

Their Names Liveth for Evermore

NORTH GLASGOW



First World War Trail
www.firstworldwarglasgow.co.uk





When the First World War began, a hundred years ago on the 4 August 1914, most Glaswegians believed it would all be over by Christmas.

Today in 2014, 100 years later, we know that didn't happen. It lasted four long years and changed forever the lives of everyone who lived through that time. This heritage trail booklet highlights some of this city's stories and places of interest in relation to the First World War.

Thousands of Glaswegian men volunteered for the Great War leaving behind their jobs and loved ones to fight for king and country. There are hundreds of memorials and stories across the city and they give us an insight into the experiences of the 200,000 men

from the city who joined up. Some are documented in this booklet.

On the home front women took over the jobs the men left behind. They built ships and munitions for the war effort as well as driving trams, fire engines and ambulances to keep the city running.

Glasgow has many interesting and poignant stories demonstrating the bravery, brotherhood and sisterhood of our citizens. As in all conflicts there are also those detailing the grief, loss and futility of war.

We hope that that by taking a walk and immersing yourself in the history of the First World War you will appreciate how ordinary people experience and achieve extraordinary things in war time.

Sadie Docherty

The Lord Provost of Glasgow, Cllr Sadie Docherty

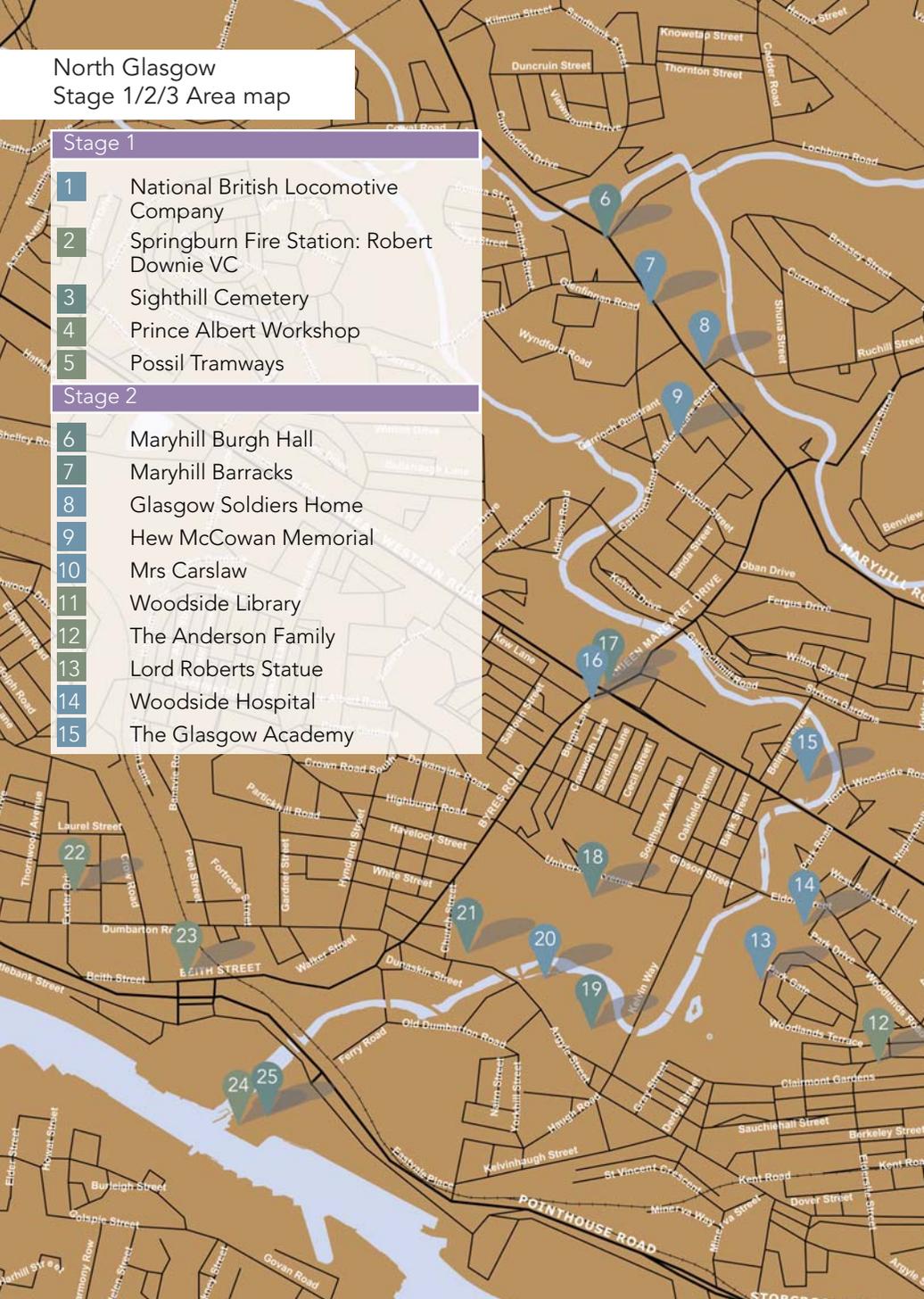
North Glasgow Stage 1/2/3 Area map

Stage 1

- 1 National British Locomotive Company
- 2 Springburn Fire Station: Robert Downie VC
- 3 Sighthill Cemetery
- 4 Prince Albert Workshop
- 5 Possil Tramways

Stage 2

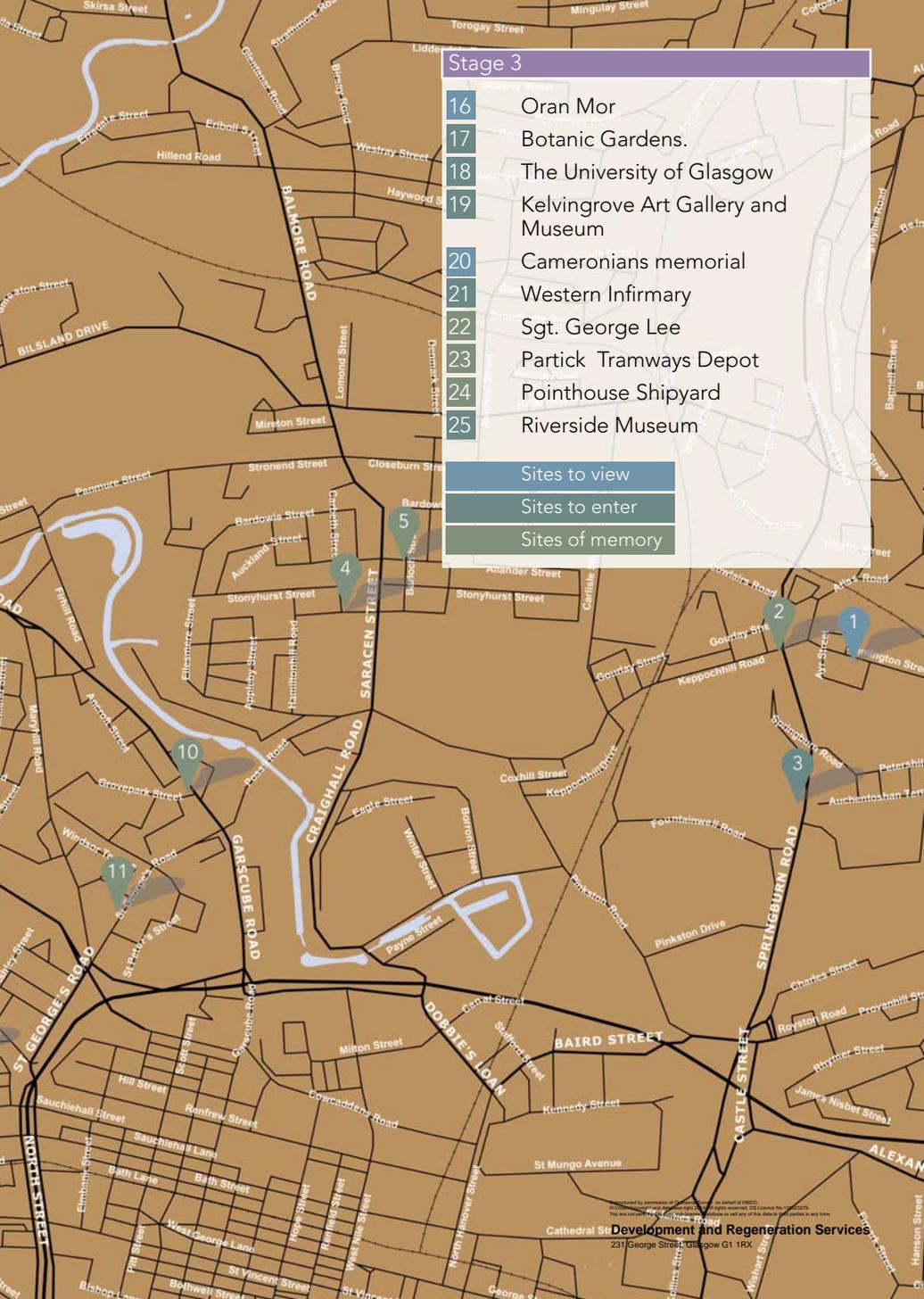
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- Sites to view
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- Sites of memory



Trail extents: Springburn Railway Station - Riverside Museum.

Districts: Springburn, Possilpark, Maryhill, Woodside, Woodlands, Kelvinbridge, Hillhead, Partick.

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.

The North Glasgow Great War Heritage Trail is split into three stages.

Stage 1: Springburn Railway Station to Barloch Street

Time: 1 hour (approx)

Transportation: Trains from Queen Street station low level travel to Springburn railway station. Limited car parking exists beside Springburn Library near the station. Alternatively take the 89B, 89 or 89A buses from Buchanan bus station to opposite Petershill Road. The 8/8A bus can be used to transfer to Stage 2.

Amenities: Cafes and shops can be found on Saracen Street.



Stage 2: Maryhill to Kelvinbridge

Time: 2 hours (approx)

Transportation: Take either the 17/60/60A from Hope Street bus stop just before Sauchiehall Street. Alight at Maryhill Library, directly opposite Maryhill Burgh Halls. The nearest station is Maryhill, situated about 20 minutes walk (1km, 0.6 miles) north of the halls, straight along Maryhill Road.

Alternatively Hillhead and St Georges Cross subway stations are also about 20 minutes walk to the south. On completion, the nearby Kelvinbridge subway station provides onwards connections and transfer to Stage 3.

Amenities: There is a cafe and toilets in Maryhill Burgh Halls with further shops and cafes on Maryhill Road and Great Western Road.

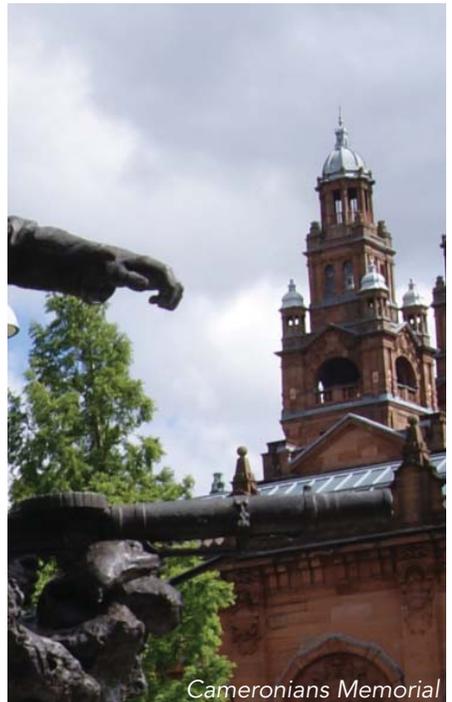


Stage 3: Hillhead to Partick

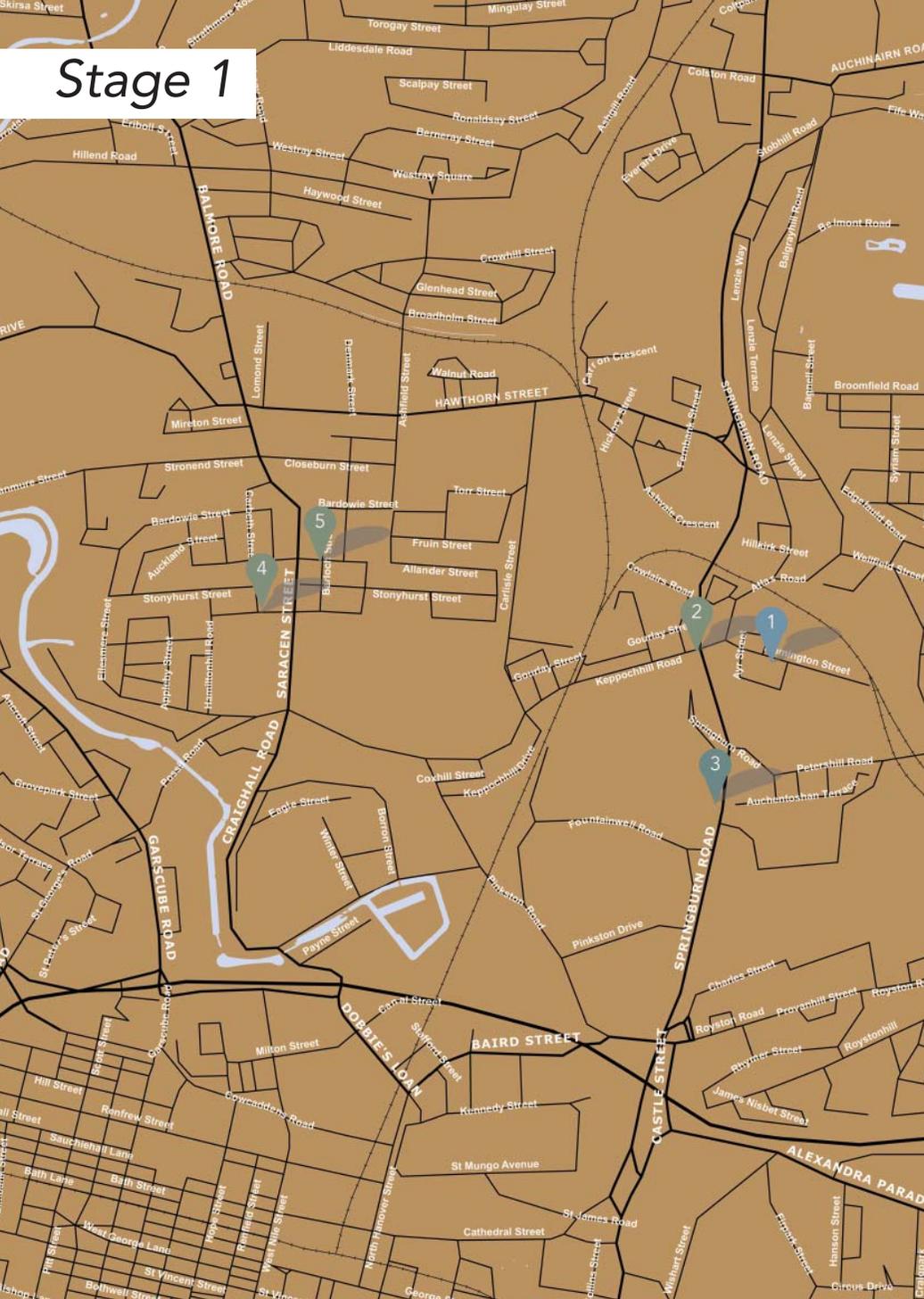
Time: 1 hour (approx)

Transportation: Use the underground Hillhead Underground Station. It is a 10 minute walk from the Riverside Museum to Partick train/underground station.

Amenities: Cafes and restaurants can be found on Byres Road and Dumbarton Road. Also in the Kelvingrove and Riverside museums. There are public toilets further WC facilities in the Huntarian Museum and the Botanic Gardens.



Stage 1



⇒ *The Trail begins at Springburn Railway Station, heading south past the Library along Ayr Street.*

1 North British Locomotive Company

110 Flemington Street, Glasgow, G21 4BX

Springburn was once one of the key industrial areas within the city, known worldwide for its manufacture of railway locomotives. The war added to this output with the factories producing tanks, gun carriages and pillboxes along with various types of ordnance. As the orders increased, and many of the male workers enlisted women began to replace them. In the Hyde Park Works alone 1,781 women were employed in the factory. A tribute to them and the men of the company who joined the armed forces exists in the former headquarters building on Flemington Street. It takes the form of three beautiful stained glass windows by William Meikle and Sons alongside an inscribed Roll of Honour listing the names of those who died.

Part of this building which is now private offices was used during the conflict by the Red Cross. Known as the Springburn Hospital, it treated 8,211 service personnel during four years of operation. Inside were five wards and 400 beds, each of which could be sponsored for a fee of £50.

<http://warmemscot.s4.bizhat.com/warmemscot-ftopic7019.html>

⇒ *Continue along Ayr Street, turning right at Adamswell Street then left onto Springburn Road, stopping at junction with Keppochhill Road*

2 Springburn Fire Station

Springburn/ Keppochhill Road,
Glasgow, G21 1SR

At the corner of Keppochhill Road was once the Springburn Fire Station (now flats). Around 130 (68%) men from the Glasgow Fire Brigade enlisted during the war and this station was used to train women from local factories to become fire fighters. In 1916 Springburn Road was the scene of rejoicing as local man, Sergeant Robert Downie VC returned on leave from the front. Having been carried shoulder high to his taxi by crowds in Central Station, the road was lined with well wishers, bunting and flags. He earned his Victoria Cross, Britain's highest award for valour, during the Battle of the Somme. Bravely serving to rally and push on his colleagues in the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, without care to his own safety or the wounds he sustained.

⇒ *Along Springburn Road, cemetery on right.*



Sgt. Robert Downie VC



Women fire fighters

3 Sighthill Cemetery

300 Springburn Road, Glasgow, G21 1SE

Opened in 1840 the cemetery contains 86 First World War graves, including 17 from Glasgow's Regiment, the Highland Light Infantry and 11 from the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) who were also traditionally raised from Glasgow and Lanarkshire. A list of these graves exists on the Commonwealth War Graves Commission website.

Open daily 8:30am till 6pm.

Winter hours dawn till dusk.

<http://www.cwgc.org/>

→ Leave the cemetery turning left through the Keppochhill Road exit then right onto Saracen Street. Turn left at Killearn Street.

4 Prince Albert memorial workshop for disabled Sailors and Soldiers

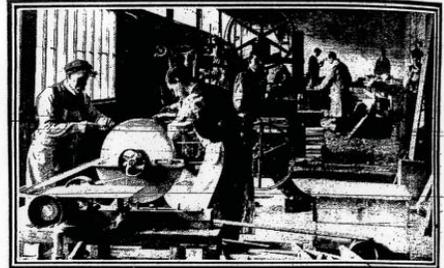
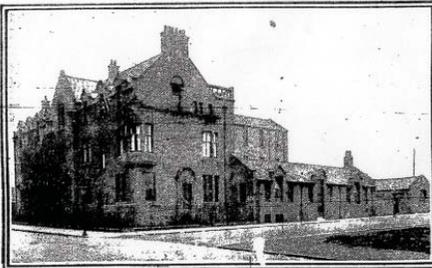
Carbeth Street/ Killearn Street,
Glasgow, G22 5JA

Glasgow corporation followed a three step approach to commemorating the First World War - the creation of the Cenotaph, the provision of money to selected charities and the third and largest endeavour was the funding and maintenance of these workshops on Killearn Street. The decision was made to create a utilitarian memorial which would provide for immediate needs of 'the living' whilst the Cenotaph would symbolically provide for the memory of 'the dead'. Opened by Prince Albert (later to become King George VI) in 1919 they operated for four years offering training in a range of skills from French polishing, to carpentry and boot making.

A visitor in January 1921 noted that 120 servicemen had been trained successfully and the workshops finally closed in May 1923. This came as training facilities began to be consolidated in larger sites elsewhere, with the building becoming a factory and later demolished for the construction of new flats.

⇒ Walk along Killearn Street, turn left onto Sacaren Street, take third right by Sacaren Bar onto Bardowie Street and then first left onto Barloch Street

GLASGOW DISABLED MEN'S WORKSHOPS WHICH PRINCE ALBERT WILL VISIT TO-DAY



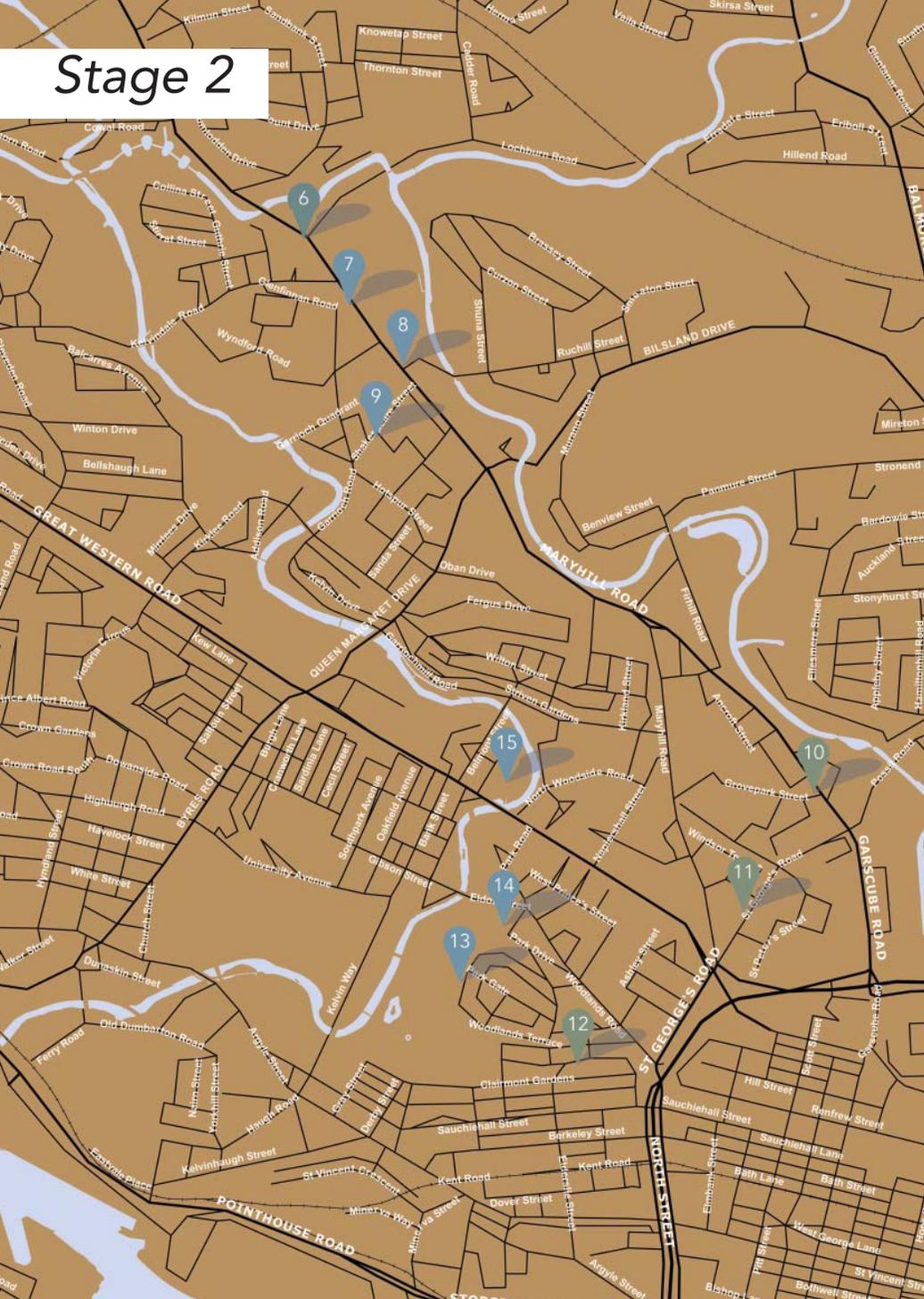
On leaving the Hydepark Locomotive Works this afternoon His Royal Highness will proceed (via Kippochhill Road) to the Glasgow Workshops for the Training of Disabled Sailors and Soldiers at Killearn Street, Poplar park, which he will formally declare open. Our photo on the left is an exterior view of the workshops; the other shows wood-workers "roughing out" a job.



SMOKING
STRICTLY
PROHIBITED



Stage 2



6 Maryhill Burgh Hall

10 - 24 Gairbraid Avenue, G20 8YE

The Hall was originally built with the adjoining police station in 1878 and has recently been subject to a fantastic restoration. Inside the foyer can be found the sign from the Highland Light Infantry pub which once existed on the corner of Maryhill Road and Kelvinside Street. Created by artist and former H.L.I. Officer, Douglas Anderson it depicts a carved soldier within a sentry box which formed part of the pub's wide range of regimental memorabilia.

Cafe open Monday - Friday 10am-6pm.
Saturday 10am-5pm. Sunday 11am-5pm.
www.maryhillburghhalls.org.uk

⇒ Turn right heading east along Maryhill Road reaching sites 8 and 9. Public transport: Buses 40/40A travel from Maryhill Road to Garscube Road.



7 Maryhill Barracks

Opposite 1380 Maryhill Road,
Glasgow, G20 9TX

This major military barracks was constructed in 1872 and was home to the 6th Reserve Battalion of the Royal Field Artillery during the war. It transferred in 1921 to the Highland Light Infantry who moved from their Hamilton base. Following demolition in 1961, only a few elements still remain; the guardhouse, (now an estate office) sections of perimeter wall and a set of inscribed iron bollards. A plaque commemorating it's former use can be found facing Garrioch Road. Opposite here once existed Maryhill Central Station from where on the 8 of August 1914 the 1st Cameronians left on four special trains bound for Southampton and beyond to France.

⇒ Continue along Maryhill Road.



8 Glasgow Soldiers Home

*Framptons 1236 Maryhill Road,
Glasgow, G20 9BJ*

Designed by Malcolm Stark and Rowntree on the corner of Maryhill Road and Ruchill Street this 'C' listed building was built between 1892-99. Now a pub, it was created as a Mission to the Garrison of the nearby barracks (see GSH above the door) by Alice Osborne and offered facilities such as a tearoom and quiet room. Miss Williamina Davidson O.B.E. worked at the home as an honorary lady superintendent for 24 years until 1918 and helped raise an endowment of £10,000 to fund it's operation. Her charitable work continued with the establishment of further homes at both Redford Barracks in Edinburgh and the training camps in Barry and Buddon near Dundee. Her brother, Brigadier General William L. Davidson C.B. Royal Horse Artillery, had served in the army since the Zulu war of 1879 until his death in France in 1915.

⇒ Continue along Maryhill Road turning right after Tesco down Shakespeare Street.



9 Hew McCowan Memorial

95 Shakespeare Street, Glasgow G20 8LE

Lieutenant Hew McCowan of the 1/8th Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) was born in Hillhead Glasgow. He was educated in Edinburgh at Fettes College before attending Christ Church Oxford in 1908. He joined the army four years later and was killed in action on the 26 of June 1915 at Gallipoli at the age of 24. His mother established a club for working girls in Maryhill in tribute to her elder son. The building is now home to the Shakespeare Street Youth Club.

⇒ Go back onto Maryhill Road, turn right and continue down Maryhill Road and follow Garscube Road veering left.



10 Mrs Carlaw

439 Garscube Road, Glasgow G20 7JY

"A Battlefield Romance" - 439 Garscube Road was the home of the Mr and Mrs Carlaw during the First World War. In August 1915, Mrs Carlaw received a letter containing a photograph of herself from Private C. Smith of the 1st Essex Regiment who found it on the battlefield at Gallipoli. It had been in the possession of her husband Lance Sergeant Carlaw of the 1/8th Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) who had recently been reported wounded. His wife was very grateful for Private Smith's thoughtfulness. This kind gesture was even more poignant after news that her husband had been killed not just wounded in the battle on the 28th of June. This was part of the same battalion and on the same day that Hew McCowan died (see previous).

⇒ Turn right after Garscube Cross onto Raglan Street. Take a right at Braid Street, left at St. Georges Road. Library is on right hand side.

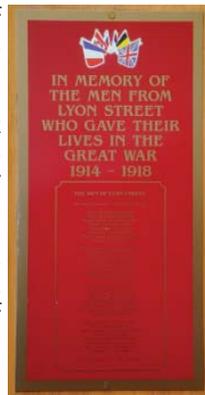


British Attack at Gallipoli 1914

11 Woodside Library

Woodside Library, 343 St Georges Road, Glasgow, G3 6TQ

To the north of Garscube Cross was once the Western District Hospital, known as Oakbank Hospital which was utilised for military personnel during the war. Heading south, St Joseph's Primary School was built on the site of Lyon Street from where over 200 men enlisted in Scotland's regiments including over 100 within the Highland Light Infantry (H.L.I.). The bravery of these men was legendary with 16 losing their lives, 27 wounded and two marked missing. Every year they were commemorated on Remembrance Day when a piper and bugler from the H.L.I. at Maryhill Barracks would take part in a short service. A Roll of Honour was held in the Garscube Bar, however, following it's demolition in 1962 it's whereabouts are now unknown. Inside the school built in it's place a poem entitled "The Men of Lyon Street" now hangs as a tribute. A new plaque was also placed in the school and in the Woodside Library.



Monday to Tuesday 10am-8pm, Wednesday 10am-5pm, Thursday 12pm-8pm, Friday and Saturday 9am-5pm. Sunday closed.

⇒ Continue down St. Georges Road turning right onto Grant Street then left at Arlington Street. (The Arlington Baths contains a WW1 Roll of Honour of it's members). Stop at the junction with Woodlands Road.

12 The Anderson Family

18 Woodside Terrace, Glasgow, G3 7XH

At 18 Woodside Terrace, the Anderson family lived. They gave much during the Great War. In 1914, William and Nora Anderson waved goodbye to four of their sons William, Alexander, Charles and Edward. By 1918, all had tragically lost their lives. Three served with the Highland Light Infantry whilst Edward was part of the Royal Flying Corps (an early version of the RAF). A plaque commemorates their sacrifice in Glasgow Cathedral (see Central Glasgow trail) and both the names Lt. Charles Anderson and Lt. Col. William Anderson VC can be found in the Glasgow Academy Roll of Honour. Charles was killed after only nine days in the trenches on the 19 of December 1914 while William was awarded his VC for his actions on the 25 of March 1918, when he lost his life. His citation lists how he fearlessly charged the enemy and was the means "of rallying and inspiring the men during the most critical hour". The respect in which he was held was confirmed by his adjutant "I wish to say how much we grieve over the loss of our gallant C.O (Commanding Officer), whom the men and officers had absolute trust, and I only speak the truth when I say that he cannot be replaced". During the war their mother was active in supporting the city's servicemen, running a Comforts Depot sending packages to the front from the Central Hotel, Charing Cross.



13 Lord Frederick Sleigh Roberts, VC. (1916)

17 Park Terrace at Park Gate, Glasgow, G3 6BY

Perhaps the most famous statue in Kelvingrove Park is the stunning homage to Lord Frederick Sleigh Roberts VC (1832-1914).

The Lord Robert's Monument is a piece described in its day as "the finest equestrian statue of modern times".

Although executed by Henry Poole, this structure is an exact duplicate of Harry Bates equestrian masterpiece which stands in the Maidan in Calcutta.

Lord Roberts was the saviour of the British Empire, and its honour, on a number of occasions in the perpetual colonial wars fought throughout Queen Victoria's reign.

Bobs to his soldiers was awarded a Victoria Cross during the Indian Mutiny when only 26 years old.

A serving soldier for more than 50 years, Lord Roberts rose through the ranks to become the head of the armed services and died during the Great War at the retreat from the Marne, aged 82.

This statue to commemorate the iconic hero of the British Empire was built by public subscription from the grateful people of Glasgow and unveiled in 1916. A national hero by the time he took Glasgow by storm on his first visit to the city in 1903, Roberts had recently subdued the Boers in South Africa. This bronze equestrian statue shows Lord Roberts VC on his favourite Arab Charger Volonel.

⇒ Head west along Woodside Terrace which continues into Claremount Terrace, then Park Gardens. Turn right at Park Gardens, take the stairs. At top of stairs turn left onto Park Terrace. At 17 Park Terrace turn left into Kelvingrove Park.

⇒ Out of Kelvingrove turn left onto Park Terrace. Head along this road which becomes Park Quadrant. Turn left taking walkway onto Park Drive. Turn left onto Park Drive to end of road on right

Lord Roberts Statue



14 Woodside Hospital

St. Andrew's Building, University of Glasgow, Park Dr, G3 6NH

The Glasgow College of Domestic Science, Park Drive was temporarily acquired by the Red Cross Society and operated as Woodside Hospital during the war. Becoming the organisation's second hospital in the city after Springburn (see site 1). It opened in June 1915 and could house 300 patients. Sir George Beatson, K.C.B. chairman of the Scottish Red Cross said in the Glasgow Herald at its inauguration that it been "admirably adapted for the purpose" and that it "would be of great benefit to the military authorities". The college was ideally suited for its new purpose. Classrooms were converted into wards and the student bedrooms were used by the nursing staff. Returned to its original use in 1919, the building helped to provide Ministry of Labour training courses to former war workers in cookery, laundry and housework and for war widows in dressmaking. It is now part of the University of Glasgow, and known as St. Andrew's Building.

⇒ Turn right down Park Avenue, second left at the roundabout at Woodlands Road, right at Park Road then left at Great Western Road. Over bridge, then cross road to the Glasgow Academy on right.

15 The Glasgow Academy

25 Colebrooke Street, Glasgow, G12 8HE

On Great Western Road, is a prominent reminder of the influence of the First World War on the Glasgow Academy. The memorial designed by A.N. Paterson commemorates the reconstitution of the school, founded in 1845 by a War Memorial Trust as a tribute to all its former members who served. It was decided that by buying out the shareholders and transferring the assets to the trust, the institution would become "a living and enduring memorial".

The Roll of Honour inside the school has the names of the 1,469 Academicals who enlisted, with 327 of these failing to return. These include two of the city's Victoria Cross winners, Lt. Col. William Anderson and Lt. Donald Mackintosh, alongside fascinating individuals such as William Kennedy Lean who was honoured by France after driving ambulances for the French Red Cross. The impact of the conflict can be seen through the microcosm of the Academicals rugby team of 1913/14. Of the fifteen players, only two completed the war unscathed, six were wounded and eight were killed. Or through the Galbraith family of nearby 3 Colebrooke Terrace, of whom six out seven children (the youngest was ineligible) served in the armed forces. Three of these died and the oldest, Walter later become the governor of the Academy's War Memorial Trust.

⇒ **To return to Glasgow:** Walk east along Great Western Road to Kelvinbridge Underground station catching the Outer circle to Buchanan Street or St. Enoch stations.

Transferring to Stage 3:
Walk: west along Great Western Road.



Glasgow Academy



Woodside Hospital



Nurses and Red Cross Vehicles outside Woodside Hospital

Stage 3



22

23

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16 Oran Mor

Oran Mor, Byres Road, Glasgow G12 8QX

Formerly the Kelvinside Parish Church, the building now operates as the Oran Mor, an entertainment and arts venue on the corner of Byres Road and Great Western Road. Contained within the spire are eight bells dedicated to the memory of those men of the Glasgow and Kelvinside Academies and of the church congregation who died during the war. A plaque above the door of the church commemorates this gift from Nicol Paton Brown. Mr Brown, a director of the Glasgow Academy, proposed the memorial in December 1916 following a call within the school for suitable tributes. His only son Captain Kenneth Ashby Brown of the 5th Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) was killed in action at Arras on the 14 of April 1917. Captain Brown had attended University of Glasgow and the Glasgow Academy and his name can be found on the Roll of Honour of each institution.

<http://oran-mor.co.uk/>

⇒ Cross Great Western Road diagonally to the Botanic Gardens entrance.



17 Botanic Gardens

730 Great Western Road, Glasgow G12 0UE

Glasgow has a strong tradition of radical movements, with the war proving the catalyst for demonstrations and protests. In 1914 it has been noted that the city was home to mass support for the anti-war movement led by socialist groupings such as the Independant Labour Party (I.L.P.), the Labour and Socialist Alliance and the Women's Peace crusade. On one occasion William C. McDougal from Partick and his colleagues in the Glasgow Anarchists were holding a meeting in the Botanic Gardens when he described the King as a parasite. A crowd then rushed the stage and threatened to throw him in the River Kelvin. He was later arrested in 1916 for refusing a call up, however, he escaped jail and continued his anti-war position for the rest of the conflict.

Adjacent to the Botanic Gardens, the grounds of the former Queen Margaret College and BBC building were used in 1920 to hold a Garden Fete for the Highland Light Infantry. This was to raise money for a club house for soldiers of the regiment, a scheme which was originally proposed in 1913 and later became part of the H.L.I.'s war memorial along with a plaque in Glasgow Cathedral. The club opened in 1921 at 10 Newton Terrace near Charing Cross, providing lodgings, a reading room, library, billiard room, card room and bar.

<http://www.glasgowbotanicgardens.com/>

⇒ Cross Great Western Road, head south along Byres Road then left at University Avenue. Follow signs for Glasgow University Chapel and the Huntarian Museum.

18 The University of Glasgow

Glasgow University Chapel
West Quadrangle, Main Building, G12 8QQ

Hunterian Museum
Gilbert Scott Building, University Ave,
G12 8QQ

The legacy of the Great War exists to this day within this historic institution. Designed by Sir John James Burnet in 1929 and positioned at the western end of the main university building the beautiful Memorial Chapel contains a series of tablets listing the fallen. A number of bursaries and grants such as the Music and Chemistry Gardiner Chairs were also funded in tribute. 4,506 members of the university community served and of these 761 did not return. The organisation actively promoted its staff and students to enlist where possible and at the outbreak of war 400 hundred members of the University Officer Training Corps were mobilised almost immediately. Within six months a total of 1,255 men and women of the university were in uniform, 77% of whom were commissioned officers. The university's Hunterian Museum collection holds items such as the medals of former student, Captain James L. Dawson VC, however as the exhibits change regularly, please contact the museum in advance for availability.

Glasgow University Chapel
Monday - Friday 9am-5pm.
www.gla.ac.uk/services/chaplaincy

Hunterian Museum
Monday closed. Tuesday to Saturday
10am-5pm, Sunday 11am-4pm.
<http://www.gla.ac.uk/hunterian/>
0141 330 4221

⇒ Move towards Kevingrove Park along Kelvin Way to the Museum.

19 Kelvingrove Art Gallery & Museum

Argyle Street, Glasgow G3 8AG

Located within Kelvingrove Park the Art Gallery and Museum is the city's most popular cultural attraction.

The Glasgow Museum collection contains over 4,000 items on the subject of the city at war. As part of the First World War



centenary a series of exhibitions and events are planned to cover the four years of the conflict. These will include new additions to the Looking at Art area along with a rehang of the fragile art section. The work of individuals such as locally born Sir Muirhead Bone who served as British Army's first official war artist between 1916-18 and again in 1939-45 will be included. Famous for his etchings and he was apprenticed as an architect and studied at the Glasgow School of Art. Further exhibits will relate to a wide range of topics from the fighting itself, to the city's great industrial efforts and the role of women at home and abroad.

Monday to Thursday and Saturday
10am-5pm, Friday and Sunday 11am-5pm

www.glasgowlife.org.uk/museums/kelvingrove

⇒ Leave the museum via the Argyle Street exit, then turn right.



Glasgow University Memorial Chapel

20 Cameronians Memorial

*Kelvingrove Park, Opposite Kelvin Hall,
1445 Argyle Street, G3 8AW*

This monument to the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) who were closely identified with Glasgow was unveiled in 1924 by Earl Haig in memory of over 7000 members of regiment who lost their lives during the war. It was sculpted by London based Philip Lindsey Clark, who enlisted in the Artists' Rifles in 1914 and later became a Captain in the 11th Royal Sussex achieving a Distinguished Service Order for his service. As a powerful visual reminder of the sacrifices made, it takes the form of a graphically depicted battle scene showing three soldiers. Each is symbolic of a different virtue, a Sergeant going "over the top" displaying victory, alongside the body of a fallen officer depicting sacrifice. Finally a Lewis gunner provides covering fire "typifying that dogged determination to succeed and of sticking it for which our men were so remarkable". Some people felt this controversial style glorified the suffering and they were also not keen on being reminded of the horrors of the conflict whilst the wounds created were still so raw. However this truthful representation was also seen to be desirable as a silent warning to future generations about the violence of war with the symbolic undertones providing a layer of deep meaning and thought.

 Move right onto Argyle Street, crossing the River Kelvin to Dumbarton Road.

21 Western Infirmary

*Western Infirmary Chapel, G Block First Floor.
Dumbarton Road, Glasgow G11 6NT
0141 211 2812*

The first floor of the hospital's G Block contains the Alexander Elder Memorial Chapel designed by Sir John James Burnet. It was opened in 1925 funded by a donation from the influential Elder Shipbuilding family, providing an oasis of calm within an often stressful context. Several war memorials exist within, including three stained glass windows, two of which commemorate Lt. Donald Mackintosh VC (see site 15) whose father was the Medical Superintendent at the hospital. His Victoria Cross was awarded for actions on the 11 of April 1917 when despite being shot through his leg, he continued to lead his men, repelling a counter attack before rallying for a final push during which he was mortally wounded. A plaque was also created in memory of Sister Ella Maud Brown and Staff Nurse Margaret Dewar who both gave their lives. Nurse Dewar was awarded a Croix de Guerre after being mentioned in despatches for refusing to leave her patients when her field hospital was bombed. The Infirmary gave much to the war effort, not only did 46 members of the nursing staff serve in military hospitals, 100 beds were given for the treatment of those wounded. Added to this a "School of Massage, Medical Electricity and Remedial Exercises" was created to help deal with their injuries.

Access: Monday to Sunday 9am till 5pm

 Continue west along Dumbarton Road. We pass the Gardner Street Church which contains a plaque listing the members of the congregation who died in the war.



TO THE GLORIOUS MEMORY OF ALL RANKS
THE CAMERONIANS (SCOTTISH RIFLES) WHO,
TO UPHOLD LIBERTY AND JUSTICE IN THE WORLD,
LAID DOWN THEIR LIVES IN THE TWO WORLD WARS
1914 - 1918 AND 1939 - 1945.



Western Infirmary Chapel



Cameronians Memorial

22 Sgt. George Lee

17 Kildonan Drive, Glasgow G11 7XG

Just off Dumbarton Road existed Fielden Drive (now Kildonan Drive) where Company Sergeant Major George Lee once lived at number 17. Serving with the 16th Battalion, Highland Light Infantry (H.L.I.) he was a roads foreman with the Glasgow Corporation before the war. On the 13 of November 1916 the 16th and 17th H.L.I. went into battle on the Somme, with the attack resulted in a devastating casualty rate. From the 16 of the 21 officers and 650 other ranks who went into action only eight officers and 260 soldiers made the roll call three days later. Trapped within the enemy trench were 90 men led by Sgt. Lee, half of whom were injured and all running low on ammunition. They held out under constant attack for 7 days, refusing the offer to surrender and only finally succumbing to a huge German offensive as food and water ran out and only 15 fit men remained. Sgt. Lee was killed after five days, defiant till the end with his last words of "No Surrender".

⇒ From Kildonan Drive, head east turning right onto Exeter Drive, then left onto Dumbarton Road, then third right onto Hayburn Street. The site of the Partick Tramways is on the corner of Hayburn Street and Beith Street on the left.



23 Partick Tramways Depot

Hayburn Street/Beith Street, Glasgow, G11 6DQ

The Glasgow Corporation Tramways had depots across the city including this one, now demolished which sat adjacent to the current Partick Train Station at the corner of Hayburn and Beith Street. Echoing the situation at the Possil Depot, the semi circular plaque which commemorates those who fell was moved in this case to the Scotstoun Depot on South Street.

⇒ Turn left at Beith Street then right prior to the railway bridge using the pedestrian bridge to cross the dual carriageway. Turn left crossing Castlebank Street then right following signs for the Riverside Museum.



24 Pointhouse Shipyard

Pointhouse Place, Glasgow, G3 8RS

Where the River Clyde meets the Kelvin, the site of the new Riverside Museum was the former Pointhouse Shipyard and Slip Dock home of A. & J. Inglis, Engineers and Shipbuilders. Shipyards dominated this stretch of the river, with yards such as Fairfield's and John Brown's, Harland and Wolff's and Yarrow's employing thousands of men and women as orders boomed before and during the conflict. In 1913 the Clyde had produced a new record tonnage of 757,000 equating to a third of the whole British total with the numbers of workers supported estimated at around 100,000. Around this time the Pointhouse Yard was constructing ships mainly for commercial use, such as the paddle steamer Erin's Tale which was requisitioned by the Admiralty as a minesweeper. It was later sunk by a floating mine in the Edinburgh channel.

➡ *Directly behind you is the Riverside Museum.*



Pointhouse Shipyard

25 Riverside Museum

100 Pointhouse Place, Glasgow, G3 8RS

Designed by the acclaimed architect Zaha Hadid and opened in 2011, the museum contains a small section dedicated to the city and the First World War including the Glasgow Corporation Tramways Roll of Honour. Letters belonging to Company Sergeant Major George Cockburn who served with the Battalion are on display alongside a number of photographs. The story of the women who joined the corporation during the war, working as drivers and conductresses is told noting the controversy this stirred at the time. The People's Journal reported that the public "decided that the new departure would only end in failure" however this did not prove to be the case. By February 1916 there were 1,180 tram conductresses and twenty five women tram drivers, although these jobs were merely temporary and at the end of the war, like the factory workers the women were replaced or the jobs disappeared with the end of the wartime boom.

Entrance is free

Monday to Thursday and Saturday

10am–5pm, Friday and Sunday 11am–5pm

www.glasgowlife.org.uk/museums/riverside

➡ *To return to the city centre, retrace the route along Castlebank Street, this time crossing the pedestrian bridge and then passing under the railway bridge, arriving at Partick Underground and Railway Station.*



Places of Interest

Western Necropolis

19 Tresta Road, Glasgow, G23 5LB

Located on the northern edge of Glasgow are four adjacent cemeteries, the Western Necropolis, Lambhill, St. Kentigerns, and the Garnet Hill Hebrew burial ground. All four of these contain numerous First World War graves (362, 112, 136 & 3 respectively) and a Cross of Sacrifice can be found at the entrance to both Lambhill and the Western Necropolis. Prominent graves in St Kentigerns include that of Sgt. Downie VC (see site number 2) and two Belgian war graves. While the Western Necropolis contains several Commonwealth graves such as two South Africans (one a female nurse) along with other graves from New Zealand, Australia and Canada.

Access to the cemetery is by Trest Road. Like all quiet places, a degree of caution is needed when visiting alone. The nearest train line to the cemeteries is Gilshochill (from Queen Street Station).

Open daily 8:30am till 6pm.

Winter hours dawn till dusk.

<http://www.cwgc.org/>



THIS CROSS OF SACRIFICE IS ONE IN DESIGN
AND INTENTION WITH THOSE WHICH HAVE
BEEN SET UP IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM AND
OTHER PLACES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD
WHERE OUR DEAD OF THE
GREAT WAR ARE LAID TO REST

NAME

LIVETH

FOR

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 – 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.

Three First World War Heritage Trails through the city have been created. North and West Glasgow (Springburn – Partick), Central Glasgow (Charing Cross – Cathedral Square) and South Glasgow (Govan – Duke Street).

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.

Acknowledgements for North Heritage Trail

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2 Springburn Fire Station: Sgt. Robert Downie VC (1944) Daily Record.
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5 Possilpark Tramways. ©Glasgow City Council.
www.theglasgowstory.com

12 The Anderson Family Lt. Col. William Anderson VC.
Source - http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/William_Herbert_Anderson

13 Lord Roberts Statue
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List of Sources

The information within this guide has been provided from various sources. In particular:

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