



Sandymount Cemetery Heritage Trail



GOD
GAVE HIS GREAT
COME
TO ONE OF THE
BY MOTHERS
MARIAN GRA
DIED 28 DEC
AGED 47



- 1 George Peat Senior / Sir George Peat Junior
- 2 Robert Ford
- 3 Alexander Kennedy / Dr Alexander Mills Kennedy
- 4 Alexander Meighan
- 5 James Alexander Ewing
- 6 Dr William Robertson Willis
- 7 Dr Stephen Young
- 8 George Orr Forrester
- 9 Archibald Campbell
- 10 William Whyte
- 11 William Bow JP
- 12 William Reid
- 13 Rev Hector MacKinnon
- 14 George Moffat Belch
- 15 Amadou Sy
- 16 Annie Galloway



Sandymount Cemetery Heritage Trail



- 17 Absalom Loney
- 18 William Buchanan
- 19 Alexander Craik
- 20 Augustine Costello
- 21 Andrew Brabender
- 22 William Rennie
- 23 James Cruikshank
- 24 John Quinton Pringle
- 25 Alexander Haddow
- 26 Alexander Mann
- 27 Walter Dale
- 28 John McCubbin
- 29 Mary McCrae Deighton
- 30 Francis Kelly
- 31 Derek James Denholm

Sandymount Cemetery Heritage Trail Introduction



On behalf of Glasgow City Council, welcome to Sandymount Cemetery. Please enjoy your visit. For your own safety please follow the route marked on this leaflet. The proposed route should take approximately an hour, but one can easily become absorbed and spend much longer on this trail. Please remember at all times that Sandymount is hallowed ground and as such the deceased should be treated respectfully at all times.

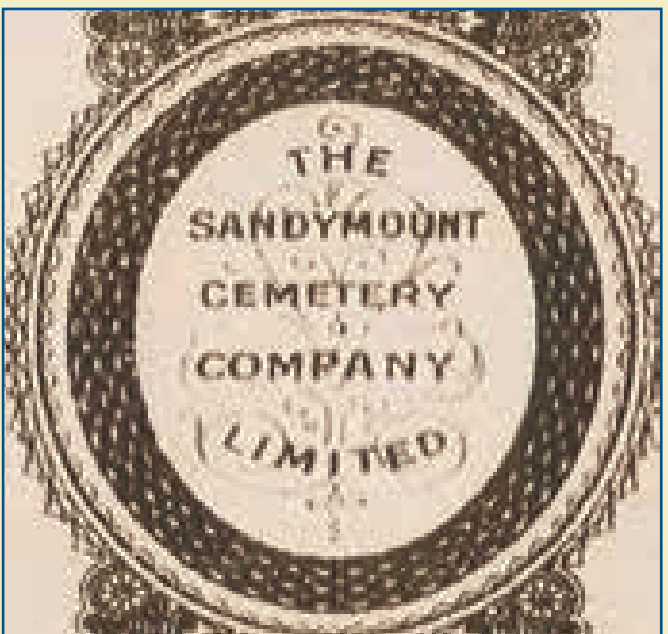
Sandymount Cemetery has an area of some 28.6 acres, with 7,450 sq metres of roadways and paths. The cemetery is laid out into compartments, the earliest being the Victorian section on a small rise of ground to the south west at the old southern lodge entrance. These compartments arranged alphabetically from north to south and contain some exquisite Victorian monuments. There is a Jewish burial ground accessed from Hallhill Road at the north of the cemetery, which since 2004 has been the subject of regeneration by the Sandymount Regeneration Project. There is a small Muslim section in the north east corner of the cemetery and there are also other Muslim interments throughout the cemetery. Interestingly there are several burials in Sandymount which were re-interred from Christ Church Episcopal Churchyard in Bridgeton.



There are approximately 5,950 monuments within the cemetery grounds of which some 1,250 are Jewish and 350 Muslim. An interesting feature of the monuments at Sandymount is the number of workers' memorials erected in memory of a fellow employee.

Sandymount Cemetery was opened in 1878, with the first interment taking place on 22nd July that year. The land was originally owned by 6 Glasgow businessmen who had each purchased identical plots of 4½ acres on lands described as being part of Gartocher and Glenduffhill. The Sandymount Cemetery Company, originally of 79 St Vincent Street, purchased the land from these 6 businessmen in 1880. In 1953 The Sandymount Cemetery Company purchased 2 acres of land from John McLaughlin Ltd. for £3,000.

Glasgow District Council acquired the cemetery from liquidators acting on behalf of The Sandymount Cemetery Company in 1979; the purchase excluded the site of the former north gatehouse (now demolished) and the southern gatehouse which the Council purchased in 1980 from the then owner. The southern gatehouse was burned out and demolished in 2000.



The Jewish Section of the cemetery is largely self contained. It features exquisite headstones and, most notably, three tall rusticated branchless tree monuments. Sandymount Jewish Burial Ground is currently the subject of an ongoing restoration programme. The sterling efforts of Stanley Coorsh and the endeavours of his fellow trustees at the Sandymount Regeneration Project cannot be praised highly enough. The extensive restoration works carried out by this organisation since 2005 have proved a remarkable undertaking which has radically improved the Jewish section of the cemetery.

There were several military hospitals opened in the city during the First World War. Glasgow was also the port of embarkation for the British Expeditionary Force of 1914 and provided the headquarters to several Scottish Regimental Battalions. As a major port and shipbuilding centre Glasgow played an important role in the Second World War effort and as such became a military target. This historical fact influences many of the monuments in Sandymount.

A principal feature of Sandymount is The Cross of Sacrifice, designed by Sir Reginald Blomfield. The cross represents the faith of the majority, the sword the military character of the cemetery. Crosses of Sacrifice are, in general, found in cemeteries with over 40 war graves.

There are around 180 Commonwealth War Graves scattered throughout Sandymount to remember the glorious dead. There are 67 fallen heroes from the First World War, 110 from the Second World War, also one French war grave and one from the Falklands War. Remarkably, an American Medal of Honour holder lies buried in Sandymount. There is also evidence of earlier conflicts on private memorials scattered throughout the cemetery and their sacrifice too is worthy of remembrance.



The Sandymount Heritage Trail consists of around 50 graves including 17 Commonwealth War Graves spread across most of the compartments that constitute the cemetery.

Parts of the trail are often irregular due to the site layout, but this provides a greater opportunity to explore other headstones and discover more of the rich historical and architectural heritage that Sandymount Cemetery has to offer.



The Cross of Sacrifice

The Sandymount Cemetery Heritage

1 George Peat Senior (1862-1918) and Family (Shipowner)



George Peat was born in 1862 to parents George Peat, a Canal Manager and Janet Peat nee Maxwell. He trained in the firm of William Graham and Co., East India Merchants, Cathedral Street, Glasgow and then joined Patrick Henderson and Co., in 1888 as assistant. He was the eventual successor to John Innes in the chartering side of the business, becoming a partner from 1902.

George Peat was a member of the Committee of the British Corporation for the Survey and Registry of Shipping and also took a great interest in philanthropic and other work associated with his profession. He was widely recognised as an authority on all shipping matters.

He was twice married, first to Margaret Ross and later to Margaret Laurie. He died on 17th January 1918 aged 55 of a Cerebral Haemorrhage at his home Strathallan, Glasgow Road, Uddingston.

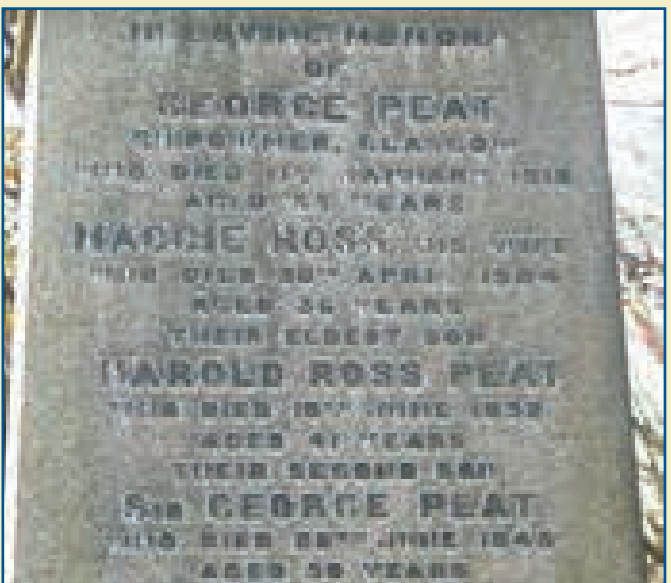


1 Sir George Peat Junior (1895-1945) (Shipowner)

Sir George Peat was born in 1895, the son of the aforementioned George Peat. At age 15 he joined the Clan Line and worked his way up to manager at Liverpool. In 1915, aged only 20, George enlisted in the Highland Light Infantry and fought in World War 1. He returned home safely and married in 1919.

He returned to Glasgow in 1936 to join Patrick Henderson and Co., the firm in which his father was a partner, which he later himself became. During the Second World War Winston Churchill appointed George Peat as Director of the Liner Division at the Ministry of War. His efforts were recognised when he was knighted in the 1943 birthday honours list for his services to the war effort. Sadly he died from a heart attack on 28th June 1945.

A memorial service was held in London on the 7th July 1945 with many Government Ministers, dignitaries and business colleagues in attendance. He was cremated at the Western Necropolis in Glasgow on 2nd July 1945 and his ashes interred here alongside his father.



2 Robert Ford (1846–1905)

(Poet, humourist and man of letters)



Robert Ford was born on 18th July 1846 in the Perthshire village of Wolfhill. His father Joseph Ford was a crofter who was appointed precentor of the local Cargill Free Church, which relocated to Wolfhill after the 1843 disruption in the Church of Scotland. He was educated in the parish school and in 1863, age 17, found employment as a clerk at Baxter Bros., Linen and Jute Manufacturers in Dundee. While working in Dundee he began to contribute verse and prose work to various local publications, such as *The People's Friend* and *The People's Journal*. His initial sojourn into the world of literature soon produced dividends as he became a household name. He remained at Baxter Bros in Dundee until 1874 when he moved to Glasgow. Robert married Jane McKechnie.

In Glasgow he was employed as a Mercantile Clerk at the warehouse of J & W Campbell and Co., Ingram Street. A position he held for 31 years until his death at his home at 287 Onslow Drive, Dennistoun on 28 October 1905 at the age of 59.



Robert Ford published two original volumes of poetry entitled *HameSpun Lays and Lyrics* (1878) and *Tayside songs and other Verses* (1893). He was as a prodigious collector and editor of Scottish poetry, songs and folklore which were published in collections such as *Auld Scots Ballants* (1889), *Thistledown* (1891), *Vagabond Songs and Ballads* (1899) and *Song Histories* (1900). He also collected and published volumes of children's verse, song and story including *Ballads of Bairnhood* (1894), *Children's Rhymes, Games, Songs and Stories* (1904), and posthumously *Ballads of Babyland* (1905).

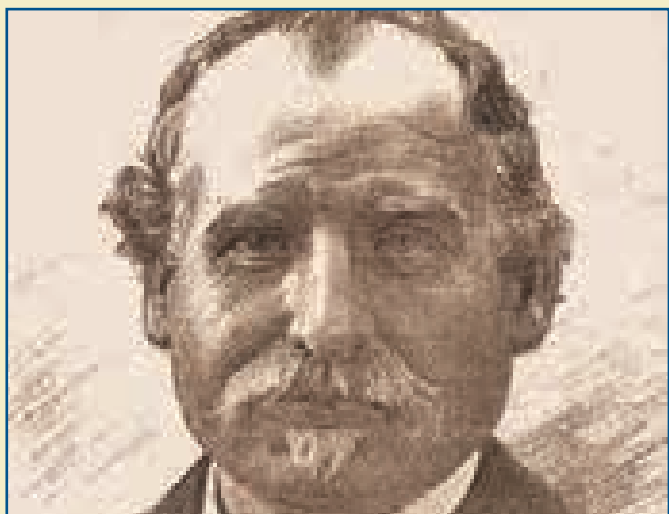
As a poet himself he edited many anthologies of the works of many other Scottish poets such as William Miller, Robert Burns, Alexander Rodgers, Robert Fergusson, a volume of the poetical works of Sir Walter Scott and a collection of the works of his fellow Perthshire poets entitled the *Harp of Perthshire* (1893).

3 Alexander Kennedy **O.B.E., J.P., F.S.A (1853-1949)** **Family Monument** (Chemist and City Councillor)



Alexander Kennedy (senior) was born in New Monklands in 1853. He was educated at the Andersonian University in Glasgow where he gained first class certificates in Chemistry. His interest in Chemistry proved fruitful in his business life when he invented a machine for converting slake-lime into an anhydrous compound used in the manufacture of solidified lubricants. In 1881 he founded the firm of Kennedy and Reid based at Parkhead Oil Works, importers of oils, manufacturers of lubricants and distillers of resins.

In 1906 Kennedy stood as the Conservative candidate in the Whitevale Constituency in the Dennistoun area, having previously been a member of Glasgow Town Council for three years. He was a Justice of the Peace and Preceptor of Hutcheson's Hospital and manager of the Royal Infirmary. Alexander took great interest in the Day Industrial Schools at Green Street and Rose Street which had been established under the Juvenile Delinquency Prevention and Repression Act, 1878. Industrial Schools provided training and education for young people, with one or more meals a day but no lodgings. He was a member of the Royal Philosophical Society and had a keen interest in Freemasonry. He died at Kenmill, Hamilton Drive, Bothwell in 1949 at the age of 96.





3 Dr Alexander Mills Kennedy (1885-1960)

Alexander Mills Kennedy was born on 3rd March 1885, the son of the aforementioned Alexander Kennedy, O.B.E., J.P., F.S.A., of Bothwell, Lanarkshire. He was educated at Allan Glen's School, Glasgow and at the University of Glasgow, where he graduated with an M.B., Ch.B. in 1908 and an M.D. with honours in 1912. After University he held the post of resident Physician and Senior Pathologist at Glasgow Royal Infirmary and the post of assistant to the Professor of Pathology at the University.



At the outbreak of the First World War Doctor Kennedy served with the British Red Cross and from 1915 onward as Pathologist with the R.A.M.C (Royal Auxiliary Medical Corp). After the war he became the senior assistant to the Professor of Medicine at the University and assistant Physician at the Royal Infirmary. He was also appointed as Director of the Research Department at the Royal Maternity Hospital and Women's Hospital in Glasgow.

He left Glasgow in 1921, when he was appointed the first Professor of Medicine at the University of Wales, a position that saw him working in the Faculty of Medicine at Cardiff College. In 1925 with the aid of a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, the University erected a four-storey laboratory, designed and planned by Alexander Mills Kennedy, at Cardiff Royal Infirmary. Doctor Kennedy was appointed Dean of the Faculty of Medicine and was actively involved in establishing the Welsh National School of Medicine which was constituted in 1931. In 1927 he had taken the M.R.C.P. (Membership of the Royal Colleges of Physicians) of London examinations and was elected a Fellow in 1933.

He made many contributions to medical journals and wrote three books entitled, '*Cerebro-spinal Fever: The Etiology, Symptomatology*', '*Diagnosis and Treatment of Epidemic Cerebro-spinal Meningitis (with C. Worster-Drought)*' and '*Parasitology for Medical Students; and Medical Case-taking*' He was a member of the Association of Physicians and one of the earliest members of the Cardiac Club.

4 Alexander Meighan

(Royal Air Force)



Alexander Meighan was the son of Daniel Meighan and Annie S Steven of Sandyhills, Glasgow. Alexander was a 1st Class Air Mechanic based at the Royal Air Force Port Meadow Mobilising Station at Oxford. He died on 6th November 1918 in the final week of the Great War.



Port Meadow is the oldest piece of common land in England and was an important site in the early days of military aviation and part of the meadow was used for both military manoeuvres and civilian displays.

The fledgling Royal Flying Corps – established in April 1912 – was based there from 1911 until the outbreak of war in 1914. In October 1916 a road was built onto the meadow and semi-permanent workshops, timber huts and hangars were erected. On the 1st April 1918 the Royal Flying Corps amalgamated with the Royal Naval Air Service to form the Royal Air Force.

5 James Alexander Ewing (1843-1900) (Sculptor)



Ewing 'Tam O'Shanter'

James Alexander Ewing was born in Carlisle to Sculptor James Ewing and Ann Ewing, nee Stow. He received his education and training in England before following his brother George Edwin Ewing (1828-1884) to Glasgow in 1875. George had already moved to Glasgow and set up practice in the city in 1859.

After an early collaboration with his brother, James Alexander Ewing set up his own practice and proceeded to work on some prestigious commissions, such as the Jubilee Pediment of Glasgow City

Chambers, the statues Truth, Riches and Honour above and the statues of the Four Seasons on the tower. Other examples of his work are the enormous pediment group representative of Justice and Brotherhood on the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society headquarters at 95 Morrison Street, Glasgow and the iconic angel of Commerce and Industry on the former Ogg Brothers Drapery Warehouse on Paisley Road West.

James Alexander Ewing was primarily a portraitist who worked in marble and bronze, producing busts such as Alexander Duff Robertson (1807-1886), Alexander Smollet, actress Ellen Terry (1847-1928) and industrialist and philanthropist Sir Michael Connal (1835-1893). James also produced the giant bust of Beethoven at the rear entrance to his younger brother Thomas Alfred Ewing's Piano Warehouse on Sauchiehall Street



Ewing 'The Cottar's Saturday Night'

In 1875 his elder brother George was commissioned to produce a statue in bronze of Robert Burns. The piece was unveiled in George Square on 25th January 1877, the anniversary of Burns' birth, but the reliefs on the pedestal were blank. The panels weren't completed until 1887 when James produced its three allegorical bronze



reliefs of *Tam O'Shanter*, *The Cottar's Saturday Night* and *The Vision*. George later moved to the United States where he died in 1884.

James' plaques feature in the George Square Heritage Trail.

James Alexander Ewing was married twice, first to Margaret Gilkison with whom he had four children on 19th July 1868 in England. Margaret Gilkison died on 18th July 1881 and soon after he married Sophia Rich on 10th January 1883 who died four years later on 23rd December 1887. James lived in Woodlands Road and died on the 24th May 1900 at the age of 57.

6 Dr William Robertson Willis (1856-1914) (Baillieston Physician)



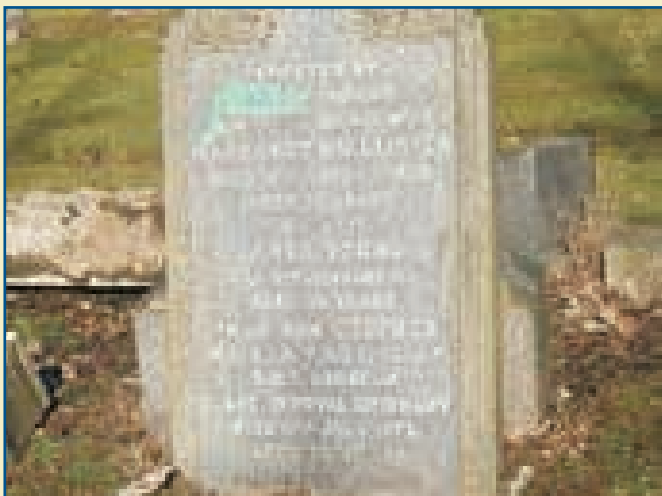
Dr William Robertson Willis was born in Baillieston, his father Dr George Willis had settled in practice at Baillieston around 1849. William studied medicine at

Glasgow University where he graduated with an M.B., C.M. in 1879 and then joined his father's practice in Baillieston, to which he later succeeded.

Doctor Willis took a keen interest in local affairs and was generally seen as a kind and generous man who was well liked within his community. He held the post of Medical Officer for the Western District of Old Monklands parish for many years – a position he succeeded to on the death of his father. He was Surgeon-Captain of the 2nd Lanark Engineer Volunteers and a lifelong member of the British Medical Association. He was married to Helen Young and died at Loancroft Baillieston on the 2nd March 1914 at the age of 57.

7 Dr Stephen Young (1894-1972)

Stephen Young was born on 16th May 1894 and educated at Allen Glen's School and at both Glasgow and Edinburgh Universities, eventually graduating in medicine from Glasgow in 1919. His early appointments came at the Western Infirmary and Edinburgh Royal Infirmary. In 1922 he was appointed E.N.T. Surgeon at the outpatients department of Glasgow Royal Infirmary and then Senior Assistant to the Surgeon of the E.N.T. Department.





In 1947 age 53 Doctor Young was appointed Surgeon-in-charge of the E.N.T. wards at Glasgow Royal Infirmary. He was also E.N.T. consultant to Glasgow Corporation and the regional consultant for Lanarkshire. From 1947 to 1959 Doctor Young served on the management board of the Royal Infirmary and in 1962 became a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Glasgow. He was also a member of the general advisory council of the B.B.C., and was a Burgess, a Justice of the Peace and Freeman of the City of Glasgow.

Outside medicine, Doctor Young was interested in breeding and judging hounds, particularly Beagles, which he used to hunt for rabbits and hares. He was a member of the London and Edinburgh Kennel Clubs.

8 George Orr Forrester (1923-1942) (Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve)

Sergeant George Orr Forrester was the son of George Forrester and of Helen Struthers Forrester nee Orr of Glasgow. He was posted to Canada in 1941 but returned the following year to train as a bomber pilot with 6 Advanced Flying Unit at Little Rissington where he was tragically killed in a flying accident on 6th November 1942, aged just 19 years and 9 months.



The Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve was formed in July 1936 to provide civilian volunteers for the Auxiliary Air Force which had been formed in 1925 by the local Territorial Associations. The objective of the RAFVR was to supply a regular reserve of aircrew in the event of war. By the beginning of 1942 more than 50% of Bomber Command was made up of RAFVR recruits.

9 Archibald Campbell (1906-1947) (Merchant Navy)

Archibald Campbell, son of George and Jean Campbell and husband of Mary Campbell, of Glasgow served as a Mate onboard the SS The Viceroy of India.



Sinking of the Viceroy

The Viceroy was requisitioned as a troopship on the 12th November 1940. She was converted for service on the River Clyde and in November 1942 set sail for Algeria laden with troops and armour for the allies 'Operation Torch' offensive against the axis forces in the North African campaign. On 10th November 1942 she left Algiers with 432 crew and 22 passengers. One day out from Algiers she was spotted by German submarine U.407 who had surfaced to recharge her batteries. The Viceroy of India was struck by a torpedo at 0807 in the morning fifty miles off Oran. Only 4 of the 454 onboard



lost their lives, the survivors being rescued by the nearby destroyer HMS Boadicea.

Archibald Campbell survived the sinking of the SS Viceroy of India but died of his wounds on 12th April 1947.

10 William Whyte (1824-1916) (Teacher)

William Whyte was the last parochial schoolmaster of Shettleston Parish. He taught for a period of 45 years at schools in Millerston, Ruchazie and Garthamlock. His father was Thomas Whyte, a carrier and his mother Janet Whyte, nee Stirrat. He was twice married; first to Agnes Baird and secondly to Mary Young who died at Ruchazie School House on 25th August 1905 aged 62. William Whyte died on 14th April 1916 at 3 Broompark Drive, Glasgow, aged 92.



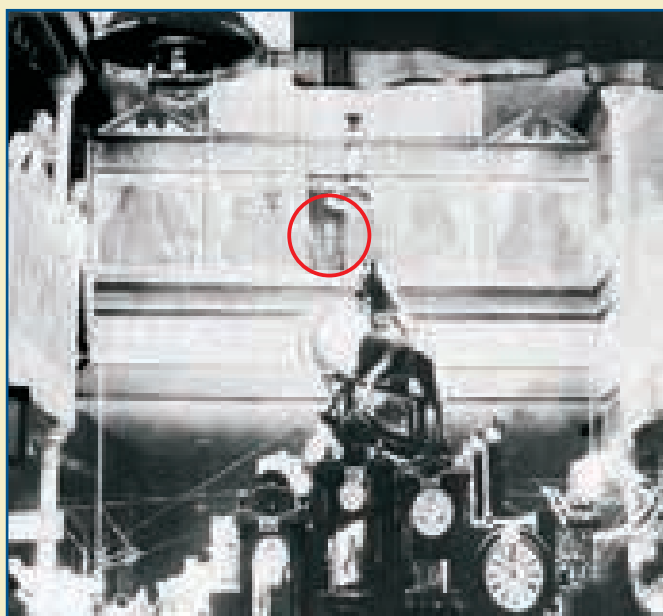
11 William Bow J.P. (1851-1942) (Town Councillor and department store owner)

William Bow was born in Govan in 1851 and began Bow's Emporium at 61 High Street, at the junction with Bell Street, in 1873. The company was incorporated in 1908 as Bow's Emporium Ltd. Which became one of the most famous firms in Glasgow. It was eventually



Bow's Emporium Ltd.

bought out by R Wylie Hill and Co Ltd in 1947 after a close association between the two dating back to 1926. William Bow was married to Mary Stuart Crosbie. On 1st November 1898, he was elected to the Town Council for the Calton district. He lived at Woodbrook, Lethington Road, Whitecraigs and died on the 27th August 1942.



Inside Bow's Emporium Ltd.



12 William Reid (1861-1923) (former Headmaster of Eastbank Academy)

William Reid was born in Galloway and educated at the Maxwelltown Burgh School and then onto Glasgow University and the Church of Scotland Training College. In 1884 he was appointed headmaster of Airth Public School and in 1887 Alva Academy. In 1904 he was appointed headmaster of the new Wellshot School which he vacated to take up the position of headmaster at Eastbank Academy. He was married to Janet Hunter (1861-1925). William died on September 13th 1923 in Shettleston.



Eastbank Academy

13 Rev Hector MacKinnon **(1866-1913)** (English/Gaelic Minister)

The Rev. Hector MacKinnon was born on the 4th August 1866 on the Island of Tiree to parents Donald M MacKinnon and Ann MacLeod of Kirkapol at Gott Bay, Tiree. Kirkapol comes from the Norse for the church farm. His primary education was at schools in Scarinish and later Cornaig and then at 15 he won a bursary to attend Raining's School in Inverness.

Rev MacKinnon graduated from Edinburgh University with an M.A. in 1891 and was licensed by the Presbytery of Edinburgh the same year. On 7th March 1892 he was ordained as Minister in succession to Rev John Campbell (1836-1891) on his native Tiree. He was to spend only 2½ years on Tiree before a call was made from the Parish of Stornoway on the Island of Lewis where he was appointed minister on 21st September 1894.





Rev Hector MacKinnon was inducted as Minister of Shettleston on 13th April 1905. The manse was at Earlybraes and his near neighbour was Dr William Henry Hill of Barlanark House. He served on numerous committees both as secretary and president. He was chairman of the Shettleston School Board and in 1907 he was appointed Chaplain to the Glasgow Regiment of the Highland Light Infantry.



The funeral of Rev. Hector Mackinnon

His funeral service was held in a packed Shettleston Parish Church. Such was Reverend MacKinnon's popularity that the crowd overflowed the church out

onto the streets and another service had to be conducted in the church hall. Crowds lined the streets of Shettleston and followed Reverend MacKinnon's final procession from the church to the grave. After Reverend MacKinnon's death the Earlybraes Manse was converted into dwelling houses for the use of the officials of Sandyhills Colliery Co.

14 George Moffat Belch (1901-1946) (Royal Artillery)

George Moffat Belch was the son of Samuel Prince Belch and Jessie Greer Belch and the husband of Sylvia Armitage Belch, of Glasgow. George was a postman in peace time who lived at London Road Bridgeton. He served as a Gunner with the Royal Artillery and died on 5th January 1946, age 44.



The Royal Artillery is the shortened version of the Royal Regiment of Artillery which was founded when two companies of Field Artillery were raised by Royal Warrant of George I at Woolwich on 26th May 1716. Prior to this date Artillery Units were formed by Royal Warrant for a specific campaign and then disbanded



once that campaign was over. These two companies of Field Artillery were increased to four in 1722 to form the Royal Regiment of Artillery. The Second World War saw the regiments strength increase to over one million servicemen in over 960 regiments.

15 Amadou Sy (1907-1943) (Free French Forces)



Amadou Sy was an Allied serviceman of the Second World War who lies buried in Sandymount Cemetery, far from his native France. Amadou was 36 years old and fought for the Fighting French Mercantile Marine. He served as a stoker onboard the SS Touareg . His stone says simply 'Mort pour la France' and gives the date 28th July 1943. A monument to the Free French forces stands proudly overlooking Gourock harbour.



16 Annie Galloway (1921-1944)

(Auxiliary Territorial Service)

Annie Galloway was the daughter of Alexander and Margaret Galloway, of Alston Lane, Glasgow. In peace time Annie was employed as a food control clerk. She died aged 23 on 3rd November 1944 after serving with the Auxiliary Territorial Service (ATS).

The Auxiliary Territorial Service was established on 9th September 1938. Its organisation and recruitment was similar to that of the Territorial Army Regiments. In April 1941 it was granted full military status and in the following months legislation was passed ensuring that officers received a commission in the same way their male counterparts. At its peak in June 1943 almost 250,000 officers and auxiliaries were serving with the ATS.





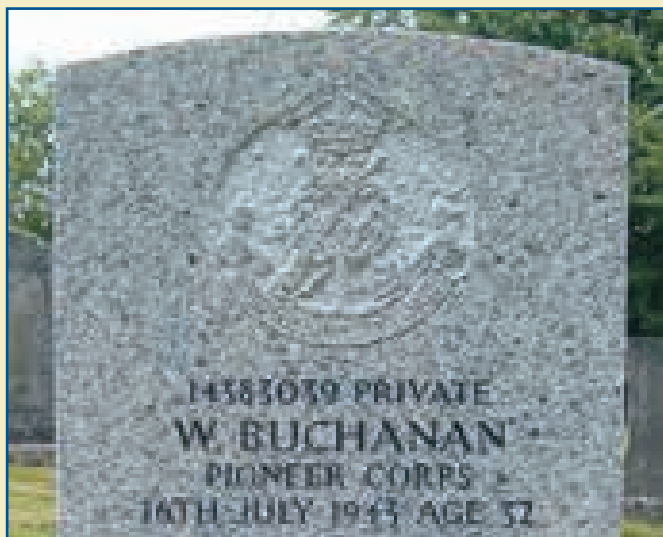
17 Absalom Loney (1909-1943) (Royal Artillery)

Absalom Loney was a Gunner with the Royal Artillery, 533 Battery, 156 Heavy Anti Aircraft (M) Regiment. Absalom was born in 1909 and lived at 57 Glenpark Street Camlachie. He died on active service during the Second World War on 3rd March 1943, aged 34.



18 William Buchanan (1911-1943) (Pioneer Corps)

William Buchanan was the son of William and Mary Watson Buchanan and the husband of Annie Buchanan, of Glasgow. In peace time William was a heating engineer. He was married twice, first to Agnes Brown and then to Annie Douglas. William lived at Fairbairn Street in Dalarnock and died during the Second World War on 16th July 1943 at Hairmyres Hospital, while serving with the Pioneer Corps, aged 32.

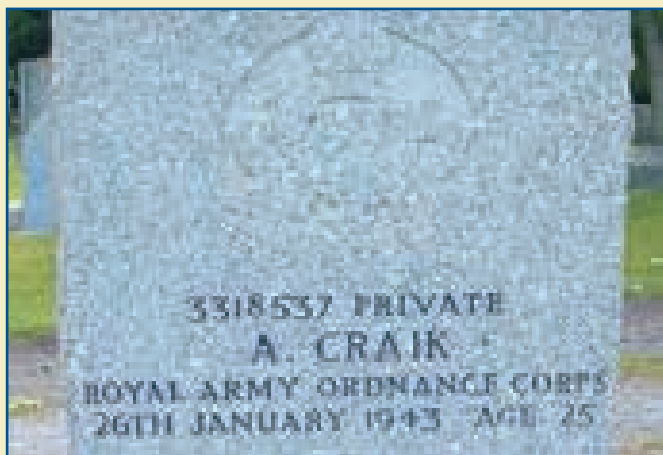


The Auxiliary Military Pioneer Corps was raised on 17th October 1939 and renamed the Pioneer Corps on 22nd November 1940. The duties of the Pioneer Corp ranged from building defences to repairing roads and bridges. They also played an active part in the D-Day landings of June 1944.

19 Alexander Craik (1917-1943)

(Royal Army Ordnance Corps)

Alexander Craik was the son of John Craik and Jane R. Brown Craik, of Glasgow. Alexander died aged 25 on 26th January 1943 while on active service with the Royal Army Ordnance Corps.





The Royal Army Ordnance Corps is the supply and maintenance division of the British Army dealing with the procurement, storage and issue of armaments and ammunition. The Royal Army Ordnance Corps was formally established in 1918 by the amalgamation of the Army Ordnance Department and Army Ordnance Corps.

20 Augustine Costello (1871-1920) (Royal Scots)

Augustine Costello was the son of Michael and Elizabeth Costello. Augustine had been a coal miner in peacetime and was the husband of Elizabeth Costello of 82 Main Street, Bridgeton, Glasgow. He died, age 49, in Bellahouston hospital on 11th January 1920 from war wounds received while on active service with the 58th Company Royal Scots.

The Royal Scots was the oldest and most senior infantry regiment in the British Army until it was amalgamated with the King's Own Scottish Borderers on 1st August 2006 to form the Royal Scots Borderers, 1st Battalion Royal Regiment of Scotland.



Royal Scots Fusiliers 1914

21 Andrew Brabender (1899-1920) (Cameronians Scottish Rifles)

Andrew Brabender was the son of James and Jane Brabender, of 52 Elderslie Street, Glasgow. He died, age 21, in Bellahouston Hospital on 24th October 1920 of gunshot wounds received whilst on active service with the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles). A monument to the beloved Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) stands proudly in Kelvingrove Park, Glasgow.



The Cameronians Monument

22 William Rennie (1898-1917) (Kings Own Scottish Borderers)

William Rennie was the son of Hiram Rennie and Jessie Rennie, 10 David Street, Gallowgate, Glasgow. Like his father William joined the 6th Battalion King's Own Scottish Borderers, but sadly died in France of his wounds on 10th April 1917, aged just 19.

Tragically, William Rennie's father Hiram, had also been killed two years earlier during the same campaign.



King's Own Scottish Borders Badge

Hiram Rennie was born on 9th December 1875 in Kilwinning and died aged 39 on the opening day of the Loos offensive on 25th September 1915. Hiram was killed after a four day artillery bombardment in which 250,000 shells were fired. Hiram Rennie is commemorated on the Loos Memorial, in France, Panel 53 to 56.

23 James Cruikshank (1895-1918) (Royal Engineers)



James Cruikshank was the son of Alexander Gordon Cruickshank and Euphemia Cruickshank of 51 Cramond St., Glasgow. Sadly, James died age 23 at the Royal Engineers Signal Service Training Centre at Aldershot on 12th November 1918, one day after the end of hostilities.

24 John Quinton Pringle (1864-1925) (One of Glasgow's greatest artists)



John Quinton Pringle was born in Annfield Street in Bellgrove, Glasgow on 13th December 1864, the second son of railway employee James Christie Pringle (1837-1896) and his wife, Jane Bowie, née Davidson (1840-1893).

Pringle was educated in Glasgow and left school at the age of 12 in 1876. Pringle was apprenticed to an optical repairer in London Road. While still an apprentice, he won a bursary to attend evening classes at Glasgow School of Art. He continued with the classes for many years and for a while also attended early morning classes which began at 7 am. While living at his parents'



home he used his family as models for his paintings, several examples of which can be seen at Kelvingrove Art Gallery and Museum. Charles Rennie Mackintosh (1868-1928) was a contemporary at the Glasgow School of Art during the same period. In 1891 Pringle won the Gold Medal for Life Drawing in the National Competition run by the Department of Science and Art, South Kensington, London.



Pringle chose not to work as a professional artist because he did not want to compromise his art and instead opened an optician's shop in the Saltmarket in the 1890s. He continued to paint on his own terms for the rest of his life.



Pringles Shop 1910

John Quinton Pringle worked mostly in oils and watercolours adopting the technique of applying paint using a square brushstroke – in the style pioneered by French painter Jules Bastien-Lepage (1848-1884). Pringle's technique – which he used for the rest of his life – involved diluting the oil paint with turpentine to get a consistency almost like watercolour. Common themes running through his work were backyards of nearby streets and also his family and friends.



Pringle 'Muslin Street'

He pioneered the depiction of the unromantic urban landscape – often portrayed with a detached viewpoint and restrained affection. Pringle is famed for a glorious series of paintings depicting scenes from backcourts of the East End of Glasgow. *Repairing the Bicycle* (1889) depicts his brother Barclay Pringle with a cross-framed safety bicycle. *Muslin Street* (1895-96) was painted from his back window in London Road. Other notable paintings in this series are *Back Court, Glasgow* (1887) thought to be a view of Bartholomew Street in Dalmarnock, *Poultry Yard, Gartcosh* (1906) and *The Window* (1924).



In 1911 his sister died and, reputedly, Pringle didn't paint in oils again until 1921. The following year sixty-eight of his works were exhibited at the Glasgow School of Art. In 1923 Pringle sold his shop, as his health was poor and he had decided to devote the rest of his life to painting. Sadly he died of cancer in 1925. John Quinton Pringle lived at Macinfauld Road, Tollcross and died, unmarried, on 25th April 1925 in East Kilbride.

25 Alexander Haddow (1851-1918) (Social reformer)

Alexander Haddow was a well known social reformer and local leader of the Independent Labour Party in the early days of the Party in Glasgow. He was chairman of the Mile-end Ward Committee and a member of Glasgow Parish Council for six years. He was a candidate in the Govan by-election for the Labour Party in 1895 in which he finished 3rd with 430 votes. His friend James Keir Hardie, the father of the Labour Party, gave his assistance and was present on polling day. Alexander was a steelworker to trade and was employed for many years as a Foreman at Parkhead Forge. He died on 4th December 1918 at the Eastern District Hospital.



26 Alexander Mann (1874-1917)

(Royal Engineers)

Alexander Mann was born at Falkirk, the son of Alexander and Agnes Burns Mann. He was the husband of Alice Camlin Mann, and they lived at 80 Castlebank Street in Partick. Alexander was a shipyard labourer who enlisted in the Royal Engineers Inland Waterways and Docks Regiment. Alexander died age 43 on 5th December 1917.



27 Walter Dale (1872-1939)

(Musician)

Walter John Dale was born in Scotland but became an influential English concertina player of the Scottish music hall and variety theatre. He performed alongside many others on the Clyde steamers. Walter's trade was a cycle builder, like his father before him. He was married to Mary Reilly Dale and lived at Market Street, Glasgow. Walter died on June 29th 1939 at Duke Street hospital, aged 67.



28 John McCubbin (1897-1916)

(Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve)

John McCubbin was the son of John and Elizabeth McCubbin, of 16 Palace Street, Parkhead, Glasgow. He was a member of Hawke Battalion, Royal Naval Division. John died of his injuries on his return home on 20th December 1916, aged just 19.



29 Mary McCrae Deighton (1925-1944)

(Women's Auxiliary Air Force)

Mary McCrae Deighton was the daughter of Richard and Jean Deighton, of Glasgow. In peace time Mary was a post office telephonist and served during the Second World War with the WAAF. She died at Ruchill hospital on the 11th September 1944, aged just 19.

The Women's Auxiliary Air Force was established on 28th June 1939 when it absorbed the Royal Air Force branches of the Auxiliary Territorial Service, which had been formed in 1938. Conscription of women into the armed forces didn't begin until 1941 and even then it only applied to those aged between 20 and 30. By 1943 however, more than 180,000 women had enlisted with an estimated 2,000 enlisting weekly. Those who enlisted did not serve as aircrew or participate in active service and the use of women pilots was restricted to Air Transport Auxiliary.



The duties undertaken by the Women's Auxiliary Air Force ranged from the manning of barrage balloons to catering and communication which included operating telephones and telegraphs. The service is probably



most recognisable in film clips from the operation rooms of flight command during the Battle of Britain.

30 Francis Kelly (1860-1938) (US Medal of Honour recipient)



Francis Kelly, formerly known as Archibald Houston, was born on the 5th July 1860 in Boston, Massachusetts. Francis was the recipient of the American Medal of Honour, which is the highest military honour for bravery that can be bestowed by the United States government.

Francis enlisted in the US Navy on 21st April 1898, at the outbreak of hostilities between the United States and Spain. He signed up for one year onboard the U.S.R.S Franklin at the Norfolk Naval Yard in Virginia, yet within six weeks this remarkable man had earned the prestigious Medal of Honour.

Kelly enlisted as a fireman having amassed ten years experience of working in engine and fire rooms in the merchant service. The next day he was detailed as a Water Tender onboard USS Merrimac which was loaded with coal ready to sail for the United States fleet under the command of Admiral William Thomas Sampson (1840-1902) which was blockading Cuba.

The steamship Merrimac was built at Swan Hunter shipyard at Wallsend, Newcastle. She was 322 ft long and weighed in at 3,416 tonne and was launched as the Solveig in November 1894. She was purchased by Jefferson T Hogan of New York in December 1897 and rebuilt at the New York shipyard of John N Robins (1852-1923) and Company. The rebuilt steamship was purchased by the United States Navy on 12th April 1898 having been commissioned the previous day.

The Merrimac arrived at Key West on 7th May and anchored just off the fleet. Ten days later on the 17th May the crew received orders to paint the ship black and on the 19th May were order to set sail for Cienfuegos to provide coal for Admiral Winfield Scott Schley's (1839-1911) fleet which was keeping watch on the harbour. The Merrimac remained at Cienfuegos until 28th May when they were ordered to sail for Santiago.



USS Merrimac

The decision was taken by the Commander-in-Chief Admiral Sampson to scuttle the Merrimac at the mouth of Santiago harbour to bottle up the Spanish fleet. On the 1st June the crew of the Merrimac were ordered to dismantle her and with the help of the crew of the USS Massachusetts the Merrimac's guns were dismantled.

Admiral Sampson, on the bridge of the USS New York, asked for volunteers to sink the Merrimac in shallow waters at the harbour entrance. Only 6 volunteers were



needed but nearly 600 men answered Admiral Sampson's call. Three of the six men chosen for the mission, to be led by Lieutenant Richmond P Hobson (1870-1937) of the USS New York, were members of the Merrimac's crew; Cockswain Osborn W Deignan (1877-1916); Machinist George F Phillips (1862-1904) and Water Tender Francis Kelly.

At daybreak on the 2nd June, the Merrimac sailed towards Santiago harbour. Unfortunately for the crew of the Merrimac they were spotted by a torpedo boat which opened fire as they entered the harbour mouth and the general alarm was heightened when the shore batteries commenced firing and a shot disabled the ship's steering. This prevented Lieutenant Hobson from positioning her correctly at the mouth of the harbour. The ship was fired on from land and then sea as two of the Spanish fleet fired torpedoes into her.

The crew had carried out their duty and abandoned ship but the small boat that was to be their rescue had also been sunk by enemy fire and they clung to the wreckage for an hour until they were picked up by the Spanish fleet. The six volunteers from the Merrimac were held captive at Morro Castle for 33 days until they were exchanged for Spanish prisoners of war. On their return to the American camp they were greeted with a tumultuous welcome.

Francis Kelly was awarded the United States Medal of Honour for his part in the events of the night of the 2nd June 1898. He remained in the US Navy after the Spanish-American War rising to the rank of Chief Machinist's Mate. He married Agnes Campbell and lived at Nicholas Street, Townhead. Francis died aged 78 on 19th May 1938 in Glasow.

31 Derek James Denholm (1958-1982) (Scots Guards)

Guardisman Derek James Denholm was killed in action at the Battle of Mount Tumbledown in the Falklands Islands on 14th June 1982, aged just 24.

On the night of the 13th – 14th June 1982 a British Army force consisting of the 2nd Battalion Scots Guards, a mortar detachment from 42 Commando Royal Marines and the 1/7th Duke of Edinburgh's Own Gurkha Rifles launched an attack on the Argentinian position on Mount Tumbledown near Port Stanley. They were supported by a troop of the Blues and Royals equipped with two Scorpion and two Scimitar armoured Vehicles.





On the morning of the 13th the Scots Guards were air lifted from their position at Bluff Cove to Goat Ridge west of Mount Tumbledown. The plan was for a diversionary attack from the south by a small force of Scots Guards supported by the armoured vehicles of the Blues and Royals. The rest of the Scots Guards were to undertake a silent assault from the west.

The diversionary attack began at 8.30 pm on the 13th June with the main attack getting underway half an hour later at 9 pm. The assault continued till 9 am on the morning of the 14th June when the Scots Guards took the high ground to the east of Mount Tumbledown and the Ghurkhas began to make ground from the south. The 2nd Battalion Scots Guards lost 8 men in this engagement and 43 others were wounded.



The Jewish Burial Ground



Jewish immigration into Glasgow began towards the end of the 18th century when traders and merchants attracted by the rapidly growing economic situation began to set down roots in the city. The first synagogue in Glasgow was established in 1823 in the back of a shop at 43 High Street, run by Moses Henry Lisenheim, the religious leader of the small community.

In 1830 the Glasgow Jewish community purchased a small burial plot in the newly opened Glasgow Necropolis, whereas before this date they used a cemetery in Edinburgh. In 1858 the George Street Synagogue on the corner of George Street and John Street was opened.

The Garnethill Synagogue was opened in 1879 at a time when the city's Jewish population was less than 1,000. The early traders and merchants who had arrived from Germany and Holland were by the late 19th century onward being joined by immigrants from Eastern Europe. Most of the new immigrants to Glasgow settled in the Gorbals area outside the city centre, alongside immigrants from the Highlands, Italy and Ireland. The new arrivals began to open their own synagogues and institutions and pretty soon an area recognisable to most European Jews developed in the



Gorbals, where all manner of Jewish business, industry and community were present.

The early Gorbals synagogues were basically informal prayer houses but larger places of worship soon opened in Main Street and in a converted Baptist Church on the corner of Oxford Street and Buchan Street. In 1901, a synagogue was opened on South Portland Street in the Gorbals to accommodate the rapidly increasing population. In 1898 the formation of the United Synagogue of Glasgow effectively handed leadership of the community to Garnethill, a position it retained despite the eventual break-up of the United Synagogue of Glasgow in 1906.



Garnethill Synagogue

The break-up of the United Synagogue of Glasgow provided the Gorbals community with greater independence and as one of the major disputes concerned the cost of the provision for the burial of the poor, then the Gorbals community were now free to provide this on their own behalf. The first Gorbals synagogue had been formed in 1880 and they purchased a small burial plot in Craigton Cemetery on

the south side. South Portland Street purchased similar in Riddrie Cemetery in 1908. The problem of cost persisted. Poverty and infant and child mortality prevented many families from meeting the expense of funerals. Many turned to local institutions for help but these institutions themselves were in financial difficulty.

The Glasgow Hebrew Burial Society was established in 1908 in response to the problem of funeral provision. As a mutual aid society members would contribute a weekly sum towards their funeral expenses. The Glasgow Hebrew Burial Society first purchase was a small plot of land at Sandymount Cemetery.

Sandymount Jewish Burial Ground

The Workmen's Synagogue – (Poale Zedek) had their own area in Sandymount as early as 1905, even before the Glasgow Hebrew Public Burial Society was formed in 1906. Records indicate that the first burial recorded in the Jewish Burial Ground at Sandymount Cemetery on 24 September 1905 was of 'books'. Jewish religious law prohibits inappropriate disposal of Hebrew prayer books, or books containing the name of God. They have to be buried and traditionally synagogues arrange this. The next interment was that of a child, 15 month old Rose Newfield, who had died of whooping cough at Belvidere Hospital, which took place on 28th September 1905.

According to Jewish tradition the funeral must take place as soon as possible. The preparation of the body would take place in the prayer hall and then be placed in a plain wooden coffin. There would be a funeral ceremony held in the prayer hall and again at the graveside. No flowers would be present. Tradition also demands that no monument should be erected on the grave until a year has passed.



Of the 2,200 burials in the Jewish Burial Ground around 30% are babies and infants aged three years and younger - among them 200 stillborn. To this end the site of the former prayer hall at Sandymount Cemetery, adjacent to the Hallhill Road entrance, is the site of a children's memorial.

The Jewish burial ground at Sandymount Cemetery features 1,250 monuments, many with superbly carved Hebrew lettering and symbolism, and none more so than the three tall rusticated branchless tree monuments. These rusticated trees are usually symbolic of someone who has died young, but in this case perhaps indicate the end of a family line.



The final interment at Sandymount Jewish Burial Ground took place in 1993. In 1934 the Glasgow Hebrew Burial Society purchased a 10 acre site along the road from Sandymount at Glenduffhill.

As indicated there are over 2,200 burials in the Jewish Section of Sandymount; the following brief family histories of burials, chosen at random, provide a fascinating glimpse of the Jewish community in Glasgow during the first part of the twentieth century.

It is traditional to leave a pebble on the gravestone as a sign of a visit – please do.

32 The Coorsh Family

(Killed by enemy bombing)

There are many innocent victims in wartime but there can be no greater tragedy than that which befell the Coorsh family, residents of James Gray Street in Shawlands during the Clydeside Blitz on 8th April 1941.

Five members of the Coorsh Family were killed in one night by enemy bombing; lost in the Luftwaffe raid were





father Louis Coorsh (48), mother Sarah Rachel (46), son Leslie (16), daughter Mary (Minnie) (24) and Jennie (Jean) (22). All five members of the family lie buried here. The sole survivor was a teenage daughter, Esther Coorsh, who was at the cinema with a friend. Esther died a few years ago and is buried nearby in Glenduffhill.

33 Dr Simon Harry Bennett **(1888-1955)** (Doctor and Poet)



Simon Harry Bennett qualified from Glasgow University with an M.B., Ch.B. in 1913. Like many other Glasgow graduates from a Jewish background he changed his surname from Bloom as it was evident at the time that a Jewish surname would hamper his career prospects.

Doctor Bennett worked as an extra Dispensing Physician at Glasgow Royal Infirmary and in 1917 was awarded an M.D. from Glasgow University for his work on the complications which accompany Trauma and Neurasthenia. Simon became a well known public figure and political activist and for six years was a member of the Glasgow Municipal Council. In 1954 he published a book of verse entitled '*The Mysterious Universe and other Poems*'.

Doctor Bennet was married to Else Bennett (nee Wimmer) and they lived at Albert Drive, Glasgow. He died on November 13th 1955, at the age of 67.

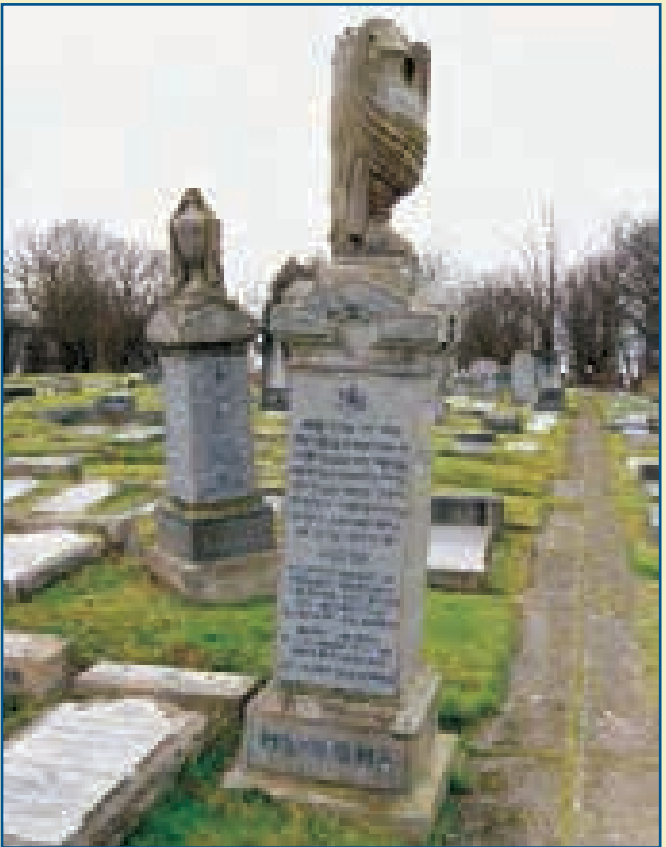
34 Joseph Hallside (1877-1915) (President of Glasgow Jewish Representative Council)

Gorbals tailor Joseph Hallside was born in Warsaw in 1877, the son of Abraham and Sarah Hallside. He became the first president of the Glasgow Jewish Representative Council in 1914, a position in which he was particularly active. He was married to Annie Redstone and lived at Abbotsford Place in Gorbals. Joseph was Treasurer of the Glasgow Hebrew Burial Society and was an active member of one of the many Jewish Friendly Societies. Joseph died on the 1st November 1915, aged 38.





35 Morris (Moses) Merrens and
(Businessman)
36 Pearl Merrens
(Philanthropist)



Morris (Moses) Merrens's Memorial

Morris (Moses) Merrens (died 1932) was the founder and first president of the Chevra Kadisha Synagogue in Buchan Street, Gorbals. In 1934 his widow Pearl Merrens donated a sum of £200 to consolidate the funds of her late husband's congregation.

Pearl Merrens (died 1948), nee Finkelstein, was a Russian born immigrant to Scotland where she married Morris (Moses) Merrens. From her home on Titwood Road, Pollokshields Pearl Merrens donated a small fortune to Jewish and non-Jewish institutions. In

recognition of her philanthropic work she was invited to the Royal Garden Party at Holyrood Palace in 1937.

37 Rev Abraham Isaac Eidlin (1882-1932)

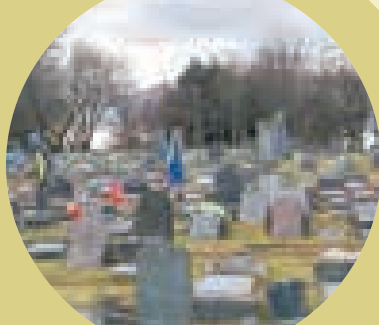
Abraham Isaac Eidlin was the former minister of Chevra Kadisha Synagogue on Buchan Street, Gorbals. He also held office at the Poale Zedek (Working Men's Synagogue) on Oxford Street, Gorbals. Abraham was a noted Hebrew scholar and gave much of his time to local charity work.



Chevra Kadisha Synagogue

38 Robert Spilg Spence (1897-1990) (Businessman)

Robert Spilg Spence, the son of Gerson and Sarah Spilg, spent his childhood in Falkirk, where his father Gerson Spilg was minister of the local Hebrew Congregation. The family later moved to Govanhill in Glasgow. Robert fought in France during the First World War alongside his younger brother, William Spilg of the Highland Light Infantry, who was killed in action at Arras in 1917.



After the war Robert began his business career, selling goods on credit to miners in Lanarkshire. His first premises were on Eglinton Street. His firm then moved to larger premises in the centre of Glasgow, which developed into the famous credit warehouse, Stirling Stevens, employing over 1,000 staff.



Robert gave much to charity with both Jewish and non-Jewish, individual and organisations benefitting. He was a Director of Third Lanark Football Club and was responsible for financing a visit from Israeli Champions, Hapoel Tel Aviv. Robert supported many community organisations and was a member of the Community Trust. He died aged 93.

39 William Spilg (1895-1917)

9th (Glasgow Highlanders) Battalion Highland Light Infantry.



William Spilg, of 64 Jamieson Street Govanhill, the son of Gerson and Sarah Spilg (and beloved brother of the aforementioned Robert Spilg Spence) was killed in action on the 28th May 1917, aged just 22, while on active service with the 9th (Glasgow Highlanders) Battalion Highland Light Infantry, (H.L.I.).





William is remembered on Bay 8 of the Arras Memorial in France. Around 1,200 Glasgow Jews enlisted in the armed forces during the First World War, of whom eighty-six died in action.

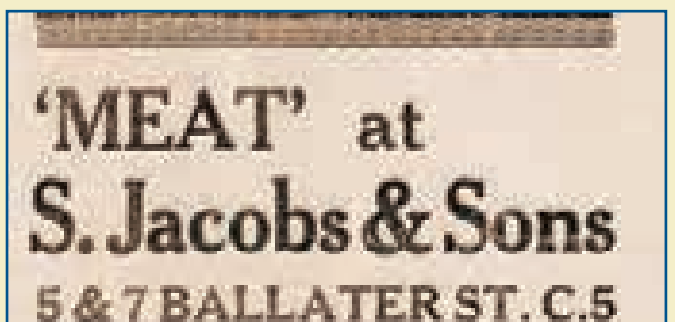
A monument to the beloved HLI stands proudly in Kelvingrove Park, Glasgow.

40 Samuel Jacobs (1868-1940) (Kosher butcher)

Samuel Jacobs was a prominent member of the Jewish community. He was an orthodox Jew and active council member of Chevra Kadisha Synagogue in Buchan Street, Gorbals. Samuel was warden and treasurer and eventually president of the South Portland Street Synagogue and junior warden with the Langside Synagogue, Niddrie Road.

He owned around a dozen kosher butcher shops in pre-war Gorbals and gave generously to many charities. He was a Hebrew scholar and contributed to various yeshivas (orthodox seminary) as well as the Tifferet Bachurim whom he welcomed at his home on Oneg Shabbath.

In 1923 Samuel formed a young men's society called the Dorshe Torah teaching post Bar-Mitzvah boys in the Torah and how to conduct Synagogue services. He was also founder and president of the Chesed shel Emes Society.



41 Seema Naddell (1893-1953)

Seema (Jeannie) Naddell, nee Frutin, emmigrated from Mohilev in modern day Belarus to Scotland in the early part of the twentieth century and settled in Glasgow. Jeannie was married to Morris Naddell, furniture warehouseman and lived at Woodlands Crescent Thornliebank. She died on the 4th January 1953, aged 59. Mohilev was part of the Pale of Settlement lands at the western borders of the Russian Empire, from the Baltic to the Black Sea.

42 Simon and Rosa Rachkind (Salesman)

Simon (Zundel) Rachkind and Rosa (Etkind) Rachkind arrived in Scotland from Skuodas in Lithuania. Simon was one of many Jewish travelling salesmen from the Gorbals area of Glasgow. Simon Rachkind died in 1925 (aged 80), and Rosa died in 1923 (aged 73). Their son Morris died in December 1944, and is also buried in Sandymount.



... placing your
... Order with your
... side and insist upon

Linderman's Cakes and Biscuits

... Cakes and Biscuits

43 Wolfe and Rebecca Linderman (Master Baker)

Wolfe and Rebecca Linderman (nee Tropp) were Polish immigrants who met and married in London before moving to Glasgow around 1910. They were one of a number of kosher bakers in the area and managed a shop in Main Street, Gorbals. They lived in Muirhead Street, Gorbals. Wolfe died on 29th November 1927 (aged 58) and Rebecca died in 1926 (aged 61).



44 Daniel Coorsh (Businessman)

Daniel Coorsh was a director of Leon & Co. (Glasgow) Ltd, cabinet manufacturers based in a four storey building in Ballater Street, Glasgow. He lived at 59 Milverton Road, Whitecraigs, Glasgow and was married with three sons.

On the 16th March 1953, Daniel was one of five victims in a tragic fire that broke out in the paint shop of his

Ballater Street factory. The cry of 'fire, fire' was heard on the third floor and Daniel Coorsh (47), Alfred Schmidt (70), James Gibb, Thomas McLeish and William McGowan all rushed to the lift to investigate. Tragically the rescue attempt failed when the five brave men were trapped in the lift due to an electrical fault. Four were killed that day and Mr McLeish died a few days later. They were the sole victims of a fire the authorities believed to have started in an extractor fan in the third floor paint shop.

Daniel Coorsh was a founder member of the Giffnock and Newlands Hebrew Congregation and Glasgow Zionist Organisation. He was a popular man who did much financially and personally for local charities.



End of Jewish Section



Burials Re-Interred from Christ Church Burial Ground



There are several burials in Sandymount which were re-interred from Christ Church Episcopal Churchyard in Bridgeton. Christ Church Episcopal Churchyard was opened in Brook Street, Mile-end in 1837. The first burial took place on the 12th February 1837. The original church was built by John Henderson (1804-1862) in 1836. Restoration work was carried out between 1857 and 1868 and further alterations between 1908 and 1909. Restoration work was carried out once again in 1958 and the church eventually closed in 1978.

The churchyard was closed in 1890 to new burials and many of the gravestones were either buried or destroyed when permission was given to use the churchyard for air raid shelters during the Second World War. Many of the people buried in the churchyard were re-interred elsewhere within the city with many families choosing Sandymount Cemetery as an alternative. The burial registers for Christ Church from 1837-1890 are held at the Mitchell Library.

The Muslim Burial Ground



There are around 350 Muslim graves at Sandymount dating back to the 1920's. Many early entries in the burial registers are for Muslim sailors who lost their lives onboard ships, but had to be buried on shore as per their religious beliefs.

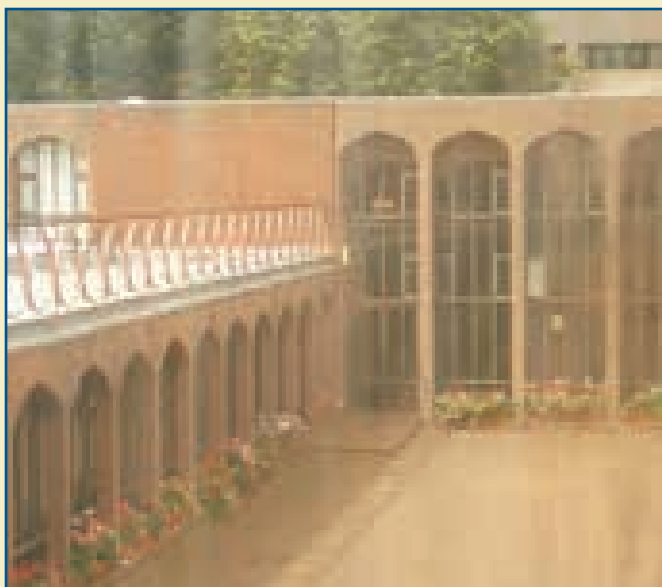
The existing Muslim population in Scotland largely emerged as a consequence of migration from the Indian Sub-continent after the Second World War. With employment opportunities on the continent being sparse and a lack of labour, particularly within public transport and factories in Scotland migration presented an ideal solution. Furthermore, the 1914 Imperial Act reinforced the idea of migration to the United Kingdom of people who were subjects of any part of the Empire.



The majority of migrants coming to Scotland were of a working class background and those were the jobs they took on. Common occupations were door to door salesmen and transport; the workforce of Glasgow Corporation buses was highly represented by Asian drivers and ticket collectors. Migrants usually arrived with the responsibility of providing for themselves and also to support their families in India or Pakistan. The first generation were able to build a home for future generations in Glasgow during the early 1940's by establishing mosques and community centres.



Asian corner shops, restaurants, newsagents and tobacconists became established throughout Glasgow in the 1950s and 1960s. Through effort and perseverance successful Asian businessmen built huge wholesale cash and carry warehouses, many of which are still prominent today in Kingston and the Gorbals. They also strove to enrich the culture of Scotland, with curries now being considered by many to have become the national dish of Scotland.



Glasgow central Mosque

The first Muslim organisation 'Jamiat Ittihadul Muslimin', or The Muslim Mission, was established in 1940. The first Mosque in Glasgow was established in a house at 27 Oxford Street in the Gorbals in 1944 which then moved to premises in Carlton Place. The Glasgow Central Mosque in Mosque Avenue off Gorbals Street was purpose built in 1983 and was formally opened in 1984 by H E Abdullah Omar Naseef, the Secretary General of the Muslim World League. Glasgow Central Mosque is today a vibrant and busy mosque with a capacity of over 3,000 and a community centre. Prayers are said five times a day. At present there are about a dozen mosques in Glasgow.



The families of the migrants are presently third and fourth generation Muslims, making up just under 1% of the Scottish population, who now don't experience the same language barriers as their grandparents. This generation is moving forward in the professions and is visibly active within politics, where the first Muslim Councillor, MP and MSP in Scotland all came from Glasgow.



The growing Scottish Muslim community required essential services relating to births, marriages and funerals. Since Muslims have to be buried as an essential religious requirement, suitable cemetery spaces within Glasgow, where many reside, were indispensable to Scottish Muslims.





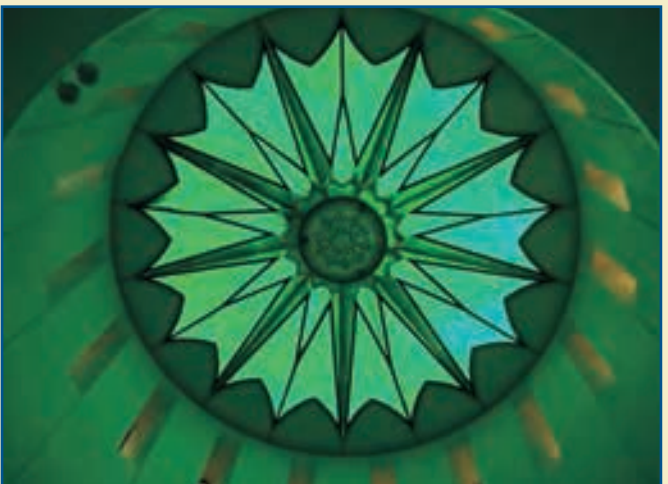
A typical Muslim grave at Sandymount

As the earliest generation of Muslims in Scotland often arrived with little or no family, many wished to be buried back home on the Indian Sub-Continent where their families were. This often presented a social problem when finances weren't in place to fulfil this wish. To help overcome this problem the Pakistan Welfare Trust was set up. By paying an annual fee Muslims were, on their death, able to be buried either in Scotland or have their body flown abroad to be buried. The practice of sending bodies abroad has now been all but phased out, with preference been given to Muslims being buried in Scotland.





Islam dictates the practise which Muslims adhere to when treating the deceased. Once a person has died, they are given an ablution. In Glasgow this is usually carried out in Glasgow Central Mosque where there are appropriate facilities. Muslim belief is that the body can still feel pain, so this ceremony is done with the utmost care and usually carried out by the close family of the deceased. The ablution ritual is overseen by someone with knowledge of the procedure such as the Imam. Once this has been completed the body is then wrapped in white cloth and placed within a coffin ready for burial. Muslims believe that where a person is buried, and the people with whom they are buried are the ones that they will be once again raised with. Being buried with fellow Scots is something that Scottish Muslims take great pride in.



Land and Environmental Services

Glasgow City Council, 231 George Street, Glasgow, G1 1RX.
phone 0141 287 2000
www.glasgow.gov.uk/parks

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Paul O'Cuinn: Principal Researcher

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Land and Environmental Services: Bereavement Services Records

The Commonwealth War Graves Commission

Carol Foreman: Glasgow Historian and Author

Glasgow Life - Museums and Art Galleries -

The Glasgow Story Website

www.theglasgowstory.com

The Scottish Jewish Archives Centre,

129 Hill Street, Garnethill, Glasgow G3 6UB

www.sjac.org.uk

Stanley Coorsh, Sandymount

Regeneration Project

www.sandymount.org.uk

The Central Glasgow Mosque and Islamic

Centre, 1 Mosque Avenue, Glasgow

<http://glasgowcentralmosque.co.uk>

Travel Directions

Sandymount Cemetery is on the Hallhill Road in Baillieston, Glasgow G32; adjacent to Springboig, Barlanark and Barrachnie.

Sandymount is served by two train stations on the Argyle line; Shettleston and Garrowhill. It is approximately 15 minutes walk from either station.

Sandymount is served by the following bus routes; 42A which stops at the Hallhill Road Gates to the Cemetery and the 41 which stops at the Springboig Road and requires a 5 minute walk up the Gartocher Road approach to the Cemetery.

Travel Line Scotland 0871 200 2233

Other

The Sandymount Heritage Trail was compiled with generous assistance from the Baillieston Area Committee Budget.

Free guided tours of Sandymount Cemetery can be arranged by phoning 0141 287 2000

Other Glasgow City Heritage Trails in this series can be viewed at:

www.glasgow.gov.uk/heritagetrails

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