hospital in July, 1963. However, despite this, he had seen the need for a new church which would cater for the rapidly growing population and had acquired a site which would be central for everyone in the community. This was situated at the corner of Greenfarm Road and Bridge of Weir Road, on which the now dilapidated buildings of the Old Green Farm still stood. Father Hamill died on 28th October, 1963, after a long illness.

The following month the schooling problem was so difficult that the children had to be dispersed to various schools in Paisley and Johnstone.



Already secondary school children travelled from Linwood to St. Margaret's, Johnstone. Now primary school children had also to travel to St. Margaret's and to St. Mary's school and St. Catherine's school in Paisley.

Unfortunately, too, it so happened that it was the younger children who could not be accommodated in St. Conval's. Buses took these children to the above-mentioned schools.

In 1964, the Catholic population of the parish was 1,600. Houses continued to mushroom, and during this time also the old farm on the proposed church site was cleared away.

At the end of May, 1964, Father James Fisher, our present parish priest, was appointed to Linwood from Bishopton. During the year it was evident that yet another Sunday Mass was required, so much had the community grown. But the situation, at least as far as schooling was concerned, was eased by the opening of St. Brendan's school in September, 1964.

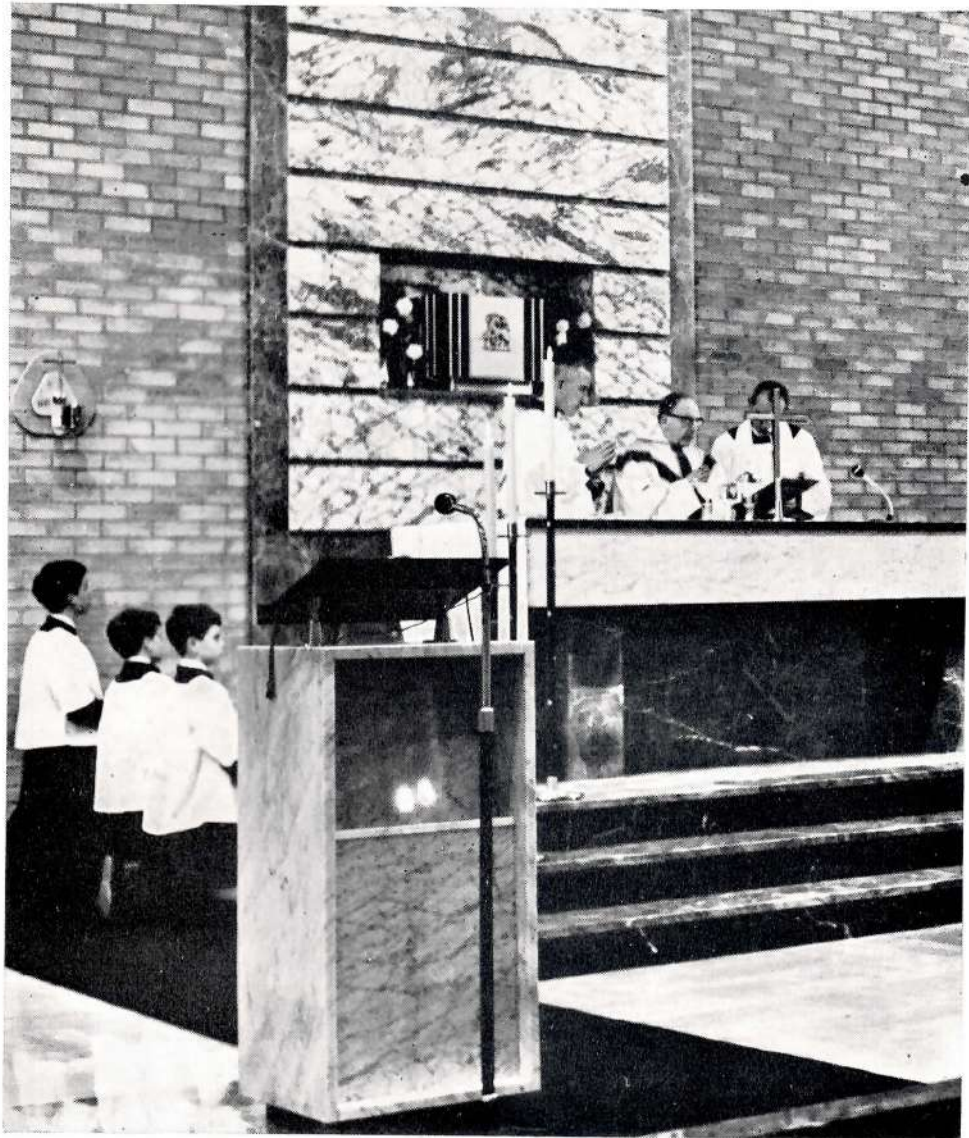
Though the building was not yet finished, it allowed the Catholic children to be schooled within Linwood itself. A geographical division of the area was made: primary children in one division attending St. Conval's and those in the other attending St. Brendan's. Meanwhile, all the secondary school children from Linwood who had attended St. Margaret's school in Johnstone, were accommodated in the secondary department of St. Brendan's school.

In January, 1965, the number of Sunday morning Masses was increased to three, while retaining the evening Mass. By May, 1965, most of the newcomers to the area had arrived and in this month, too, work began on the foundations of the new St. Conval's church. The work made steady progress and on 12th September, 1966, His Lordship Bishop Black laid the foundation stone of the new building. With the closing of the year 1966, another chapter in the history of St. Conval's parish seemed to have ended.

Indeed, Linwood has greatly changed since its early days. What was once no more than a village on the banks of the Black Cart is now a large community with modern industries. Where once there were mines and little rows of miners' houses, there are now modern houses and modern factories, and with these changes St. Conval's parish has changed also.

So we come to this year of 1967, in which, with the opening of our new St. Conval's church, a new chapter in the history of the parish begins. The Catholic population has now risen to 3,100, in an estimated total population of 11,000. There are, at the time of writing this narrative, 536 children on the roll of St. Brendan's school and 310 on that of St. Conval's, and plans for a new St. Conval's school have just been drawn up.

Yes, there have, indeed, been great material developments in Linwood over the years. We pray, therefore, that our new church—so fitting for the new Catholic community—will be a centre for the spiritual development of our parish, and that Almighty God will bless with abundant graces all those who enter it.



Friday, 2nd June, 1967, Feast of the Sacred Heart—Bishop Black celebrates  
First Mass in the New Church.



## OUR PATRON SAINT

(From "*Irish Saints in Great Britain*," by Cardinal Moran, 1903).

One of the most illustrious of St. Kentigern's disciples was St. Conval, who inherited in an eminent manner the zeal and sanctity of his master. He was the son of an Irish chieftain, and forsaking his country and friends through the desire of winning souls to God, sailed to the banks of the Clyde, and enrolling himself among the clergy of St. Kentigern, soon proved himself a devoted missionary, and became a bright ornament of the Scottish Church. In many of the mediaeval records he is styled Archdeacon of Glasgow, and by his untiring labours he merited to be honoured as a second apostle of that great city.

Each memorial of the saint was long cherished by the faithful to whom he ministered. The rock on which he landed on the sea-shore, and on which in after years he was wont to pray, was held in the greatest veneration, and several churches erected under his invocation attested to the reverence and fond affection in which his hallowed memory was held.

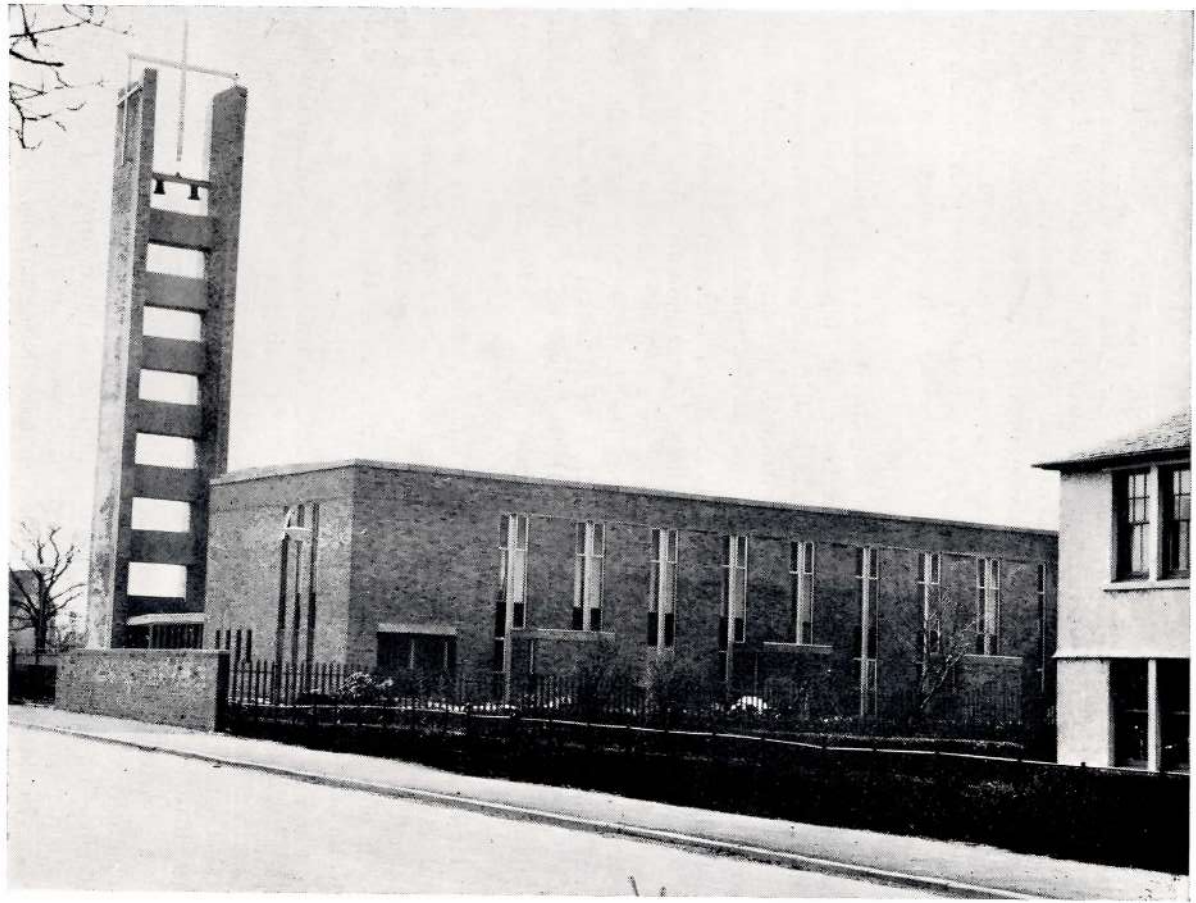
It is recorded that he visited his countryman, King Aidan, of Dalriada, and was welcomed by that prince with the highest honours. The purport of St. Conval's visit was probably to secure the aid of the King for the religious works in which he was engaged south of the Clyde; and we are further told that at that pious monarch's request, St. Conval passed into Pictish territory and there gained many souls to God. He also visited St. Columba, and seems for a time to have been associated with that great saint in his missionary labours.

He is venerated as patron at Inchinnan, in Renfrewshire, on the Clyde about seven miles below Glasgow. Near the ancient fort of Inchinnan there stood till a comparatively late period, an ancient Celtic cross, erected in honour of St. Conval. Now its base alone remains. He was also venerated at Cumnock and at Ochiltree.

The parish of Pollokshaws had also our St. Conval for its patron, where his feast was kept in the month of May. "Its ancient church," thus writes the learned Cosmo Innes, "probably stood beside the castle upon the bank of the Cart. It was dedicated to St. Convallus, the pupil of St. Kentigern, whose feast was celebrated on the 18th of May."

A church bearing St. Conval's name existed at Eastwood down to a comparatively late period. The burial ground attached to it is still used, and a portion of it near the still-flowing fountain that supplied the monks with water, is set apart for the exclusive use of Catholics, but no trace of the ancient church or monastery now remains. Near the burial ground there was a ruin known as the "Auld House," which with its enclosure was called "St. Conval's Dowry." His memory—after having been forgotten for 300 years—has been revived in our days by the erection of a beautiful church at Pollokshaws, dedicated to God under the invocation of the Blessed Virgin and St. Conval.





An Exterior View of the New St. Conval's Church.

## GENERAL DESCRIPTION



The new church and presbytery stand on the site of the Old Green Farm, which is bounded by the Bridge of Weir Road and Green Farm Road. The presbytery is connected by a covered passage-way to the church, the sacristies and the meeting room.

The church framework is of steel columns and trusses, with timber roof covered with sheet copper. External splayed walls are intersected by narrow vertical windows and are of golden brown rustic facings with granite finish concrete dressings.

Internal walls of the nave, sanctuary wall and choir gallery are of silver grey facings. The sanctuary side walls are plastered. The reredos consists of horizontal African skyros marble panels with a background of atlas grey marble set against silver grey facings.

Altar, ambo, communion rail and sanctuary flooring are in marble.

The flooring of the nave seating area is teak "alamak" and Mediterranean blue vinyl tiles to the passages.

The church and choir ceiling is of western red cedar slats with thermal insulation.

The organ chamber is situated in the choir gallery and houses a 4-rank unit extension organ, two manual and pedal.

The Stations of the Cross are of coloured mosaic and are mounted on a continuous band of acoustic tiling.

Flooring to entrance vestibules and choir stair is of quarry tile.

A feature of the church is the bell tower, which provides a prominent landmark in the parish. The tower is linked to the church by a covered way and consists of twin splayed brick walls of golden brown facings linked by U-shaped precast concrete panels. The tower is surmounted by a triple metal cross.

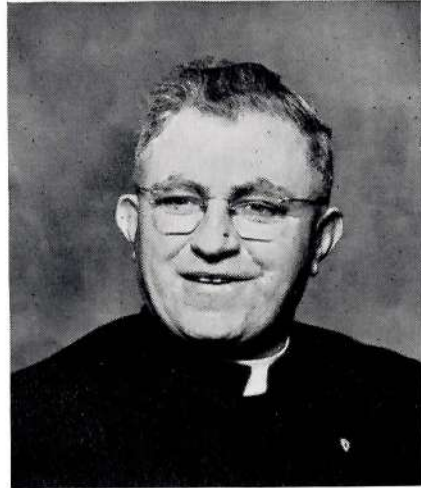
Heating is by low pressure hot water with underfloor heating in the church.

Church pews are of West African mahogany, and seating accommodation is provided for 624 persons in the nave and 36 persons in the choir gallery.

Car parking for 56 cars has been provided and the site suitably landscaped.



Rev. Sylvester McGrady.



Rev. Matthew Dillon.



Rev. Joseph Alexander.



Rev. Kieran Gallacher.

## *Parish Priests*

REV. WILLIAM SHAW	.....	.....	.....	1898 - 1908
„ CHARLES CUNNINGHAM	.....	.....	.....	1908 - 1910
„ DANIEL GILLON	.....	.....	.....	1910 - 1915
„ JAMES CLARKE	.....	.....	.....	1915 - 1920
„ THOMAS HEALY	.....	.....	.....	1920 - 1928
„ WILLIAM MOLLOY	.....	.....	.....	1928 - 1930
„ CORNELIUS DENNEHY	.....	.....	.....	1930 - 1933
„ DENIS FLYNN	.....	.....	.....	1933 - 1937
„ DAVID QUIGLEY	.....	.....	.....	1937 - 1943
„ JAMES WALSH	.....	.....	.....	1943 - 1946
„ FRANCIS HAMILTON	.....	.....	.....	1946 - 1949
„ MICHAEL TEEHAN	.....	.....	.....	1949 - 1956
„ JOSEPH HAMILL	.....	.....	.....	1956 - 1963
„ JAMES FISHER	.....	.....	.....	1964 -

## *Curates*

REV. KIERAN GALLACHER	.....	.....	.....	1956 - 1958
„ MATTHEW DILLON	.....	.....	.....	1958 - 1961
„ SYLVESTER MCGRADY	.....	.....	.....	1961 - 1962
„ JOSEPH ALEXANDER	.....	.....	.....	1962 -



## *Main Contractors*

Peter McConnell Ltd., 9 Underwood Road, Paisley - *Several Works.*

### *Main Contractors Sub-Contractors*

Durastic Limited, 13 Park Terrace, Glasgow, C.3 - *Asphalte Work.*

Joseph Beattie & Son Ltd., 29 Moss Street, Paisley - *Glazier.*

Mr. Robert McCrae, 27 McGowan Street, Paisley - *Plasterwork and  
Floor Screeding.*

Toffolo Jackson & Co. Ltd., 110 West Regent Street, *Tile and Terrazzo.*  
Glasgow, C.2

John Pattison & Son, 10 Shuttle Street, Paisley - - *Plumber Work.*

Semtex Limited, 53 Kelvin Avenue, Glasgow, S.W.2 - *Decorative Floor.*

A. M. MacDougall & Son Ltd., 3 Park Gardens, *Hardwood Floors.*  
Glasgow, C.3

G. N. Haden & Co. Ltd., 25 India Street, Glasgow, C.2 *Heating.*

The British Reinforced Concrete Engineering Co. *Reinforced*  
Ltd., 25 Newton Place, Glasgow, C.3 - - - *Concrete.*

Hugh M. Fulton Ltd., 16 Playfair Street, Glasgow, *Electrical.*  
S.E.

Edwards Jamieson & Co. Ltd., 10 Newton Place, *Structural Steel-*  
Glasgow, C.3 *work.*

Crittall Manf. Co. Ltd., 163 Bath St., Glasgow, C.2 - *Metal Windows.*

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James Cassells & Sons, Christie Lane, Paisley - - *Gates and Railings.*

John Taylor & Co., The Bell Foundry, Loughborough *Bells .*

John S. Scott & Son, Cambuslang Road, Rutherglen *Triple Cross.*



John Bryden & Sons Ltd., 17 East Bath Lane, Glasgow, C.2	<i>Service Lift.</i>
Wm. Beardmore & Co. Ltd., Parkhead Forge, Glasgow, E.1	<i>Suspended Ceilings.</i>
Robt. Hope & Son Ltd., Clifton Terrace, Edinburgh	<i>"Aga" Cooker and Boiler.</i>

#### *Other Contractors*

Barclay Curle & Co. Ltd., Clydeholm Shipyard, Whiteinch, Glasgow, W.4	<i>Supplying and Fitting Pews.</i>
Chatwood-Milner Ltd., 50 Berkeley St., Glasgow, C.3	<i>Alms Boxes.</i>
John Hardman Studios, 43 Newhall Hill, Birmingham, 1	<i>Stations of the Cross.</i>
C. W. Cameron Ltd., 338 Dumbarton Road, Glasgow, W.1	<i>Sound Reproduction Equipment.</i>
Wm. Casey, 98 Minard Road, Glasgow, S.1	<i>Supplying and Installing Organ.</i>
Mr. Jack Mortimer, 22 Newtown of Barr, Lochwinnoch	<i>Designing and Supplying Sanctuary Furniture.</i>
Galbraith & Winton Ltd., 48 Balnain Street, Glasgow, C.4	<i>Marble Work,</i>



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