

Carmunnock Conservation Village



The only Village in the City of Glasgow

Carmunnock Conservation Village

It is hoped you will enjoy the heritage walk around the old part of our village. The walk is about one mile in length with some medium inclines.

There is a tearoom in the village, open each day except Sunday. There is also a restaurant which is open Wednesday to Sunday each week.

The Church is open on Saturday afternoons during the months of April to September.

Heritage Trail map

The map at the back of this booklet has a key which shows establishments with refreshments and meals.

Travel information

The no. 31 bus from Glasgow city centre to East Kilbride, passing through Carmunnock, stops near the north end of Waterside Road and elsewhere on Waterside Road. The no. 31 returns from East Kilbride to Glasgow city centre. It leaves Carmunnock every half hour.



Old view of the village

Carmunnock is the only remaining identifiable village within the City of Glasgow boundaries. It lies five miles south of the city centre and is surrounded by green belt land. The old part of Carmunnock Village was declared a conservation area in 1970.

The name Carmunnock is deemed to derive from the Gaelic *Coire Manaich*, the glen or corrie of the monk. Early church records show the name as *Cormannoc* in 1177 and as *Carmanok* in 1359. There are references in the records showing there was an early Christian settlement in Carmunnock in the 8th century. In the 12th century the land was possessed by Henry of Carmannock and by the middle of the 15th century, James Lord Hamilton was confirmed in possession of land including Carmunnock. His successors held this land until the middle of the 17th century, when it passed to Stuart of Castlemilk.

Carmunnock lies about 160 metres above sea-level and has views of Ben Lomond and the hills of Arran. In the 18th century it would have been possible to observe the great numbers of trading vessels on the River Clyde. The atmosphere was regarded as pure and healthy and there were plentiful supplies of spring

waters. The longevity of villagers was remarked upon in the Statistical Accounts of 1796 and of 1845.

Until 1920 the village was considered a hamlet with houses close to the Church, thus known as a *kirkton* or common town. The population in the village in 1755 numbered 471; in 1801 it was 700. At present it is about 1500. In the middle of the 19th century the people of the village were described by the Minister as decent in morals but much influenced by the public houses.

Three-quarters of the land in and around the village belonged to the landowners: half was owned by the Laird of Castlemilk; one third by the owners of Cathkin. There were 14 farms within a five-mile radius of the village.



Castlemilk House

From the 17th century, the Stuarts, Lairds of Castleton, later Castlemilk, and owners of the lands of Carmunnock Parish, wielded great influence over the affairs of the village. Their original estate was in Dumfriesshire on the banks of the Water of Milk and as they expanded Castleton Tower into a splendid mansion, they renamed their estate *Castlemilk* for their earlier roots.

In 1938, the lands and mansion of Castlemilk were finally bought by Compulsory Purchase Order by Glasgow Corporation for the purpose of building housing. The mansion was later demolished. There remains a handsome old bridge and the beautifully restored stables which were located in the policies of Castlemilk House.



*Countryside and Carmunnock
(Kittochside Road, looking east from the top of the hill)*

The village is surrounded by picturesque rolling countryside with the early 19th century pattern of thorn hedgerows, the old estate plantations of trees at Netherton and Cathkin and the more recently planted Coulter's Wood.

The history and development of the village have been dominated by farming, hand-loom weaving and laundry work.

Village architecture

The conservation area is characterised by its domestic architecture, cottages of one or two storeys, and tenements. The traditional Scottish cottages are rectangular in shape, originally with turf-thatched roofs. Straw would have been used rarely as considered too valuable for animal welfare. The thatch was secured by ropes tied around the chimneys. It was tucked under the coping stones to keep it clear of sparks. Walls were of rubblestone covered with harling, with doors in the centre front. Fireplaces were placed at the gables with stout chimneys. The gables were crow-stepped and dormer windows appeared in the more prosperous dwellings. Tenements in the village were provided for mill workers and these would have outside stairs to the upper dwellings. Ornamentation on cottages and tenements was spare, shown possibly on doorways, gable roof-ends and gateways. Doors opened with a latch, hinges were iron made by the local blacksmith. Windows were part-shuttered as glass was rare and valuable. Farmhouses were improved throughout the 19th century and were solid, not ostentatious, as may be observed at Bankhead Farmhouse.



The last thatched cottage in the village



Ploughing, c.1930s

Farming

Many of the villagers were involved in work associated with the farms. In the middle of the 19th century the trades of the village were two wrights, one smith, one farrier, two carriers, 15 day-labourers in addition to one tailor and 15 hand-loom weavers. In earlier times, farming was dominated by poor soil, height and wet climate. *Strip* or *rig farming* was practised and pasture was unsheltered rough land with no cultivation of grass. Improvements in drainage, enclosure by stone dykes and thorn hedges, rotation of crops and fertilisation of cultivated fields and pastures led to greater variety in crops. All of this provided more employment. However, many landowners applied higher rents and some farmers required additional occupations. There were also burdens applied by the landowners: carrying coal and corn to the mills; carriage of a variety of goods and haymaking etc. One lucrative source of finance was from the breeding of the famous Clydesdale horse, the mainstay of farming in the 19th and early 20th centuries. These would have been sold at the markets in nearby Rutherglen, of which there were eight each year, or in Glasgow. In the 19th century these horses would have sold for up to £40 each.

Hand-loom weaving

The production of textiles was an important part of the village economy. Hand-loom weaving was a cottage industry practised throughout the village in the 18th and 19th centuries. It was considered that hand-loom weaving in Lanarkshire, Carmunnock's former location, was of an unusually high quality and women in the area were famous for the production of fine linen yarn. The last weaver in the Parish lived at 7 Rowanbank on Busby Road. The industrial advances of the 19th century brought cottage spinning and weaving to an end and many of the displaced workers would have found work in the mills of Busby.

Laundry work

Laundry work replaced the traditional skills in the 19th and early 20th centuries. This was the trade of women arising from the growth of Glasgow and its large merchant houses and restaurants. It was a source of living for many families. Wash houses appeared around the village and along the banks of the Tammy Linn. Carmunnock was an ideal breezy location with drying and bleaching mainly done on the Village Greens. Around 1920, women earned eight shillings per week for washing, bleaching, ironing and delivery to Glasgow. In the early days the washerwomen carried the laundry on their backs by foot from and to the city. Later the laundry was carried to Busby Railway Station or by horse-drawn carts to the City. With the advent of steam laundries, the trade in the village declined, although there were still a number of washerwomen in 1928.

Carmunnock Heritage Trail



*The Village Cross
(From Busby Road looking towards Clason Hall on left
and Craigenputtock on right)*

1 Village Cross

Busby Road on the east side of the cross has 19th century two-storey rubblestone and sandstone buildings on both sides: the village shop with a flat above; and, opposite, Rowanbank, formerly a block of four dwellings. Adjoining the village shop is a much earlier cottage. Adjoining Rowanbank is an old weaver's cottage which formerly had a date-stone of 1698 above a central doorway. This is now known as Bishop Cottage because in the 1920s a family named Bishop lived there. At the south-east corner of the Cross, the building extending into Kirk Road, was the Cathkin Rest which had been opened by the laird Mr William Stirling Stuart about 1890, in an effort to restrict the number of drinking houses in the village. In earlier times, the Cross was not so defined as at present: streets were narrower; the 18th century Craigenputtock Tearoom stood in front of Bishop Cottage until the 1940s; two 17th century cottages named the Beeches stood on the south-west corner until the 1930s.



Bishop Cottage and Cathkin Rest

Linnbrae, behind the high garden wall, was built in 1850. The lands of Linnbrae are described in a transaction dated 1765, drawn up by Sir John Stuart of Castlemilk and a Mr Crawford, as 'covering six acres between Pedmyre and the quarry'.



Cross

2 Busby Road. Old cottages

West of the Village Cross are a number of old cottages on the north side of Busby Road. Nos. 8 and 10 Busby Road, occupying a two-storey white building, share one of the most interesting histories in the village. The building stands on the site of dwellings occupied by monks until the Reformation and, it is believed, they used an underground passage to reach the Church. Such a tunnel has not been found.

When the monks were dispersed and the monastery in disrepair, a row of cottages was built in the 17th century, probably making use of the remaining stone. Around 1878, two of the cottages were redeveloped as a tenement of four small houses. The upper dwellings were reached by an outside back staircase, still in situ. These were occupied by two colour sergeants, veterans of the Crimean War. Thereafter, the building became known as *the Barracks*. An interesting feature is the short iron rail attached to the gable of number 8, which replaced a more substantial rail to which horses could be tethered.

Sunnyside, further west down Busby Road, is a 19th century tenement of houses.

3 Bankhead Farmhouse

Bankhead Farmhouse stands back from Busby Road and dates from 1760. It was, until a few years ago, fronted by a very fine row of stone bee boles, built in 1762. These have now been moved to a private site in the village. In the 18th century, honey would have been a luxurious supplement to food, thus bee boles were built to protect bee skeps or hives from harsh weather. Few examples remain intact.



Bankhead Farm with bee boles

4 Kirk Road. Wellside

Opposite Bankhead Farm is the lower end of Kirk Road which winds in a semi-circle beginning north of the Cross, south past the Church and into the heart of the village, finally ending in the short stretch towards Busby Road. In early records this was referred to as Mill Lane. Once a muddy track, it was also known as *the Ditch*. The damp conditions in this area are partly due to the now piped underground Carmunnock Burn, known locally as the *Tammy Linn*. It flowed from east of the High Green, down through the village, being fed by a number of streams along the way. In addition, two of the public wells were in this vicinity. Also, there were a number of local houses which had water pumps located at springs in their gardens. Thus, aptly, *Wellside* was the name applied to this area. Wellside Cottage, on the west side of Kirk Road, dates from the 18th century and was restored in 1988.

Further west, on the high ridge, is Crag Lodge built in 1849 and the mansion house, the Craigs, designed by the eminent Glasgow architect James Sellars in 1880.



Washerwomen at Pathhead Cottages

5 Pathhead Road. Weavers' Cottages

On Pathhead Road, on a raised pathway, are the weavers' cottages which, dated 1697, are amongst the oldest in the village. Hand-loom weaving in the

18th century was an important aspect of the village economy. Although, it is believed, more efficient looms were introduced, such as a Jacquard in one of these cottages, the cottage industry eventually gave way to the factory mills in nearby Busby.

In the 19th century, the weavers were replaced by the washerwomen who undertook laundry for Glasgow's wealthy households.



The Glebe

6 The Glebe

The Glebe lies to the east of Pathhead Road. The *glebe* is the Scots name for the church minister's portion of land which was assigned in addition to the *stipend* or salary. Rural ministers were, therefore, practising farmers on a small scale. In Carmunnock, the original Glebe included the present site and the George V Park on the west side of Pathhead Road. The Minister would have kept a horse as his means of transport around the Parish and possibly two cows for the benefit of his family. This would have necessitated the employment of a servant to produce crops and look after the cows.

The Glebe was purchased from the Church of Scotland in 1964 by Carmunnock Preservation Society. It is a permanent village amenity of tree-lined open space used in the summer months for the grazing of cattle.

7 Doo Well. Waterside Road



The Doo Well in Waterside Road is the last remaining of the four public wells in the village. The others were: the Low Green Well opposite Sunnybank Cottages; Halla' Well in Busby Road at the side of the Churchyard Wall and Mattha's Well at the lower end of Wellside Cottage garden, next to the lock-ups in Kirk Road. The water from Doo Well was considered the sweetest.

The women and older children were responsible for filling the pails and pitchers and these well sites, therefore, became an important part of the social life of the village.

Because the Doo Well still retained its pump and a steady flow of water into the trough, a grant was obtained by Carmunnock Preservation Society to restore the pump. This was achieved in 1996.



Well, Busby Road – Halla' Well

8 Manse Road. Earliest school

Manse Road was earlier known as School Loan. Both names indicate the historic purpose of this area. On the south side of Manse Road, the 19th century stone gateway to the manse survives, although the manse, built around 1837, was demolished in 1966. The present manse is in Waterside Road.



*Manse Road, c.1906
(School Loan. The original schoolhouse has been re-roofed, the other cottages are still thatched)*

The cottages on the north side of Manse Road are late 17th or early 18th century. These were turf-thatched until 1901 and no. 9 and no. 11 were rebuilt in 1973. A date-stone of 1736 has been placed on the gable of no. 9. In 1908, when piped water was introduced to the village, this cottage was first to have a tap fitted. After centuries of carrying water from springs and wells, it was possible for villagers to have running water piped to their cottages.



Another date-stone marked *The Schoolhouse 1702* is set into the wall of no. 11. This stone was found in the ruins of the first Parish School which had been in operation for 138 years until 1840.

After the 1696 Act for Settling of Schools, or Charter of Scottish Education, which ensured a school and schoolmaster for every Parish in Scotland, children were taught in the Church until the first school was built in 1702. An idiosyncratic characteristic of the close relationship between village church and village school may be illustrated in the church payment of £3.7 shillings in 1735 for mending the schoolhouse bed. By the middle of the 18th century the schoolmaster was paid, by Government statute, £20 per year.

The Kirk Session maintained a powerful influence over parish life and over the quality of learning. In addition, the Presbytery of Glasgow promised in 1787 to supervise the state of schools in the area by annual visits to each.

Towards the middle of Manse Road it is interesting to note the crowsteps or *corbie-stepping* on the gable roof of no. 13 and at the east end, the mounting stone outside no. 15.



Manse Road, Village Greens, Greenside, c.1908

Opposite, at the lower end of Cathkin Road, there is one of the four Victorian direction finger-posts which still exist in the village.

9 The Village Greens

The High Green lies to the south of Cathkin Road and verged on to the former whinstone quarry. In 1975, the houses at Cameron Crescent were erected and through the guidance of the Royal Fine Arts Commission and the Scottish Civic Trust, have proved to be an attractive addition to the village. They now form part of the conservation area.

The Low Green is a public area with spring blossoming trees. The site of an old well is marked. These Greens were traditionally used by the village washerwomen as drying and bleaching fields. The Village Gala Queen is now crowned here.



Cathkin Road Toll House

The upkeep of roads in and around the village became important in the 18th century. A toll house, one of two in the village, was positioned at the corner of Cathkin Road and Waterside Road and by the middle of the 19th century, charges of one halfpenny or one penny were made for vehicles according to wheel size. Later, in the early 20th century the *Weys*, an iron platform on which vehicles were weighed, was placed at the edge of the Low Green. The other toll house, an 18th century cottage on the site of the War Memorial, had been demolished in 1920.

10 Greenside

Greenside lies on the north side of the Low Green. At the west end are three 18th century adjoining cottages known as Sunnybank. These may originally have been part of Boghead Farm and were rebuilt in 1899. Norman McLeod MacDougall (1850-1937), artist and designer of the stained-glass windows in Carmunnock Church, lived in one of these cottages.

East of Sunnybank is a tenement built for weavers in 1828 and restored in 1985. Next, is first another tenement erected in 1898 and then an 18th century cottage rebuilt in 1899. Further east of this group of houses is a fine villa, Thornclyffe, built in 1878 and used for a few years as the manse, after the old manse was demolished in 1966.

11 Old School

Beyond Sunnybank, on the east side of Waterside Road, stands the second of the former parish schools. It was built about 1840 to replace the first school in Manse Road. It was adapted and modernised in 1870 to accommodate the schoolmaster on the top floor. In 1904, when high airy rooms and tall windows were deemed important, the school was extended and made single-storey. In 1973 the new round Primary School was opened and the old school became the Village Recreational Club.



School group 1889

12 Clason Hall. Site of the Smiddy

On the opposite side of Waterside Road is Clason Hall, built of rubblestone and squared sandstone facings. Originally the Clason Memorial Mission Hall, it was built in 1865 after the breakaway from the established Church in 1843. It was named for the Reverend Patrick Clason, a former minister of Carmunnock Parish Church, who became a supporter of the breakaway Free Church of Scotland. In 1924, after the building had ceased to function as a church, it became the Clason Hall, providing for Carmunnock Parish Church organisations and events. In 2004, the Reid Hall, a further extension, designed to be in keeping with village architecture, was added to the west side of Clason Hall.



*The Smiddy
(Three generations of the Connel family)*

The paved area in front of the Clason Hall doorway was the site of a 17th century blacksmith or *smiddy*. Because of the importance of farming in the area, the work would be concentrated upon horse-shoeing, wheel-making, repairs to carts and carriages and, in the later 18th and 19th centuries, with the making of improved ploughs. Work associated with the domestic life of the village would include making iron hinges for doors and windows and the dip-sticks for the four public wells. These were lodged at the Smiddy. Members of the Connel family were the last of the village blacksmiths.

13 Former Boghead Inn

The Mitchell Restaurant was originally Boghead farmhouse and steadings, dating from 1755 and becoming an Inn in the late 19th or early 20th century. Although farming was not continued, cows were kept in the byre into the early 20th century, providing milk locally.

From the late 19th century, the steadings became the village centre for public transport. The early Turnpike Trust roads, often poorly built to help agriculture rather than for communication, were owned mainly by the landowners, to whom the tolls were paid. Public roads were greatly improved in the early 20th century and better modes of transport were introduced for passage to Busby, Cathcart and Rutherglen. Nevertheless, villagers, like all country people, habitually walked long distances for trade, employment and education.

A carrier's business was set up in the steadings around the beginning of the 20th century, collecting and delivering the village washerwomen's laundry from and to Glasgow.



Stephen Young's taxi

The last farmers, the Young family, managed the Boghead Inn and operated the transport services, progressing from horse-drawn vehicles to two small buses and, eventually, to a handsome taxi. Also, by the beginning of the 20th century, when more people were travelling and walking for pleasure, the Inn offered a comfortable stop or lodging.



14 The War Memorial

Beyond the Mitchell Restaurant is the War Memorial, built by Mr William Stirling Stuart, Laird of Castlemilk. It was dedicated in 1922. His son, James Stirling Stuart, was killed in 1914, and heads the list of the Fallen of the First World War. One hundred and seventeen men from the parish fought in the war, thirteen of whom were killed.

The metal bowl of the Memorial was originally a horse trough and a special commemoration for Lieutenant Stirling Stuart's love of horses.

The Memorial also lists the names of the nine men of the Parish who were killed in the Second World War.



The War Memorial

The grief of a small parish for its Fallen is also expressed in the beautiful memorial stained-glass windows in the Parish Church.

15 Castlemilk Hall



Outside Castlemilk Hall

Opposite the War Memorial is Castlemilk Hall, an important centre of village social life. It is built on land given by the Laird of Castlemilk, Mr William Stirling Stuart, and constructed through the generosity of Mr James Graham LLD, then of Kittochside. It was opened by Mr Stuart in 1893.



At present it features the Pre-Five Nursery, annual events such as the Horticultural Show, art and craft classes and performances by the Carmunnock Drama Club.

16 Kirk Road, north of the Cross

Turning south towards the Cross is Kirk Road. This part was known as Main Street until the 1920s and has on its west side an interesting row of two-storey cottages. The group of houses was built as a tenement for mill workers in 1798 and later included a popular confectioner's shop, the Cyclist's Rest.



2 Kirk Road, The Cyclist's Rest, 1915 (Nell McNivens)

The houses at no. 2 and no. 4 were restored as a preservation project. The project received a Scottish Civic Trust Award in the European Architectural Heritage Year, 1975. On the front wall the carved stone plaque replaces a window and depicts the tree of life surrounded by people of past and present times.

The houses at nos. 8 and 8A were formerly an 18th century tenement which was rebuilt in 1984. A number of distinctive features were retained: a *nepus gable* or dormer at the centre front; *skew putts* i.e. projecting masonry at the lowest end of the gable copings.

It is believed that this tenement was built upon 14th century foundations and that detachments of soldiers were billeted here from the mid-16th century until one hundred years ago.



(Main Street) Kirk Road

17 Former Post Office

South of the Cross, still in Kirk Road and opposite the Church, is the two hundred year old stone-built cottage known as Kirkennan Cottage. From the 1890s until the early years of last century, this was the Post Office. The back garden wall, on Manse Road, marks the west gable and fronts of two 18th century cottages, the roofs of which were removed in the 1950s. This area around the Church which included a number of such old cottages now gone, was, as shown earlier, referred to as the common town or *kirkton*.



*Kirk Road, Kirkennan Cottage
(used as the Post Office from the 1890s to early 1900s)*

18 Old cottages at the Church Gate

Close to the Church gates, there are two small cottages at no. 22 and no. 24 Kirk Road. These date from the 17th century, although the lintel of no. 24 shows a later date. Of special interest at no. 24 are the shutter hinge-pins secured on the wall outside the window. These may date from a time prior to affordable glass panes. However, in the late 17th century, the upper sash of small windows was often glazed, with hinged shutters on the lower part. It was also the practice in some areas to remove a valued glass pane and carry it to the next home.



Old cottages, Kirk Gate, c.1935-45

Title deeds show that these two cottages were two of a number in the immediate area: a row of five 17th century weavers' dwellings were on the present Snowberry site; two 18th century cottages, demolished in 1964, occupied the Kirkton Cottage site.

19 Trestermyre

Continuing west down Kirk Road, at no. 26 Kirk Road, the house formerly known as Trestermyre, dates from the late 1690s. It was originally the cottage of a crofter or *portioner*, i.e. a tenant who had been allotted a portion of land by the laird on which to grow crops. The croft grounds extended north to Busby Road.

The title-deeds, dated 1750, refer to *'the house, byre or barn, yards and piece of ground, bounded on the north by the churchyard and on the east by the commontown, on the west by Mill Lane and on the south by the old march.'*

March signifies the boundary line.

In the 19th century, Robert Whyte of Trestermyre was a wheelwright. During renovations to the house in 1985, Robert Whyte's tools were discovered in a wall recess.

Until about 1900, the house was thatched. It has now been divided into two separate dwellings.



Looking up Kirk Road



Brae House

(Building with staircase is no. 32 Brae House, c.1690's)

20 Brae House

The single residencies, each two-storey, at no. 32 and no. 34 Kirk Road are believed to have been built by Lord Hamilton to house former estate servants. No. 32, known as Brae House, dates from the 1690s and has title deeds dated 1716. Brae House was a tenement of houses with an outside stair at the front of the building leading to the upper dwellings. The lower floor was divided by a close from front to back yard. One two-roomed house with kitchen was entered via the close. The other single-end house was entered from the front, a door now converted to a window.



21 Car

For many centuries the Church has been at the core of village life. The original church was built about eight hundred years ago. Before that there are indications of a tiny Christian settlement, possibly founded by Saint Cadoc in the 6th century.



Carmunnock Church (facing north)

The first name associated with the church is Peter, Chaplain of Cormannok in 1177.

In 1227, there is a record of the 'vicar' being given income consisting of *altarage*, i.e. people's offerings and a quantity of meal annually. In 1560, the first minister after the Reformation was James Hamilton, who was killed at the Battle of Langside in 1568.

There is a complete list of ministers from the Reformation to the present day in the Vestry, a rare record not possessed by many churches in Scotland.

The first indication of maintenance of a church building appears in the Parish records of the 17th century. From the beginning of the 18th century there

were moves to erect a new church building, which was achieved in 1767, probably on or near earlier sites. The cost was £365, 6 shillings. This building was substantially improved in 1871 with a new roof, new flooring and increased accommodation.

The costs associated with the church, its properties, the school and the poor of the Parish were already the responsibility of the *Heritors*, i.e. proprietors of heritable property, the chief of whom was the Laird of Castlemilk. The sums paid by each heritor were based on the value of property owned.

Carmunnock Parish Church has some interesting characteristics: on Sunday morning the church bell is still rung at 9.30am to alert parishioners in outlying areas to ready themselves for the 11 o'clock service; the offering plate stands at the door as the congregation enters the church; a water-filled pail and mug are still provided at the church door each Sunday for thirsty long-travelled parishioners.



Carmunnock Church (main entrance)

The building, with its simple interior, is typical of Scottish country churches of its era. There are outside stone stairways to the old family galleries of Castlemilk, Dripps and Cathkin. The entrance to the family vault of the Stirling Stuarts, former Lairds of Castlemilk, is on the south side of the church.

Inside, the organ gallery faces the pulpit. Beneath that gallery is the Roll of Honour listing the one hundred and seventeen men from the Parish who served in World War I. Opposite is the finely carved Communion Table.



The pulpit is flanked by two fine stained-glass windows, dedicated in 1922 as a War Memorial. They are the work of Norman McLeod MacDougall, artist, who lived in the village. The names of the thirteen men who fell in World War I are listed on each window. A brass plaque on the baptismal font commemorates the nine men of the village who died in World War II.

The wrought iron gates at the gateway to the church were erected in 1929. Adjacent is the gate-house or watch-house, built in 1820 to guard the graves from Resurrectionists. There is an observation gap in the stonework and the window probably replaces another of these gaps. Amongst the regulations posted on the original board within the gate-house are:

two will be on watch each night
they are prohibited from intoxication or
leaving the churchyard
there is a password each night.

REGULATIONS for the WATCH. There are Five On Watch Each Night, Who are to Go On an hour after sunset & Continue till after Day-break in Winter & till after Sunrise in Summer, They are Strictly Prohibited from Getting Intoxicated, or Leaving the Church-yard During that time, And no Visitors Allowed to Enter on any Account without Giving the Pass Word for the Night, They are Also Prohibited from Making Noise, or Firing Guns, Except when there is Cause of Alarm that Any of the Inhabitants in such Cases, are able to turn Out to the Assistance of the Watch, any Damage that may be Done to the Watch-house or Furniture is to be Repaired at the Expense of those Who Make it - Ordered at Carmunnock on the 5th 1820.

22 The Churchyard

This is the peaceful and leafy heart of the village. Many generations of village families are buried here and the stones epitomise centuries of village life. Often the gravestones show the occupations of the village people: a wright; a weaver; a mason; a teacher; farmers; a portioner; artists; ministers of the church. Buried here is the courageous minister, the Reverend Andrew Morton, Covenanter and Minister of the Church 1650-62. He was dismissed for non-conformity and arrested by soldiers for preaching in the open countryside to his fellow Presbyterians. He lived in dangerous times, when Covenanters who stood for the survival of the Presbyterian Church risked their safety in the stand against the enforced conformity with the Episcopal Church. The Reverend Morton was restored from 1687-92 after the freedom of worship was reinstated.

Another interesting gravestone is that which marks the family burying place of William Kirkland and relatives. One of these was Janet Burnside, widow of the Reverend Tiyo Soga of Kaffraria. Tiyo Soga was South Africa's first black missionary, who trained in Glasgow. He married Miss Janet Burnside of Glasgow in 1857 and returned to South Africa. They had seven children and after her husband died, Janet returned to Scotland and may have settled with her Kirkland relatives. Three of her sons studied at Dollar Academy, one of whom became South Africa's first qualified veterinary surgeon.

The grave of Norman MacLeod MacDougall, artist, is marked by a simple headstone.

There is one war grave, for Private McIntyre who died in 1917. The upkeep of this grave is maintained by the Commonwealth War Graves Commission.



Carmunnock Churchyard
– the peaceful and leafy heart of the village



Local places of interest

Cathkin Braes Country Park

This lies to the north east of Carmunnock. It is ideal for walks. It is an important area of nature conservation with a wide range of habitats which includes woodlands, heath, grasslands, hedgerows and marsh.

Coulter's Wood

This adjoins the village on the east. It is a recently planted mixed wood with clearly marked pathways.

Wester Kittochside Museum of the Countryside and Farm

Lying to the south of Carmunnock village, the farmlands were owned by the Reid family since the 16th century. The family had long and close ties with Carmunnock Church and in the middle of the 17th century with the Covenanters who were active around Carmunnock. The Museum and Farm illustrate the changes which have taken place in agriculture.

Castlemilk Stables

Recently renovated and beautifully restored, this building was part of the former Castlemilk Estate and is of architectural importance.

Carmunnock Heritage Trail

- 1 Village Cross
- 2 Busby Road. Old Cottages
- 3 Bankhead Farmhouse
- 4 Kirk Road ~ Wellside
- 5 Pathhead Road ~ Weavers' Cottages
- 6 The Glebe
- 7 Doo Well. Waterside Road
- 8 Manse Road. Earliest school
- 9 Village Greens
- 10 Greenside
- 11 Old School
- 12 Clason Hall. Site of the Smiddy
- 13 Former Boghead Inn
- 14 The War Memorial
- 15 Castlemilk Hall
- 16 Kirk Road ~ north of the cross
- 17 Former Post Office
- 18 Old cottages at Church Gate
- 19 Trestermyre
- 20 Brae House
- 21 Carmunnock Parish Church
- 22 The Churchyard

Key

- to establishments with refreshments and meals
- * Laura's Tea Room at Village Cross SW corner
 - ☒ Mitchell's Restaurant opposite Castlemilk Hall in Waterside Road
 - § Village Shop, Busby Road



Published by Carmunnock Preservation Society

Acknowledgements

Dr Henry Hutchison, former Minister of the Church and author of *Kirk Life in Old Carmunnock* and *Carmunnock Church 1854-1947*

Mrs Beatrice Herbert,
author of *The Story of Carmunnock*

Mr Peter Christie, Keeper of
Carmunnock Archive of Photographs

Photographs by courtesy of villagers:
the Baird-Jamieson family, Sena Christie, Bob Crawford,
George Gray, the late Marshall Lambie, the Lawson family,
John Little, Angus MacDonald, Betty Perry
Glasgow City Council for financial support



REGULATIONS for the WATCH. There are Two On Watch Each Night, Who Are to Go On an hour After Sunset & Continue till After Day Break in Winter & till After Sunrise in summer, They are Strictly Prohibited From Getting Intoxicated, or Leaving The Church-yard During that time, And no Visitor is Allowed to Enter on any Account Without Giving the Pass Word for the Night, They Are Also Prohibited from Making Noise, Or Firing Guns, Except When There is Cause of Alarm that Any of the Inhabitants in such Cases May be Able to Turn Out to the Assistance of the Watch, any Damage that may be Done to the Watchhouse or Furniture is to be Repaired at the Expense of those Who Make it - Ordered at Carmunnock on the 8th of 1812.



Published by Carmunnock Preservation Society March 2008
with funds provided by Glasgow City Council