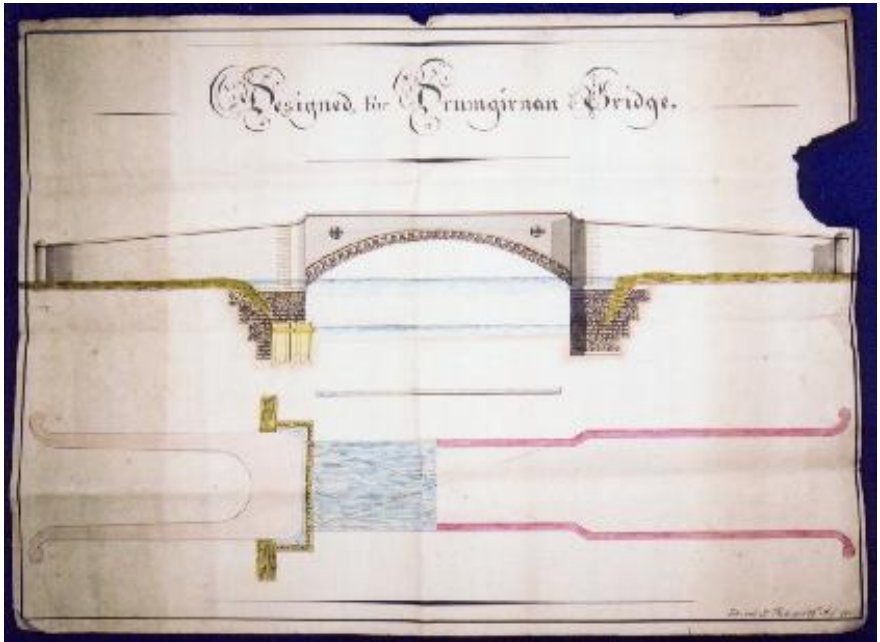


HISTORY § AYRSHIRE § ANTIQUITIES §
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Design for Drumgiran Bridge on the Water of Girvan at Kilkerran
by John & James Rutherford, 29th August 1798.

Contributions for the Spring 2001 issue of *Ayrshire Notes*, including information about the activities of Member Societies, should be sent before the end of January to Rob Close, 1 Craighrae Cottages, Drongan, Ayr KA6 7EN, tel. 01292 590273.

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Design for Drumgirnan Bridge

cover photo by David McClure

This design by the Rutherfords is in the Fergusson of Kilkerran Records, reference NRA(S) 3572/2/305. The collection is private. The photograph was taken and is reproduced here with permission. An article on the Rutherfords' bridges at Drumgirnan and Monkwood appeared in *Ayrshire Notes No. 15* (1998).

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Kilkerran Pyroligneous Acid Works

1845 to 1945

Introduction

The Water of Girvan rises in the rocky hills and conifer plantations of the Carrick Forest, and enters a valley of farmland and broad-leaved woodland about Straiton, through which it winds first in a northwesterly direction towards Kirkmichael, and then in a southwesterly direction towards the sea at Girvan. According to Aiton (1811) “the strath of the water of Girvan, from Straiton to the sea, is highly ornamented with extensive plantations, to which very considerable additions are made every year. There are about 800 acres of woods and plantations on the estate of Kilkerran, and Sir Hugh Hamilton Dalrymple is adding 100 acres yearly to those at Bargeny [*sic*]”.⁽¹⁾ There is little industry in this pastoral and sylvan setting today, though traces remain of its industrial past: the many mills, lime works, tile works and coal works. Amongst these the acid works at Kilkerran are at first sight an oddity, particularly under the description they were sometimes given, the Kilkerran Chemical Works. But they grew as much from the local resources as any of the mines, mills or kilns, because their raw material was the abundant timber.

Pyroligneous Acid

Pyroligneous acid is obtained by the dry distillation of wood. This is a development of the traditional process of charcoal burning - by which is meant the burning of wood in an airless condition so that it is reduced to charcoal, rather than to carbon dioxide, water vapour and ash. Arthur Ransome provided a romantic description of the process and of charcoal-burners in *Swallows and Amazons* (chapter 13), from which the following are brief excerpts:

[T]here was a great mound of earth with little jets of blue wood-smoke spirting from it. A man with a spade was patting the mound and putting a spadeful of earth wherever the smoke showed. Sometimes he climbed on the mound itself to smother a jet of smoke near the top of it. As soon as he closed one hole another jet of smoke would show itself somewhere else.

“We want ours to burn good and slow,” said Young Billy. “If he burns fast he leaves nowt but ash. The slower the fire the better the charcoal.”

In the process of wood distillation, a chamber of firebricks or iron is substituted for the mound of earth, and a device is added to collect and cool the vapours released to condense them.⁽²⁾ The condensate consists of pyroligneous acid and a tarry residue which separates from it and settles on cooling. The principal constituent of the acid is acetic acid. In the present context, this was used to manufacture sodium acetate, required in the process

of dyeing cloth as a mordant, or fixative. Acetic acid obtained in this way from wood was cheaper than that produced from malt vinegar. A byproduct of the process is charcoal.

According to Hume (1974), acetate mordants were produced from pyroligneous acid from about 1820.⁽³⁾ A monograph produced by the British Society for the History of Science lists three companies producing pyroligneous acid.⁽⁴⁾ The earliest was H. Ogden, operating in the northeast of England. Stills for the production of pyroligneous acid were introduced here in 1826, while in 1839 S. Warburton & Sons were engaged in the same business at Hunslet, near Leeds. Elsewhere it was being produced by the Forest of Dean Chemical Works, where there were eight retorts in 1841.

Turnbull and Company

A pyroligneous acid works was established about 1813 in Camlachie Street, Glasgow, by Turnbull & Ramsay, linen printers' colour makers.⁽⁵⁾ The works were shut down in 1965 and demolished in 1967.

A little of the changing names and operations of the company can be traced through the entries in Post Office Glasgow Directories. The earliest entry found was in 1825: "Turnbull & Ramsay, manufacturing chemists, 107 Geo. St." By 1831 the company was "Turnbull & Co., manufacturing chemists and vinegar makers, 229 George St.; works, Camlachie." Camlachie continued to be the only works listed until 1888-9, when the entry was: "Turnbull & Co., manufacturing chemists, 37 W. Geo. St.; works, Camlachie; branches, Balmaha, Crinan, Kilkerran, Perth, Renton, and Stirling." Kilkerran still appeared in 1892-3 but was later omitted, and in 1902-3 the entry included only Camlachie and Balmaha. By 1932-33 the company's description had become "wood distillers and blacking millers" and their telegraphic address was "Pyros, Glasgow". In 1942-3 the company was "Turnbull, Stuart & Co. (Camlachie) Ltd."

Kilkerran Pyroligneous Acid Works

The works were located at National Grid Reference NS303053, beside the road from Maybole to Girvan that winds on the northwest side of the valley of the Water of Girvan. This spot is in the parish of Kirkoswald though remote from Kirkoswald village. The site lies between two burns that flow swiftly down steep glens: on the Maybole side, Lyingthorn Burn; and on the Girvan side, Black Glen. A dam on the burn in Black Glen above the works provided power for a sawmill.

The earliest record of the acid work at Kilkerran is the following lease:

Pyroligneous Acid Work
Messes Turnbull & Co., Glasgow
Entry Whitsunday 1845
Endurance 21
Expiry Whitsunday 1866
Lordship 10/- per ton of Wood of [??] cut.⁽⁶⁾

According to the 1851 census the “Pyroligneous Acid Maker (Manager)” was James Aird, who was 46 and was born in Cumnock.⁽⁷⁾ He employed six labourers. In the 1855-6 Valuation Roll Turnbull & Co. are shown as the tenants; the proprietor was Sir James Fergusson of Kilkerran.⁽⁸⁾ “Kilkerran Acid Works” appears on the first Ordnance Survey map of the area (1856).⁽⁹⁾ By 1861 James Aird had been succeeded by John Durham.



The two-bay rubble shed photographed in 1970. The kiln and chimney, not seen here, were behind this building.

It was under his management that effluent from the works polluted the river and killed “large numbers of fish”.⁽¹⁰⁾ In 1881 the manager was Hugh MacAdam, and in 1891 David Glen. From the 1897-8 Valuation Roll, in which he appears as tenant at nearby Wee Craigfin and described as “ex-manager”, it may be that David Glen’s father George was manager of the works for some time between 1881 and 1891.⁽¹¹⁾ In 1893 an agreement was entered into for the Glasgow & South Western Railway Company to erect a “cartbridge” over the railway at the works in lieu of an existing footbridge. Mr Glen agreed to give up his level crossing.⁽¹²⁾

In 1895 Turnbull & Co. gave up their lease of the works, and David Glen entered into a lease on his own account. Whether the product was sold by Glen to the

3rd Ordnance Survey, Ayrshire sheet 45.13 (25 inch).

1. weighbridge; 2. house; 3. rubble shed; 4. kiln and chimney.

company or went elsewhere, no surviving records have been found to say, but living memory has it that the charcoal was always shipped from Kilkerran railway station to Glasgow. Included in the lease was the dwelling house occupied by the various managers since 1845, and a field.⁽¹³⁾ Also filed with the lease is an 1898 “memorandum of agreement” for “an improvement of the dwelling house which [David Glen] states is in a very bad condition”, under which Glen was to pay half the cost.

The period following the assumption of the acid works’ lease was a tragic one for the Glens. David Glen’s wife, Mary McCallum, died in 1898; his mother, Susan Glen

née Davidson, died in 1900; and his eldest son George died in 1902.⁽¹⁴⁾ He continued to hold the lease until his death on 4th November 1910 at the age of 54. His daughter Elizabeth died just a year later, age 27. It was his second son John who became the tenant, but he too died young, age 39, on 19th December 1922. One local memory is that he had a fondness for the wood alcohol which was one of the byproducts of the wood still.⁽¹⁵⁾ Alternatively, it may be that he had contracted tuberculosis. A past addition to the house is an airy bay window, and it is said this was for someone with that condition.

The new tenant was John's wife, Jeanie Glen (née Baird). She ran the works until 1945, when she went to live in Maybole. She died on 4th October 1949 and was buried beside her husband in Crosshill Cemetery. She is remembered as a short, stocky woman with a fierce manner. She is said to have worked very hard and to have engaged little in the social life of the neighbourhood, though she was staunch member of Crosshill Church. One story told of her is that (David) Gordon, her eldest son, chided her about the way she was speaking to the men. "You go into the house," she told him, "I have to speak to the men in the language they understand."

William McIlwraith, now 88, was a boyhood friend of the Glens. He remembers that Mrs Glen took her sons to London every year when, she said, she had a meeting with the Chairman of ICI to renew her contract. When they returned, he and their other friends would hear of the sights they had seen, and of their visits to museums and art galleries. Mrs Glen was determined to give her sons a good education. After the primary school at Kilkerran and Ayr Academy, both boys went to Glasgow University, where Gordon studied Arts and then Theology, and Jack studied medicine.⁽¹⁶⁾ David Gordon Glen graduated in 1936 and became a minister, though he turned to teaching later and had a post in Dalmellington. John (Jack) Glen graduated in 1938, after which he spent a year taking a Diploma in Public Health.⁽¹⁷⁾ There must have been fond memories of their home; within the last decade relatives have returned to the old acid works to scatter the ashes of one of the sons and his wife in the garden there.



*The acid works house (now Black Glen).
photo David McClure July 2000.*

In 1945 the tenancy of the works was taken by Atlas Crucible Company. The house was occupied by George Campbell, who may have been employed by the company. There is no record of their business; one day they slipped away leaving rent unpaid. Later the site was occupied by a piggery, reputedly unsuccessful, but by 1968 the former acid works manager's house was occupied by James Gray, one of the employees of Kilkerran estate. A few years later he purchased the house and the site of the acid works, and he and his wife are there today. It is now known as 'Black Glen'.

The buildings were demolished in the 1970s. Hume (1976) observed "a 2-bay rubble shed, now with asbestos roof now a store."⁽¹⁸⁾ This building can be seen in the corner of a 1970 photograph of some turkeys, which has been enlarged to provide the accompanying illustration. Behind the rubble shed the retort building was on the side of the steep bank of Black Glen, its roof protruding only about three feet above the top of the bank. This had a tall chimney, which may have been newer than the rest of the works. There was another building at the bottom of the glen. The works were below the level of the road, from which descended a steep drive. At the top of this was a weighbridge, used to measure incoming timber for payment. It is remembered that this always weighed light, favouring the acid works by a couple of hundredweight compared with the weight recorded at the weighbridge at Kilkerran Station.

Ken Andrew, who was born in 1919 and is the oldest resident former employee of Kilkerran estate, remembers that local children were told to stay away from the acid works. This was as much because their mothers did not want the intimidating Mrs Glen at



David Gordon Glen, January 1941

their doors with a complaint, as from any fear of the works themselves. It was an injunction they could not disobey without being found out, for the smell of the wood tar and the acid clung to anyone who went there, and the charcoal stained clothing and skin. The charcoal was broken up and bagged. Because it was very light it was piled high on the carts on which it was hauled to the station. He recalls that once a horse dropped dead in the traces. “It’s never done that before”, said the carter.

No business records of the acid works have been found, whether for the early period under Turnbull & Company or the later under the Glens. A limited impression of the scale and the decline of the business may be gleaned from the estate rental rolls. In the year 1861-2 the rental was £408 4s. 6d., about 4 percent of the gross rental of the estate. For comparison, the rental of “Dalzellowie Coal Work” in that year was £280 and Kilkerran

Sawmill was £50, while most farm rentals were less than £400.⁽¹⁹⁾ So the acid works was one of the most valuable properties on the estate, with the rental income supplemented by timber sales. These amounted to about £1,500 in 1861-2, though how much of this was accounted for by sales to the acid works is not known. Twenty-five years later the rental had fallen sharply, and contributed only £16 out of a gross rental of over £12,000.⁽²⁰⁾ One may presume that the much lower rental reflected a similar drop in the value of the business to Turnbull & Company. There is no indication that the scale of the business increased later: in 1932 Mrs Glen was paying £25, and in 1951 the rent for the Altas Crucible Company was £55.⁽²¹⁾

At some time the works became known locally as ‘the secret works’. Tibbie Houston (née Ferguson), who moved to Kilkerran in 1927 when her father took up the post of gamekeeper there, is sure that she never knew them as anything else. There is speculation still as to the possible reasons for secrecy: manufacture of gunpowder; bullets; even poison gas? The most plausible explanation is that suggested by Dr Elizabeth Haggarty: ‘secret’ is simply a corruption of ‘acetic’. Since acetic acid was originally the chief product of the works, it is not unreasonable to suppose that they were referred to as ‘the acetic works’, and that this evolved, at a time when the knowledge of science among the community would have been limited, into ‘the secret works’.

Tibbie went to Carrick Academy, and she remembers how the acrid smell of the works pervaded the passing train on its journey between Kilkerran and Maybole. She can also recall being on the Burning Hill and looking down to the works; the area was less wooded then than it is today. By a curious coincidence, Tibbie lived near Balmaha before the family moved to Kilkerran, and she can remember the chimney of the charcoal works there near the pier. This was another of Turnbull & Company’s ‘branches’.

Of the interior construction or the operation of the works, no record or recollection has been found. William McIlwraith, despite being a friend of Gordon and Jack and a frequent visitor to the house, was never inside the works buildings. Perhaps some photographs and records have been preserved by descendants of the Glens, and may become available to add to our knowledge of this lost enterprise in the future. In the meantime, it is hoped that this article serves some purpose in recording an outline history of this 100-year industry of the valley of the Water of Girvan.

David McClure

Acknowledgements

In the course of researching the acid works I met two people who have memories of the area in the 1920s and 1930s, and corresponded with a third. They are Ken Andrew, Tibbie Houston (née Ferguson) and William McIlwraith. I also visited the present owners, James and Molly Gray, on more than one occasion. I would like to thank them all for their patience and assistance.

Notes

- 1 William Aiton, *General View of the Agriculture of the County of Ayr* (1811). John Strawhorn described this work as “perhaps the most fascinating book about Ayrshire ever published”, and the present author makes no apology for repeating the quotation about the Girvan valley which he used in connection with the sawmills of McClymont and Dunlop (*Ayrshire Notes No.16* (1999)).
- 2 Earth continued to play a part. James Gray remembers that clay was used to seal the roof during the three-day burning process, though at this time charcoal was probably the chief product of the works.
- 3 John R Hume, *The Industrial Archaeology of Glasgow*, (Glasgow, Blackie, 1974).
- 4 BSHS Monograph No. 6, *Archives of the British Chemical Industry 1750-1914. A handlist*, (1988).
- 5 Hume (1974), *op. cit.* If they engaged in production of pyrolygneous acid from 1813, they predated the enterprises given in the BSHS Monograph (above). According to Hume’s description, the works included a “4 bay red and white brick blacking mill and a tall rectangular section chimney.”
- 6 Fergusson of Kilkerran, NRA(S) 3572/39/31, c. 1839 - c. 1906, Rental of Kilkerran estate. [Private collection.]
- 7 1851 Census; 601 Kirkoswald, ED15 p.11.
- 8 VR90/1, Valuation Roll for the County of Ayr, Carrick 1855-6. [National Archives of Scotland.]
- 9 First Ordnance Survey, Ayrshire sheet 45, 6 inch (1856).
- 10 Minutes of a meeting of the District of the River Girvan Fishery Board, Maybole, 29th July 1871. Printed in: James Leslie, *Papers on The Improvement of the Salmon Fishery* (Edinburgh, 1872).
- 11 C03/9/3/15, Valuation Roll for the County of Ayr, 1897-8. [Ayrshire Archives.]
- 12 NRA(S) 3572/63/23, Correspondence relating to the erection of a bridge at acid works, Kilkerran. [Private collection.]
- 13 NRA(S) 3572/69/53, Lease of Kilkerran Acid Works. [Private collection.]
- 14 From memorial inscriptions in Crosshill Cemetery.
- 15 Methanol (methyl alcohol); causes blindness and death.
- 16 Attendance at Ayr Academy as yet unconfirmed.
- 17 Information from The Archives and Business Records Centre, University of Glasgow - Alison Scott, Assistant Archivist.
- 18 John R. Hume, *The Industrial Archaeology of Scotland. 1. The Lowlands and Borders*, (1976).
- 19 NRA(S) 3572/39/15, Rental of the Entailed Estate of Kilkerran for the Year Whit 1861-2. [Private collection.]
- 20 NRA(S) 3572/39/17, 1886-7 Rentals of Kilkerran estate. [Private collection.]
- 21 NRA(S) 3572/63/55, 1932 Gross Rentals; NRA(S) 3572/63/83, Agents’ reports on the finances of Kilkerran estate, 1947-1951, 1957. [Private collection.]

The King of Fanning Island

In *Ayrshire Notes No.18*, Spring 2000, I wrote about William Greig, the Ayr-born King of Fanning Island. Enquiries about Greig and his kingdom, posted earlier this year to Kiribati, have received no reply, but serendipity has led me to the following:-

In our variety company we had a handsome young man called George Greig. He and his wife played Hawaiian melodies on ukuleles and also sang duets of life and love in the South Seas. Greig's grandfather had been a rover in his boyhood, after running away from school in Aberdeen. Latterly he settled down on Fanning Island and became the accepted King of that lonely sea-girt spot of land. He married a full-blooded Hawaiian girl and they had six sons, on all of whom the father bestowed good Scottish Christian names. When the British Government wanted to take over Fanning Island for a cable station the Greig family sold out their rights and they all retired to New Zealand. How George came to join our company as an assisting artiste I don't know, but there he was, and speaking good "Scotch" all the time with a slight American accent.

At Shanghai we had to get our passports viséd for Manila. When Tom Vallance went up to the American Consulate for his, Lady Lauder's, and mine, he took George Greig with him. Tom had no trouble, naturally, but when the official came to deal with the copper-coloured Greig certain slight difficulties developed.

"What nationality?" snaps out the official.

"Scottish", promptly responds George.

"Guess you're the first coloured Scot I've met!" comments the Consul's clerk. "Where do you hail from?"

"Fanning Island", says Greig.

"Never heard of it! Where the hell's that?"

"South Pacific!"

"A copper-coloured Scot from Fannin' Island in the South Pacific! Wal, now, can you beat it?" But Greig gets his passport and in it his nationality is described as Scottish, much to his satisfaction!

This extract is taken, as you may have guessed, from the autobiography of Sir Harry Lauder, called *Roamin' in the Gloamin'*, and published in the late 1920s. Lauder's tour through the east took place in 1925. While he appears to have misremembered where in Scotland William Greig came from, this anecdote provides a useful postscript, revealing that the family settled in New Zealand.

Rob Close

Annbank in 1863

The following article appeared in the *Ardrossan and Saltcoats Herald* of 14th November 1863, at a time when the miners of Annbank were striking against some of the conditions under which they lived and worked, most notably the monopolistic position in the village held by the store, which was owned by the colliery company, and which meant that most of the money they earned went straight back to the employers.

Annbank, as the most of your readers are aware, is the name of the village where the miners connected with Mr Taylor Gordon's colliery are presently on strike. It is situated about six miles to the east of Ayr, and built on an elevated position. The surrounding scenery is beautiful, calculated to inspire a healthy vigour in the moral and physical faculties of the inhabitants. Like the vast majority here [Ayr], all I knew of the place was from hearsay. I had heard often of its filth and wretchedness, but I confess a sight of the reality far exceeded any conjecture I had formed, and bad as is its present state it is said to be much improved to what it was some time ago. The day of my visit happened to be a very favourable one for this season of the year. A fine breeze was wafting across the country, and Annbank in the distance looked surprisingly well, but no sooner had I entered the village than the most disagreeable odours caught my olfactory nerves.

The houses, which are built of brick, being one-storey and ranged on either side of the road, no provision of a sanitary nature seems to be provided, as directly in front of each door there stands a heap of ashes and filth, and betwixt each there are large pools of green stagnant water which rises and falls according to the weather, a perfect hotbed for fever and other diseases. The water for use I believe has to be carried about a mile, and it need scarcely be wondered if the interior of the dwellings be in keeping with the exterior. I could not help reflecting what a little consideration on the part of the master might do in the way of stimulating to cleanliness and cultivating taste. Not an inch of ground seems to be allowed to the workers; had it been otherwise there surely would have been some to stir up others to cultivate at least a flower plot. It would well repay the master even to offer small prizes in such cases as an incentive for the cleanest kept house and neatest garden. But no such things were here; dirty-looking women, ragged and miserable-looking children met my eye almost from every dwelling. I am aware that there are many even in this abominable place [who] manage to maintain their thrifty and tidy habits, but everything around them is calculated to break down instead of fostering such a spirit. But what shall I say of the men? They have been idle now for six weeks, being unanimously resolved to make a stand against the grievances which have so long been patiently borne. They have no complaint as to their

wages, but they wish to have control over them after they are earned, and not forced to leave them almost entirely in the store. There are other grievances complained of, which they wish redressed. When the strike may come to an end it is hard to say. In the meantime the best of the men have left to the number of 270. Those who remain are chiefly elderly married men with families, who cannot easily flit; but, as there is no appearance of the master giving in, such must either starve or be supported in some way.

“Give a dog a bad name and you may hang him” is an adage the application of which sticks long to either individuals or communities. The Annbank, or what were once the Whitlets miners, once possessed a notoriety far from being enviable. Their conduct, however, during the present strike has been most exemplary. So far as our inquiries went amongst the farmers around, not a single theft had been committed by them. They have borne their hardships with true heroism, and seem determined as ever not to commence work until redress is granted in some shape. Much has been done in the way of aiding them in the struggle, but the longer the strike lasts their privations will increase - they can be turned out at any moment - many have large families - improvident at best it will fare badly now when neither food nor fuel are to be had, when even the waste water from the pits (I have heard) has been denied them.

It is much to be regretted that any manager or employer should insist upon upholding such a system. Such petty tyranny cannot always last, and when persisted in beyond a certain point those who cherish it have generally to “pay too dear for their whistle”.

It is surprising that the anonymous commentator found Annbank so bad - it was doubtless no worse than other similar villages - as the community was only a few years old. George Taylor & Co. (Mr Taylor Gordon’s company) had acquired the lease of the Enterkine minerals in the late 1850s, and had built this village during the years 1859 to 1861. The miners had, as the text suggests, mainly come from Whitlets, where the coal reserves in the pits there had become exhausted or were running down.

Paying workers in kind, or with tokens only redeemable at company-owned stores (the Truck system) had been made illegal by the Truck Act of 1831. The mine-owners at Annbank had found a way to continue this policy, through financial coercion and punitive action; according to Paterson,⁽¹⁾ “the truck system at the Annbank Colliery seems to have the worst instance of it in Ayrshire. Indeed, it would be difficult to imagine a more flagrant example”. Between 1859 and 1863, 50 men were dismissed at Annbank because they had not spent their wages at the store. They were allowed to retain 1d per shilling: all other money, and all clubbed funds (such as marriage funds), had to be spent at the store. The system was altered in 1865, apparently because of a shortage of labour - a sign perhaps that the strike had had an effect on the company and on their profits - but was reintroduced in 1868, and only finally dropped in February 1869.

By 1913 the village had been improved: some of the houses had been knocked together to accommodate larger families, while others had had rooms added at the rear. There was a dry-closet for every two houses, and groups of five houses shared a washing-house. The paths, though, were still unpaved and muddy, though the Company now employed a scavenger in the village.⁽²⁾

The Annbank rows were replaced by Ayr County Council housing in the 1930s.

Notes

- 1 Barbara E Paterson, *The Social and Working Condition of the Ayrshire Mining Population 1840-1875*, [Ayr], AANHS, 1972, p. 245.
- 2 Evidence of Thomas McKerrell and James Brown (of Annbank) submitted to the Royal Commission on Housing (Scotland) in 1913, and published in *Ayrshire Miners' Rows 1913*, Ayr, AANHS, 1979, p. 43.

Eglinton Tournament

The letter below was published in the *Glasgow Herald* of Friday 17th January 1896. The writer is the naturalist and minister, David Landsborough (1826 - 1912), best known, perhaps, these days for his work on Arran. His remembrance of the Eglinton Tournament is interesting for its comments on some of the business surrounding the event, especially the traffic chaos on the Dorrans Railway.

Kilmarnock, January 16, 1896

Sir - I see that, from living at the time in the district, I am better acquainted with several of the features of the tournament than most of your correspondents. There were three ways of getting to Eglinton on the memorable day. Those who were knowing, who had not friends in the neighbourhood, found their way to Ayr on the previous day, and, the railway being already open from Ayr to Irvine, by going early to the station were able to get forward in good time. Ardrossan proved a trap to many. There was a railway, six miles in length, from Ardrossan to the Dorrance, which is within a quarter of a mile of the avenue to Eglinton. But on this railway there were only vans, drawn by horses. These were light and pleasant conveyances in ordinary circumstances, but totally insufficient in number and in accommodation for the immense numbers brought to Ardrossan by the steamers. Coal trucks were therefore requisitioned, but these, in addition to being most uncomfortable, could be drawn very slowly, with a result that speedily there was a block over the whole line, and the journey was made at the most crawling pace. All the houses in the neighbourhood were filled - my father's, Stevenston Manse, to overflowing with numerous friends. In addition, beds, sofas, tables and floor were all brought into use, and no one

complained. The morning of the great day was good, and the manse being within four miles of Eglinton we were early on the grounds. It was a sight to be remembered for a lifetime, and worth going a long way to see. Though only 12 years of age at this time, I had already read most of the novels of Sir Walter Scott, and was thus in some measure prepared for it. The grounds were beautiful, and that morning they and the great assembled multitude, as by magic, were carried back to the Middle Ages. I wandered among the whole amused, interested, and filled with wonder and amazement. The rain began to fall heavily before the procession issued from the castle. I did not care a straw about it; as a boy having to be at school every month in the year at eight o'clock in the morning, after walking good five miles, I was hardy. I only regretted, and I did so most heartily, that the rain took away so much from the brightness of the beauty and pomp of the pageantry. To a boy the hero of the day was the Marquis of Waterford. In looking back it seems to me that though the day had continued the brightest the tournament was doomed to be a failure. It is impossible to graft the medieval upon the modern. Besides, of necessity, there was much of mere show. The lances snapped far too easily. At the jousts one or two knights were unhorsed. But had a few of the combatants been carried from the field on stretchers from limbs being broken or blood shed, there would have been reality instead of a magnificent sham. So it struck a boy. I believe most of those grown up were of the same opinion.

I am, &c.,

DAVID LANDBOROUGH'

War Memorials

Friends of War Memorials [FoWM] was founded in 1995 by ex-Royal Marine Ian Davidson, and is now a registered charity, fast becoming the first port-of-call for those with an interest in war memorials. Established in an attempt to combat vandalism, neglect and theft of war memorials, the organisation now has growing membership and an enthusiastic team of Regional Volunteers carrying out research, assisting local groups and councils with restoration projects and keeping a vigilant eye on both memorials 'at risk' and on the skips and antiques markets where so many displaced plaques and rolls of honour end up. As a campaigning body, FoWM is the only organisation solely concerned with war memorials as opposed to war graves, and is interested in all forms of war memorial countrywide.

The diversity of memorial type encountered on a day-to-day basis is both fascinating and astounding - from 19th century plaques recording the casualties of the Crimean War, to sword-bearing angels and drummer boys commemorating the South African War; from the more numerous and familiar military figures, crosses, obelisks,

pylons, lychgates and rolls of honour - some with photographs or painted allegories - to the utilitarian bus shelters, footbridges, drinking fountains, clocktowers, memorial parks, hospital wards, village halls, and the salutary fragments of tank, fieldgun and aeroplane, of the World Wars I and II. And not forgetting new memorials, taking equally varied forms.

Some are remarkable works of architecture or sculpture, such as Lutyens' cenotaphs, Blomfield and Coates Carter's memorial crosses or the striving, mourning, stoic soldiers of Jagger, Toft, Ledward, Goscombe John and Tyson Smith. Others are the work of local memorial masons but have their own poignancy - witness the village memorials bearing four, five or even six names from the same family. Still others are more abstract in their symbolism or simply unusual: the chalk cross cut into a hillside at Shoreham, Kent, or the Worcestershire and Sherwood Foresters Regimental Memorial at Crich - an operational lighthouse in land-locked Derbyshire. The National Inventory of War Memorials currently being compiled at the Imperial War Museum estimates there are some 60,000 war memorials nationally. By virtue of the names and actions they record, all are - in a sense - unique.

There are also a variety of threats and problems encountered by war memorials. In particular First World War memorials were frequently constructed by public subscription on donated land, with no long-term provision being made for routine maintenance. Though local secular or church authorities will often take action to care for the memorials, in many cases ownership and actual responsibility are difficult to establish. This, combined with lack of funding, can make arranging for repairs following vandalism or accidental damage - lightning strikes and vehicle collision being unfortunately common - or conservation to address the effects of time and weather, frustratingly complicated. Where ownership is uncertain and changes in demography and infrastructure have altered the character of an area, problems often arise of neglect, and displacement from redundant and demolished buildings or to make way for development or new transport routes.

Sadly, a growing interest in war memorials has gone hand-in-hand with a rise in architectural theft and the commercial sale of plaques, sculpture and rolls of honour as salvage or architectural 'curios', though FoWM has been successful in persuading some dealers to part with war memorials for re-homing in suitable public buildings, schools and churches.

FoWM was primarily set up - with the aid of its Regional Volunteers - to monitor the condition of war memorials, to alert the appropriate local, ecclesiastical and regimental authorities, or other relevant organisation, to any problems and encourage them to carry out necessary repairs or conservation. FoWM also works to encourage appreciation and examination of the spiritual, architectural, aesthetic, historical and social significance of war memorials, finding suitable locations for both displaced and new examples.

From April 2000, FoWM is administering a new grant fund made available by English Heritage - initially for two years - specifically for the restoration and conservation of listed Memorials in England. Thanks to grant aid, FoWM now has a full-time Conservation Officer; its energetic volunteers in Scotland and Wales are expanding its activities outside England and it has established a Maritime Division to campaign for the protection of wrecks as war memorials in addition to their designation as war graves.

In 2000, as the two World Wars and previous and subsequent conflicts retreat into past centuries and a past millennium, the future for the memorials that commemorate them appears brighter - and Ian Davidson's foundation of Friends of War Memorials at the anniversary of the end of World War II very timely. The rise in accessibility of family and local historical documents, the release of records into the public domain, the decommissioning of military sites and the inevitable diminution of generations with immediate experience of large-scale conflict, all contribute to the growing interest in war memorials and a willingness to act to ensure their survival for the years to come.

Maggie Goodall

Maggie Goodall is the Conservation Officer of Friends of War Memorials. She can be contacted at 4 Lower Belgrave Street, London SW1W 0LA [0207 259 0403]. This article originally appeared in the June 2000 Newsletter of The Twentieth Century Society.

The Dalmellington Volunteers

On Thursday, 12th June 1800, James Hodgkinson left his father-in-law Mr Cannon's farm of Little Barskeoch, about four miles from New Galloway. He was on horseback and accompanied by his wife's half-brother Samuel Cannon.⁽¹⁾ At "Cas-fern" he spent a couple of hours visiting a young lady who was his wife's cousin, and then continued in the company of another of his wife's relatives, Mr Grearson, to Dalmellington, where he intended to have lunch. In his journal he recorded his arrival in Dalmellington thus:

When we arrived at the Inn the Landlord had scarcely time to put up our horses. The Drum was beating the Volunteers to Arms & he could not be absent at the Roll-call.

He reflected that, although "Damellenton is the most contemptible Town, Village (or whatever you choose to call it)", it could produce 40 to 50 "stout active Volunteers". It seemed to him that this was the case with every mean little place in the wilds, where you would think that the problem would not be in repelling an enemy, but rather in persuading anyone who happened to come upon it to remain there.

He was ignoring, for comic effect, the very real fears of invasion that prevailed during the wars with revolutionary and Napoleonic France. This can be seen in the meetings called by Hugh Montgomerie, Earl of Eglinton as the newly-appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ayrshire.⁽²⁾ On 27th January 1797 the matters discussed included the establishment of a military camp in the vicinity of Ayr for the protection of the coast, and "raising the Quota of men apportioned upon this County, for the service of his Majestys [*sic*] Army and Navy". Regular meetings were called by the Lord Lieutenant to deal with matters of internal defence: 6th February 1797 (furnishing horses and carts for conveying troops in case of emergency); 7th March 1797 (moving livestock from within ten miles of the coast; restrictions on banks); 1st May 1797 (the Militia Bill). On 16th June 1802 a meeting was called to compliment the Lord Lieutenant on his conduct in a period of

“unparalleled [*sic*] difficulty and danger”. So however ineffectual or comic the Dalmellington Volunteers might have seemed, the threat of invasion was taken very seriously indeed.

All able-bodied men were required to serve as volunteers under the various ‘Defence of the Realm’ Acts of Parliament in force. At the time of Hodgkinson’s visit, the most recent and prevailing Act was 38 Geo. III c. 27 (1797, Defence of the Realm). Records of enrolment in the parish of Dalmellington under a subsequent, similar Act have survived, and are transcribed below. The terms of engagement were printed, and followed by the signatures of the subscribers.⁽³⁾

We the SUBSCRIBERS, Considering that it is the bounden duty of every loyal and patriotic Subject, at all times to come forward in time of danger, in defence of our KING, our COUNTRY, and GLORIOUS CONSTITUTION; but more especially when called upon at a crisis, when the KINGDOM is threatened with INVASION, by an inveterate Enemy, who aims at nothing less than the total annihilation of the BRITISH EMPIRE, and a complete subjugation of the BRITISH NATION, to French Despotism. And Considering, that by an Act of the 43d of GEORGE III. Cap. 96. [1803, Defence of the Realm etc.] enabling His Majesty more effectually to provide for the defence and security of the Realm during the present War, all persons, from the age of 17 to 55, are ordered to be called out, for the purpose of being trained to the exercise, and to learn the use of Arms, in the manner particularly directed by the said Act of Parliament; and that by the 53d Section of said Act it is provided, that where a sufficient number of Persons, between the age of 17 and 55, shall engage to serve as VOLUNTEERS, upon certain conditions, His Majesty may suspend the Enrolment of Men under that Act, for any County or Parish: THEREFORE, WE hereby engage, in terms of the 53d and 54th Sections of the Act of Parliament above-mentioned, to serve as VOLUNTEERS under that Act, and to be trained, exercised, drawn out, and embodied, under the conditions therein mentioned; and to March to any part of Great Britain for the defence thereof, on any Invasion, or on the appearance of an Enemy in any force on the Coast; or to suppress any Rebellion or Insurrection arising, or existing, during such Invasion, whenever we shall be called out by the LORD LIEUTENANT of the County of AIR, in which County we are formed: His Majesty having been pleased, for our encouragement, to order that each VOLUNTEER shall receive Twenty Shillings in three years, for clothing, and One Shilling per day for 20 days in the year, besides the sums specified in the Act. And we Agree to furnish ourselves with Arms and Accoutrements, or the same shall be furnished to us by Government, as is particularly specified and annexed to our respective names, in the Columns in which we subscribe.

[In the first column:] Names of persons engaging to Serve, and who furnish their own Arms and Accoutrements. [None.]

[In the second column:] Names of Persons engaging to Serve to whom Arms and Accoutrements are to be furnished. D. Woodburn, George Ramsay, James Sloss, William Key, Hugh Thomson, John Caldwell, Gilbert McKinlay, Peter Stewart, William McKay Junior, William McKay [senior], James McCullie, John Guthrie, John Kennedy, William Watt, John Mackinlay, Wm. Hettrick*, Hugh McKissock*, John Howat, Hugh MClyment, Thomas Wallace, John McLoud, John McMillan*, Will Richmond, Gilb McIlvein Minr. of Dalmellington, James Wight, John Calbreath, James Cowan, John Gregg, James MacKay, Robert Hetrick, William Howat, David McGill, Andw. McClymont, William Stevenstone*, David Crighton*, Barrie Hamil*, Georg Baird*, Robert Ferguson*, Robert Brown*, William Smith*, James Stevenstone*, Andw. Claih*, Ivy Greg, William Limond, Alexr. Jamieson, Alexr. Gemmill, Thomas Gemmill Junr., Henry Rowan, James McCleannant, James McMickan, James McWhirter, David Sampson, David Kerr, John Murray *His mark*, Alexr. McWhorter, John McGaun, James Rae, John Limont, Quinten Limond, Hugh Murray, Thomas Gemmill Senr., David Welsh, James Haddard, James Howatson, James Orr, Martin McGill, John McWhirter, Duncan McMurtrie, David Wallace, Duncan McDiarmid, John Camron, James Bone, Ebenezer Bone, John McCullie, Andrew McCrae. 5 June 1805.

[* “signed by his desire by D Woodburn” or by John Heron.]

David McClure

Notes

- 1 L15/1-4, Hodgkinson and Jackson Family Papers, Manchester Central Library Archives Department; includes [L15/2/1-12] the Journals of Richard Hodgkinson of Atherton, Lancs., estate agent. Florence and Kenneth Wood (eds.), *A Lancashire Gentleman: The Letters and Journals of Richard Hodgkinson 1763-1847*, (Alan Sutton, Stroud, 1992).
- 2 The proceedings were recorded in the minute books of the Ayrshire Commissioners of Supply. This period is covered by CO3/1/4 and CO3/1/5. [Ayrshire Archives.]
- 3 Cathcartston Interpretation Centre, Dalmellington (with thanks to Stanley Sarsfield). The volunteer subscription roll has museum no. E026. With it is an earlier roll, dated 1803, in which the terms of engagement were hand-written, and in shorter form than in the 1805 roll.

Sea-Bathing at Ardrossan

One of the most entertaining journals from Victorian Scotland is that written by Henry, Lord Cockburn. *Circuit Journeys* describes what he did, and the things that he saw, as he travelled around Scotland as a Judge sitting at the various Justiciary Courts. He was an astute observer, never afraid to speak his mind, and foresaw the need for policies of protection, preservation and conservation. He is, of course, indelibly linked with Edinburgh, where the need for such policies was particularly strong. Edinburgh's premier conservation body - the Cockburn Association - is named in his honour. In September 1842 he was in Ayrshire, lodging in Ardrossan, and trying to get to Arran. In his words:-

The ladies' bathing is conducted on the genuine Scotch principle, of not being at all ashamed of it, as why should they? Is it not pure? and healthy? and ordered by the doctor? and anything wrong in it? So the ladies emerge, in full day, from their flats, in their bathing-dresses, attended by a maid, and a sister or aunt, the maid carrying a small bundle containing a towel and some dry clothes, the friend tittering. The bather crosses the road, and goes to the sea, which is never more than a few yards, or inches, beyond the road's edge. She then enters the water, and shivers, or splashes, according to her taste, conversing or screaming all the while with her attendants ashore. But it is on coming out that the delicate part of the operation begins; for, as they don't walk home wet and then dress in their own rooms, they must change their whole raiment before the public. For this purpose the maid holds a portion of the dry vestment over the dripping lady's head, and as the soaked gown descends to the heels, the dry is supposed to descend over the head as fast, so that the principle is that, between the two, the lady is never seen. Ignorance is sometimes bliss, and it is very wise in the assistants never to tell the patient anything about it. But I wonder how, when they happen to be looking at a fellow exhibitor, and observe the interest taken from every window, and by all the street, in the proceeding, they can avoid discovering that such feats are seldom performed without revelations, and that a single fold of wet linen adheres too accurately to the inner surface to require any other revelation.

Short Notices

The following recently published books have been brought to our attention

THE PLACE NAMES OF ARRAN, Ian A Fraser.

Published in 1999 by the Arran Society of Glasgow, and printed by Walker & Connell, Darvel, £9.75. ISBN 0-907526-76-4.

Ian Fraser is a member of staff at the School of Scottish Studies in Edinburgh, and active in the Scottish Place Name Society. This fascinating new addition to the bibliography of Arran is the result of Fraser's careful research over many years into the names on the island. It combines a strict etymological survey with the oral evidence of many Arannachs. These included the last speakers of Native Gaelic on the island, who had been interviewed in the early 1960s by Bill Nicolaisen, the founding father of Scottish place-name studies.

The first third of the book is taken up with a comprehensive introduction which places the names not only in their etymological context, with references to names elsewhere in Scotland and beyond, but also puts them into the context of Arran's varied history. This is an absorbing and interesting read. The remainder of the book is a catalogue of the names, divided into three sections dealing with the settlements, the topography, and with field and minor names, and concludes with a glossary and a comprehensive bibliography.

STEPS THROUGH STAIR: A HISTORY OF STAIR AND TRABBOCH, Derek Barber. Published in 2000 by Stair Parish Church, £5. No ISBN.

This little booklet has been published as a Millennium project by Stair Church: any proceeds will go the Quarrier's Homes and Erskine Hospital. Mr Barber takes us on a jog-trot through many of the places and personalities associated with the area around Stair Bridge, with sections on the church, the house, the rows at Trabboch, Barskimming (a useful section on a house that is not well documented), the Hone Stone Works and much else besides. The history of the church itself occupies the final section of the book, with events related to the ministries of the various ministers.

I obtained my copy at the Stair Inn, and I have also noted them on sale at Nurseries Direct, on the Schaw Kirk to Mauchline road.

Notes and Queries

www.ayrshirehistory.org.uk

This is a publishing site established by David McClure with the aim of making recent and new work on the history of Ayrshire available to a wider readership. The inclusion of a search engine means that references to names and places of interest can be easily found. The 18 articles so far published include many that have previously appeared in *Ayrshire Notes* or *Scottish Local History*. Others have been written specially for the site.

A particular advantage of the Web is that it allows a greater use of illustrations, including illustrations in colour, than is practicable with a limited circulation journal. It also allows the updating of articles when new information becomes available. Both of these features can be seen in the case of the article on the bridges of John & James Rutherford. The brothers' design for Drumgirnan Bridge, used in black and white on the cover of this edition of *Ayrshire Notes*, has been added, in colour, to the article on the Web site.

The site also features Ayrshire history booklists and links to other sites of interest.

Authors are invited to submit articles for inclusion to:
dmcclure@ayrshirehistory.org.uk

www.maybole.org

This is a general interest site established by Rich Petit. It contains much material for the family and local historian, including complete books on the history of Maybole and its neighbourhood. These are: Hugh Douglas, *Roderick Lawson of Maybole 1831-1907*; Rev. R Lawson, *Places of Interest about Maybole*; Henrietta and Hugh Douglas, *Minishant is a Bonnie Wee Place*; and James T Gray, *Maybole, Carrick's Capital*. The site also includes the complete Ayrshire entry from Pigot's 1837 Commercial Directory of Scotland.

As with www.ayrshirehistory.org.uk, there is a search engine providing rapid access to material in all the books, including Pigot's Directory.

www.old-maps.co.uk

Study the First Ordnance Survey online - not just Ayrshire, but the whole of the country. Although this is a commercial site, offering reproductions of sections of the maps by post, there is no charge for viewing them. It is also possible to make copies without charge; these are useful but not up to the quality of photocopies obtained from originals. One limitation is that the site does not appear to give map reference numbers.

Limekiln at Kersepark

As a result of landscaping work at Kersepark, a set of three limekilns is now visible from the road. This is at National Grid Reference NS422148, on the minor road round the Craigs of Kyle between Drongan and Hollybush. Both the kilns and the associated lime quarry are shown on the First Ordnance Survey.

photo David McClure, July 2000.

Auchinleck House

The Landmark Trust renovation of Auchinleck House is now well on hand, with funding from Historic Scotland and support from the Heritage Lottery Fund. There are 40 to 50 people engaged on the site and the building is clad in scaffolding. Completion is scheduled for July 2001.

Ayrshire Federation of Historical Societies

Conference 2000

A reminder that the Federation's Conference will be held on Saturday, 7th October 2000, in the Walker Halls, Troon. The cost of the conference will be £10, and bookings can be made through Rob Close.

The speakers will be Frances Wilkins on Smuggling Wherries; Guthrie Hutton on the Forth and Clyde and Union Canals and the Millennium Link; Ian Middleditch on Kilmarnock Locomotive Engineers; Bill McGregor on the Ayrshire Bus Co-operatives. The Chairman will be Professor Derek Hall from Auchincruive.

Swap-Shop 2000

The Federation's Swap Shop for 2000 will be held on Sunday 22nd October 2000, in the Loudoun Hall, Boat Vennel, Ayr. The meeting will begin at 2.00 p.m. Besides the usual opportunity for the exchange of information, news, problems and gossip, we hope to be able to offer some other entertainment.

Further details will be sent to members and member societies in due course, but we hope that you will keep the day free, and be able to attend.

John Strawhorn Quaich

This annual prize for a noteworthy contribution to local history in Ayrshire was given this year to Dr Margaret McCance, from Girvan, who received the prize from our chairman, Stuart Wilson, at a ceremony during the Annual General Meeting.

Dr McCance is a worthy recipient of the award: to many people, she is 'Girvan', especially the artistic and cultural life of Girvan. She moved to the town in the 1970s, and in the intervening period has been in the forefront of much that has happened there. She is, of course, particularly associated with the re-birth of the McKechnie Institute. This is a council-owned property, but the council lacked the will and the imagination to deal with it: Margaret has turned it into a centre for the arts and for local history in Girvan, making it a focal point of much that happens in the town. The McKechnie is a model of what can be done with drive and imagination: its success is Margaret's success, and her legacy to Girvan.

We wish her well as she moves into a state of semi-retirement, avowedly to attend to the papers of her late husband, the artist and illustrator William McCance.

Wanted

As a matter of urgency, a Secretary for the Ayrshire Federation of Historical Societies. Also material, as ever, for Ayrshire Notes 20, due in Spring 2001.

Diary

- AANHS: Ayrshire Archaeological and Natural History Society. Meetings in Carnegie Library, Ayr, at 7.45 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.
- PHG Prestwick History Group. Meetings in 65 Club, Main Street, Prestwick, at 7.30 p.m.
- WKAS West Kilbride Amenity Society. Meetings in Community Centre, West Kilbride, at 7.30 p.m.

October 2000

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|----------|-------|--------------|--|
| Mon 2nd | KCCS | Fred Dinning | Energy and the Environment:
Challenges for the Future |
| Mon 2nd | L(MS) | Deanna Groom | Scotland's Ship Graveyard Project |
| Tue 3rd | KDHG | Hugh Cheape | Scotland's Magic: Charms and Amulets |
| Thu 12th | PHG | John Hope | A Wee Boy's Memories of Wartime
Prestwick |
| Thu 12th | AANHS | John Burnett | Glasgow Fair in Victorian Times |
| Tue 17th | KDHG | Jim Grant | Puffers |
| Thu 26th | AANHS | Tam Ward | Bastle Houses and Border Reivers |
| Thu 26th | LDHS | John Barbour | Scottish Dance and Tartans
N.B. This meeting is being held in the
Dunn Memorial Hall, Largs. |
| Tue 31st | KDHG | John Hope | A Wee Boy's Memories of Wartime
Prestwick |

November 2000

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|----------|-------|---------------------|---|
| Thu 2nd | PHG | R Macalpine | Scottish Castles & Country Houses
Ramage |
| Mon 6th | KCCS | John Patrick Wright | Plane Castle |
| Mon 6th | L(MS) | Ken Fulford | Design Aspects of the Scotia Research
Fishing Vessel |
| Thu 9th | AANHS | Patrick Ashmore | Prehistoric Ayrshire: From Icefields to
Farmlands |
| Tue 14th | KDHG | John McGill | Sir William Wallace: National Icon but
Whose Local Hero? |
| Thu 23rd | AANHS | Hugh Douglas | Jacobite Spy Wars: Moles, Rogues and
Treachery |

Thu 23rd	LDHS	Marie Watt	Teeth and Archaeology
Tue 28th	KDHG	Hamish Fraser	Keir Hardie and the Making of the Scottish Labour Movement

December 2000

Mon 4th	KCCS	Agnes Holden	Making and Conserving Historic Stained Glass
Thu 7th	PHG	Bill Cowan & David Rowan	The Talk of the Toll
Tue 12th	KDHG	Ian Macdonald	David Dale of Stewarton
Thu 14th	AANHS	Wallace Simson	Wild Life in Arctic Siberia
Thu 14th	LDHS	David Mann	The Big Idea

January 2001

Mon 8th	KCCS	Adam Hobson	The Arts in South Ayrshire
Mon 8th	L(MS)	Captain I Beggs	Effects of the 1996 Amendments to the Convention for Safety of Life at Sea
Tue 9th	KDHG	Jim Steel	Family History
Thu 11th	AANHS	Elizabeth Kwasnik	'Foreign' Cultures: Hit or Myth?
Thu 18th	LDHS	Alan Hodgkinson	A Taste of Scottish Gemology
Tue 23rd	KDHG	Chris Rollie	Robert Burns in England
Thu 25th	AANHS	Patrick Lorimer	Works of Repair and Conservation of Allan Stevenson's Skerryvore Buildings at Hynish, Isle of Tiree

February 2001

Thu 1st	PHG	Quentin Wilson	Elsie Mackay & Flying the Atlantic
Mon 5th	KCCS	Scott Cooper	History of Ornamental Garden Buildings in Scotland
Mon 5th	L(MS)	Iain Quinn	Living Memories of Clyde Steamers
Tue 6th	KDHG	Roland Paxton	Kilmarnock & Troon Railway, 1811 - 1846
Thu 8th	AANHS	Ronald Brash Tom Barclay	The Centenary of Ayr's Tramways Yaxley Robson: Ayr's Roundhead Provost
Tue 20th	KDHG	David Harvey	Resurrectionists in Glasgow
Thu 22nd	AANHS	Miles Oglethorpe	Losing our Mines: Remembering the Coal Industry
Thu 22nd	LDHS	Gordon Riddle	Conserving Culzean

March 2001

Mon 5th	KCCS	Terry Levinthal	Scottish Civic Trust
Mon 5th	L(MS)	Eric Graham	Aspects of Local Marine History of 17/18th Centuries
Tue 6th	KDHG	Lee Stewart	Samurai Swords
Thu 8th	AANHS	Gordon Riddle	Culzean: A Challenge for the Millennium

Tue 20th	KDHG	John Smillie	Down Memory Lane
Thu 29th	LDHS	John Gallacher	Madeleine Smith - Did She or Didn't She?

The Friends of the Whithorn Trust have asked us to publicise their 9th Annual Whithorn Lecture, which will be given in St Ninian's Priory Church, Whithorn, on Saturday 16th September 2000, at 7.45 p.m. The lecturer will be John Higgitt, from the University of Edinburgh, and his topic: "Imageis maid with mennis hand": Saints, Images and Popular Devotion in Later Medieval Scotland.

Dundonald Historical Society will continue to meet in the Sheltered Housing Complex, Dundonald, but due to uncertainty, now resolved for this year, over the availability of the venue, no speakers had been arranged when we went to press. Meetings are normally held on the second Wednesday of each winter month.

PUBLICATIONS of the AYRSHIRE ARCHÆOLOGICAL & NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY

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

Ayrshire Honestones (Tucker)	£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
Plant Life in Ayrshire (Kirkwood/Foulds)	£4.20
The Barony of Alloway (Hendry)	£3.60
Robert Adam in Ayrshire (Sanderson)	£3.60
The Cumnock Pottery (Quail)	£5.00
Tolls and Tacksmen (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
The Rise and Fall of Mining Communities in Central Ayrshire (Wark)	£3.00
The Last Miller: The Cornmills of Ayrshire (Wilson)	£6.00
Historic Alloway, Village and Countryside: A Guide for Visitors	£2.00
Armstrong's Maps of Ayrshire (1775: reprint, 6 sheets)	£12.00