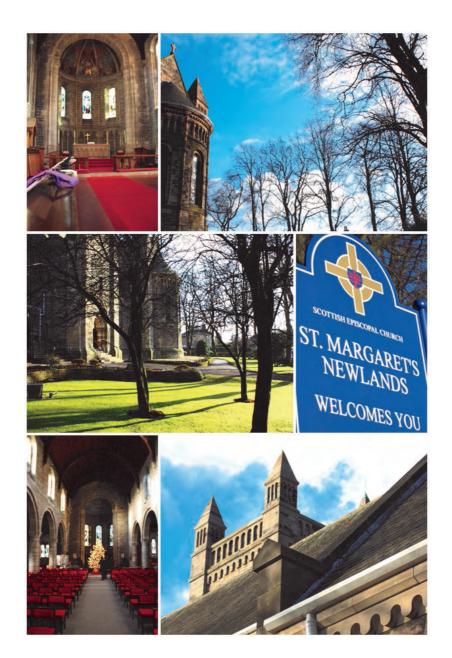
St. Margaret's Scottish Episcopal Church A Century of Service



St. Margaret's Scottish Episcopal Church

A Century of Service

Welcome from the Rector

St. Margaret's and the history of her construction is a marvellous testimony to the faith, courage and generosity of our forebears. Their wisdom and energy, we believe, needs to be matched in our own age by an equally committed spirit which not only rejoices in the material gift of this great work of faith, but seeks to offer it anew to the glory of God and for the service of all God's people, both near and far. You are very welcome in this sacred space. May you be blessed as you experience God's presence today.



REV. CANON DR. SCOTT ROBERTSON



The Architect: Peter MacGregor Chalmers

Born in 1859, the son of George Chalmers, mechanical engineer, and apprenticed to John Honeyman, Chalmers' first commission on his own account was the Established Church at Cardonald.

His practice was almost completely church work in a distinctive Romanesque style.

St. Margaret's is typical of this style popular in Edwardian times, though there is evidence of continental influence in the details. Technically, the church is a German Double Ender, a Basilica with a double apse.

Chalmers was an author and was published widely. He frequently disagreed with John Honeyman in print, most notably in an exchange in the Glasgow Herald in 1898 on the subject of Govan sarcophagus.

He died suddenly of a heart attack in Edinburgh in 1922 while visiting his cousin. His remains are interred in the Glasgow Necropolis.

Romanesque Architecture

The term 'Romanesque' was coined by de Gerville in 1818 to describe that form of art and architecture that preceded Gothic. Inspired by Roman architecture, it was arguably the first pan-European architectural style. Most churches in this style boast harmonious proportions, thick walls, small windows, round arches, an apse and multiple towers, usually at the west end.



CONSTRUCTION

NAVE: body of a church building intended to accommodate the congregation

Origin: Italian 'nave' meaning ship.

1898: From Humble Beginnings



St. Margaret's was founded as a mission of St. Ninian's Episcopal Church, Pollokshields, in 1898. Its services were held in shop premises half a mile north on Kilmarnock Road just over the McQuisten Bridge over the River Cart. The first service was taken by Dean M. B. Hutchison of St. Ninian's on the Eve of St. Margaret's Day, 1898. In attendance was a congregation of thirty.

▲ Premises of the Mission on Kilmarnock Road

1908: A Donor and A Design

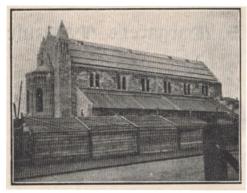


In 1908, the current site was donated by Sir John Stirling Maxwell of Pollok. With funds largely donated by Robert Allan Ogg, a member of St. Ninian's, the architect Peter MacGregor Chalmers was commissioned to draw up plans for a church hall and vestry as the first stage of a major project. The Church Hall was the first to be built, and dedicated in November 1908.

▲ Perspective drawing of Hall and Vestries, c. 1908

Perspective drawing of MacGregor Chalmers' proposed design, c. 1908 ▼





▲ The Nave under construction, 1912

1911: Work Begins

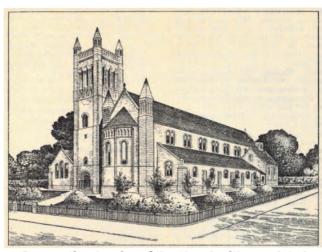
By early 1911, enough money had been raised to begin work on the nave and side aisles, and the base of the tower. The foundation stone was laid by Robert Alexander Ogg, son of the donor of the Hall and Vestries, and this section of the Church, including the western apse, was completed in 1912.

1915-1935: A Tower, A Chancel, A Chapel

In 1915 the decision was taken to build a tower rather than a spire. This was completed in 1935 as a memorial to Canon Edward James Petrie, the first Rector at St. Margaret's.

In 1916 debts were cleared on the portion of the building already completed. Work commenced on the chancel and Lady Chapel in 1922, designed by Gordon Galloway of Whyte and Galloway. Dedication took place in 1923.

The whole church was consecrated on Christmas Day 1928.

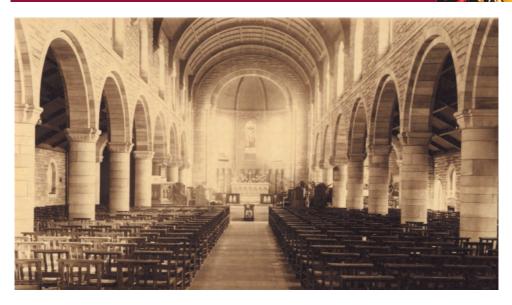


lacktriangle Perspective drawing of the Church with completed tower, 1934

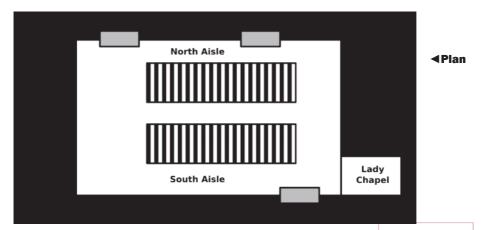
THE INTERIOR

CAPITAL (ARCHITECTURE): topmost member of a column, broadening the surface to bear load. Origin: From Latin 'caput' meaning head.





Features of the Romanesque style abound internally. The pillars have scallop capitals in the nave and cushion capitals in the chancel, each one carved differently. The interior possesses a pitch pine barrel-vaulted ceiling and the chancel is furnished in Austrian oak. The semi-domes of the apses are ornamented with mosaics.





WESTERN APSE & BAPTISTRY

APSE: a large semicircular recess in a church, arched or with a domed roof.

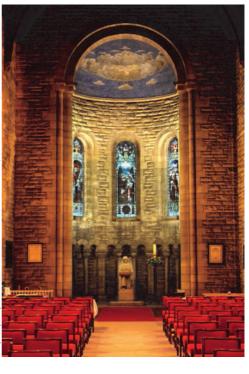
Origin: early 19th century, from Latin 'apsis' meaning wheel, vault or arch.

The first portion of the interior to receive attention was the Western Apse

which was furnished as a **Children's Corner**. All its ornamentation was paid for by funds raised by the teachers and children of the Sunday School.

The **Mosaic floor** was laid to mark the Church's Golden Jubilee in 1958.

It is designed in the Celtic Romanesque style. Children of the first two generations of St Margaret's Sunday School are commemorated in two of the borders, by representations of their pastimes: a Noah's Ark, a ball, a skipping rope, whip and peerie, kaleidoscope, and three bell tents bearing the badges of the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides. The symbolic colours used in the mosaic are: blue, a colour associated with St. Margaret, white for grace, black for sin and red for repentance.



◆Detail of mosaic floor: Noah's Ark &ball











▲ The three windows depicting the Annunciation, The Baptism of Christ, and Christ blessing the little children were made by William Morris & Co. (Westminster) and were installed between 1923 and 1926. They were dedicated in memory of teachers and scholars of the Sunday School who died in the Great War.



The Font► Angel holding a scallop shell, the symbol of pilgrimage, in Italian marble, dedicated in 1912. This is a replica, by Galbraith & Winton, of a work by the Danish Neoclassical sculptor Bertel Thorwaldsen in Trondhjem Cathedral.

◆The apse mosaic depicting The Descent of the Holy Spirit was made in 1921.



NORTH AISLE: THE BEATITUDES

BEATITUDES: the blessings listed by Jesus in the Sermon on the Mount

From 'beatus' meaning blessed

The Beatitudes are a set of teachings by Jesus that appear in the Gospels of Matthew and Luke as eight blessings in the Sermon on the Mount. Each consists of two phrases: the condition and the result. Jesus elevates familiar themes from the Old Testament to new teachings.

The Beatitudes present a new set of Christian ideals that focus on love, humility, mercy and compassion.



■"Blessed are the Pure in Heart: for they shall see God"

showing the Virgin Mary and the Child Jesus. Gordon Webster, dedicated 19 November 1950 Restored by Linda Cannon, 2001

"Blessed are the Peacemakers: for they shall be called Children of God" ▶

Gordon Webster, dedicated 1953





◄"Blessed are the Meek for they shall inherit the Earth"

Gordon Webster, 1960

"Come unto Me" ▶

Northwest window Powell & Sons (Whitefriars), dedicated 1931



THE LADY CHAPEL

CHAPEL: a sanctuary or place of Christian worship. Origin: medieval Latin cappella meaning 'cape', for the repository of the cape of St. Martin of Tours

The windows in the Lady Chapel depict the life and character of St. Margaret, our patron. They were made by Powell & Sons of Whitefriars and dedicated in 1930.

The Story of St. Margaret of Scotland

The daughter of an English prince, Edward the Exile, and granddaughter of Edward Ironside, she was born in Hungary around 1045. She had a devout upbringing in the court of Andrew I of Hungary.



The family returned to England in 1057 but their fortunes turned again with the death of Edward. Fleeing to the continent, a storm drove their ship to Scotland. They landed at St. Margaret's Hope, near North Queensferry, where they sought the protection of King Malcolm III. Malcolm married Margaret in 1070.

◄Malcolm meets St. Margaret

She was, by all accounts, a civilising influence on her warrior husband. Margaret attended to charity, serving orphans and the poor before she ate. She helped establish monasteries and ferries to convey pilgrims across the Forth and interceded for the release of captives. She worked for reform, aligning worship in

Scotland with continental traditions and the Church in Rome.



◄St. Margaret gives alms to the poor



St. Margaret and her children)

She died three days after the death of her husband and eldest son at the Battle of Alnwick in 1093.

The day of her death (16 November) is venerated in Scotland.

She was canonised by Pope Innocent IV in 1250.



◀St. Margaret prays for the success of the Scottish armies

It was possibly the work of William Morris & Co. and was dedicated in 1923.

St. Margaret receives the last rites ▶





EASTERN APSE & CHANCEL

CHANCEL: the part of a church near the altar, reserved for clergy and choir.

Origin: from Latin 'cancelli' meaning crossbars

The **apse mosaic** ▶ was designed and made by Powell and Sons of Whitefriars in 1927. It depicts *Christ in Glory* sitting on a throne over a rainbow, surrounded by the four Evangelists, the Seraphim and all the Heavenly Host.

The text which runs around the base of the Apse is from the Preface to the Eucharistic Liturgy and reads "Therefore with Angels and Archangels, and all the Company of Heaven, we Laud and Magnify."



The panels on either side of Christ glorified ▼ depict four Archangels: Michael, Captain of the Heavenly Host, and Gabriel, Messenger of Peace and Annunciation, and further outwards, Raphael, Protector of Pilgrims and Travellers, and Uriel, holding the Sun, symbol of the Light of God.





◆The Altar, designed in the Romanesque Style, probably by the architect Peter MacGregor Chalmers, was dedicated in 1920 to the memory of members of the Church who died in the 1914-18 war. It was moved to its present position on the completion of the chancel in 1923.

The **Chancel furnishings** in Austrian oak were designed by the architect Gordon Galloway. The Choir stalls, and the pulpit in the nave, date from 1923, the organ case from 1924 and the Bishop's chair from 1926.





▼The Organ, dedicated in 1924, was built by Blackett & Howden, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. A major refurbishment is planned in 2014.





The two large windows on either side of the sanctuary depict

▲ The Transfiguration and The Ascension of Christ . ▲

They are the work of Powell and Sons of Whitefriars, dating from 1927.

The **apse windows** ▼ depict *The Crucifixion*, *The Adoration of the Magi*, and *The Resurrection of Christ*. They were completed between 1924 and 1927 by William Morris & Co.







The **southern clerestory window** ► represents St. John. It is a memorial to Canon E.J. Petrie the Church's first rector. It was made by the Glasgow stained glass artist Gordon Webster in 1973.







◆The northern clerestory window depicts Abraham with a knife in his hand, symbolising his faith. It was made by the Glasgow stained glass artist Hugh McCulloch, and serves as a memorial to him. It was installed in 1927.

SOUTH AISLE





◄Simeon receiving the child Jesus at the Temple

Gordon Webster, 1971

The Last Supper►

John Clark, 2002





∢Gethsemane

John Clark, 2001

The supper at Emmaus ►

John Clark, 2002



St. Thomas ▶

Roland Mitton, 1997





◄St. Margaret approaching the coast of Scotland and reading the Magnificat:

"He hath exalted the humble and the meek." St. Enoch Studio, Glasgow, 1949

Christ commissioning his disciples to preach the Gospel▶

Southwest window Powell & Sons (Whitefriars), c. 1935



We hope you enjoyed your visit.

Thank you for the opportunity to share something of our heritage with you.

St. Margaret's is more than just the building.

For further details of what we have going on

visit us on Facebook or at episcopalnewlands.org.uk.

Or just drop in on a Sunday morning.

You are always welcome.

Images & Words

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