

# "Sunset O'er the Grossyett Knowe"

**WELCOME** to Stonehouse Heritage Group's interactive guide providing the viewer with a pictorial archive of Stonehouse through the years. To assist you on this tour the photographs have been sub-divided into five sections to enable the viewer to access particular areas of interest more readily. Simply drag over the buttons and click to take you to your chosen option. This CD has been produced by John Young on behalf of Stonehouse Heritage Group and has been produced for reference only. For further information contact the group at the Heritage Centre 4/5 The Cross, Stonehouse.

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**HISTORIC SITES** This collection includes photographs of historic sites and architecture. These pictures were either donated to the Heritage Group or obtained from private collections. The photographs included in this collection are representative of life in rural Lanarkshire, providing a the viewer with a glimpse of the past and present in understanding the social, economical and environmental changes affecting Stonehouse through the ages. Further information on these photographs can be obtained by contacting the Heritage Group at 4/5 The Cross, Stonehouse (Public Library).





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**BRIDGES** (2004) Culvert near Dovesdale House dating to around the early nineteenth century.



**BRIDGES** (1904) Stonehouse Viaduct (longest in country). Built by the Arrol Bros. who also constructed the Forth Rail Bridge.

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**LIME KILNS** (c2000) Today the remains of two lime kilns can still be viewed on the banks of the Avon, running under the A71, both of which have been infilled for the safety of visitors. These are described as, "a pair of single-draw lime kilns set into a bank, with elliptically arched draw holes and projecting buttresses". The kilns can be accessed either by Cot castle or by following the river from the Glassford bridge.



**DOVECOT** (c2000) The ruins of a doocot can still be found 50 metres from the Stonehouse to Lesmahagow railway line, near Westtown farm. The doocot dates to at least 1816, when it was listed as a 'pigeon cot' on William Forrest's, map of Lanarkshire. The doocot would appear to have been the property of Spittal House.

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**TOLL HOUSES** (c2000) Around 1836, the Edinburgh to Ayr turnpike road was introduced passing through Stonehouse, with toll houses at Meadowside Cottage (East Bar Toll - B Listed ) Lockhart Street, and at Tinto View (West Bar Toll) at the junction of Townhead Street and Sidehead Road. Initially one road man was responsible for the stretch of road between the Glessart Brig and Overton. When the turnpike road opened, a coach service was available between Edinburgh and Ayr daily, as well as the twice a day coach from Strathaven to Glasgow, via Stonehouse and a direct service every morning from the Buckshead Inn to Glasgow, returning the same day.



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**RAILWAY STATION** (c1900) The station at Stonehouse was located between Lawrie Street and Vicars Road on the edge of the village. The first railway into Stonehouse was the Lesmahagow Branch of the Caledonian Railway which left at Dalsersf Junction. The Lesmahagow Branch was constructed from the Wishaw and Coltness Railway at Motherwell to Bankend near Coalburn, to tap into the rich coalfields along its route; opening to mineral traffic on 1st December 1856. The Stonehouse Branch was opened in two stages, Dalsersf Junction to Canderside on 1st September 1862 and Canderside to Cotcastle on 1st September 1864; with a station in Stonehouse. The line at this stage carried only goods and mineral traffic serving the many pits and works, with the terminus at Cotcastle serving the local agricultural community.

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**BANDSTAND** (c1992) B Listed structure whose origins date to the Great Exhibition of Glasgow in 1911. The Bandstand was bought by Forth District Council in 1924 for the Alexander Hamilton Memorial Park which opened officially in 1925.



**CHURCHES** (c1771) Reconstruction of the Old Parish Church, New Street, as it may have looked on construction.



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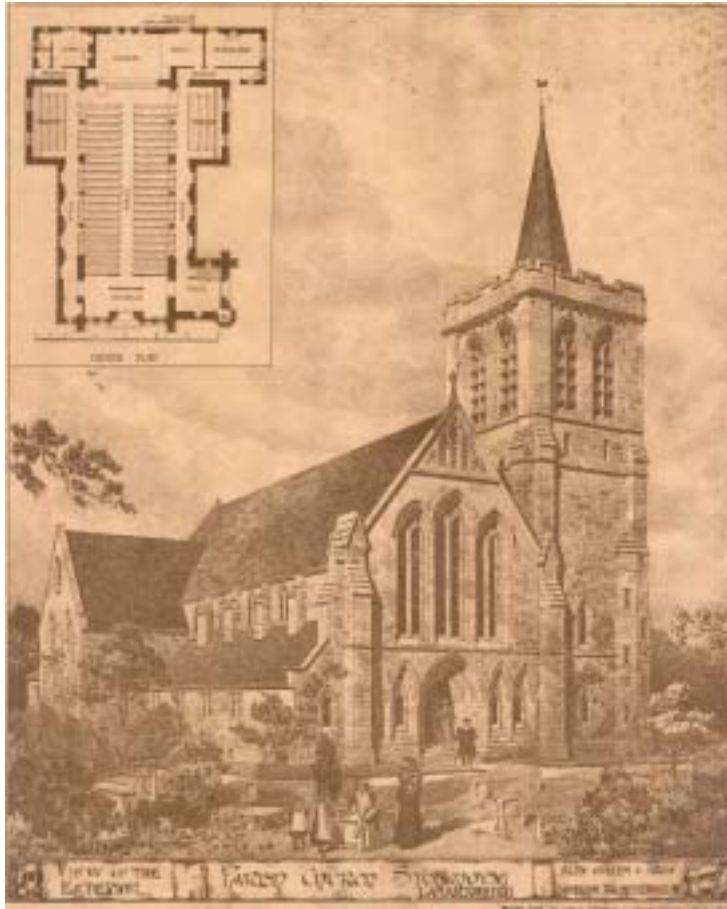
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**CHURCHES** (c1894) Original sketches by Architects Alexander Cullen and Archibald Hamilton showing exterior and interior of proposed build for new Parish Church (St.Ninian's), Vicars Road. Note the indication of a potential cemetery in fore ground and spire incorporated into the tower of the building. At the opening of the church in 1897 one of the invited dignitaries included the appropriately named Rev. Pagan.

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**CHURCHES** (2000) 'B' listed monument with the cemetery, the belfry is typical of early 17th century churches. In 1937 a stone cist was found within the auld kirk walls. Its presence suggests that the old kirk yard may have been a prehistoric site of religious significance, long before the present church was established here.



**CAMBUSNETHAN HOUSE** The last principal landowners in Stonehouse, the Lockharts, moved from Castlehill to the family home at Cambusnethan in the early 18th century. Now in ruins, Cambusnethan house was home to Major-General Lockhart CB, Lord of the Barony of Stonehouse.

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**CAIRNS** (c2000) Approximately one mile from Canderside Toll on the Blackwood Road a cairn can be found known as Cairncockle. The remains of the cairn measure about 29m in diameter with the outer edge of the circle dropping half a metre and 9m in width. The surviving segment is crossed by an entrance causeway 8m in wide. The cairn is halved by a fence running through the middle of the cairn and on the other side is the M74 motorway embankment.



**CAIRNS** (c2000) The site of a mound can be seen lying on the line of the Roman road along the Udston Road a quarter of a mile to the right of Chapel farm heading west. Following the line of trees for approximately 60m to the right of the Roman road you will find a distinct circular patch of land some 10m in diameter. The mound is flat now, possibly due to the marshy soft ground or agricultural land improvements.



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**CASTLES** (c2000) Site of Castlehill. Formerly the family residence of the Lockharts, this castle was said to be in ruins in a survey of Stonehouse in 1710. Castle here dates to at least 1596. Also known as Kemps Castle there were no remains in 1885. Adders were to be still to be found in this area during the 1950's.



**DOUBLE DYKES** (c2000) This Iron age fort lies at the eastern side of the parish where the river Avon and the Cander converge on the steep banks of the Avon gorge. The tapering piece of land between these streams is known as 'Double Dykes'. About a quarter of a mile from the apex, two to three ramparts and walls are seen from North to South in a semi-circular fashion, forming defences for the base of the triangle.

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**STANDING STONES** (c2000) CMeasuring six feet high by 12 inches square Crookedstane stands in a field between Stonehouse and Quarter. (Cruckitstone 1618). Faint markings can be seen on the surface.



**STANDING STONES** (c2000) The 'Glesart Stanes' lie near Avonholm near the Avon on a hill surrounded by a cluster of trees including oak and holly. These two trees are of particular interest. Oak was the most sacred of trees to the pagan religion, said to have the powers of fending off lightning to curing toothache, while holly was used to keep out evil influences.



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**COVENANTER STONE** (2000) 'Bloody' Graham of Claverhouse' suffered defeat at the Battle of Drumclog in 1679. John Morton was the only Covenanter lost on the field of battle at Drumclog but five others died later from their wounds, including James Thomson of Tanhill whose grave stone rests in the old kirk cemetery.



**GRAVE STONE** (2000) A fine example of a cope stone can be found in the old kirkyard, to the memory of James Hamilton who died in 1651 and several other members of his family. This memorial is the oldest monument visible in the auld kirk.



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**GRAVE STONE** (2000) Memorial headstone of Thomas Miller who died in 1749. Inscribed partially in Latin the skulls represent death while the winged soul above represents immortality.



**CASTLES** (1999) Ringsdale was probably a Scottish 'keep' or 'motte' rather than a castle, standing high on the roof of the Avon gorge. The name of the castle probably derives from the ancient language of the Britons; Welsh. 'Rhyn' signifies a promontory or hill. The word has probably been corrupted in pronunciation to Ringsdale over the years.

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**ROMAN ROAD** (c2000) A Roman road can be found crossing through the parish. The road can be viewed or walked South of Dykehead by taking the road up Sidehead Road to Avondyke Training Centre. On entering the field a raised surface is viewed from the left edge of the fence (above left). The road can be followed on foot for two kilometres to Gill farmhouse. A slight ridge is all that remains of this causeway near the farm of Tanhill. The Roman road can also be evidenced on the opposite side of Dykehead road (above right) leading past the Chapel Farm to Sandford Road and thence to Loudonhill. Unfortunately, the road has suffered through drainage, ploughing and fencing. In 1836 evidence of its former existence had become confined to the Greenburn area. In 1938 paving in the form of large stones was still to be seen, South of Chapel Farm.



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**HOLY WELLS** (c1994) Four Holy wells are found within the parish. Holy wells are of pagan origin, from a time when there were many superstitions surrounding water. Pilgrims and Christians from all over the countryside would flock to try their healing properties or administer Christian baptisms. St. Anthony's well (left) also known as Brackenhill well, is situated near Spittal House, formerly a hospital and convent built in 1723. Anthony came from a wealthy family and spoke only his native language, ancient Egyptian. He was known as a carer of the poor, patron and protector of the lower animals. The well which was dedicated to him was notable for being high in iron content and known for curing diseases particularly those affecting horses. St. Laurence's well (right) rises from the Watston burn at Chapel farm where an ancient chapel formerly stood, dedicated to St. Laurence. Laurence was known to be a deacon and martyr of Rome, carer of the destitute, helpless and sick.



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**HOLY WELLS** (1998) Resting 200m North of a right of way, near Law farm a mound can be found adjacent to the Roman road. Inspected by RAMS in 1998, they could not confirm if the mound was natural or artificial, as the mound may be a natural glacial mound that had been quarried. However there is evidence that suggests this may have been a prehistoric burial site.



**PATRICKHOLM HOUSE** Dating back to the early 16th century the ruins of Patrickholm house can still be seen today. Once the ancestral home of the Hamilton's of Raploch the family crest above the door now rests in the vestibule of St. Ninian's Church.

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**PUBLIC PARK** (1961) The village's public park was made possible due to the kind generosity of a former native of Stonehouse, Alexander Hamilton. Born and brought up in Stonehouse, he later made his fortune as head of the Victoria Carpet Company in Kidderminster and later making khaki uniforms for the troops in the Great War. It was his wish that he could leave something for the village that he visited annually and loved so dearly. Thus the council were left the task of finding a suitable site. After much discussion and argument a ten acre site was purchased for £500 from the land of Holm farm. On 30th May 1925 Alexander Hamilton fulfilled his dream and presented the park, bandstand and fountain to his native town. He died four years later. The park does not however take its name from the benefactor but from his grandfather and namesake Alexander Hamilton.

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**PUBLIC PARK** (1961) In 1933 the famous chute was installed, said to be the longest in Scotland, if not Europe, at the time. It was opened by Councillor Thomas Wilson, but sadly was dismantled in August 1967 because it was considered too dangerous. Councillor Wilson was at the park again to open the tennis courts, putting green and pavilion in the early 30's. When Sir Harry Lauder visited the park in August 1942, he said, "It's a bonnie park; yin o' the nicest I've ever been in, an' something Stonehouse folk should be rale prood o' ". Despite the recent neglect of the park it still overlooks one of the most spectacular views of the Avon valley.



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**CINEMA** (c2000) Directly across from the old Parish Church in New Street stands the village's first picture house, built around December 1914. Known as 'The Palace', the cinema was designed by Victor Wilson, seating 600.



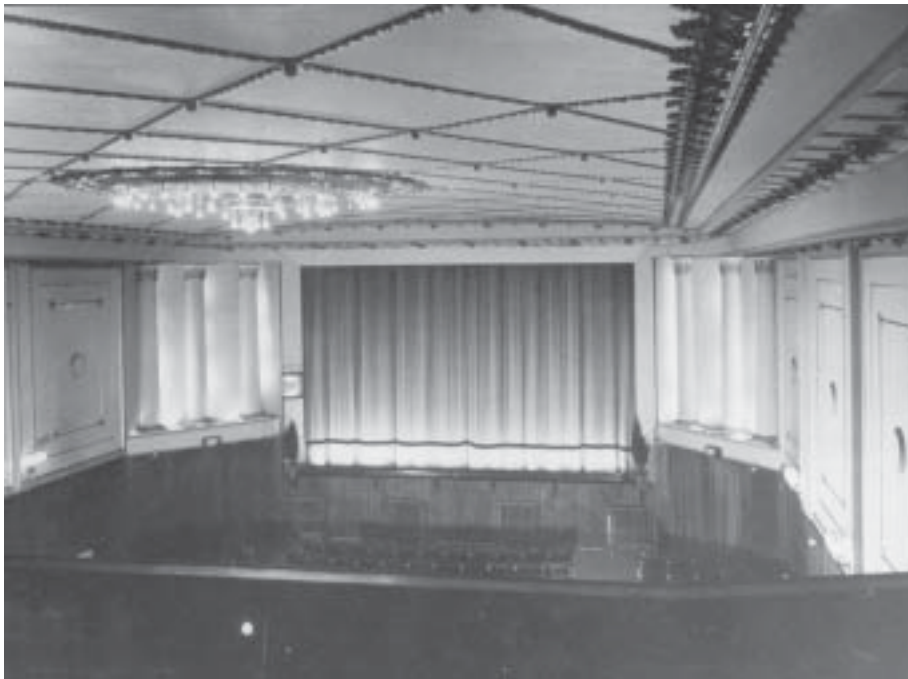
**CINEMA** (c1930) Launched as 'Columbus' on December 17th 1913, she was ceded to Britain in 1919, and sold to the White Star Line before being renamed the 'Homeric'. The interior fittings were later stripped and incorporated into the 'Rex' Cinema.

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**CINEMA** (c1930) Interior 1st class main lounge of the 'Homeric'.  
used in the construction of the Rex Cinema.



**CINEMA** (c1940) Balcony and chandelier of Rex Cinema, Argyle  
Street.

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**CINEMA** (c1940) Many celebrities graced the Rex including Will Fyffe CBE on Sunday 21st February 1943. The Rex was the only stage on which Harry Lauder and Will Fyffe appeared together on the same bill.



**CINEMA** (c1940) The first picture shown was 'It happened one night' starring Clark Gable and Claudette Colbert. At this time the seating prices were 6<sup>D</sup> for the front stalls, 9<sup>D</sup> for the back, 1/3<sup>D</sup> for the front balcony and 1/- for the rear balcony.



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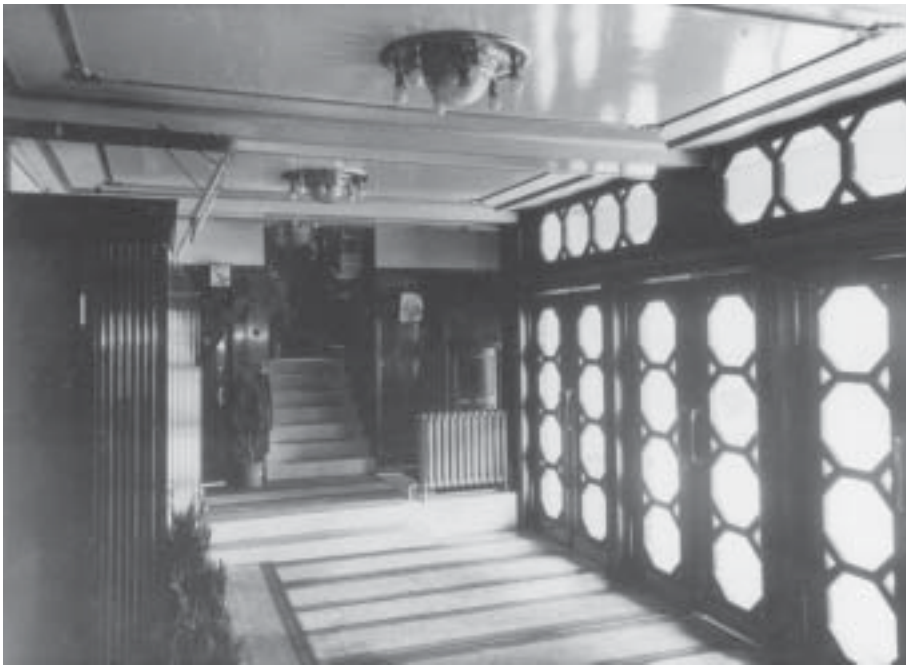
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**CINEMA** (c1940) The 'Rex' was opened by the owner, John Edward Sheeran in January 1937. He was a showman by trade, originally dealing in slot machines before it was outlawed. He invested his savings in the Rex picture house, which cost £1400 to refurbish.



**CINEMA** (c1940) The picture house proved very popular especially during the war years. During the war years the Rex was also used for war fund cabaret performances. Sir Harry Lauder was the chairman of this committee and was a 'regular' in entertaining audiences and wounded soldiers. Mr Sheeran was a founder member of the committee, raising over £1700 for local soldiers. He died in June 1967 at the age of 73.

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**CINEMA** (c1940) Staff photo on steps of Rex Picture House.



**CINEMA** (c1930) Postcard of the 'Homerich'.

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**CINEMA** (c2004) Projector inside the Rex Cinema



**CHURCHES** (c1900) Aerial photograph of Hamilton Memorial Church and Old St. Ninian's Church taken from Paterson Church tower. Hamilton Memorial Church was built and opened on September 26th 1874, sitting 620, at a cost of £4000. A seated gallery extended around three sides of the church. Demolished in 1954.



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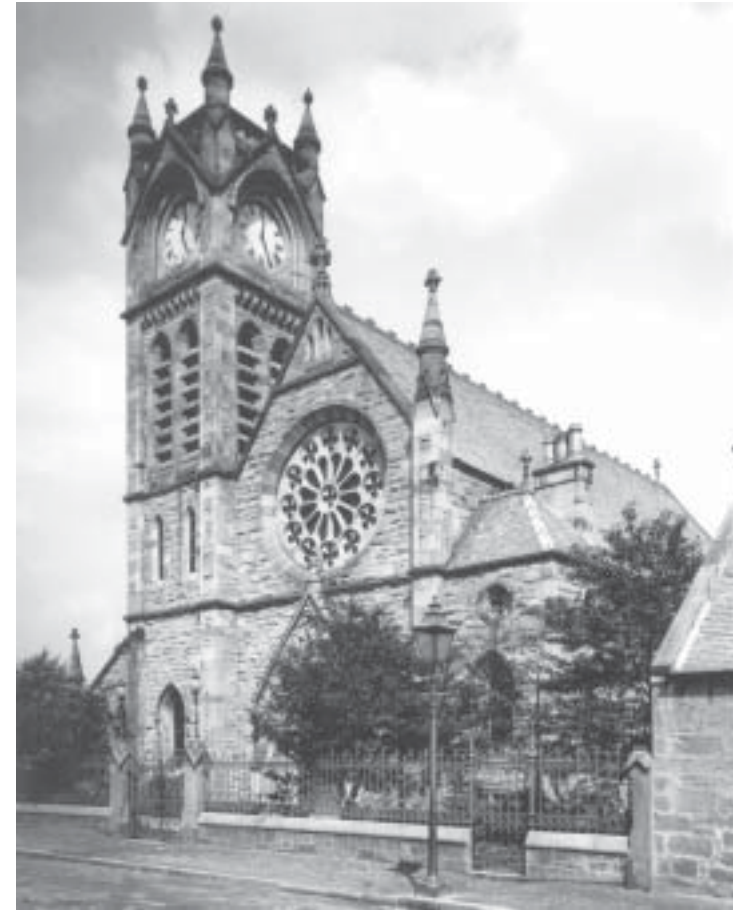
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**PUBLIC HALL** (c1900) Built in 1889, this building first served the community at the Parish Council Town Hall incorporating a library in the lesser hall.



**CHURCHES** (c1900) In 1878 a memorial stone was laid for a new church, for a growing congregation. The previous church was demolished, leaving only a small circular part of the original structure, which is still evident today. The new church was opened on April 29th, 1879.

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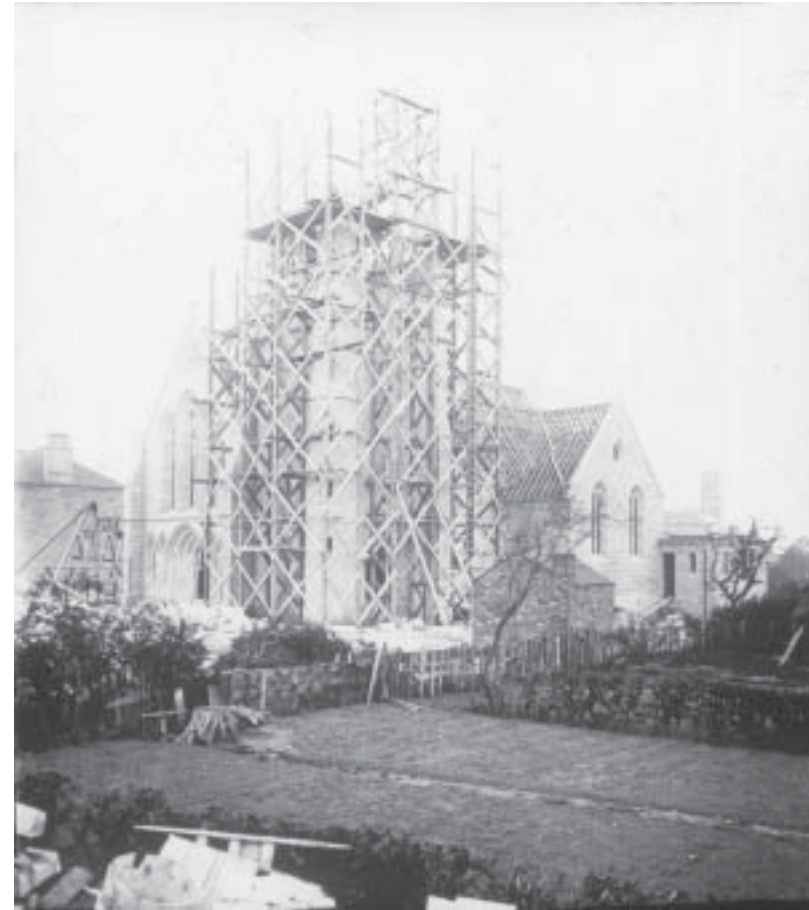
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**CHURCHES** (c1895) The memorial stone for new church in Vicars Road was laid by Major-General Lockhart. As a result of the Union of the Churches in 1929 the kirk session agreed in recognition of the event to rename the Parish Church as St.Ninian's Parish Church of Scotland, Stonehouse.

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**CHURCHES** (c1900) Following the Disruption of 1843, the Free Church opened its own school in Hill Road in 1853. The school burned down in 1936. Picture to left is of the rear exterior frontage of the building.



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**CHURCHES** (c1900) The Rev. H.A. Paterson tips his hat to passing horseback riders (possibly members of Gray family).



**COVENANTERS** (c1900) Table stone of James Thomson of Tanhill; Covenanter killed at the Battle of Drumclog in 1679.

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**CHURCH MANSE** (c1900) The Congregational Church (United Reformed Church, Angle Street) purchase Westlea, Vicars Road as their Manse for £900 in 1904. The congregation previously leased Newfield House for the minister.



**CHURCHES** (1902) Paterson Church Manse, Strathaven Road built in 1902. The house to the right of the manse was known as Willowlea. This was named after a park which was once situated at the top of Townhead Street. The name can still be seen on entrance posts to property. Harry Lauder is said to have stayed here on occasion with friends when visiting Stonehouse.

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**CHURCHES** (c1890) The old Parish Church in New Street accommodated 600 people, at a cost of £450. An article from the Hamilton Advertiser in 1895 suggests the building was erected sometime between 1760-1771. The old church subsequently became a hosiery factory, Salvation Army headquarters and meal mill. The bell was removed from the belfry in 1929 and held by Mr MacLeod until 1943 when it was removed to Dundee. This glass slide was entitled 'Bart steeple'.



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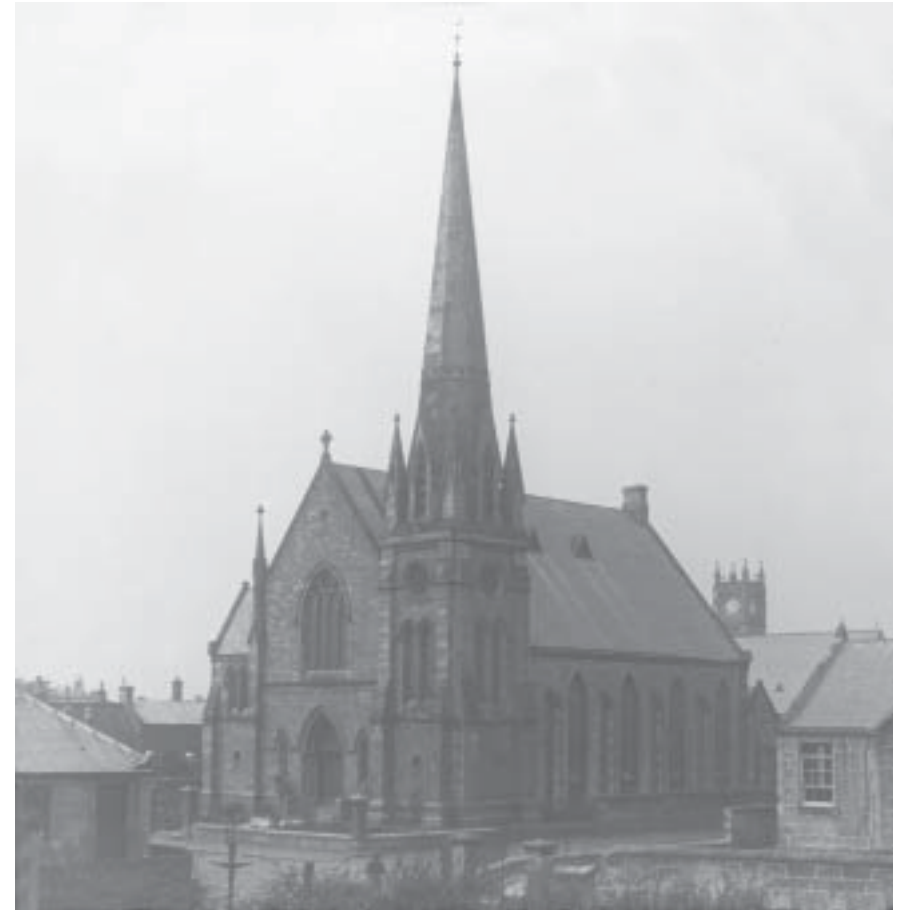
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**CHURCHES** (c1870) In 1795 a Dissenters Church was founded in Stonehouse. In 1796 their Meeting House was 'carried' from Chapelton to 'Newtown' (Lawrie Street) site of present church which was opened in 1879. In 1843 the roof of church was raised four and a half feet to accommodate head room at the back of the gallery. The building was again enlarged in 1860 to provide further seating. This is the earliest known picture taken in Stonehouse.



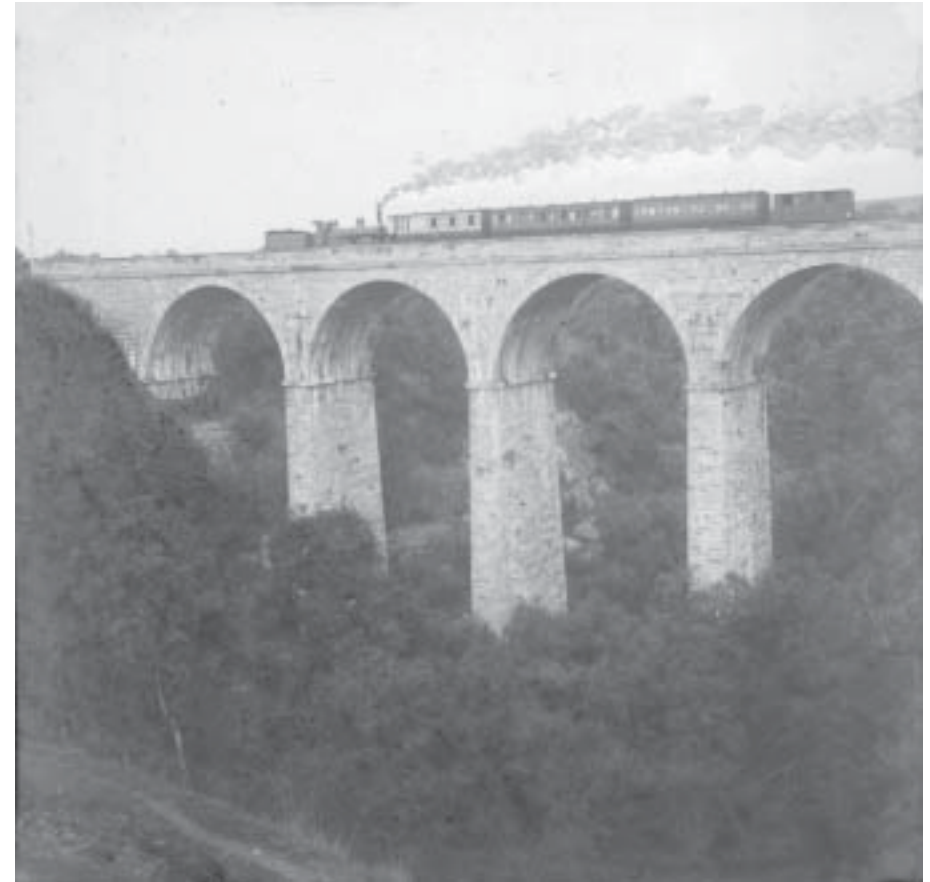
**CHURCHES** (c1900) Hamilton Memorial Church, Greenside.

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**CHURCHES** (c1900) The Established Church Manse was constructed in 1761 at Glebe replacing older building, later upgraded in 1781, 1806, 1816 and 1905.



**BRIDGES** (c1900) Linthaugh bridge (B listed) throughout its long history has served the village well as a popular alternative route for accessing Hamilton, Quarter and outlying villages. In 1771, two bridges including Linthaugh Bridge were swept away by floods. The Linthaugh Bridge was rebuilt a year or two after the event, funded by private contribution and county funds.

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**BRIDGES** (c1900) Thomas Telford's last road construction in Lanarkshire was the Edinburgh to Ayr Road, from Midlothian, near Shotts, by Newmains, Canderside, Stonehouse and Strathaven to Loudonhill (1820-1823). There were also extensive bridge constructions over the Cander Water (Cander bridge 1821, left) and over the Avon between Stonehouse and Strathaven (1821), which later collapsed in 1927. The Woodlands bridge (right) rested only a hundred metres up river of the Cander railway viaduct, built in 1863 and later demolished in 1942. The Woodlands bridge was later replaced by the Cander bridge of today in 1966, over the site of the former Cander railway viaduct of which the foundations can still be seen in the gorge below. The Cander Bridge of old is the only 'A' listed construction in Stonehouse.



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**RAILWAY STATION** (c1900) The station at Stonehouse was located between Lawrie Street and Vicars Road on the edge of the village.



**RAILWAY STATION** (c1900) The Lesmahagow and Stonehouse Branch was opened to passenger traffic, with trains running to Ferniegair from the 1st December 1866 and through to Motherwell and Glasgow Buchanan Street from 1st April 1868. Horse buses provided a connection from Ferniegair to Hamilton West Station for Glasgow South Side, running until 2nd October 1876, when the direct line from Ferniegair to Hamilton was opened.

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**BRIDGES** (c1904) Stonehouse Viaduct was constructed by the Arrol Bros. in 1904. On completion it was the longest viaduct in Scotland. The bridge was dismantled for scrap in 1984.



**HOSPITAL** (c1896) In March 1893 the parochial board met with a deputation of the school board and the community to consider the feasibility of erecting a fever hospital for the first division of the Middle Ward on the land of Tofts. This land was donated by the superior Sir Robert Duncan Sinclair-Lockhart of Castlehill.

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**HOSPITAL** (c1896) In January 1896 Stonehouse Hospital was completed and ready for occupancy as part of a scheme to provide the Middle Ward District of Lanark County with a comprehensive system of hospitals to treat Infectious Diseases. Before its opening the community was invited to examine the hospital and its modern equipment. The hospital when opened provided beds for twenty patients. The architect of the hospital was Alexander Cullen.



**SCHOOL** (c1897) Cam'nethan Street School. Easily mistaken for Greenside School, this picture was taken prior to the school being reconstructed to incorporate a second storey. Both schools were most likely designed by the same architect.



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**OLD KIRKYARD** (c1900) Last restored in 1734, the kirk fell into disrepair during the latter half of that century, around the time of the construction of the new church, in New Street around 1772.



**OLD KIRKYARD** (c1900) The old kirk belfry is typical of other 17th century churches in Scotland, though the former adjoining walls of the belfry tower may have been considerably older, possibly 16th century. As Stonehouse kirk predates Glassford kirk, built in 1633, this theory is most likely.

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**OLD KIRK YARD** (c1900) Classified as a 'B' listed monument, with the graveyard in 1971, the remains of the old kirk stand today as the oldest historic building in our parish.



**CHURCHES** (c1900) One of an extensive collection of postcards produced at the beginning of the 20th century.

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**PUBLIC HALL** (c1900) Stonehouse Public Hall, Trongate. Built incorporating a library, this building served the community as the Parish Council offices. This building is now the oldest local authority hall still in use. On left you can see William Graham's boot and shoemaker with William Hart, plumber and gasfitter on right of building.



**OLD MILL** (c1900) The Avon has many tributaries which in themselves have a natural beauty and interest. The largest of these is the Kype Water which flows through the hamlet of Sandford. In its course to the Avon it forms a cascade of some 50ft at St. Helen's old mill, better known as the Spectacle E'e falls.



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**MANSES** (c1905) All of the above manses have been sold off to private owners.



**BRIDGES** (c1905) Stonehouse Viaduct was an eight span steel truss bridge built level on a curve 158 feet above the river and contained 2273 tons of steel.

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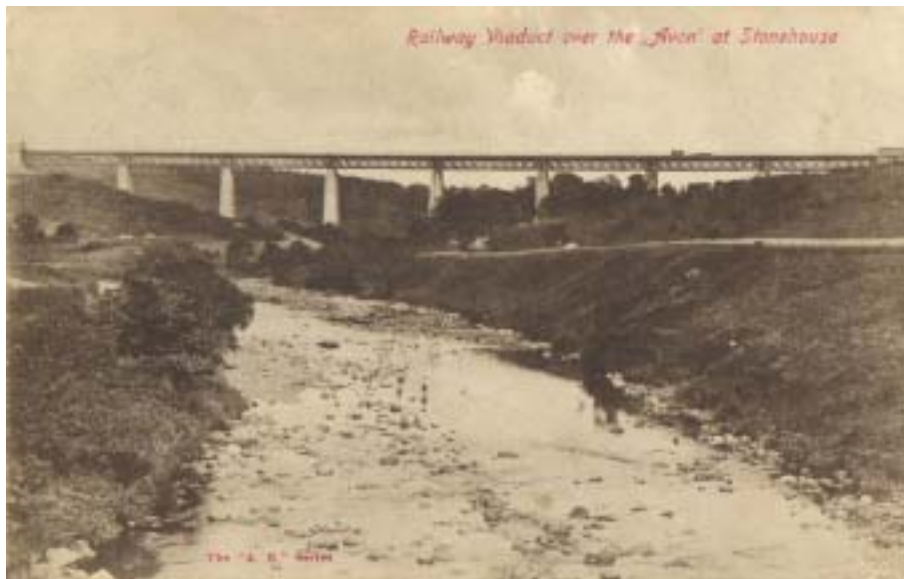
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**BRIDGES** (c1905) Though the viaduct was built wide enough for double tracks, only a single track was ever laid. These new single track lines were operated by the electric token block system between the crossing places. Over the years the bridge has been the scene of several suicides.



**HOSPITAL** (1907) County Hospital

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**MANSE** (c1900) Records state Rev. H.A. Paterson stayed at 12 Hill Road built in 1815. Known as Hill Manse this was the earliest house built in Hill Road.



**COUNCIL CHAMBERS** (c1900) Stonehouse Parish Chambers were opened around 1896/97. Previously the Council met in the Town Hall before an agreement was made with General Lockhart to build a new Chambers known as Cawfauld Bleaching Green (Wellbrae). A Mr James Curr was the commissioned architect. The building was later used to registrar of births, deaths and marriages. The building is presently used by the Roman Catholic community.



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**CASTLE** (1995) Castles appear to be abundant in this area. On the outskirts of the parish can be found the sites or previous locations of castles including Allanton castle, Brocket castle, Glassford castle, Cot castle, Ringsdale motte and Darngaber motte. The photograph above show the remains of Plotcock castle. 'Plotcock' is an old Scots word for devil. It is said that in feudal days the castle was used as a prison house where 'refractory vassals' were dealt with.



**CASTLE** (2004) Darngaber motte near the Crooked stane. Little remains of this former castle and even less is known of its origins though it is said that it is at least as old as Cadzow castle. Mary Queen of Scots is said to have visited it in her early years and at a later date used to hunt and hawk in the fields round about the motte.

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**PEOPLE AT WORK** This collection includes photographs depicting scenes of people at work, education, war or in a family setting. These pictures were either donated to the Heritage Group or obtained from private collections. The photographs included in this collection are representative of life in rural Lanarkshire, providing a the viewer with a glimpse of the past and present in understanding the social, economical and environmental changes affecting Stonehouse through the ages. Further information on these photographs can be obtained by contacting the Heritage Group at 4/5 The Cross, Stonehouse (Public Library).



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**MYLES IRONMONGERS** (c1900) gas fitters and bell hangers



**HORSES AT WORK** (c1900) Stonehouse



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**HORSES AT WORK** (c1900) John Letham at work on Gill Farm



**HORSES AT WORK** (c1900) Walter Borland & Sons

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**HORSES AT WORK** (c1930) Wull Reid, delivering milk from Holm farm with Lily Johnston, Ian Borland and Eva Sorbie.



**HORSES AT WORK** (c1910) George Gray and family.

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**HORSES AT WORK**



**HORSES AT WORK**



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**HORSES AT WORK** Mr Burns with horse and cart



**HORSES AT WORK** Jane Burns and Robert (Bob) Burns out for a spin along the banks of the Avon.

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**HORSES AT WORK** Mr Gardiner of Lonsdale farm



**MINING** (1953) John Monie working in narrow wet seam at Canderigg colliery.

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**COAL MINING** Early 20th century photographs taken at Broomfield Colliery. Several of the buildings shown opposite were only recently demolished. The first railway lines in the village were laid to transport coal from the mines. The coal mines were the largest employer in Stonehouse after the decline of the weaving industry with over 200 working at Canderrigg colliery at its peak. This pit, like Broomfield, was situated just outside Stonehouse. In the 1950's this pit was owned by John Mclean, closing in September 1958.



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**FARMING** (c 1900) Farm workers taking a rest. In 1851, 30% of the male employed population worked directly in agriculture with more men and women, engaged in farming than in textiles and mining put together. By 1901 however the population of male workers employed in farming had dropped by over half to 14%. There was a corresponding decline in rural population, as both men and women were lured to the towns where many new jobs were created through industrialisation. The drudgery of the field and the dairy came to be regarded as 'unwomanly'. The drift to the towns reduced the number of farm-hands in the labour market; in consequence farmers were compelled to increase wages and provide better working conditions.

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**FARMING** (c1900) Farm workers in the field. Improvements in agricultural methods, changes in crop rotation and extensive drainage helped the farming industry to develop. Our farming land is predominantly clay based but was greatly enriched with the opening of the Glasgow rail link, when the contents of the Glasgow 'middens' were transported to the fields to be scattered and ploughed into the soil.



**FARMING** (c1900) Cutting the hay. Advances in technology, crop rotations and extensive drainage works improved harvests and brought stability to the farming industry. Oats, potatoes, turnip, beans and barley were cultivated. Hay was sold in large quantities while wheat was not produced as extensive as before.

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**FARMING** (c1900) Farm workers with Thresher



**FARMING** (c1900) Hay making at Dykehead. The 19th century brought change in 'enclosures', with stone dykes and hedges enclosing fields. It was said that there were no enclosers in the parish at all in the late 17th century.



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**SCHOOL DAYS** Greenside School woodwork class



**SCHOOL DAYS** (1914/15) Stonehouse Primary School

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**SCHOOL DAYS** (1914) Townhead School



**SCHOOL DAYS** (1923) Miss Veitch with class

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**SCHOOL DAYS** (1924)



**SCHOOL DAYS** (1926)



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**SCHOOL DAYS** (1936) Stonehouse Junior Secondary class with Miss Small



**SCHOOL DAYS** (1936) Stonehouse Junior Secondary

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**SCHOOL DAYS** (1947) Stonehouse Junior Secondary



**SCHOOL DAYS** (1949) Cam'nethan Street School

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**SCHOOL DAYS** (c1909) Greenside School ("Lady School"). Teachers (left) Miss Craig and (right) Miss Clark (headmistress). A more comprehensive collection of school photographs is available from the Heritage Group.



**SCHOOL DAYS** © 1952 Stonehouse Junior Secondary class



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**OFFICIAL OPENING OF TOWNHEAD SCHOOL** (23rd September 1912) Opened by Mr R.J. Naismith, Chairman of Stonehouse Board when new school was built at the cost of £2878. A gold key was presented to Mr R.J. Naismith by the architects, measurers and contractors in commemoration. The photograph was taken in the central hall of the new building. The guests present were entertained to tea by Mr Naismith. Toasts were proposed and a musical programme followed. Full list of those present is available via Heritage Group on request.

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**VILLAGE AT WAR** (c1916) Corporal Alexander McCrimmond, R.G.A. Enlisted 18.3.16



**VILLAGE AT WAR** (c1940) Corporal Gavin Black DCM. Served with Royal Tank Regiment. Killed in action in Egypt in 1941.

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**SIR HARRY LAUDER** (1942) Home guard occasion at side of Public Hall, Trongate. John Plenderleith (back), Anderson (second from left), Davy Smith on Harry Lauder's left and Hector McInnes (pipe band on right).



**SIR HARRY LAUDER** (1942) Davy Smith (extreme left), Anderson, Miss Greta Lauder, Hector McInnes, Sir Harry, John C. Plenderleith and looking over John's shoulder is local character Andrew Banks.



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**WEDDING** Mr Robert Burns and wife



**WEDDING** Mr Robert Burns and wife

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**WEDDING** Mrs Grace Hamilton (Gardiner)



**GRAVEDIGGER** (c1918) Parish Council worker Johnnie Bruce tending graves.

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**CHARITY PARADE** (1917) Miss Katie Dick of Cander Mill later Mrs Walter Hamilton dressed as Britannia for First World War fund raising event.



**CHARITY PARADE** (1917) Miss Frances Smith of 47 King Street dressed as Victorian Lady for First World War fund raising event.



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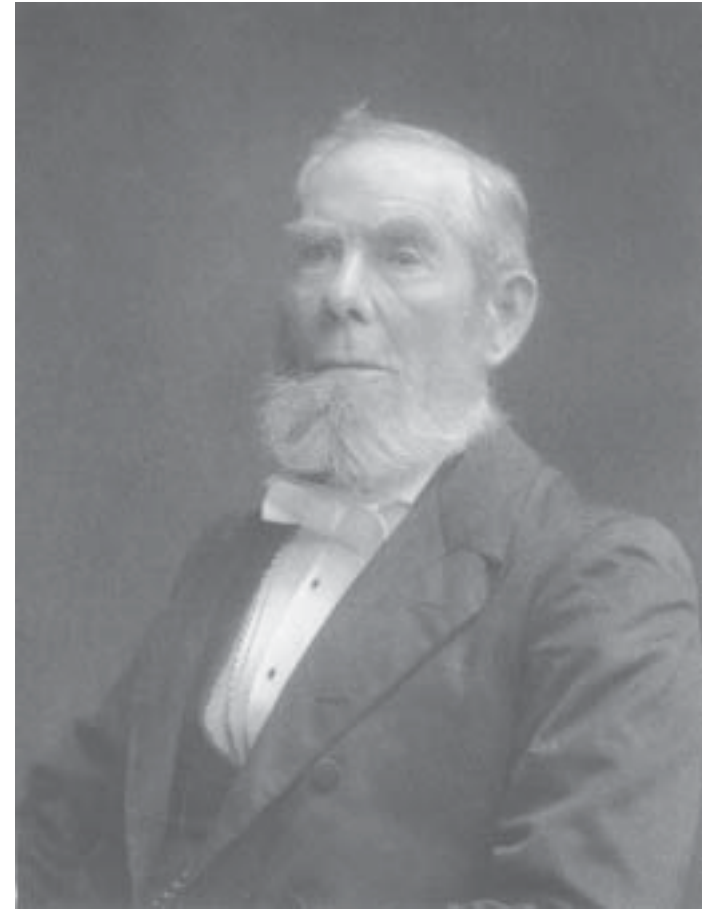
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**POLITICS** (c1930's) Councillor Thomas Wilson JP. Founder of George Wilson (Stonehouse) Ltd formerly sited in Loch Park Industrial Estate, Green Street.



**CHURCH** (c1900) Rev. Henry Angus Paterson (b. 1818, d. 1901) from Aberdeenshire. Opposed to Boer War; his grandniece was wife of President Steyn of the Orange Free State. Ordained minister of United Secession Church in 1842.

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**BLACK BULL HOTEL** Jessie and Lizzie Burns at rear of Black Bull Hotel.



**BLACK BULL HOTEL** Hugh Dewar Burns in rear yard of Black Bull with Public Hall behind.

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**CHURCH** (c1900) Andrew Leiper; Church Officer at Paterson Church.



**CHURCH** (c1900) Captain Jones and Lieutenant Everson of the Salvation Army.



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**CHURCH** (c1901) Mrs Macdonald, ministers wife outside manse.



**PORTRAIT** (c1905) Mrs Sorbie aged 96 died 1905 ("Hame" claims 1812-1906)

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**SCHOOL** (c1900) Possibly class outing.



**SCHOOL** (c1900) Possibly class outing.

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**TRADE** (c1900) Glass slide entitles 'Cadger on his rounds'.



**RAILWAY STATION** (left to right) Mathew Sturgeon (baker), Thorburn (station master), J. Wilson (King Street) and Sandy Low.



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**PORTRAIT** (c1900) Probably a member of the Gray family of Stonehouse Cross.



**PORTRAIT** (c1900) Probably a member of the Gray family of Stonehouse Cross.

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**PORTRAIT** (c1900) Mr Meikle past proprietor of the Black Bull Hotel.



**PORTRAIT** (c1900) Mrs Meikle past proprietor of the Black Bull Hotel and popular hostess for functions and celebrations in the Hotel.

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**PORTRAIT** (c1900) Probably a member of the Gray family of Stonehouse Cross.



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**PORTRAIT** (c1900) Pigs being fed by kettle.



**PORTRAIT** (c1900) Group photograph of children at side of Paterson Church.

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**PORTRAIT** (c1900) Possibly photograph of the Gray family of Stonehouse Cross.



**PORTRAIT** (c1900) Brothers Wyper and Todd, "The Merry Mason's".

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**PORTRAIT** (c1900) Photograph of the Gray family of Stonehouse Cross (7 King Street) and their dog.



**PORTRAIT** (c1900) Photograph from Gray collection.



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**PORTRAIT** (c1900) Washing the Gray family dog.



**PORTRAIT** (c1900) Woman with child.

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**PORTRAIT** (c1900) Possibly picture of weaver.



**PORTRAIT** (c1900) Picture of knife sharper at Cross ('Naismith' means knife smith).

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**PORTRAIT** (c1900) Family gathering 'Tac a cup'.



**PORTRAIT** (c1900) Old villager Marg.



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**WEAVING** (c1900) Master weaver with shuttle. During the demise of the weaving industry, the Stonehouse weavers were able to adapt better than most, establishing a reputation in the craft of silk hand weaving, employing 531 inhabitants in 1861.



**WEAVING** (c1900) Weaving Agents Office in Queen Street. Stonehouse weavers obtained their materials from agents in the village, as well as from Strathaven and Larkhall returning the finished cloth after several weeks. These agents included Thomas Frew of Queen Street, Strathaven, Caldwell and Young of King Street and Robert Miller of Camnethan Street.

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**WEAVING** (c1900) Weavers with beams in Cam'nethan Street.



**WEAVING** (c1900) Wee Tam Sorbie the beamer.

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**WEAVING** (c1900) Weaver with goats. Until 1820-1830 handloom weaving was the highest paid employment of the ordinary working classes but as pay became poor and work scarce towards the end of the 19th century, the weavers turned to agriculture and the mines to supplement their income.



**WEAVING** (c1900) Glass slide said to be that of Elizabeth Millar winding on spinning wheel. Woollen thread spun at home would be sold or used for knitting or embroidery. In addition to spinning for their own needs, women could earn a little money spinning for a weaver and the wider market.



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**WEAVING** (c1900) Innovations by Hargreaves, Cartwright, Crompton and Kay revolutionised the weaving industry around 1770, reaching its peak with the invention of the Jacquard handloom at the latter end of the 19th century. The Jacquard handloom enabled weavers to produce fine intricate patterns. Photographs above show Jacquard looms with patterns hanging from frame.

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**WEAVING** (c1900) The last two weavers from Lanarkshire, as far as we can tell were Robert and James Hamilton of Cam'nethan Street. James died at the age of 84 in 1959 and completed his last 'wab' in 1939. The silk loom belonging to the Hamilton Brothers now rests in the Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh. Glass slide entitled 'Twist the web'.



**MINING** (c1900) Pit hewers drilling. The coal mines was the largest employer in Stonehouse after the decline of the weaving industry with over 200 working at Canderrigg colliery at its peak. In the 1950's this pit was owned by John Mclean, closing in September 1958.

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**OVERWOOD QUARRY** (c1900) Another large employer from the mid-eighteenth century to the Great War was Overwood quarry. This site was formerly accessed by a small wooden bridge. Manned almost entirely by local men, the quarry supplied sandstone which was used in the construction of Glasgow tenements and many important buildings including the Glasgow Herald offices (Buchanan Street), Mitchell Library (St. Andrew's Halls, Barclay Street), Sanitary Chambers (Montrose Street), Clydesdale Bank (St. Vincent Place) and the Stock Exchange in Buchanan Street.



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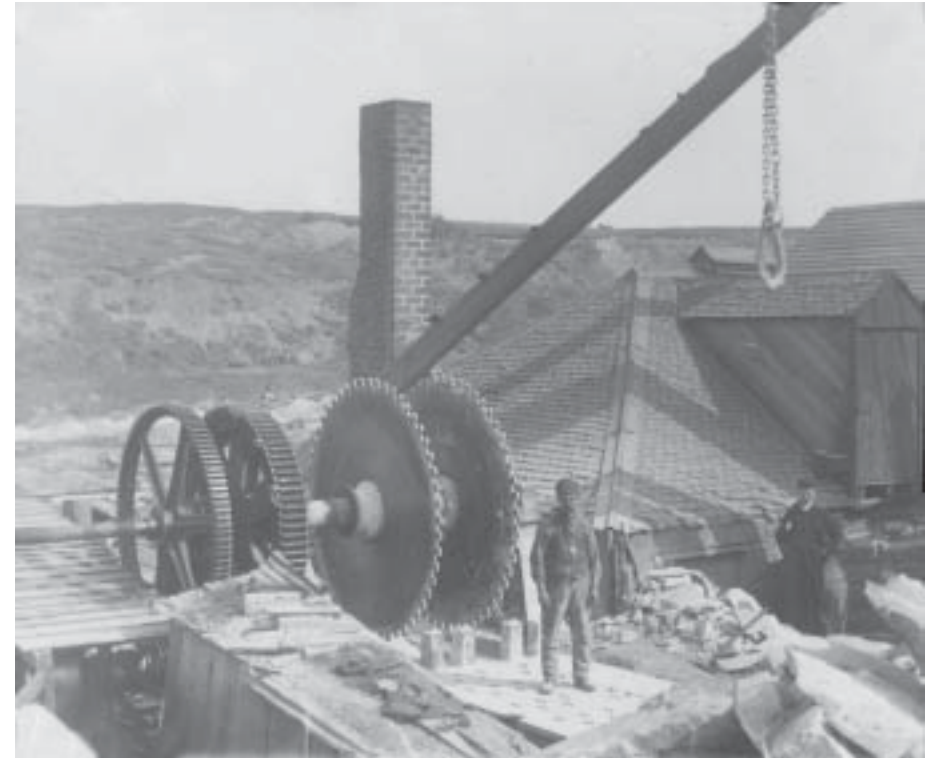
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**OVERWOOD QUARRY** (c1900) A light railway was built to connect Overwood at Candermain Gully to the main line for transport to Glasgow on a daily basis. This line was also used to transport coal from the neighbouring mines such as Spion Kop Colliery. Apparently, the bridge crossing the Cander was badly engineered and by the end of world war one was dismantled for scrap. In 1893 Messrs. Baird and Stevenson of Glasgow held the lease for the quarry. It was during this period that Overwood was at its peak, continually employing local men to keep step with demand. Unfortunately the facing of the sandstone from the quarry tended to scale with rot setting in due to the poor quality of the stone. This ultimately led to the quarry's closure. The photo to left entitled 'Dick the craneman'.

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**WASHING THE BLANKETS** (c1900) Mrs Curr and Mrs Small tramping the blankets. Washing clothes was a hard slow process, generally done every five or six weeks. Most people might have had only a couple of suits of working clothes, wearing the same clothes for two weeks or more. They would also have a good set of clothes for "Sunday best". Soap was available if there was a candle factory nearby or if people cared to make it themselves. In 1836 a small establishment manufactured cotton into lamp and candle wicks near Loch park. Home-made soap was made by boiling animal fat for hours on end until a scum formed on top. This scum was then scrapped off and became soap as it cooled down.



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**WASHING THE BLANKETS** (c1900) Photograph taken from Trongate with Public Hall on right.



**WASHING THE BLANKETS** (c1900) Ladies washing clothes probably at Green Street where a wash house was once situated.



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**WASHING THE BLANKETS** (c1900) Mrs Curr and Mrs Small twisting the blankets.



**PLASTERERS** (c1900) Tradesmen posing for camera

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**THATCHER** (c1900) John Stewart plying his trade as thatcher. In 1857 the nearest fire service was in Hamilton. In the event of a fire, the people would be alerted by a bell in the old jail house in Lawrie Street. To prevent birds nesting, a fine mesh was laid over the thatch. The last thatched cottage in the village was around the mid-nineteen sixties.



**GAS WORKS** (c1900) A gas company was established in 1844, through investment from shareholders. The company was based in Union Street, where it supplied gas to the Street Lighting Company. Through improvements and further investment, the Street Lighting Company was able to install 27 gas lamps by 1888. This company later came under the control of the Parish Council in September 1897. Gas meter can be seen in foreground.

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**GAS WORKS** (c1900) In 1885 the annual meeting of Stonehouse Gas Light Company was held on Thursday - Mr W Craig presiding. A dividend of 5% was unanimously agreed to, and it was resolved to discontinue the free lighting of the public lamps, leaving it in the hands of the directors. The price of gas was fixed as formerly at 3s per thousand feet. At night a lamp lighter or 'leerie', walked along the streets lighting lamps with a long pole with a flickering flame on one end. The children were fascinated by this and the lamp lighters often found he had a crowd following him. In 1899 Robert Bruce was appointed lamp lighter to the village. The production of gas proved profitable for the coal mines, for in 1883 the gas company consumed 229 tons of coal. In 1884 street lamps were supplied with gas free of charge. Gas still lit the streets until around 1950 with the exception of a few lights in the newly developed 'electric' scheme.



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**TILEWORKS** (c1900) The tileworks was a thriving business in the 19th century. Situated at the bottom of Union Street, little is known of this company but its manager John Borland (pictured right) was a very popular and worthy citizen of the village. Directly across from the gasworks lay one of many clay holes, later filled in with refuse. There was also a clay hole for making the tiles on the site of the football pitch where Stonehouse Violet now play. Another brick and tileworks was situated at Greenburn in the 1850's. Owned by Dr. Mitchell, he was a popular employer, who would annually pay for excursions for his staff to places such as Rothesay.

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**TRADESMEN** (c1895) Tradesmen adding the finishing touches to the tower of the Parish Church, Vicars Road.



**DOCTOR** (c1900) Dr Rae and his wife at social outing.

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**TRADESMEN** (c1900) Joinery workshop



**TRADESMEN** (c1900) Joinery workshop



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**MASONS** (c1900) Masons Weir and Hamilton working on construction of Willowlea, Strathaven Road.



**MASONS** (c1900) Masons Weir and Hamilton working on construction of Willowlea, Strathaven Road.

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**BLACKSMITH** (c1900) This blacksmith shop was situated between Queen Street and Trongate.



**MINISTER** (c1895) Rev. James Hamilton. Rev. James Hamilton's grandfather was born at Milnholm in 1738 and died at Longridge 1822. His fathers (from Longridge) ancestors came from the parish of Glassford. His three brothers were born in the same month, on the same day, yet 19 years spanned their births. He sometimes preached in his brothers (Rev.W.K. Hamilton) pulpit when on holiday in Stonehouse. Living in Lonend, Paisley, he later resided in London.

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**WASHING THE BLANKETS** (c1900)  
Probably taken at Green Street at turn of 19th century (not part of Gray collection).



**FAMILY PHOTOGRAPH** (c1900) (top right) James Brown,  
architect of the Manse Road cemetery



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**CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH ELDERS** (1894) (back row); G. Todd, G. Barr, W. Ferguson, T. Millar, J. Thomson, G. Hutchison, J. Todd, J. Hamilton (middle row); R. Cuthbertson, A. Hamilton, R. Ferguson, Rev. P. Smith, J. Crow, T. Millar, R. Todd (front row); A. Borland, T. Brown, A. Pithie, R. Millar, T. Sorbie, R. Thomson.



**WORLD WAR I** (1916) Postcard to the fallen. (top left down); Samuel Forsyth, Gavin Millar, Alex Milne, Thomas Millar, Angus Hamilton, William Gibson, Alex Plenderleith, William Barr, Robert Russell, James Bennett and Fred Cross.

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**STONEHOUSAINIAN** (c1900) Mrs Leishman of Lockhart Street.



**BESS** (c1910) The railway station dog.

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**PEOPLE AT PLAY** This collection includes photographs depicting scenes of people at play, sporting activities or recreational pursuits. These pictures were either donated to the Heritage Group or obtained from private collections. The photographs included in this collection are representative of life in rural Lanarkshire, providing a the viewer with a glimpse of the past and present in understanding the social, economical and environmental changes affecting Stonehouse through the ages. Further information on these photographs can be obtained by contacting the Heritage Group at 4/5 The Cross, Stonehouse (Public Library).





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**VILLAGE OUTING** (1954) Trip to Blackpool



**GALA DAY** (1948) First festival with Queen of the Roses Anne Elliot and her Champion James Aitken. Picture was taken in Townhead Street School.

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**GALA DAY** (1949) Parading past bandstand with Queen of the Roses Forbes Whitelaw and her Champion James Millar.



**A GAME O' DRAUGHTS** (c1900) Gentlemen playing draughts.

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**PIPE BAND** (1945) Graham Perrie



**PIPE BAND** (1945) Stonehouse Band



**PIPE BAND** (1945) Jim Hutchens



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**PIPE BAND** (c1920's) The pipe band was formed in 1899 under Pipe Major Hector McInnes. They formed the foundations of the band. It grew steadily, practising originally in Townhead School. It was a competing band and had their most notable success in 1909 when it set a world record winning the Argyle and Lauder Shields at the Cowal Games.

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**PIPE BAND** (c1950)



**SILVER BAND** (c1920) Stonehouse Silver Band was founded around 1901-1902. In 1919 they won the Scottish Championships and their trombone player James Chalmers was the British Empire Champion Trombonist. They had the reputation of being one of the best bands in Scotland throughout the 1920's.

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**VIOLET / ALBION** (1909) In 1887, there was a team under the name of the Royal Football Club playing at Newfield. Pre first world war there were football teams called Violet and Albion, the latter never reformed after the great war. Violet however did reform, changing their name to Stonehouse United until their demise around 1924.



**STONEHOUSE VIOLET** (1935/36) Stonehouse Violet entered the realms of Scottish Junior Football in 1924. Before joining the Central League, the 'Violet' played in the Lanarkshire Junior League. Taking up residence at the old Station Park they won their first honours in 1935/36, winning the Hozier Cup and the Central Cup in 1936.



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**STONEHOUSE VIOLET** (pre 1914)



**STONEHOUSE VIOLET** (1910) Team photo at Holm Park, just prior to the establishment of a golf club in 1912. Team as follows: (standing); J. Jackson, D. Jackson, J. Kirkland, J. Mackie, J. Twaddel, W. Jackson, G. Small, W. Thomson, W. Anderson, J. Johnstone, G. Thomson, R. Plenderleith (sitting); R. Jackson, J. Reynolds, R. Hamilton, J. Hamilton, R. Biggar, A. Gillies, W. Weir (on grass) A. Cochrane, T. Jackson, J. McNiven, J. Tudhope, G. Brownlie.

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**GOLF COURSE** (c1912) Stonehouse Golf Club on the lands of 'Holm' Farm was inaugurated in 1910. Opened officially in 1912, Robert Rule was the first president of the club, with David Stirling as the club's first captain. Most locals know of the golf course which existed at the Holm Farm during the first world war but what many may not know is that our first golf course was at West Town farm, as far back as 1896.

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**ST. NINIAN'S DRAMA GROUP** (c1955)



**ST. NINIAN'S DRAMA GROUP** (c1955)



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**STONEHOUSE GIRL GUIDES**



**HAMILTON MEMORIAL CHURCH CHOIR** (c1905/10)  
 (back row) J. C. Plenderleith, J. Johnston, Jimmy Jamieson, Robbie Miller, Jack Anderson and other. (middle row) Jenny Plenderleith, Nan McIntosh, Barbara Plenderleith, William Plenderleith, Minister McDeas  
 (front row) unknown.

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**SCRAMBLING** (c1960's) Photograph taken on the Avon Braes by the late Bob Whitelaw.



**BOWLING CLUB** (c1916) Fundraising event in aid of war effort.

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**BOWLING CLUB** (c1905/10) The story goes that the gentleman in the foreground bending back, is in the process of putting his wallet in his back pocket. Having just returned from the mine for a quick game of bowls before tea, his wife (walking away in white dress) delivered his wallet to him after he forgot to bring it with him. His wife then made haste to make his tea for him coming home!



**BOWLING CLUB** Early postcard depicting scenes of village.



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**GALA DAY** (1975) New Town Festival with Councillor Moyra Burns crowning Queen Linda Grubb outside Public Library. Sandy McKinnon (Herald), Ann Stewart, Shona McLellan, Julie Grant, Elizabeth Dickie, Margaret Inglis, Muriel White, Jacqueline Barrie, Clara Clark, Carol Lowe and Lyn Rhoney (Attendants).

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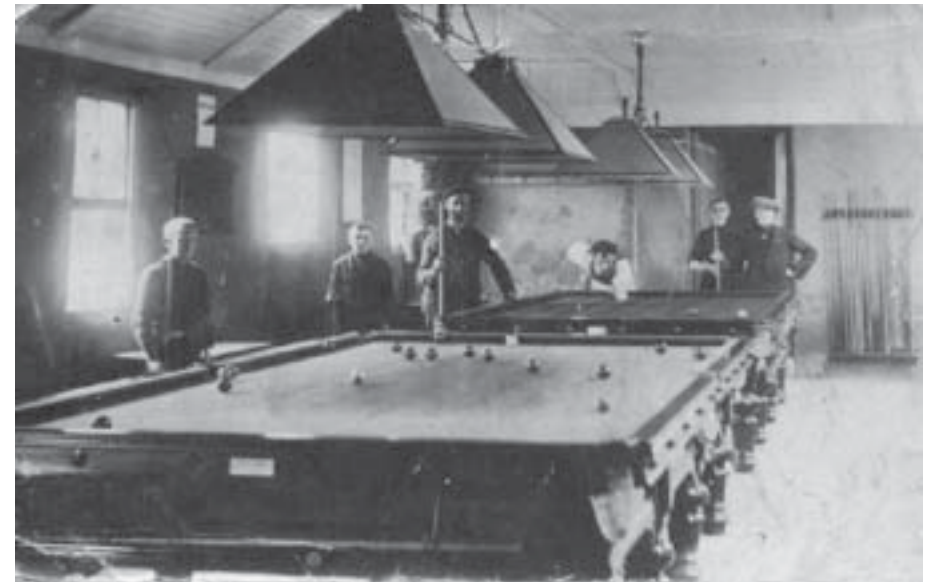
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**CURLING CLUB** (c1892) Gentlemen of the village out for a bonspiel including Hugh Dewar Burns (third from right).



**SNOOKER HALL** (c1910) This snooker hall was located in Townhead Street. The young boy (centre of picture) is Robert Sorbie, also known as 'Pigeon Bob'. Another of the company was an Italian by the name of Tony. The hall is said to have been managed by a Mr Spiers,

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**BURNS CLUB** (1964/65)



**BURNS CLUB** (1964/65)



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**HORSE RIDING** (c1900) Possibly members of the Gray family horse riding. Rev. Paterson shown on right of picture outside No. 12 Hill Road. It was common place for photographs to be colourized in 19th century and early 20th century.



**SILVER BAND** (c1920) Bob Chalmers led the band during the band success. He worked for the Hamilton Advertiser during the 1920's under the pseudonym of 'Couplaw'. In the thirties the band began to decline, probably due to the industrial depression, financial problems and a general lack of interest. Sadly the band did not survive beyond the late 1930's.

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**NINE PINS (KYLES)** (c1900) The objective of the game was to attain a predetermined number of shots which was generally forty-one for competition matches, and thirty-one for local friendlies. The winner was usually the best of five or seven sets. The pitch had to be a surfaced, well trodden, common or roadway with at least thirty yards in at least two directions from the 'head' or centre where the kyles were set. Manse Road (above) and Kirk Street were popular venues for these events. With the increasing popularity of bowling, kyles soon gave way to the changing leisure pursuits of inhabitants. Tarmac and pavements were also responsible for the downfall of kyles.



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**NINE PINS (KYLES)** (c1900) Kyles derives from the french word 'quilles', and was a favourite sport of James IV. In Stonehouse it was especially popular with the weavers; quoits more commonly associated with the miners.



**BADMINTON CLUB** (1959) Social evening in St.Ninian's Church.



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**PIPE BAND** (c1900) The band was self supporting and relied on fund raising events and members contributions to pay for instruments, uniforms and sheet music. Originally the band wore the Macgregor tartan but later changed to the Hamilton dress tartan in the 1930's, donated by Mrs Janet Millar of Tinto View.



**PIPE BAND** (c1900) The band began to decline around 1939-40. Fierce competition from other bands with financial backing put increasing pressure on the Stonehouse band and they found it difficult to compete. They finally disbanded around the late 1940's, though the Junior band was still playing into the mid-70's.

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**CHILDREN** (c1900) These glass slides show children fishing for minnows on the banks of the Avon.



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**SCHOOL OUTING** (c1900) School teachers taking a break for refreshments during school outing.



**SOCIAL OUTING** (c1900) A cycling club was established in the 19th century, sending representatives to the World Championships in 1897. This photograph has been painted in the background, as have several in the collection.



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**CURLING** (c1900) Curling was the great winter pastime in old Stonehouse, played by young and old, with a strong inter-parochial rivalry with neighbouring villages. The Millholm dam played host to the westward parish bonspiels, such as Strathaven, Sandford, Glassford, Chapelton, etc. The dam no longer exists on the Avon, except by name, and was situated just above the Horse Pool, previously supplying water power to the mill at Millholm. The Blackwood Loch was the favourite venue when playing parishes such as Blackwood, Lesmahagow, etc, and it was here that Mr Jeffries was busy playing a bonspiel when word was brought to him of the burning of the Black Bull Hotel (10th March 1855).

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**CURLING** (c1900) The Swinehill Loch was another meeting place of the curlers, when playing Swinehill, Larkhall, Dalserf, etc. It was situated almost at the junction of the Edinburgh-Ayr and Glasgow-Carlisle roads. The more commonly known curling venue of Tileworks 'Loch', does not seem to have been used at all until a much later period than the above locations. Freezing conditions could last for several weeks, allowing the formation of a league with regular fixtures, against neighbouring parishes. The system was formerly to play with eight persons on each side, one stone each, but then changed to four on each side with two stones each. In 1896 the president of the club was Archibald Shearer. Picture above was taken at Tileworks with church in Angle Street shown in background.

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**CURLING** (c1900) Another loch that saw many a fast and furious curling match, was that of the old quarry hole at Overwood. After the Franco-Prussian war a period of depression set in, and this combined, of course, with the natural difficulties encountered, had the quarry workers idle in the height of winter for sometimes as long as ten weeks. During these spells the farmers round about were in the habit of organising a kind of gala day, when all the unemployed workers met on the ice and played out a tournament for prizes, usually bags of potatoes, or cheeses, or other farm produce gifted by the farmers. Picture to left shows Tileworks in background. Picture to right shows Townhead Street from Tileworks.



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**CURLING** (c1900) The origin on the game in Stonehouse, like the early origin of the game itself, is obscured by antiquity, and there do not seem to be any records relating to the formation of the first Stonehouse Curling Club. A club was formed in connection with the Royal Caledonian Curling Club of Scotland. In 1820, however, we find Stonehouse playing Lesmahagow at Cander Moss; six rinks participated and were beaten by Lesmahagow by 30 points (score 187 to 157). The above picture (left) is reminiscent of a J. S. Lowrie painting with children of all ages skating on the frozen pond at the Tileworks. John Melvin of Angle Street used to sell second hand skates of questionable quality to purchase or hire. The photograph on right shows the ice being prepared for curling.

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**CURLING** (c1900) In the old weaving days there was always a supply of curling stones on hand, as the weavers used them for the purpose of weighting their webs when not engaged on the ice. This may in part account for the greater popularity of curling during this period. The passing of this fine old Scottish game in Stonehouse is to be much lamented. The Curling Clubhouse was said to be “staggering on its last legs, and will soon be a point of historical interest” in 1932; the game having only a handful of participants at that time.

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**CHILDREN** (c1900) Children sliding on ice probably at Tileworks.



**CURLING** (c1900) Bonspiel on the ice at Tileworks.



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**CURLING** (c1900) Curling match in progress with Parish Church and 7 Townhead Street in background.



**CURLING** (c1900) Curling stone sent roaring down the ice at the Tileworks.

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**CURLING** (c1900) Group photograph of curlers.



**CURLING** (c1900) Bonspiel in progress on Tilework pond.

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**OLD BANDSTAND** (c1900) According to records this bandstand stood near the banks of the Avon near the Viaduct bridge. Records further state that a war memorial once stood here. The above photographs were taken at a social occasion with entertainment. Dr Rae is speaking on stage with Rev. Paterson shown to left speaking to lady on stage (left).



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**SUNDAY SCHOOL TRIP** (c1900) Sunday school procession to farm. Royal Hotel in Trongate is seen on left of picture.



**SUNDAY SCHOOL TRIP** (c1900) Social outing, possibly with Sunday School. Rev. Paterson shown on left of picture.

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**SUNDAY SCHOOL TRIP** (c1900) Social outing, possibly with Sunday School. These events were often attended by several hundred parishioners walking or travelling by horse and cart in procession to a local farm.



**SUNDAY SCHOOL TRIP** (c1900)

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**CHILDREN** (c1900) Boys skinny dipping in river Avon, possibly on a school outing.



**THEATRE** (c1900) Theatre production entitled 'Kinderspiel'.



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**CYCLING** (c1900) Ladies cycling at social outing.



**SANDFORD** (c1900) Couple sit next to Spectacle E'e falls.

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**SUNDAY SCHOOL TRIP** (c1900) Girls skipping at social outing.



**HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY** (c1900) The Horticultural Society held its first show in 1883 with over 400 entries for flowers and vegetables.

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**PLACES** This collection includes photographs of street scenes and the surrounding environment. These pictures were either donated to the Heritage Group or obtained from private collections. The photographs included in this collection are representative of life in rural Lanarkshire, providing a the viewer with a glimpse of the past and present in understanding the social, economical and environmental changes affecting Stonehouse through the ages. Further information on these photographs can be obtained by contacting the Heritage Group at 4/5 The Cross, Stonehouse (Public Library).





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**PUBLIC PARK** (c1960's) Stonehouse chute was installed in 1933 and quickly became one of Lanarkshire's foremost tourist attractions. In its day it was the longest chute in the country but was sadly dismantled in 1967 due to health and safety concerns. At the official launch Councillor Thomas Wilson declared the chute open by making the first decent. Photograph taken by the late Bob Whitelaw.

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**PUBLIC PARK** (1925) On 30th May 1925 Alexander Hamilton fulfilled his dream and presented the park, bandstand and fountain to his native town. The park does not however take its name from the benefactor but from his grandfather and namesake Alexander Hamilton. Born and brought up in Stonehouse he made his fortune as head of the Victoria Carpet Company in Kidderminster and later manufacturing khaki uniforms for the troops in the Great War. The official opening is shown above.

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**PUBLIC PARK** (1925) Bunty Small at the official opening of the fountain in the public park in memory of Alexander Hamilton's mother.



**STREET SCENE** (c1940) Trongate looking towards Argyle Street and Lawrie Street. Public telephone and gas lamp (left) where Post office is now situated.



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**STREET SCENE** (c1960's) Green Street looking towards Kirk Street.



**STREET SCENE** (c1960's) King Street looking towards Cross.

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**RIVER AVON** (1999) The river Avon flows through the parish from its source in Ayrshire through the parishes of Strathaven, Glassford, Stonehouse, Dalsenf and thence into the Clyde a mile East of Hamilton.



**RIVER AVON** (2003) From Hamilton to Stonehouse an almost uninterrupted range of rocks overhangs the river Avon on both sides, the summits of which are covered with natural wood of ash, birch, oak, elm and many more.



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**BLACKWOOD LOCH** (2004) The breached dam shown here was demolished some years past. Formerly stocking fish and a popular location for curling the remains of the boating house can still be evidenced.



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**RIVER AVON** (c1916) Bridgeholm. Although this postcard is dated 1916, the photograph is most possibly of earlier origin from the George Gray collection.



**RIVER AVON** (c2000) Cloxymill pre-dates 1725. The ruins of the mill are still evident on the Avon river near Ringsdale Castle. ('Clocksy' Mill in ruins 1859). A census taken in 1696 records a Raploch Mill in Stonehouse parish, but whether or not this is Cloxymill we can not be certain.

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**RIVER CANDER** (2004) Still in evidence the wheel shown here drove a drive shaft to the Cander mains grain mill above. The pumping action of the hydraulic ram and the sound that it made became referred to as the 'devils hammer'.



**RIVER AVON** (2003) The remains of 'Millers Brig', one of many bridges which have either fallen into disrepair or were swept away by floods down the centuries.



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**RIVER AVON** (2003) One of two paraffin containers found near Millers Brig. The site of the oil shale works can be accessed via a track half way up the Millheugh Brae before the sharp turn, following the banks of the Avon. There exists little evidence of this former works other than a small spoil heap. The Stonehouse oil works was owned by McNaughton & Aitken between 1868 and 1873.



**THE KYPE** (1999) The Avon has many tributaries which in themselves have a natural beauty and interest. The largest of these is the Kype Water which flows through the hamlet of Sandford. In its course to the Avon it forms a cascade of some 50ft at St. Helen's old mill, better known as the Spectacle E'e falls.



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**RIVER AVON** (2003) Waukmill dates back to pre 1696 the ruins of which can be found near Sandford on the River Avon. Walk or wauk; (Scots) to shrink cloth after wetting.



**WIND PUMP** (2000) 'Dickies' Wind Pump found near Law farm outside Sandford.

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**STREET SCENE** Two views of the Cross at around the turn of the century. Robert Naismith's shop can be seen on both postcards next to that of the John Gray's. A recent discovery found that the original signage shown above Robert Naismith's shop frontage was still intact until removed during refurbishment. To the left of the Black Bull Hotel the sign above the door appears to read Robt. Burns. The sign above the house where the library is now situated reads Burns Butcher.

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**STREET SCENE** Taken near the turn of the century this postcard shows Lockhart Street looking towards New Street. Note the gas lamps either side of the street.



**STREET SCENE** Taken around 1950, the two shops to the left are those of A. Fortune (ironmonger) and Robert Burns (butcher).



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**STREET SCENE** (c1900) Aerial photograph of Hill Road taken from Paterson Church tower. Old Townhead School in distance to right of frame.



**STREET SCENE** (c1900) Aerial photograph of Lawrie Street taken from Paterson Church tower. Entrance to railway station on left.

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**STREET SCENE** (c1900) Back stair to two storey dwelling with thatched roof.



**STREET SCENE** (c1900) Stonehouse Cross, formerly known as Market Place.

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**STREET SCENE** (c1900) Stonehouse Cross looking up King Street. Black Bull Inn on right.



**STREET SCENE** (c1900) View of Hill Road looking towards Argyle Street.



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**STREET SCENE** (c1900) Postman (carrier) delivering mail to Hill Road residents. Iron fencing shown on right was removed to assist in the world effort during the 40's.



**STREET SCENE** (c1900) Horse and cart with ladies looking on at Hill Road.

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**STREET SCENE** (c1900) Lawrie Street from railway bridge. Most of the houses in view are thatched.



**STREET SCENE** (c1900) Lawrie Street with Paterson Church. The clock erected in the tower was donated by entrepreneur William Carnegie.

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**STREET SCENE** (c1900) Linthaugh Brig taken from the 'Geordie Flit' (Millheugh Road). Holm farm to right. Photograph taken prior to public park being constructed. Geordieflit brae, Girzel knowe, and Pennisten knowe, are the brae and the hill round which the road winds in ascending the road to Crofthead.



**STREET SCENE** (c1900) Stonehouse Cross with the shops of Robert Naismith and John Gray on view.



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**MINING** (c1900) Overwood quarry was formerly accessed by a small wooden bridge crossing the Cander. Manned almost totally by local men, the quarry supplied sandstone which was used in the construction of Glasgow tenements and many important buildings including the Glasgow Herald offices (Buchanan Street) and the Mitchell Library (St.Andrew's Halls, Barclay Street).



**STREET SCENE** (c1900) Stonehouse Cross looking up Trongate to Paterson Church. Public Hall and Black Bull Hotel to left with Old Ship Inn on right.

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**FARMING** (c1890) Tofts Farm. In March 1893 the Parochial Board met with a deputation of the school board and the community to consider the feasibility of erecting a fever hospital for the first division of the Middle Ward on the land of Tofts. This land was donated by the superior Sir Robert Duncan Sinclair-Lockhart of Castlehill.



**FARMING** (c1900) Whilst Stonehouse was self sufficient, selling meal to Glasgow and Paisley; there were poor harvests between 1770-80 with the wheat crop failing in 1790. Cattle too suffered due to lack of root crops. As a result local landlords assisted by subsidising foreign grain and dairy feed imports.

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**STREET SCENE** (c1900) New Street looking towards Lockhart Street. There was a well in New Street known as the 'Doghillock Well'.



**STREET SCENE** (c1900) The Cross looking towards New Street. Haston's Ironmongers can be viewed on right, whilst Wilson's public House 'The Ship Bar' can be seen on left.



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**STREET SCENE** (c1900) Photograph of old Townhead School with Tinto View (Toll House) on left of picture. This was in fact the head of the town prior to the construction of houses on Strathaven Road. The field in which this photograph was taken was known as 'Hillocks o' Ben' extending partially on the Strathaven and Sidehead roads.



**STREET SCENE** (c1900) Queen Street towards King Street. Named after Queen Victoria (pre 1859), this street is often referred to locally as the 'back road'. An old mile stone once stood here (at Paddy's Castle) but disappeared in the mid 1970's.

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**STREET SCENE** (c1897) Cam'nethan Street with old Cam'nethan School on on right prior to being rebuilt as a two storey building in 1898. Named after 'Cambusnethan House' the proprietors of which owned much of the land in Stonehouse Parish. Most of the present housing in Cam'nethan Street took place between 1830-1840.



**STREET SCENE** (c1900) Lawrie Street from Paterson Church tower. Robert Naismith records the street as Laurie Street in 1884. Possibly named after a local worthy, a James Laurie was resident in the parish in 1696 (an elder of the established church). Formerly known as the 'new toon' to generations from 1780 onwards (G.F. Wilson). 'Newtown' (1851 census). Railway station was located up path to left of picture.

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**STREET SCENE** (c1900) Hill Road looking towards Argyle Street. Possibly named after Hill Cottage or U.P. Church Hill Manse which dates to at least 1815



**STREET SCENE** (c1900) Tinker travelling along Strathaven Road with Glassford bridge on right.



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**AVON** (c1900) The Avondale SSSI is covered by the Clyde Valley Woods SAC. These sites are recognised as good examples of habitats regarded as rare, endangered or vulnerable on a European scale. This type of habitat has been given the status of "priority" habitat and there are only 14 priority habitat types in Scotland.



**CANDER** (c1900) Name pre-dates 1455. 'Kand' (kaner) is a person appointed to oversee fishing.

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**STREET SCENE** (c1900) New Street looking towards Cross. Boy on right is probably collecting horse manure from street or collection water from one of numerous wells in the area.



**STREET SCENE** (c1900) The Cross looking towards New Street. Haston's Ironmongers can be viewed on right, whilst Wilson's public House 'The Ship Bar' can be seen on left.

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**STREET SCENE** (c1900) The Cross looking towards Trongate and Kirk Street. Gentleman sharpening knives in middle of street with Black Bull Hotel on left and Thomas Wilson's Ship Bar on right.



**STREET SCENE** (c1900) King Street from Cross. Probably named after King George IV or King William IV.



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**STREET SCENE** (c1900) View of village from St. Ninian's tower.  
Rear of Parish Chambers in forefront.



**STREET SCENE** (c1900) View of village from St. Ninian's tower.

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**STREET SCENE** (c1897) Cam'nethan Street from Angle Street. There was formerly a place called 'the Dub' near here. This seems originally to have been a farm house, said to be a marshy place, often a stagnant pool of water, on the right hand of the farther end of Angle Street. In ancient times the three principal houses of the village were The Loch, The Dub and The Stank. According to Robert Naismith these were all farm steadings.



**STREET SCENE** (c1900) Vicars Roads. The vicar's lands lay between the village and the Avon.

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**SANDFORD** (c1900) Also known as Pluto village. Sandford dates back to at least 1596 (Pont map).



**SANDFORD** (c1900) Resting on the Kype river, Sandford was recognised as part of Stonehouse Parish despite its neighbour Strathaven being the closer of the two communities. Although the old parish boundaries disappeared long ago the parochial needs of parishioners were still under the ministry Stonehouse clergy until the late 1990's.



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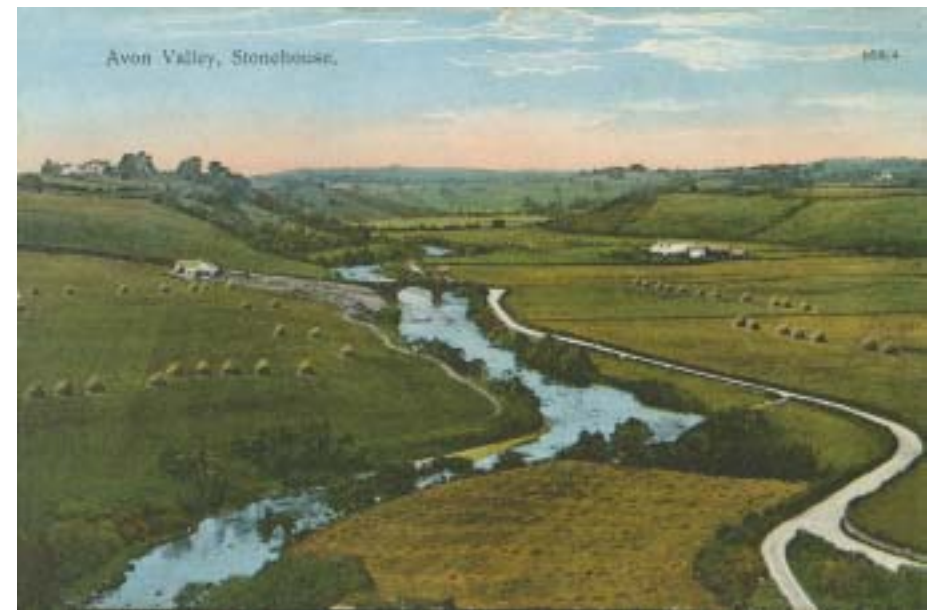
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**STREET SCENE** (c1900) View of Holm farm and Avon from 'Geordie Flit'n now known as Millheugh Road. A culvert crossing the road where the man with horse and cart stand on the right was once the scene of a 'body snatchers' capture in the 1830's.

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**STREET SCENE** (c1900) View of Green Street from railway embankment.



**STREET SCENE** (c1900) View of Green Street from railway embankment. This street has changed little since the turn of the 20th century.

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**STREET SCENE** (c1900) Kirk Street. Named after the old Parish Church found further up the street.



**STREET SCENE** (c1900) View of Townhead Street with Vicars Road to right of picture.



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**STREET SCENE** (c1900) Cam'nethan Street looking towards Angle Street.



**STREET SCENE** (c1900) View of Angle Street with the Congregational Church in background to right.

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**STREET SCENE** (c1900) Queen Street



**STREET SCENE** (c1900) Picture entitled 'Going for milk'. Taken from Cross looking up Trongate with Black Bull Hotel to left. Possibly Coronation day celebrations.

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**STREET SCENE** (c1900) Boghall Street



**STREET SCENE** (c1900) Townhead Street from Parish Church tower. Glass slide shows old school and toll house. Note that neither Paterson manse nor Willowlea house have been built yet, dating the picture to around 1900 or earlier.



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**SANDFORD** (c1900) Spectacle E'e falls, Sandford.



**AVON** (c1900) The Avon gorge. In March 1994, 1373 SSSI (Sites of Special Scientific Interest) were established, of which Avondale is one of fourteen to be classed as priority habitats. The Avondale SSSI being one of the foremost in the country, covers the area of the Avon and Cander Water gorge and is considered an outstanding example of semi-natural deciduous gorge woodland.

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**STREET SCENE** (c1900) Locally known as 'The Lane', Boghall Lane winds between New Street and Boghall Street. The old Parish Church is seen in the background.



**STREET SCENE** (c1900) Trongate from Cross. Girl carrying water from tap outside Ship Inn seen on right of picture.

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**STREET SCENE** (c1900) Queen Street with Parish Church in background. House second from end has deeds stating this house was known as Pirlpark.



**STREET SCENE** (c1900) Angle Street looking towards Cross. Prior to being simply known as the Cross, the village centre was known as Market Place. This was the scene of many cattle markets as seen in Robert Naismith's book of old Stonehouse.



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**STREET SCENE** (c1900) Lawrie Street from railway bridge. Boys with wheel barrow in foreground.



**STREET SCENE** (c1900) Union Street from Cross. Hamilton farm seen on left edge of picture. There was formerly a place by the name of Herring Neuk near here. This was where the stable of Hamilton farm (two storey building to the left of Union Street at Cross) was situated. An old building once stood next the Hamilton farm called the Cam'nethan Inn.

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**STREET SCENE** (c1900) Lockhart Street looking up New Street towards Cross. In days gone by this bend between the two streets was known as the 'Elbow'.



**STREET SCENE** (c1900) New Street.

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**STREET SCENE** (c1900) Cam'nethan Street from crossroads with Angle Street, Boghall Street and the Lane. Photograph shows newly built Cam'nethan School and water pipe used by residents prior to the installation of water into private property.



**AVON** (c1900) View of Avonholm looking up river towards Glassford.



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**STREET SCENE** (c1900) Townhead Street from head of town.



**STREET SCENE** (c1900) Vicars Road from St. Ninian's Church tower with Parish Manse and cemetery in background.

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**CAVE** (2000) This is one of two caves found on the South bank of the Avon near Millers brig. Said to have been worked during the general strike of 1926, bottles and remnants of this period were recently found within. It is possible to stand up within one of the caves but entering is not advised without proper care and supervision.



**AVON** (c1993) 'Fairies Rock' at the 'meetings'; where the Cander meets the Avon. Local myth states that after 12 o'clock midnight the fairies come out to dance on this rock.

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**MINE** (c1996) Canderigg mine entrance near Canderside farm.



**CANDER MOSS** (2004) Cander Moss is a classic peat bog habitat of hummocks of heather interspersed with sphagnum hollows with birch scrub on its eastern edge. Cander Moss was declared a Site of Special Scientific Interest by the Nature Conservancy Council in 1986.



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**STREET SCENE** (c1900) Angle Street looking up to Cam'nethan Street.



**STREET SCENE** (c1900) Boghall Street looking out towards Watstoun farm.

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**STREET SCENE** (c1900) View of village from Burncrooks farm.



**STREET SCENE** (c1900) View of village from the Broo near Udston farm.

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**CANDER MILL** (c1900) View of Cander Mill with Candermain farm in background.



**CANDER MILL** (c1900) View of Cander Mill.



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**STREET SCENE** (c1900) View of King Street from Cross.



**BRIDGES** (c1900) View of river Avon from Swallow Brae.

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**STREET SCENE** (c1900) View of New Street.



**STREET SCENE** (c1900) View of Trongate from Cross.

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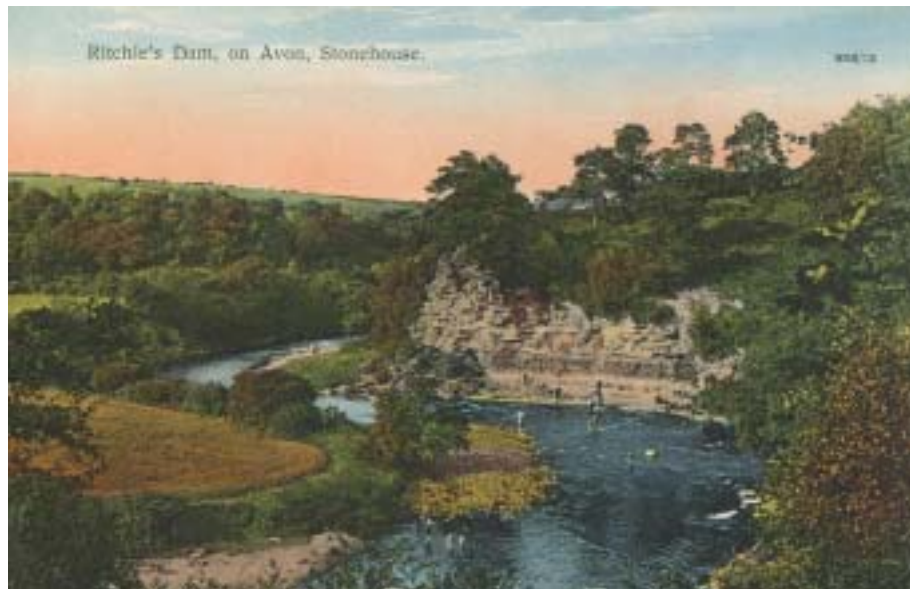
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**OIL WORKS** (c1900) View of Ritches on Avon near Oil Works.



**CEMETERY** (c2000) View of Manse Road Cemetery with cenotaph to fallen of the Great war and the Second World War.



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**MISCELLANEOUS** This collection includes photographs such as carvings, artefacts, maps and general photographs. These pictures were either donated to the Heritage Group or obtained from private collections. The photographs included in this collection are representative of life in rural Lanarkshire, providing a the viewer with a glimpse of the past and present in understanding the social, economical and environmental changes affecting Stonehouse through the ages. Further information on these photographs can be obtained by contacting the Heritage Group at 4/5 The Cross, Stonehouse (Public Library).



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**COMMUNION JUGS** (c1993) Within an old chest in St.Ninian's Church were found two pewter communion plates, three pewter flagons and several hundred communion coins. The largest and earliest flagon was made by Robert Graham and James Wardrope around 1790.



**COMMUNION TOKENS** (c1993) The earliest recorded token is from the year 1736 when John Scott was the parish minister. The next coin is very similar in design from the year 1767 when James Muirhead ministered until 1780. The United Secession Church which is inscribed on the 1835 communion coin, later joined the Church of Scotland in 1956.

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**ADAM AND EVE CARVING** Adam and Eve stones depict mortality. These stones date to the earliest of Christian times and often depict a garden of Eden scene carved around the figures. One such stone was formerly sited at Plotcock Castle but was removed and is now incorporated into a farmhouse in Ayrshire.



**THE BLOOD STONE** (c2000) Also known as the Covenanters stone the carved skull shown is said to bite those brave enough to place their finger in the mouth of the carved skull with the offending finger dripping with blood.



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**COVENANTERS MEMORIAL** (c1994)

James Hamilton of Kittienuir was captured at the Battle of Pentland. Executed at Edinburgh in 1666. His head and right arm were struck off, and displayed throughout the country as a warning to those of similar sympathies. His head now rest in Cadzow Street cemetery in Hamilton.



**RAPLOCH OF HAMILTON** The armorial bearings of the Hamilton's of Raploch, who resided at Patrickholm, now incorporated into St. Ninian's Church vestibule. The family crest was formerly situated above the entrance door to Patrickholm House.

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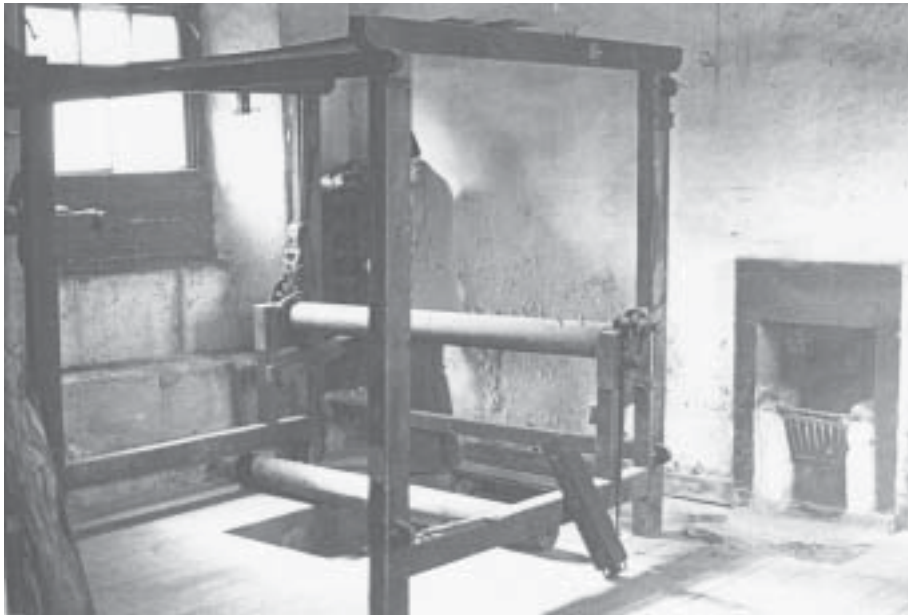
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**WEAVING LOOM** Taken at 15 Green Street, this loom was among the last in the village. The house formerly belonged to David Brown. In Rev. Robert Pollock's statistical account of 1950 he states that there were still working looms in the village but that they were principally museum pieces. The annual medical report of Stonehouse hospital in 1903 states there were still 35 weaving shops in working order in the village.



**IRONMONGERS** Advertisement for William Haston's shop at the corner of Trongate and Millar Street.

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**HOSPITAL CREST** (c2002) Stone carving illustrating the County of Lanark's crest. This carving was formerly incorporated into the gable wall of the original hospital building in 1883.



**TRANSPORT** (c1900) Carriage



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**FUNERAL** (1901) The funeral of Rev. Henry Angus Paterson was attended by the entire community. He served his congregation from 1842 until his death in 1901. The funeral stretched the length of Vicars Road to his resting place in the auld kirk cemetery and was said to have been led by his grand-daughter (pictured right).

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**FUNERAL** (1901) The burial place of Rev. Henry Angus Paterson attended by three ministers including Rev. A. B. Macdonald (centre).



**FUNERAL** (1901) The memorial to Rev. Henry Angus Paterson next to the auld kirk ruins. The ornamental urn has since been removed or stolen.

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**BIRD TRAP** (c1900) Riddle trap. It was common to trap birds during this time both for caging and pigeon for consumption. However several newspaper articles of the period protest strongly at this practice.



**TRANSPORT** (c1900) Picture entitled 'Gone for a run'. In 1897 a local newspaper article stated there was considerable excitement one Saturday afternoon when a motor car built by Messrs. J & C Stirling, of Hamilton, was driven to the door of Mr C. Stirling in Vicars Road. Messrs. Stirling had a station at the Cross.



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**TRANSPORT** Mr George Burns with motorcar



**TRANSPORT** Mr Robert Burns with Stonehouses first motorcycle

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**TRANSPORT** (c1900) Picture entitled 'Out for a drive'.



**TRANSPORT** (c1900) Coach party stopping for refreshments.

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**OPENING OF NEW TOWN** (1975) Dr. Gemmell and Councillor Moyra Burns attend official opening of New Town Project with Lord Wallace.



**WOODLANDS** (2004) Home of Mr & Mrs Ferguson. Magnificent flora display at Woodlands farm. This breath taking display won the best garden competition in South Lanarkshire in 2003.



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**MAPS** (1596) Timothy Pont's map of Clydesdale (North Section) including Stonehouse and outlying farms.

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**MAPS** (1596) Timothy Pont's map of Clydesdale (South Section) including Stonehouse and outlying farms.



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**MAPS** (1596) Joannis Blaeu's map of Clydesdale including Stonehouse and outlying farms (based on Pont's map).



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**MAPS** (1781) T. Kitchen's & J. Barbour's map of Lanarkshire.

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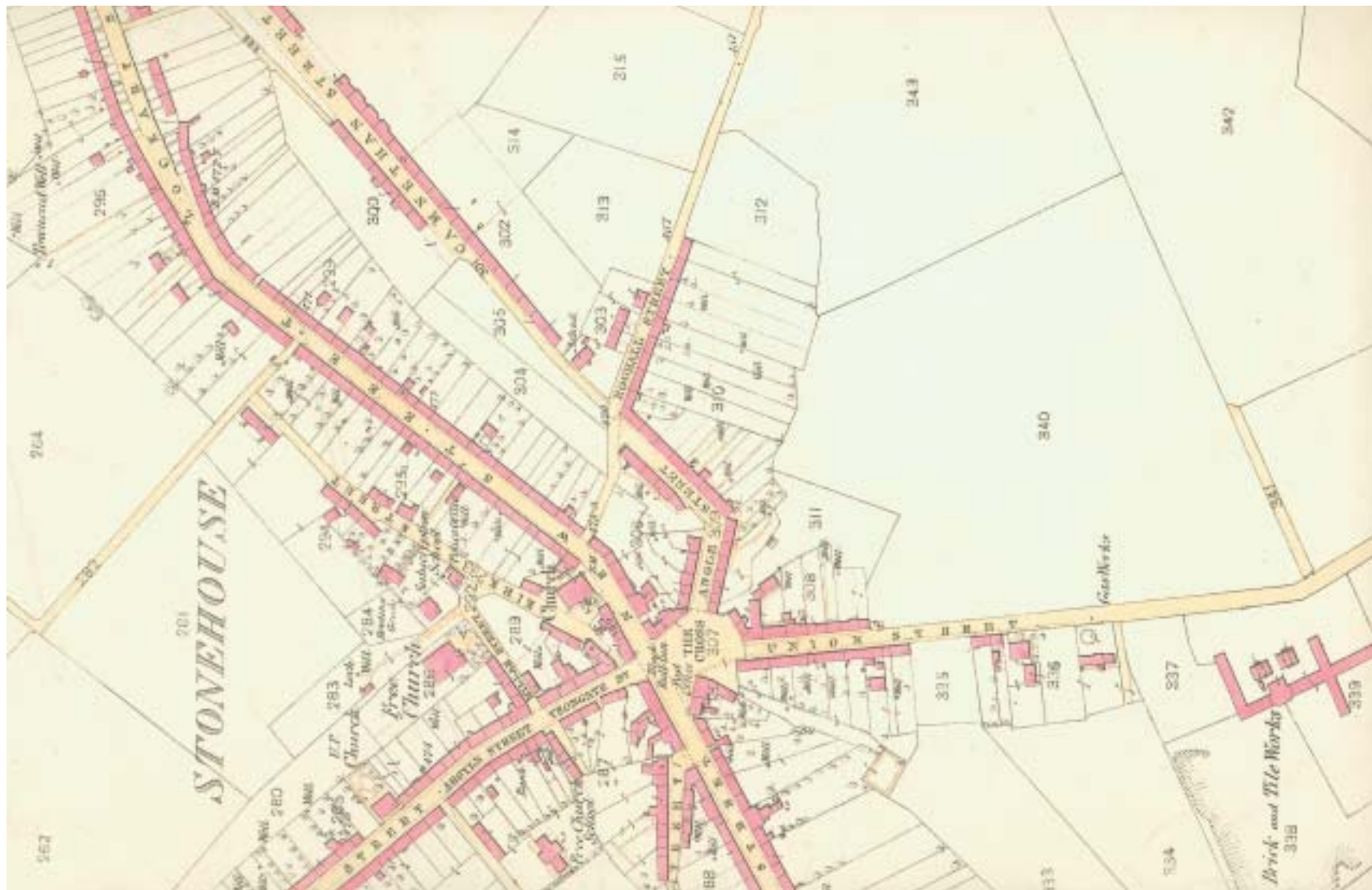
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**MAPS** (1859) First Ordnance Survey map of Stonehouse.



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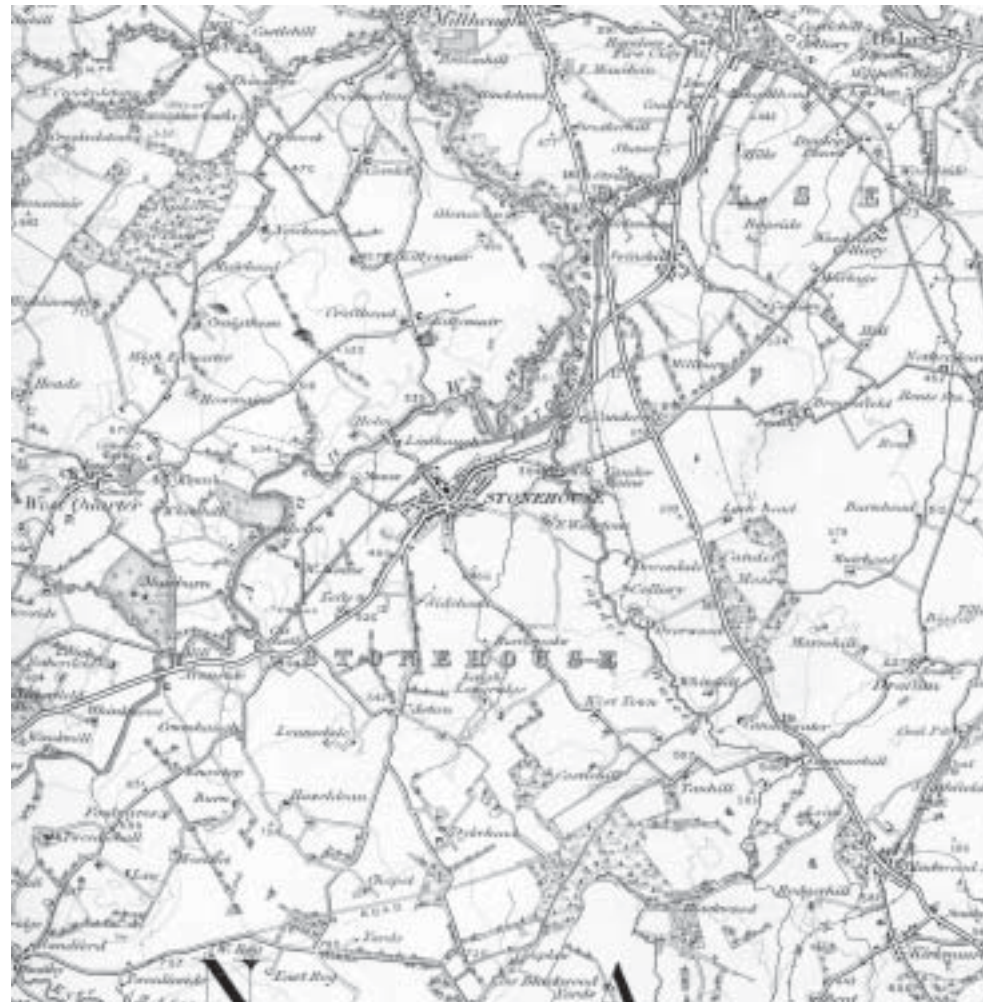
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**MAPS** (1897) Ordnance Survey map of Stonehouse and surrounding area..