Dalmuir Park

Mountblow Road Entrance



This lower section of Dalmuir Park was opened on 1st September 1906 on lands purchased from the Dunn family estate. The photo to the left shows the opening ceremony. Funding of £5000 to buy the land was gifted by Lord Overtoun and the Park was originally called Overton Park. From 1747, the Collins' family had operated the Papermaking, and later Calico Printing Mill using water taken from the Duntocher Burn. The Park was extended in 1910 when an upper section of 12 acres was added, with funds provided by local merchants who were residents in Regent Street.

Dalmuir Park was laid out for the recreation of the local people who had moved here in the 19th century due to the rise in shipbuilding at John Brown & Co., the Beardmore Naval Construction Yard and other industries on Clydeside including the Singer Manufacturing Co. Much of the work to transform the lands into a Park was carried out by unemployed local men.



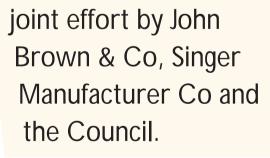
Dalmuir Park became an important local meeting place for concerts, events and rallies. Many of these centered on the Bandstand which was built in the open parkland in c.1907. This original Bandstand was donated by J Dundas White, a local Member of Parliament. It was moved to Whitecrook Park in c.1937 and now stands in Clydebank Shopping Centre. A new Bandstand was built in 1936 in its place but was later demolished.

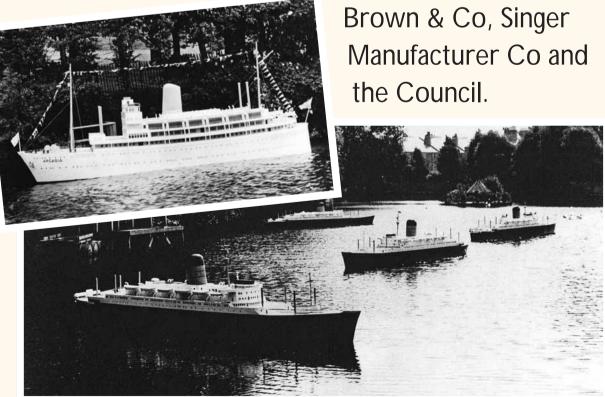


Regular political and union events and rallies took place in the Park as well as several orange walks. The Park was mainly used however for entertainment with local brass and pipe bands playing. The Salvation Army, the Duntocher Silver Band and the Clydebank Burgh Band were regular performers as well as many others. The Park provided plenty of entertainment in the summer months, especially 'Go As You Please', on a Friday night and ballroom dancing on a Saturday, Children's entertainment also included Punch and Judy shows. The Park was always busy with all events being enjoyed by local people.



The Dalmuir Park Illuminations began with model ships built by John Brown & Co. being displayed on the pond, as part of the victory celebrations after World War II. Thereafter, this became an annual event which continued to draw crowds. The illuminations were a





Floral Displays, popular in the Edwardian period, were laid out on the flat ground below the pond on which the wood chipping and bleach works formerly stood. Every year, the local Singer Manufacturing Co's Gardening Department displayed a floral replica of the giant 'Singer' clock which was usually sited on the pond embankment.



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