

Their Names Liveth for Evermore

CENTRAL WALK GLASGOW



First World War Trail
www.firstworldwarglasgow.co.uk



LOTTERY FUNDED





Their Name Liveth for Evermore

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

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

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

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

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

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

The Lord Provost of Glasgow,
Cllr Eva Bolander

Trail extents: Charing Cross - Cathedral Square

Districts: Charing Cross, Sauchiehall Street, Garnethill, City Centre, Merchant City and High Street, Glasgow Cathedral.

General: The trail is primarily designed to be a walking route however it is accessible by car for those with limited mobility. Sites are colour coded based on the level of interaction available. The Central Glasgow Great War Heritage Trail is split into two stages.

Distance: 6.8 km = 4.2 miles

Stage 1: Charing Cross to Sauchiehall Street and Garnethill.

Time: 1 hour 30 minutes (approx).

Transportation: The nearest transport link to the starting point is at Charing Cross Railway Station. A number of buses travel from Buchanan Bus Station to Charing Cross including; 398, X1/X1A, 3, 4/4A, 19/19A, X78, X81 and the 747. Furthermore pay and display car parking can be found near to the start at Elmbank Street.

Amenities: A wide variety of shops, cafes and restaurants are encountered throughout particularly on Sauchiehall street. There are toilets within the Mitchell Library and the Royal Highland Fusiliers Museum.

Stage 2: Central Station, City Centre, Merchant City and High Street to Cathedral and Necropolis

Time: 2 hours 30 mins (approx)

Transportation: Trains run from across Scotland and the UK to Glasgow Central Station. The nearest railway station for the Cathedral is High Street. Buses from Buchanan Street Bus Station to Glasgow Central Station include: the 9, 9A, 38, 38E, 267, 6, 240 and the X8. Buses depart regularly. Pay and display parking is available at various points throughout the city centre and pay to enter multi-story car-parks can be found next to Buchanan Bus Station and near Glasgow central (including Oswald Street, Cadogan Street and Mitchell Street).

Amenities: A wide variety of shops, cafes and restaurants are encountered throughout particularly on Buchanan Street and in the Merchant City. There are toilets within , Glasgow Central Station (pay to access), the Glasgow



Stage 1



Stage 1	
1	Scout Memorial House
2	The Tull Brothers
3	Mitchell Library
4	The Grand Hotel Comforts Depot
5	Royal Highland Fusiliers Museum
6	Garnethill Synagogue
7	Mitchell Household
8	Glasgow School of Art
9	McLellan Galleries
10	Haldane Building Drill Hall

Site to view
 Sites to enter
 Sites of memory

1 Scout Memorial House

21 Elmbank Street, City Centre, Glasgow, G2 4PB

This building on Elmbank Street was acquired, named and dedicated to the Scouts of Glasgow who served during the First World War. A large number of former Scouts and Leaders from the city took part in the conflict with the Scout Roll of Honour (available online through the Scout Association Archive) listing those who gave their lives. The house now contains the Glasgow Scout Shop and inside the entrance is a commemorative bronze plaque.



Scout Memorial House. 2013

Monday to Friday 9am–5:30pm,
Saturday 10am–4pm.
Sunday closed.

<http://www.scoutsrecords.org/catalogue.php>



Right at St. Vincent Street, crossing motorway then right onto North Street. (10 mins approx.)

2 The Tull Brothers

419 St Vincent Street, Glasgow, G2 3LG



Edward Tull-Warnock. 1914

419 St Vincent Street was home to Edward Tull-Warnock, brother of Walter Tull a former professional footballer who was the first black Officer in the British Army. Their father left Barbados to start a new life as a joiner in Britain, however following his and their mother's untimely death they were sent to an orphanage in Bethnal Green, London. Edward was adopted by the Warnock family from Glasgow in 1900, after which he trained to be a dentist taking over the family practice in 1914 - becoming the first professionally registered black dentist in Britain. Walter Tull played football for Tottenham Hotspur and Northampton Town, becoming the first professional black outfield player to play in England. His talent drew the attention of Rangers FC, and keen to join his brother in the city he signed terms with the club

on the understanding that he would join after the war. Having enlisted at the start of the conflict he was commissioned into the Middlesex Regiment before he was tragically killed in action on the 25 March 1918 at the Somme. He was 29 years old. Edward continued practicing dentistry after the war and became a championship golfer.



*Back along St. Vincent Street, then turn left up North Street.
(6 mins approx.)*

3 Mitchell Library

North Street, Glasgow, G3 7DN

Located within the entrance area to the building is a plaque containing the names of four employees of the Glasgow Corporation Libraries who lost their lives during the Great War. The first of these to die was Lance Sergeant Herbert R Hutchison of the 5th Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) on the 10 February, 1916. He had worked within the Mitchell Library for 10 years as an assistant librarian and was killed in the trenches



Mitchell Library plaque. 2013

alongside several others by a mortar shell. One of Europe's largest public libraries this iconic institution contains a fantastic selection of books and unique archive material. A wide range of information related to the war can be accessed particularly on level 2 with the Glasgow Collection and the Archives Search Room.

Historic editions of the Evening Times and The Glasgow Herald from 1914-1918 are available on microfilm, along with records relating to several city memorials including the Cenotaph on George Square.

Monday to Thursday 9am–8pm, Friday and Saturday 9am–5pm. Sunday closed. Includes a cafe, internet access (for library card holders) and public toilets.

www.mitchelllibrary.org/virtualmitchell/



*Continue along North Street, then right onto Sauchiehall Street.
(6 mins approx.)*

4 The Grand Hotel Comforts Depot

Opposite 8 St. Georges Road, Glasgow, G3 6UJ



CHARING CROSS, LOOKING EAST, GLASGOW.
Grand Hotel at Charing Cross circa 1910

Where now the M8 motorway carves through the city centre at Charing Cross was once one of Glasgow's leading hotels. In 1915 part of the building was utilised as a Comforts Depot to collect items for the men of the 1st and 10th Battalions of the Highland Light Infantry. The conveners were Mrs James Lilburn

and Mrs W. J. Anderson who lost four sons in the war, with a memorial plaque to them being placed in the city's Cathedral (see also North Glasgow trail). By April 1915 the following articles had been compiled and sent to the soldiers; 5800 pairs of socks, 1516 shirts, 562 helmets, 3025 mittens and cuffs along with items such as sweets and tobacco. They also supplied those members of the 1st Battalion who had been taken prisoner, and in April all 133 POWs were adopted by different ladies of the city who would send them a fortnightly parcel of food and necessities.



*Return to Charing Cross then turn left along Sauchiehall Street.
(4 mins approx.)*

5 Royal Highland Fusiliers Museum

518 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, G2 3LW



Royal Highland Fusiliers Museum. 2013

The Royal Highland Fusiliers were formed in 1959 by the amalgamation of the Royal Scots Fusiliers (R.H.F) and the Highland Light Infantry (H.L.I.). This regimental museum documents their separate and combined existence dating back to 1678. The H.L.I. were traditionally raised from the Glasgow area and during the Great War three Service Battalions were formed in the city, the 15th (Tramways) and the 16th (Boys Brigade) by the Glasgow Corporation alongside the 17th (Chamber of Commerce). Inside the museum are a fine selection of items relating to the conflict from original uniforms and early gas masks to the flag flown in battle by the 10th Battalion H.L.I.. Showing the terrible reality of war, a captured German machine gun sits alongside a collection of medical equipment from Dr. Dunbar, the medical officer to the 6th Battalion Royal Scots Fusiliers. A series of 'In their own words' displays and copies of Quartermaster Sergeant William Schlater's letters to his mother and his future wife help bring the action to life on a human scale.

*Monday to Thursday 9am–4pm, Friday
9am–3pm. Saturday, Sunday closed.*

N.B. Closed for lunch each day from 12:45 to 1:30 pm.

<http://www.rhf.org.uk/>



Left at Garnet Street, rear of Synagogue can be seen to the left. Second right onto Hill Street. (7 mins approx.)

6 Garnethill Synagogue

129 Hill Street, Glasgow, G3 6UB



Garnethill Synagogue. 2013

This synagogue contains an ornate marble tablet listing the 97 names of the congregation who served during the First World War including 17 who died. In total around 1200 Jewish Glaswegians enlisted with 86 losing their lives. At the memorial's unveiling on the 12 December, 1920 the Lord Provost noted that "no section of the community had taken up arms more willingly than the Jews in Glasgow". Some of the names on the tablet can also be found on stones at the Garnethill Hebrew Burial Ground (see North Glasgow trail).

Scottish Jewish Archives <http://www.sjac.org.uk/>
<http://warmemscot.s4.bizhat.com/viewtopic.php?t=4187&highlight=>



Go back along Hill Street. (2 mins approx.)

7 Mitchell Household

111 Hill Street, Glasgow, G3 6TY



Mitchell Household,
Hill Street. 2018

Shortly after the outbreak of war Mr and Mrs J.W. Mitchell of 111 Hill Street Garnethill looked on as six of their sons enlisted. Private (Pte.) John and Pte. George with the Seaforth Highlanders, Pte. William and Pte. Benjamin in the Royal Highland Fusiliers, Pte. David of the Highland Light Infantry and Pte. James was with the Canadians. By December 1915 all had been wounded, two at Hill 60 (south of Ypres) and two at Neuve

Chapelle.



Turn right at Scott Street then left at Renfrew Street.
(5 mins approx.)

8 Glasgow School of Art

*Opposite, 167 Renfrew Street,
Glasgow, G3 6RQ*

The conflict had an enduring influence on this famous institution, from the use of the Mackintosh designed building as a depot for sphagnum moss (utilised by the Red Cross for wound dressings) to tributes paid to the late Professor Bourdon. On the ground floor of the building is the school's Roll of Honour, which lists the nine staff and over 400 students who served. This memorial was funded by the performance by students in 1919 of two dramatic ballets, "La Dieu musku" and "Narcissus" which helped raise £401.

Another significant event was the tryst organised by students in aid of the Belgium Relief Fund and the Red Cross in January 1915. By this time there were already over 5000 Belgian refugees living in Glasgow and in the country itself, whose export based economy had been destroyed by the war, 1.4 million people were destitute.

This event took over of the whole Art School building with a range of activities taking place such as a Belgian Market, an Illusionist act, Cubist exhibition and a winter tea garden. It raised £690 in total, split between the two beneficiaries with part of the Red Cross donation being used to name two beds within their hospitals including one in Springburn.

Eugene Bourdon B.A. was for 12 years the Director of Architectural Studies in the Glasgow School of Art and Royal Technical College. He was also a Staff Captain in the French Army, enlisting at the outbreak of the war. His outstanding service with the 78th Brigade (20th Corps) led to him earning a Croix de la Legion d'honneur, a Croix de Guerre with 3 citations and a British Military Cross. Tragically on the 1 July, 1916, the first day of the Somme he was killed in action. The School of Art had lost much a admired professor and created a stained glass window in commemoration along with a bronze sculpture which was placed in the Royal Technical College. This was later moved to the foyer of the Bourdon Building, the new Architecture department named in his memory.

The Glasgow School of Art is currently closed due to a fire. However there is still lots for visitors to do and see and you can still view the outside of the building.

To find out about when the GSA will reopen and other current work and activities there, go to <http://www.gsa.ac.uk/>



Turn right out of the Art School, (site 9 on right) then left at Rose Street, right at Hill Street. (5 mins approx.)



McLELLAN GALLERIES

RGTE
The Royal Glasgow Institute
of the Fine Arts
EXHIBITION
OPEN

RGTE

9 McLellan Galleries

Opp. 136 Renfrew Street, Glasgow, G3 6RF

From Oct to Jan of 1914/15 an exhibition of war relics ran within the galleries. The well known local businessman, Mr Thomas MacWhirr (whose son served in the Highland Light Infantry) had taken several trips to France and Belgium to collect items for display. These included the notebook of Pte Bruce 2nd H.L.I. which had a German bullet lodged in the corner, most probably saving his life, and railway station clock from the destroyed town of Ypres, alongside helmets, swords and general items from numerous nationalities. It was described by the Glasgow Herald as "Forming the most unique, educative and wonderful collection ever seen in the British Isles".



Turn left from Renfrew Street onto Rose Street until it meets Sauchiehall Street. (4 mins approx.)

10 Haldane Building Drill Hall

Haldane Building, Rose Street, Glasgow, G3 6RN



Haldane Building, Rose Street. 2018

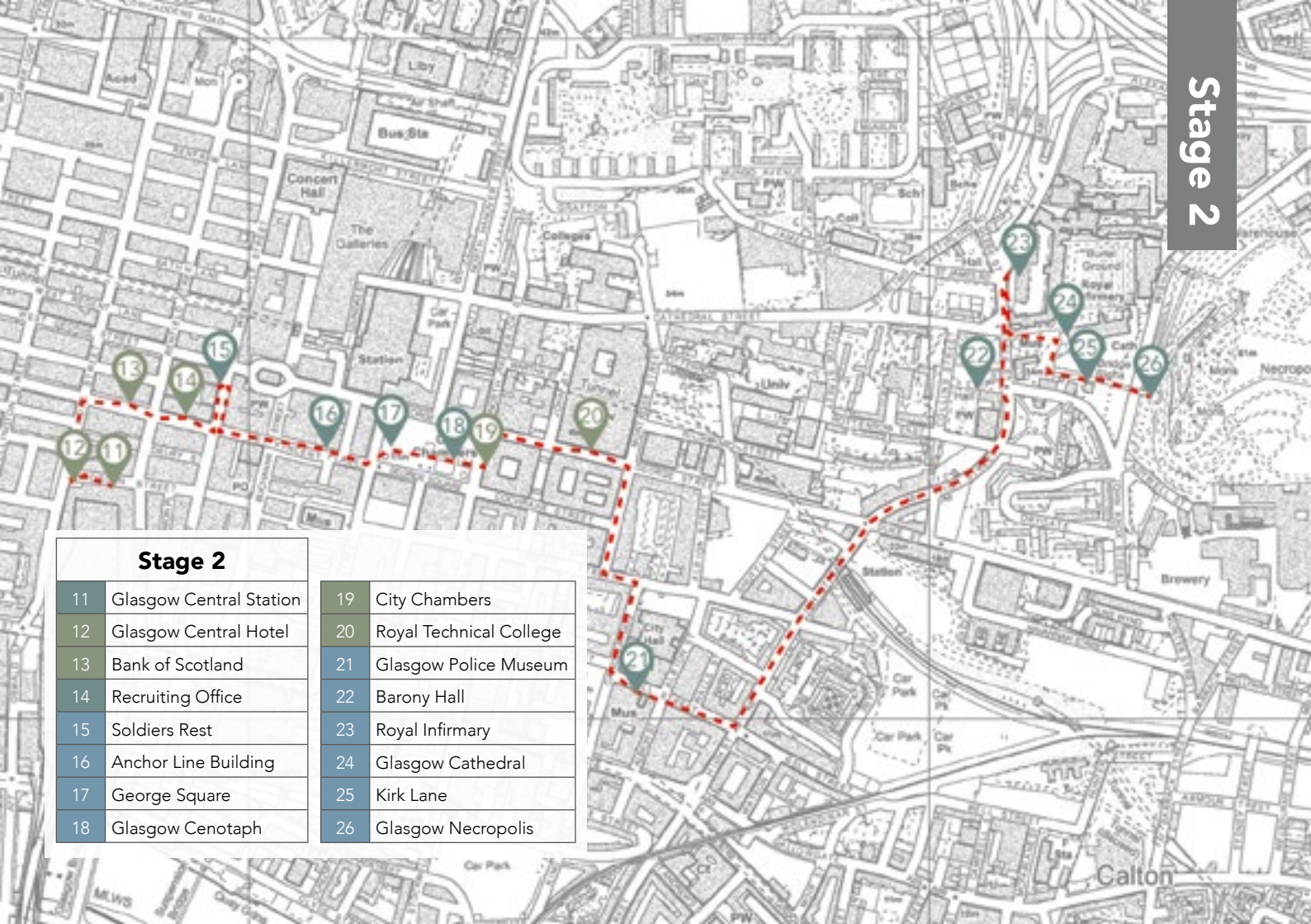
24 Hill Street, Garnethill was the headquarters of the 2/5th Battalion Highland Light Infantry, formed in 1914. Early in the war territorial units were split into those for service overseas (eg. the 1/5th Battalion) and those for home service (eg. the 2/5th). As the war progressed however many of these second lines were also sent abroad. Part of the 2/5th Battalions role was to supply men to the front and by May 1915 over 600 had been drafted and sent to the 1/5th. The drill hall, built in 1895 and is now the Haldane Building, part of the Glasgow School of Art.



To get to the start of Stage 2, turn back onto Rose Street and then down Blythswood Street. Turn left onto Bothwell Street and follow until you reach Glasgow Central.

Stage 2

Stage 2	
11	Glasgow Central Station
12	Glasgow Central Hotel
13	Bank of Scotland
14	Recruiting Office
15	Soldiers Rest
16	Anchor Line Building
17	George Square
18	Glasgow Cenotaph
19	City Chambers
20	Royal Technical College
21	Glasgow Police Museum
22	Barony Hall
23	Royal Infirmary
24	Glasgow Cathedral
25	Kirk Lane
26	Glasgow Necropolis



11 Glasgow Central Station

Central Station, Gordon Street, Glasgow, G1 3SL



In the early stages of the war it was noted that over 600 members of the services passed through this major railway station every day. A free canteen was set up for their benefit, ran by Women's Volunteer Reserve and the Belgian Relief Fund Clothing Committee. On the 7 December, 1916 part of the Canadian Expeditionary Force in the form of 165 Canadian Indians led by Chief Blue Sky arrived for a three day visit to the city. A warm welcome awaited the Indigenous Canadians who had been recruited primarily from the Six Nations Reserve in South Ontario and were led by four officers wearing their traditional dress, from moccasins to a feather headdress.

Traces of the conflict remain, including a dramatic 15 inch shell, manufactured by William Beardmore & Co which was used as a charity collection box after the war. This can be found adjacent to the station's main Gordon Street entrance which is also the location for the Caledonian Railway memorial. Taking the form of an inscribed tablet, sculpted elements include familiar symbolic motifs such as laurel wreaths (victory and peace), a palm leaf (martyrdom), two furled flags, a carved lion and two thistles (patriotism).

Monday to Saturday 4am - 12.30am.
Sunday 7am -12.30am.



Turn left onto Gordon Street immediately after exiting Central Station through the main entrance/exit. (1 min approx.)

12 Glasgow Central Hotel

99 Gordon Street, Glasgow, G1 3SF



Glasgow Central Hotel. 2013

This hotel fronting the railway station was extended in 1901 by the Scottish architect James Miller. He also designed the North British Locomotive Company offices in Springburn (used as a Red Cross Hospital, see North Glasgow Trail) and the Anchor Line building (site 41). The military elite would often congregate here during the war and the hotel staff would attend to the needs of the officers sleeping on the station concourse awaiting transportation to the front.



Turn onto Hope Street and continue up Hope Street before turning right onto Saint Vincent Street. (4 mins approx.)

13 Bank of Scotland

110 St Vincent Street, Glasgow, G2 5ER



Bank Of Scotland War Memorial . 2013

The Union Bank of Scotland's war memorial was first unveiled in 1922 within their office at 191 Ingram Street (now the Corinthian club) before moving to their new head office in 110 St Vincent Street. Still a bank branch, the main hall contains the organisations First World War Roll of Honour designed by T. C. Campbell

Mackie who was later to become the head of the design school at the Glasgow School of Art. Educated under Professor Eugene Bourdon (see entry 33) he was deemed unfit for military service and so spent the conflict with the Red Cross. Symbolic representations abound

throughout the tablet including lilies of peace alongside peacocks and vines which indicate the soul and the notion of eternal life.

Note that this memorial is not readily accessible by the public and cannot easily be viewed from public area.

<http://warmemscot.s4.bizhat.com/warmemscot-ftopic17.html>



Continue along Saint Vincent Street. (2 mins approx.)

14 Recruiting Office

84 St Vincent Street, Glasgow, G2 5UB



Former site of the Recruiting Office. 2018

In August 1915 the Northern Assurance company donated the use of their premises at 84 St Vincent Street to the 5th Battalion Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) for use as a recruiting office. Such offices had sprung up across the city but interestingly this battalion sought to encourage potential

soldiers through the exhibition of war relics. At the time of opening, these included a captured German flag with the words "Warschau in our hands" (Warsaw) written across it. The building on the north side of the street is still offices and can be identified by the sculpted coat of arms at the 2nd floor level.



Turn right and continue up West Nile Street. (4 mins approx.)

15 Soldiers Rest

Now demolished - currently the site of Delta House.

54 West Nile Street, G1 2NP



"A 'Haven of rest' for Tommy" was how the Evening Times on the 9 August, 1915 described this rest home and club for soldiers and sailors at 54 West Nile Street. Independently run on a voluntary basis by several individuals, the former office was transformed into a place for recreation and relaxation. It was furnished with gifted items and the facilities included "a cosy reading room supplied with papers and magazines, a writing room, a recreation room with games and a piano, a dining room where refreshments are served at moderate prices and even a tiny garden".



*Take a right at St Vincent Street and head towards George Square.
(5 mins Approx.)*

16 Anchor Line Building

12,14,16, St Vincent Place, Glasgow, G1 2EU



In 1905 James Miller designed these offices for the Anchor Line, one of Glasgow's most well known shipping companies serving routes via the North Atlantic and India. The elaborate facade and lavish internal decoration of this building showed a skill and attention to detail which Miller also displayed through his commission by the Cunard Steamship Company to design the interior of the SS Lusitania. This huge ocean liner covered the Atlantic route from Liverpool to New York route and on the 7 May, 1915 was torpedoed by a German U-Boat, resulting in the loss of 1198 lives. The sinking

of this civilian ship caused huge uproar, and the controversy within the United States is said to have contributed to their decision to declare war on Germany two years later. Many ships from the Anchor Line were requisitioned for military use including the *Tuscania* which was attacked and sank whilst carrying over 2,000 U.S. army troops to Europe in 1918 resulting in the loss of 210 American soldiers. A memorial was later erected by the American Red Cross on Islay close to the site of the tragedy.



Continue along St Vincent Place to George Square (2 mins approx.)

17 George Square

George Square, George Street, Glasgow, G2 1DU



George Square, Bloody Friday, 1919

The period of political discontent within Glasgow known as Red Clydeside spread from worries regarding the issue of dilution, rent increases and low pay combined with a growing disaffection towards the war and its aims. These factors culminated three months after the war ended in what became known as Bloody Friday. The ending of the war had reduced the workload for Glasgow's

heavy industries and along with the demobbed soldiers arriving from overseas the employment market had become strained. The unions hoped that jobs could be secured by reducing the working week to 40 hours and so a strike was called for the 31st of January 1919. Over 60,000 protestors peacefully descended on George Square, however an unprovoked police baton charge proved the trigger for widespread rioting and violence. The government, fearful of an escalation responded by sending one thousand troops from England along with six tanks which arrived in the Saltmarket and were prepared for deployment. Tempers however receded, the soldiers were not required for action as a compromise was reached in response to the demonstrators demands.



Glasgow Cenotaph at unveiling, 1924



Cenotaph found at the far end of George Square - in front of City Chambers. (1 min approx.)

18 Glasgow Cenotaph

George Square, George Street, Glasgow, G2 1DU

The centre piece of the city's response to commemorating the war came in the form of the superbly crafted Cenotaph. Designed by the prominent Glaswegian architect Sir John James Burnet, he imbued the memorial with numerous layers of meaning and symbolism. The site was chosen for its position in the heart of the city and the use of the square as a natural place of congregation. Also George Square had been described as hallowed ground, a place where in 1914 men gathered to volunteer and throughout the war passed through on the way to the front. By creating a monument on this location, Glasgow was symbolically bringing home the memory of the men. Its placement at the east end of the square allows it to be viewed towards the direction in which the soldiers would have advanced and sits the war stone (a symbolic altar) in its traditional orientation. Significant elements include the palm leaf and inscription of PAX (symbolising martyrdom and peace) at ground level which prompt the onlooker to look down, bowing their head before the memory of those who served. The use of a Scottish stone (Kenway Granite) lends a patriotic voice with the two sculpted lions protecting the memorial serving as a metaphor for the bravery and courage behind the city's sacrifice. Funded by public contributions the monument unveiled by Lord Haig in 1924 remains the focus of Glasgow's remembrance proceedings to this day.



City Chambers found at the far end of George Square - opposite Cenotaph. (1 min approx.)

19 City Chambers

George Square, Glasgow, G2 1DU



City Chambers (with cenotaph in foreground). 2013

Accompanying the Cenotaph is a Lamp of Remembrance and the WW1 Roll of Honour located within the entrance hall of Glasgow's council headquarters, the City Chambers. This documents the name, rank, regiment and address of the 17,695 of men from the city who failed to

return after the war and was first published in 1922. Another copy exists within the Mitchell Library and it has recently been digitised as part of an initiative by the Scottish Military Research Group. The foreword notes poignantly that "The Roll, which from its very nature can scarcely fail to evoke mingled feelings of pride and sorrow, constitutes a record of patriotic devotion and self-sacrifice worthy of preservation in the archives of the City for all time". The public naming of the dead is seen as a key step in the mourning process and was widely used as a method of commemoration following the war. An early proposal for Burnet's cenotaph incorporated these names in a sunken vault however the idea was dropped as the design was refined.

Entrance hall open Monday to Friday 9am - 4.30pm. For access to Roll of Honour see link below to digitised version or the Mitchell Library.

Tours of the City Chambers are available Monday to Friday at 10.30am and 2.30pm.

www.glasgow.gov.uk/index.aspx?articleid=3023

Digitised Roll of Honour

<http://www.scottishmilitaryresearch.co.uk/>



*Right outside the entrance then right onto George Street.
(2 mins approx)*

20 Royal Technical College

University of Strathclyde, Royal College. 204 George Street, Glasgow, G1 1XW



Royal Technical College Memorial

At its completion in 1910 this was the largest single educational complex in Europe. With an emphasis on engineering and science the college offered a range of courses including a joint diploma in architecture with the Glasgow School of Art. Following the death of Professor Eugene Bourdon (see site number 8) a tablet in his honour was placed within the architecture corridor of the college however this was later moved to the School of Art's Bourdon Building. Paying tribute to its students and members who gave their lives during the war is a marble shrine positioned in the building's entrance hall. A total of 3218 enlisted in the forces (1482 officers), with a Roll of Honour held by the University of Strathclyde Archives listing the names of the 615 of those who died.

A detachment from the Royal Technical College could be found within the 17th Battalion (Chamber of Commerce), one of the three Service Battalions of the Highland Light Infantry raised in the city.



Turn right at Montrose Street, left at Ingram St then first right onto Candleriggs. Bell Street is on left. (9 mins approx.)

21 Glasgow Police Museum

1st Flr, 30 Bell Street, Merchant City, Glasgow, G1 1LG



Glasgow Police Museum Memorial. 2013

On the first floor of number 30 Bell Street, this establishment recounts the history of the UK's first police force. At the outbreak of the war 300 policemen joined up and by the end a total of 748 had enlisted. A bronze memorial tablet listing the names of the casualties exists both within the Museum and

crypt of Glasgow Cathedral. Of these 173 names, 72 served with the Scots Guards and 28 were killed at La Bassee on the 25th of January 1915. The city's policemen earned 26 medals for their contribution, one of the most famous of these being the VC awarded to Sergeant John McAulay a constable with the Northern Division. Having been awarded a DCM at Ypres in July 1916 he was involved in the Battle of Cambrai on the 27th of November 1917. His commanding officer described his actions on that day "He took command of the company after all his officers had been hit, cheered and encouraged them, brought back Arthur (Kinnaird) and many wounded men from positions of danger, beat back a counter attack, killed several Germans and was altogether splendid". Following the war he continued as a policeman rising to the rank of inspector and retiring after 34 years service in 1946.

Summer: Monday to Saturday 10am–4:30pm, Sunday 12noon–4.30pm.

Winter: Tuesday 10am–4:30pm,

Sunday 12noon–4.30pm.

www.policemuseum.org.uk



Leave turning right then left at High Street. (10 - 20 mins approx.) N.B. You can get a number 41 bus from George Street to Duke Street (this still involves some walking) or a 57 or 38 from Central Station to the Cathedral opposite the Barony - all buses leave approximately every 5 to 10 minutes. The nearest train station to Barony is High street.

22 Barony Hall

1 McLeod Street, Glasgow, G4 0RA



Barony Hall Cross of Sacrifice. 2018

This sandstone Cross of Sacrifice exists behind railings outside the south east corner of JJ Burnet's church. Religious symbols were often used as a way to provide comfort to the bereaved through attributing a greater meaning to the loss. The bronze sword attached to the face of the monument points downwards, reflecting the form of the cross whilst representing the conflict as that of a religious crusade. It was designed by the well known architect Peter MacGregor Chalmers who produced several other war memorials such as those in Crieff and Ardrossan.

Prior to the decision being made regarding the form of the city's commemoration, Mr Chalmers noted in the Glasgow Herald that we should "send down to other days in permanent form some knowledge of the...noble industry and endurance of our men and women workers at home; the patient heroism of those who endured sorrow and suffered loss; the skill and courage of all those who answered the call of mercy". Inside the church is a further memorial to members of the congregation who served, taking the form of a inscribed tablet with a bronze sword placed in front.



Continue on High Street onto Castle St passing the St Mungos Museum to the right arriving at the Cathedral (the hospital is adjacent).
(4 mins approx.)

23 Royal Infirmary

Glasgow Royal Infirmary, Centre Block. 84 Castle Street, Glasgow G4 0SF



Royal Infirmary Memorial. 2013

Hospitals across the city played an active roll in providing for the medical needs of those serving at the front. In 1914 the Royal Infirmary quickly assigned 120 beds to be used by the military alongside another 40 at their convalescence home in Bearsden. In one

episode, the hospital dismissed the gardener at Bearsden, a Mr Lange on account of him being German. However following attention being brought to the fact that his home town Schleswig-Holstein was part of Denmark when he was born he was reinstated with caveat that due to fears of espionage he was not to enter the main building for the rest of the war. A Roll of Honour within the Jubilee Block lists the medical, surgical and nursing staff who worked with the Red Cross and the armed forces through the conflict. Of these a number received awards including Staff Nurse Agnes Climie from Newlands in Glasgow whose two brothers were also on active service. She was killed at the 38th Scottish hospital in France following a bombing raid on the 30 September, 1917. Aged 32, her caring nature shone through as despite being off duty she returned to the ward, bravely singing to a nervous patient before her death.



Staff Nurse Agnes Climie. 1917



Cathedral to the immediate right of the Infirmary across from Barony Hall. (1 min approx.)

24 Glasgow Cathedral

Cathedral Square, Castle St, Glasgow, G4 0QZ



Glasgow Cathedral Highland Light Infantry Memorial. 2013

The cathedral is home to an array of war memorials from individual tributes to those for the city's regiments such as the Cameronians (Scottish Rifles) and the Highland Light Infantry. These line the walls of the nave, placing the memory of those who served within the city's spiritual heart. Some of the more elaborate monuments include a shrine dedicated to the men of the congregation who gave their lives and another in memory of the Glasgow units of the Royal Army Medical Corps. On the 11 November, 1919 the Cathedral bells sounded as a signal for the 11 o'clock silence, the first time this method of remembrance had been used.

Across the city traffic, trains and work came to a stop, prompting a moment of profound dignity and emotion. The Glasgow Herald described the moment as "nothing could have been more inspiring in conception than the tribute of silence, and nothing could be more impressive than its observance."

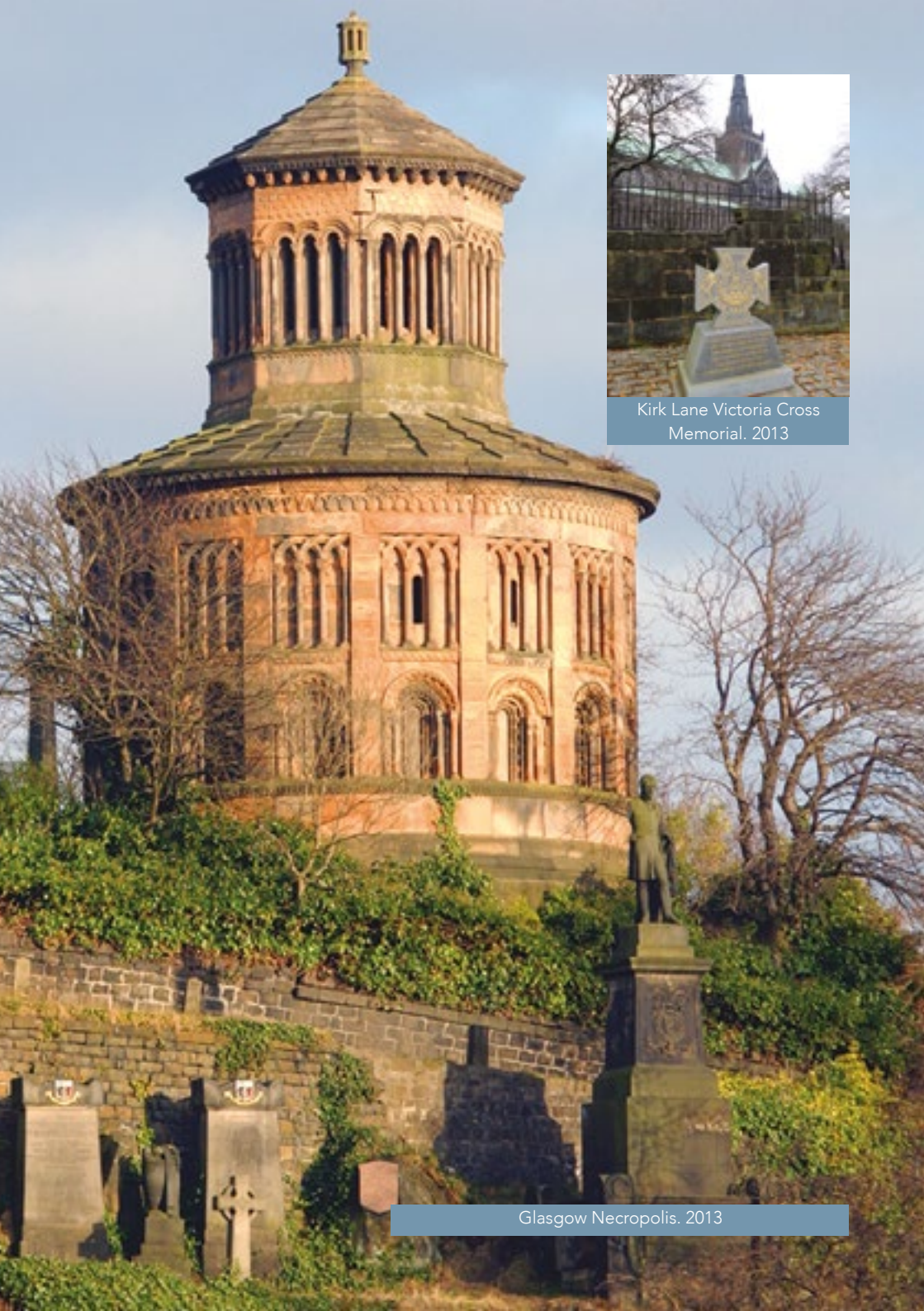
Summer: Monday to Saturday 9:30am–5:30pm, Sunday 1pm–5pm.

Winter: Monday to Saturday 9:30am–4:30pm, Sunday 1pm–4pm.

www.glasgowcathedral.org.uk



Leave the Cathedral towards St Mungos Museum turn left for the Necropolis. (4 mins approx.)



Kirk Lane Victoria Cross Memorial. 2013

25 Kirk Lane

Kirk Lane, Cathedral Square, Glasgow, G4 0UZ

Situated close to the Cathedral, beside Kirk Lane leading to the Bridge of Sighs and the Necropolis is a monument to the 29 Glaswegians who have been awarded the Victoria Cross (VC). Unveiled in 2007 it was produced by the city's oldest firm of monumental sculptors J & G Mossman. The VC is the United Kingdom's highest military decoration awarded for valour "in the face of the enemy" and was introduced in 1856 by Queen Victoria.



*Continue down Kirk Lane. Necropolis located across the bridge.
(2 min approx.)*

26 Glasgow Necropolis

70 Cathedral Square, Glasgow, G4 0UZ

Found scattered across the site are 14 war graves relating to the First World War. The earliest of these dates from less than two weeks after the outbreak of hostilities dedicated to Lieutenant General Sir James Moncrieff Grierson KCB CVO CMG. A former pupil of the Glasgow Academy he passed away due to a heart problem on the 17 August, 1914 whilst commanding the 2nd Army Corps British Expeditionary Force. He was in the words of the Glasgow Herald "profoundly and convincingly a patriot Scot and Scots soldier" who had a lifetime ambition to command a British Army in the field of battle. This chance was snatched away due to his untimely death and the decorated officer's body was repatriated to the UK. His grave can be found within the Necropolis, section Primus 38.

*Opening times - 7am till dusk daily
www.glasgowncropolis.org
<http://www.cwgc.org/>*



Exit the Necropolis turning left at Castle St heading straight down for High St Station or right at George St to walk back to the city centre.

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.

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

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 Central Heritage Trail

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For more information, see our website:
<https://www.firstworldwarglasgow.co.uk>

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

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