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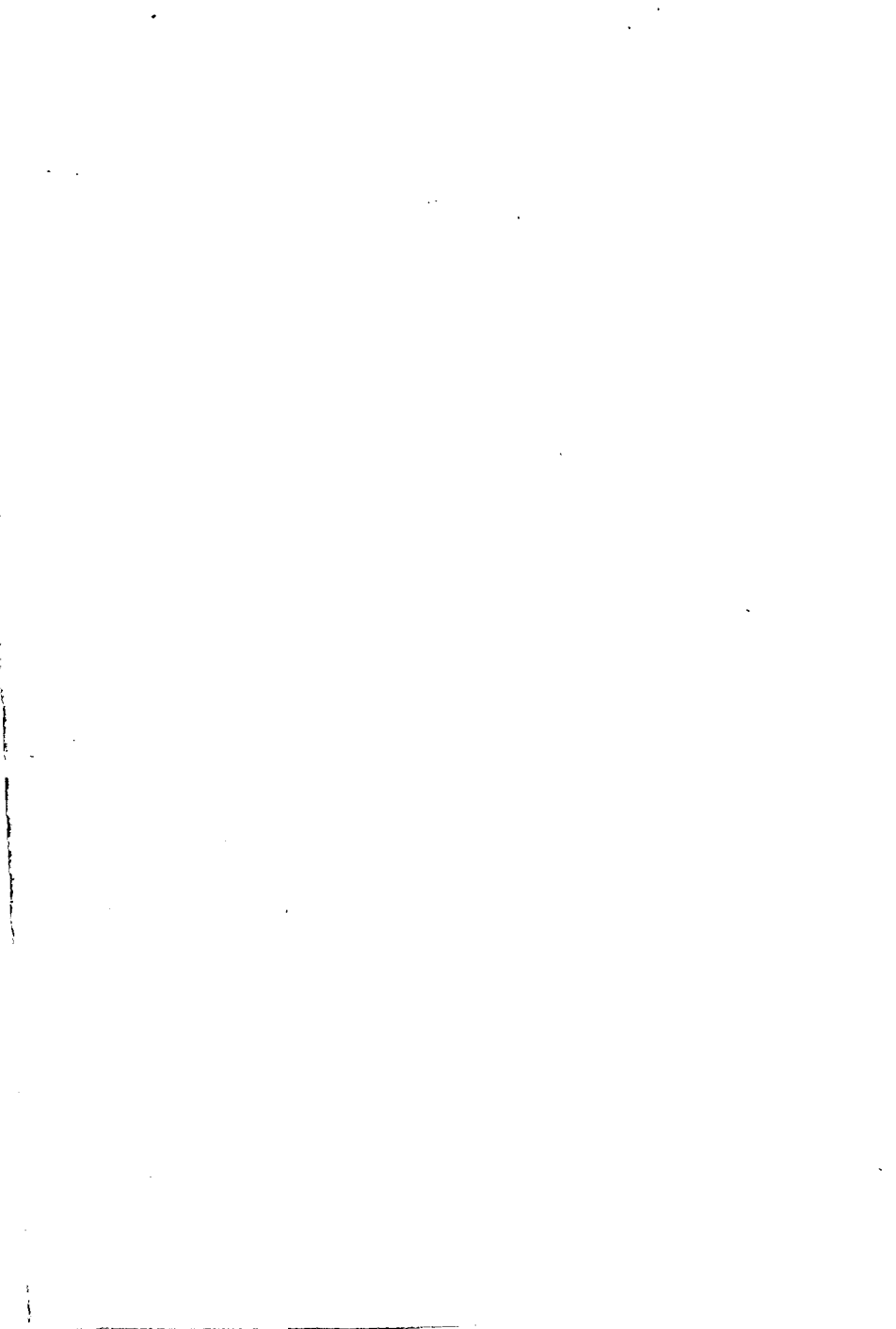


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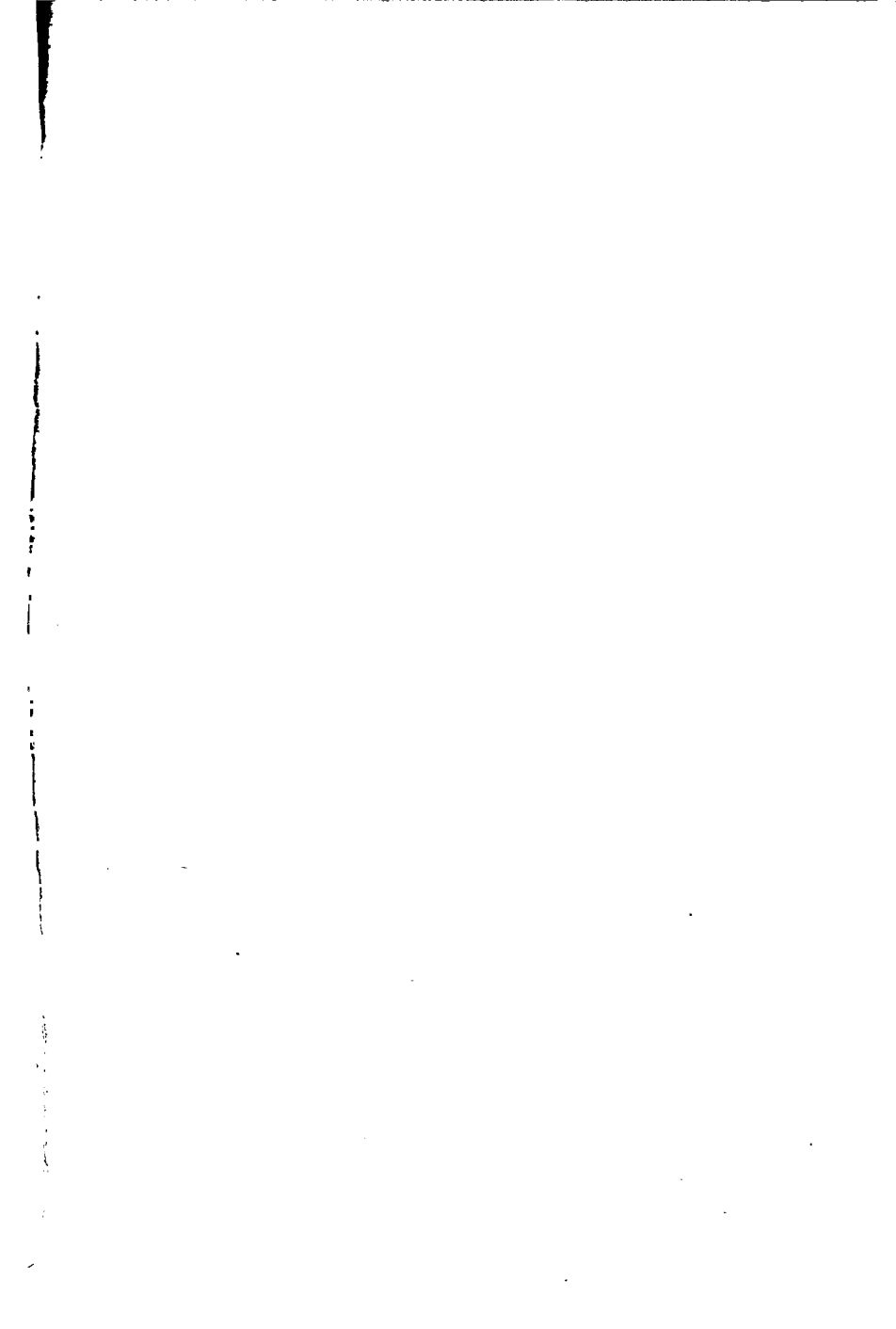
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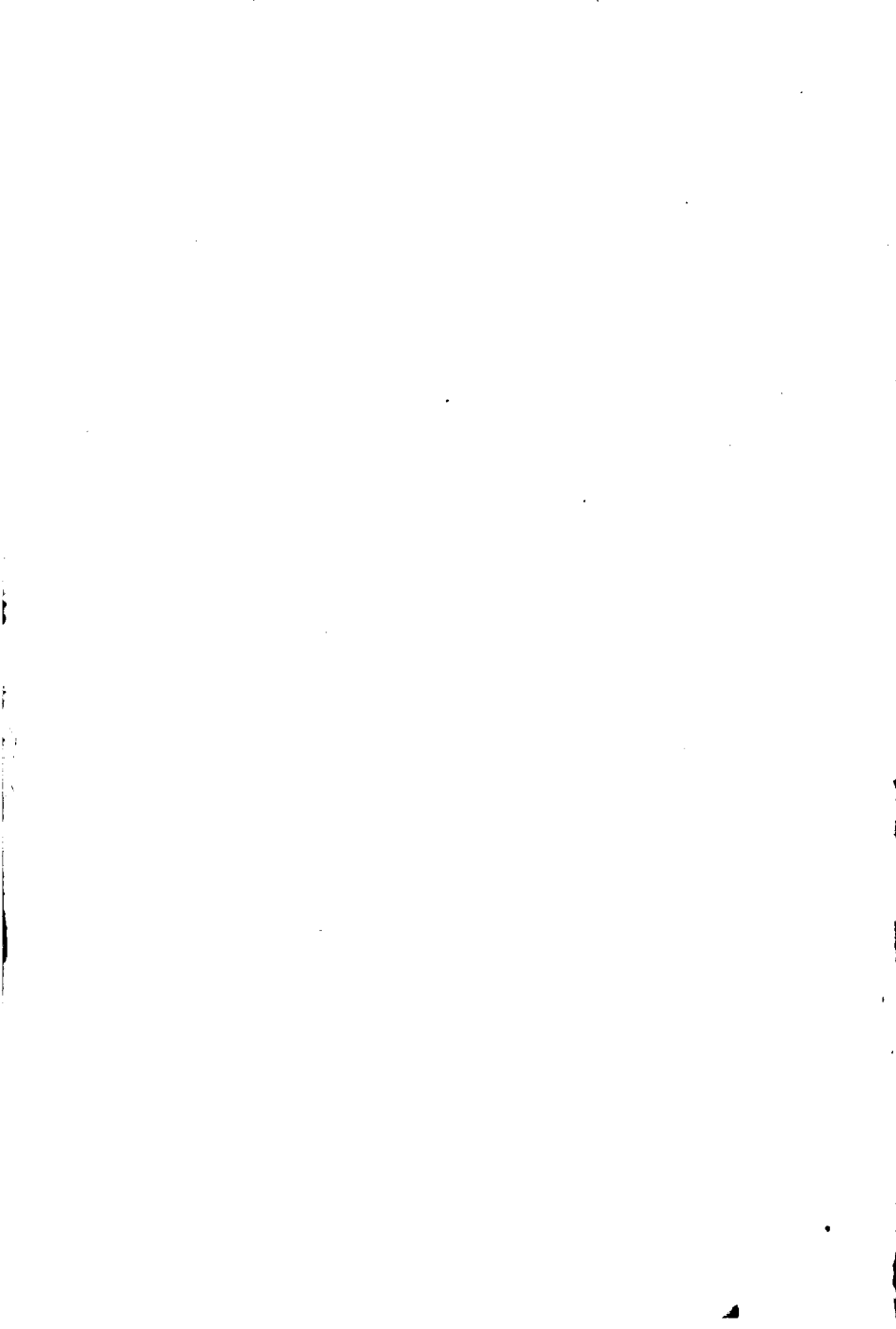
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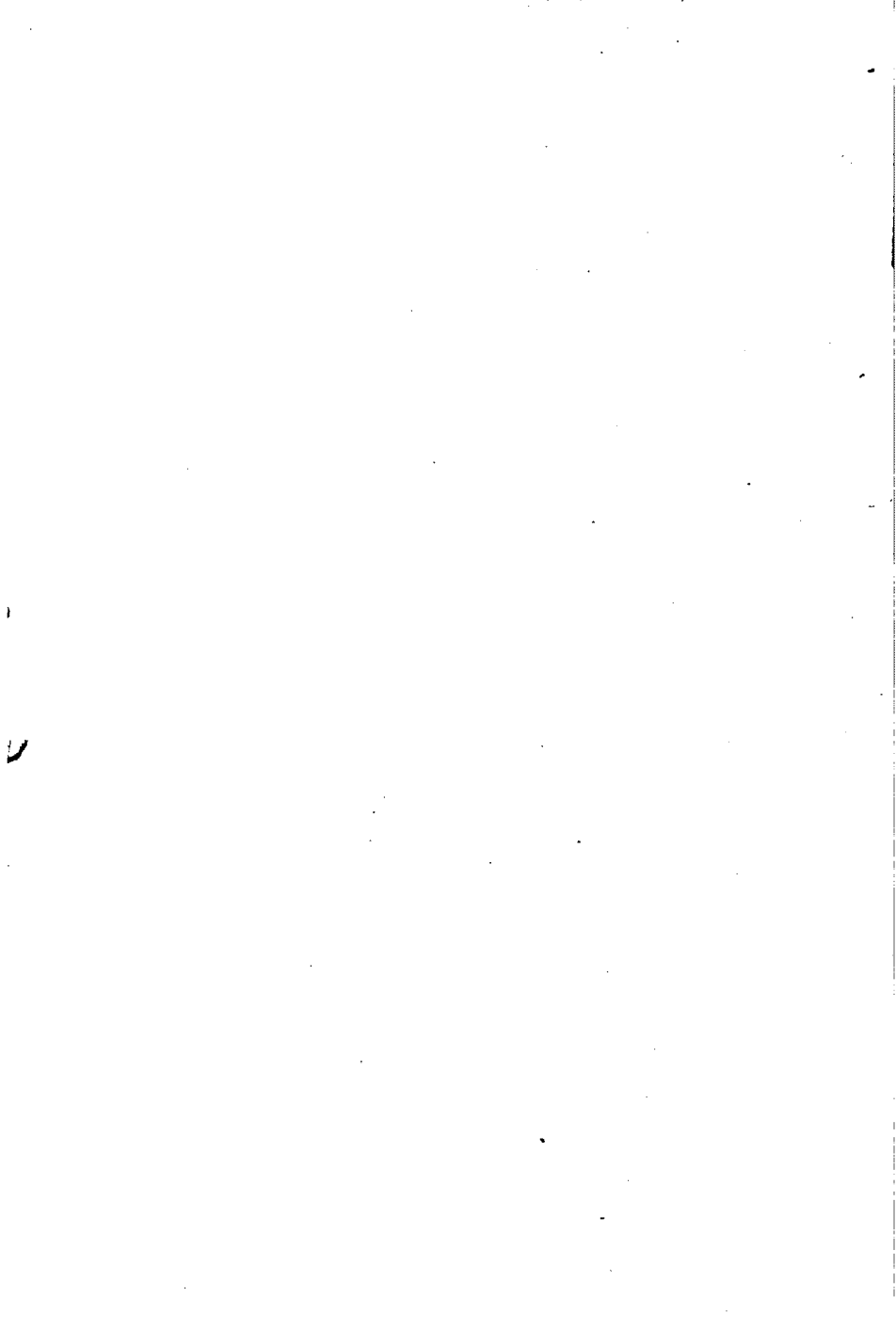


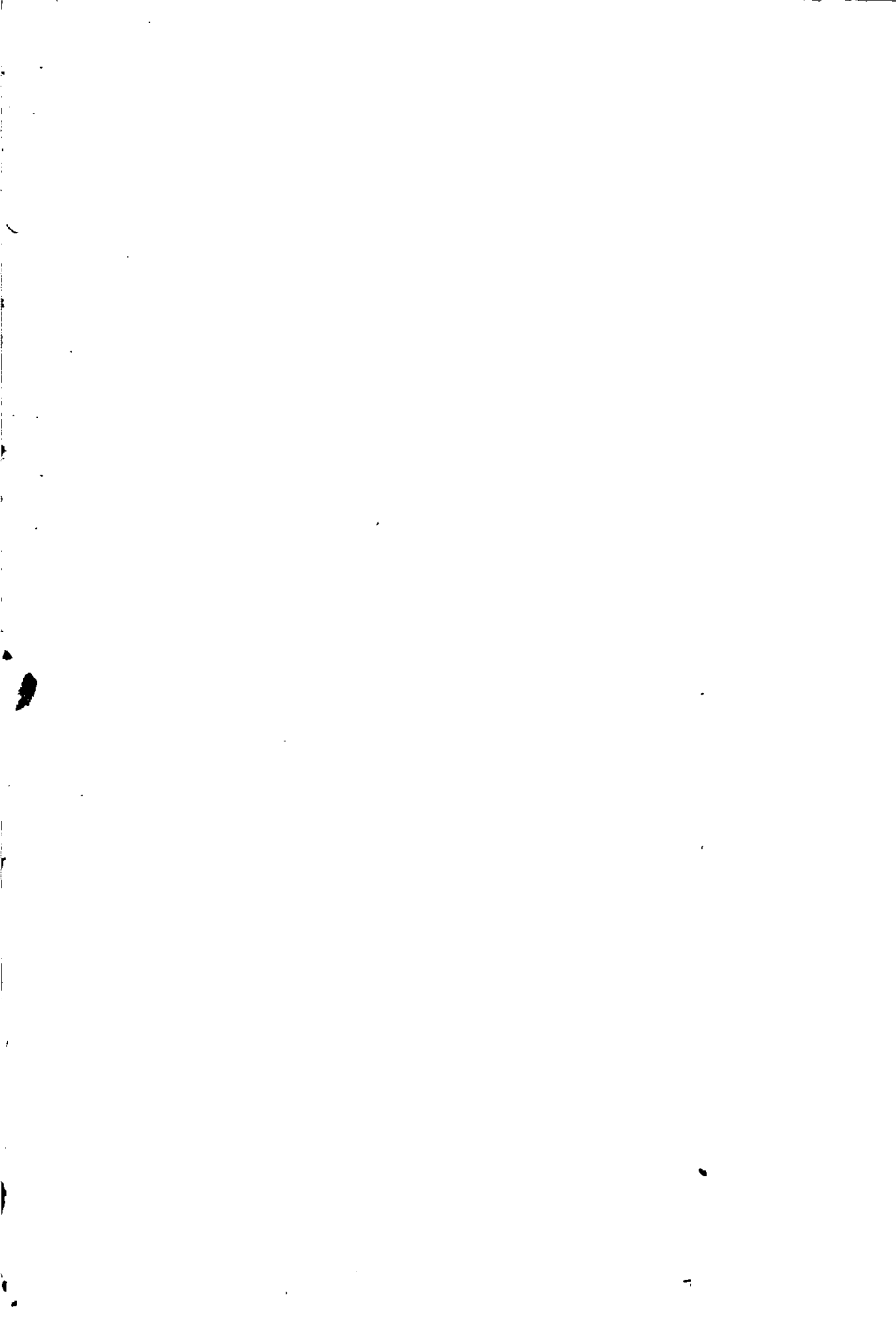




## **PARTICK—PAST AND PRESENT**









*Yours truly*  
*Alex Wood*  
*W*

THE HISTORY OF  
THE UNITED STATES

OF THE UNITED STATES

CLARK AND BOWEN  
WILLIAM CLARK & COMPANY  
1864



Yours truly  
Albert Wood  
Z

# PARTICK—PAST AND PRESENT

*By*

CHARLES TAYLOR

GLASGOW AND EDINBURGH  
WILLIAM HODGE & COMPANY

1902

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*Gift of  
Alexander Cochrane*

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DEDICATED TO  
PROVOST WOOD  
AND THE  
MAGISTRATES AND COMMISSIONERS  
OF PARTICK  
A SOUVENIR OF THE BURGH ATTAINING  
ITS JUBILEE





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## PREFACE

It is over twenty-five years since the late Mr. James Napier published his "Notes and Reminiscences of Old Partick," and the volume, being now out of print, is rarely to be met with, except in the possession of private collectors. Mr. Napier, who knew the history of his birthplace well, brought his work down to the sixties and seventies of last century, and there are many alive who still remember the quiet and suburban aspect of this western suburb at that period, and who may have witnessed its rapid extension in more recent times to the present year when the burgh attains its jubilee.

In these circumstances I have deemed the present a fitting opportunity to issue

## PREFACE

the following chapters, in which I have endeavoured, in a general manner, to summarise the main features of Mr. Napier's work, and bring his history down to the present time. What threads of the history of Partick I may have left aside may perhaps be taken up at some other time by a future historian, and weaved into the web of the further history of the burgh.

Readers who may desire to possess a further knowledge of any of the various subjects herein mentioned, are referred to the following authorities:—"Napier's Notes and Reminiscences of Partick," Glasgow Regality Club Papers, Glasgow Protocols, Baker Incorporation Records, United Secession Church Records, Govan Parish Records, Govan School Board Records, Transactions of the Philosophical, Geological, and Archæological Societies of Glasgow, Historical Sketches of Dowanhill Church by the late Rev. T. M. Lawrie,

## PREFACE

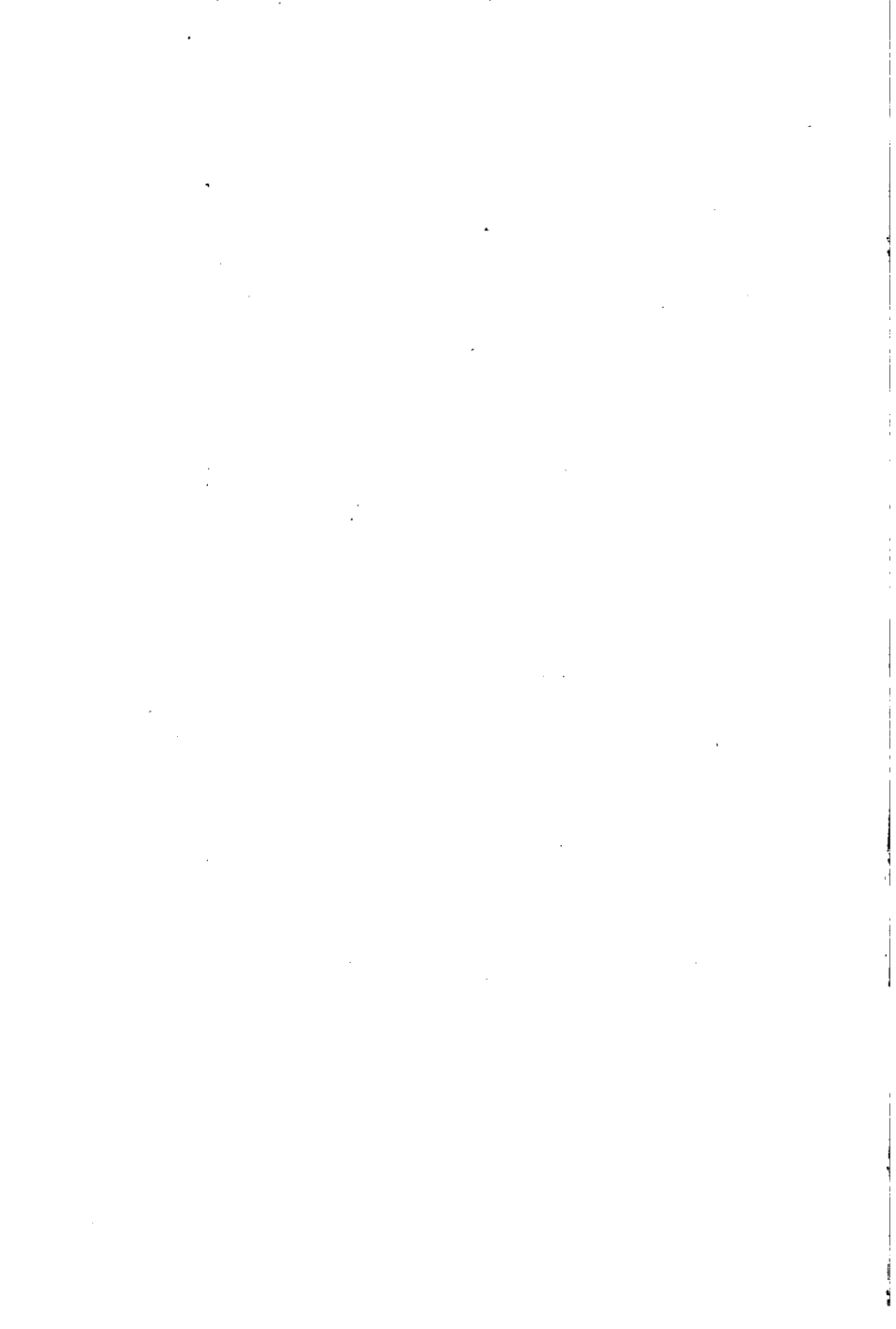
and Reminiscences of Partick by the Rev. Henry Anderson.

My thanks are due to Mr. W. G. Smeal, Mr. F. T. Barrett, Mr. John Inglis, Mr. James Donaldson, and others, for the help I have received in verifying many facts and dates regarding the history of "Partick, Past and Present"; and to my friend, Mr. John Aitken, photographer, Partick, for the photographs he has supplied me with to illustrate the volume.

C. T.

PARTICK, *April*, 1902.





# PARTICK—PAST AND PRESENT

## ROMAN PERIOD

ON the north-east bank of the Kelvin, and just overlooking its junction with the Clyde, there stands Yorkhill House on the extreme western portion of the Overnewton estate. In early spring and summer the house and its surroundings still possess a faint shadow of their former sylvan beauty, and are reminiscent, in a fragmentary way, of how Dumbarton Road was adorned on either side, all the way from Glasgow to Partick, some eighty or ninety years ago.

Built about the year 1805, Yorkhill House was till 1813 occupied by its owner, R. F. Alexander, a Glasgow merchant, when it was sold to Andrew

## PARTICK—PAST AND PRESENT

Gilbert, whose niece became the wife of John Graham Gilbert, the celebrated painter. Mr. Graham Gilbert, who continued to reside here till his death in 1866, was a collector as well as a painter of pictures, and Glaswegians will remember with gratitude that the entire collection was bequeathed by his widow to the Corporation of the City of Glasgow, and now forms part of the treasures which adorn the walls of the Corporation Gallery of Art. The year after Mr. Gilbert's death some workmen, while engaged trenching ground for a new garden on the Yorkhill estate, came upon a variety of Roman remains. Among these were a few coins, one of which bears the image and superscription of the Roman Emperor Trajan, who reigned from A.D. 98 to A.D. 117. The coin is of brass, and, though it had lain embedded in the soil for at least 1600 years, is still in a state of good preservation. These

## ROMAN PERIOD

remains were, by permission of Mr. D. M. Crerar - Gilbert, exhibited in the Bishop's Palace collection of antiquities in the Glasgow Exhibition of 1888, and again in the Exhibition of 1901. They included—

Coin—Great brass of Trajan. Obverse, a laureated head of that Emperor in profile to the right: inscription (translated)—“To the Emperor Cæsar Nerva Trajan Augustus Germanicus, Dacicus, High Priest, invested with Tribunitian power.” Reverse, much corroded, but a draped female figure can be faintly traced sitting on a chair, and looking to the left, holding a garland.

A bronze coin, much worn.

Silver coin.

Bronze or copper coin, both sides quite flat.

One large thumb ring in bronze.

A small quantity of wheat.\*

Eleven fragments of four separate vessels.

Six fragments of glass, part of a small vase.

The discovery of these remains may be assumed as fair evidence that Romans really lived on the site of Yorkhill grounds, and are certainly the first recorded “find”

\* Wheat did not then grow in Caledonia, and would have to be imported.

## ANTHROPOLOGY AND PRESENT

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## PARTICK—PAST AND PRESENT

in the immediate vicinity of the city of Glasgow.

Referring to a curious map of this country constructed by the Egyptian geographer, Ptolemy, A.D. 150, a local antiquarian points out that, while the well-known Roman station at Vanduara (Paisley) is indicated, the region of Caledonia at Yorkhill is a complete blank. It may have been that the Yorkhill outpost was subordinate to the larger camp at Paisley, and communicated with the latter by means of the ford in the Clyde, or by the vicinal military way which branched off from the main line, and is still recognised under the modern name of Causewayside, an old street in Paisley.

The idea of the outpost is more than probable, for the Paisley camp was intended to guard the shallow of the Clyde opposite the line of the Antonine wall, which, in its westward course, comes very near the brink of the river, the







Yorkhill House.

## ROMAN PERIOD

Yorkhill outpost on the opposite side guarding the mouth of the Kelvin. The garrison at Yorkhill was probably commanded by a centurion, and composed of picked soldiers for outpost duty. It may be asked, however, why place a fort so far within the Antonine wall, which afforded ample protection from the inroads of the natives in this northern Roman province? The answer is, that at the time the coin of Trajan found at Yorkhill was struck, and the probable erection of the castellum on that commanding spot, the military curtain which connected Agricola's row of forts between the Clyde and the firth had not been constructed. The space between these forts—about two miles—was therefore quite open, and afforded opportunity for the fierce hostile natives to make sudden raids into the Roman district. It was not till the time of Antoninus Pius, two reigns later than Trajan, that these

## PARTICK—PAST AND PRESENT

openings between the forts were closed by the great rampart and fosse which became known as the Antonine wall. The large camp at Paisley owed its origin to the same circumstance, and was continued till a late period of the Roman occupation to overawe the warlike people of a wide range south and west.

When the Romans effected a landing on our island, and had pushed their way northwards to Caledonia, great military roads were constructed throughout the country, and two walls or lines of defence were built, one between the Forth and the Clyde, the other between the Solway and the Tyne. One of these great roads, starting from the place now known as Carlisle, passed in a northerly direction through what to-day we call Carstairs, Carluke, Motherwell, Tollcross, and Parkhead to Glasgow Cross. At this point one great road continued westward, following the Clyde, and, skirting the

## ROMAN PERIOD

edge of the Yorkhill outpost, crossed the Kelvin by a ford or bridge, and followed the Clyde to Dumbarton. This road made a convenient military way, protected on the north by the rampart or wall between the Forth and Clyde, traces of which are still visible at Castlehill, Bearsden, Croy, Barrhill, and Dullatur, and by which direct and safe communication could be kept up towards the south, and, if need be, to Rome itself. It was not enough to depend merely on the protection of the wall itself; every available point was fortified, not only on the line of the wall, but also on the south side of it, for again and again the northern tribes broke through and pushed themselves southwards. Ultimately the Roman legions, annoyed at these incessant attacks, withdrew to the southern barrier which they had erected.

In the latter end of the fourth century

## PARTICK—PAST AND PRESENT

the Romans once more invaded and occupied the country between the northern and southern walls, and the old work of ceaseless inroads by the natives of the north again began. The Caledonians, perpetually on the watch for an opportunity, again and again ravaged the southern districts, and returned to their mountain fastnesses laden with plunder. The time, however, came when, the Roman Empire falling into decay, the soldiers were required for her own defence against the fierce barbarians who, issuing in prodigious swarms from the frozen regions of the north, rolled their living tides over the sunny plains of southern Europe. The last of the legions was recalled, and the Roman soldiers who manned the rampart, or paced the vallum, or guarded the fort were never again seen on Scottish ground. Their departure was so sudden that in many cases they were unable to carry away their possessions ;

## ROMAN PERIOD

altars, stones, vessels, implements, and even sums of money were hid in the ground, as if they expected soon to return.

The Romans had left our country, but they left a deep and lasting impression of themselves behind. They taught our rude progenitors how to make roads, build bridges, and cultivate soil. The permanent occupations of the soldiers of some station or fort attracted peaceably-disposed natives, who in many cases intermarried and formed the nucleus of small villages, which have in time grown to be important towns—thus we have Paisley, Crawford, Lanark, Castlecary; and it is not too much to assume that, if there was no village at Partick before the Romans converted Yorkhill into a station, there would soon rise up a village on the banks of the Kelvin, and close to the Roman fort for protection.

## REFORMATION TIMES

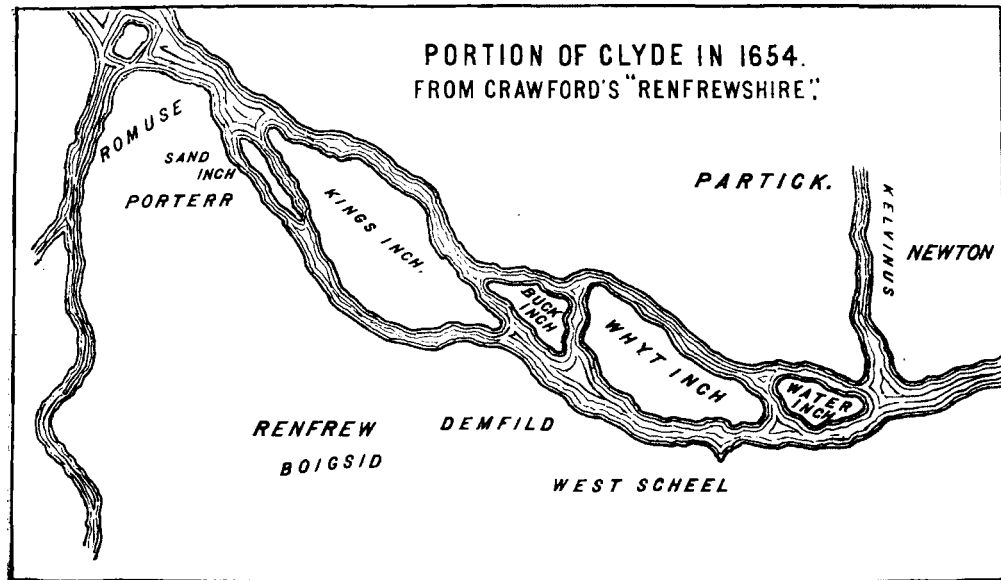
At the beginning of the Roman invasion the original tribes of North Britain were divided into independent factions, each governed by its petty chief or king, and each at war with its neighbour. A new foe, however, had made its appearance, and a tacit bond of union was formed among the Caledonian tribes against this enemy, to be maintained so long as the invaders were in the country. Their departure was but the signal for fresh invasions by Saxons and Normans, who brought with them new habits, new laws, new forms of government; and then sprang up a series of petty kingdoms, of which Clydesdale or Strathclyde formed one.

During the next five hundred years





PORTION OF CLYDE IN 1654.  
FROM CRAWFORD'S "RENFREWSHIRE".



## REFORMATION TIMES

Scotland, as a kingdom, was being hammered into shape, but we have no trace of what part, great or small, Partick played in this great epoch. There is no mention of the name till the 7th July, 1136, when David, King of Scotland, "the sair sanct to the crown," granted lands at "Perdyec" to the church of St. Kentigern in Glasgow. In 1152 Herbert, Bishop of Glasgow, granted by charter to the church at Glasgow lands in Partick and adjacent islands "between Guvan and Perthic." One of these "inches" or islands parted the waters of the Clyde, at the mouth of the Kelvin, and was called the "Water Inch"; another was further down and was named "Whyt Inch," from which the western district of Partick, "Whiteinch," has its name.

In 1277 the grant of wood by the lord of Luss for the repairs of the church at Glasgow is dated at Partick, where he was no doubt on a visit to the Bishop

## PARTICK—PAST AND PRESENT

of Glasgow, who had a manor or castle at Partick. The lands referred to in the grant by King David in all probability included the Partick mill, which was called for many a day the "Archbishop's mill" or "Bishop's mill." In 1483, in a charter disposing of certain lands, Partick once more appears, and in 1555 it is again mentioned in a charter to John Stewart, fifth Provost of Glasgow. In the tenth century a man named Craig, who was employed in the Partick mill, was rebuked for non-attendance at the kirk on the Sabbath day!

In these several notices the name "Partick" is never found in the modern spelling, but in various forms, such as Perdyec, Perthic, Perthwick, Perthik, and Partic. From the middle of the tenth century it has slowly assumed a more definite form, finally compelled by general use into its present spelling. Much inquiry has been made, much speculation

## REFORMATION TIMES

advanced, and many answers offered as to the origin and etymology of the name of Partick, but without any definite conclusion.

In saying that the Bishop of Glasgow had a residence or manor-house (which, however, is not to be confused with the old Castle of Partick), we have the authority of the author of "*Parochiales Scotiæ*." He says, "The bishops had a residence in Partick before 1277. In 1362 the compromise of a dispute between the Lord Bishop and his chapter took place at the manor-house of Perthic." In 1508 James Beaton, Bishop-elect of Galloway, being elected to the Archbishopric of Glasgow, continued to use the manor-house of Partick as one of his residences, but on the breaking out of the Reformation in 1560 he wisely retired to France, carrying with him all the records, writs, charters, crucifixes, chalices, candlesticks, etc., of the Cathedral of St.

## PARTICK—PAST AND PRESENT

Mungo. These he retained till his death in 1603, when he bequeathed them to the Scots College in Paris. Napier, in his "History of Partick," says, "We have read that the Bishop secreted the sacred relics belonging to the Cathedral in the meal mill in Partick till an opportunity was afforded him of removing them, with himself, to France, and it is said that he fled from his manorium in Partick."

It seems rather strange that no trace or vestige is left of this bishop's manor or castle. An old record says "that it is supposed to have stood on the bank which overlooks the junction of the Kelvin and the Clyde." There did stand, in the early part of last century, on the west bank of the Kelvin, and just about where to-day the North British Railway passes over it, the ruins of an old building which some authors have called the Bishop's Castle. Chalmers, in his "Caledonia," says that "Archbishop Spottiswood, who

## REFORMATION TIMES

greatly repaired our Cathedral and the archiepiscopal palace, also built in 1611 a castle at Partick, to serve as a country seat for the archbishops, as one of his castles had been destroyed at the Reformation." In saying this, however, he is now found to have been mistaken. Laurence Hill has shown, beyond doubt, in his "Hutchesoniana," that the ruin popularly known as the Bishop's Castle was erected by no bishop at all, but by a man now well remembered for his philanthropy, George Hutcheson of Lambhill, one of the founders of the Hutcheson Hospital, though it is not improbable that the site, or even some of the stones of the old manor-house belonging to the bishops, may have been utilised by George Hutcheson.

The original contract and specification for building this castle between George Hutcheson of Lambhill and William Miller, mason in Kilwinning, dated 9th

## PARTICK—PAST AND PRESENT

and 14th July, 1611, was, by permission of Dr. W. H. Hill, exhibited at the "Old Glasgow" Exhibition of 1894. It is endorsed—"Contract betwix me and ye masoun in Kilying anent the bigeing of the House of Partick," the standard of measurement being stipulated to be "the said George's awin fute." The castle existed as an abode till about the year 1770, but in 1783, being roofless and in ruins, its hoary old stones were appropriated by the laird of the neighbouring farm of Merkland, who doubtless found that time convenient to build to himself a new house. All traces of manor-house, castle, or farm are now entirely gone.

## THE MILLS OF PARTICK

LOOKING to the great natural advantages of an unlimited water supply, it is no matter of surprise that many, many years before the Reformation Partick should have been proud of her mills; indeed, it is more than probable that, with the grant of land to the See of Glasgow, King David did not forget to include in the royal charter the gift of at least one meal mill. In the rental book of Cardinal Beaton, A.D. 1517, there occurs the following entry: — “Eodem die, Donald Lyon entallit in the new walk-myll off Partik in the new towne.” In the margin Partick is spelled “Partyk.” The aforesaid Donald Lyon was probably the father of Archibald Lyon of the Clay-slap Mills.



## PARTICK—PAST AND PRESENT

Cleland, in his "History of Glasgow," writes: "Before the Reformation the bakers of Glasgow were in use to grind at the town mills at Partick, and also at a small mill which then belonged to the Archbishop, and subsequently to the Crown.

"The mill belonging to the Church was situated a little to the east of the town's mill, and had nearly gone into decay. These mills, being of small dimensions, were barely sufficient to supply the inhabitants, and by no means capable of producing an extra supply on an emergency.

"In the year 1568 the forces of the Regent Moray, who successfully opposed those of Mary Queen of Scots at the battle of Langside, were quartered at Glasgow and neighbourhood. On this occasion the bakers were called upon for an extraordinary supply of bread for the troops, which they accomplished by

## THE MILLS OF PARTICK

uncommon exertion in bruising and bolting grain, not only in the mills, but also in their own houses, so much to the satisfaction of the Regent, that he gave them a grant of the Archbishop's Mill, which had now become the property of the Crown, and a piece of land adjoining it, which was annexed to the royalty of Glasgow in the first session of the first Parliament of Charles II. The Regent, returning to Glasgow and offering up public thanks for his victory, expressed his obligations to the Magistrates, Council, and heads of corporations for their fidelity and bravery, and desired to know if in return he could be of any service to the Corporation. Matthew Fawside, Deacon of the Incorporation of Bakers, with an eye to the prosperity of his craft, informed the 'Good Regent' that, if he had no objections, a grant of the mill at Partick to his Incorporation would be considered a public benefit. The Regent was as good as his word,

## PARTICK—PAST AND PRESENT

and a grant of the mill and certain lands was given."

For many years this story of Cleland's has been a tradition among the Baker Incorporation of Glasgow, but from time to time doubts regarding it have been expressed, till at last the tradition disappears before well-authenticated proofs. In an interesting paper read before the Glasgow Archæological Society, Mr. James White claims to show conclusively, first, that the mill of Partick (now the Bishop Mills) was the Bishop's Baronial mill; second, that the New Walk Mill of Partick in the Newton of 1517 was changed into Archy Lyon's Mill, and latterly named Clayslap Mills; third, that the ancient wheat mill was built by the Bakers after they got the right and ground on which to build, and is now known as Regent Mills; and, fourth, that the Walk Mill of Partick is now the Scotstoun Mills.

## THE MILLS OF PARTICK

Among the titles in possession of the Bakers' Incorporation is a disposition dated 5th October, 1653, by the Deacon, with the consent of the masters and others interested, proceeding on the narrative that "the disponers intended to erect another wheat mill on the water of Kelvin; and in order to raise funds for that purpose, they dispone to John Glen and Bessie Gray, his spouse, one 'mill-day' of the mill acquired by them from the heirs of William Fawside."

From 1653 to 1828 the mill was carried on, repaired, and altered. In 1828 extensive alterations again took place, and the mill continued to prosper till 1886, when it was burned down. The old foundation stone, however, was recovered. The plate, now preserved in the Regent Mills, has on one of its sides the inscription which we give on the following page :—

## PARTICK—PAST AND PRESENT

By the favour of Almighty God.  
This Compartment or Division of the Mills of  
Partick, belonging to  
The Incorporation of Bakers in Glasgow,  
Being now to be rebuilt on the Site of  
The "Ancient Quheite Mill of Partick,"  
Donated in the Year 1568  
by  
His Highness, James, Earl of Moray, Regent  
of Scotland, to  
The Bakers of Glasgow,  
In reward for their Zeal in the cause of the  
Protestant Reformation, and  
For their spirited and well-timed assistance to  
him and his Forces  
At the eventful and decisive Battle of Langside,  
This foundation stone was laid by  
William Smith, Esq., late Lord Provost of  
Glasgow,  
And a Member of this Incorporation,  
On the 23rd day of May,  
Anno Domini 1828,  
In the ninth year of the Reign of our  
Most Gracious Sovereign,  
George The Fourth,  
In presence of the Deacon, Collector, Master  
Court, and Building Committee,  
And also in presence of  
A number of the other Members of the  
Incorporation ;  
Which undertaking  
May the Supreme God  
Bless and Prosper.





Regent Mills.

## THE MILLS OF PARTICK

On the other side of this plate is a list of the office-bearers of the Incorporation in 1828.

By 1884 new methods of making flour had come into vogue, and unless the Incorporation of Bakers were prepared to throw out all the old machinery and introduce new rollers, they would have to face an increasing loss in working their mill, so they wisely resolved to let the mill, in which they were successful. At the fire, however, two years afterwards, it was agreed to dispose of the site to the present proprietors. The foundation stone of the previous mill, with the contents of the bottle deposited therein, was re-deposited in the stone of the new Regent Mills by Mr. John Ure, an old deacon of the Incorporation, and an ex-Lord Provost of Glasgow, to whom the Bakers had feued the site of the old mill, and by whom the present stately-looking buildings were erected. Some idea of the difference



## PARTICK—PAST AND PRESENT

between "a day's milling" at the mill in 1653 and "a day's milling" to-day may be gathered from the fact that the present output of the Regent Mills is 1000 bolls of wheat per day.

Milling at Partick seems at first to have been lucrative to the Bakers' Incorporation, for in addition to their mill at Bunhouse they next acquired the Clayslap Mills. These mills were situated on the Kelvin, in what is now known as the West-end Park, and opposite the University. They were in existence in 1517, and were long known as "Archy Lyon's Mills." In 1577 they passed into the possession of the Corporation of Glasgow, but were again sold to the Bakers' Incorporation on the 7th May, 1771. The titles included "all and hail that mill situated on the water of Kelvin, of old called Archibald Lyon's mill, with the mill, houses, yard, and piece called Shillhill belonging to the same, with the ditch,

## THE MILLS OF PARTICK

aqueduct, dam and inlair, passages, services, ways and haill pertinents lying within the Lordship, Barony and Regality of Glasgow, and Sheriffdom of Lanark ; as also all and haill that rood of land or thereby acquired by the Magistrates and Council of the said city from John Craig, portioner of Nethernewton, being part of the said land of Nethernewton, which lies adjacent to the Malt or Meal Milne and Waukmilnes, and other lands belonging to the said city of Glasgow."

After remaining in the hands of the Bakers' Incorporation for 103 years, the Clayslap Mills were again conveyed to the Magistrates of Glasgow for the sum of £13,500. They were ultimately taken down in the laying-out of Kelvingrove Park, the only vestige of the name left to-day being the small portion of the old road which led down from Dumbarton Road to the mills, called the Clayslaps Road.

## PARTICK—PAST AND PRESENT

On the west bank of the Kelvin—the Partick side—and just opposite the Regent Mills, stand the Scotstoun Mills. Originally the mills were divided into two, the Wauk Mill and the Wee Mill, and they received their new name when the Scotstoun family became the proprietors. These mills have from time to time undergone many changes, enlargements, and improvements, till the present five-storeyed and well-constructed edifice was finished and fully equipped for the requirements of the firm, which, we are told, averages some 4000 bolls of grain per week.

“The Bishop’s Mill” stands on the east side of the Kelvin, a little below the Regent Mills. This mill, Mr. James White maintains, was the Mill of Partick, otherwise known as the Archbishop’s Baronial Mill, and was supposed to have been built before 1136, and in all probability was included in the lands

## THE MILLS OF PARTICK

granted by King David to the city of Glasgow.

When, in 1571, the Castle of Dumbarton was taken by Captain Crauford he received as his reward a gift of the mill of Partick, one of the most valuable possessions of the Cathedral in those days, and by far the largest payer to the Cathedral in the old victual payment. In return Crauford granted a bursary to the University in 1576, and in 1577 he enlarged the old bridge at Partick which crossed the Kelvin at his mill. The Bishop of Glasgow, however, still hungered after his mill, and besought Crauford to give it up. So warmly did the Bishop press his suit that Crauford actually gave way in April, 1599, and formally re-conveyed the mill to his lordship.

Early in 1608 the city of Glasgow found itself in debt, and the only way out of it seemed to be to get a monopoly of the mills. The whole city, Dean of Guild, merchants,

## PARTICK—PAST AND PRESENT

and others, therefore loyally agreed to be thirled in that year; but when the city leased the mills they were not allowed to multure from the tenants grinding at the mill.

Bishop's Mills represent what are known as the old mills of Partick, and, as recorded above, have existed for many centuries in one form or another. The Slit Mills, which were situated on the east side of the Kelvin, and exactly opposite where the castle stood, were constructed about the year 1738, for the purpose of slitting and grinding iron. Napier, in his history, says, "The Slit Mills were, shortly after 1780, converted into grain mills. A great portion of them was burned in 1815, and immediately rebuilt." Latterly they were more advantageously used as a shipbuilding yard. From Kelvindale to Kelvin-mouth the banks of the Kelvin at one time literally bristled with mills—paper mills, flint mills, snuff mills, risp

## THE MILLS OF PARTICK

mills, wheat mills, barley mills, and slit mills; a worthy neighbourhood of mills it was in the olden days, and a set of worthies the millers.

In the Incorporation records of 30th January, 1680, we note that, as a warning against the drinking habits of the village, it was enacted "that no freeman go out of the mills with any of the millars the time the mills are going, to drink in ale-houses, under the pain of £20 Scots." In 1754 "William Watson, one of the millers at Partick, was fined, by having his wages reduced from 1d. stg. to  $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per load of wheat grinded, for allowing the gudgeon of the nether mill wheel to become overheated for want of creash and oyle, whereby the axle-tree took fire."

## THE VILLAGE

DR. STRANG, in his most delightful volume on "Old Glasgow Clubs," thus describes the village of Partick in the early days of the nineteenth century :—  
" Among the many rural villages which at one time surrounded Glasgow, perhaps none surpassed Partick in beauty and interest. Situated on the banks of a limpid and gurgling stream which flows through the centre, and beautified as of yore with many fine and umbrageous trees, and above all ornamented with an old hoary castle, with whose history many true and many more fabulous tales were associated ; and when to these were added its dozen or two comfortable, clean cottages, and its picturesquely planted mills, historically linked with the generous

## THE VILLAGE

gift of the successful opponent of the lovely Mary at Langside, all combined to render the locality one of the most favourite of suburban retreats. It was, in fact, the resort of every citizen who enjoyed a lovely landscape, an antiquarian ramble, or a mouthful of fresh air. At that time there was only a straggling house or two on the one side of the turnpike road from Anderston to the Crow Road. Partick was then truly in the country. Its thatched and white-washed cottages, with its ruinous castle, were such as to evoke the admiration of every tasteful limner, and its river, while it suggested a theme for the poet's lyre, offered at the same time an attraction for the angler's rod."

That was in the year 1810. For many years thereafter, however, Partick possessed its "village" aspect, as may be seen from Dr. Andrew Macgeorge's sketch, dated 1827, of Yorkhill estate, Old Dum-



## PARTICK—PAST AND PRESENT

barton Road, and the old Bunhouse Tavern. Twenty years later Fairbairn's pencil shows us Old Partick Bridge, with the stepping-stones over the Kelvin, and the Clyde at the Kelvin mouth, while later still the drawings of Old Partick by the late William Simpson, in "Glasgow in the Forties," give point to all that Dr. Strang has to say of the suburban beauty of Partick in the olden time.

In those days there were no tramways, no railways, no subways, and no passenger boats plying to and from Glasgow. Communication with the city was maintained with becoming dignity by omnibus every few hours, the fare being fourpence. It is curious to note that throughout the suburbs of Glasgow Partick struck the first blow at the peace and quietness of a rural Scottish Sabbath-day. She was foremost in running an omnibus to Glasgow! The story goes that a number of gentlemen resident in Partick, who were

## THE VILLAGE

connected with different religious denominations in Glasgow, clubbed together to run an omnibus to and from the city every Sunday. The omnibus was hired for a fixed sum for a certain period, and as the money was paid in advance, tickets were issued in accordance with the amounts subscribed for, the contract obliging the contractor to run the 'bus in all weathers, passengers or no passengers. At the same time the driver was prohibited from taking up chance "fares" by the way, so that our worthy forefathers salved their consciences in the knowledge that so long as no money changed hands on the Sabbath-day there was no harm done. They further whitewashed themselves in the eyes of the straiter-laced by making ample provision for the attendance at church of both driver and guard. Further, the outside of the conveyance was disfigured in a way that would have lacerated the dainty feelings of present-time adver-

## PARTICK—PAST AND PRESENT

tisers. In those days there were, of course, no advertisements either inside or outside 'buses, but this particular coach carried, in a shamefaced sort of way no doubt, a huge board with the legend, painted in offensively large letters, "FOR CHURCH," displaying thereby, like some of our present-day charity organisations, an eager zeal, if worldly desire, to profess itself purely undenominational. But then in those days the word "Church" had not the same easy adaptability it has acquired in our own time.

The late Rev. T. M. Lawrie, of Dowanhill church, tells us, in his *Reminiscences*, that he had a distinct recollection of the late Dr. King of Glasgow writing him in the year 1847, "to inquire if lodgings could be got in Partick as summer quarters for himself and his family," so rural and salubrious did Partick then seem to be. One could hardly imagine a minister, or anybody else for that matter, spending his

## THE VILLAGE

month's holidays amid the smoke and din of the Partick of to-day.

The Rev. Henry Anderson, who came to Partick in 1844, says, in his "Notes of a Pastorate of Fifty Years," that "the Gilmorehill of these days was a small estate with a country house. There was a quarry where the grass grows in front of the Western Infirmary and near that palatial structure, the University. There was also a quarry on the south side, right opposite, which gave the name of Quarry Land to the buildings there. The houses between Wallace Place and Church Street, and those similar on the south side, with their lower roofs of two storeys, are a specimen of the comfortable dwellings of these days. There were some in Bridge Street, Kelvin Street, and the Old Dumbarton Road, to the foot of Orchard Street; also along the Dumbarton Road to the east side of Orchard Street. The porter lodge of Dowanhill House was

## PARTICK—PAST AND PRESENT

west of Wallace Place. There was a boundary wall to Stewartville House porter lodge; then another to Muirpark porter lodge, where the old trees were, and the crows and their nests."

Dowanhill House and the houses referred to by Mr. Anderson between Wallace Place and Church Street still remain, but Stewartville House and Muirpark House are now only remembered in the names of the streets called after them. Stewartville House was then occupied by Mr. Campbell, of the firm of Messrs. J. & W. Campbell & Co., of Glasgow; and Muirpark House was built and occupied by Mr. Thomas Muir, who named the mansion after himself. Mr. Muir was a practical philanthropist, and interested himself very much in the welfare of the poorer villagers of Partick. He was a member of the Unitarian Church of Glasgow.

On one occasion, at least, we are told

## THE VILLAGE

the master of Muirpark House received as his guest Joseph Hume, but as this visit was of a purely private nature no record has been handed down to us of what may have passed between the economist and the philanthropist on that memorable day.

The year 1820 will not be soon forgotten by the descendants and disciples of the Radicals of that troublous time, for it was in that year that James Wilson, weaver, of Strathaven, was tried for treason, and Thomas Muir of Muirpark was one of the jury that sentenced him to be hanged.

To illustrate the growth of the village and burgh during the past eighty years, the census returns for that period are subjoined :—

In 1820 the population was 1,235			
„ 1834	„	„	1,842
„ 1841	„	„	3,184
„ 1851	„	„	5,043
„ 1861	„	„	10,917

## PARTICK—PAST AND PRESENT

In 1871 the population was 17,693			
„ 1881	„	„	33,962
„ 1891	„	„	36,538
„ 1896	„	„	45,525
„ 1897	„	„	47,800
„ 1901	„	„	54,274

Prior to the development of shipbuilding and other trades in Partick, and the migration of city people in search of western suburban residences, the life of the village was peaceful and quiet, the villagers pursuing their several callings as millers, masons, weavers, tailors or farmers in uneventful monotony. Sixty years ago there was but one doctor, while two bakers and one butcher had little ado to supply the daily wants of the villagers. In the matter of weekly half-holidays the butcher was ahead of the times by nearly half-a-century and more, as he seemed to think little of shutting shop for half-a-week at a time, and so forcing his customers into unwilling abstinence, or maybe to trudge all the way to the city for their necessaries.

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In Edinburgh at the present day (1902) there is a rudimentary attempt to rouse the town at half-past five by means of a doleful tolling of the Tron Kirk bell! The engaging simplicity of the magistrates of our ancient neighbour will in no degree be lessened when we here record the fact that in the early days of Partick the inhabitants of the village were awakened half-an-hour earlier by sound of drum. At nine p.m. the peaceful villagers were warned in like manner by Sandy (Alexander Stewart) and his drum that it was time to go to bed. All public matters, such as sales of property or goods, or when the bakers had their pies ready, or the butcher his meat cut up, were intimated by ringing the village bell. At a later date the drum and bell were reinforced by the addition of a bugle.

Sandy's beat, night and morning, was east from his house, down the knowe, over the bridge and back, up Bridge



## PARTICK—PAST AND PRESENT

Street and East Dumbarton Road to the Mile Road, returning to Dowanhill Avenue, and home by what was then known as Cooperswell Road. One night in the month of October, 1828, Sandy started on his usual round at 9 o'clock. Meeting some friends, however, at the end of the bridge, the entire company, of course, immediately adjourned to the nearest inn for refreshment suitable to the occasion. "Forbes Mackenzie" was not yet, and it was one o'clock in the morning before Sandy resumed his drum and sticks, which he forthwith used with unwonted vigour. The rattle of the drum roused Joe Duff, the bugler, who instantly sprang from bed, dressed, and sallied forth, bugle and all, so that the sleeping village was soon alive with little crowds of lads and lasses hurrying to the Pointhouse Ferry, *en route* for the silk factory at Govan. Then, after the poor ferryman had been knocked up, the mistake was discovered,

## THE VILLAGE

and it is said the whole of Partick "slept in" that morning.

The post-boy in Partick in 1831 was John Inglis, who is still alive. Born in Partick in 1819, where his father was a weaver, John received a good education in the village school, which then stood in Kelvin Street. The letter-bag for Partick and district was handed in every morning at one o'clock from the Glasgow and Dumbarton post-gig to the toll-keeper at Sandyford toll, and called for by the young postman at 7 a.m. Eighteen letters were considered a good delivery for the district, which included Partick, Balshagray, Jordanhill, Scotstounhill, and Yoker. All letters were paid for in cash before delivery, a letter from London costing 1s. 1½d., from Edinburgh 8½d., from Kilmarnock 7½d., Glasgow 2d. Letters beyond the village of Partick were charged 1d. a mile—a marked contrast, certainly, to Mr.

## PARTICK—PAST AND PRESENT

Henniker-Heaton's postal triumph of to-day.

At that time a favourite paper with Partick people was the *Saturday Post*, price 7d. per copy, and on Saturday evening seven friends would club one penny apiece in old Inglis' house for a copy of the paper with all the week's news. John was the messenger, and was invariably bid "to be back quickly." The plan he adopted to help his speedy return was to "ca' the gir'" from start to finish, which, of course, ensured at least a trotting pace all the way.

In 1833 Inglis' father removed to Glasgow, where John was apprenticed to a firm of engravers and lithographers in the Trongate, in whose service he remained for the long period of fifty-seven years.

## BITS OF OLD PARTICK

WITH few exceptions the last vestiges of old historical landmarks in Partick have passed away. In a former page we mentioned the old Castle which stood on the banks of the Kelvin, immortalised by Hugh Macdonald in his "Rambles round Glasgow."

Lo ! Partick Castle, drear and lone,  
Stands like a silent looker-on  
Where Clyde and Kelvin meet.  
The long, lank grass waves o'er its walls,  
No sound is heard within its halls  
Save noise of distant waterfalls  
Where children lave their feet.

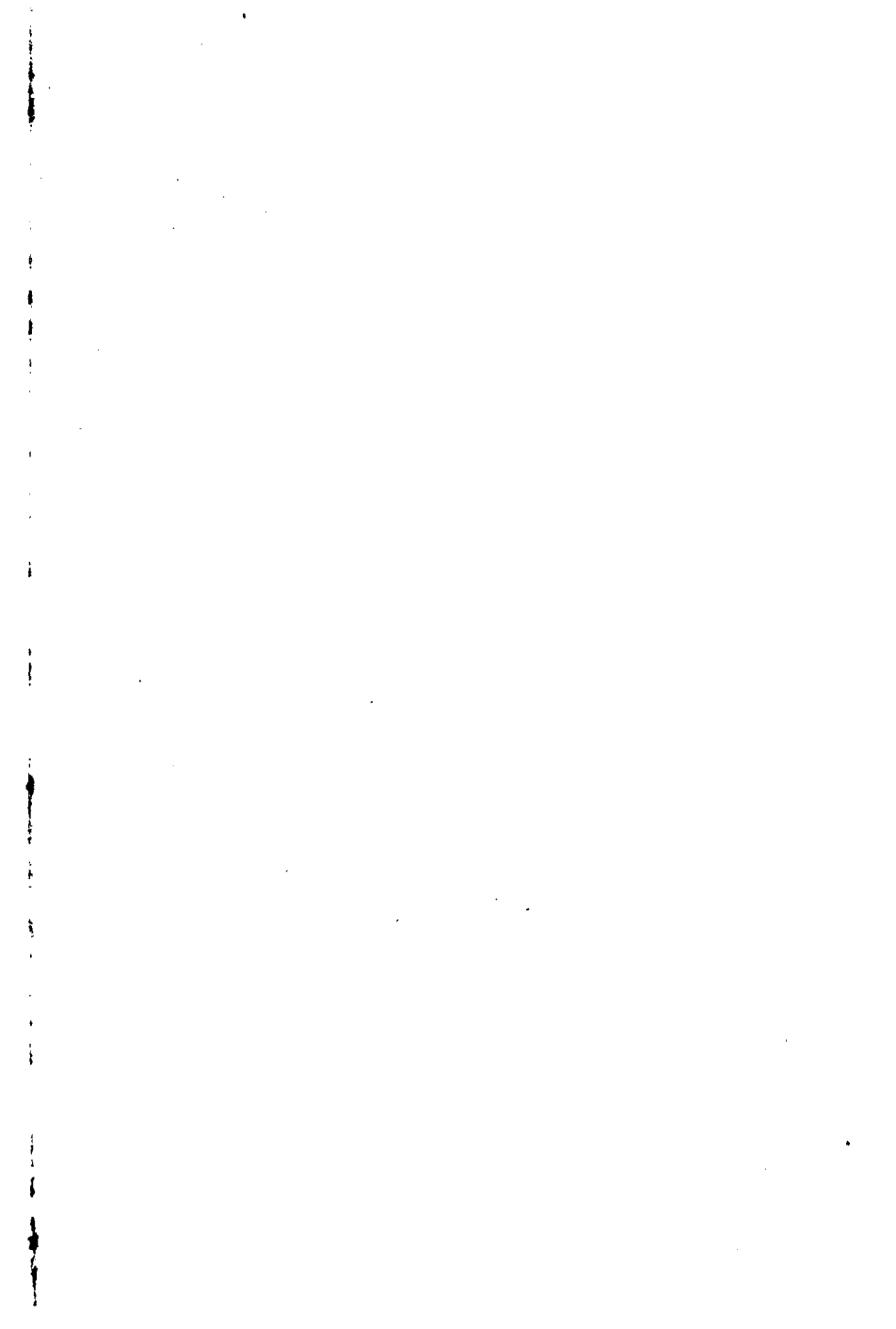
One bit of Old Partick—the ancient bridge across the Kelvin, moss-grown and hoary—has at last given way to the ruthless hand of modernity and improvement, and is now no more. Whether this

## PARTICK—PAST AND PRESENT

was the first bridge thrown over the river at that spot we cannot tell, though one may well imagine some rude structure of wood giving place in ancient days to the stone arches of the old bridge. When or by whom the bridge was founded it is impossible to say, but this we know that in 1577 it was repaired and enlarged by Captain Thomas Crawford of Jordanhill, a Provost of Glasgow. In Crawford's "History of the Shire of Renfrew," we are told that he "built a great part of the bridge of Partick over the river of Kelvin, consisting of four arches, on which are his name and arms, and the following inscription :—

He that by labour does any honestie,  
The labour goes, the honour bides with thee ;  
He that by treason does any vice also,  
The shame remains, the pleasure soon a' goes."

When the bridge was removed in 1895 by the Caledonian Railway Company, to make way for the present iron structure,





Old Bridge and Bishop Mill, Partick.

## BITS OF OLD PARTICK

the memorial and other stones were placed in the Kelvingrove Museum for preservation.

Crossing the bridge to the north or Partick side, and turning westwards along Castlebank Street, we come to a small street or lane which runs up to Dumbarton Road called Kelvin Street (formerly named the "Goat"), and a burn ran down the side of it to the Kelvin.

At the foot of the street and facing Castlebank Street stood an old building—a two-storey thatched house, part of which still stands—known as the old Police Office; and next to it, on the same side of the street, may be seen to-day the old Quakers' Burying Ground. A square plot of ground, simple, unadorned, and enclosed by a stone wall, it was granted to the Society of Friends of Glasgow for a burying place on 19th June, 1733, by William Purdon, portioner in Partick, and, by the usual



## PARTICK—PAST AND PRESENT

irony of fate, the first person buried in the ground was this same William Purdon's wife, known in the village as "Quaker Meg." Burials were made in this graveyard up till 11th December, 1857, when they were discontinued. The future historian of this strange and fast disappearing sect will find some interesting data in the list of interments in this same ground, now in possession of the Society of Friends of Glasgow. A Quaker's funeral being a kind of show for the villagers, the walls were usually crowded by men, women, and children, who did not always observe an edifying or even respectful silence during the interment. The Society of Friends have now granted the property, in perpetuity, to the Commissioners of the burgh of Partick, to enable them to utilise a portion of it in effecting an improvement in the line of street, on condition that they keep what remains of it in good order, and that the sum of

## BITS OF OLD PARTICK

is. be paid annually to the Friends' Society of Glasgow.

The family of Purdons were great folks in Partick in olden days; they "owned siller and land forbye." One of them in 1790, along with other two Partick bodies named William Robb and Allan Craig, granted the land in Kelvin Street for the building and playroom of the old subscription school. The original title-deed is subscribed on 23rd June, 1790, and gives not only a list of subscribers, but instructions regarding trusteeship, selection of schoolmaster, and the kind of education to be given to the children. Here for many years before the days of School Boards the youth of Partick were duly instructed in "the English language, writing, and arithmetic"; and it speaks much for the excellence of the training given in this school that the neighbouring farmers and gentry sent their children to the old

## PARTICK—PAST AND PRESENT

subscription school to receive their first elements of education. Indeed, there are not a few in the Partick of to-day, not to mention those who have gone to other lands, whose memories of happy youth and school companionship still cling to the spot where the old school once stood.

One bit of Partick linking the past with the present is the old U.P. Church at the corner of Byars Road and Dumbarton Road, though prior to the year 1824 there were no churches or places of worship of any kind in the village. Members of the Established Church, who are usually steady church-goers, crossed the Clyde at the ferry, and worshipped in Govan Parish Church. During the great frosts of 1784 and 1826 zealous church folks and others were able to cross the frozen Clyde on foot. Many of the villagers belonged to the Relief Church, and were ministered to in Anderston by Dr. Struthers, a great and learned

## BITS OF OLD PARTICK

preacher, whose "History of the Relief Church" is a tribute to his scholarship and piety. The adherents to the United Secession cause attended Dr. Mitchell, Cheapside Street, Anderston, while the "Auld Lichts" walked to East Campbell Street, Glasgow, and occasionally to Pollokshaws.

Attempts were made by the Baptists and then the Congregationalists of Glasgow to plant missions in the village, but the stations had ultimately to be given up. In 1823 a meeting of the villagers was held with the view of receiving a regular supply of religious ordinances, and a petition, signed by 142 persons, was sent to the United Secession Presbytery of Glasgow, and the prayer of it was granted. Next year another petition was granted, that "the persons worshipping in the Mason Lodge, Partick, be received into the fellowship of the church" under the name of the United Secession Church of Partick.

## PARTICK—PAST AND PRESENT

Their next step was to build a church, and a site was secured in 1824 at the corner of Byars Road, and the present building erected. On the 1st December, 1825, the congregation met to elect a minister, when they unanimously chose a Mr. Ebenezer Halley of Kinross, who, however, declined the call. Next year, 1826, another meeting was held, and a call presented to the Rev. John Skinner of Auchtermuchty. The call was accepted, and the ordination took place on 10th April, 1827. The following is the excerpt from the Glasgow Presbytery record:—

“The United Associate Presbytery of Glasgow met, etc. Adjourned constituted to the church. Mr. Shoolbraid, after prayer and praise, preached from James i. 21, last part, ‘Receive with meekness the engrafted word which is able to save your souls.’ Mr. Wilson, who was appointed to preside in the ordination of Mr. Skinner, stated the design of the meeting, and recapitulated the steps which had been taken previous to the appointment of the ordination. The questions of the formula were proposed to Mr. Skinner, and to all of them he returned satisfactory answers. The congregation

## BITS OF OLD PARTICK

expressed their adherence to the call in the usual form, and he was then, by prayer and fasting, with the laying on of the hands of the Presbytery, set apart to the office of the holy ministry and the pastoral charge of the Associate Congregation of Partick. Prayer being ended, the members of the Presbytery gave him the right hand of fellowship, after which suitable exhortations were addressed to him and to the congregation. Public worship was then concluded with prayer and praise and pronouncing the blessing."

Mr. Skinner laboured in this church for twelve years, thereafter going to America, where he died in 1864. His successor, the Rev. T. M. Lawrie, says in his "Sketches" that Mr. Skinner was "a braw man, handsome, aristocratic in look and bearing." The late Dr. Joseph Brown, who knew Mr. Skinner, says, "He was a very well-favoured man, very much the gentleman, and highly polished in his address."

Mr. Lawrie was ordained to the pastorate of the Partick church on 3rd March, 1841. Here he preached till November 4,

## PARTICK—PAST AND PRESENT

1866, when the new church of Dowanhill was opened, where he ministered till his death in 1895. In his jubilee address, given in 1890, he said, speaking of his first church in Partick, "The building itself was a curiosity in its way. The congregation occupied only the gallery. The open space between the galleries was floored over and fitted up with pews, while the underground area was utilised, partly as a joiner's shop and partly as a hall for religious meetings and for our Sabbath schools. We worshipped in that upper room for five or six years, but the place became too strait for us, and we set about enlarging it. The floor of separation was removed, and the whole edifice converted into a church, such as it remains at this day." The church was called the United Secession Church of Partick till the union of this body with the Relief Church in 1847, when the name "United Presbyterian Church" was given

## BITS OF OLD PARTICK

to the new denomination. This old church was demolished so lately as December of last year (1901). At the time the first Secession Church was built in Partick a number of the Relief adherents formed themselves into a congregation and built a church; indeed, both churches were built simultaneously and finished within a few weeks of each other. After the Union of 1847 the one church was called the East U.P. Church and the other the West or Newton Place U.P. Church.



## OLD PARTICK INNS

IF in the year 1824 Partick, with a population of over one thousand souls, was void of church or mission-hall, the finger of scorn could not be raised against it in the matter of houses where "paying guests" were received, for we are told that in and around this little hamlet there were no fewer than seven public inns or ale-houses! Beginning with "Granny Gibbs" at the outside of the village, there was the "Old Inn," which stood near the foot of Kelvin Street, in Castlebank Street; the "Old Masons' Lodge and Inn," the principal inn of the village; the "Ark," which stood at the north-west entrance to the old bridge, and the "Bridge-end Inn," which stood on the

## OLD PARTICK INNS

opposite side of the road; the "Old Bun and Ale House," situated on the Old Dumbarton Road, near the Bunhouse mills; and the "Old Wheat Sheaf Inn," at the top of the brae on the road from Partick to Glasgow, at the corner of the Clayslaps Road. Strictly speaking, the "Bunhouse" and the "Old Wheat Sheaf" were outwith the recognised boundary of Partick, and were perhaps on that account better patronised than others lying nearer the homes of their patrons. The Rev. Mr. Leishman, in his article in the Statistical Account, says that the "inns and ale-houses of Govan and Partick were so numerous as to form a great moral nuisance; their pestiferous effects on the health and virtuous habits of the people were only too apparent." Mr. Leishman was minister of Govan, and we may take it that he knew what he was writing about.

The "Old Wheat Sheaf Inn," swept

## PARTICK—PAST AND PRESENT

away during the operations of the Glasgow City Improvement Trust a few years ago, was a quiet, old-fashioned ale-house, and occupied a favoured spot amid the delightful green dells of the Kelvin, and seemed a natural resting-place for travellers to and from Glasgow.

Another well-known and much-frequented tavern, the "Old Bun and Ale House," stood in front of the old Bun-house mill, and belonged to the Bakers' Incorporation of Glasgow, about half-way down the hill, on the right-hand side of the Old Dumbarton Road. Over the door was the date 1695, with a representation of the implements of the baker's trade. In 1849 the building had fallen into such decay that the Dean of Guild Court condemned it as dangerous to the lieges, and had it demolished forthwith. On the south-east corner of the new building is a tablet bearing the legend—"Bunhouse was rebuilt 1850,

## OLD PARTICK INNS

John Forrester, Deacon ; Peter M'Arthur, Collector."

Dr. Strang, in his "Glasgow Clubs," tells us that, "between the year 1810 and 1830, there existed and flourished an old club called the 'Partick Duck Club,' which met on Saturday afternoons in the old Bunhouse Tavern. One of its most popular presidents was a Mr. M'Tyre or MacTear; so frequently did he attend and do the honours at the 'Duck Club,' and so fond was he of ducks redolent with sage and onions, served with Partick peas, and done to a turn by the landlady of the inn, that a local poet said—

'The fowls of Partick used to ken him,  
It's even been said they used to name him,  
The ducks they quacked through perfect fear,  
Crying, "Lord, preserve us, there's M'Tear."

"And no wonder," continues Dr. Strang, "for no sooner was the rubicund beak of the worthy convener espied by the blue

## PARTICK—PAST AND PRESENT

and white swimmers of the mill-dam than it was certain that the fate of those now disporting would become, ere another Saturday, that of their late jolly companions, who at that moment were suffering martyrdom at the *auto-da-fe* in the kitchen of the Bunhouse.

“Though the ducks, as may reasonably be supposed, quacked loudly in anticipation of their coming fate, yet the convener, having no sympathy with anything akin to the melting mood except what was produced by the sun’s summer beams, was deaf to pity.” M‘Tear seems not only to have been chief enemy to the Partick ducks, but also chief lode-star to the Duck Club, for with his disappearance the Saturday feasts in the Bunhouse came to an end.

Prior to the erection of the Trades’ Hall in Glassford Street, Glasgow, the meetings of the Bakers’ Incorporation were held in halls, in hospitals, even in

## OLD PARTICK INNS

bakehouses, long before local authorities had the right to pry among the sacks, sometimes at the Partick mill, and not infrequently at the "Bun and Yill House." Items of business were here considered, and accounts paid, accompanied by refreshments, charged against the Incorporation under the convenient heading of "expenses at a meeting," of which the following are specimens :—

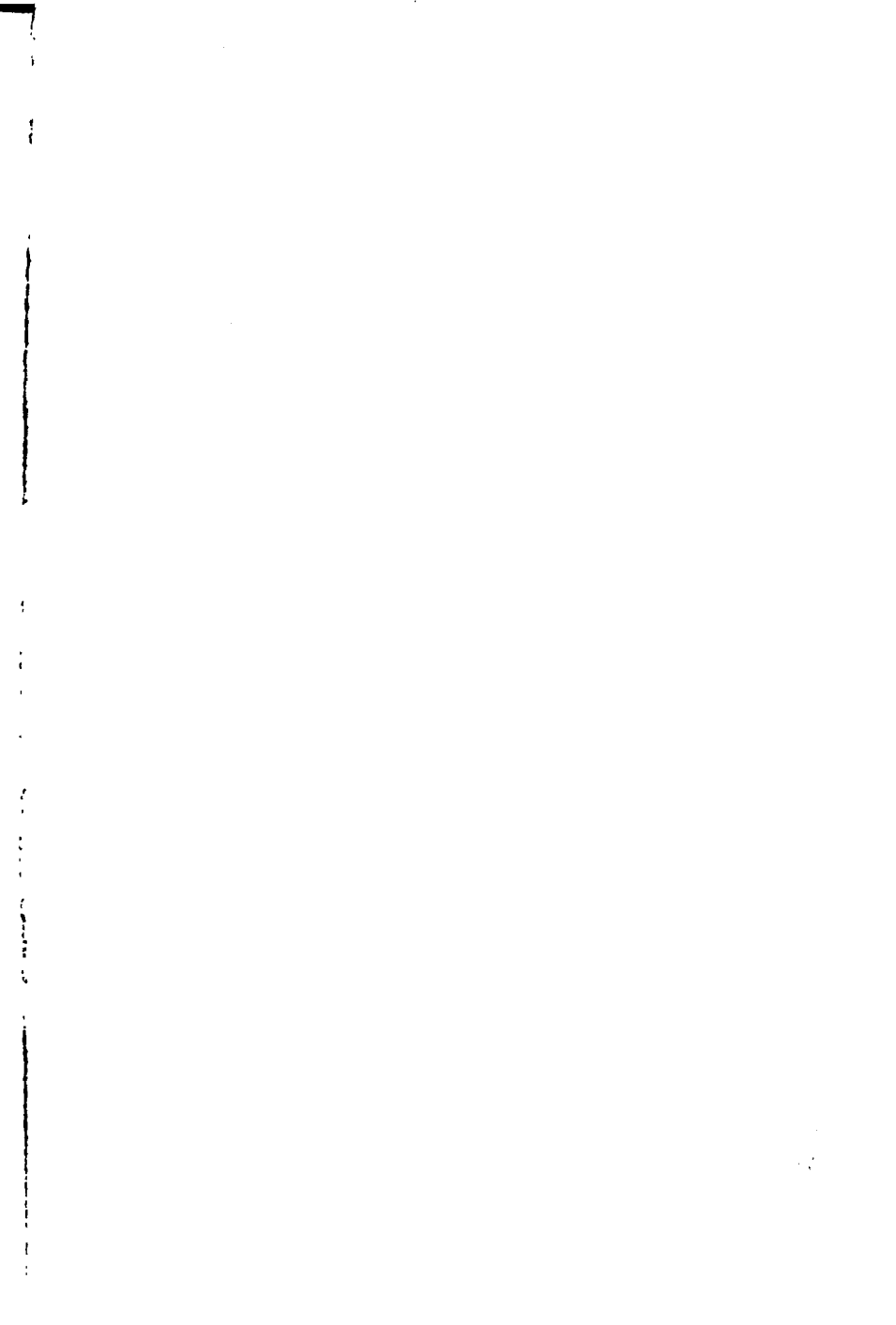
13 Nov 1776.	Spent with masters and com-	£	s.	d.
	mittee qualifying millers, -	0	9	0
" " "	Cash to millers for drink at			
	qualifying, - - -	0	3	0
2 May 1778.	Paid at a meeting of deacon			
	and masters consulting			
	about making a mill at			
	Clayslaps, - - -	0	15	7

Besides owning a public-house, the bakers of Glasgow possessed, of all things in the world, a pear tree, which they thoughtfully rented to the highest bidder. Referring to the balance sheet of 1788, we find that the sum of 3s. 4d. is set

## PARTICK—PAST AND PRESENT

down against expenses for refreshments at the "shaking of the pear tree."

At the Partick end of the old bridge there were two inns—"The Ark" and the "Bridge-end Inn." In 1790 the tenant of the "Ark" was a man called James Lapsley, who had the good sense to bequeath £10 to help the subscription school in Kelvin Street. Napier says that James Lapsley "was long held in remembrance for his romancing propensities, his wife confirming them by, 'It's a gude's truth, James Lapsley.'" James, on one occasion, was telling some of his customers a remarkable story, for the truth of which he referred to his wife for corroboration. She had been in the kitchen, and returning to the room at the critical moment was appealed to in the usual formula, to which she instantly responded with, "It's a gude's truth, James Lapsley; but what was you speaking about?" Before the old bridge







Granny Gibb's Cottage, and Sawmill Ferry Road.

## OLD PARTICK INNS

was widened a pontage used to be levied on cattle passing to certain fairs. The last man to collect these dues was one Matthew Semple, who lived in this same inn.

Seventy years ago one of the most popular of the Partick inns was old "Bridge-end Inn"; and more weddings, balls, and dinner parties were held in this place than in all the other inns together. Widow Craig, the mistress of this famous inn, was a comely, motherly specimen of the old-time hostess, and prided herself on the spotless cleanliness of her house no less than on her catering. She was keenly alive to the fame of the "Bunhouse," and vied with her rival in the excellence of her dinners of duck and green peas. There was the "Old Inn" in Castlebank Street and the old "Masons' Lodge and Inn," but both have succumbed to the destroyer, though the last-named house will be remembered by the "Merry

## PARTICK—PAST AND PRESENT

Masons" as the lodge room of their late brethren of Partick.

On the south side of the Dumbarton Road and a little to the east of the Sawmill Road there stood, so late as 1896, one of the very oldest of Partick landmarks, "Granny Gibb's Cottage." In olden times it was much frequented by West Highland drovers, who rested there with their cattle or sheep on the way to the Glasgow markets. In these days there were no ships, no steamers, and no railways, so everything perforce was brought to Glasgow by carrier or drover. Monday was market day, and many a toil-worn and weary drover arrived at the cottage on Saturday with his flock of sheep, which were carefully enclosed in Granny Gibb's pen till the dawn of Monday, for Granny was a strict Sabbatarian and would allow no person to come or go on the Sabbath-day. Many of her customers resented this interference and

## OLD PARTICK INNS

sometimes insisted on setting out for Glasgow on Sabbath evenings, but Mrs. Gibb was obdurate and enforced her law with impartial vigour. Indeed, the wags and other easy-minded people of the day used to say that it was due to the strict Sabbatarianism of Granny Gibb that the market day of Glasgow was changed from Monday to Wednesday.

Granny Gibb's husband was a vintner of Partick, who built the old cottage in 1796. After his death Mrs. Gibb removed to a tavern near Partick Cross, but in a year or two returned to her cottage, where she died. The cottage served its day exactly one hundred years, and on its site is now a modern tenement of houses, known as numbers 671 to 673 Dumbarton Road.

## OLD PARTICK INSTITUTIONS

BOARD schools and old-age pension schemes were unknown to our forefathers in Partick, yet they were careful to see that the young were wisely educated and the old tenderly cared for. Besides the subscription school in Kelvin Street, there was another school established in the village called the Mission House School, and by means of it hundreds of Partick children obtained the advantages of a fair education. Many poor boys, besides, were, by means of this Mission, placed in situations and circumstances from which they rose to good positions in life. According to the constitution of this society, its object was to educate children whose parents were not able to pay the fees charged in ordinary day

## OLD PARTICK INSTITUTIONS

schools. The branches of education taught were reading, writing, and arithmetic, the Bible, and the Shorter Catechism; and it has been said that no public efforts on behalf of the youth of Partick effected such an amount of good as this school.

The points aimed at in the education of the young at the Mission School were primarily sound intellectual and moral training, and solid religious instruction—a curriculum that would be very hard to beat in primary schools of our own day. “I am sure,” says the Rev. Henry Anderson, “Scotsmen have not been dwarfed in their intellect and energy by any religious instruction they received from the Bible and the Shorter Catechism. The fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom, and I hope the wisdom of our schools will never want that true beginning. Our School Board deserves our thanks for carrying out this religious in-

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## PARTICK—PAST AND PRESENT

struction." The same writer, contrasting the education of olden times with that given to-day, asks, "What are the results from the great advantages children enjoy now? I was once going to Dunfermline to preach, and at North Queensferry two persons came into the compartment. Their conversation was about schools. I ventured to put in a word, being then in the School Board for the fourth period, and asked, what effect this new system had compared with the old system? The answer was, 'Well, I think the children are just learning impudence.' I answered, 'That is a heavy indictment.'"

The religious part of the work done by this "Mission House School" is now carried on successfully by the M'Coll Mission of Partick, while the secular part of the education of the young fell into line with the other schools under the Govan School Board.

Another old institution, or rather indi-





Old School of Partick.

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## OLD PARTICK INSTITUTIONS

vidual, of Partick who directed the minds and lives and often the destinies of many young people was William Galbraith, a simple-minded, kind-hearted man, with a strong affection for young people. William was a weaver, and his shop a favourite rendezvous for boys, who used to love to listen to the teachings of the kindly man. By and by the honour fell to him of establishing the first Sabbath evening school in his native place, and there single-handed he laboured lovingly and long among some of the roughest boys and girls of the village. The experiment and success of the Sabbath evening school was followed by the opening of Sabbath morning meetings, and later by the starting of the Sabbath Morning School Library, the first of any kind in Partick.

Passing from youth to old age, it is interesting to know that in 1758 a number of persons residing in and about Partick associated themselves into a friendly society

## PARTICK—PAST AND PRESENT

called the "Partick Community." In 1804 its articles and regulations were revised, and its boundaries limited to one and a-half miles from the old Bridge of Partick. Article 8 stipulated that

Every member of the community who is clear in their books, and who has been at least one year a member, shall, upon his falling into sickness, or any other bodily ailment which shall render him incapable of following his daily occupation, be entitled to four shillings sterling weekly while in that situation. Superannuated members, viz., such as by reason of old age, or other infirmities, are not able to support themselves, though they may work a little, shall be entitled to one shilling and sixpence weekly while in that situation ; but if they fall into sickness or distress, so as to confine them to their bed, in that case they shall be entitled to four shillings sterling weekly while they continue in that situation. And on the death of any member taking place who resides within the bounds of the officer's warning, and application being made to the managers either before or within ten days after the interment of such member by his widow or relations, they shall be paid one guinea towards defraying the expense of that member's funeral. And the widows of free members, while they continue such, and of a good character, shall have paid them thirty shillings sterling annually ; but if there should be more than fourteen widows

## OLD PARTICK INSTITUTIONS

upon the community at one time, in that case they shall receive the annual aliment of twenty-one pounds sterling equally among them. And it is specially provided that in case of any member being badly, or otherwise entitled to aliment, whose residence is without the bounds of the officer's warning, his relations, or him, shall be allowed six weeks (and those forth of Scotland six months) to transmit their applications, upon which the supply aforesaid shall be remitted them the same as if they had been within the boundaries; provided always a certificate be produced (signed by the minister and two elders of the parish where such applicants reside) that he or they are in the situation set forth in the application, and are of an honest character and reputation. And all the aforesaid aliments, when applied for as said, are cheerfully to be paid without making the unreasonable distinction of poor or rich members or widows. Declaring always that no member who did not, or member's widow whose husband did not pay his quarter accounts, and all other dues to the community, for at least the space of one year after his entry thereto, or was in arrears at his death, shall not be entitled to the foresaid aliment. Applicants always paying postage of letters and all other incidental charges.

We have been favoured with a copy of the original charter of this society. It runs as follows:—

Know all men, by these presents, that we, James

## PARTICK—PAST AND PRESENT

Robertson, shoemaker in Partick; George Park, meal merchant there; John Nisbet, mason there; John Craig, smith there; Thomas Miller, tailor there; John Purdon, weaver there; Robert M'Indoe, weaver there; Robert Miller, shoemaker there; Henry Corner, flesher there; Andrew Smith, school-master there; Wm. Wilson, smith there; James Robertson, weaver there; John Fleming, weaver there; John Purdon, of Bridge-end there; James Colquhoun, tailor there; David Carse, tailor there; James Purdon, farmer there; James Fleming, servant there; Wm. M'Culloch, tailor there; John Petterson, farmer in Whiteinch; James Jackson, farmer there; Robert Algie, farmer in Easter Scotstoun; Wm. Purdon, farmer in Sandyford; Archibald Dick, weaver in Byars; Robert Johnston, farmer there; and Matthew Montgomery, farmer, Balshagray,—Considering the good and well of the poor, and the other good and worthy consequences which attend friendly association, have associated and hereby associate ourselves into a friendly community, and bind and oblige us, and each of us, strictly to fulfil and perform the rules and articles underwritten, which we have calculated for the order of our said community, namely, that there be a Preses or oversman chosen yearly upon the last Friday of June, by voice of the whole Society; that there be six masters chosen yearly upon said day, three by the Preses and the other three by the community, who with the Preses are to represent the community; that whether the Preses be chosen in the town or

## OLD PARTICK INSTITUTIONS

in the country, he shall be obliged to choose part of his masters in the town, part in the country. That there be a collector chosen yearly upon said day by voice of the whole Society; that none be admitted freemen, but by the authority of the Preses, and plurality of the masters; that each freeman pay into the common box one shilling sterling yearly, at the time and by the proportions following, to wit:—Three shillings scots, quarterly, beginning the first quarter's payment upon the last Friday of September, and so to continue upon the last Friday of each third month thereafter; that each freeman pay into the common box one shilling sterling for each apprentice he has; that each freeman pay all his quarters' accounts at the expiration of each year, otherwise to have no vote, and if it happens that any of the members of the said community shall not pay up their quarters' accounts for a course of a year, then, and in that case, upon him or them paying up all bygone dues shall be received again into the said community.

That no freeman curse or swear in presences (*sic*) of the Preses and masters under a penalty of 6d. sterling, to be paid into the common box for each transgression. That whoever be chosen Preses the common box shall not be removed from Partick, and if the Preses do happen to live at any place a considerable [distance] from Partick, then and in that case he shall be obliged to depute one in his place, at, or near to, the town so as he may be easily got when wanted; that a clerk and officer



## PARTICK—PAST AND PRESENT

be chosen yearly by voice of the community, and that what indentures betwixt any of the members of the community and apprentices and journeymen shall be wrote by the clerk of the said Society; and this year we chose by plurality of votes the above James Robertson, shoemaker, Preses; and the above designed George Park, John Nisbet, John Craig, Thomas Miller, John Purdon, and John Petterson, masters; and the above designed Robert M'Indoe, collector; as also the above designed Andrew Smith, clerk; and Wm. M'Culloch, officer; and lastly we consent to the registration hereof, *ad futuram rei memoriam*, in judge books competent for that effect and constitutes.

In witness whereof these presents written on stamped parchment by the above Andrew Smith, clerk, are subscribed by us at Partick, this 15th day of August, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight years before these witnesses, James Hill, weaver in Partick, and John Miller, shoemaker there.

[Here follow twenty-six signatures.]

The copy of the articles and regulations before us was printed in 1804, and it gives the names of the office-bearers, among whom is Robert Hill, the officer. "Robert's great days," says Napier, "were the days when the deacon or preses or office-

## OLD PARTICK INSTITUTIONS

bearers were elected. After the election the whole society marched in procession to the house of the newly-elected deacon. In front went the village drummer, making a great noise, and giving warning to the villagers to look out for the new deacon. After the drummer came Robert Hill, the officer, with the society's box slung over his back. Next followed the late and new deacon, followed by the other members. It was always expected that the new deacon would do the honours of the day, and keep up the credit of the society."

The Partick Community has long ceased to exist, but the charter, collecting-book, and box are still in existence, and are now in the possession of Mr. Rait, Partickhill, through whose kindness we have been enabled to give a copy of the charter. A copy of the rules will also be found printed in full in the Appendix.

## SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS LIFE OF OLD PARTICK

To appreciate the social and religious life of the village in olden times, we must imagine ourselves spending a year in Partick. With the close of the last day in December, things were put past for the year; all local and out-door work was suspended, houses were white-washed and cleaned, people went to bed before twelve o'clock, and, indeed, it was considered unlucky not to be in bed before the New Year came in. On New Year's morning first-footing began, and to visit a friend empty-handed was to wish him ill-luck during the coming year. On giving or receiving a refreshment, it was part of the programme of good wishes for the year "to tak' it a' oot." During

## SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS LIFE

the day neighbours and friends in the village exchanged complimentary visits, and in the evening family reunions took place. Sons and daughters who worked from home, or if married in the village and had families, all gathered under the paternal roof, and spent the evening in the old home with song and story and innocent fun and frolic. There were exceptions, of course, to these festivities, though Mr. Skinner, in 1831, in his cautiously- and charitably-worded statement to the Glasgow Presbytery on the social, moral, and religious life of the people under his charge, while lamenting cases of intemperance in Partick, considered that, in proportion to the population of the village, these cases were not more numerous than in other villages. Indeed, the respectability, quietness, and good behaviour of the majority of the Partick people amply turned the scale against these isolated cases. Attendance

## PARTICK—PAST AND PRESENT

at religious ordinances in church were regular, and family worship was maintained by large numbers of his people morning and evening, and on Sabbath-days.

“Sixty years ago,” says James Napier, “any person passing through the village at nine o’clock, either morning or evening of a Sabbath day, would never be out of hearing of the psalm-singing of the different families at family worship.”

After the New-Year festivities were over, people settled down again to work at the mills, the looms, and the neighbouring farms, till the next cessation from labour, the spring Fast-day.

Partick, along with Glasgow and other places in Scotland, had two Fast-days each year, one in spring and the other in autumn. These days were strictly kept as a Sabbath-day—all labour was suspended, all shops and schools closed. In 1837, when three denominations were represented in the village, forenoon and

## SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS LIFE

afternoon services were held in all the churches on the Fast-day, and were well attended. Tokens of admission to the sacramental table on the following Sunday were usually distributed on that day. In 1844, when the Free Church had found a footing, and called the Rev. Henry Anderson, he said, "Our Fast-days were looked upon as great days, just as the great day of atonement. The attendance on a Fast-day was like a Sabbath. There was an elder from Renfrew who sometimes came up to assist the elders, who said our Fast-days in Partick were great times."

Fast-days in olden times were not always necessarily connected with sacramental occasions. Public Fast-days on particular events have been publicly and nationally proclaimed, and in 1832 (March 21) a public fast, a day of humiliation and prayer, was authorised to be held on account of the violence of the plague of

## PARTICK—PAST AND PRESENT

cholera throughout the country. The Partick churches observed this Fast-day, although the Secession and Relief congregations said that, while they did not acknowledge the king's authority in spiritual affairs, yet that on the ground of the aspect of Divine Providence, and of the people's being prohibited pursuing their worldly employments on the day appointed by the Government, the day would be observed as a day of fasting and humiliation.

It is interesting to note in this protest the difference between an "Auld Licht" and a "New Licht." An "Auld Licht" dissenter recognised the right of the nation to proclaim a "fast," and the *raison d'être* of the Established Church of Scotland; the "New Licht" dissenters (United Secession and Relief Churches) recognised no kingly authority to proclaim fasts, and that no Church should be established by law.

## SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS LIFE

During the scourge of cholera in 1832, Partick was much affected. Consequently all coming and going, or visitation of friends and families, was suspended, and a death-like stillness possessed gentle and simple, weaver and miller, young and old. A short time before the outbreak of the cholera a brass band had been established in the village, and had been of great service at public gatherings, processions, Reform Bill agitations, and the like. One night, during the height of the plague, to the horror of the stricken villagers, the band paraded the streets with the innocent hope of cheering up their kinsfolk and friends. The playing was continued every alternate night, and some superstitious people, noting that the cholera disappeared very soon thereafter, suggested that the brass band had played the plague away.

In the month of July, Partick people observed the Glasgow Fair as a holiday time, but Cook's excursions to London and



## PARTICK—PAST AND PRESENT

elsewhere being then unknown, and coast residences not yet in vogue, Partick bodies were very well content to stop at home and spend their holidays among themselves.

From time to time travelling shows visited the village, and lads met their lasses around some of the wells in the summer evenings, or by the banks of the Kelvin or Clyde, while balls and weddings were mostly held in the winter time.

Eighty years ago all the villagers of Partick were known to each other, and much neighbourly kindness was manifested. Every family had a good-sized garden attached to its house, and many people kept their own cow. These all fed in one part of the meadow, and were looked after by a cowherd, who was something of a musician, for we are told that he summoned his charges in the morning by a rousing blast on his horn.

The habitations of the villagers for the

## SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS LIFE

most part consisted of a "but and a ben," with the byre at the back or end of the house.

The weavers in Partick were, like the weavers in most other Scotch villages and towns, great Radicals, and deeply interested in all political movements, especially Reform Bills. Indeed, so keen for the fray was one young fellow that he was only restrained by the persuasion of his mother from joining the fight at Bonnymuir.

Few have ever heard of a Tory weaver, yet history records this wonderful specimen, and from no less a village than Partick. He gloried in the punishment of the Radicals of 1822, and walked all the way to Stirling to witness the execution of Baird and Hardy.

Rents were paid at Candlemas and Lammas, when it was customary for the lairds, who factored their own property in those days, to entertain their tenants with some suitable refreshment. The last

## PARTICK—PAST AND PRESENT

Friday in March was observed by the Masons as their annual parade day, a great event for the lads and lasses of the village. Another great feast in the village was the Deacon of the Bakers' election day, usually held at the beginning of August. In this event the villagers were ever eager to show their interest, and used to discuss for days beforehand the chances of their favourites.

At the time of which we are writing the only men who could securely tie the marriage knot were the ministers and clergy, and as there were then no clergymen resident in Partick, betrothed ones to complete their happiness had perforce to make their way to the minister's house either at Govan or Anderston. After the ceremony the party quickly returned to the village and duly celebrated the occasion in feasting and fun. The day after the wedding, which constituted the honeymoon, was usually spent in





Partick Dead Bell.

## SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS LIFE

Glasgow, and on the Sabbath-day following the new couple were carefully "kirked" in the parish church, and let us hope lived happy ever after.

One of the most dismal duties of the bellman was to announce the death of a villager by the ringing of the Dead Bell. After this had been duly done, he had next to open the door of each house, requesting at the same time "the favour of your company to attend the funeral of A. B., to-morrow, at two o'clock." The interments usually took place at Govan or Anderston, the coffin being carried on spokes all the way to the churchyard. The Dead Bell of Partick, dating from 1726, was for many years lost sight of till discovered in Edinburgh by a Paisley gentleman, when it was presented to the Partick Curling Club, in whose possession it now is. The drinking habits so common long ago at funerals in Partick and elsewhere have now happily passed away, as

## PARTICK—PAST AND PRESENT

well as the free tables for refreshments that were usually set both outside and inside the house in which the deceased lay.

From the autumn Fast-day to the New Year there was no break in outdoor or indoor labour, and Christmas was utterly unknown in Partick till a very recent date.

## THE BURGH

THE forces that make for peace seemed to be signally present in the Partick of 1838, for her records show that, with a population of nearly 2000 souls, she had little need even for the service of the solitary policeman who seemed proud to be her sole guardian. But those were halcyon days indeed, soon to become a memory only, for in 1843 disturbers of the peace and other lawless characters had grown so rank that the "one-man force" had frequently to summon aid from the neighbouring station of Anderston to watch and even patrol the village.

The next step on the road to local government was taken in 1846, when a number of the well-to-do villagers and residents agreed to erect a few lamps at



## PARTICK—PAST AND PRESENT

suitable places to light the roads and streets in the winter time. The cost was defrayed by voluntary subscription, and the management of affairs was left in the hands of a committee. With the formation of this committee we have the beginning of the burgh of Partick. The committee soon had plenty of other work thrust upon it in the form of complaints as to nuisances, smells, and bad drainage. These matters were also aired in the Glasgow newspapers, and meetings were held in the school-room in 1851 and 1852, the outcome of which was the drawing up of a petition to be presented to the Sheriff that Partick and neighbourhood be constituted a populous place, that it should adopt the General Police Act of Scotland, and that the Sheriff call a public meeting to be held in the Free Church school of all householders of £10 rent and upwards who resided within the proposed boundaries of the burgh. This

## THE BURGH

meeting was held on the 17th June, 1852, and on that date the burgh was formed, and the following gentlemen there and then elected Commissioners :—

DAVID TOD, Iron Bank.  
JOHN BUCHANAN, Dowanhill.  
ROBERT PATTERSON, Partickhill.  
MOSES HUNTER, Hamilton Crescent.  
JOHN WALKER, Jun., Castle Bank.  
A. C. SHANK, Turnerfield.  
JAMES NAPIER, Hamilton Place.  
ROBERT KAY, Partickhill.  
JOHN WHITE, Scotstoun Mills.  
GEORGE RICHMOND, Partickhill.  
DAVID RALSTON.

Three of these were then chosen as magistrates, viz., David Tod, John Buchanan, and Moses Hunter, the first-named being Provost. The newly-elected commissioners had a wholesome knowledge of what was expected of them ; no promises were made, no guarantees given ; but they knew their first objective, and courageously seized the pestilent hydra with an iron hand. So effectively did they and

## PARTICK—PAST AND PRESENT

their successors work that with an ever-increasing population the death-rate was rapidly decreasing. For example, in 1852, the date of the raising of the burgh, the population was 5000 and the death-rate 34 per 1000. In 1872, with 17,000 inhabitants, the rate had fallen to 21, and in 1896 there were 45,000 people within the burgh, while the mortality had been reduced to 13 per 1000. At the present day Partick stands about the lowest in the mortality tables of Scotland, as may be seen from the following figures:—Glasgow, 213 per 10,000; Perth, 184; Dundee, 199; Paisley, 196; Aberdeen, 184; Greenock, 196; Edinburgh, 192; and Leith, 186. The health of Partick should show even better results when the new sewage scheme is carried out, however expensive it may be. Indeed, the question of rational expense need never be discussed when the welfare of a community is at stake, and there is no such

## THE BURGH

thing as a cheap municipal blessing. There seems little doubt also that the introduction of the Glasgow Loch Katrine water service had a great deal to do with the decline in the mortality rate, as prior to that time the burgh drew its chief supply from the Kelvin. Often, however, when the river was in flood the water was totally unfit for domestic purposes, and as the water of the public and private wells was little better, and indeed often dangerous, the little community was sorely stressed from time to time.

Fifty years ago a quartette of burns coursed freely around and through the village, but instead of purifying the air with limpid waters, they were little better than so many open sewers, and a fruitful source of epidemic to the young burgh. One of these burns ran alongside the Crow Road; another, called Hay Burn, skirted the west side of Partickhill, both falling into the Clyde; a third, passing down

## PARTICK—PAST AND PRESENT

the east side of Partickhill, crossed the Dumbarton Road, and found its way to the Kelvin; and the fourth came from the east of Dowanhill, and, falling into the Kelvin near the Old Bridge, was called the Brewster Burn. These have all now been covered over, and form part of the sewage scheme of the burgh.

Like the sensible men they were, the newly-elected burgh commissioners were content to hold their first meetings in a humble room in Dumbarton Road. They next held their deliberations in the Police Buildings, and since 1872, when the buildings were erected, in their own Burgh Chambers. The following are the names of the gentlemen who have occupied the Provost's chair:—Messrs. Tod, White, Robinson, Arthur, Hunter, Thomson, Ferguson, Kennedy, Sir Andrew MacLean, Caird, and Wood. The first burgh treasurer was Mr. Paisley, and he was

## THE BURGH

succeeded by Mr. George Wilson, who died in December of last year.

Up till 1874 the villagers were happy in the use of oil as an illuminant, but the new commissioners were not content to travel in the old rut, and they very readily availed themselves of the benefits offered by the Partick, Hillhead, and Maryhill Gas Company to introduce the new light into the little burgh. In 1891 this company was taken over by the Glasgow Corporation.

Communication with the city by tram was established in 1872 from the Crescents to Whiteinch terminus.

From time to time negotiations have been carried on between the Corporation of Glasgow and the burgh of Partick with a view to amalgamation, but up to the present time the attempts have only resulted in heaping expense on both corporations.

The following were the terms submitted

## PARTICK—PAST AND PRESENT

at last conference by the Glasgow Corporation :—

1. The present area of the burgh of Partick (subject to any slight adjustment of boundaries which may be mutually agreed to) shall be divided into two wards, each having three representatives.

2. The ratepayers in Partick shall be entitled to a deduction of 20 per cent. from the city and police rates for five years from unification.

3. The Corporation shall, within three years from unification, provide suitable public baths for Partick.

4. The burgh buildings, police buildings, etc., in Partick shall be retained for municipal and public purposes.

5. A Police Court shall continue to be held in Partick.

6. The burgh officials shall, in so far as not continued by the city, be allowed compensation, in terms of the Boundaries Commissioners' report, or as otherwise arranged.

7. The committee explained that the policy of the city was to pave all streets on which the traffic was heavy, and that they have no doubt that the Dumbarton Road would be paved if it came under the jurisdiction of the city, but that in the meantime they could not undertake to pave that road and the portions of Crow Road and Byars Road referred to without further consideration.

8. If the Commissioners can now condescend upon any specific piece of ground for an open space which

## THE BURGH

they consider suitable, and which might be purchased at a moderate price, the Corporation committee would be prepared to consider it.

9. The differential rate in the city on rents under £10 shall be extended to Partick, and that the water and gas rates and arrangements as to stair-lighting shall be the same in Partick as in the city.

10. The special sewer rates in the several drainage districts in the burgh shall continue to be levied till the capital sums expended in the construction of such sewers remaining unpaid at the date of unification have been repaid—provision being made that owners who may build and take advantage of the sewers in the burgh before repayment of such capital expenditure shall pay a reasonable sum for the use of said sewers, and relief from such sewer rates being given to owners who have, at their own expense, formed sewers, or have paid for an agreed-on number of years for the existing sewers.

11. As regards the lighting of private streets, the arrangements which exist in Glasgow shall apply to Partick, but that the position of certain private streets under the Burgh Police Act, 1892, should be further considered.

12. The city shall take over the debts, obligations, and contracts of the Commissioners.

13. The city shall take over all streets and pavements taken over by the Commissioners before annexation, or which the Commissioners may then be under agreement or obligation to take over.

14. All rates and assessments payable by the rate-



## PARTICK—PAST AND PRESENT

payers of Partick may be paid therein, and that the local collector, in conjunction with the Partick representatives, shall have power to deal with the appeals in the same way as the city collectors.

15. In the event of an arrangement being arrived at between the city and burgh, and being approved by the ratepayers in Partick, the terms agreed upon shall be embodied in a bill.

16. The deputation explained that there was no access between the Partickhill portion of the burgh and the Crow Road district, and asked that the Corporation should undertake, in the near future, to provide such an access. The committee explained that that was a proposal they could not in the meantime bind themselves to undertake, but they would endeavour to deal with the matter, if possible, in the event of annexation taking place.

It was agreed that the deputation should consult their Commissioners regarding the suggested arrangement, and thereafter communicate their decision.

The terms are similar to those offered in 1897, with the exception that no provision is made for divisional management of the city.

Comparing the statistics of 1838 with those of the present day, instead of one

## THE BURGH

policeman we have 1 chief constable, 1 superintendent, 2 inspectors, 3 detectives, 8 sergeants, 60 constables, and the population we find has leapt from 2000 to 54,274, while the valuation of the burgh is represented by the magnificent sum of £298,211. Of hackney carriages there are 18, of public-houses 41, of licensed grocers 25, besides 4 brokers and 12 chimney sweeps. There is also an efficient fire brigade consisting of one superintendent and eighteen men. In 1901 there were no fewer than 2083 offences reported to the police, and the fire brigade responded to 132 calls.

The commissioners have just erected electricity works and refuse destructors at a cost of £60,000. These were opened February 19, 1902.

## VICTORIA PARK

THE fine British principle that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy" seems to be well understood by the provost and magistrates of Partick, for their first care in this direction has been to provide ample playground for the young folks of the town. Meadowside Park, lying between Hayburn and Merkland Streets, was purchased from Sir William Hozier and the Railway Company at a cost of over £5000, and formally opened by the provost and magistrates on 30th November, 1896. The grounds are tastefully laid out with flowers, plants, and shrubs, and one corner is well provided with swings and other amusements dear to the hearts of the little ones.

In the matter of recreation—tempered

## VICTORIA PARK

with muscular development—the police-men have not been forgotten, for mainly through the exertions of Captain Cameron of the police force, a handsome gymnasium was erected in 1897, a little to the east of the recreation grounds, at a cost of about £1000. Though primarily for the use of the police force, the gymnasium has been generously thrown open to all the young men of the burgh—a privilege they have not been slow to take advantage of.

Another great breathing space, the “Victoria Park,” so named by consent of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria in honour of her jubilee, was opened on 2nd July in that memorable year (1887). Since 1867 it had been a dream of the Partick municipal authorities and local philanthropists to provide the people of Partick and neighbourhood with a suitable park, and after due deliberation the commissioners in 1885 entered into negotia-

## PARTICK—PAST AND PRESENT

tions with Mr. James Gordon Oswald, of the Scotstoun estate, for certain lands lying in the western part of the burgh near Whiteinch. At first it was arranged that 30 acres of this land should be feued, but latterly it was thought advisable to include over 16 acres in an easterly direction, making the park in all half-a-mile long by 250 yards broad. The terms were considered favourable, viz., £5 per acre per annum for the first ten years, and £10 per acre per annum thereafter in perpetuity.

The work of laying out the park was commenced in 1886, and provided work for a great many of the unemployed during that year of trade depression. From first to last nearly £4000 was distributed in wages in the making of carriage drives, walks, and lakes. The old Whiteinch quarry, lying conveniently within the area of the park, supplied both the soft whinstone for the bottoming and

## VICTORIA PARK

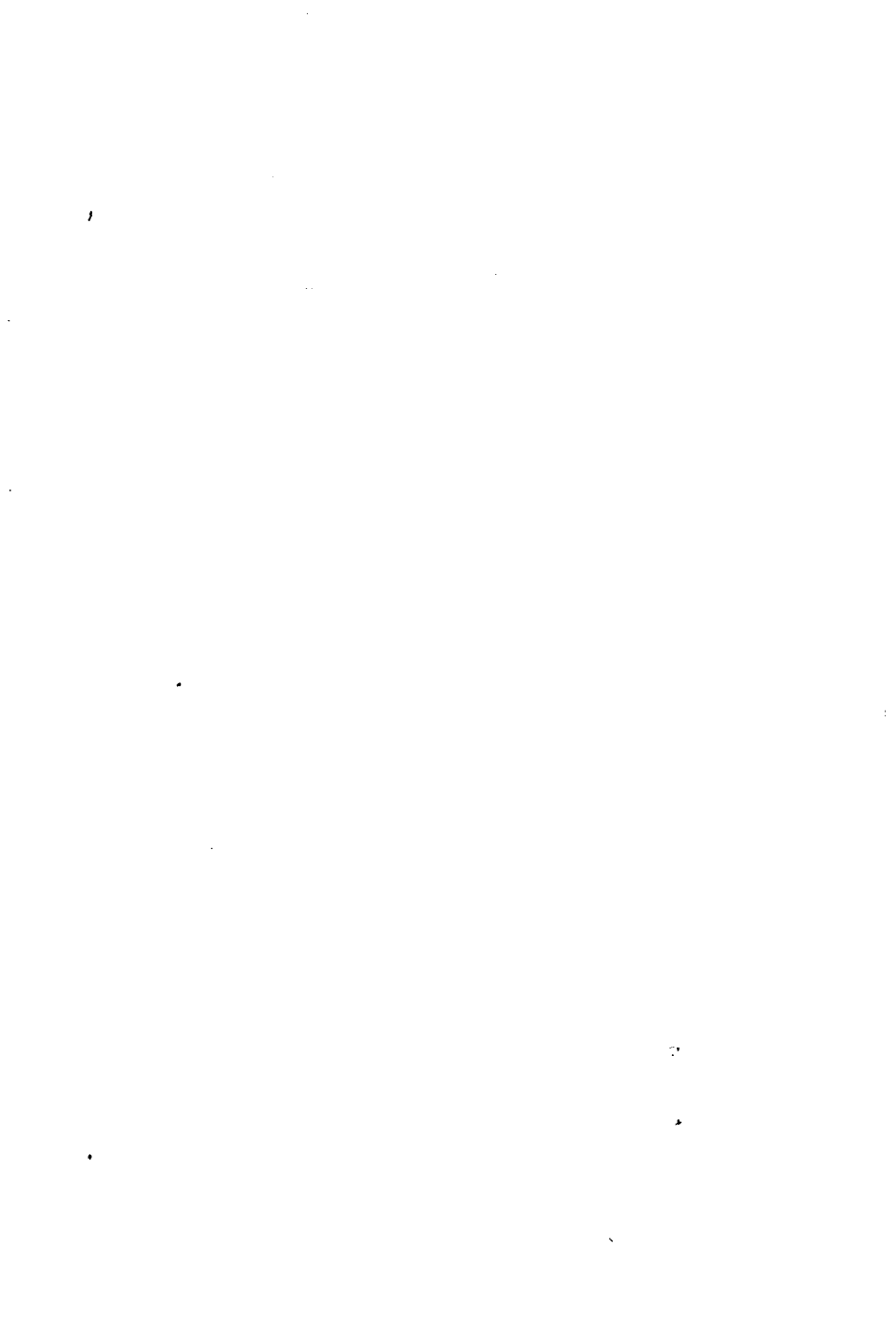
the sharp whinstone for metalling the drives and walks.

At the eastern end of the park, in Balshagray Avenue, is the principal gateway, and to the credit of the ladies of the burgh it should be recorded that the cost of the structure (£200) was entirely raised by them in voluntary subscriptions. On the centre of the shaft of the outer pillars is a medallion of Her Majesty, with the words "Queen's Jubilee"; on the inner shafts are the burgh arms, and the motto "Industria Ditat." A centre of attraction in the park is the artificial lake, about four acres in extent and three feet deep. In the summer time it is in high favour for model yacht racing. From the west end of the park, where the ground gently rises, a good view of the surrounding country can be had, and immediately behind the little eminence is the quarry containing the famous "Fossil Grove."

The occasion of the opening of the Park

## PARTICK—PAST AND PRESENT

on 2nd July, 1887, was observed as a general holiday in the town, the procession from the Burgh Hall including the provost, magistrates, and commissioners, the local corps of 1st L.R.V. and 6th L.R.V., the burgh police force, the fire brigade, and employés from the various shipyards and works in the neighbourhood, Foresters, Gardeners, Free Masons, and Shepherds. The products of the Scots-toun mills were shown in the procession; and on a specially-fitted lorry was given a representation of flour-milling by hand as practised by our forefathers, while an attempt was made to depict the process mentioned in Scripture of "two women shall be grinding at the mill." On entering the Park the procession made its way to the platform at the west end, where Sir Andrew MacLean, Provost of Partick, in the course of a few remarks, declared the Park open, wishing the inhabitants pleasure in the use of the new







Fossil Grove, Victoria Park.

## VICTORIA PARK

acquisition to the burgh, and hoping it would be a thing of beauty and a delight for generations to come. Other speakers followed, and the proceedings were brought to a close by the singing of the National Anthem. In the evening the shops, houses, streets, and buildings in and around the burgh were brilliantly illuminated in honour of the event.

The "Fossil Grove" already referred to has attracted the attention of a number of geologists, and a paper on the subject was read before the Geological Society of Glasgow on 12th April, 1888, from which, with the Society's permission, the following excerpt is taken :—

On the north side of the Dumbarton Road, near Whiteinch and Partick, there is to be seen in the Lower Balshagray grounds a small ridge or knoll running east and west, crowned by a group of stately trees rising above the level tract of land, which here to the north bounds the river Clyde, its height above the present sea-level varying from 20 to 25 feet. The ridge is composed in its upper part of beds of intrusive dolerite, which are here seen to be

## PARTICK—PAST AND PRESENT

intercalated with carboniferous sandstones and shales, the igneous rock being traceable westwards for nearly two miles, when it again disappears under the overlying strata of the district. The knoll now lies within the area of ground rented by the burghs of Partick and Whiteinch as a public park, and is at its south-western extremity. In former years a quarry had been opened in the upper bed of dolerite, the rock being used for macadamising purposes on the neighbouring roads. Since it came into the hands of the Partick and Whiteinch Commissioners a great deal of work had been expended in dressing up and planting the rocky slopes of the old quarry; and while employed last winter in cutting a road along the hollow of the quarry, the workmen exposed the strata in which a number of fossil trees were found to be embedded. These strata underlie the upper bed of dolerite now largely quarried away, and consist of gray sandy shales, flaggy sandstones, and dark carbonaceous shales, in the bottom of which the erect stems of the fossil trees are seen to be rooted. When the workmen came upon the upper end of the stems the excavation was carefully continued downwards until both trunks and roots of five large trees were laid bare. Four of these stand close to each other, the fifth and largest being some distance apart at the western end of the excavation. It is very probable that other tree stems exist in the immediate proximity, as the sandstones and shales are found to be continuous on either of the sides of the cutting for the roadway, those on the north side being seen

## VICTORIA PARK

to extend under the overlying dolerite, which has here not been quarried away. Other five trees have recently been exposed standing near the others, besides two prostrate stems, which are seen lying across the section in the cutting.

The geological horizon of the group of strata in which these trees are found lies in the middle and lower divisions of the Possil coal and ironstone series, and which extends from this point eastwards under the city boundaries, where it underlies the Millstone Grit and Upper Coal measures, the beds in question being some 500 fathoms under the Upper Red Sandstone, which lies over the higher beds of the Lanarkshire coal-field.

The occurrence of erect stems of fossil trees, apparently on the same geological horizon as those above mentioned in the old quarry at Victoria Park, has been formerly recorded from several localities to the north-west of Glasgow. The most recent was the discovery in the Gilmorehill quarry, where six erect stems, standing close together, were exposed in the year 1868 during the working of the sandstone for the new buildings of the University. The strata in which they were found were identical in character with those seen in Victoria Park quarry. As a notice of the strata of the Gilmorehill quarry, and of the erect fossil trees found there and at other localities within this district, formed the subject of a paper read to this Society by one of the authors twenty years ago (*Transactions*, vol. iii., 1869), it is unnecessary to repeat what is there stated regarding either this group

## PARTICK—PAST AND PRESENT

of strata, its geological horizon, or its fossils, beyond the following short quotation where mention is made of the trees:—In the working of the upper bed of sandstone the quarrymen came upon the erect stumps of five or six large fossil trees. They appeared to be *Sigillaria*, and measured from 20 inches to 2 feet in diameter. They seem to have been broken or to have decayed to within a few inches of the ground, and were composed of shaly sandstone, similar to the surrounding rock. The trees stood some three or four feet apart, and the roots of the one were seen in some cases interlacing with those of the others. While the remains of this old forest of the coal period were allowed to stand they formed a very interesting object in the quarry, but they were ultimately removed in the working of the sandstone. Remains of large erect stumps of fossil trees from this neighbourhood are recorded in the writings of Dr. Buckland, Mr. Smith of Jordanhill, and Mr. John Craig, mineral surveyor. Dr Buckland states, in his "Anniversary Address to the Geological Society of London," 1840:—"At Balgray, three miles north of Glasgow, I saw in the year 1824, as there still may be seen (1840) an unequivocal example of the stumps of several stems of large trees standing close together in their native place in a quarry of sandstone of the coal formation." These trees have now all been removed, but their position was, we believe, nearly on the same geological horizon as the trees found in the sandstone of the Gilmorehill quarry. It is therefore interesting to find them scattered over a considerable tract of country.

## VICTORIA PARK

What we shall now endeavour to notice further regarding the new discovery at Victoria Park will be some of the more local conditions that the section presents and the proofs it affords of the great antiquity of the strata. There is nothing abnormal, however, in this section as to the conditions under which the trees originally existed. They evidently formed a portion of one of those widely-extended coal forests which, over this district, flourished on this horizon in Lower Carboniferous times. In the strata underlying and overlying the beds containing the fossil trees, we have clear evidence that this region was then one of the gradual and slow depressions which probably extended over the whole area of our coal-fields, and also over much of the country beyond. There is also further evidence that this general depression continued until more than 3000 feet of strata were deposited above the particular horizon in which these trees now lie. The evidence for this assertion, as to the great accumulation of strata and the downward movement of the beds, is revealed by the nature of the strata themselves.

It is now generally admitted by geologists that all our beds of free or cherry coal, whether thick or thin, were derived from growths of vegetation which flourished on the tracts of land where these coal-beds now exist. On the other hand, the strata of sandstone, limestone, and shale which alternate with these coal-beds, as clearly attest, in their contained fossils, what were the conditions, lacustrine or marine, under which their sediments were deposited. The coal-beds

## PARTICK—PAST AND PRESENT

mark the periods of former land surfaces, during which the underlying crust remained stationary, whilst the sedimentary strata mark the periods of depression when the land went down under water, either of lakes or of the sea.

It may be interesting here to note the often-repeated occurrence of old land surfaces which exist, in the form of coal-beds, in the Possil group of strata lying between the horizon of the Lower and Upper Marine of Limestones near Glasgow. In the Gilmorehill quarry already referred to, seven seams of coal were exposed in a thickness of 70 feet of strata. Mr. James Duncan of Twechar has sent us journals of bores put down through the same group of strata further to the east, in the Kelvin Valley, near Kilsyth, which show at least forty seams of coal, occupying horizons in the strata which lie under the upper or Arden limestone of the district; and over that, in descending series, of the Garibaldi ironstone, which is also worked in the Jordanhill and Knightswood pits, in the neighbourhood of the Victoria Park, the distance, or thickness of strata between the limestone and ironstone, being 207 fathoms, or 1242 feet.

The seams of coal are generally thin, but several have been found of workable thickness within the district, such as the Shirva coal, which runs from 5 to 6 feet thick in the neighbourhood of Kirkintilloch and Kilsyth, and which is there worked along with other of the thinner seams. The whole of these beds of coal indicate periods of repose, of longer or shorter duration, in which the land remained station-

## VICTORIA PARK

ary, but they likewise mark as many periods of subsidence, when the land went down. When both are looked at and considered together, they represent a very lengthened period of time, as the Possil group, which, it must be remembered, only forms the lower division of the 3000 feet of coal measures formerly mentioned, once lay, we have every reason to believe, over the horizon of the trees now exposed in the quarry at Victoria Park. There is, however, a further period of time represented by the above section—the period required for the denudation of the whole of the coal measures which once lay over these beds in this district. Which of these periods was the longest, that represented by the slow growths of numerous coal seams and 3000 feet or thereby of various intercalated sedimentary strata, or that during which the whole of this amount of strata has been removed by denudation, after the elevation of the region above the present sea-level? We are afraid that none of these points will ever be satisfactorily determined, as the periods of deposition and that of denudation seem each so great as to lie almost beyond the grasp of the human mind.

Of the ten trees which have now been exposed at Victoria Park only the lower portion of the stems and the roots nearest to them have been preserved. One of the stems is, as already mentioned, much larger than any of the other nine, and stands apart in the western end of the excavation. It is of an oval form, and measures across the stem, which has decayed to near the level of the roots, about 4 feet by 3 feet in



## PARTICK—PAST AND PRESENT

diameter. The other trees, which have their stems preserved to heights of from 2 to 3 feet above the roots, have diameters varying from 20 inches to nearly 3 feet, about the same size as the Gilmorehill trees. They are seen to have been buried near their roots in a dark carbonaceous shale, containing numerous fragments and impressions of plant remains. A more arenaceous shale of lighter colour surrounds the upper portion of the stems. It may be here noted that the heights to which the stems have been preserved were in all probability determined by the depth of sediment which had accumulated around their bases ere the trees themselves had decayed downwards to their present level. Above this level the strata in the quarry were found to be quite continuous over the upper ends of the stems.

The erect stems of some twelve or fourteen fossil trees belonging to the Lower Carboniferous Period, which were discovered by Mr. E. A. Wunsch, F.G.S., in a coast section in the Island of Arran, where they had grown on two or three distinct horizons, had the lower portion of their stems entombed in beds of volcanic ash, which determined the heights to which they were afterwards preserved. In a paper by Mr. Wunsch, with a diagrammatic sketch showing the trees in position (*Transactions*, vol. ii., p. 98), he says, "The height of the trunks is limited by the thickness—about 3 feet—of the enveloping bed of ash, in which they seem to have been buried suddenly. At the same time numerous branches must have been broken off, and covered up by the ash around the

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stems of the trees." We are inclined to believe that the preservation of erect stems of trees in any strata in which they may be found is always due to the material having been accumulated around their bases ere the trees themselves had decayed down to the levels at which their stems are now found standing. These stems, it must be remembered, generally existed as hollow moulds, which only represented the external form and the surface markings on the trees, but not the wood itself; this having decayed in most instances ere their interiors became filled with the sandstone or shale, as the case may be, which now forms what are known as "casts" of the stems.

## SHIPBUILDING

WHETHER it be true or not that Glasgow has flourished by the preaching of the Word, it is certainly an ascertained fact that it has largely increased and flourished by the deepening of the Clyde. It might have had extensive factories and vast mineral fields in its immediate vicinity, but even with these it would never have risen to be the second city of the Empire without free access to the ocean. Thanks, however, to the energy and enterprise of the citizens of old Glasgow and the Clyde Trust, their labours in providing for shipping enterprise have been amply rewarded. Though history cannot tell us when the Clyde was first navigated, it was certainly sailed upon, and probably fished, long before

## SHIPBUILDING

the Roman invasion, and undoubtedly the ancient Caledonian paddled his canoe on convenient reaches of the river.

During dredging operations in 1851 an oak-trunk canoe was found on the north bank of the Clyde, near the mouth of the Kelvin, measuring 12 feet, with a breadth of 2 feet, and a depth of 1 foot 10 inches. Early in the following year another was unearthed at Clydehaugh from its bed of finely-laminated sand, 12 feet below the surface, and about 25 feet from the lip of the ancient channel of the stream. It also is formed out of an oak trunk, and measures 12 feet by 2 feet 5 by 2 feet 6 inches. About midway between the bow and stern there is a small rest for the end of a transverse seat. This rest has just been left as a projection by the savage when scooping out the boat, and forms an integral part of the gunwale. The breadth of the seat has been  $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches. This canoe

## PARTICK—PAST AND PRESENT

differs from the others in the formation of the stern, which, in these, was shut in by a movable board, placed in vertical grooves down the sides of the vessel, and fixed in a horizontal one across the bottom, to enable the canoe-men to draw it out when ashore, and run off the water shipped instead of canting her. But in this Clydehaugh specimen both ends of the tree have been left uncut—that is to say, the artificer has economised the tree, and dispensed with the movable board by fashioning a permanent stern out of the root. The bow is not unlike that of the ordinary fisherman's coble, and has a snout-like appearance without any cut-water, as in some of the other specimens.

In the same year, and within 50 yards of the same place, a second canoe was discovered, considerably smaller, though not so well preserved. Its length is 14 feet 10 inches, breadth 2 feet, and depth

## SHIPBUILDING

14 inches. The oak from which it has been fashioned has been about  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet in circumference, and in general appearance it resembles the one previously unearthed, except that the stern is open, with the usual groove for a vertical board. One remarkable circumstance connected with this canoe is that there was found lying under the stern a thin piece of lead 8 inches long by 5 inches broad, and perforated with holes for pegs or nails. These holes are square. It would seem as if this plate had been fixed on the bottom of the boat, but for what purpose we know not. Not long afterwards three more canoes were dug out from Clydehaugh, a few yards from where those above mentioned were found. They were lying in the same extensive bed of laminated sand, at a depth of about 15 vertical feet. One was much decayed and damaged, but the remaining two are in excellent preservation. When first

## PARTICK—PAST AND PRESENT

seen both were lying flat in the sand, as if they had sunk in smooth water, and been gradually silted up. The prow of the largest—probably a war canoe of the tribe—was pointing to the north-west, in the general direction of the river; the smaller one, which is not unlike a punt to it, was a few feet astern, and lay as if she had been drifting down the stream broadside on when she sank. The largest of these antique boats has something of grandeur in her proportions; she is not at all crank, but broad and substantial, and is 14 feet long, 4 feet 1 inch broad, and 1 foot 11 inches deep. There is evidence in the construction of this canoe that the natives had got beyond the paddling stage, for we find two horse-shoe knobs, with the concave facing the bow, at a convenient distance from the seat, as if for the rowers to rest their feet in. The craft is also supplied, at the bow end, with an oaken plug about

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a foot long and as thick as a man's wrist. The plug was in place when the canoe was unearthed, but to guard against its loss the fashioners seem to have tethered it to the canoe by a thong passed through an eye at the top. This hole in the bottom would no doubt serve the double purpose of running off the water shipped when afloat, and of sinking her when the knowledge of her whereabouts was more desirable to her owners than their enemies.

The smaller canoe is 10 feet long, 3 feet 2 inches broad, and 1 foot deep. It also is formed of a single oak; sharp at both ends, and well scooped out. This little canoe seems to have met with an accident, for on one of the sides there is a piece of wood about a foot square very neatly fitted over a hole secured by four wooden pegs, and the whole made water-tight by the help of puddled clay packing. The stern is sharp



## PARTICK—PAST AND PRESENT

and closed, and, like the larger one, the sides of the little vessel are perforated by a series of holes.

At the mouth of the Kelvin, and near the spot where the canoes were found, a shipbuilding firm was founded by Messrs. Tod & M'Gregor in the year 1835, and in 1838 they built the *Royal Sovereign* and the *Royal George*, both iron steamers. David Tod, the senior partner of the firm, was born in Scone, Perthshire, in 1796, and died at Partick in 1859. The firm was amalgamated with that of Messrs. D. & W. Henderson & Co. in 1873. On the opposite bank of the Kelvin stood the Pointhouse inn, ferry, and lands, now the site of Messrs. A. & J. Inglis' shipbuilding yard, founded in 1847. Long ago the lease of the Pointhouse inn carried with it the right to the ferry, but in those days "land values" were not of much account, for in 1782 the house, land, ferry, boats and all were offered for sale at the

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upset price of £400! Subsequently the land was parcelled out in lots, and fetched no less than £14,000—the ferry becoming the property of the Clyde Trustees. Besides the shipbuilding firms already named, those of John Reid & Co., Ritchie, Graham & Milne, and Barclay, Curle & Co. have not been behind in extending the fame of the Clyde.

## MORAL AND RELIGIOUS EFFORT

TOUCHING the religious life of Partick and the influence of the Established Church of Scotland in the twenties of last century, one would have expected the State Church to lead the way in so elementary a matter as the possession of a building of some sort, and a duly ordained minister for the observance of its ordinances. Instead of this, however, the members and adherents of the Church of Scotland were content to travel, as we have already said, to Govan, to Anderston, and even all the way to Glasgow, Sabbath after Sabbath until the year 1834, when an extension church was opened in Partick, though the congregation had to wait for two years before it was erected into a *quoad sacra* charge.

## MORAL AND RELIGIOUS EFFORT

The present pastor, the Rev. John Smith, B.D., ordained in 1881, ministers to a congregation of 1500, takes a notable interest in educational matters, and has been for many years chairman of Govan School Board. Another *quoad sacra* charge was erected in 1861, and is ministered to by the Rev. W. Ross, B.D. The membership is 1200.

The congregation of Hyndland Church did not always worship in the handsome structure they now occupy, for we are told that the late Dr. Service first preached to his people from the pulpit of an iron building. Dr. Service was succeeded by the present pastor, the Rev. Henry Grey Graham. Whiteinch Parish Church dates from 1873, and its minister, the Rev. David Ness, M.A., was ordained in 1894.

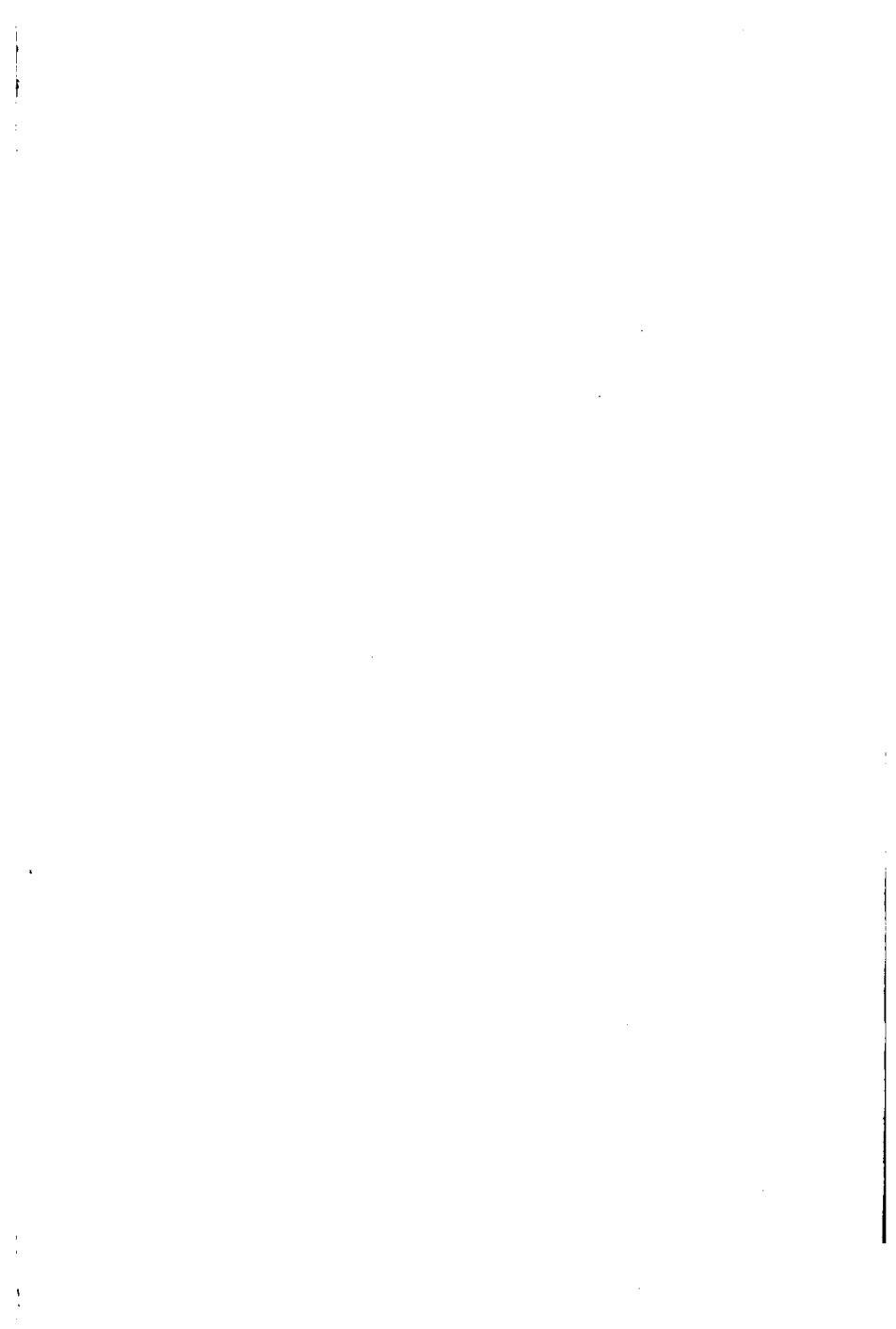
In 1900 the membership of the Established Church had reached such proportions that the authorities of Govan

## PARTICK—PAST AND PRESENT

Parish Church, in self-defence almost, actually built and staffed a little church in Rosevale Street, without hope of reward of any kind beyond the saving of souls.

As in duty bound, we have given the place of honour in these humble records to the Church of the country, though it was by no means the first to carry the consolations of religion to the people of Partick. That distinction belongs to the Secession Church and the Rev. John Skinner, who was ordained to the charge in 1827, where he continued a long and successful ministry till the year 1840. His successor, the Rev. T. M. Lawrie, of Byars Road Church, spent half-a-century among his flock, attaining his jubilee on 31st March, 1890, when he was presented with a handsome gift of silver plate and a cheque for 1300 guineas as a tribute of affection from his people. He died in 1895, and was succeeded by the Rev. Wm. Dickie, M.A.

Dowanhill Church, built in 1886 at a





Old U.P. Church, Byars Road.

## MORAL AND RELIGIOUS EFFORT

cost of £12,000, has long been known for its missionary enterprise, and can point to Victoria Park United Free Church as one of its most successful offshoots. Another branch of Dowanhill is to be found in Kelvin Street, where mission services have been carried on for some years. The membership of Dowanhill Church numbers 1000 at the present time.

When Mr. Lawrie left the old church at Byars Road for Dowanhill, a number of the older members remained to encourage his successor the Rev. Mr. Gibson, and a few friends secured the old building with the view of converting it into a regular charge. The effort was successful, for in a few years Mr. Gibson had gathered around him a large and increasing congregation, which was later ministered to by the Rev. Robert Primrose and the Rev. Mr. Macfee.

During Mr. Macfee's ministry an appeal was made for funds for the erection of a



## PARTICK—PAST AND PRESENT

new church, and so readily did the people respond that in February, 1899, the church, which had cost in site and building about £8000, was opened for public worship. The following year Mr. Macfee, in consequence of ill-health, resigned the charge and was succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Mackay, the present minister.

In the year 1827, when the first Secession Church of Partick was being built, the residenters of the village who belonged to the Relief church likewise resolved to have a building for themselves. The churches proceeded apace, and were finished about the same time. The Rev. Mr. Ewing was the first minister of this church. He died in 1837, and was succeeded by the Rev. R. Wilson, John M'Coll, and M'Ewan Morgan.

The original building was taken down in 1865, and the present church built in its place. The present pastor is the Rev. J. T. Burton. This church, known

## MORAL AND RELIGIOUS EFFORT

as the Newton Place United Free, has distinguished itself for many years in mission work amongst the poor of Partick.

At the time of the Disruption those who had separated from the State Church formed themselves into a little congregation, and held their services in the Masons' Hall, Dumbarton Road. There they worshipped till 1844, when the new church was opened. The building was in the Canonmills style, with clerestory windows. The vestry and session house were on the right and left respectively of the pulpit, and there being no hall the classes were taught in the church. In September of the opening year (1844) the Rev. Henry Anderson, chosen from among the probationers, was ordained to the pastorate and continued successful labours for half-a-century and more. On the occasion of his jubilee, his congregation presented him with an illuminated address, a silver salver, and a cheque for £414.

## PARTICK—PAST AND PRESENT

He was succeeded in the charge by the Rev. David Young, ordained 4th February, 1898.

In 1860 the church was again rebuilt, the congregation in the meantime finding accommodation in the schools, of which there were two—one built in 1846, the other in 1850. On the advice of H.M. Inspector these schools were transferred to the Govan Parish School Board in 1874.

Partick Free High Church was opened in the year 1869, and the Rev. Dr. Bremner, the pastor, is a member of the Govan School Board, and one of the clerks to the United Free Presbytery of Glasgow.

Whiteinch charge, under the Rev. Mr. Coutts, and Broomhill, under the Rev. James Henderson, M.A., were in 1900 opened under the late Free Church Extension Scheme.

For some years the Congregational Church has had a small following in

## MORAL AND RELIGIOUS EFFORT

the burgh, but in view of the rapid extension of the town and a probable increase in the membership, the first portion of a prospective church was erected in 1900 in Balshagray Avenue, where public worship is held under the Rev. James Bell.

Dowanhill United Free Church, the pastor of which is the Rev. Mr. Wallace, was a territorial charge erected by Kelvinside Free Church in 1878.

In 1868 the authorities of Claremont Street (Finniester) Wesleyan Methodist Church rented St. Mary's Hall, Dumbarton Road, where they remained for four years. They then removed to the Good Templars' Rooms in Douglas Street. In 1876 they accepted an offer to have built for them, on a five-and-a-half years' lease, the brick church in Crawford Street, now in the possession of Govan Parish Church. On the expiry of the lease they were enabled, by the help of the late Thomas M'Millan,

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to build a church on their own account in Dumbarton Road, where, besides the church, they have also a well-equipped school.

In 1845 the Roman Catholics acquired a property in Bridge Street, where they at present worship, pending the completion of the new church at Partickhill, where a large area of ground has been secured. The new buildings, when completed, will form an entire block, bounded by Hyndland Street, Wood Street, Dowanhill Street, and Clarendon Street. The site of the church is at the north-west corner, that is, at the corner of Hyndland Street and Wood Street, or, as it is presently called, Dowanvale Terrace. The principal doorway will be in Hyndland Street, and the presbytery or manse will be situated at the corner of Hyndland and Clarendon Streets, while the whole of the frontage to Dowanhill Street will be occupied with the schools. There will, of course, still

## MORAL AND RELIGIOUS EFFORT

remain a considerable portion of unoccupied ground in the centre available for use from time to time. The designs for the church are by Messrs. Pugin & Pugin of London, the first ecclesiastical architects in the kingdom. The style is Gothic, and includes the usual nave and aisles, with choir stall above the chancel. Accommodation is provided for 1000 worshippers. The presbytery adjoins the church; and the schools close by, without any pretensions to architectural beauty, will be thoroughly modern in every detail and provide space for 1200 scholars. There is also a mission at Partickhill, where services are held on Sundays and weekdays by the clergy of St. Peter's, Bridge Street.

The Partick and Hillhead Sabbath School Union, founded in 1872, reports that, for the moral and religious welfare of the young, the several churches of all denominations in the burgh had each

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made every effort to cope with the work laid to their charge. At fifteen Sabbath Schools held in the burgh, a staff of 440 teachers had the oversight of 4700 scholars. The Salvation Army, Gospel Brass Band, and Temperance Association are active agencies for good in their own way in the burgh; while the Young Men's Christian Association, founded in 1881, seeks the "religious, moral, intellectual, social, and physical improvement of the young men of Partick and Whiteinch."

## EDUCATIONAL

THE first School Board for Govan Parish, which includes the district of Partick, was elected 10th April, 1873, and at the first meeting of the Board Mr. Alexander Stephen was appointed chairman and Mr. John A. Craigie clerk. The old school in Kelvin Street was then taken over by the Board and put under inspection. In February, 1874, the Partick Free Church School was next taken over and enlarged, and in the following year Rosevale Street School was completed by the Board. In 1877 Whiteinch School was opened, and in the same year the old Partick Academy changed hands and became Church Street School, giving accommodation for 2949 children.

In 1873 the following resolution was



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adopted by the Board:—"That in ordinary circumstances religious instruction, in accordance with the use and wont of the late parochial schools, shall, subject to the Education Act of 1872, be given in all the schools under the supervision of the Board, and the Bible and Shorter Catechism be made use of for the purpose of such instruction." In addition to the ordinary branches of education taught, music, drawing, drill, needlework, cooking, and evening classes for lads and girls above twelve years of age were added.

The teachers at the various schools were—Mr. John Blane, Whiteinch; Mr. John Hastie, Rosevale Street; Mr. Wm. Bissett, Anderson Street; and Mr. E. E. M'Donald, Church Street.

In 1881 Mr. Alex. Stephen, with the view of encouraging the study of the higher subjects of education in public schools under the School Board of Govan, and to help certain scholars on leaving

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the school to complete their education at the University, offered to the Board the sum of £1000, the interest of which would be known as the "Alexander Stephen Bursary." Needless to say, the Board readily accepted Mr. Stephen's gift, and at the first examination of pupils, held in 1881 by Dr. Morrison, the name of Robert Kilgour stood highest for Govan, and Charles S. Maclean for Partick.

Following the rapid growth of the burgh, the School Board in 1882 were again faced with the problem of supplying fresh accommodation, and after futile negotiations with the directors of the Partick Academy in Annfield Terrace, a suitable site was found in Hamilton Crescent. Here a school was built at a cost of £18,000, capable of classing 1000 children. On 27th May, 1887, the establishment was opened with great ceremony by Mr. Craig Sellar, M.P.

At the instance of H.M. Inspector the

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buildings in Anderson Street were vacated and the school removed to Stewartville Street, where a site had been acquired by the Board at a cost of £3347, the school and its equipments costing £16,620 for the accommodation of 1500 scholars. The buildings were completed in 1893, Mr. J. Parker Smith, M.P., presiding at the opening ceremony.

In 1892 additions were made to Whiteinch School, in order to bring it more into line with the needs of the time.

The Rev. Dr. Bremner, of Partick Free High Church, was chairman of the Board from 1891 till 1897, when he was succeeded by the Rev. John Smith, B.D., of the Parish church.

The next great step in the march of education was the opening of Dowanhill School, by Lord Balfour of Burleigh, on 2nd April, 1896. As it has been the most costly, it is undoubtedly the most important establishment under the Board.

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The site was acquired from the Dowanhill Estate Company, and extends to 8481 square yards, of which 3944 yards are in the four streets surrounding the building, the cost being 10s. per square yard. Outstanding features of this school are the large and open playgrounds, with ample covered play-sheds under the front of the main building, and the large open hall on the ground-floor, from which class-rooms open out on either side. It is a three-storey building, and is heated and ventilated by the latest mechanical appliances. The accommodation is for 1579 children, and at present there is an attendance of 1000. The cost, including janitor's house, but exclusive of site, sewers, etc., was £19,624 1s. 9d.

In the course of his remarks at the opening ceremony, Lord Balfour said—  
“That was the first occasion on which he had attended such a function as the representative of the Educational Depart-

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ment for Scotland, and it was an occasion he would long remember. He did not think that there was any other district in Scotland which could with greater propriety claim the first visit from the Minister of Education, because they were equalled by few, and certainly excelled by none, in the magnitude and complexity of the problems which they presented for solution. The circumstances of the district were in many respects special and remarkable. There had been a rapid growth of population, scarcely, perhaps, equalled anywhere else. He supposed that early in the century Govan was a peaceful village, remote from active industry; it was now a busy adjunct to the most populous centre of Scotland, and although close to the life of that city, it possessed some special activities and special interests of its own. He did not venture to say anything upon questions of boundaries which might arise hereafter, but, however

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these might stand, there was no question that in what they had now to administer they had great and special interests under their charge. There was one peculiarity in Govan : that it was probably the largest parochial organisation in Great Britain. It combined the characteristics of an urban population with many of the arrangements of a parish ; but a parish with 177,000 inhabitants was something out of the common. They were not of the city, and yet they were not of the country, but they stood alone. In their educational work he thought they might claim to have met successfully the difficulties presented by the increase of population. They did not exhaust their efforts upon particular schools, but they were alive to the necessity of providing for the poorest localities as liberally as for the more favoured."

Thornwood School, opened on 2nd November, 1900, by Sir Henry Craik,

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occupies a site of 7056 square yards, purchased from the late Mr. Peter Hutchison at 10s. per square yard. The school buildings, estimated to cost £18,940, occupy practically the centre of a square, and, like Dowanhill School, are bounded by four streets, giving a free and open space to the school in addition to the large playgrounds. The front playground is set off with rows of trees, encircled with neat iron railings. The main building, three storeys in height, with accommodation for 1348 scholars, is built of Locharbriggs red stone, and is simple and uniform in its style of architecture. The basement floor of the school contains laundry, manual instruction workshop, heating ducts, chambers, etc. The janitor's house is on the ground floor level, and on this level the school proper commences, with separate entrances for boys, girls, and infants, where, occupying the middle

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portion of the buildings, there is a large central hall. This hall is open through the entire height of the building, and is spanned on the upper floor by a neat bound roof, filled in with glass for lighting. There are also on each floor open balconies, supported by ornamental cantilevers, round the four sides of the hall. These balconies give access from the various floors to the class-rooms of the several departments. At either end of the hall are spacious open staircases; and on the half-landings, the cloak-rooms and teachers' rooms are placed alternately. Electric bells and speaking tubes from the central hall and headmaster's room communicate with the various floors, these special features forming a useful adjunct to the satisfactory working of the school. The various class-rooms have been supplied with furniture and appliances of the best type. The heating and ventilating arrangements are on the propulsion



## PARTICK—PAST AND PRESENT

system. The temperature is raised by propelling fresh air, filtered through a specially prepared hair screen over steam-heated coils placed in the shafts leading to the several classrooms. This arrangement allows of each room being independently heated. A large air propeller is driven by a gas engine, which also drives grindstone, etc., for the manual instruction workshop. In the laundry, fitted for sixteen girls, the boiling and drying are done by steam.

There are at present (1901) twenty-five schools under the Govan School Board, seven of which are in Partick, giving accommodation for over 8000 scholars, all of which are in full occupation, with the exception of Anderson Street in Partick, in which a class-room or two are used occasionally only for manual instruction of pupils in the neighbouring schools.

In March, 1895, the question of the

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supply of free books to children attending public State-aided schools having received much attention in the district, and been debated in and out of the Board, a memorial was submitted to Sir George O. Trevelyan, then Secretary for Scotland, praying for an increase of 15 per cent. to the imperial grant in relief of fees, and that the supply of school books free of charge to the pupils be made a condition of sharing in the grant. The prayer of the petition was not granted, but in terms of a resolution subsequently adopted by the Board, it was agreed to supply free books to children whose parents declared themselves unable to purchase the books for them.

Great strides have been made in advance in respect of higher-grade education in Partick, secondary departments having been established in Hamilton Crescent, composed partly of free and partly of fee-paying scholars.

## PARTICK—PAST AND PRESENT

Without doubt, the most important educational event of the period just closing is to be found in the appearance of the Code of 1899, with the radical and, on the whole, salutary changes it effected in the mechanism of our educational system. Circulars issued by the Department during the preceding year had prepared managers and teachers for some of the more important new provisions of the Code, notably those relating to the merit and labour certificates, the mode of inspection, and the institution of the higher-grade departments. Without discussing the Code in detail, it may be said generally that the changes introduced by it have been accepted by all competent judges as proceeding on sound educational principles, and have therefore been most cordially welcomed. It may be interesting to enumerate some of them: standards are abolished and scholars are promoted from class to class according to their individual

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attainments. Perfect freedom, within certain necessary limits, is given to teachers in the organisation of the schools and the classification of the scholars, provided always that the standard of the merit certificate is kept steadily in view as the end to be reached by every scholar, and that all the work of the school is so arranged as to lead naturally, and by carefully graduated stages, up to that point. Formal examination by H.M.I. is abandoned; the inspector may visit a school at any time, and may then examine any class in the work it professes, in order to test its efficiency. Payment by results finally disappears, and inclusive slump-sum grants are substituted for the multiplicity of separate payments which formerly obtained. Advanced departments are recognised for scholars who have obtained the merit certificate, and in these grants of 50s. per head may be earned. Higher - grade departments, in which

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science, commercial, classical, and other special courses of higher instruction may be followed, are provided for. The labour certificate examination is substituted for a pass in Standard V. as the qualification for leaving school to enter upon employment. The teaching of drawing is made compulsory in the case of girls as well as of boys. No certificated teacher must have more than sixty scholars habitually under his charge. In addition to these there are many minor changes.

The Board carefully considered the Code, and while they welcomed it as designed to improve the conditions under which the work of the schools was conducted, and fitted to promote educational efficiency, they deemed it their duty to suggest to the Department modifications in certain details. They observed that, while the undoubted effect of the Code would be to increase the cost of carrying on the work of the schools, the grants

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offered would not equal those which their schools had been earning under former Codes, and they strongly urged the Department to increase the rates of payment. They also deprecated an immediate and rigid application of the rule forbidding a certificated teacher to have more than sixty scholars under his or her charge, but the Department declined to make any concession on either point.

The Board do not look for great and immediate educational progress to follow the introduction of the New Code, but they expect that ultimately it will help to produce improved results. After all, the teacher must remain the most potent factor in the success of any system that may be devised, and the new Code is to be unreservedly commended in so far as it unfetters the teacher and increases his personal responsibility.

## NEW PARTICK

THE grounds of Gilmorehill, on which the University of Glasgow now stands, were originally known as the lands of Partick, and the boundary line of Glasgow and Partick passes between the University and the Western Infirmary. On the summit of the hill stood old Gilmorehill House, occupied by Mr. Matthew Boyle, and here the present building was erected in 1870-71. The University of Glasgow was founded in the year 1450, through the influence of William Turnbull, who was Bishop of Glasgow at that time, and who obtained a bull from Pope Nicholas V. conferring money privileges on it. In 1460 the University received as a bequest from James First, Lord of Hamilton, a site in the High Street of

## NEW PARTICK

Glasgow, together with four acres of adjacent land. The fortunes of the University seem to have ebbed and flowed for many years, till 1560, when they were reduced to the lowest straits, partly through the poverty of the University and partly through the disturbed condition of the country.

In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries fortune once more shone, and numerous donations from the Crown and private individuals, of land, money, and books put the College authorities in possession of means to extend their buildings and teaching staff. For over four hundred years the Old College of Glasgow continued in the buildings which stood in the High Street, till compelled through the life and commerce of the city drifting westwards to remove to Gilmorehill. In 1864 the old grounds and buildings were disposed of to the City of Glasgow Union Railway Company for the sum of



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£100,000; to this was added a grant of £100,000 from the City of Glasgow, and a grant of £120,000 from the Government, enabling the University authorities to purchase the grounds of Gilmorehill and erect the present substantial pile of buildings, from designs by Sir G. Gilbert Scott. In 1870 the buildings were opened by the Prince of Wales (now Edward VII.).

The style of the architecture is mainly early English, and the ground plan is that of a rectangle, 600 ft. long and 300 ft. broad. The buildings had a handsome addition made to them in 1884, when the Bute Hall was erected, the gift of the late Marquis of Bute. In the same year there was added the Randolph Hall, the gift of Mr. Charles Randolph, shipbuilder. During the past few years the old gateway which stood at the entrance to the Old College, High Street, was taken down and rebuilt by the late

## NEW PARTICK

Sir Wm. Pearce of Govan, as an entrance to the University, in University Avenue. The spire has also been completed, and a Students' Union erected.

Many famous men have adorned the professors' and principals' chairs during the past four hundred years. Adam Smith, for example, the author of "The Wealth of Nations"; Andrew Melville, the Reformer; Robert Baillie, the theologian; John Caird, the divine; Lord Kelvin, scientist. Attached to the University is the Hunterian Museum, containing an interesting collection of antiquities.

Within the bounds of the burgh of Partick, and next to the University, stands the Western Infirmary. As the city of Glasgow increased in population it was found that the accommodation of the Old Royal Infirmary had become totally inadequate to the demands made upon it, and it was deemed necessary to erect another. For this purpose the University contri-

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buted the sum of £30,000 to purchase the ground and erect the buildings.

The foundation stone was laid on the 10th August, 1871, and by 1873-74 the undertaking had so far progressed that a dispensary for outdoor and infancy wards for indoor patients were opened. Since that date, and through liberal donations, the buildings have from time to time been enlarged and improved. The grounds cover an area of 10 acres, and the total cost of the site and buildings now amounts to over £135,000.

Immediately to the west of the entrance to the Western Infirmary is Anderson's College and Medical School. This is a western extension of what has been known as the Old Anderson College of Glasgow. John Anderson, son of the Rev. James Anderson, of Roseneath Parish Church, was born in 1726, and educated at the University of Glasgow. At twenty-nine years of age he was appointed Professor of

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Oriental Languages, and two years later Professor of Natural Philosophy, opposite which title his name appears in Jones' first Glasgow Directory, published in 1787. At his death he bequeathed his estate to found a school to be called by his name. In 1829 buildings were acquired in George Street, Glasgow, and the school, which at least one of its pupils helped to enlarge, soon became famous, for it was here that Dr. David Livingstone, explorer and missionary, obtained his medical training. A few years ago the extension in Partick was agreed upon, and the present buildings were erected at a cost of about £5000. They are convenient for students and professors who attend the University, and there is a full equipment of laboratory, museum, library, reading-room, and classrooms.

Westward the course of Glasgow seems to make its way, and though it has not formally annexed Partick, it certainly has

## PARTICK—PAST AND PRESENT

enlarged it, as each year sees an increase of city people in search of houses. Twenty-five years ago Partickhill had no buildings on it from Hyndland Street to Hamilton Crescent, save Muirpark House and Stewartville House, and to the top of the hill nothing could be seen but luxuriant pasture land, with the summit crowned with beautiful trees. Hyndland Road, at one time a favourite walk on a summer evening to see the sun setting over Goatfell and enjoy the breeze from the Kilpatrick Hills, is now a densely populated district. A few years ago the west end of Partick terminated at Meadowbank Crescent, where the Caledonian Railway crosses the Dumbarton Road; to-day, the extension of houses is projected a mile or more westwards, and is now beyond the Whiteinch Burn, the western boundary of the burgh. Broomhill, with its drive, terrace, and avenue, and select appearance, is being gradually

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hemmed in with tenements and buildings of all kinds. Thornwood Hill, too, where for many years the residence of Mr. Perston stood, and which was only recently taken down, is becoming the prey of the builder.

From the top of this hill, and looking towards the north, we can see the entire range of the Kilsyth Hills from east to west, Campsie Glen, and Campsie Fells to Dungoin. Ben Venue and the adjacent Loch Katrine "bens" stand out boldly in the open space as the eye travels westward towards the Kilpatrick Hills, with Bearsden and Castlehill lying in the hollow between. To the west we have the entire stretch of the valley of the Clyde—from Partick and Whiteinch through the estate of Jordanhill and Scotstounhill, to Dalmuir, Bowling, and Dumbarton. Southwards, the eye can discern Renfrew, Elderslie, Paisley, Goatfell, and Gleniffer Braes, with Barrhead, Neilston, and its Pad standing clear against the horizon;

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and to the east, Eaglesham and Cathkin Hills, with the whole stretch of suburban Glasgow lying between, from Rutherglen to Craigton Cemetery, and from Pollokshields to Pollok estate. Without hesitation, it can be said there is not a more healthy place around Glasgow than the top of Thornwood, and there is no place where a finer range of scenery around our city can be had.

The Crow Road, with its green fields on either side; Balshagray Avenue and its mansion house built in 1641, and the old beech trees, are year after year passing away and giving place to churches, villas, and tenements. Indeed, when the area of ground immediately to the west of the North British and Caledonian Railways is built over, the burgh of Partick will be one large city and the largest burgh in the world.

No suburb around Glasgow is so well supplied with the means of communication

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with the city as Partick. The North British Railway runs 140 trains to the city daily; the Caledonian, 70; the Subway 270 cars; and the Tramway, 240; in all 650 conveyances to Glasgow every day, and for eighteen hours a day, making an average of about one conveyance every two minutes, at a cost of  $1\frac{1}{2}$ d. Fifty years ago an omnibus was run to Glasgow every three hours, and the fare was fourpence. Regular communication is also established with the city by the Clutha steamers, plying between Stockwell Bridge and Whiteinch.



## OLD PARTICK MEN

A FEW notes on some of the men who, in their day, were long held in esteem by the residents of Partick may not be uninteresting. James Napier, a member of the Philosophical Society of Glasgow, and for many years prominently identified with industrial chemistry, was born at the foot of Kelvin Street, Partick, on 29th June, 1810, his father being a hand-loom weaver in humble circumstances. Unable to give their son more than a scanty education, Napier's parents apprenticed the lad at an early age to a calico printer in the neighbourhood. He very soon, however, felt the need of more learning, and was swift to take advantage of the evening classes in the village school. There he so earnestly applied himself to

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his studies that in a very short time he absorbed all there was to learn, saved money, and at the early age of twenty-one, with an income of 13s. per week, heroically entered the bonds of matrimony. Falling into bad health, however, he gave up his situation, and, applying himself to the study of chemistry and metallurgy, he found employment in several places where his energies and abilities were appreciated and amply rewarded. In 1852 he returned to Partick, then growing into a populous suburb, and, interesting himself in its sanitary and other affairs, was one of the men who led the movement which resulted in its erection to the dignity of a burgh. Mr. Napier in his leisure time wrote and published his "Notes and Reminiscences of Partick," "Ancient Workers in Metals," "Old Ballad Folk-Lore," and many articles of scientific and commercial interest in various magazines; in all, the several books and articles

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from his pen number thirty-two. He died at Bothwell on 1st December, 1884.

Two years before the village of Partick had been formed into a burgh, James Paterson, born in Paisley in 1827, established himself in the village as a medical practitioner, where his skill and the love of his profession soon brought him to the notice of a wider circle than his patients. Among the first appointments the newly-elected burgh officials had to consider was that of a reliable medical officer, but with Dr. Paterson in their midst they had not far to seek. The post was assigned to him, and he did not betray the trust. For fifty years he not only went out and in as a friend and medical adviser of rich and poor, but with rare and fine tact he kept himself in touch with the growth of the burgh, and its varied wants, to keep it in the best of sanitary and medical health. He was not only a scholarly, but an intensely religious man, and was

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elected an elder of Dowanhill Church in 1866. Dr. Paterson's figure was familiarly known and respected for many years in Partick, and many who knew him cherish his memory as that of one, who, through an honourable life of well-doing, attained the perfect day which the wise man says is the end of the just. He died on the 16th November, 1900, and was buried in Sighthill Cemetery.

Two days before the death of Dr. Paterson there also died another well-known old Partick man, Sir Andrew MacLean. Sir Andrew was born in Renfrew in 1828, and as a boy entered the service of Barclay, Curle & Co., of Whiteinch. With energy, precision, and rare tact he soon raised himself in the esteem of his employers, who admitted him to a share in the business he so greatly helped to develop. For many years he was connected with St. Mary's Parish Church, Partick, and took a great

## PARTICK—PAST AND PRESENT

interest in the formation and prosperity of Whiteinch Parish Church, but was not neglectful of other churches and philanthropic associations in the burgh. He was buried in Sighthill Cemetery on 17th November, 1900.

Just as the year 1901 was about to close, Partick lost another old "stalwart" in Mr. George Wilson, who had discharged the duties of treasurer and chamberlain for seventeen years. Mr. Wilson, who in early days was interested in the shawl trade in Glasgow, took up his residence in Partick some fifty years ago, where he interested himself much in the affairs of the burgh, became a Commissioner, and ultimately a Bailie. Up to the year 1884 the finances of the burgh were administered by Mr. Gavin Paisley, of the Union Bank there, and at his death Mr. Wilson was asked to take over his duties; this he did, along with his own work as agent for the

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Commercial Bank in Partick. Mr. Wilson was not only interested in his own special work, but was an elder in Newton Place U.F. Church, and was connected with all the various social and other clubs and organisations of the burgh. He died on 28th December, 1901, in his seventy-first year.

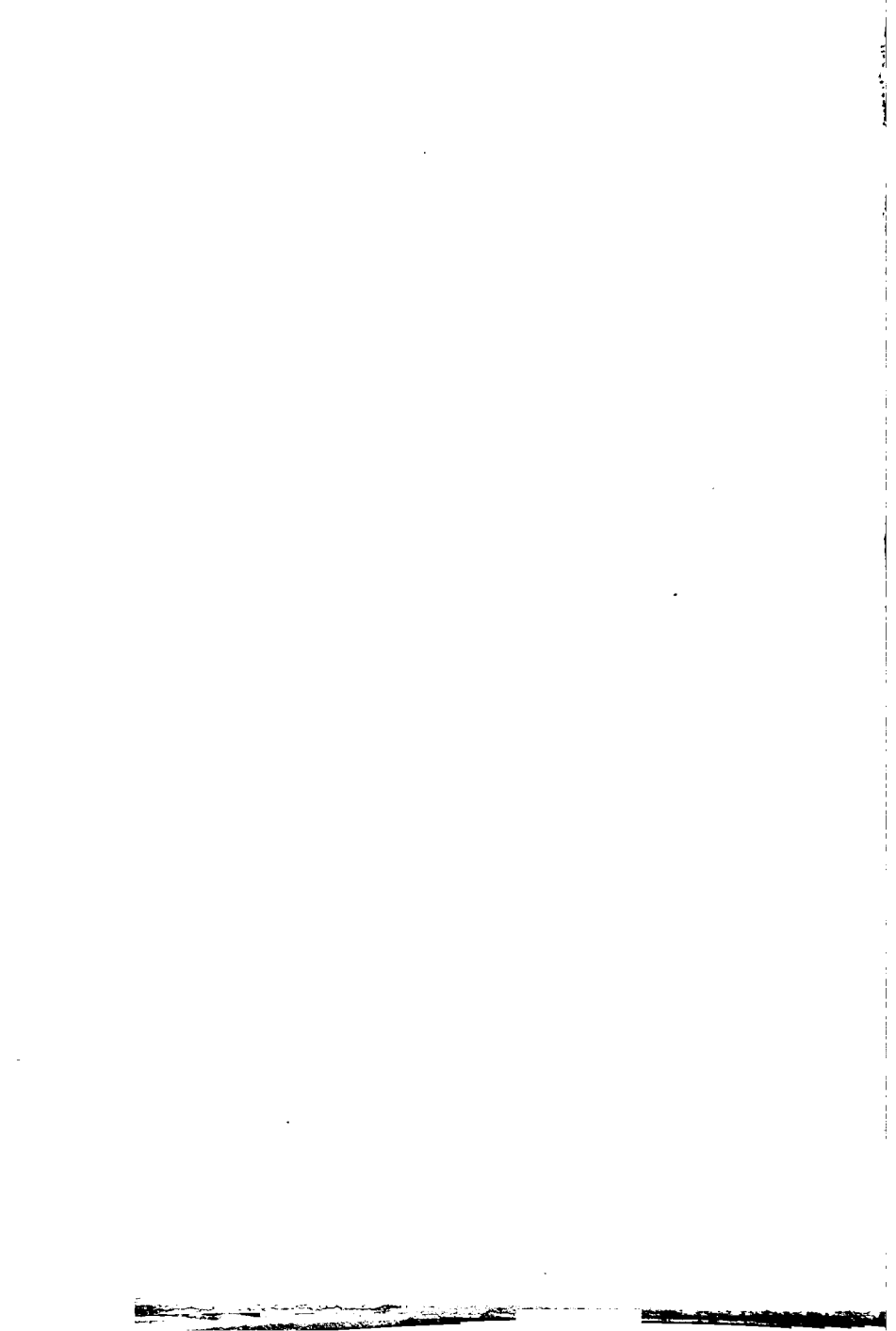


## APPENDIX

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# ARTICLES AND REGULATIONS

## OF THE

### PARTICK COMMUNITY

#### PREAMBLE

A CONSIDERABLE number of persons, residing in and about Partick, observing the good and worthy consequences which attend friendly association, Did, in the year One thousand seven hundred and fifty-eight years, associate themselves into a FRIENDLY COMMUNITY; which Community has subsisted to the present time, under different Articles and Regulations. But as no human institution can possibly be supposed to have arrived at such a degree of perfection as not to admit of farther improvement; and as it must appear obvious, from the changeable nature of all things in this life, that alterations and amendments will often be found necessary, even in the wisest of institutions; accordingly we, the members of the Partick Community, considering that some alterations and amendments are necessary in our present Articles and Regulations, agree, by plurality of votes, that from and after the first

## PARTICK—PAST AND PRESENT

Friday of May, 1804 years, the following shall be the Articles and Regulations of said Community:—

I. *Boundaries of the Community.*—As this Community had its original rise in Partick, so it likewise takes its name from it, which is hereby declared to be PARTICK COMMUNITY. The boundaries of the Community shall extend to all that part of Govan Parish, which lies on the north side of the river Clyde, and no farther in that direction. They shall likewise extend to the distance of one mile and a half from the Old Bridge of Partick, and no farther in all other directions; and these boundaries, as now described, are hereby declared to be the circle and extent of the Officer's warning.

II. *Terms of Admission.*—No person can be admitted a member of this Community who does not reside within the bounds mentioned in Article first; nor can any person be admitted a member who is above the age of 40 years, or who is under 14 years of age; and must be of a good moral character, free of bodily trouble, of a healthy constitution, and in a visible way of supporting themselves. Every person, upon his admission, shall pay five shillings sterling, to be applied to the funds; also, fourpence to the Clerk, and twopence to the Officer, and four shillings yearly of quarter accounts, payable, one shilling quarterly. Members must pay their quarter accounts, and other dues payable by them, in twelve months. And in case any members

## ARTICLES AND REGULATIONS

neglect to pay their said dues, at the respective terms above specified, they shall forfeit all right or title they had in the Community, and have their names erased from the roll of members. And in order that quarter accounts and other dues be regularly paid into the Community, it is hereby declared, That no member, who is not clear in the Community's books when he is taken badly, shall be entitled to any benefit from the funds, until after the next quarterly meeting (as the Collector can only receive quarter accounts at the quarterly meetings); but upon his then paying up his arrears, and making himself clear in the books, he shall be entitled from that date. And all members who have not paid up their quarter accounts and other debts due by them to the Community, by five o'clock on the day of election, they shall lose their vote at said election. Every member shall receive a printed copy of the Community's Articles, upon paying for the same.

III. *Time and manner of Electing Managers, and their Powers.*—The Managers of the Community shall consist of a Preses, seven Directors, and a Collector, who shall be chosen annually on the first Friday of May, at the School-house in Partick, after the following manner: The whole seven Directors or Masters of the preceding year shall be put into one leet and be presented to the Community on the day of election, when the roll being called over and votes marked, he who hath the majority of votes

## PARTICK—PAST AND PRESENT

shall be declared duly elected Preses for the ensuing year; and shall immediately choose three Directors, one of whom to be resident at the time in Partick or neighbourhood; another to be resident at the time in Govan or neighbourhood; and the third in Anderston or neighbourhood. And the Community shall choose other four from among their number by majority of votes, without respect to their place of residence, provided that they be within the boundaries. They shall then, in like manner, choose a Collector from among the community at large, and he who hath the majority of votes shall be declared duly elected, and shall vote and act in conjunction with the Preses and Directors in all affairs of the Community; the old Preses and old Collector shall sit as Directors for the year, without being voted upon; all the above Managers may be re-elected except the Preses and Collector, whose offices cannot be held two years successively. All the Directors, except the Preses, may be chosen though absent from the election; and members, though absent, may send their vote by proxy for a Preses. The Preses shall always preside at the meeting, and shall have the casting vote in all cases of parity. And as often as he shall see it necessary for the management of the Community's affairs, shall call a meeting of the Directors, whom, after being duly warned by the Officer, if only three shall meet, they are declared to be a quorum, and shall proceed in the Community's affairs. And in case of the death of the Preses, the immediately preceding one shall succeed;

## ARTICLES AND REGULATIONS

and, in the like event, the same rule with respect to the Collector; and in case of the death of any of the Directors, one shall be chosen in his place by the surviving Managers. The Collector shall gather in, uplift, and disburse the Community's money as he shall be directed by the Preses and Managers; and shall keep an exact account of his intromissions and disbursements, and at the end of his year in office (or at any other time, if required so to do), shall make up his accounts, and lay them before the Managers for their inspection, when, if they be found just, he shall be relieved from his trust, and his accounts entered in the Community's records.

IV. *Management of the Community's Funds.*—All the books, bonds, and bills belonging to the Community shall be kept in their chest, under three locks and keys, one of the keys to be kept by the Preses, the other two at his disposal; one to be given to one of the Directors chosen by him, the other to one of the Directors chosen by the Community. The Preses shall always have charge of the Community's chest; but it shall not be allowed to be carried out of the village of Partick. The Managers shall not lend out any of the Community's money, without having two sufficient cautioners joined with the borrower's, either in a bill or bond; which cautioners shall not be connected with the principal in any trade or copartnery; and the borrower shall have fourteen days' warning, at least,

## PARTICK—PAST AND PRESENT

before any demand be made upon him ; and one person shall not be received into two different vouchers as a security. And it is hereby expressly declared that the expense of any law-suit or diligence for recovering the Community's funds, or for any other cause or matter relating to the Community's affairs, shall be paid out of their funds.

V. *Clerk and Officer.*—The Community shall have a Clerk and Officer, who may be annually chosen on the day of election, or remain in office during the Community's pleasure. The Clerk, or his depute, shall attend not only the general meetings to mark the votes, but shall also attend all meetings of the Managers, to record the Community's affairs, and fill up their books, for which he shall have an annual salary of one pound sterling, out of the Community's funds, and fourpence from each new entrant. The Officer shall be under the direction of the Preses and Managers, for attending all their meetings ; and, as often as it is necessary, warning all the members residing within the Community's boundaries, for which he shall have an annual salary of fifteen shillings sterling out of their funds, and twopence for each new entrant ; but neither he nor the Clerk shall have any vote in the court of Managers.

VI. *Penalties and Forfeitures.*—If any member refuses to accept of the office of Preses when duly elected by the Community, he shall pay a fine of five shillings. And if any member shall refuse to

## ARTICLES AND REGULATIONS

act as Collector, or Director, when chosen, he shall pay a fine of two shillings and sixpence. And any member who shall curse or swear by the name of God, or raise disturbance at any of the Community's meetings, shall be fined in one shilling for each fault ; and if at a general meeting shall, besides, be deprived of voting, or being voted upon, at said meeting. And if any member be convicted of upbraiding any other member for receiving his aliment from the Community when justly entitled, the member so offending shall be fined in two shillings and sixpence for each offence. All the above fines to be applied to the funds of the Community.

If any member be proven guilty of having embezzled any of the Community's funds, or of keeping up any quarter accounts entrusted to his charge, the offender in both such cases shall have his name erased from the roll of members, and be expelled the Community, never to be again admitted a member.

And if any member be proven guilty of giving in a false proxy—viz., of using any member's vote for a Preses without said member's consent being asked and given, the said offender shall be fined in five shillings for each offence, to be applied to the funds.

Every Manager (or the Clerk without substituting another) absenting from any meeting, being duly warned, or not attending within an hour after the time appointed for said meeting, shall be fined in sixpence, to be applied towards defraying the expense of said meeting ; and the Collector, in their absence,



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is empowered to lay out such fines for them, which they shall at their next meeting, and before proceeding to any business, re-emburse to him. No excuse will be sustained for absentees but personal or family distress. Members refusing to pay any of the above fines (when justly due them) shall have no privilege whatever in the Community till they comply therewith.

### VII. *Members Imposing upon the Community.*—

Every person applying for admission as a member of the Community must appear personally before the Managers at one of their meetings, when they are to judge of his fitness for a member, and accept or reject him accordingly. But should any person get admitted as a member who is afterwards found not to have had the qualifications for a member, as required in Article second, upon the same being proven, he shall be expelled the Community, and forfeit what entry-money, quarter accounts, &c., he may have paid thereto. And if any members are suspected of imposing upon the Community, by feigning themselves sick, or worse than they really are, the Managers are to call a Physician or Surgeon to inspect them; and if such members are thereby found to be impostors, their names shall be erased out of the roll of members, never to be again admitted. And any member who had the immediate cause of bringing trouble or distress on himself by his own misconduct in any manner of way shall have no title to any aliment out of the funds of the Community

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during the time of his said trouble or distress ; and the Managers shall give no supply for the time to a member of that character. No application is to be made until the eighth day after the member is taken badly, and then one week's aliment is become due, and is immediately to be paid conform to the eighth Article of the Community.

VIII. *Members entitled to Aliment, and how much.*—Every member of the Community who is clear in the books, and who has been at least one year a member, shall, upon his falling into sickness, or any other bodily ailment which shall render him incapable of following his daily occupation, be entitled to four shillings sterling weekly while in that situation. Superannuate members, viz., such as by reason of old age or other infirmities, are not able to support themselves, though they may work a little, shall be entitled to one shilling and sixpence weekly while in that situation ; but if they fall into sickness or distress, so as to confine them to their bed, in that case they shall be entitled to four shillings sterling weekly while they continue in that situation. And on the death of any member taking place who resided within the bounds of the Officer's warning, and application being made to the Managers, either before or within ten days after the interment of such member by his widow or relations, they shall be paid one guinea towards defraying the expense of that member's funeral. And the widows of free members, while they continue such, and a good character, shall

## PARTICK—PAST AND PRESENT

have paid them thirty shillings sterling annually ; but if there should be more than fourteen widows upon the Community at one time, in that case they shall receive the annual aliment of twenty-one pounds sterling equally among them. And it is specially provided that, in case of any member being badly, or otherwise entitled to aliment, whose residence is without the bounds of the Officer's warning, his relations, or him, shall be allowed six weeks (and those forth of Scotland six months) to transmit their applications, upon which the supply aforesaid shall be remitted them the same as if they had been within the boundaries : provided always a certificate be produced (signed by the Minister and two Elders of the parish where such applicants reside) that he or they are in the situation set forth in the application, and are of an honest character and reputation. And all the aforesaid aliments, when applied as said is, are cheerfully to be paid without making the unreasonable distinction of poor or rich in members or widows. Declaring always, that no member who did not, or member's widow whose husband did not pay his quarter accounts, and all other dues to the Community, for at least the space of one year after his entry thereto, or was in arrears at his death, shall not be entitled to the foresaid aliment. Applicants always paying postage of letters and all other incidental charges.

IX. *Visiting of Members.*—Every member residing within the bounds, applying for aliment, shall be

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visited by two of the Managers periodically, as the Preses shall direct; and the aforesaid weekly aliment shall be stopped or continued according to the report of the visitors, whereof the Managers are to judge.

X. *Stock of the Community*.—The Managers for the time being shall not allow the stock or fund of the Community to decrease below the sum of One Hundred and Fifty Pounds sterling, without calling a general meeting of the members to decide upon the propriety of raising their quarter accounts, or of decreasing their weekly aliments, in such a manner as to keep up the said stock or fund.

XI. *Powers reserved to General Meetings*.—All the aforesaid Articles and Regulations shall be subject to the Community, to make what alterations or farther acts and regulations they shall think proper for the good thereof; but they shall by no means alienate the funds from the friendly purposes for which they were originally instituted: neither shall any act or alteration henceforth pass into a law, till it be approved of by the majority of a meeting of the Community, the whole being previously warned for that purpose by the Officer and Glasgow newspapers.

And in case any dissension shall arise in the Community that may tend to its prejudice or threaten its dissolution, upon an application from any three members the Preses shall call a general meeting as above; and the affair being laid before them, it shall

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be determined by a majority of votes, which shall be final in all such cases. And all the meetings of the Community shall be held at some convenient place within the village of Partick.

### PRESENT OFFICE-BEARERS.

GEORGE MONTEITH, Preses.

JAMES CRAIG, jun.,	}	Directors.
JAMES PURDON,		
JOHN GIBSON,		
DAVID AITKENHEAD,		
DAVID DREGHORN,		
WILLIAM BENNIE,		
JOHN HAMILTON,		

JOHN BAIN, Collector.

JOHN JACK, late Preses.

WILLIAM GALBREATH, late Collector.

JOHN BROWNLIE, Clerk.

ROBERT HILL, Officer.

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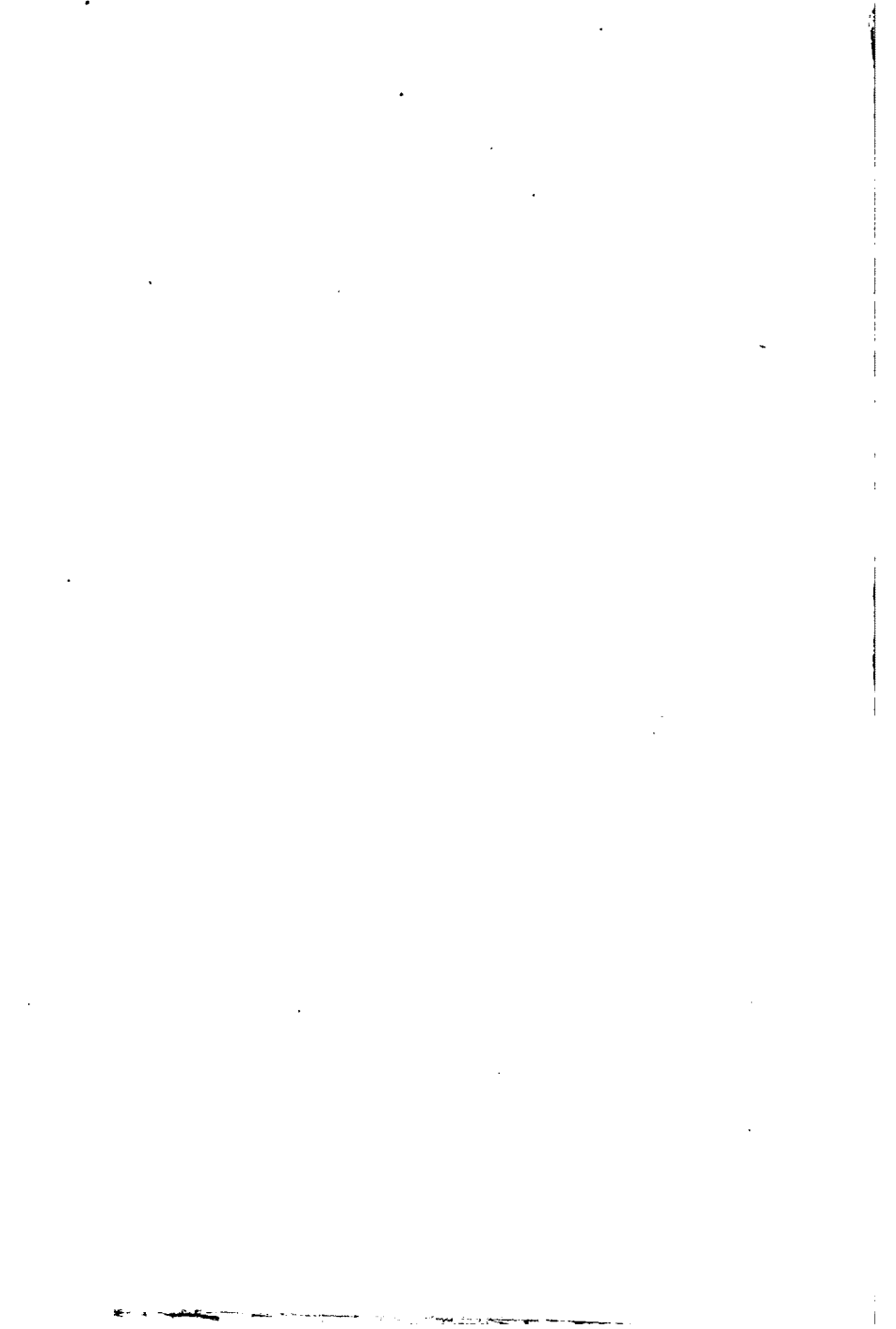
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