

Their Names Liveth for Evermore

# EAST WALK GLASGOW



First World War Trail  
[www.firstworldwarglasgow.co.uk](http://www.firstworldwarglasgow.co.uk)



**LOTTERY FUNDED**





## **Their Name Liveth for Evermore**

In commemoration of the centenary of the First World War, Glasgow has organised a varied programme of activities and events to raise awareness of its impact.

The aim - to educate and inspire with powerful stories about this significant watershed in global history.

Some of Glasgow's stories can be found at [www.firstworldwarglasgow.co.uk](http://www.firstworldwarglasgow.co.uk) where we're chronicling Glaswegians' valour and experiences as well as encouraging people to submit their own memories.

The Great War changed society irrevocably. Glasgow's sacrifice and contribution can be traced through commemorations, tributes and endowments throughout the city.

Our intention is to shine a light on the bravery of heroic men and women and record their stories for posterity.

As part of this four First World War Heritage Trails have been created across the city: North Glasgow (Springburn – Partick), Central Glasgow (Charing Cross – Cathedral Square), East Glasgow (Glasgow Green – Denistoun), and South Glasgow (Govan – Mount Florida).

The Lord Provost of Glasgow,  
Cllr Eva Bolander

## Trail extents: Glasgow Green to Dennistoun

Districts: Glasgow Green, Bridgeton, Parkhead, Dennistoun

**General:** The trail is primarily designed to be a walking route however it is accessible by car for those with limited mobility. Public transport can be used to transfer between the various stages and the sites are colour coded based on the level of interaction available.

**Distance:** 6.6 km = 4.1 miles

**Time:** 2.5 - 3 hours

**Transportation:** The starting point is Glasgow Green, accessed either from Argyll Street Railway Station or a number of buses which arrive at Stockwell Place. The nearest railway station for the finish is Duke Street (trains to Queen Street Station). Alternatively a bus or a walk along the Gallowgate will return you to the city centre.

**Amenities:** A range of shops, cafes and restaurants on Argyll Street, at Bridgeton Cross and the Forge Shopping Centre. There are toilets in the People's Palace and the Forge shopping Centre.



Highland Light Infantry, Bridgeton Cross, circa 1915

# East Walk



<b>East Walk</b>	
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Site to view

Sites to enter

Sites of memory



Beardmore Naval Gun, WW1

# 1 The Barras

*Barras Market, Bain Street, Calton, Glasgow, G1 5AX,*



The East End of the town has a Jewel in the crown - called the Barras. This part of town is home to not one but two treasured Glasgow institutions - The Barras market and the world famous Barrowland Ballroom. Both were established by Margret McIver,

setting up the Barras market with her husband James just after the war and establishing the ballroom (now a renowned gig-venue) in the 1930s after her husband passed away. Starting life as a working class Glesga woman, Maggie died, a multi-millionaire. The war had a big impact on the origins of the Barras. McIver had noticed that the war had seen an increase in traffic to Glasgow's market stalls and had the enterprising idea to set up a permanent market in Glasgow's East End. The Barras is also home to a WW1 memorial in the form of a converted shell casing. Made by William Beardmore & Co. this 15-inch Howitzer shell was converted to a collection box after the war and is identical to the one in Central Station (see central trail). Anecdotally, one can still find old WW1 relics, including medals at certain Barras stalls on market day.



*Leave the Barras and head right, down Bain Street, crossing London Road and continuing through Montieth Place into the park. Then follow the first main path through the park east, towards the fountain and the People's Palace. (9 min approx.)*

## 2 People's Palace

Glasgow Green, Glasgow G40 1AT



The jewel in Glasgow Green's crown is the magnificent People's Palace and Winter Gardens. This museum exhibits many items related to the history of Scotland and Glasgow specifically, with a focus on social history. The current lineup of exhibits includes First World War Posters as well as

a collection on James Riley, a Scots Soldier who was miraculously saved by his personal shaving mirror. His wife, Jeannie was a munitions worker on the home front and the collection includes their letters to each other - which provides an insight into the lives of ordinary people during wartime. There is also a display on the Earl Haig memorial.

*People's Palace. Monday closed. Open Tuesday to Thursday and Saturday 10am–5pm, Friday and Sunday 11am–5pm.*

*[www.glasgowlife.org.uk/museums](http://www.glasgowlife.org.uk/museums)*



*Leave the Palace, the next entry is directly outside, near the fountain. (1 min approx.)*

### 3 Doulton Fountain Memorial Paving Stones

*Glasgow Green, Glasgow G40 1AT*



Just to the left of the fountain as you leave the People's Palace are paving stones dedicated to local men who earned the Victoria Cross during the Great War. This includes Sergeant James Turnbull and Drummer Walter Ritchie who were local soldiers and both received the Victoria Cross for valour. Their home city has paid tribute to them with this permanent memorial to their bravery on the battlefield, here, just outside the People's Palace. Both men received their medals for actions on the same day, the 1st of July, 1916 - the first day of The Battle of the Somme and one

of the bloodiest days in the history of human conflict. Ritchie survived the war, later marrying and raising a family. Sergeant Turnbull was not so lucky and sadly died in battle at just 32 years of age. Sargent Turnbull was awarded the VC when his unit took and held a position of great importance. Back at home he was an accomplished rugby player. Ritchie had been a military drummer for some years prior to the war, serving in the Royal Scottish Rifles and Seaforth Highlanders.



*Leave the Palace/fountain area, walking to the right past the fountain - Templeton's Factory is diagonally across from The People's Palace, on Templeton Street. (2 mins approx.)*

## 4 Templeton's Carpet Factory

62 Templeton Street, Glasgow G40 1DA



Templeton's Carpet Factory, 1914

By the outbreak of the First World War, Templeton's was one of the largest employers in Glasgow. Indeed, until the outbreak of war in 1914 the firm was the biggest carpeting manufacturer in the UK. On top of producing carpets, Templeton took an active interest in his employees by making substantial

donations to the works' Benevolent Trust and by establishing a factory savings bank. When war broke out, Templeton's, had to make sacrifices for the war effort including loosing some of their workforce to the military as well as a shortage of materials and machine parts - indeed output fell by one 3rd following the outbreak of war. In addition to this, Templeton's contributed to the war effort by producing materials for the War Office - primarily blankets, with 4 million blankets being produced by the end of the war (more than any other firm).

In total, 400 Templeton's employees joined up with 40 giving their lives. In the nearby Templeton's club, is a memorial to those who gave their lives - the inscription reads, "Well Done Outlives Death"



*Leave Templeton's, walking to the rear of the People's Palace, onto the Green itself. The memorial is directly behind the People's Palace. (5 mins approx.)*

## 5 The Peace Movement

Opp. 125 Greenhead Street, Glasgow G40 1HT



Rent Strike Protestors, 1915

At the time of the conflict Glasgow Green was regularly the scene of gatherings and protests. Such as on the 9th of August 1914, 5 days after Britain entered the war when the Independent Labour Party (ILP) and the peace society organised a demonstration attended by 5000 people. Later Lloyd George's invite to

receive the Freedom of the City in 1916 was followed by significant protests. In reaction, the Glasgow Corporation countered through the enforcement of a new bye law aimed at restricting rights of free assembly. The famous political activist and suffragette Helen Crawford was born nearby in the Gorbals. A friend of Mary Barbour she was actively involved in the rent strikes and the anti-war events which took place in the Green and across the city. Her stance brought her into contact with John Maclean and she was later appointed as the vice chairperson of the Scottish Divisional council of the ILP.

The memorial to anti-war campaigners is directly behind the People's Palace.



*Taking the central path (second left through middle of trees) heading south across the park, left at King's Drive then right at The Green, memorial on right hand side in park. (10 mins approx.)*

## 6 Glasgow Green Memorial



From the peace movement protesting during the war to peace celebrations following the Armistice. But with celebrations of peace came commemorations of those who gave their lives and Glasgow Green was the focus of these emotions for many Glaswegians following the end of the fighting. A subdued gathering was to occur in 1919 as part of the city's Peace Celebration when a temporary war memorial, a precursor to the Cenotaph in the form of a timber cross was constructed. A permanent monument can be found to the south within McPhun's Park/ Dassie Green. This celtic cross commemorates those men of the 7th (Blysthwood) Battalion Highland Light Infantry who died during the war.



*Head south through the Green and exit the park south of King's Drive onto Greenhead Street - the next entry should be directly across the road. (5 mins approx.)*

## 7 Miss Eliza R Patrick

143 Greenhead Street, Glasgow, G40 1HU



Miss Eliza R. Patrick, 1915

Hailing from 143 Greenhead Street Bridgeton, Miss Patrick spent twelve heroic months in Serbia encountering a huge invasion by German, Bulgarian and Austro-Hungarian troops. She had been part of a Scottish Women's Hospital unit, working in Kragujevac as a chief cook in a Serbian hospital. In the face of the German advance they were forced to flee alongside the local population during October 1915, covering over 200 miles across treacherous terrain. Twice they were within sound of the roaring enemy guns, however they managed to reach safety on the Adriatic

Coast where allied vessels collected and returned them to Britain via Corfu and France. The Scottish Women's Hospitals were created by Dr Elsie Inglis who has been described as "one of the most inspirational women of her generation". Trained in Glasgow, Elsie was involved in the emancipation movement becoming the honorary secretary of the Scottish Federation of Women's Suffrage Societies. This organisation postponed their political ambitions to support the war effort setting up and raising funds for a series of hospital units, first in Serbia and later all across Europe.



Head back along Greenhead Street and turn immediately right along Tullis Street. Then turn left up Main Street until you arrive at Bridgeton Cross. (9 mins approx.)

## 8 James Maxton: The Independent Labour Party

*London Road/Bridgeton Cross, Glasgow G40 2QH*



James Maxton addresses rally, circa 1910s

The Independent Labour Party was first formed in 1893 and its headquarters were on London Road, just off Bridgeton Cross (near where the library is now). It was formed by figures including Bridgeton resident James Maxton, and had a radical democratic socialist political vision. This included internationalism, anti-colonialism and crucially pacifism. This pacifism was influenced by the Marxist idea that war should not be fought and many members of the ILP held the war to be 'sinful'. This pacifism put the ILP at odds with the war and Maxton himself was an avowed anti-war campaigner. He was a conscientious objector, refusing conscription, and organised shipyard strikes. This saw him arrested for sedition and he served a year in prison. Helen Crawford and Mary Barbour were also members during the war. In 1922 Maxton was elected as the MP for Bridgeton and held the seat until his death in 1946.



*The memorial is also located on Bridgeton Cross, next to the 'umbrella' (the pavilion-like structure in the middle of the square opposite the station) (1min approx.)*

## 9 Private May VC

*Bridgeton Cross, Glasgow G40 2QH*



Private May Memorial, Bridgeton Cross,  
2013

This recently created memorial remembers three Victoria Cross (VC) winners. These include Major John Knox who was awarded his honour during the Crimean War along with Piper James Richardson and Private Henry May during the First World War.

Private May VC left his job as a tenter with Messrs Frew, Forrest & Co, muslin manufacturers, Rutherglen Bridge after being called up as a reservist to join the British Expeditionary Force. As part of the 1st Battalion Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) he was awarded his VC "For most conspicuous bravery near La Boutillerie, on 22nd October, 1914, in voluntarily endeavouring to rescue, under very heavy fire, a wounded man, who was killed before he could save him, and subsequently, on the same day, in carrying a wounded Officer a distance of 300 yards into safety whilst exposed to very severe fire". He was welcomed into Central Station by an excited crowd on the 31st of July 1915 returning to see his grateful wife at the family home on 38 Colvend Street. Finishing the war at the rank of Lieutenant, he worked the rest of his days in Glasgow before being buried in Riddrie Cemetery after passing away in 1941 following an illness.



*Head east along London Road, crossing the motorway and then turning left onto Kerrydale Street. (18 mins approx.) N.B. You can catch a number 64, 240, or 2 bus from on or near Bridgeton Cross to Celtic Park. Buses leave several times every hour - journey time, 15-25 mins.*

## 10 Parkhead: L/Cpl. William Angus VC

Kerrydale Street, Glasgow G40



William Angus, 1915

Parkhead, Glasgow is home to Celtic Football Club, which has a range of historic connections to the war. Wartime saw seven of those who had worn the hoops lose their lives. Perhaps the most famous story of a former player is that of Lance Corporal William Angus of the 8th Battalion, Highland Light Infantry. He achieved fame after being awarded a Victoria Cross for saving a wounded officer from No-Mans-Land on the 12th of June 1915 in northern France. Displaying the utmost bravery under intense enemy fire despite himself sustaining a number of serious injuries. He arrived in London after recovering from

his wounds and was awarded the VC by the King before returning to Glasgow where he received a heroes welcome at both Celtic Park AND Ibrox.



*The stadium itself is right in the heart of the Parkhead area and can scarcely be missed. (1 min approx.)*

## 11 Celtic Park

*Celtic Park, Glasgow G40 3RE*



Celtic Park football match poster, 1918

Celtic Football Club was founded to be a football club for the Irish community in Glasgow and while there were members of the Irish community who disagreed with the war, many more enlisted in the British military. Celtic FC regularly supported charities through fundraising events such as the pioneering ladies football match played at the stadium on the 2nd of March 1918. This pitted women workers from the Beardmore munitions factory in Parkhead against their counterparts from Vickers in Barrow-in-Furness. A great match of Scotland versus England commenced with Scots unfortunately losing 4-0. In September of the same year, 22,000 attended a sports day to raise money for hospitals in France and each week servicemen would be admitted free to home matches. On another occasion an

extravagant display of trench warfare was performed by soldiers on the pitch, including fake bombs and the explosion of a land mine on the centre spot.

*Tours of the Stadium and its exhibitions are available, see website for details.*  
[www.celticfc.net/about\\_visitorcentre](http://www.celticfc.net/about_visitorcentre)



*Back to London Road then left at Springfield Road followed by left at the Gallowgate. (9 mins approx.)*

## 12 Eastern Necropolis

1264 Gallowgate, Glasgow, G31 4DR



Eastern Necropolis War Memorial, 2013

On the Gallowgate, overlooking Celtic Park the Eastern Necropolis contains 73 scattered war graves dating from the First World War. The graves include one member of the Canadian Infantry, a Private Alex Baird who died on 11th of March 1917 and Gunner James Duncanson of the Royal Field Artillery whose grave is inscribed with the light hearted personal message, "Christ has taken Big Jim". The Cross of Sacrifice located at the entrance was based on the standard design by the architect Sir Reginald Blomfield which was used across the country and abroad. Mounted on a 3 step octagonal base the stone cross includes a bronze sword pointing downwards on its front face along with the inscription 'Their name

liveth for evermore'. The religious symbolism wished to bring comfort to the bereaved through reinforcing the idea of the war as a crusade.

*Open daily 8:30am till 6pm.  
Winter hours dawn till dusk.  
<http://www.cwgc.org/>*



Turn left outside the cemetery (the Parkhead Forge was across the street).  
(8 mins approx.)

## 13 Beardmore & Co

1221 Gallowgate, Glasgow G31 4EB



Beardmore Howitzer department, WW1



Beardmore Naval Gun, WW1

William Beardmore & Company was a powerhouse of Scottish industry, an engineering conglomerate of vast proportions. The company's Parkhead Forge, in conjunction with the Govan and Dalmuir shipyards made a huge contribution to the war effort through the manufacture of warships, tanks, aeroplanes and guns. 3500 field guns, 69 ships totalling 118,089 tons and the British army's steel helmets were just some of the fruits of the organisation's labour along with the track shoes and armour plates for the nation's tanks. As production boomed, so did the workforce and by 1915 the Forge

employed 20,000 people, with the total number of Beardmore workers at the end of the conflict reaching 42,500. A large percentage of these were women, with the company becoming the largest employer of female labour in the country's munitions industry. These factories relied on their abilities, with Parkhead's shell shop alone being staffed by 3,494, an example of the fundamental role women played in the war economy.

After the war the Parkhead site changed hands before closing in 1975, the Forge Shopping Centre now stands in its place.



*Follow the Gallowgate west either back to the city centre or right at Millerston Street and over the railway bridge. Cross Duke Street arriving at the railway station. (19 mins approx.) N.B. You can catch a number 8, 240, or 60a bus from on Gallowgate near The Forge to Duke Street station. Buses leave several times every hour - journey time, 17-20 mins.*

## 14 Dennistoun Tramway

*Duke Street Railway Station, Glasgow, G31 1LL*



Duke Street Station Memorial, 2013

On Paton Street, adjacent to the Duke Street railway station was the former home of the Dennistoun Tramways depot. It was closed in 1960 with its war memorial, an inscribed tablet listing the men who died being moved to the Parkhead depot. The names are split into the

various regiments in which they served, with the majority being part of the Highland Light Infantry which was home to the 15th Battalion also known as the Tramways Battalion as most of the men had worked for the city's tram service. This was also one of Glasgow's three so-called Pals Battalions with each being known nicknames by the others. The 15th were known as 'The Boozy First' with the 16th being 'The Holy Second' and the 17th being 'The Featherbeds'.

The memorial itself is currently in storage at the First Bus Depot at Cathcart Road.

<http://glasgowtransport.co.uk/memorials.html>



*Head West, down Duke Street back towards the city Centre - the Brewery is roughly half way between Duke Street Station and George Square . (15 mins approx.) Alternatively, you can catch a number 8 or number 41 bus from just outside the station to the brewery. Buses leave several times an hour - journey time, 11-14 minutes.*

## 15 Tennents Brewery

161 Duke Street, Glasgow, G31 1JD



Drygate Brewery, also known as Wellpark Brewery is the home to Glasgow's own Tennents lager. The Tennents family had been brewing alcoholic drinks since as far back as 1556 and had become a famous brand in Glasgow by the time the war broke out - in no small part due to German beer-making excellence and

know-how. Indeed, it is said that Hugh Tennant only switched from pale-ales to lager in 1885 after sampling some German lager and several prominent figures at the company had been brought over from Germany including Marketing Director, Fritz A. Schreiber and chief chemist, Arno Singewald. This, of course, caused problems when war broke out and anti-German sentiment ran high with members of the public. Schreiber and Singewald were forced to resign their position and were subsequently detained as 'enemy aliens' then later repatriated to Germany. In spite of this, Tennents was the only one of 14 breweries in Glasgow to remain open for the duration of the war - but they did so with an almost entirely female staff, with the men having gone off to fight.

*Tours of the brewery and its exhibitions are available, see website for details.*

<http://tennents.com>



Continue down Duke Street, towards the City Centre . The former site of the jail is on the right where the white and red high-rise flats are now. It stood directly opposite where Ladywell Business Centre is now. (7 mins approx.)

## 16 Duke Street Jail

33 Duke Street, Glasgow, G4



Duke Street Prison Walls, 1959

Further along Duke Street towards the city centre was once Duke Street Prison, now the Drygate housing estate that remains now are the old walls at the back, up the hill, behind the flats. This was one of only two main prisons within Glasgow City itself at the time and by the outbreak of war, exclusively, a woman's prison. As such it

housed many of the suffragette and/or anti-war protesters, imprisoned for 'sedition' or on other charges. Helen Crawford (see Glasgow Green) a prominent anti-war campaigner and suffragette took part in a hunger strike here in 1913 after been jailed for smashing the windows of an army recruiting office. The prison finally closed in 1955 and in 1923 had been the site of the last ever woman to be hanged in Scotland. It is still remembered today in some circles for the folk song named after it.

<http://glasgowtransport.co.uk/memorials.html>



*Continuing along Duke Street then Turning left onto High Street will bring you to High Street Station. Trains from High Street Station (and indeed, from Duke Street Station) arrive at Queen Street Low Level station in the City Centre.*

## Places of Interest

It is worth mentioning both Bridgeton Library and the Glasgow Woman's Library - both located within walking distance of Bridgeton cross. Bridgeton Library is located just to the north of and directly opposite Bridgeton Cross (2-16 Orr Street, Glasgow, G40 2QH) and has information on the local area during wartime and on the local area's significant contribution to the peace movement and anti-war protests as well as general social history of the area. Glasgow Woman's Library is located just to the West of Bridgeton Cross (at 23 Landressy Street, Glasgow, G40 1BP) and contains information on Women in wartime as well as the contemporary suffragette movement and related peace movement.

Bridgeton Library is open 10am to 8pm on Tuesday and Thursday and from 10am to 5pm the rest of the week - Library is closed on Sundays.

Glasgow Woman's Library's opening hours are 9.30am-5pm on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday and 9.30am-7.30pm on Thursday. They are also open on Saturday from 12pm to 4pm.

## Their Names Liveth for Evermore

For the centenary of the First World War, Glasgow is undertaking a programme of activities and events to raise awareness of the impact of the conflict on the city.

It is hoped that people of all ages will be inspired by the stories of this extremely significant period of history. We also hope they will contribute stories to our website—[www.firstworldwarglasgow.co.uk](http://www.firstworldwarglasgow.co.uk) – to create a living database of Glaswegians during the First World War.

The war left an indelible mark on the social landscape of Glasgow and Scotland. This unsurpassed impact is still visible in the many forms such as endowments, tributes and commemorations seen across the city.

It is the intention of this project to bring these objects, sites and memories along with the individuals behind them to life creating an understanding of the sacrifices made.

Four First World War Heritage Trails through the city have been created. North and West Glasgow (Springburn – Partick), Central Glasgow (Charing Cross – Cathedral Square), South Glasgow (Govan – Mount Florida) and East Glasgow (Glasgow Green – Dennistoun).

## First World War Centenary

1914-1918 to 2014-2018

The First World War was a turning point in world history. It claimed the lives of over 16 million people across the globe and had an impact on the lives of everyone. One hundred years on, we are all connected to the First World War, either through our own family history, the heritage of our local communities or because of its long term impact on society and the world we live in today.

Across the world, nations, communities and individuals of all ages will come together to mark, commemorate and remember the lives of those who lived, fought and died in the First World War.

A tragic legacy of this huge conflict came in the number of soldiers killed and wounded. Across Scotland 148,000 men lost their lives, 18,000 from Glasgow. Almost every Scot or Glaswegian across the country at that time would have been directly or indirectly affected by the death of a member of the armed forces. A strong desire was formed throughout the population that some form of commemoration was necessary through which the memory of those who lost their lives could live on. In Glasgow the main focus was the Cenotaph in George Square but every community had their own local memorial.

From 4 August 2014, the anniversary of Britain's entry into the war, the many centenary events will pay tribute to those who lost their lives and keep their stories alive.

## Photography

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Title Page: 1/7th HLI Bridgeton © CSG CIC Glasgow Museums Collection.

2. People's Palace Glasgow Green, Glasgow G40 1AT. External GCC photograph.

4. Templeton's Carpet Factory. © CSG CIC Glasgow Museums and Libraries Collection: The Mitchell Library.

5. Glasgow Green Opp. 125 Greenhead Street, Glasgow G40 1HT. External photographs taken by Stephen Hosey DRS 28/10/13.

6. Peace Celebrations. © CSG CIC Glasgow Museums Collection

7. Miss Eliza Patrick, © CSG CIC Glasgow Museums and Libraries Collection: The Mitchell Library.

8. James Maxton. © Glasgow City Archives

9. Bridgeton Cross / Pte Henry May VC Bridgeton Cross, Glasgow

G40 2QH. External photographs taken by Stephen Hosey DRS 28/10/13.

Henry May VC gravestone © <http://www.memento-mori.co.uk/>

10. Parkhead, First World War poster © CSG CIC Glasgow Museums and Libraries Collection: The Mitchell Library, Special Collections.

11. William Angus VC. © Fiona Hill

12. Eastern Necropolis 1264 Gallowgate, Glasgow, G31 4DR. External photographs taken by Stephen Hosey DRS 28/10/13

13. Beardmore & Co 1221 Gallowgate, Glasgow G31 4EB. Beardmore's Howitzer Dept © CSG CIC Glasgow Museums and Libraries Collection: The Mitchell Library, Special Collections.

Beardmore Naval gun © CSG CIC Glasgow Museums and Libraries Collection: The Mitchell Library, Special Collections

14 Duke Street Duke St Railway Station, Glasgow G31 1LL. External photographs (Of Dennistoun tramways memorial in Parkhead First Bus Depot) taken by Stephen Hosey DRS 28/10/13

16. Duke Street Prison Walls © CSG CIC Glasgow Museums Collection: The Mitchell Library.

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infantry](https://www.forces-war-records.co.uk/units/4452/highland-light-infantry)

15. Civilian Internment in Scotland during the First World War By Stefan Manz  
[http://publications.aston.  
ac.uk/5613/1/YearbookIntern5.pdf](http://publications.aston.ac.uk/5613/1/YearbookIntern5.pdf)  
Glasgow's East End: A Social History by Nuala Naughton  
<https://books.google.co.uk/>

### **Links to transport information:**

First bus:  
[https://www.firstgroup.com/  
greater-glasgow](https://www.firstgroup.com/greater-glasgow)

Scotrail:  
<https://www.scotrail.co.uk>

### **Disclaimer**

Every effort has been made to ensure that the information within this guide is correct and up to date at the time of publication.