

Gartnavel Gazette

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THE GARTNAVEL GAZETTE

The Journal of the Glasgow Royal Asylum



New Series. **JANUARY, 1909.** No. 25.

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Notes.

THE demolition, during the year, of the old Royal Asylum, with its beautiful dome, better known to many as the Town's Hospital, has removed from Glasgow a familiar landmark, and the first home of an Institution whose inception marked the beginning of the humane and scientific treatment of a neglected class of sufferers.

The magnificent Mental Hospitals in and around the city of to-day, with their equipment of all that scientific thought and modern skill can provide, are the direct outcome of the first Royal Asylum, and it may surely be said that none of them mark such an advance in the treatment of the disordered mind as did their progenitor of 1810.

During the demolition of the buildings the foundation stone was come on, and by the courtesy of the Directors of the Caledonian Railway Company, it, with its contents, was handed over to us.

Appropriately we call this the

"Foundation Stone" number of our magazine, describing as it does the laying of the foundation stone in 1810, sketching the condition of the streets through which the procession passed, and giving an account of the lives of the Founders and first Physicians.

The illustrations include the First Town's Hospital on Clyde side, in the cells of which the insane were confined prior to the building of the Asylum whose founding we celebrate; the inscribed plates and coins from the cavity of the stone, photographed after nearly a hundred years; Dr. Cleghorn, the first physician, from a picture by Raeburn in our possession; a full-page illustration of the First Asylum, standing as it did then among green fields; and photographs of the present Institution, one being of the tent and open air treatment as now practised, another of a workshop for men, and another of a part of the West House. These last contrast with the pictures of the older institution, and especially with the cells

in the old Town's Hospital by the river side. We are indebted to Dr. Murray, to Messrs. Macleose, to the Old Glasgow Club, to Mr. Coghil, and to Mr. Jas. Johnston for photographs and blocks, and to Dr. Erskine for kindly writing the article describing the route of the procession.

A Merry Christmas to you, my reader, and may the coming New Year bring you much happiness. We desire once again to thank our numerous contributors for their hearty support during the past year. With the advent of 1909, the new series of our GAZETTE enters on its seventh year. We do not hesitate to say that you have made the GAZETTE by your contributions throughout the past year, both interesting and amusing, and a source of pleasure to its numerous readers within, and beyond the walls.

On 30th October, Dr. Shaw, our Senior Assistant, was unanimously appointed Medical Superintendent of Argyll and Bute District Asylum, Lochgilphead. Dr. Shaw is an M.D. (Gold Medallist) and F.R.C.P.E. He has done much good work since his appointment as Senior Assistant here, a year ago. He is hardworking, enthusiastic, wise, and kind, and it was soon evident that he was marked out for early promotion. He will carry with him when he leaves, the good will and good wishes of every one in Gartnavel. We have been singularly fortunate in both our assistant physicians.

Dr. Robert Marshall has been appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the promotion of Dr. Shaw. Dr. Marshall is an M.D. (with Honours), and besides having had a varied Hospital experience, was Assistant Medical Officer at Woodilee Asylum, Lenzie, for four years. We congratulate him on his appointment, and wish him every success in his new position.

The first of our Saturday Evening Lantern Lectures was delivered by Dr. Oswald, the subject being "Capri, Tunisia, and Carthage." Dr. Oswald has travelled much, and is a keen observer of men and things. He has also a good artistic knowledge of photography, as evidenced by the fine selection of lantern slides which he showed to us, and which he took during a holiday spent visiting these places. The cosmopolitan character of the population of Tunis struck one as remarkable, suggesting Cairo or Alexandria. One is also surprised at the mountainous nature of the country, right inland from the coast to the Atlas range. The lecture proved both interesting and instructive, and left a vivid impression of Eastern types and places, which are in many respects unaltered with the lapse of thousands of years.

Commissioner Dr. John Fraser visited us on 11th and 12th November, looking vigorous and strong, and quite recovered from the illness which prevented him from making his usual visit to us in Spring. He is unvaryingly kind, courteous, and considerate towards all. It does one good to meet him.

A Staff Dance was held on 8th October, and proved specially interesting on account of the presence of Sir William and Lady Bilsland, quite a number of our Directors, and other guests. Lady Bilsland presented the medals and certificates to those nurses and attendants who had been successful at the recent Medico-Psychological examinations, and also at the classes for Sick room Cookery. An interesting feature of the evening was the presentation by Dr. Oswald, on behalf of the Staff, of a silver tea-service to Sister M'Callum on her leaving Gartnavel to take up the duties of Matron at Dykebar Asylum. Sister M'Callum received her early training here, afterwards

joining the Staff of the Western Infirmary, where she rose to the position of Sister-in-Charge of one of the wards, later on, she returned here as Assistant Matron. She has done good, faithful work, and with her training and experience is well fitted for the larger responsibility as Matron at Dykebar. A number of the patients made a presentation to her of an antique Spanish brass lamp as a token of their respect and goodwill.

Some notes which we had written descriptive of the Harvest Thanksgiving and Anniversary Services, and in connection with the Weekly and Fortnightly Dances, and the Grand Concerts, have been held over.

Editor.

A Civic and Masonic Procession of 1810.

IMMEDIATELY after Divine Service was concluded the procession moved down Buchanan Street, along the Trongate, up the High Street, along the Rotten Row, and down Taylor Street, to the site of the Building in Dobbie's Loan.

The above is an extract from a pamphlet printed by James Hedderwick & Company, and dated 1810. It describes the ceremony at the laying of the foundation stone of the Royal Asylum on August 10th, of that year.

The various parties had assembled in St. George's Church, and having listened to a discourse by the Reverend Doctor MacGill, they were marshalled 2000 strong, with 240 musicians, by far the most imposing procession, we are told, ever seen in the city.

At that time St. Vincent Place contained a few dwelling houses, but there was no other thoroughfare on the West side of Buchanan Street, except Gordon Street, which had been in existence a few years. The back

windows of the dwellings on the West side of George Square looked over the gardens into Buchanan Street, in which there were a number of buildings standing in their own grounds. In 1803 partridges were frequently shot here, and hares were seen among the cabbage gardens on the site of the Stock Exchange. To this day such wild animals as bulls and bears are found there!

Opposite Gordon Street was one of the largest mansion houses in the city. It belonged to Alexander Gordon who gave the name to Gordon Street, and his gardens and offices extended back to Queen Street, and covered part of the ground now occupied by Exchange Square.

Passing the house of Mr. Dennistoun, the procession would see the open stream called St. Enoch's Burn, and before turning into Argyll Street, a three storey building standing at the foot of the street at its East corner would catch the eye. It was built by Andrew Buchanan, after whom the street was named.

The processionists would glance at St. Enoch Square, with its central area laid out as a green, and with its ornate Surgeons' Hall, situated where is now the approach to St. Enoch's Station.

In Argyll Street and Trongate would be found the mansions of the mercantile aristocracy, and the thatched cottages and humbler dwellings of the poorer class along with shops and places of business.

The Buck's Head Hotel situated on the South side of the street at the East corner of Dunlop Street, and the Black Bull Hotel at the corner of Virginia Street (beside the old West Port, removed in 1751) would have their windows and porches crowded with visitors, for we are told that in the Trongate the crowd was very throng.

Nearly all the streets leading Northward from Argyll Street and the Trongate were projected and opened during the latter half of the eighteenth

century. Historic buildings such as Hutcheson's Hospital and Shawfield Mansion had been removed to make way respectively for Hutcheson Street and Glassford Street.

Passing the foot of Candleriggs Street, a glimpse would be got of the Bowling-green where now stands the Bazaar. The Tontine Coffee Room and Hotel, with its open piazzas and grotesque faces on the key stones of the arches, was a great centre of city life in 1810. In its Reading Room was announced the latest news of the day, and under its piazzas strutted the Tobacco Lords and Virginia Merchants. At this time the old piazzas were a notable feature of the Architecture of the city, stretching as they did from the Cross along the Trongate and Gallowgate, and up High Street. The lower storeys of the buildings stood on square Doric columns, with arches which opened into the shops.

Adjoining the Tontine was the Tolbooth containing the Town Hall, the Municipal Chambers, and the Justiciary Courts. The entrance to the Hall, which fronted High Street, was from Trongate, by a double flight of steps known as "Broad Stairs," in front of the Tolbooth, and leading to a spacious landing or stair head, on which the Magistrates drank the health of their Sovereign, King George the Third, on his birthday.

In that very year, in the month of September, another procession passed the Tolbooth on the way to lay the foundation stone of the new Court Houses on the site opposite the Green. Only the steeple of the Tolbooth stands at this day, and the steeple of the Trone Church is all that remained of the old Church after the fire in 1793. It was, however, in the Session House of the Trone Church that the Committee having charge of the erection of the Asylum held its meetings.

Passing the Trone and Tolbooth and the Statue of King William at the Cross, the procession would turn into the High Street, where the University

and the Blackfriars or College Church were the principal buildings of note. From the street itself ran many Wynds leading to back courts and tenements. The style of architecture of many of the houses was Flemish, and some were built of wood. In 1853 the fabric of some of these houses, exclusive of course of the site, realised less than fifty shillings.

Kirkman Finlay, Member of Parliament for the city, lodged somewhat prior to this time in Bell's Wynd, which ran from the west side of the High Street, and contained the Mutton Market.

From the Havannah, from Bell's Wynd, Greyfriars Wynd, College Street, and the Vennel—all densely populated localities—crowds had poured out to see the procession pass. The gown students were there, lining the entrance to their ancient college. Few carriages would be seen on the route. Sedan chairs were still in use, but were not numerous, there being only 27 licensed in 1806. The first four-wheeled gentleman's carriage was started by Mr. Dreghorn in 1752; and in 1810 there were not more than 200 carriages, including coaches, in Glasgow. 300 Gentlemen kept riding horses, and 182 persons paid the tax in that year for wearing hair powder.

So they moved on, in brilliant sunshine and with flags flying; and before turning into Rotten Row there would be observed by the processionists of 1810, Provand's Lordship, still standing, the venerable Cathedral, and the new Royal Infirmary, which is now about to be demolished to make room for an entirely modern Hospital. The Bell of the Brae, which the processionists would pass, was the scene of the reputed great conflict between Wallace and Percy, when the latter with his Englishmen was totally routed. Prior to 1733 the summit of the Brae was on a level with the Rotten Row, and at its junction stood in days long before our procession, the Market

Cross of Glasgow. Here also stood the Dove Inn, said to have been the principal Inn in the city in the days of the Royal Stuarts.

In the early part of last century there were still standing in Rotten Row several old houses which had been occupied by parsons connected with the See of Glasgow in pre-Reformation times. On the south side, opposite to what is now Weaver Street, there were to be seen the ruins of the old Pedagogy, the original premises of the University during the first ten years of its existence.

To the sound of martial music, the procession passed along Rotten Row, down the newly opened Taylor Street, and into the country lanes and fields of ripening corn of Dobbie's Loan, drawing near to the site of the Asylum beside Bell's Park.

First in the procession to reach the site were the Town Officers, in scarlet, and bearing halberds, the Magistrates with their staffs, the Town Council, three and three, and the Dean of Guild in full dress, with his staff of office, and preceded by his officers. Then followed the colours of the late regiment of Trades' House Volunteers, raised in 1783, and the Deacons and Officers of the Incorporations in great number. The Grand Lodge of Scotland, the Lord Provost the Honourable James Black, Acting Provincial Grand Master, followed by operative Brethren, some bearing silver cups and cornucopias, filled with corn and oil, and others the two inscribed plates with the sealed bottles containing the coins and newspapers to be deposited in the cavity of the stone. And many others.

The stone duly laid, the Provincial Grand Master retired to the centre of the Foundation of the Building, which had been excavated upwards of a 100 feet diameter, "forming as it were a vast amphitheatre, which for grandeur and magnificence was never equalled in this part of the country." Addressing the concourse of spectators, which

was exceeding great, he declared the high sense he had of the importance of the Institution, saying that none of those of which the city could boast would stand higher in point of true benevolence than that of which they had just laid the foundation stone. To this Mr. Robert M'Nair made a suitable reply. The Brethren gave three cheers, and the bands played the Masons' Anthem.

The procession was guarded by seven hundred militia, and the Staff and Band of the Lanarkshire Local Militia handsomely volunteered to assist in guarding the Trades' House.

The propitiousness of the day added greatly to the splendour of the procession, and although the crowds were very great, on account of the interest all ranks took in the Institution, happily no accident occurred.

The pamphlet concludes with these words, "The collection amounted to one hundred and sixty-three pounds, two shillings."

On the 1st of December, 1814, the buildings being completed were examined by the Magistrates and Council, and on the 12th day of the same month the patients, to the number of 23 men and 18 women, were without accident transferred from the cells of the Town's Hospital to apartments in the Asylum. J. E.

Founders and Early Physicians.

ROBERT M'NAIR, Esq., of BELVIDERE, a benevolent citizen of Glasgow, Dean of Guild in 1811, Director of the Town's Hospital, and afterwards Collector of Customs at Leith. The heart of this good man was touched by the wretched condition of the insane folk who were at the beginning of the century, irrespective of their social condition, confined in the cells of the Town's Hospital on the Clyde-side. We have no detailed description of their surroundings, but we know some-

thing of the views held in those days regarding mental disorder; and it is on record that the patients were confined in its basement bound in "affliction and iron."

Mr. McNair determined to improve their lot, and having consulted his fellow directors of the Town's Hospital, he proceeded to raise money for that purpose. In a letter to a friend he has described how he obtained his early subscriptions. As they were from those he casually met, they were almost all written on scraps of waste paper, which he threw together into a convenient repository. After the lapse of several years, and when he had applied to all those friends whom he thought likely to contribute, he determined to ascertain the amount, and discovered to his inexpressible gratification that in place of £400, which he originally aimed at, he had obtained no less than £7,000.

His views then expanded, and the small committee of Directors of the Town's Hospital which had been appointed to co-operate with him, was superseded by an influential committee on a broader basis.

It was resolved, instead of improving existing accommodation, to erect an Asylum for patients of all classes from Glasgow and the West of Scotland, and a wide appeal for subscriptions was made.

Mr. McNair acted gratuitously as secretary and treasurer to this committee for ten years, and he is justly entitled to the appellation of "Father of the Asylum" given to him in the early years of its existence.

The list of contributors is before us as we write, and it includes many names familiar in the history of the city. By 1812 the subscriptions had reached £12,000, a very large sum in those days. The Town and Parish of Paisley contributed £800, Renfrew £84, citizens of Liverpool £230, the Trades' House £250, the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons £105, the

Merchants' House (before the members of which the newspapers of the time tell us he eloquently pleaded his cause) £300, the City of Glasgow £500, David Dale £200, Gown Students of the College £30, while from collections at as different places, as church and circus, there came over £900.

Mr. McNair had left Glasgow before the opening of the Asylum in 1814, but for his great services he was elected an Honorary Member of the Committee of Management. We know little of him after he left Glasgow, but if there is a portrait of him in existence it should be on our walls. One of the wards in the present Institution bears his name, an honoured one in the history of a great Glasgow Institution. He died in January, 1852, by a striking coincidence, on the very day of the Annual Meeting of the contributors to the Asylum.

THE REV. STEVENSON MACGILL, D.D., was zealous in the promotion of the Asylum. He was Minister of the Tron Church, and afterwards Professor of Divinity in the University. He preached the sermon in St. George's Church, where the company assembled prior to the laying of the foundation stone. His style was trenchant and telling, and we have seen a volume of discourses from his pen. He was closely identified with the Asylum for many years, and with other benevolent institutions. Knox's monument in the Necropolis was the result of a subscription fund which he started, the ground on which it stands having been gifted by the Merchants' House.

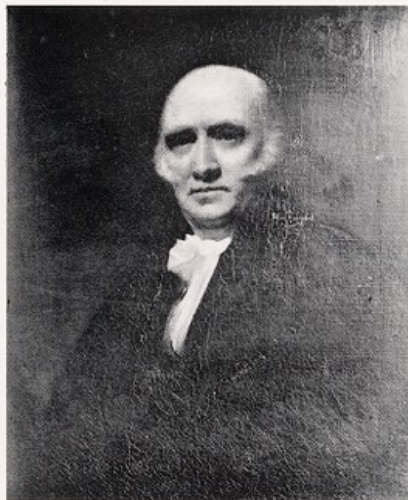
DONALD CUTHBERTSON, LL.B., C.A., Secretary and Treasurer, 1810-1864. No notice of those identified with the early years of the Asylum would be complete without a reference to this gentleman, who for half a century steered its financial fortunes through both calm and stormy waters. He was brought up in the office of his

father, and became his partner in 1810, so founding the well known firm of accountants, in whose hands the Secretaryship of the Asylum remains to this day.

A magistrate of the city, and an officer in the Glasgow Highland Volunteers, he gave much of his time to

public duties, and was a well known citizen.

He resigned in November, 1864, and died in the following month. He was uncle to the late Sir John Neilson Cuthbertson, a Director of the Asylum for over thirty years. His portrait, by Sir Daniel Macnee, hangs at Gartnavel.



DR. CLAGHORN, PHYSICIAN, 1816-1818.

His sisters bequeathed to the Institution the sum of £3,000 for the maintenance of three ladies from a respectable position in society, and on whose friends the burden of an insane relative pressed too heavily. It is significant that the only legacy ever received for this purpose was from a

former Treasurer of the Institution, who knew its need. The friends of a mentally affected relative cannot publicly proclaim their need, but to give them assistance is a true charity.

WILLIAM STARR, a man of more than local reputation, was the Archi-

teet of the Asylum. Before executing his plan he, with some members of the general committee, visited the most celebrated Asylums in different parts of the Empire, and afterwards explained his design in a memorandum which, with the plans, was ordered to be exhibited to the public at the Tontine Rooms and elsewhere.

Mr. Stark was a contemporary of the brothers Adam, who had about 1790 designed the present Trades' Hall and the Royal Infirmary. It is interesting to note that the Trades' Hall in Glassford Street was only erected after a sturdy protest by some of the Corporations against ornamenting the west end of the town! He was architect of St. George's Church, the present Court House buildings in Jail Square, the old Hunterian Museum, and other important buildings, most of which show evidences of a pure and classic style.

It is universally admitted that the Asylum was one of his most successful designs. An old record states "that so noble is the design, the managers could scarcely persuade the public that in erecting it an extravagant sum of money had not been squandered on external decorations."

Probably he was less successful in his reconstruction of the interior of the Cathedral, for which he was employed by the Corporation in 1805.

DR. ROBERT CLEGHORN, M.D. was first Physician to the Asylum, 1814-1819. He was also first Physician to the Royal Infirmary at its opening in 1794, and had a lucrative practice, being President of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, and Lecturer on Materia Medica, and afterwards Chemistry, at the University.

He first lived in Spreull's Land, off Trongate, subsequently in College Street; and his country house was at Rutherglen, where he built Shawfield House, laying out a large herb garden, and dying there in 1821.

It is told that a crowd gathered one night round his house in College Street, and angry mutterings of vengeance were heard by those within. When the cook went to the door to enquire as to the cause of the disturbance, she was straightway accused of being in the act of "roasting a bairn for the doctor's supper." Some of the mob had to be taken inside before they could be convinced that it was only a sucking pig that was revolving on the spit before the fire.

Dr. Cleghorn's portrait, one of the most characteristic works of the great Raeburn, is in our possession. It was gifted to the Directors by Mr. Archibald Smith, of Jordanhill.

DR. BALMANNO was Physician from 1818 till his death in 1840. In the later years of his life the Institution had so increased that it required the whole of his time, and on his death the arrangement to have a resident Physician Superintendent was made. He was President of the Faculty, and Physician to the Royal Infirmary. Born in 1771, he died unmarried in 1840. He lived for a long time with his mother, Mary Tarbet, at the north end of the Laigh Kirk Close, where at the sign of the Golden Galen's Head he or his mother had a drug shop. Her physic garden was situated on what was called the Deanside Brae, now Balmanno Street; and Tarbet Street, a little street at the top of Balmanno Street, bears her name.

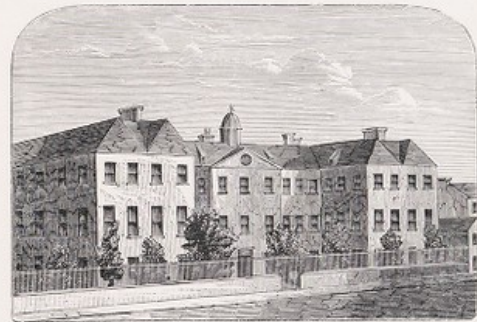
Prior to his death in 1840 he lived in St. Vincent Place, where were then the dwelling houses of the wealthy merchants and professional men.

He died in harness. The very last occasion he quitted his house was to visit the Asylum, and it is said that a few minutes before he died he suggested some plans for the comfort of the patients, of whom he was no longer destined to have the care. His portrait, painted by Thomas Lewis, a local artist, hangs in the Asylum.

Till 1840 the Asylum had a resident Superintendent and a non-resident Physician, the former being Dr. Hutcheson, and the latter Dr. Balmanno; but thereafter the two offices were conjoined, and Dr. Hutcheson was appointed the first resident Physician Superintendent. He held office till 1849, when he was succeeded by Dr. Mackintosh.

In 1839 the Directors considered the propriety of removing the Institution, and of procuring more extensive

and better accommodation to meet the increasing demands for admission; and about the middle of December, 1840, the Asylum and part of the grounds were disposed of to the Directors of the Town's Hospital, and 66 acres of ground purchased in the line of the Great Western Road, three miles from Glasgow. The present buildings, from designs by Mr. Charles Wilson, were rapidly erected; and the patients, to the number of 240, removed to them on 1st June, 1843.



THE OLD TOWN'S HOSPITAL ON CLYDE SIDE.

The Old Town's Hospital.

This old Hospital, of which we give an illustration, was situated on the north bank of the River Clyde, a short distance west of Stockwell Street. It was erected in 1733, chiefly through the exertions of Dr. John Gordon, a famous Glasgow physician, who had as his apprentice the novelist, Dr. Tobias Smollet. The latter in one of his novels declares that his old master well deserved a statue erected to his memory. The Hospital was a plain erection of three stories with wings, in the basement of which were the cells

for the insane. It was afterwards added to; and in the latter years of its existence, and on the removal of the Town's Poor to the asylum buildings in Parliamentary Road, it was used during epidemics for the accommodation of typhus patients. It has been long demolished.

The ground near the Hospital—round the present Dunlop Street—formed the West Green, a principal promenade of our citizens in 1810, and where at that time were grassy lawns, fringed with fine old trees, and sheep feeding on the lawns.

Copy of Inscription on one of the Plates from Foundation Stone:—

TO RESTORE THE USE OF REASON,
TO ALLEVIATE SUFFERING, AND LESSEN PERIL,
WHERE REASON CANNOT BE RESTORED,

THE
Glasgow Asylum for Lunatics,

WAS ERECTED BY PUBLIC CONTRIBUTION.

By the Favour of ALMIGHTY GOD,
The Honourable JAMES BLACK,
LORD PROVOST OF GLASGOW,

Acting Provincial Grand Master of the Lower Division of Lanarkshire,

Laid this Foundation Stone,

On the Second Day of August, MDCCCX,

ERA OF MASONRY, 5810,

And 50th Year of the Reign of our most Gracious Sovereign,

GEORGE THE THIRD;

In presence of the Committee, consisting of

Robert Cleghorn, M.D.
John Craig, Esq.
Robert M'Nair, Esq.
George Rutherford, Esq.
John Mair, Esq.
James Cleland, Esq.

AND

William Jamieson, Esq. Chief Magistrate of Paisley,
And of the other Managers and Contributors to this Asylum;
William Stark, Esq. Architect;
Thomas Smith and Alexander Hay, Contractors;
Robert M'Nair, Esq. Treasurer;
William Cuthbertson, Esq. Secretary—

Which Undertaking may the Supreme God bless and prosper.



INSCRIBED PLATES FROM FOUNDATION STONE.



SOME OF THE COINS FROM FOUNDATION STONE.

The Contents of the Foundation Stone.

THE cavity of the stone held the inscription plates; three sealed bottles containing gold, silver, and copper coins; another bottle containing an almanac for the year 1810; and copies of seven Glasgow newspapers, namely, *Courier, Herald, Journal, Western Star, Clyde Commercial Advertiser, Sentinel, and Weekly Packet.*

We give elsewhere a copy of the inscription on one of the plates, and also a photograph of both in the condition in which they were found. It is hardly possible to make out the inscription on the plates, but it has not been thought desirable to "restore" them.

The coins—all of the reign of George III.—were in excellent condition. They were enclosed in three completely blown and closed glass bottles, probably made at the first Bottle Work built in Glasgow in 1730.

The gold coins are the guinea, half guinea, one-third guinea; the silver are the Bank of England dollar of five shillings, the shilling, sixpence, fourpenny, threepenny, twopenny, and penny pieces; the copper are the penny, halfpenny, and the English and Irish farthings.

The newspapers had unfortunately been placed in a bottle the mouth of which was closed only by a cork. When the stone was come on, its cavity and the bottle were found full of water, and the newspapers reduced to a condition of pulp.

Earlier in the demolition of the buildings, the workmen, it is said, came on some memorial stones, but of these we have no exact knowledge.

With equal minds what happens let us bear,
Nor grieve, nor joy too much for things
beyond our care.

Silence is the perfectest herald of joy;
I were but little happy if I could say how
much.

Good nature and good sense must ever join;
To err is human, to forgive, divine.

The Site and Surroundings of the Asylum in 1810.

THE first ground fixed on by the Committee consisted of three acres belonging to Mrs. Rae Crawford, but being entailed, it was necessary to exchange it for ground of equal value elsewhere. The Committee accordingly purchased eight acres of land in the Parish of Govan, as equivalent, in the opinion of arbiters, to the land wanted from Mrs. Crawford. These eight acres they bought from Mr. Oswald at the very moderate price of £80 per acre.

As we knew it, the Asylum or Poors-house was in Parliamentary road, and had its main entrance therefrom. But in 1810 things were very different. Parliamentary Road was not formed till about 1830, partly by the unemployed during a period of dull trade, and then the Asylum Directors acquired the ground lying between their south boundary and the new road. For this they paid four shillings per square yard, and ultimately the ground in their possession amounted to eight acres.

In 1835 they built a handsome stone wall and elegant gateway along the line of their boundary with Parliamentary Road; the avenue from the gateway, and the mound raised to screen the patients from the buildings fast rising on the ground opposite, being after a design by Mr. Murray of the Botanic Gardens. This wall with its lodge and gateway still stands, as does part of the old Magdalene Institution, which lay somewhat to the south-east of the Asylum.

The original entrance was by an avenue to Dobbie's Loan which connected the Asylum with Taylor Street and the straggling Rotten Row. At the beginning of the century Dobbie's Loan was a beautiful green lane, particularly that part of it called Lovers' Lane, said by tradition to have been used 1500 years before as a road by the Romans, communicating with their Station on the banks of the Molendinar

As this is the only copy Dr. Oswald has of this periodical, he will be obliged if care is taken of it and it is returned to him.



THE FIRST ROYAL ASYLUM. FOUNDED 1800. DEPICTED 1838.

Parliamentary Road was not then made, and the entrance was from Dobbie's Loan. When it was built, there were complaints in the newspapers that the Directors had chosen a site too far removed from the city.

Burn, near the site of the Cathedral. This part, which extended from the Barony Glebe to Port Dundas, was famous in the estimation of the boys, who loved to go there bird-nesting.

The first innovation made in Dobbie's Loan in modern times—an old author says—was preparatory to the laying of the foundation stone of the Asylum, when several hedges and gates were removed.

Bell's Park, lying to the south of the Asylum, now occupied by Grafton Square, etc., was green fields, but it rapidly became built on, and was known as "Mount Zion" from the number of its churches.

In 1810 the district known as Saughie Haugh (Sauchiehall) was in most places a quagmire, and the ground now North Albion Street was occupied for growing vegetables, with only an ancient footpath between the upper and lower portions of the town.

St. George's Church, built in 1807, was looked on as the Western limit of the city. Till Queen Street Station was opened, the only connection between the North-Eastern and Western parts of the city was by the old Rotten Row and Stirling Road, both of which joined Lover's Lane at the head of Queen Street, and hence the route held westward as a narrow lane flanked by quarries, to Dundas Street, which led to the Canal Basin.

Towards the close of the eighteenth century Glasgow was enjoying a period of industrial prosperity. During the last twenty years of that century the

population of the city nearly doubled. The conveyance of industrial commodities such as coal, etc.—and indeed the passenger traffic—was mostly by canals, and the Forth and Clyde and the Monkland Canals were united for through traffic between the East and West coasts at that time. New streets had to be opened suitable for traffic to and from the canal wharves. Buchanan Street was projected northwards to the canal basin, John Street was opened to afford access from George Square district to Stirling Road, and new streets leading from Rotten Row to Stirling Road were made.



IN CONTRAST WITH OLD TOWN'S HOSPITAL, CLYDE SIDE.
TREATMENT OF ACUTE CASES OF MENTAL ILLNESS IN TENTS.

Founded among green fields and country lanes, to the singing of the blackbird, and within sound of the bugle of the stage coach; demolished ninety-eight years thereafter, in one of the most densely populated parts of a city of nearly a million inhabitants, hearing then the hoot of the factory horn, the whistle of the steam locomotive, and the clanging bell of the electric trolley car, the Asylum worthily served its day and generation, and was a haven of hope and a place of recovery to many.

Two Interesting Extracts 1817—1908.

Edinburgh Review of 1817, No. LVI. This number of a literary journal, not generally reckoned over lavish of applause, contained a masterly article on Asylums, from which the following are extracts:—"But the best establishment, beyond comparison in Britain, and perhaps in Europe, is that of Glasgow." "In Lanarkshire there are no private Asylums; but one of the public institutions in this county, the Glasgow Asylum, is probably the best that is anywhere to be found. It is spoken of by all who have seen it in terms of the highest commendation." "All public Asylums ought to be instruments of public instruction as well as of relief. With this view, it is one of the excellent regulations of the Glasgow and Nottingham Asylums that the case of every patient received shall be accurately recorded, and the treatment regularly entered in volumes to be inspected under proper sanction and restrictions."

His Majesty's Commissioner in 1908.

"The patients were found in a very satisfactory condition. No complaints of a reasonable character were made. The occasions on which the patients made voluntary recognition of being kindly treated and comfortably provided for were exceptionally frequent."

A noteworthy feature in the statistics of the Asylum is the large number of persons (123 since 1st January, 1905) who have entered voluntarily for treatment of mental disorder. The admission of such patients is not attended with troublesome formalities, and the results as to treatment have been so highly successful as to show the usefulness of this provision of the law."

"During the summer acute and recently admitted female cases were treated by rest in bed in a sanatorium and manor erected on one of the terraces facing the south. The same treatment is pursued on the male side,

under the verandahs, opening from the admission wards. The improvement from this mode of treatment was most marked, a considerable number of the patients recovered, some gained in weight, and many slept better and were more contented."

A Unique Hallowe'en, October, 1908.

THERE was a wonderful stir in our "gallery" on the morning of the 31st ultimo. That something unusual was going to happen had taken possession of every mind. Baskets of china, fresh chrysanthemums, and cakes with hieroglyphics upon them were from time to time carried along the gallery before our wondering eyes. "O'is Bann?" inquired each patient of other; but without result. An appeal to Nurse K—, in whose bright eyes lurked gleams of a certain "knowing" intelligence, revealed at last the fact that a long-talked-of project of our Head Physician was now to be carried into effect. This consisted in giving honour to whom honour is due, in one whose quaint and dainty person, and piquant replies have long been known to residents here. A pleasant little entertainment, early and short, at which our dear doyen (well supported) had agreed to act as hostess, had been arranged for the Hallowe'en. The invitations, some twenty in number, were confined to patients now in their eighth or ninth decades, and this somewhat unique assemblage proved what a large amount of hale and hearty life is being lived up here on Gartnavel hill even by those well advanced in life's journey. From the beginning there was something homy about this "At Home." Every one has on some occasion or other been puzzled how to hit off exactly the time at which one is really expected to arrive. Now these good friends had no difficulty whatever with that problem. They solved it, some of them, by appearing on the scene (where they were heartily welcome) about an hour

before the nominal time; and by doing so they added something to the easy un-conventionality of the entertainment.

Dignified, calm, and perfectly dressed, [no one in all the house can fasten a spotless "Shetland" with a silver brooch in the style of this lady], the hostess, from her chair, [like all of the old school, she affecteth not sofas] gave kindly greeting to the guests, and entered, as her strength would admit, into conversation with some of them. In the parlour, "The General," from the depths of his arm-chair, gave attentive hearing to a respected lady of mind, who, as she toasted her feet on the fender, eloquently expounded her views on Jeremiah, Ezekiel, and the Revelation; while others discussed with less didactic purpose, interesting and amusing topics. The gallery kept filling up, little groups forming in every nook, until, on the arrival of the medical staff, three in number, and matrons, three also, about 4.30, all sat down to a most comfortable tea, deftly served [after grace had been said by Dr. Oswald as "father" of this large family] by Nurse K—, and her willing assistants.

Towards the close of the meal, the Halloween cake was passed round from hand to hand, its tiny burning taper picturesquely lighting up each face as its owner "subtracted a part from the whole."

Then arose the Doctor, and, in his always felicitous language, and in name of The Lady of the Feast, who, he stated, was born in the memorable year of Waterloo, bade the guests welcome, and hoped they would enjoy themselves. The Doctor having paused—and even appealed—for a reply, and none forthcoming, an excited Suffragette [apparently] started to her feet, and did her poor best to fill the gap. Now it must frequently happen, we should imagine, that "public speakers unaccustomed," omit the very thing they got up to say; and so, pretty nearly, was it in this case.

Although a credentialed reporter for the GARTNAVEL GAZETTE, we may perhaps be permitted—for obvious reasons—to "report," not what was, but what everyone present wished had been, said, on that occasion, namely:—

"At this season when women are clamouring (poor misguided things!) for their rights, I rise to claim mine by proposing—seeing not a man will do it for me—a hearty vote of thanks to you, dear Miss S— for inviting us to drink tea and spend a happy evening with you. May the years, dear lady, fall lightly on your head, and, hedged about by the affection—and the respect—of patients, nurses, and physicians, may you long continue to go out and in among us, brightening and blessing us by your gentle presence." [Loud and universal applause.]

Two of the assistant matrons and Dr. McEwen kindly enlivened the evening with musical contributions, and at an early hour our hostess and her guests parted with mutual good wishes, and, as we later heard, with no hurtful consequences to any. It was estimated by those who should know, that the sum of the united ages of those present (excluding the officials, and residents in Gallery I) amounted to not less than 1731. CRANSTON.

We make a request for any old pamphlets, documents, plans, books, or pictures dealing in any way with or having reference to the Asylum. Possibly this magazine may reach those who know of such. It would seem that the sale of the Asylum to the Town's Hospital Directors in 1840 included its furnishings as well as the buildings and there may still be in existence some of the furniture, etc., in early use there. Beyond the portraits mentioned elsewhere and some silver articles we do not have at Gartnavel any tangible memories of the old Institution, and we are desirous of acquiring any that will form a link between the present and the past.

Coming Events.

Thursday, December	24th.—Weekly Concert and Dance.
Friday, "	25th.—A Merry Christmas.
Saturday, "	26th.—Rehearsal of Play and Tableaux by our own Company.
Monday, "	28th.—"At Home." Cards, Dancing, etc.
Tuesday, "	29th.—Dr. Oswald's Party to the Children. 4 o'clock.
Wednesday, "	30th.—Fancy Dress Dance. 7 till 10 o'clock.
1900.	
Friday, January	1st.—And a good New Year. Service at 11 o'clock.
Saturday, "	2nd.—Performance of Play and Tableaux.
Tuesday, "	5th.—Staff Dance.
Thursday, "	7th.—New Year Concert. 7 till 9 o'clock.
Monday, "	11th.—Lectures, etc. to Staff resumed.
Wednesday, "	13th.—Fourth Grand Concert. 7.15.
Saturday, "	23rd.—Concert by Kyrie Choir.
Monday, "	25th.—Monday Fortnightly. 7.30.
Thursday, "	28th.—Special Burns Concert.
Saturday, February	6th.—Concert by Waverley Choir.
Wednesday, "	10th.—Fifth Grand Concert.
Saturday, "	13th.—Performance by the Players' Club. 7.30.
Saturday, "	20th.—Illustrated Lecture by Captain Benson. 7.30. "The Wonderland of Mexico."
Saturday, March	6th.—Conjuring Entertainment. Mr. A. Letta. 7.30.
Wednesday, "	10th.—Last Grand Concert.
Saturday, "	20th.—Cinematograph Entertainment. 7.30.

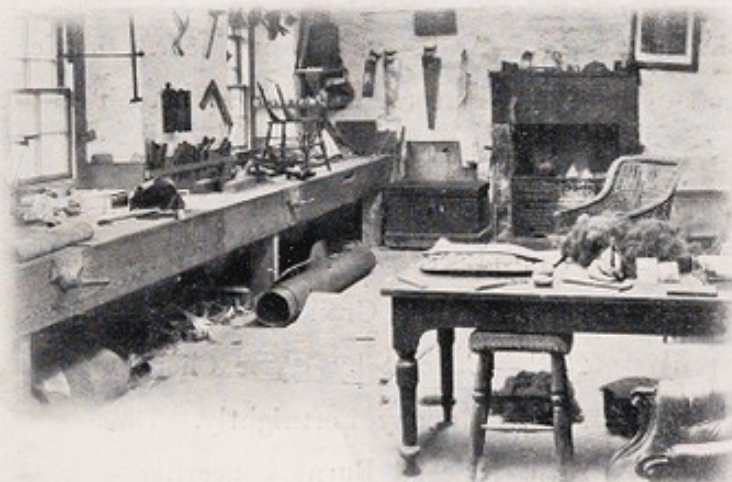
Other engagements will be announced as they are made.

Am Steinhof.

"It will give us great pleasure to show the ladies round, but be sure and come early"—was the answer to our telephone request for permission to visit "Am Steinhof," the huge institution for mental and nervous diseases recently built near Vienna.

"Early" is an elastic word, and 8.30 a.m., at home, would have found us rather unprepared for visitors. However, on arrival at the administrative department in the centre block of Steinhof we found the offices full of people waiting to be interviewed by the Director, Dr. Schlöss. He was

private garden. In course of time, a belt of trees (now but a few feet above ground) will separate the paying from the non-paying sections. Being, perhaps, specially interested in the section for private patients we drove first to the Sanatorium. Here, there are ten villas grouped round the "Kurhaus"—a splendid building with a large frescoed entrance hall. In this building is the huge swimming bath used during the summer months; also small bath rooms for special treatment, electrical or otherwise, and the fine electrical room equipped with the most modern appliances. The Red Cross nurse in charge was very enthusiastic



A WORKSHOP FOR GENTLEMEN.

good enough to see us at once, and sent us off under the care of the Matron on our tour of inspection.

The Asylum provides accommodation for 3000 patients. It is built on the pavilion system, and is divided into three large sections. First, the Sanatorium for paying patients; second, the Heilanstalt for recoverable cases; and third, the Pflegeanstalt for chronic patients.

There are in all 60 buildings within the grounds which are 350 acres in extent; of this number more than half are pavilions, each with a large portion of ground railed off to form a

about her work, and we would willingly have listened longer to her account but she was "on duty" and called away.

To the west of the Kurhaus are five villas for ladies, and, to the east, five for gentlemen, one house in each section being set apart for work and recreations, containing reading rooms; studios; and music rooms.

We went over two of the villas. One, an "open" villa, was luxuriantly furnished and beautifully decorated and painted in light tones of colour; most of the corridors were painted a pale shade of cream. Except the library, where a literary lady was carefully