

6. Our Lady of Lourdes and St. Bernadette. Built 1934-35, the architect was Reginald Fairlie.

7. Dobbie Hall. (Grade B listed) Built in 1901 by local ironmaster Robert Dobbie of Beechmount and gifted to the local community. The architect was A & W Black.

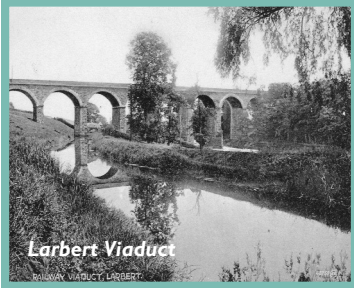
8. Larbert West Church. Built in 1900-1901 as the Larbert West United Free Church. The architect was JP Goodsir.

9. Carronvale House. (Grade A listed) Built as Broomage House in about 1800. Sold in 1819 and the then owner, Dr Robertson, added two wings and changed its name to Carronvale House.

George Sherriff had it remodelled by architect JJ Burnett in 1897 and after its sale in 1946, it became the national headquarters of the Boys Brigade.

10. Dorrator Bridge (Swing Bridge). Opened in 1893 to allow access over the River Carron between Larbert and Camelon.

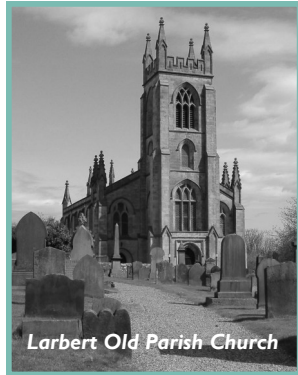
11. Larbert Viaduct and Larbert Damhead.



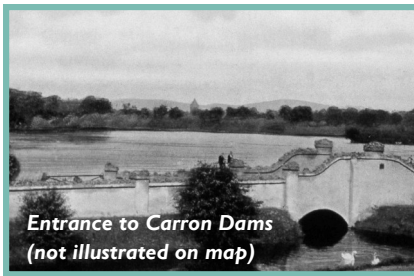
Larbert Viaduct

Damhead built to a design of John Smeaton in 1772. This convex damhead or weir was used to divert water into the Lade to feed the water wheels at Carron Works. Partially dismantled many years ago, but many of the stones can still be seen.

12. Larbert Old Parish Church. (Grade B listed) Built in 1818-1820 to replace an earlier building. The architect was David Hamilton. Stained glass by Edmondson, Webster and Adam & Son. **Larbert Churchyard.** (Grade A listed) Many of the important local luminaries from



Larbert Old Parish Church



Entrance to Carron Dams (not illustrated on map)

the district's past, including the Sherriff family and the Ironmasters – Robert Dobbie and James Jones are interred here. The churchyard also contains the “Carron Enclosure”, which holds the remains of many of the managing partners of Carron Company during the 19th century. At the corner of the car park is the Bruce obelisk made of cast iron, which commemorates James Bruce of Kinnaird, the “Abyssinian Traveller.”

13. Larbert House. (Grade B listed) The original house called Mount Riddell was built in about 1790 and was remodelled in 1822 for the then owner, Sir Gilbert Stirling. The architect was David Hamilton and the property became known as Larbert House. Other changes were made at the end of the 19th century whilst in the possession of J.H.N. Graham, a Glasgow businessman. Destroyed by a fire in the early hours of New Years Day 2007.



Larbert House

14. Torwood Castle.

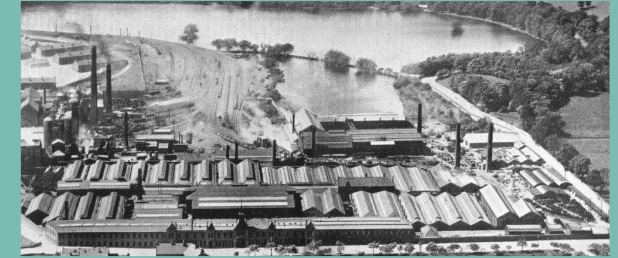
Possibly dates to 1566. For many years in the ownership of the Forrester family.

15. Royal Scottish National Hospital. All that remains is the (Grade A listed) building designed by F.T. Pilkington in 1862.

16. Bellsdyke Hospital. Opened in 1869 as The Stirling District Asylum housing patients from Stirling, Dumbaron and Falkirk. It was also used by the military authorities during the two World Wars.

17. Larbert Railway Station. The railway through Larbert opened as the Scottish Central Railway in 1848. It became the Caledonian Railway after 1865.

Larbert and Stenhousemuir Heritage Map



Carron Ironworks

Sites on Map Within. . .

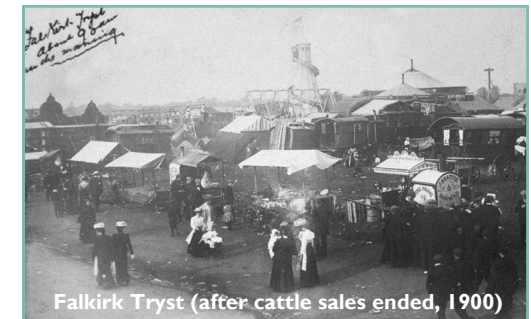
1. Carron Ironworks. Founded in 1759 to make pig iron using coked coal instead of charcoal. Once the area's largest employer, the company went on to make every conceivable article that could be made of iron, especially ordnance, including the famous “Carronade” gun. Important in more modern times for cookers and baths etc. The Clocktower (with gun display) is all that remains of the 1874 front building designed by Robert Baldie.

2. Stenhouse & Carron Church. (Grade A listed) Built in 1897-1900 as a memorial to the minister of Larbert, the Rev. John McLaren, and designed by architect JJ Burnett. Stained glass windows by Douglas Strachan.

3. Larbert East Church. (Grade B listed) Built 1900-1902 as the Larbert East United Free Church. The architect was James Strang. Old Free Church graveyard in grounds.

4. McCowans. The founders of this business began making toffees at home which they sold from their shop in Church Street. The business then moved to the old Drill Hall in Tryst Road in the 1920s and began selling the famous Highland Toffee and “Penny Dainties.” Unfortunately the firm ceased manufacturing in Stenhousemuir in 2011 and the products are now made in England.

5. The Tryst. This market was first held on the Muir of Stenhouse in 1785. Drovers from all over Scotland brought their cattle, horses and sheep to be sold here on the first Tuesdays of August, September and October each year - the latter meeting was apparently the largest. The Tryst went into decline with the arrival of the railway in the mid-19th century and since the beginning of the 20th century has been celebrated as a yearly worker's holiday with a funfair.



Falkirk Tryst (after cattle sales ended, 1900)



Detail from Ordnance Survey 1860

