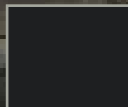
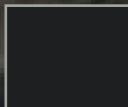


THANK YOU

This leaflet was produced by Langside Community Heritage (LCH). You can find out more about us and this project on our facebook page 'Langside Community Heritage' or follow us on twitter #LangComHeritage.
E-mail: info@langsidecommunityheritage.org

OUR WAR IS OVER

STORIES OF LANGSIDE
FOLK AT THE END
OF THE GREAT WAR



OUR WAR IS OVER

LIFE IN LANGSIDE AT THE END OF THE 'GREAT WAR.'

Beginning with these names our search for stories of Battlefield and Langside began, stories that would show what life was like for those lived here at the end of the war in November 1918

On 23rd May 1920 a war memorial was unveiled in Battlefield Parish Church by a Mrs Smeaton. On it were listed the names of 22 men who had lost their lives in the war of 1914 – 1918. During the service a bugler played the last post and a silver collection was taken for the War Memorial Fund. It is recorded that the war memorial cost a total of £247 10s and that for the event 600 invitations and 1000 orders of service were printed and 150 cards were sent to ex-service men.

Although we have this information recorded in the Kirk Session minutes there is no record as to the rationale for each name being on the list. All that remains of the war memorial is a photograph and a transcript of the text and the names.

We have researched these names, and also searched for stories of other people living in this area.

Picture credits: Kirk Session/ Memorial:
©Langside Parish Church
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THE 22

Francis James Anderson	Robert Foster
David H Burgess	Alexander Gardiner
John Campbell	Andrew Gerald Irving
John King Campbell	John Pollok Kerr
John Gould Christie	Alexander Mc Cormick
Alexander Cowden	Ernest D Mackie
John Stewart Crighton	William Mitchell
Adrian Graham Douglas	Ralph J. G. Musgrave
James Douglas	George Proudfoot
Ramsay Duke	David Spiers
William Wallace	Archibald Watters
Dunsmore	

This booklet shares some of the information we have discovered about these people along with some poetry inspired by their lives written by the Creative Writers group at Finn's Place.

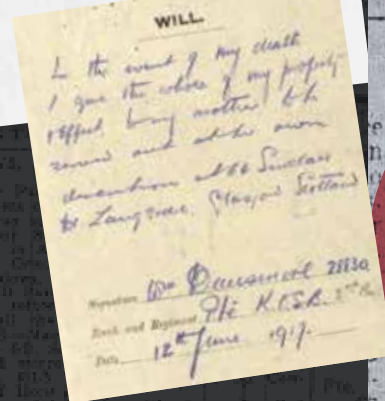
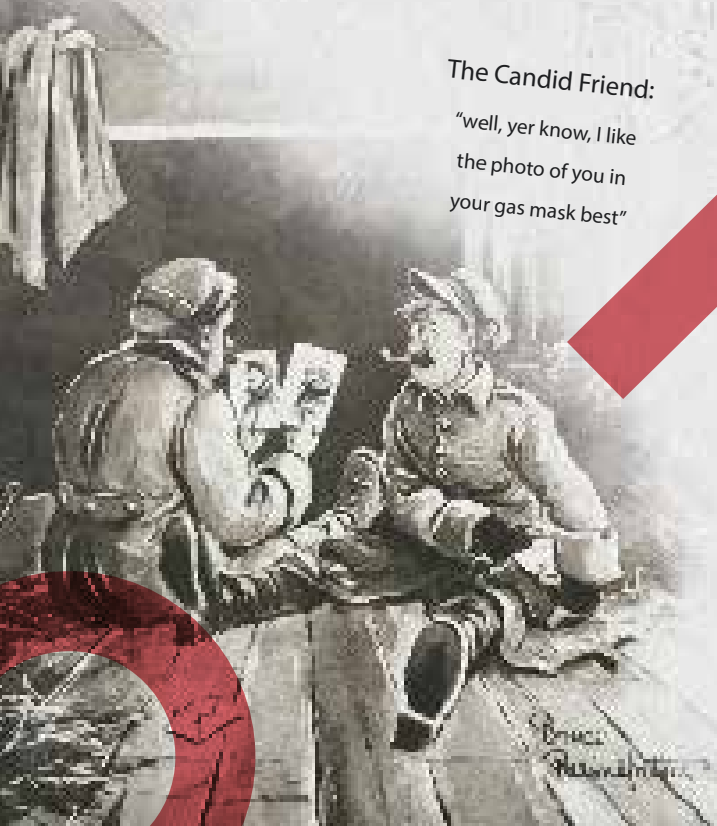
JOHN KING CAMPBELL

Lieutenant John King Campbell, the son of an English teacher, was the youngest of 3 brothers who saw action during the Great War. An engineer in civilian life, he was killed in France on 21st April 1916 while serving as a tunneller with the Royal Engineers, aged 22.

His older brother Farquhar survived and lived in Glasgow to the age of 85. John bequeathed his worldly possessions (£76) to their youngest brother James who lived with him at 139 Cartvale Road.

The Candid Friend:

"well, yer know, I like the photo of you in your gas mask best"



WILLIAM WALLACE DUNSMORE

Aged 18 in 1911, William Wallace Dunsmore, an apprentice engineer (following in his father's footsteps), joined the 7th (Territorial) Battalion of the Scottish Rifles. At that time he lived with his family at 66 Sinclair Drive, having been born only a short distance away (447 Cathcart Road) in 1893. As an army reserve he was called up at the outbreak of war, but found medically unfit as he was still recovering from a severe illness earlier in 1914.

William, second oldest of Alexander and Isabella Dunsmore's 9 children, volunteered again with the A.S.C. the following year. He was still deemed unfit but served as a clerk in the army in the early war years. He eventually saw active service when he was transferred to the Kings Own Scottish Borderers in January 1917. He died 'of wounds' aged 24 on 5th of July 1917 near Arras in France and was buried in the nearby Duisans British Military Cemetery.

His will, written 3 weeks before he died bequeathed all he had to his mother for her to dispose as she felt fit amongst the rest of his large family. William's younger brother James survived the war and unlike William outlived his parents.

BEYOND EUROPE

EGYPT

The family of Francis James Anderson originally hailed from Turiff. Before the War he was a 'commercial traveller in the drapery business' living at 18 Edgemount Street, Langside. A Gunner with the Royal Garrison Artillery in Alexandria, he died of malaria on 9 December 1917 aged 38.

John Stewart Crichton the son of James and Mary of 15 Overdale Avenue, was only 19 when he died of dysanthy in Egypt, on 20th September 1915. He was a trooper with the Scottish Horse 1st Battalion.

MESOPOTAMIA

John Gould Christie served as Private in the Machine Gun Corps (Cavalry), 16th Squadron. He died aged 28, on 28th of October 1918 in Mesopotamia. He was the last of 'our' 22 soldiers to die and is buried in Basra, modern day Iraq.

TURKEY

The friends of private George Proudfoot, a print compositor from Saltcoats hopefully posted the notice below about his disappearance during the Dardanelles campaign. His death is record is recorded as 28th June 1915 in Turkey.

George Proudfoot was born in 1895 to father William and mother Georgina.

The Irvine and Fullarton Times

July 31, 1915

"PRIVATE GEORGE PROUDFOOT, 7th SCOTTISH RIFLES"

Private George Proudfoot, who formerly resided in Sidney Street, Saltcoats, and who went out at the Dardanelles with the 7th Scottish Rifles, is officially reported missing. Private Proudfoot is a son of Mr Proudfoot who for a number of years was chief steward on the G. & S. W. Railway Co.'s steamer "Glen Sannox" and is now engaged in a similar capacity with the Donaldson Line. After leaving Saltcoats Public School, Private Proudfoot served part of his apprenticeship as a compositor in the Herald office. About two years ago the family removed to Glasgow, and he was engaged at his trade with Messrs Kirkwood & Coy, Stockwell Street. Shortly after the outbreak of war he joined the Scottish Rifles, and underwent his training at Falkirk. He was a bright, clever lad, and when he visited his friends in Saltcoats and Ardrossan, prior to embarking for the Dardanelles, was exceedingly cheerful. We hope to learn of his safety ere long."

BRITISH FORCES IDENTIFICATION CARD



Name: GEORGE PROUDFOOT
First name: George
Rank: Private
Regiment: 7th Scottish Rifles
Unit: 1st Bn.
Date of Death: 28/10/18
Service No: 1000
Medical Regt: 1st Bn. 1st Regt.
Serials: 1000 1000 1000 1000



NAME	REGIMENT	UNIT	DATE OF DEATH
George Proudfoot	7th Scottish Rifles	1st Bn.	28/10/18
William Donaldson	7th Scottish Rifles	1st Bn.	28/10/18
Georgina Y. Donaldson	7th Scottish Rifles	1st Bn.	28/10/18

FOREVER 24

BY GAIL WINTERS

24 Seconds to be shot in a field, but why?

24 Years old, killed, you didn't have to die.

24 Friends who, when the whistle blew
went over the top.

24 Praying for the guns, noise, fighting to
stop.

24 Hours a day since then, a mother's
heart is broken,

Again, and again and again.

24 Minutes to enter this world, healthy
and alive.

Only to leave it lying bleeding when the day
turned 25.

In Memory of Private Ernest D Mackie - 40253
Highland Light Infantry, (City of Glasgow Regiment)
Killed 25/03/1918 - Aged 24yrs old - Flanders,
France. Son of Mr and Mrs B Mackie- 118 Ledard
Rd, Langside, Glasgow. Buried in Pozieres British
Cemetery and Memorial France.

Received the Victory Medal (inter allied victory medal)
- The British War Medal
- The 1914/1915 Star Medal

The entirely imagined words of William Douglas, father of Able
Seaman Adrian Graham Douglas. Adrian was born at Cromarty
in 1896 and the family subsequently lived at 28 Ledard Road,
Langside. He died on 20th January 1918, when HMS Raglan
(built at Govan) was sunk in the Aegean.

Chased out that night from women's work,
I knelt before God on the shore,
dug my hands in the scour of the sand,
cradled her cries in the lap of the waves.

Of a sudden, come sunrise, another cry -
a first lungful of salt-sea air -
and my feet flew faster than fire to you,
my bride, my son, my glories.

At Govan dock, when the clanging stops,
water slaps on stone.
Men's work births the great blunt ships -
send them victorious, glorious.

Water swirls in my shaving bowl,
slops down the stairs in the close,
runs the gutters of Ledard Road,
the White Cart churns at the bridge.

Each day I wake I ask you -
was it shell, or fire, or drowning?
What was your end, my glory?

Where will I find you, Adrian my son,
sunk in your distant sea?
Do your bones roll, are they caught,
are they scattered?
What remains, my glory?

Eternal Father, strong to save -
do you keep him, safe in your heaven?
Did you hear our prayers when we cried to Thee
for our sons in peril on the sea?

Where will I find you, Adrian, my son?
What god have we served, my glorious one?

BY DENISE STEELE

BEARINGS

Picture credit: Creative Commons licence, throughtheselines.com.au



Agnes had lived in Cathcart, the youngest of six children, and when the war started in 1914 she used the training she had completed at the Royal Infirmary to join the Territorial Force Nursing Service. She worked first at 4th (Scottish) General Hospital at Stobhill, but was then transferred to the 58th (Scottish) General Hospital at St Omer in France.

After her death on 30th September 1917 she was buried at Longuenesse (St Omer) Souvenir Cemetery alongside the other nurses who died that night. She was mentioned in dispatches by Field Marshal Hague. The inscription on her gravestone reads: 'Killed by enemy air-bomb while on duty.'

At Newlands South Church, where Agnes and her family had attended while she was a child, a debate was held in the Kirk Session as to whether Agnes' name should be included on the War Memorial. It was decided that her name would not be included.

Agnes was one of 8,140 women who served with the TFNS. Over 15,000 British women served as nurses and it is estimated that of all the women who served from around the world, 1,500 of them lost their lives.

Agnes Climie knew that her patient was nervous and anxious and even though she was not on duty, she went to the marquee ward to sing to him and keep him company. That night there was an air raid which devastated the medical camp. Agnes, along with three of her fellow nurses, Elizabeth Thompson, Daisy Coles and Mabel Milne, was killed.

Staff Nurse Agnes
Murdoch Climie

Killed in France by
enemy aircraft



Agnes Climie picture:
© Royal College of Nursing Archives

NURSES IN THE GREAT WAR

In the pre-war period G & J Weir of Cathcart (like other engineering companies) experienced acute labour shortages as skilled workers left for 'more secure' opportunities offered by shipbuilders such as Browns on the Clyde. The engineering labour shortage was compounded by a surge in military sign-ups at the outbreak of war. By February 1915 almost 20% of the Scottish engineering sector had enlisted, including Weirs workers John Crichton, John King Campbell, James Douglas and Ramsay Duke.

As Europe experienced horrific industrial-scale warfare, Weirs adapted its production focus to meet demands for unprecedented quantities armaments and munitions. Women were recruited into a traditionally male dominated workforce. Unrestrained by trade union habit and usage' and by using new labour saving techniques, the women workers produced shell outputs almost 3 times faster than pre-war levels. By the time King George V visited the site in September 1917 a third of Weir's 6,000 strong workforce was female. Weir's Cathcart factory eventually became the largest wartime producer of aircraft in the Clydeside region.

WOMEN AT WEIR'S



Illustrations such as those by Fred Farrell highlight the skilled and physically demanding work carried out by women in munitions and armaments factories throughout the war years.



William Weir, the former company managing director become Controller of Aeronautical Supplies in the Ministry of Munitions and later that year, Secretary of State for the RAF.



91 men are commemorated on the Weir's war memorial at Cathcart.



On 9th August 1914, just after the outbreak of war, Glasgow Green was the location of a 5,000 strong protest against the war. There were many people who, for religious, moral or political reasons, believed that going to war was a wrong response to the political situation in Europe.

As long as joining up was voluntary, there were many men who chose not to take part in the war. But when conscription began in January 1916 these men faced military tribunals for refusing to serve in the armed forces.

Modern Topography:

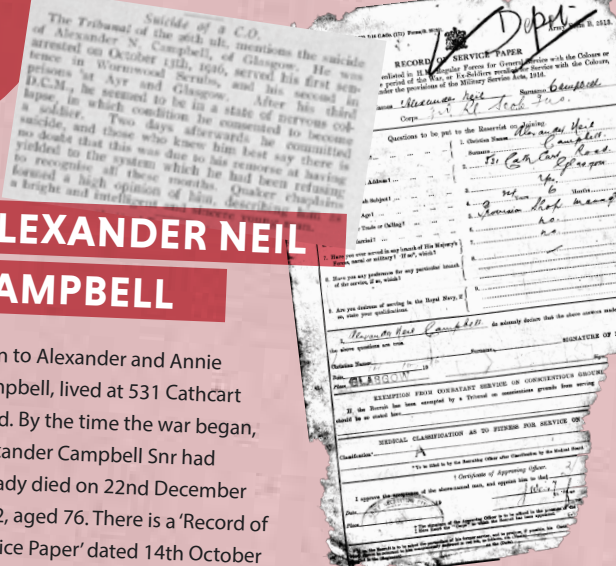
"Well you see, here's the church and there's the post office"



ALEXANDER NEIL CAMPBELL

Born to Alexander and Annie Campbell, lived at 531 Cathcart Road. By the time the war began, Alexander Campbell Snr had already died on 22nd December 1912, aged 76. There is a 'Record of Service Paper' dated 14th October 1916 with Campbell's name and address on it, but it has not been signed by him. It is recorded in Campbell's War Office Court Martial documents that his objection to war was based on his religious beliefs as a Quaker. He is also recorded as being a member of the Govanhill Branch of the Independent Labour Party, a body set up to represent the working class.

Campbell faced three Court Martials, serving sentences of hard labour totalling 13 months. It is recorded that he eventually gave in and agreed to serve, but just two days later ended his own life with a razor blade in Ayr Barracks, apparently distressed that he had given in to the pressure to serve in the military. His death is acknowledged in an entry in the 'Friend' a Quaker magazine. He is buried in Cathcart Cemetery with the words 'A sacrifice for conscience sake' inscribed on his grave stone.



ANTI-WAR MOVEMENT & CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS



The majority of our soldiers are buried overseas close to where they died but far from those who loved them.

Row upon row of uniform headstones mark the final resting places of thousands of the fallen in vast cemeteries across the world looked after by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission (CWGC) whose purpose is to ensure 'they will never be forgotten'.

Through CWGC records we were able to find and visit the graves of a few of our soldiers in France.

Two of those commemorated on the Langside Parish Church war memorial are buried locally Scotland, both having died after returning home with illnesses contracted during their military service.

Private Robert Foster of the Scots Guards 3rd Reserve Battalion died of 'sickness' in London, where his wife lived, on 9th Aug 1917. He was 45 years old and is buried in the same grave plot as his mother at the Eastern Necropolis, Glasgow

David Spiers, a 2nd Lieutenant who served with the Royal Scots Fusiliers 4th Battalion for over two and a half years, died three weeks after his 20th birthday on 26th June 1918. His cause of death is recorded as 'haemoptysis and pulmonary tuberculosis'.

BURIED AT HOME

ANDREW IRVING

Andrew Gerald Irving was the youngest son of Gartmore Parish minister, the Rev. Andrew Irving and his wife Sara Ann Warhaugh. Irving was born in Gartmore in 1882. His father was from Kirkcaldy and his mother was from Lisburn in Ireland.

Aged 19, and with both parents dead, Andrew was living at 88 Sinclair Drive with older siblings John the head of the household, a mechanical engineer; Caroline who stayed 'at home' and Herbert, a draper. He was employed as a clerk with the Glasgow offices of the London and Lancashire Life and General Assurance Association Ltd, where he worked for 17 years prior to his war service.

Andrew seems to have lived in the same tenement flat for at least 10 years (appearing there in both the 1901 and 1911 census reports), while his brothers went further afield, John to China and Herbert to Canada. By 1911 Andrew shared the house Sinclair drive with his sisters Caroline and Anna who by then were working as teachers.

Many insurance companies are known to have actively encouraged their employees to enlist during the Great War, and this may have been the reason why Andrew joined up. He served as a Driver with the Army Service Corps (check sign up date) and died of bronchitis in hospital in France on 5th of August 1917. He is buried at Ste Marie Cemetery, Le Havre, Seine-Maritime in France and is commemorated on his father's gravestone in Gartmore, on the village war memorial and his name was recorded in the Langside Parish Church Great War memorial.





WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE

BELLA PEARCE

In her weekly column, 'Matrons and Maidens', in the Labour Leader, the publication of the Independent Labour Party, she was known as Lily Bell. She wrote about the injustices of society against women with a particular critique of the double standard of society's expectations of sexual relations on men and women.

Her real name was Isabella or Bella Pearce (nee Duncan) and she and her husband Charles were good friends of Keir Hardie, the founder of the ILP. Bella and Charles lived in a villa called Nithsdale on Maitland Avenue, just off Langside Avenue.

It was at her insistence that female enfranchisement was included in the ILP constitution, she spoke at the Labour Day rallies in Glasgow Green, she was the treasurer and vice president of the Glasgow District Council of the ILP, president of Cathcart and Govanhill branches, served for two terms on the Cathcart School Board, then becoming convenor of the finance committee and later convenor of the Mount Florida School Committee. She also served, for a time, as president of the Woman's Labour Party which had been established in 1892.

Before the war the movement for woman's suffrage had become heated and sometimes violent. While Bella supported the increasing militancy of the movement, she herself did not participate. When war broke out many women felt that it was inappropriate to continue to campaign and instead they aligned themselves with the government by supporting the war. Bella felt that this was a betrayal of the principles of the labour movement and opposed the war, participating in anti-war rallies on Glasgow Green. She died in 1929.

A restricted enfranchisement was given to women after the war, with full voting rights only granted in 1928. It is notable that in November 1918 the number of women registered to vote in Langside ward was 12,556, the highest in Glasgow.



BY KEN MILLER

That morning, the moribund view stayed grey
Such shelling as had not been seen
Despite three years at war
Reinforcements called for, shouted at
You men, must withstand the shock
that others saw and fell
Set off the final bell inside my head.

Their cordite blitz overwhelmed our lads,
Sent our retreat the length of Sinclair Drive
But this is Menin Road
We do not pause for thought
Crystal cool the order, we must put to
rights and soon
The leveling of the cocooned battle line

I can see no further than a hundred yards
Amidst the gloom we rally around the flag
Knowing one thing will repeat
Not all will sing again
This community of ours will be
smaller by day's end
Will Hope again spare me some relief?

Black Watch Corner the cursed destination,
Our attitudes are varied, many spent or sick
of what this war's become
But I am steadfast in my boots
Until, blasted now, my head, my hands, my legs
are all in bits
And that's it, the ebb tide has begun

Lance Corporal Cowden he vaguely told the man
But Time confined his deeds to the records
typed cold blooded pages
He died in action
An act of fury before the roar of raw artillery
Consigned him to memory at Passchendale

LANCE CORPORAL COWDEN

Image: "Hung Up!" Fred A. Ferrell
© CSG CIC Glasgow Museums Collection

MAP

The soldiers featured in our leaflet lived within the ward of Langside and this map shows the street layout of this area 1913. The homes of 'our' 22 men are marked with (stars/symbols?) and (other symbol) indicates approximately how many other soldiers each street are known to have died in war service.

KEY In 1917 the Corporation of Glasgow commissioned local artist, Fred A Farrell, to record the contributions of the people of the city to the war effort. Uniquely this commission focused on both the military and industrial aspects of warfare.

With access to the day to day experiences of the Highland Light Infantry in Europe, Farrell meticulously captured images of conflict as well as mundane routine. Back in Glasgow he illustrated the arduous efforts of armament and munitions workers, many female, including workers at Weirs Cathcart factory.

According to an article published in the Glasgow Herald on 30 April 1920, Farrell's 50 illustrations (now held in the City of Glasgow's archive) are 'punctiliously exact, in respect of their transcripts' and represent 'records of actuality, and legitimately come within the category of historical documents.'

However, like all official war artists of the time, Farrell's work was subject to censorship which prohibited the true horror of frontline conflict being exposed at home. The war dead are absent from Farrell's illustrations and only one image 'Hung Up' graphically depicts death, showing a soldier's body entangled in barbed wire. It is believed this picture evaded censorship rules as Farrell completed it after the war.

THE WAR ARTIST

