## THE WORKFORCE









bers of skilled craftsmen, is a larger workforce of nem. Most of the workforce . By 1910 about 500 workers ne population of the Burgh o re other foundries in the tow our was available locally. rne foundry e designers and abourers and vere local and Vere employed, d

meant that a pool of specialist labour was available locally.
A variety of workers with different skills were needed to produce the foundry's high quality castings - draughtsmen, tracers, pattern makers, furnace men, moulders, dressers, finishers, litters and painters. Knowledge and skills were passed down from the experienced workers to apprentices.
Foundry work could be dirty work, indeed the dressing shop was known as the Sloor Hoose, so the opening of the foundry's own hath house in 1980 was a welcome addition. It could also be dangerous work and accidents, though not frequent, could be sensitive. Accidents, were isometimes reported in the local press, as for example *Kitkmilloch Herald*, 13 July 1887;
Accident – on Friday afternoon James Mechan a moulder in the Lon Foundry, got one of his feel severely burned while carrying a ladleful of molten iron. It is not expected that he will be able to start work again for two months.
The foundry workers and families of the different Kirkintilloch foundries formed a distinct local community, whose activities sometimes extended to sports activities. In 1892 for example the Kirkintilloch Foundry Championship football match between the Lion and Star Foundries, resulted in a 5-0 victory for the Lion. Workers and exert in the family life of the foundry officials was celebrated, as in 1899, when there was a workers excursions on to Rothesay, on the occasion of the marriage of William Hudson.







938. Gutters could be produced in a variety of shapes and sizes. The foundry's catalogues could contain showing the range of guttering available.