

HISTORY § AYRSHIRE § ANTIQUITIES
§ NOTES §
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Monkwood Bridge 1798
Inscription on the outer downstream face.

Contributions for the Spring 1999 issue of *Ayrshire Notes*, including information about the activities of Member Societies, should be sent before the end of January to Rob Close, 1 Craigbrae Cottages, Drongan, Ayr KA6 7EN, tel. 01292 590273.

Local Societies may obtain additional copies of *Ayrshire Notes* for their members at cost price by prior arrangement with David McClure, 7 Park Circus, Ayr KA7 2DJ, tel. 01292 262248.

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AYRSHIRE FEDERATION OF HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

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AYRSHIRE FEDERATION OF HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

Firstly, we would like to draw the attention of all members of the Federation, and all friends, to a change in the office bearers of the Federation. Due to pressures of work, Dave Killicoat has had to stand down as Secretary. We thank Dave for his tireless work for the Federation; he will be a hard act to follow. We have, however, found someone willing to try. She is: Josephine Happel, 17B Main Street, PRESTWICK KA9 1AA.

The Federation's next event is the Swap Shop for 1998, which is scheduled for Sunday 18th October in Kilmarnock. At the time of writing, full details have not yet been finalised, but Federation members will be circularised in good time. We hope to see a good turn out of members for this annual chance to exchange news and views on trips, speakers and other issues of mutual interest. You could also bring along material for *Ayrshire Notes*!

We will also have on sale at the Swap Shop copies of "The Hearth Tax of Ayrshire 1691". This, the Federation's most ambitious publishing project to date, is now available from Rob Close at £13.50. If you're swithering, read Chantal Hamill's review in this edition of *Ayrshire Notes*.

During their programme of events for 1997-98, the Ayr Writers' Club set as a competition the task of writing an article suitable for *Ayrshire Notes*. This was judged by Dave Killicoat, and the winner was Marion Reid, of Alloway, whose article on suffragettes in Ayrshire is to be found in this issue. We have a number of other entries which we hope to publish over the next few issues, but we extend our congratulations to Marion, coupled with our relief that the editors no longer have to write the whole thing!

JOHN McMILLAN

The cover illustration used in *Ayrshire Notes 14* was a photograph of John McMillan, gamekeeper on the Dumfries House estate. Subsequent to its publication, we found this notice in the *Ardrossan and Saltcoats Herald* of Saturday 3rd November 1866:

J P McMillan, gamekeeper, Dumfries House, died on Tuesday last having fallen from his horse, and been crushed, on Friday 26th October, while hunting in the neighbourhood of Auchinleck House. "He took a deep interest in all social and moral reforms, ever ready to lend a helping hand to any movement

for the elevation of his fellows, or the alleviation of human misery. He was also an enthusiastic volunteer, and was from the first connected with the corp here".

AYRSHIRE SNIPPETS

It is impossible to keep a full check on articles which appear in other journals which have an Ayrshire interest, but a couple which have caught our eye recently may be of interest to readers of *Ayrshire Notes*. The first is in no.23 (Summer 1998) of *Picture House*, the magazine of the Cinema Theatre Association, which has an article by the Glasgow cinema historian Bruce Peter on George Palmer (1903-1980), a cinema entrepreneur, originally from Govan, whose chain included many Ayrshire cinemas including the Radio (later the George) in Kilbirnie and the Viking in Largs. For Palmer and his wife, Largs was a favourite holiday destination, and they later retired there. [Can anyone in Largs supply further recollections?]

The *Annual Journal* of the Scottish Brewing Archive, vol.1, 1998, has an article by Jane Jamieson, *quondam* archivist at Ayr, on the Citadel Brewery, Ayr, which reproduces in full a fascinating inventory of the brewing utensils, &c., belonging to the brewery.

AYRSHIRE ARCHIVES

Readers of *Ayrshire Notes* will be pleased to know that the transfer of our local archive office from the centre of Ayr to Craigie Estate has now been completed, and that the office is now open for public use. From our point of view, one of the greatest benefits of this move is the increase in opening hours. The details are as follows:

Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, 10 a.m. - 4 p.m. To avoid disappointment, an appointments system is in operation, and seats should be booked by contacting the archivists (who are still Kevin Wilbraham and Pauline Gallagher) on 01292 287584

The correct address for correspondence is: Ayrshire Archives Centre, Craigie Estate, AYR KA8 0SS. e-mail: archive@south-ayrshire.govt.uk

For a list of recent accessions see below (p.27).

SUFFRAGETTES 'CARRY THE TORCH' IN AYR AND PRESTWICK

Two miners returning from work at Annbank to their homes in Ayr raised the alarm when they noticed a glare in the windows of the new racecourse stand. Hundreds gathered on Whitletts Road to watch a fierce fire gutting the £3,000 building, which contained on the second floor a luncheon room, the Stewards' room and a verandah with a clock presented by the Marquis of Bute. Two items of feminist literature were found trampled into the mud, so it was obvious who was to blame.¹ The arson campaign had spread from England to Scotland. In this case of April 1913, the culprits were never caught.

Fanny Parker was not so lucky when she and a companion tried to torch Burns Cottage in July 1914. A nightwatchman had been employed for a year to forestall any such attempt, and grabbed her at 2.30 a.m., while the other woman escaped, it is thought on a bicycle. Her identity has never been established. The two 8 lb bombs found on the site consisted of two cylindrical biscuit tins with the labels of a well-known firm of manufacturers still on them, filled with blasting powder.

A leading activist, Fanny Parker initially gave her name as Janet Arthur, and denied that the Court in Ayr had any jurisdiction over her. In a rush of words she quoted from "Scots Wha' Hae", the rousing song of the militants, and denounced the authorities for the treatment of women, declaring: "You Scotsmen used to be proud of Bruce. Now you have taken to torturing women". Her sympathetic side was shown when she calmed a sentenced woman in the courtroom, and paid her fine of £1 so that she would not have to go to prison. [A large amount of money had been found on Fanny].²

Fanny (Frances) Parker was a niece of Lord Kitchener and a graduate of Newnham College, Cambridge. She had been arrested for the first time in 1908 and spent six weeks in Holloway Prison. A leading light in the Scottish University Women's Suffrage Union, she was the main speaker in the south of Scotland during their 1909 campaign and spoke at Ayr, Prestwick and Troon.³ She campaigned in the Kilmarnock Burghs and North Ayrshire by-elections in October and November 1911. The following year she was caught breaking a window of the Inland Revenue offices in Dundee and refused to pay her fine. So she was sent again to prison, and declined all food for three days until her release.⁴ Now, after her capture in Alloway, and still untried, Fanny was taken from Ayr to Perth prison, where she was subjected to feeding by tube,

supplemented by rectal feeding, in spite of the furore over a previous wretched case. Captain Parker, her brother, intervened, declaring that he had no sympathy with her views, which was a point in his favour. This is the only known Scottish case where family influence was brought to bear on behalf of a suffragette prisoner. Fanny's brother was allowed to take her to a nursing home in Edinburgh and be examined by a second doctor, who found her in a sorry condition. Shortly afterwards Dr Chalmers Watson reported to the police that his patient had quietly slipped out of the nursing home.⁵

While held in Ayr, Fanny had been given the option of a "house arrest" in a nursing home in Ayr. West of Scotland feminist Janie Allan tried to persuade her to go there. But she refused to go anywhere except to a house of her own choice in Prestwick, presumably Janie's house, Greystones, in Links Road.⁶ The Prison Commission would have allowed that, but the police would not undertake to watch the house, even at Scottish Office expense, so the Procurator Fiscal had urged her removal to Perth, where her brother came to her rescue.

As well as attacks on national monuments and racecourses, non-violent tactics were used. Miss Janie Allan, who was wealthy, had refused to pay tax of £100:1s. in 1913, and appeared before the Court of Session. She pleaded her own case, saying that the Finance Act of 1911 referred to 'persons', and that if she wasn't a 'person' for the purposes of the Franchise Acts, she could hardly be considered a 'person' for the Finance Acts. It was the same argument, of "no taxation without representation", that had sparked off the American Revolution. The Court decided against her, saying that her plea was untenable, and that women were not excluded from the scope of the law. Janie Allan was the daughter and sister of owners of the Allan Shipping Line, founded by Sir Hugh Allan, a native of Saltcoats. Her family were well-known for their socialist principles, and she became one of the key financial supporters of the militant suffrage movement throughout its existence. She received a sentence of four months' imprisonment in Holloway for smashing windows. In 1914 she supported Emmeline Pankhurst's meeting in St Andrew's Hall, Glasgow, and shot blanks from a revolver into the faces of the policemen advancing on the platform to arrest Mrs Pankhurst.⁷

That same year, Janie Allan also attended a suffragist meeting in the Unionist Hall, Prestwick. It was chaired by the Rev. Joseph Mitchell, Mauchline, clerk of the Presbytery of Ayr, who made the point that "women also claimed the vote as a means of service to the state". There were no interruptions and the gathering was addressed by Lady Isobel Margesson, who was in the chair at the Glasgow meeting when Mrs Pankhurst was arrested.⁸ Local government authorities in Prestwick had recently passed resolutions supporting women's

suffrage.⁹ Ayr in 1914 had a branch of the Scottish League for Opposing Women's Suffrage, as well as supporting an Ayr & Troon Society affiliated to the Scottish federation of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.¹⁰ Ayr Town Hall hosted meetings for both. The Rev. William John, Catrine, presided at a suffragist meeting in the Town Hall, at which Mrs Pethick Lawrence addressed the large gathering. A national leader, she and her husband edited *Votes for Women*, the organ of the suffrage movement.¹¹

The anti-suffragists gathered in large numbers to be addressed by Mrs Archibald Colquhoun of London, who was well-known in literary circles. Mr R A Oswald of Auchincruive occupied the chair and was supported on the platform by a large and influential party including Lady Glasgow, Mrs Arthur Montgomery, Sir Charles Crawford of Annbank House, and Colonel Vincent.¹² A later meeting took place in the River Street Hall, Ayr.¹³

Fanny Parker and Janie Allan were 'suffragettes' or militants. The word was coined by the newspaper *Daily Mail* on 10th January 1906, reporting that Prime Minister A J Balfour had received a deputation of 'suffragettes'. The French suffix '-ette' is diminutive, devaluing the real thing, with overtones of undermining, but the women's movement accepted the derisive term as it put their cause in the public eye. The non-militants were called 'suffragists' (from 1888) or constitutionalists, but as this approach was failing to achieve the vote, some members became increasingly militant.¹⁴

Certainly it demanded great courage to endure force-feeding, imprisonment and heckling. These were women of determination, swept up in the excitement of an idea whose time had come. As an old Scots proverb used on suffrage banners put it, "A guid cause maks a strong arm". Both sides had a good Ayr-ing but in the end, actions spoke louder than words. So the stage had been set, before war was declared on 4th August 1914.¹⁵ Six days later the Secretary of State for Scotland announced the mitigation of all sentences on suffragettes passed in Scottish courts. Fanny Parker would not be brought to trial,¹⁶ so the case of the attempted firing of Burns Cottage came to an end. Agitation ceased during World War I. Afterwards it was widely held that women's war work had proved their right to vote. In 1918 Parliament enfranchised all women householders, householders' wives, and women university graduates over 30 years of age. Parliament lowered the voting age of women to 21 in 1928, giving them complete political equality with men.¹⁷

CHRONOLOGY OF WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE

1832	Reform Act (Scotland). Owners of property valued at £10 annual rental allowed to vote, but Mrs Reid of Adamton, as a woman, was disqualified. ¹⁸
December 1872	In Ayr a deputation of gentlemen favourable to women's suffrage met with their MP, Mr Crawford, who said he did not agree with women's enfranchisement. James MacDonald, the rector of Ayr Academy, was one of the group. ¹⁹
1878	Ayr was canvassed for signatures for the annual petition to Parliament for women's enfranchisement. ²⁰
1889	Act passed enabling Scottish universities to admit women to degree courses.
8 March 1913	Telegraph wires cut between Glasgow and Kilmarnock. ²¹
7 April 1913	Ayr Racecourse stand destroyed by fire. ²²
13 March 1914	Mansion house of Robertland, Stewarton, extensively damaged by fire. ²³
9 July 1914	Attempt to blow up Burns Cottage, Alloway. ²⁴
4 August 1914	War declared.
February 1918	Electoral Reform Bill receives Royal Assent.
1928	Parliament gave all women over the age of 21 the vote.
November 1945	Prestwick's first women councillor, Mrs Annie Crawford, was elected. To increase popular involvement in local government, the franchise was extended from ratepayers to all adults. ²⁵

Marion Reid

Notes

- (1) *West Country and Galloway Journal*, 10th April 1913.
- (2) *Scotsman*, 9th July 1914.
- (3) Leah Leneman, *A Guid Cause. The Women's Suffrage Movement in Scotland*, Edinburgh, 1995, 83.
- (4) Rosalind K Marshall, *Virgins and Viragos. A History of Women in Scotland from 1080 - 1980*, 1983.
- (5) Leneman, op cit, 206-7.
- (6) Rob Close, *Ayrshire & Arran. An Illustrated Architectural Guide*, Edinburgh, 1992, 37.

- (7) Leneman, op cit, 184.
- (8) *Ayr Advertiser*, 19th March 1914.
- (9) Elspeth King, *The Scottish Women's Suffrage Movement*, Glasgow, 1978.
- (10) Leneman, op cit, 189.
- (11) *Ayr Advertiser*, 5th February 1914.
- (12) *Ayr Advertiser*, 20th November 1913.
- (13) *Ayr Advertiser*, 19th February 1914.
- (14) Jane Mills, *Womenwords*, London, 1991, 232.
- (15) Leneman, op cit.
- (16) Leneman, op cit, 208.
- (17) Microsoft *Encarta*, *Woman Suffrage*, 1994.
- (18) John Strawhorn, *The History of Prestwick*, Edinburgh, 1994, 88.
- (19) Leneman, op cit, 22-23.
- (20) King, op cit.
- (21) Leneman, op cit, 275.
- (22) Leneman, op cit, 275.
- (23) Leneman, op cit, 275.
- (24) Leneman, op cit, 275.
- (25) Strawhorn, op cit, 201.

JAMES BOSWELL'S ADDRESS TO THE KING

James Boswell of Auchinleck is remembered today as the biographer of Samuel Johnson and a prolific diarist. The minutes of the Ayrshire commissioners of supply contain one of his lesser compositions: an address to King George III on 'the state of the nation'. Loyal addresses were common and may be found in county minute books or in the newspapers of the day. This particular address is worth noting on account of the fame of its author, which grows rather than diminishes with the passage of time. At a county meeting in Ayr on 17th March 1784 attended by 45 of the principal men of the county, the address was adopted with a recommendation to the chairman of the meeting, George Crawford, 22nd Earl of Crawford, to transmit it to Sir Adam Fergusson of Kilkerran, Member of Parliament for the county, for presentation to his majesty.

"To the Kings most Excellent Majesty - The Humble Address of the Noblemen, Gentlemen, Justices of the peace, Commissioners of Supply and Heritors of the County of Ayr.

"We, your Majesty's faithfull Subjects, think it our duty to adress your Majesty on the present state of the Nation, to which we are the more encouraged, that in an answer to those who now Represent your people your Majesty has been pleased to pay a Gracious attention to the Honest Sentiments of your people themselves.

"We beg leave in this adress uninfluenced and unsolicited to Renew our sincere assurance of Loyalty; and while we declare our determined resolution to support your majesty's undoubted prerogative to chuse your Ministers for the executive part of our Government; we Acknowledge our Grateful Sense of your majestys regard for the publick good, in appointing and Continuing in your Service, men in whose Virtue and abilities your people have the Greatest Confidence.

"With regret and indignation we have observed the national councils troubled by the desperate Efforts of a violent faction and a waste of the Vigours of Opposition which should be reserved to frustrate destructive measures, such as that audacious East India bill, which if it had been allowed to pass into a law, would at once have violated the security of Chartered rights, created a new power paramount in Effect to that of the Crown, reduced your majestys authority to a mere name and Subjected your people to an unconstitutional dominion.

"Permitt us, Sire to say that a loyal adress from the extensive district of Ayr Shire may claim particular Consideration, because it is one of those Western Shires of Scotland which in times very different from your majestys Benignant Reign resisted Tyranny in one Branch of the Constitution undismayed by the risk of Life and fortune - Trusting we inherit the firmness and intrepidity of our forefathers we are equally ready to resist Tyranny in another Branch. Our principles are uniform to withstand Encroachment in Whatever quarter, and maintain the just Ballance of our admirable monarchy limited by progressive wisdom and spirit to a full Consistency with rational freedom."

The king had opposed Charles Fox's 1783 India Bill. When it was rejected he demanded, and obtained, the resignations of Fox and Lord North, and he appointed the 24 year-old William Pitt to the office of First Lord of the Admiralty (the equivalent of Prime Minister) and Chancellor of the Exchequer. Following the approval of his address, Boswell moved a message of support to William Pitt. This too was adopted and transmitted to Pitt by way of Adam Fergusson.

Boswell's Journal for 17th March 1784 records at length his activities that day: "As I had come west on purpose to support a loyal Address to the king from our county, I had been at great pains preparing one. I belive I wrote six or seven copies, and corrected so late as this very morning of the day on which we

were to meet. I did not apprehend there would be an opposition regularly formed, and therefore was not at much pains to send notice to my good friends to attend. However, that there might be a decent number, I gave notice to Craigdarroch, Wallacetown, Dernconner, Duncanziemuir, Friendlesshead, Bennals, all of whom attended. I also wrote to Mr Bruce Campbell, who came. I wrote to Netherplace that, as there had always been a good understanding (or some such expression) between his family and mine, I hoped it would be continued, and that he would come to Ayr upon this occasion and give his honest voice for the side he thought in the right. He did not come, nor did he send me an answer. I was at first inclined to be angry with him. But I made allowance for his rustic inefficiency, and hoped to make him better. It was a fine morning; so instead of taking my chaise as I had ordered, I rode to Ayr. I overtook upon the road Craigdarroch, Wallacetown and Duncanziemuir, and had a cordial ride along with them. When I got to Ayr, I discovered that there was a considerable opposition; and I afterwards learnt that the Laird of Fairlie, supposing that Lord Eglinton was still for the Coalition ministry, or more properly speaking, for the Duke of Portland, and would be against the Address, had sent expresses and endeavoured to collect forces against it. Colonel Montgomerie's answer, which Sundrum read to me from a letter the Colonel wrote to him, was honourable and spirited: that he was to tell Fairlie "he thought he paid the Earl a sufficient compliment when he stayed away. But no man in Europe should make him come down and oppose the Address". I never in my life felt myself better than I was today. I recalled to my mind all the ideas of the consequence of county meetings and of the credit of the family of Auchinleck which I had acquired from my father in my early years, and I superadded the monarchical principles which I had acquired from Dr Johnson. The account which I sent to the newspapers will remain as a record of what passed this day. I was quite happy upon my success, but by no means insolent. I dined at the King's Arms with Lord Loudoun, etc., twelve in all, and was quite hearty, though I drank only water coloured with toast. I then drank tea at John Boswell's, and went at night to Lady Crawford's. Nobody there but her Ladyship, Lady Mary, Lord Crawford and his brother, and Mr Crawford, the factor. I played whist and won, and passed the evening most agreeably. I assisted Lord Crawford in writing letters, as preses of the county, to Mr Pitt and Sir Adam Fergusson".

David McClure and Rob Close

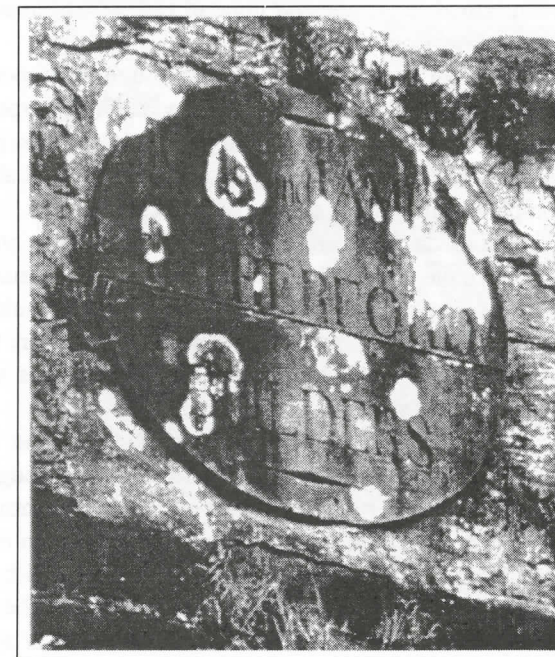
References: Ayrshire Archives, Minute Books of the Ayrshire Commissioners of Supply CO 3/1/5; Lustig & Pottle, eds, *Boswell: The Applause of the Jury 1782-1785*, London, 1981. The Address was published in the *London Gazette*, 3rd April 1784, while an account of the meeting appeared in the *Edinburgh Advertiser* of 23rd March 1784.

TWO EXTANT BRIDGES OF JOHN & JAMES RUTHERFORD, ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS IN AYR

MONKWOOD BRIDGE, 1798

Cover illustration: Inscription on downstream face.

*Inscription on outer
upstream face of Monkwood
Bridge: "John and James
Rutherford Builders".*



No longer used by the main road between Ayr and Maybole, the stone, single-arched Monkwood Bridge (also known as Auchindrain Bridge: NGR NS 335154) spans the River Doon beside the modern bridge on the A77. Until the new turnpike road between Ayr and Maybole was made in 1796 to 1798, the main route connecting the county town with Carrick and Galloway was on the line of the present B7024, through Alloway and Culroy, which, despite the improvements of the last two hundred years, is still recognisably the road described in October 1794 thus: "so much more steep and inaccessible than

necessary as to occasion the utmost inconvenience to every traveller and a much greater expence in the Carriage of every article".¹ If you are not convinced of this, try cycling on it.

Charles Abercrombie was employed to survey a new line "which would make that Road almost entirely level the whole way from Ayr to Maybole perhaps without at all increasing its length or at worst verry [*sic*] inconsiderably". His report and plan were presented to a meeting of the Carrick road trustees in Maybole the following September, following which a sub-committee was appointed to inquire into the funds available for making the road.² Since the intended new road was not included in the current turnpike act for the county, the trustees had to ensure that none of the existing roads in the district would suffer from a diversion of resources.³

In October 1795, the sub-committee reported that "in all probability at least £400 might be applied to any publick purpose competent to the trustees besides keeping the old roads in repair and reserving a considerable sum for contingencies".⁴ The new line actually involved about three and a half miles of completely new road costing about £100 a mile. The rest of the route lay on existing roads (the road from Ayr to Dalrymple at one end, and that from Maybole to Dalrymple at the other), which required some amendment. Of the new road to be made, one mile lay in the parish of Ayr and would be made on the funds of that parish. The spare funds of the Carrick district were therefore ample to finance the remaining two and a half miles; no new debt was needed by which their income "would be forestalled and locked up".

The only difficulty was bridging the River Doon. Abercrombie estimated the cost at £500 for a single-arched bridge, and £725 for three arches. A subscription for this was quickly raised, amounting to over £600 by November 1795.⁵ A subscription was not a gift, but a form of investment. The subscriber would hope to have his or her money repaid with interest. The funds for this might have come from the conversion money of the two parishes, or from the toll money of the road. In the event however, most of it came from the bridge money of the county: in 1797 the commissioners of supply made a grant "not exceeding £600 ... for Building a Bridge over the water of Doon ... a Bridge over the Rivulet of Smiethstone, and another over the Rivulet of Culroy", all on the line of the new road.⁶ This, according to the usual form, would be payable when the bridges were built.

By July 1797, the new road was nearly completed and the two small bridges were contracted for and partly constructed. However, there was as yet no contract for the bridge over the Doon. Three contractors had submitted proposals, of which "Mr Abercromby the surveyor recommended the acceptance of that by

Smith and Watson as the cheapest and best".⁷ Another proposal was to come from "Mr Rutherford Architect", for which they decided to wait before making a choice. Although the actual decision is not recorded in the minutes, subsequent entries and the inscription on the bridge confirm that the contract for Monkwood Bridge went to Rutherford. The bridge was probably built during the summer of 1798. It had certainly been completed by October of that year, when Richard Campbell of Helentonmains, a Carrick trustee in his own right and factor to the Earl of Cassillis, acting as treasurer for the committee, presented his accounts for the work, revealing a total expenditure of £844:10s.⁸

*Crowned head on the
capstone of the upstream
face of Monkwood Bridge.
From the sheared
appearance of the capstone
on the downstream face,
there may have been a head
on that too.*



At the same time it was noted that the collector of conversion money for the parish of Maybole was to settle with "Mr Cairncross as to his claim upon the Trustees for making out designs for the new bridge", from which it appears that the trustees had commissioned their own plans for the bridge before deciding to accept Rutherford's proposal. This was probably Hugh Cairncross, the clerk of works (or "undertaker" of the works) for the rebuilding of Culzean and the new house at Dalquharran.⁹ Cairncross and James Johnstone, 'overseer at Dalquharran', were also involved in searching for quarries and making plans in connection with the road.

There was a substantial balance owing to Rutherford in May 1799, amounting to £430:4s:6d, for which he was given an assignment of the toll collected at the bar at Auchindrain.¹⁰ Considering the money reported to have been subscribed, the bridge grant of £600 and a cash credit of £700 the trustees arranged from Messrs Hunter & Co. of Ayr, one might wonder why the sum required to pay him was not readily available. Some twelve years later, with Rutherford dead, his representatives sought immediate settlement of the remaining £200 of the debt.¹¹

The records of the roads trustees refer to one Mr Rutherford. However from the inscription on Monkwood bridge it is plain that there were two, John and James. Both were alive early in the 19th century. It is recorded that in 1804 John and James Rutherford, builders, were owed £36:10s by the directors of Ayr Academy;¹² and that in 1806, here described as architects, they were tenants of a house in Mill Vennel, Ayr.¹³

Monkwood Bridge, like Drumgirnan Bridge described below, is distinguished by the quality of the inscriptions and by a carved head on the capstone.

DRUMGIRNAN BRIDGE, 1799

Drumgirnan Bridge (also known as Kilkerran Bridge: NGR NS 306042) crosses the Water of Girvan on a minor public road in the vicinity of Kilkerran, within 150 metres of the B741 Crosshill to Girvan road. At the end of the eighteenth century two turnpikes ran the length of this part of the Girvan valley: one on the west side from Maybole to Girvan, and one on the east from Crosshill to Girvan. Both were included in the 1774 Ayr Roads Act.¹⁴ A link between the two was provided by a branch road extending from the Balloch road at Auchalton (NS 329043), crossing the road on the east at Ladyburn (NS 312040), across the Girvan by a ford at Drumgirnan and later the bridge, and continuing west to meet the other at a point then described as being "near Dalzielley" (NS 297045). Drumgirnan Bridge was erected in 1799 on this minor road, which was included in the 1774 act as a branch of the Balloch road.

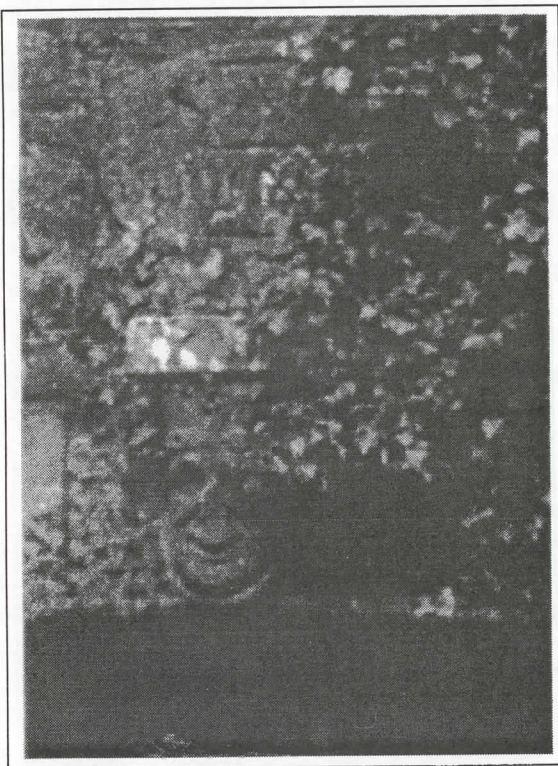
Following the erection of Airds Bridge (NS 293033) in 1817, the Crosshill to Girvan road was diverted at Ladyburn, over Drumgirnan and Airds bridges, to rejoin the former line at Maitland (NS 289025), thus diverting the public turnpike to the far side of the river from its former course, which ran close to Kilkerran House. This diversion, which was eventually extended by the construction of Hamilton Bridge (NS 309050) in 1825 returning Drumgirnan Bridge to its branch road status, has been described by Ronald Brash in an earlier edition of *Ayrshire Notes*.¹⁵

*Inscription and capstone on
upstream face of
Drumgirnan Bridge.
The inscription reads: "Jo
and Ja Rutherford []".*



In 1798 the Ayrshire commissioners of supply granted £53:10s "to build a bridge over the water of Girvan at Drumgirnan", from which it appears that the greater part of the cost was borne by the local landowners, and in

particular by Sir Adam Fergusson.¹⁶ The surviving minutes of the Carrick roads trustees, which contain so much concerning Monkwood Bridge, are devoid of any record of the erection of Drumgirnan Bridge. It is mentioned only later, in connection with the diversion of the road.



Inscription and capstone on downstream face of Drumgirnan Bridge. The inscription reads: "AD MDCCXCLX"

There are inscriptions and capstone heads on both outer faces of this bridge. The use of such heads on two bridges, Monkwood and Drumgirnan, is perhaps not enough to describe the feature as a hallmark of the Rutherfords. Airds Bridge, presumably not by the Rutherfords since at least one of them died some years before it was built, has indistinct inscriptions and a capstone which may once have boasted a head. In addition, all three bridges have a reticulated pattern on the stonework of the arches. Does anyone know of any other bridges with similar features?

David McClure

Notes

- (1) Ayrshire Archives (AA), CO3/5/12, Minutes of the roads trustees for the district of Carrick, Maybole, 17th October 1794.
- (2) AA, CO3/5/12, 25th September 1795.
- (3) Turnpike acts typically lasted for 21 years, so many had assumed that the 1774 Ayr Roads Act would be succeeded by a new act in 1795, in which it would have been possible to include the new road. But the term of the 1774 act was for a full 21 years from the time when the 1767 act would have expired; that is, until 1809. It was succeeded by a new act in 1805. See also David McClure, *Tolls and Tacksmen* (AANHS Monograph, 1994).
- (4) AA, CO3/5/12, 20th October 1795.
- (5) AA, CO3/5/12, 4th November 1795.
- (6) AA, CO3/1/4, Minutes of the commissioners of supply for Ayrshire, Ayr, 1st May 1797.
- (7) AA, CO3/5/12, 26th July 1797.
- (8) AA, CO3/5/12, 29th October 1798.
- (9) Margaret H B Sanderson, *Robert Adam in Ayrshire* (AANHS Monograph, 1993).
- (10) AA, CO3/5/12, 2nd May 1799.
- (11) AA, CO3/5/14, Minutes of the roads trustees for the district of Carrick, Maybole, 20th July 1811.
- (12) *Air Advertiser*, 1st November 1804; (information from Rob Close).
- (13) *Air Advertiser*, 23rd January 1806; (information from Rob Close).
- (14) David McClure, *Tolls and Tacksmen* (op cit).
- (15) Ronald W Brash, *An Early Nineteenth Century Ayrshire Bypass* in *Ayrshire Notes* 3, 1992.
- (16) AA, CO3/1/4, 30th April 1798.

A CUSTOMS RAID ON ARRAN DISTILLERS, 1801

From the Glasgow Courier, 3rd February 1801:

Air, January 29. Upon the 18th inst. Mr James Craig, Supervisor of Excise here, and two of his officers Alexander Williamson and Wm McLean, accompanied by a party of the 10th or Edinburgh Militia, sailed from this port on

board the Prince Augustus Frederick, revenue cutter, Captain Dowie, for the island of Arran, where they discovered seven private distilleries, five private malsters [*sic*], and seized three large stills, which Mr Craig has lodged in the Excise Office here. Prosecutions against the offenders will immediately take place, who justly merit, in times of such dearth and scarcity, the most exemplary punishment the law can inflict.

AYR HORSE MARKET, 1784

From the Glasgow Mercury, 19th February 1784:

Notice. The Magistrates and Council of Ayr have resolved that, in time coming, a public horse market shall be held at Ayr, in the usual place, weekly, every Tuesday during the months of February and March, Old Style, which commenced upon the first Tuesday of February, which happened this year upon the 17th day of February, New Style, for the first market day. The horses are to be free of all custom. And for the further encouragement of dealers to resort to the said market, in case they do not sell their cattle at Ayr, they will have the advantage of the Kilmarnock and Glasgow markets before them.

BELFAST EXCURSIONISTS VISIT AYR, 1906

From the Glasgow Observer, 4th August 1906:

On Monday last 1,600 excursionists arrived in Ayr, the trip being organized by the West Belfast Cycling Club, and they spent a pleasant day in the Land of Burns. They were nearly all Catholics from the Falls Road, and were accompanied by a dozen Catholic priests. Arriving in Ayr at 1 o'clock, they visited Burns' Birthplace, the Auld Kirk, the 'Banks and Braes of Bonnie Doon' and surrounding attractions. The return journey was made from Ayr at 7.30 o'clock, and the excursionists on board kept the large crowd assembled on the quay in amusement by singing nothing but Irish Nationalist songs. The priests were the guests of Mr & Mrs Thomas Heffron, Main Street, previous to the sailing of the steamer.

PUBLICATIONS OF LARGS AND DISTRICT HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Copies of all these books can be ordered from Mrs E M Corkill, 26 Scott Drive, LARGS KA30 9PA. Prices include postage and packing.

HAKON THE OLD - HAKON WHO?

The text of Magnus Magnusson's Viking Lecture given in 1981 dealing with Scotland and Norway's 13th Century power struggle which culminated in the Battle of Largs in 1263. Illustrated with photographs. £1.15p.

IN AND AROUND LARGS

This 1997 reprint of Ian B Kerr's book provides information about obvious sites of historical interest in Largs, Fairlie, West Kilbride environs, e.g. neolithic and iron age sites, kirkyards, Prophet's Grave, castles, hills and glens. Illustrated with maps and photographs. £2.00.

THE LARGS AUSTRALIANS

Published in 1995, this charming little book is the result of work done by several Society members and friends researching the Brisbane, Lang, Kirk and Elder families and edited by Mary B Hall to give a very readable account of some Largs/Australian connections. Photographic illustrations. £2.00.

THE PARISH OF LARGS

Rev D B Baxter's notes written over many years as parish minister are edited by Mary B Hall and contain a wealth of local ecclesiastical detail bound up in a most enlightening and entertaining historical package. Illustrated, and contains lists of incumbents, precentors and organists. £8.99.

FAIRLIE VILLAGE WALKS

Here is a delightful and leisurely walk-around guide to Fairlie for visitor and resident. Owen A Gurton casts an interested eye on his village and its history, and spells out its magic appeal for us. Illustrated with photographs. £2.50.

LARGS THROUGH THE CENTURIES

The 1998 reprint of the very popular informative 1995 guide to Largs and its history by J R D Campbell spans the centuries easily, and with no shortage of historical detail in the background this book is very accessible to visitor and native alike. Illustrated with photographs, maps, diagrams, and has an index. £4.99.

OUT OF THE BLUE:

McADAM'S HOUSE IN PENRITH

On a very, very wet day in June 1997, I cycled from Glenridding village at the head of Ullswater to join the 'C2C' costs to coast cycleway a few miles to the north, at Matterdale End, and from thence along the way to Alston, high on the spine of the Pennines. The route into Penrith led by a bridleway under the M6, across what was probably the Carlisle road, and into Drovers Road. Here I stopped, with the rain dripping off every extremity, to read this legend on a blue plaque on the front railings of Cockell House: "John Macadam, General Surveyor of Roads, lived here c.1820".¹ A nearby street bore the name 'Macadam Way'. The plaque recorded, I continued east through the rain, which I escaped only for an hour in the 'Brief Encounter' restaurant at Langwathby station on the Carlisle to Settle railway. I gathered that scenes from that film were set on the station - though I learned later, through a question on 'Brain of Britain', that it was Carnforth station, between Lancaster and Arncliffe, which was used in the film. Whether Langwathby was not used at all, or only played a supporting role, I am as the man who was asked if he knew the difference between ignorance and apathy, to which he replied "I neither know nor care".

There are two principal works on McAdam: Robert Harry Spiro, Jun, *John Loudon McAdam: Colossus of Roads* (Ph.D. Thesis, Edinburgh, 1950); and W J Reader, *MACADAM: The McAdam Family and the Turnpike Roads 1798-1861* (1979). Both contain detailed tables of the trusts which employed McAdam and his sons, but neither of them include the Alston trust and others in the vicinity of Penrith and Carlisle, though Reader does list the Whitehaven Trust in Cumberland, and the Appleby and Kendal, Heronsyke and Eamont Bridge, and Milnthorpe trusts in Westmorland. It should also be mentioned that there was no national post of 'General Surveyor of Roads'.

The Cumbria Record Office in Kendal has no documentary evidence to support the claim of McAdam's residency in Penrith, but Anne Rowe, Assistant

County Archivist, suggested that there was good support for it in McAdam's connection with the new road from Penrith over Hartside Top (1903 feet) to Alston and Hexham. The archives of this turnpike trust are in the Admiralty records in the Public Record Office at Kew, since the work was undertaken by the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital (Derwentwater Estates).²

The Carlisle office of the Cumbria Record Office likewise had no information bearing directly on the house and the plaque, but expanded on McAdam's business in the area: "Macadam supervised the building of new roads in the 1820s from Alston to Penrith (over Hartside), Alston to Brampton and Alston to Hexham."³ The Act for making the roads was passed in 1823 so McAdam probably stayed in Penrith both while the surveying was undertaken for the Hartside road, and when the road was being built.

During a subsequent visit to the Cumbria Record Office in the castle at Carlisle, I was guided to a book by L A Williams, a good secondary source for information on McAdam's activities in the area.⁴ From Williams' work it appears that McAdam's extensive responsibilities in this part of England included the road from Penrith to Greta Bridge, near Barnard Castle - the present A66; the road from Penrith through Keswick to Cockermouth - also the A66; the road from Penrith to Carlisle - the A6; and the road from Penrith through Alston to Hexham - the A686. McAdam persuaded his principal employers in the region - the Commissioners of the Greenwich Hospital - to combine all the roads to their lead mines under a single turnpike trust in 1824. The resultant Alston Trust had responsibility for 130 miles of road, making it a large trust by English standards. In comparison the Ayrshire Trust, the largest in Scotland, had 431 miles of turnpike under management in 1820.⁵

Cockell House is not mentioned in Williams' book, but she writes that McAdam rented houses in both Whitehaven and Keswick, indicating the extent of his commitment in Cumberland and Westmorland. From 1802 to 1827 McAdam's home was in Bristol, but his mission to make the roads of Britain took him all over the country.

David McClure

Notes

- (1) I learnt the name of the house from Mr J P Godwin, formerly archivist at the Cumbria Record Office, Carlisle, who told me that the plaque was erected by Penrith Urban District Council, which was abolished on 31st March 1974. I am indebted to Anne Rowe for putting me in touch with Jeremy Godwin.

- (2) The Greenwich Hospital succeeded to the estates of the Earl of Derwentwater, which he forfeited for espousing the Jacobite cause in the rebellion of 1715.
- (3) Parson & White, *Directory of Cumberland and Westmorland*, 1829, p.455. Information from D M Bowcock, Assistant County Archivist (Carlisle).
- (4) L A Williams, *Road Transport in Cumbria in the Nineteenth Century*, 1975.
- (5) Parliamentary Papers 1821 (747), iv. 343, Report of Select Committee 1820.

BOOK REVIEWS

HISTORIC AYR: A GUIDE FOR VISITORS

Ayrshire Monographs No.20, AANHS, April 1998, £2.00; ISBN 0 9527445 3 8.

It is more than a quarter of a century since our society published the first edition of Ronald Brash's *Round Old Ayr*. The appearance of this, its successor, is certainly not premature. While nothing yet recognised as historic has been added in the intervening years, this new guide builds on the former by extending the area described and dividing the whole into seven short trails. The wealth of detail should inform and entertain the casual visitor and will have something to interest all but the most knowledgeable resident. Not everyone will agree that the view up the Sandgate to the Town Buildings is "unforgettable", but such enthusiasm on the part of the authors has resulted in a guide which should rival its venerable predecessor in longevity.

David McClure

THE ENCYCLOPAEDIA OF SCOTTISH EXECUTIONS 1750 to 1963

Alex F Young

Eric Doody Publishing Ltd., Orpington, £14.99; ISBN 1 85882 049 9.

Alex Young will be familiar to many readers of these Notes. The publication of this book marks the culmination of his long interest in the history of capital punishment in Scotland, and is a worthy and attractive embodiment of his commitment to his researches in this field. Clearly so law-abiding a place as Ayrshire does not feature so strongly in the book as sinful places such as

Edinburgh and Glasgow (and it is perhaps well to draw a veil before Alexander Geddes, who was hanged in Aberdeen in 1751). The last execution in Ayr was that of Alexander Cunningham, of Girvan, in 1854, the 28th since David Edwards had been hanged in 1758 (including one woman, Margaret Crossan). Most were guilty of murder, but the ultimate deterrent was also invoked in cases of wilful fire-raising, housebreaking and horse stealing.. The execution at Symington Toll in 1815, featured in *Ayrshire Notes* 9, is also included.

Alex provides useful and thorough notes on the places of execution - in Ayr, successively the Town Common, the Tolbooth and the Prison - and on the executioners. His remit, as suggested by the title, is the executions themselves, and the circumstances surrounding them, but each entry presents a thumbnail sketch of the crime involved. One result of the particular remit is that, as Alex himself notes, of Glasgow's three great *causes célèbres* - Madeleine Smith, Jessie McLachlan and Edward Pritchard - only Pritchard, in Glasgow's last public execution, was hanged, so that Smith and McLachlan are absent from this book. There is, however, plenty here to engage those interested in the social history and the dark underside of life in Scotland over the past two and a half centuries.

Rob Close

THE HEARTH TAX FOR AYRSHIRE 1691

Robert H J Urquhart and Rob Close, editors

Ayrshire Federation of Historical Societies, Ayr, 1998, £13.50.

ISBN 0 9532055 0 9.

[It seems slightly nepotistic to review one's own book, so we have obtained permission to reproduce the following review which appears in the Summer 1998 edition of *Scottish Local History*.]

In 1690 the Parliament of Scotland attempted to pay army arrears by levying a tax of 14 shillings on each hearth in Scotland. This was so successful that it had to be repeated with variations a few years later with a series of poll taxes. As a tax levying exercise, it left a lot to be desired. But as a population record, it is often the first listing of most of the houses in individual parishes, and thus an invaluable guide to the structure of late 17th Century Scotland. Any student of the history of localities should make a bee-line for their hearth and poll-tax records. The trouble, of course, is that they are usually housed in the Scottish Record Office, and the microfilms helpfully provided by archive centres are more difficult to read than the originals. Transcribing the records is a long painful process (my hand still aches from writing down Livingston poll tax list, but it was worth it). This is why the Ayrshire Federation's enterprising decision to

transcribe and publish all the Ayrshire hearth tax rolls is to be applauded. Ayrshire unfortunately does not have surviving poll tax lists, which were generally more informative. As hearths were taxed, only the householder's name is necessary, which gives no indication of the members of the household. Thus tenants, cottars, widows, lairds, burgesses and craftsmen appear - but not their trades or status, their wives, children or servants. Interpretation of the numbers of hearths can be tricky: most people had only 1 hearth, 2 or 3 can reveal prosperous tenants, lairds stand out with a much larger number, but small ones were often indistinguishable from tenants or inns. Generally these have to be read in co-ordination with other records for a real picture of a parish, farmtoun or estate. The officially poor - who were exempt - are generally listed, as were those who failed to pay. Nevertheless, there were those who slipped out of the system altogether, for reasons which are difficult to gauge (in Livingston beautiful poll tax records are matched with poor hearth tax records: why?). A few parishes are missing altogether. There are many pitfalls in using them, but used they should be.

One of the collateral joys of these listings is the wealth of place names they reveal: how many of these have disappeared from the maps? From a list at total random: Midauchensoull, Balloch, Kirkland, Balclatchie, Balmalloch, Dularg, Whytrow, Ballig, Chang, Clarchrieskeag, etc. Some of the lists go from farmtoun to farmtoun listing the name of the householder and the place, others concentrate on the identity of the estate, listing only names beneath it, others omit the names, citing only the estates and the farms, since the Scots identified a man with the place he tenanted or owned. So the quality of the information varies. This sort of information will be very useful to demographers, local historians, genealogists and students of place names. As a read in itself, it beats counting sheep to combat insomnia, but it is a very good primary source. There is a useful short introduction and the editors can be relied on for their accuracy. One of the most hopeful signs in all this is that it appears as volume 1 of the Ayrshire Records Series, from which one can conclude that this Federation, which has a remarkable publishing record, will continue on this road. Students of a palaeography class have contributed to the transcription work, local authorities and our own Forum have provided grants, and the result is an example of the type of thing which can be done in Scotland and should be done. One small regret: indexes, of names and localities, would have been useful, but no doubt this would have added to the length and expense. I hope other societies note this and follow suit.

Chantal Hamill

AYRSHIRE ARCHIVES: ACCESSIONS 1996-7

Reprinted from the Annual Report by permission
of the archivist, Kevin Wilbraham.

Local Authority Records - East Ayrshire Council

Burgh of Kilmarnock financial records	c.1930 - c.1960
Cumnock and Doon Valley District Council minutes	1975 - 1996
Glencairn Public School records	1938
Parish of Mauchline records	c.1845 - c.1930
Parish of Muirkirk records	c.1845 - c.1930
Parish of Sorn records	c.1845 - c.1930

Local Authority Records - North Ayrshire Council

Burgh of Millport records	c.1870 - 1975
Burgh of Millport records	c.1930 - c.1970
Kyleshill Primary School records	c.1874 - 1906
Royal Burgh of Irvine records	1205 - c.1702

Local Authority Records - South Ayrshire Council

Ayrshire County Council education records	c.1961 - 1964
Burgh of Girvan records	1894 - 1975
Burgh of Prestwick records	c.1890 - 1973
Burgh of Troon records	c.1897 - 1975
Girvan Harbour Trustees records	c.1800 - c.1920
Kyle & Carrick District Council trust & bequest documents	c.1850s - c.1950
Liquor Licensing Board records	c.1903 - 1975
Maybole Parish, Burgh and Town Council records	c.1733 - 1975
Parish of Kirkmichael records	1845 - c.1950
Parish of Kirkoswald records	1817 - 1930
Parish of Kirkoswald records	c.1845 - 1930
Parish of Straiton records	1848 - 1948
Royal Burgh of Ayr records	c.1660 - 1975

Ecclesiastical Records

Glenbuck Kirk session records	c.1870 - c.1930
Papal Bull of Clement VI	1348
Symington Kirk session records	1836 - 1849

Family and Estate Papers

Beith family papers	c.1650 - c.1800
Bryson family papers	1875

Business Records

Bargany Coal Company records	1903
Catrine Spinning Mill records	1903 - 1907
Dalmellington Iron Works records	1901
Dalquharran Colliery records	c.1800 - c.1850
Glasgow & South Western Railway records	c.19th - c.20th c.
Pearl Insurance Company records	c.1940 - c.1950s
West Sound Radio plc records	1981 - 1995
Western Buses Company records	c.1930s - c.1970s
William R McCulloch Ltd records	c.1940s

Purchased Collections

Cathcart family papers	1782 - c.1820
Hamilton of Rozelle & Carluie papers	1734 - 1799
Hugh Hamilton of Pinmore papers	1786 - 1799
Kennedy of Kirkmichael papers	c.1661 - 1707

Miscellaneous Collections

Brown family of Newmilns papers	1912 - 1942
Charter of Confirmation relating to Dundonald	c.1283 - c.1298
Instrumental sasine relating to Kilmarnock	1830
Loudoun School Board records	c.1875 - 1930
Newmilns Charities Association records	c.1917 - 1972
Official Guide Book to Ayr	n.d.
Robert Hewitt papers	1835 - 1902

DIARY

- AANHS: Ayrshire Archaeological and Natural History Society. Meetings in Carnegie Library, Ayr, at 7.45 p.m.
- CSDH: Catrine Sorn & District History Society. Meetings in A M Brown Institute, Catrine, at 7.30 p.m.
- KCCS: Kyle and Carrick Civic Society. Meetings in Loudoun Hall, Ayr, at 7.30 p.m.
- KDHG: Kilmarnock & District History Group. Meetings in Kilmarnock College at 7.30 p.m.
- LDHS: Largs and District Historical Society. Meetings in Largs Museum at 7.30 p.m.
- L(MS): LDHS, Marine Section. Meetings in Largs Museum at 7.30 p.m.

September 1998

10th	CSDH	members	Thoughts on 100 years of the A M Brown Institute
24th	CSDH	Alistair Hendry	Thomas Garvine - Provost of Ayr and Doctor Extraordinary

October 1998

5th	L(MS)	Martin Bellamy	Scottish Shipwrights in C17 Denmark
5th	KCCS	Liz Marquis	East Ayrshire Woodlands
6th	KDHG	John Taylor	Sleaze and Sanctity in some of John Galt's Novels
8th	AANHS	Roy Campbell	A Century of Change
8th	CSDH	Betty Lees	Fair Isle
20th	KDHG	Michael Donnelly	Scottish Stained Glass
22nd	LDHS	Simon Bennett	A Brief History of Glasgow University and its Archives
22nd	AANHS	Shannon Fraser	Seeing and Believing: Landscapes ... in Neolithic Arran
22nd	CSDH	J A Goodlad	A Cruise to Norway from Troon in a 26' Boat

November 1998

2nd	KCCS	Ken Andrew	Monuments and Follies
2nd	L(MS)	George Ballinger	Update on Scotland's Canals
3rd	KDHG	Frank Donnelly	History of Kilmarnock Academy
12th	CSDH	Colin Chisholm	Australia 1998
12th	AANHS	W S Hanson	The Romans in Scotland
17th	KDHG	Julian Hill	Vesuvius - A Tale of Two Cities
26th	LDHS	Rob Urquhart	Policemen and Police Burghs in the C19
26th	CSDH	Chris Rollie	Burns and Birds
26th	AANHS	Joanne Orr	Curatorial Capers

December 1998

1st	KDHG	Ian Gow	Life in the Edinburgh New Town House
7th	KCCS	Gordon Riddle	Culzean Country Park
10th	AANHS	John Davenport	University Marine Biological Laboratory: Past, Present and Future
15th	KDHG	Anne Geddes	Into the next Millennium - Kilmarnock Past, Present and Future

January 1999

5th	KDHG	J Derek McClure	Burns and Ayrshire Scots
11th	L(MS)	Dr Sabine Wiczorek	Prawn Fishing and the Clyde
11th	KCCS	David Callan	A Glimpse of Scotland and her Wildlife
14th	AANHS	Tam Ward	Prehistory of Upper Clydesdale
14th	CSDH	Angus Hogg	Western Isles - Birds of the Fence Post
19th	KDHG	Ian Matheson	Bismarck and the Unification of Germany
28th	CSDH	Kevin Wilbraham	Business Records - A Neglected Heritage
28th	LDHS	Prof R A M Galbraith	Aerospace: Past, Present and Future

28th	AANHS	Hugh Douglas	Bozzy & Burns: two Ayrshire men separated by much common ground
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February 1999

1st	L(MS)	Robin Boyd	Largs and the Steamers
1st	KCCS	John Burnett	Traditional Sports in Scotland
2nd	KDHG	Tom Barclay	Roundheads in Ayrshire
11th	AANHS	Members	Short papers
11th	CSDH	Iain Lyell	Burns - After Death
16th	KDHG	Tom Addyman	Excavations at Dunure Castle
25th	CSDH	Tom McLatchie	Countryside Slide Show
25th	LDHS	Maureen McGlashan	[ex-Ambassador to the Holy See]
25th	AANHS	Robin Turner	NTS Archaeology in the West and Beyond

March 1999

1st	L(MS)	Prof D Faulkner	Loss of the Bulk Carrier Derbyshire.
1st	KCCS	Guthrie Hutton	The Canals of Central Scotland: Past, Present and Future
2nd	KDHG	Allan Henderson	The Gesto Collection of Highland Music
11th	AANHS	James Begg	Health, Wealth and Happiness
16th	KDHG	Bill Fitzpatrick	World War I: Mementoes, Legacies and Effects (+AGM)
25th	LDHS	John Burnett	Ayrshire Milk for the People of Glasgow 1830-1930
25th	CSDH	G Connelly and C Eaglesham	Fossils and Minerals

April 1999

8th	CSDH	Dane Love	Scottish Castles
22nd	CSDH	Joanne Orr	Doon Valley Heritage - Update

PUBLICATIONS of the AYRSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL & NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

available from Ronald W. Brash MA, Publications Distribution Manager
10 Robsland Avenue, Ayr KA7 2RW

An Ayrshire Family 1526-1900 (Waterson)	£1.50
Ayrshire Honestones (Tucker)	£1.50
Ayrshire Mining Enterprises 1600-1840 (Whatley)	£1.50
Digging Up Old Ayr (Lindsay)	£1.00
George Lokert of Ayr (Broadlie)	£1.25
A Scottish Renaissance Household (MacKenzie)	£3.00
The Shipping Trade of Ayrshire 1689-1791 (Graham)	£3.60
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The Barony of Alloway (Hendry)	£3.60
Robert Adam in Ayrshire (Sanderson)	£3.60
The Cumnock Pottery (Quail)	£5.00
Tolls and Tacksman (McClure)	£3.60
Smuggling and the Ayrshire Economic Boom (Cullen)	£4.00
The Port of Ayr 1727-1780 (Graham)	£4.20
John Smith of Dalry, Part 1: Geology (ed. Reid)	£6.00
John Smith of Dalry, Part 2: Archæology & Natural History (ed. Reid)	£7.20
Mauchline Memories of Robert Burns (ed. Strawhorn) (reprint)	£3.50
Antiquities of Ayrshire (Grose, ed. Strawhorn) (reprint)	£4.20
Cessnock: An Ayrshire Estate in the Age of Improvement (Mair)	£4.50
Robert Reid Cunninghame of Seabank House (Graham)	£3.60
Historic Ayr: A Guide for Visitors	£2.00
Armstrong's Maps of Ayrshire (1775: reprint, 6 sheets)	£12.00