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**Ochiltree House**

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***Cover illustration***

Ochiltree House was at the eastern end of the village of Ochiltree, on the left banks of the Burnock and Lugar Waters at their confluence (National Grid Reference NS 510212). It was for a time the home of James McAdam, father of John Loudon McAdam (page 11). See also 'James McAdam: Waterhead to Whitefoord' by David Courtney McClure, in *Ayrshire Notes* 31, 2006, 4-10.

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## A Family of Photographers

There is on the Ayrshire History website a list (a work in progress) of professional photographers known to have been active in Ayrshire in or before 1900. The list is far from complete, and many biographical details remain unknown. The list also generates a certain amount of interest, and this can have unexpected results.

A recent enquiry about the list came from Dr Larry Schaaf in Baltimore, Maryland, who was interested in a Kilmarnock photographer, John Brown. Amongst Dr Schaaf's responsibilities at the University of Maryland are the papers of the pioneer photographer William Fox Talbot, and he is presently preparing a book and exhibition on early photographers who used paper negatives, either calotypes or waxed paper. As Brown had specifically advertised himself as a calotypist, Dr Schaaf wished to include him in an appendix to the book listing known workers in that field, and hoped for further biographical details.

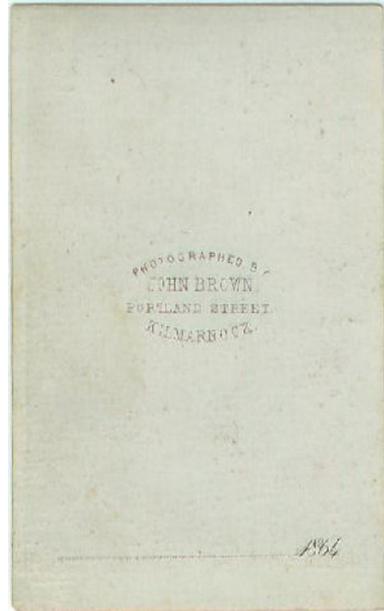
So, then, what of John Brown? He was born c.1838 in Mauchline, though neither his birth nor christening appears to have been registered. His parents were Robert Brown and Jean McClelland: at that time, Robert Brown was a painter in Andrew Smith's snuff box factory, but we return to Robert below.

By 1861, John Brown was in business as a photographer in Kilmarnock. His earliest advertisement I have traced so far was in the *Kilmarnock Weekly Post* of 20th July of that year, where he calls himself a "photographer and calotypist" and offered *cartes de visite* at 18s a dozen, from 90 Portland Street. The following year, 1862, he built a "commodious" portrait gallery at 82 Portland Street<sup>1</sup>: by January 1863 the price of a dozen *cartes de visite* had fallen to 8s.<sup>2</sup> He continued to trade as a photographer throughout the 1860s: a "first class photographic establishment (wooden)" was opened in Bank Street in 1865, and in 1866 he opened a branch in Troon.<sup>3</sup> However, by 1870 he appears to be scaling the business down, advertising that the studio in Portland Street would only be open on Saturdays.<sup>4</sup>

In June 1863, John Brown married. His wife was Grace McDonald, then living in Glasgow, but the daughter of a cloth merchant in Grantown on Spey. The marriage took place in Gourcock.<sup>5</sup> John and Grace lived at Ivybank, Wellington Street, where their first three children (Annie, Jeanie and Robert) were born. We have already sensed a scaling down in the business, and the couple's entry in the Census of 1871 suggests a change of direction. By this time they were living in Dundonald, where their fourth child (Grace) was born earlier that year. The Census Return describes Robert as "precentor and student of photography".<sup>6</sup> At this stage, though, he appears to still be trading as a photographer: he is listed in the 1872 *Kilmarnock Directory*, and he advertised "the latest novelty in the art" - "enlarged photographs (untouched) by the new photo-crayon process" in January of that year.<sup>7</sup>

By 1873, though, Brown had abandoned photography, and Ayrshire. A fifth and final child, Elsie, was born in Glasgow in 1873<sup>8</sup>, where the family were living in Gladstone Place, Kelvinhaugh Street, while John embarked on a new career as a city missionary, proselytizing for the Church of Scotland among the inner city poor of Glasgow. This career

was, however, to be a brief one, for he died, of typhus fever, aged 36, in the Belvedere Fever Hospital on 2nd September 1874.<sup>9</sup> Grace continued to live in Glasgow, where she died on 7th July 1895, aged 60.<sup>10</sup>



***Carte de visite* produced by John Brown (actual size 65mm by 105mm).  
From the collection of David B. Smith.**

John's father, Robert Brown, was born in Newmilns on the 2nd August 1806. His parents were John Brown, a weaver, and his wife Helen Armour.<sup>11</sup> He married Jean McClelland in Mauchline in 1833<sup>12</sup>, and they had at least two children, John and his brother Hugh, born in 1842: After Jean McClelland's death,<sup>13</sup> Robert re-married in 1851, his second wife being Mary Paterson. Throughout this period, he continued to live in Mauchline, and work as a box painter in Smith's works. The family is recorded at Mauchline in the 1851 and 1861 Censuses: by 1868 however the family was living in Irvine, and he was described as a 'photographer' in the Census of 1871. In Irvine he was in partnership with his younger son, Hugh (see below) as Brown & Son. Robert Brown died, of apoplexy, on the 16th July 1874<sup>14</sup>, a matter of weeks before his elder son, John, died in Glasgow. Mary Paterson, his second wife, died in 1887.<sup>15</sup>

John's brother Hugh also, as we have seen, became a photographer, in Irvine in partnership with his father. Hugh was born in Mauchline in December 1842, and was already in Irvine, and in partnership with his father, by 1868 when he married Agnes Raeside.<sup>16</sup> They had a son, Robert Burns Brown, born c.1869, and a daughter, Catherine,

who died in infancy. Hugh Brown himself died aged 34, on the 9th December 1876, just over two years after the deaths of his father and brother.<sup>17</sup> His widow, Agnes, aged 86, died in Stirling in May 1929.

Thus, in less than three years, all three members of this pioneering photographic family had died. While Robert Brown had reached a respectable age, both his sons died in their 30s, and is it too fanciful to wonder whether this was linked in some way to the chemicals that they must have had contact with during their working days? John's death was officially recorded as occasioned by typhus fever, doubtless caught during his work as a missionary in the Glasgow slums, but had his constitution been weakened by his previous trade?

**Rob Close**

- <sup>1</sup> *Kilmarnock Weekly Post*, 31st May 1862; *Ardrossan and Saltcoats Herald*, 14th June 1862. The portrait gallery was probably a wooden structure.
- <sup>2</sup> *Kilmarnock Weekly Post*, 3rd January 1863. The tumbling price of new technology is, clearly, not a new phenomenon.
- <sup>3</sup> *Ayr Advertiser*, 29th April 1865; *Ardrossan and Saltcoats Herald*, 28th April 1866.
- <sup>4</sup> *Kilmarnock Standard*, 2nd November 1870.
- <sup>5</sup> General Register House [GRH], Marriages 1863, District 567/2, entry no 3. The officiating minister, Dr Clark of Dunoon had been, between 1835 and 1843, the minister of Grantown, where he had presumably known Grace and her parents.
- <sup>6</sup> 1871 Census, District 590 (Dundonald), Enumeration District 2, Entry no.148. The enumerator's writing is not particularly clear, and other readings may be possible.
- <sup>7</sup> *Ardrossan and Saltcoats Herald*, 13th January 1872.
- <sup>8</sup> Familysearch.com.
- <sup>9</sup> GRH, Deaths 1874, District 644/3, entry no.1547. His death was also noted in the *Ayr Advertiser* of 10th September 1874.
- <sup>10</sup> GRH, Deaths 1895, District 646/3, entry no.644.
- <sup>11</sup> OPR 603/2, page 86 (frame 0469). Robert's mother, Helen Andrew was born in 1773. She was the sixth child (and second daughter) of the Mauchline master mason, James Armour. Her elder sister was Jean Armour, wife of Robert Burns, though Burns was dead before Robert, who would have been his nephew, was born. It was through Robert's elder brother's family that the Armour family bible descended until it was gifted to the Burns House Museum in Dumfries c.1907. [See *Burns Chronicle*, vol.16, 1907, pp 139-140 and, for more on Helen Armour, Peter J Westwood, *Jean Armour, Mrs Robert Burns - An Illustrated Biography*, Dumfries, 1996]
- <sup>12</sup> Familysearch.com.
- <sup>13</sup> The date of Jean McClelland's death is not known, but it may have been caused by the birth of Hugh. The registers for Mauchline (OPR 604/5) record the death or burial of a "Mrs Brown" on 12th April 1843, but the commonplace nature of the name prevents a conclusive identification.
- <sup>14</sup> GRH, Deaths 1874, District 595, entry no.155. His death was also recorded in the *Ardrossan and Saltcoats Herald* of 1st August 1874, where he is described as 'nearly 80' and 'born in Mauchline', neither of which is right. He is named on the death certificate as Robert Burns Brown, which suggests that he was willing to trade on his relationship to Burns. It is also worth noting that on various occasions, such as on the death certificate of John Brown, he is described as a 'landscape painter', which while, in the strictest sense, true, does not convey the full truth.
- <sup>15</sup> GRH, Deaths 1887, District 597, entry no.200. She was 65, and b.c.1822. Her father, James Paterson, had been a boxmaker in Mauchline.

- <sup>16</sup> GRH, Marriages 1868, District 589 (Dreghorn), entry no.17. Agnes was 26, the daughter of John Raeside, an engine keeper.
- <sup>17</sup> *Ayr Advertiser*, 14th December 1876. Hugh, along with his wife and infant daughter, has a monument in Irvine Churchyard (U50).
- 

## James McAdam and the Loss of Waterhead

On the death of his eldest Ward the Laird of Waterhead, John McAdam threw off the mask and it appeared he was the real purchaser of all the Barony and a deal of the rich estate. He had made people under his power buy the lands, which he as Trustee could not legally do and then made believe to buy all of them.<sup>1</sup>

This charge, that John McAdam of Craigenkillan had ignobly engineered the sale of the barony of Waterhead by James McAdam, in order that he could in time acquire it himself, is the grievance that lies at the heart of Georgina Keith McAdam's family memoir, written 89 years after the event. According to her 'History of the Waterhead McAdams and the McAdams of Craigenkillan' (1854), the shame was that 'All the gentility, the interest and everything that pertained to birth and breeding remained with the impoverished part of the Family – and immense wealth and coarse vice on the side of the newly risen people.'<sup>2</sup>

Georgina Keith McAdam (1789-1869) was the third daughter and sixth child of John Loudon McAdam (1756-1836).<sup>3</sup> At the time of her birth the family lived at the estate of Sauchrie, in the Carrick Hills of the parish of Maybole, in the vicinity of Ayr. Her father was an active Ayrshire landowner, occupying himself in public affairs and with his business interests, both as associate of Keith Stewart of Glasserton and as manager, and later proprietor, of the tar kilns at Muirkirk. The tar kiln adventure proved to be costly, leading, after a protracted rear-guard action, to the sale of Sauchrie and the removal of the family to England when Georgina was ten.

Georgina never married. She was handicapped from the age of seven, 'when she had fallen asleep, after playing in a hayfield, on damp ground, the result of which was a rheumatic fever and deafness, which trial she bore with great skill and patience, never appearing as tho' she were deaf and shewing interest in all that was going on.' This account is from 'Aunt George', an affectionate memoir by Elizabeth Steuart, whose grandmother Gloriana (Grizzelle) was sister of John Loudon McAdam.<sup>4</sup> Georgina, she recorded, accompanied her father on his many trips around the country, 'even in temporary residences away from home ... where the uncertain temper of the beautiful wife made absences very agreeable.' So Georgina, spending so much time at her father's side, became the repository of the family story, and of the allegedly unworthy part played in it by John McAdam of Craigenkillan. But family stories are apt to be shaped and polished over the years, subject to embellishment and lapses of memory. Do contemporary records support or refute the version recorded by Aunt George?

Georgina McAdam's great-grandfather, James McAdam of Waterhead, married late in life, in 1715, and by 1720 had three children, James, John, and Janet.<sup>5</sup> In 1720 he set down in a legal document his wishes for the disposition of his lands upon his death, and upon the deaths of his heirs and successors.<sup>6</sup> The principal parts of his estate comprised Waterhead in Kirkcudbrightshire, and houses in the town of Dalmellington:

All and Haill my four merk half merk Land of Waterhead comprehending the Lands of upper Knockingurroch, with the two Bows Wintertoun muir of Waterhead and the two Brownhills the one merk Land of Craignure and half merk Land of Gallowayside alias Galloway rig with the several houses Biggings yards Orchards, Fishings, parts, pendicles and pertinents of the said Lands, all lying within the parish of Carsefairn and Stewartry of Kirkcudbright with the Tiends parsonage and vicarage of the said Lands And Sick Like All and Haill my Tenement of Land and houses high and laigh, back and fore with the office houses and others thereto belonging, with the yard parts, pendicles and pertinents of the same lying within the Town of Dalmellington and bounded in manner mentioned in my rights and Infefments thereof, and lying within Kingskyle and Sheriffdom of Air.<sup>7</sup>

His son James was to be first in line of succession, followed by the heirs 'procreate of his body', 'whilks failing' his son John and his heirs likewise; then any other son he might yet produce, and the heirs of that son; next his daughter Janet and her heirs; then any other daughter, and her heirs. His children were only infants in 1720, and the survival of any one to maturity and procreation not assured, so it was prudent to name further heirs in the will to prevent any dispute following his death. Georgina McAdam stressed the distance of the relationship of the Waterhead McAdams to the Craigengillans, saying that the latter 'lived in a very small hovel of a house until the days of my Great Grandfather – being always proud of claiming descent from the Barons of Waterhead as a younger branch.' Whether this was an accurate depiction of the relationship, or a distancing introduced in the light of later history, it was to the sons of the deceased Quintin McAdam of Craigengillan that James McAdam turned, and not any closer kin. Next in line, following any as yet unborn daughter he might have and her heirs, was John McAdam, eldest son of Quintin McAdam, and his heirs, then his brothers in turn and their heirs: John, James, William, Alexander, David, and the youngest, Quintin. At the last, all other heirs failing, the estate would fall to 'Robert McAdam in Nether Smeiton (possibly his brother) and his Heirs and Assignies whatsoever'. In the event of the estate falling to a female heir there was a special provision to perpetuate the name of McAdam:

that the oldest of all Heirs female or daughters succeeding to the saids Lands and Estate by the provisions and destinations above written shall always succeed without division and the Husband to whom she shall be married the time of her Succession shall either be of the name of McAdam or assume the same in all time thereafter and bear the arms of McAdam of Waterhead of Geuch, and that the Husband to whom the said oldest daughter

succeeding shall be married after her said Succession shall be of the very name of McAdam and bear the arms of McAdam of Waterhead of Geuch otherways that the said daughter and her said husband contravening and not observing the foresaid Provision and the descendants of her Body shall throw [through?] their said contravention ipso facto loss and amitt the benefits of the said Succession provided as above without and necessity of declarator to follow thereupon and that the said Lands and Estate shall immediately thereafter fall and devolve to the next Heir succeeding.<sup>8</sup>

Waterhead's second son, John, did not survive him, but he had two others, Gilbert and William. Gilbert inherited his mother's Reid property, 'saddled with a sum of money to William.'<sup>9</sup>

In the story according to Georgina, James McAdam was much taken with the young Craigengillan; he had him at Waterhead assisting in the management of the property, and introduced him to good company. James McAdam the elder died during or before 1729, when it is recorded that his son James was confirmed as his heir.<sup>10</sup> He left the young John McAdam sole factor to his estate and guardian or tutor to his sons, thus 'by giving him considerable command of money, laid the foundation of his large fortune.' John McAdam of Craigengillan brought his wards up well and did not cheat them in any way. But he used 'their spare money to establish and monopolise the cattle trade from the south of Scotland to England.' In the memoir Craigengillan is portrayed as a shrewd but hard man of business, who lent money and 'was never known to spare a debtor. from the widow with her cot and kail yard to his own nephew the Laird of Camlarg.'

Georgina wrote that her grandfather James McAdam (1716/1717-1770), Craigengillan's eldest ward and laird of Waterhead, was only seventeen when he married eighteen-year-old Susannah Cochrane, granddaughter of Sir John Cochrane of Ochiltree.<sup>11</sup> While acknowledging that this was a very good match, 'there was fortune as well as birth', Georgina described it as the 'first cloven-footed trick [Craigengillan] played my Grandfather'. Marriage made him of age for selling land, 'and Waterhead began to go.' However the marriage actually took place about ten years later, in 1745.<sup>12</sup> Whether or not there was some advantage to Craigengillan in the match, James McAdam, then in his late twenties, was responsible for his own actions.

In 1748 James sold the house and estate of Glaisnock in the parish of Cumnock to John Stevenson, doctor of medicine in Edinburgh, for £1,666 13s. 4d.<sup>13</sup> In the account for payment of the sum, there is a deduction of £21 0s. 0d. (20 guineas) 'for the Doctor's attendance on Mr McAdams family'. Glaisnock was not part of his father's entailed estate, and might have been deduced to have been all or part of the fortune brought by his wife. However John Loudon McAdam wrote in 1832: 'The house you enquire for was Glaisnoch near Cumnock; it was my father's property, but my Grandfather Cochrane hired it and lived in it when my mother Susannah was born.'<sup>14</sup> Susannah McAdam sold the furniture of the house of Glaisnock to Stevenson for £48 6s. 6d., the final payment for which was made in March 1750. Stevenson received a payment of £44 8s. 10d. for the rent of the 'house of Glaisnock and Lands possesst by James McAdam' for the year to Martinmas (11th November) 1749. Glaisnock thus appears to have been their home, which they continued to

occupy for a year after the sale. It was a substantial house. In 1753, the earliest year for which window tax records are available, it had 27 windows. For comparison, in the same year William Wallace's Cairnhill in the parish of Craigie had 28 windows, and Sir John Cunningham's Caprington in Riccarton parish had 32.<sup>15</sup> The account for the furniture lists 'the parlour' with a big mahogany table and a dozen chairs; 'the little Room', which apart from a bureau and six painted linen chairs had a bed 'with its appurtenances'; 'the Family Bed Chamber', with 'beds' and six leather-bottomed chairs; 'the Blue room', with 'The Bed curtains & hangings'; a 'Closet', with another bed and cover; a kitchen, a nursery, 'Closs beds' for servants in the garret, and outbuildings which included mangers and stalls. Only rooms with furniture sold to Stevenson appear in the account, so the list may be incomplete. From the 'stated account' of the sale of Glaisnock, there was a balance of £25 5s. 0d. which Stevenson was to retain until all accounts between the parties were settled by a 'Decreet of Arbitrall to be pronounced by John Macadam of Craigengillan concerning their mutual Claims against one another.' One can only speculate about the part that Craigengillan played in the sale of this property and in the investment of the sum it raised.



**James McAdam of Waterhead (1716/1717-1770)<sup>16</sup>**

With the income from Waterhead alone at £400 a year, property in Dalmellington besides, and the capital from the sale of Glaisnock, James and Susannah were in possession of a small fortune. Waterhead consisted principally of high moorland, lying to the north-east of the road between Dalmellington and Carsphairn. Today much of the land is

employed in forestry, with wind farms appearing on the hilltops. In the eighteenth century it was open moorland.

Excepting the plain on which the church is situated, and a few more very small spots on the banks of the rivers, the country is all hilly. The high hills are all green – the lower ones generally covered with heath, and interspersed with large flats of moss.<sup>17</sup>

Sheep and black cattle were the mainstay of farming here. In similar parishes of Ayrshire in 1793, Fullarton found substantial numbers of sheep in particular: Straiton 2,000 cows and 20,000 sheep; Dalmellington 800 cows and 8,000 sheep; New Cumnock 1,000 cows and 20,000 sheep; Muirkirk 14,000 sheep.<sup>18</sup> Smith was in no doubt about the importance of sheep in Carsefairn:

Though agriculture is yet in a rude state, this is by no means the case with respect to the management of sheep and black cattle. In this, perhaps, the farmers in this parish are inferior to none in any part of Galloway. Few of them have less than 2000 sheep; and they are attentive to every method of improving them, and guarding them against the various accidents to which they are liable.<sup>19</sup>

Susannah bore at least ten children: James in 1746, followed by eight daughters, and John Loudon, the youngest. Having left Glaisnock, they were living in Ochiltree House (see cover illustration) in 1753 and in another house nearby until 1755, when they took a house in Ayr.<sup>20</sup> John Loudon McAdam was born there in 1756. In 1758 they moved into Lagwyne, the new house James had built on his Waterhead estate, and maintained both it and the house in Ayr until 1760. For the following two years they were solely at Lagwyne. Over the same period Lagwyne was reduced in scale: a house initially of 13 windows, by 1760 it possessed no more than 8. This may have indicated that their circumstances were straitened to some degree. Then in December 1762 came the fire which destroyed Lagwyne, fortunately without loss of life. One contemporary account of this event records that it was ‘a prodigious loss to the worthy gentleman, particularly as his bills and rights of his estate are all destroyed.’<sup>21</sup> The documents may have included bonds or other financial instruments without which the money they represented was irrecoverable. There is a possibility too that, notwithstanding the evidence of retrenchment in his accommodation, James McAdam was careless with money. A niece of his wife’s wrote shortly after his death that ‘He was generally thought an Extravagant Man.’<sup>22</sup> Whatever the cause, by 1763 their circumstances necessitated the sale of Waterhead.

Both John Dalrymple of Stair and Sir Adam Fergusson of Kilkerran were interested in the estate, and John McAdam of Craigengillan, who was party to the negotiations, favoured the former. John Hamilton of Bargeny<sup>23</sup> had spoken to James McAdam and wrote to Dalrymple in May 1763:

In Consequence of my Letter I send you the answer from Waterhead. I was at Air lately and made Enquiry and I am told tis a very fine Estate and the sheep the Largest in That Country. Craigangillan was lately here he

seems to wish you to have it preferable to Sir Adam Fergusson who is in Inclination for it. to enquire after it get intelligence of its value & Extent and the best way is to Strike it off at a Blow. Waterhead is one that will do best when the fit is on him. Sir Adam not a very bold Rival. I don't know but it may be worth about £11000. however you know best what to Choose if you incline I should do anything further. I'll either send or ship down to Craingilland get Waterhead there and try their Lowest Demands.<sup>24</sup>

At the end of June Hamilton wrote again to Dalrymple.<sup>25</sup> McAdam had been at Bargeny, where after 'much conversation he offerd his Estate at Eleven Thousand', he to remain as tenant himself at £400 a year. Hamilton had said that the highest price he could advise Dalrymple to pay was £10,500, and he thought that McAdam might settle at £10,800. Hamilton's enquiries had satisfied him that it was well worth the rent of £400. In the previous letter he had commented that 'Waterhead is one that will do best when the fit is on him' This time he wrote that 'he is keen at present to sell & he is not always of one mind.' James McAdam appears as a man under stress: the loss of Lagwyne, his poor health (as it appeared from other letters, below), his many daughters requiring 'fortunes', and his debts (revealed in a later letter) all contributed to his predicament.

Two weeks later John McAdam of Craingillan wrote to Dalrymple. His brothers Quintin and James both assured him that the estate could easily be let to separate tenants at £400 yearly. Waterhead was still intent on renting the estate himself after its sale, but with his poor health, this represented a risk. Hamilton of Bargeny had told him that he might die, and Craingillan did not rate his prospects: 'indeed [I] do not think his life a good one'. However, Craingillan concluded, 'if he finds the Gout getting much more the better of his constitution' Waterhead would sell his flocks and sublet the farms. In a postscript, John McAdam expressed his pleasure at the prospect of his new neighbour: 'I will be happy to have you in my Neighbourhood we will march several miles.'

The next letter was to John Dalrymple from James McAdam himself, writing from Craingillan's house at Barbeth (also Berbeth; a house whose 33 windows in 1763 and 40 in 1764 indicated something much more substantial than Waterhead's Lagwyne).<sup>26</sup> Since this is the only letter of his that the author has found, it is included here in full.

To John Dalrymple Esq of Stair at Culhorn by Stranraer [from]  
James McAdam, Barbeth, 14/9/1763.

Sir,

Your letters to Craingillan of 7 Augt and 4 Curt he has Shewin me. As to the first, When I went to Edin[bu]r[gh] which was 11 Augt I caused an Inventory of the writis of the Lands I have sold you be made out. That with the writis themselves was put into Mr Cha Brouns hands That he might Shew them to Lord Auchinleck who was there in Town. Mr Broun seemd them to think the progress he sais with the addition of Two dispositions that were burnt, would make out a proper progress. These two dispositions are by this time supplyd, as I have letters from the Gentleman telling me they are willing to sign them as soon as they were sent to them.

Its probable Lord Auchenleck & Mr David Dalrymple may not meet early enough in Nov[embe]r to Look over the progress before the 22d & if Mr Broun thinks there is any think Doubtfull about it that these Gentlemen cannot have time to over take, I shall willingly pay the half of a consultation to Pitfour for [ru—wing?] the progress. As I am purswaded Mr Broun will never advise laying out money when it may be avoided. Your second letter is as to the Jointures. I cannot yet say any thing positive as to them nor do I think it will be necessary for you to call up your money for discharging them at this time. I shall let you know at least three months before any demand is made upon you for that purpose & I am Respectfully Sir your most obd & most humble Srt.

[signed] James McAdam

Waterhead was responding to letters that Dalrymple had written not to himself, but to Craigengillan. The sale to Dalrymple was agreed at least in principal by this time, and some of the burnt papers essential to the process were being replaced. In July 1765 John Hamilton of Bargeny wrote to Dalrymple.<sup>27</sup> He included a copy of ‘Mr McAdam’s signed proposals to make out the Disposition by.’ McAdam had agreed to ‘wait on’ Dalrymple at Culhorn immediately ‘to Sign & Deliver’. Hamilton had been informed privately by Craigengillan that James McAdam was ‘under several Hornings & Captions’ (he was being pursued by creditors), and thought that had it not been for that he would have stuck at £11,000. So Waterhead was sold for a sum close to but less than £11,000.

No further correspondence relating to the sale of Waterhead to John Dalrymple of Stair has been found. In December 1769 however, by which time Dalrymple had succeeded as 5th earl of Stair, Craigengillan was writing to him again. ‘I have the honour of your Lordship’s of the 8th acceptance of Provost Ferguson share of our bank which is a twelfth part of the whole’. The earl of Stair was about become a partner in the banking company John Macadam & Co, which had been founded in 1763.<sup>28</sup> Craigengillan also included a bill for the supply of stots (bullocks) from Kintyre and Arran.

James McAdam and his family moved to Whitefoord Castle in the parish of Straiton, where he spent the few remaining years of his life.<sup>29</sup> During this period he lost his eldest son, James, who died c.1767.<sup>30</sup> According to his younger brother John Loudon, James was a lieutenant in the 25th regiment at Gibraltar. He proposed a match to his captain’s daughter, but his disapproving father summoned him home. ‘My brother never did any good after he left the Army and died in London when I was very young about the year 1763 or 64’.<sup>31</sup> John Loudon’s daughter understood that he ‘spent a great deal of money’.<sup>32</sup> Cochrane’s account of the year is probably more reliable than McAdam’s. In this period too his eldest daughter, Margaret, married William Logan of Camlarg, in the parish of Dalmellington, a nephew of John McAdam of Craigengillan. Unlike James McAdam but like his uncle, Logan was an active commissioner of supply and roads trustee. James McAdam died on 20th August 1770.<sup>33</sup> ‘I was also at my Uncle McAdam’s sometime, who then resided at Whitefoord ... [He] was very ill of the Gout, which ended in a Dropsy and at last cut him off about three months ago.’<sup>34</sup> The surviving son, John Loudon, was sent to his uncle William in New York, and the family left Whitefoord: ‘Mr McAdam dead and his

family removed'.<sup>35</sup> Whitefoord Castle remained uninhabited until 1775, when it was occupied by a Miss McAdam (presumably the eldest then unmarried, accompanied by some or all of her single sisters). They were in a much reduced portion however, with only 9 windows.<sup>36</sup> The widow, Susannah McAdam, 'Mrs McAdam of Waterhead', was in 1771 occupying a house of 8 windows in Ayr.<sup>37</sup>

If there was a conspiracy between John Dalrymple (later 5th earl of Stair) and John McAdam of Craigengillan to allow Craigengillan to become the ultimate purchaser of Waterhead while appearing to act honourably as trustee to James McAdam, they were in no indecent haste to complete the business after McAdam's death. In 1775 a boundary dispute arose concerning the earl's lands of Lagwine (Waterhead) and Craigengillan's lands of Holm and Greenhead. Depositions of witnesses were taken at Carsphairn on 1st June 1775, following which Craigengillan's brother Quintin wrote to the earl from Ayr on 9th June confirming that the boundary was agreed.<sup>38</sup> If it was the intention of the parties that Craigengillan would acquire Waterhead from the earl, would he not have chosen to adjust the boundaries when both properties belonged to him?

The first mention of the transfer of the ownership of Waterhead is found in a letter from Craigengillan to the earl written from Berbeth on 23rd August 1777. 'If your Lordship is of the mind in selling the lands of Waterhead have given my Brother Quintin McAdam powers to buy it, not for the bargain I expect, but affection of the old Land.'<sup>39</sup> This theme, that his desire to acquire Waterhead was on account of a family attachment to the land rather than commercial considerations recurs in the correspondence. McAdam's letters are unusual: in a conversational style he discusses his motives and intentions, and comments upon other matters such as the failure of the Douglas and Heron bank and the proper management of sheep on moorland such as his and the Waterhead lands in Carsphairn. He was unable to go to Culhorn himself, 'being lowered with a sort of gravell is only an unease when I travel much.'<sup>40</sup> He was able to assure Stair of his financial worth: 'I have ten thousand pound of Heritable Bonds which I do not incline to dispose on, unles the Douglas Co. force the sale of some lands near this, in that case I can get more money for them when I please. I have as much of personal security & mark of it in hands of such as would distress them if caled up immediately.' He proposed to pay in three instalments, one third at Martinmas 1777, the other two thirds at the same quarter day in 1778 and 1779. Although it would make him 'easie' to pay it all sooner, he wanted to have money ready in case sales took place, occasioned by the bank failure.

Douglas, Heron and Company (the 'Ayr Bank'), a joint stock bank formed in November 1769, with numerous subscribers or shareholders, and with a paid-up capital of £96,000, closed its doors on 25 June 1772.<sup>41</sup> The subscribers' liability amounted to more than £2,000 for each £500 share they held, and many lost their estates in the years following the collapse. According to Ward, 'among Ayrshire lairds totally or partially ruined were Patrick Douglas of Cumnock, Hugh Logan of Logan, Robert Kennedy of Pinmore, Archibald Craufurd of Ardmillan, Sir John Whitefoord of Ballochmyle and Blairquhan, John Christian of Kinning Park, George McCrae of Pitcon, and David McLure of Shawood.'<sup>42, 43</sup> According to a 1770 list of the 'Proprietors of Stock' in the company, William Logan of Camlargo was one of its directors, and he too, a nephew of Craigengillan

and son-in-law of Waterhead, faced ruin.<sup>44</sup> He had borrowed money from Craigeingillan to improve his small estate, A letter to the latter from David Limond in 1773 reveals his unsentimental attitude to his nephew. Limond wrote, 'I spoke to Mr Fergusson about your multure Process against Camlarg, which he promisses to push on. I wish he may be as good as his Word, & shall not fail to dunn him as much as in my power.'<sup>45</sup> Although these were Limond's words, he was confident of the temper of the man to whom he addressed them. Logan lost his estate, 'ruined by his merciless uncle'. Georgina McAdam, whose comment this was, described the situation thus:

While John McAdam was making money on all hands came the disastrous failure of the Ayr Bank – it was entirely set going by the landed proprietors of the Counties round – and the effect was far worse than the present state of Ireland with the encumbered estates. Estates changed hands for nothing! They were engulfed and wherever our Ralph Nickleby held the smallest mortgage he squeezed the last drop of blood out of the victim, between himself and the bankruptcy, Barbeth – where his granddaughter Mrs McAdam Cathcart now lives – became his, Camlarg and many large estates. Uncle Gilbert's estate went at last with this shock and meantime Mammon was silently acquiring Waterhead.<sup>46</sup>

Craigeingillan was not one of the original subscribers to the Ayr Bank, which purchased John Macadam & Co. in 1771. He showed no personal concern about the collapse in this correspondence, so it is probable that he did not become a shareholder as a consequence of the sale of his banking venture. But his brothers 'David McAdam in Bennan' and 'Quintin McAdam in Barbeth' were both original subscribers.<sup>47</sup> The failure 'gives me much grief for the sake of two Brothers a nephew and many more of my acquaintances not well abell to bear it.'<sup>48</sup>

On account of his health, Craigeingillan was unable to travel to Culhorn himself. 'I do very well at home', he wrote in September 1777, 'Ryding & jolting in a chaise as many of our roads is bad is not agreeable.'<sup>49</sup> 'Brother Quintin' had returned having offered £12,000 for Waterhead on his behalf. John McAdam proposed to pay this in one instalment of £5,000 and two of £3,500, though if the earl insisted he could pay it sooner. He wishes 'to have the power of a little money' in case any other lands became available. And he would not give more for Waterhead:

these lands lying so high are very precarious in storm far from any relife when snow is ly long had I not some low grounds nearer them than any els would not give so much that with the affection I have for these lands being so long in the property of my friends I owne induces me.<sup>50</sup>

Although there might be a glut of land on the market on account of the disposals by lairds bankrupted or financially distressed by the bank failure, the earl was holding out for much more than the £10,800 or so he had paid for Waterhead. It does not suggest that his original acquisition was a matter of convenience to oblige John McAdam. And

Craigengillan was prepared to pay the earl's price, 'with the affection I have for these lands', despite his desire to have money available to snap up some bargains.

Quintin returned from another visit to Culhorn with the news that the earl was determined to have £12,500 or to keep Waterhead in his own hands. Craigengillan thought that this was a price that no 'mortal' other than himself would give for moorland that would not benefit from any kind of improvement. The return from substantial tenants would not warrant such a price. Nonetheless he would pay it:

for the sake of antiquity I have had a desire for those lands ever since sold therefor will come over the point of interest to some inclination and give your Lordship's price of Twelve thousand five hundred. I had the offer of them for £10000 when your [Lordship bought] them had not money, indeed worth no more, or yet, should be.<sup>51</sup>

He had further proposals on payment. He would prefer entry and hence payment of the first instalment to be at Whitsunday 1778, but would accept Martinmas 1777 if the earl insisted upon it.<sup>52</sup> He proposed to pay £2,500 at entry and £4,000 a year later, paying interest at 5 percent. He hoped to defer the balance of £6,500 for several years at 4½ percent because he had 'distant views of some lands in the Neighbourhood'. He could borrow the whole sum elsewhere but would rather 'be owing to your Lordship as most of the wealthy.'

He finally accepted entry at Martinmas with £12,500 payable then: £2,500 cash, £4,000 by a bond payable on 22 November 1778, and a bond for £6,000 payable on 22 November 1779.<sup>53</sup> After some remarks on the cattle trade and on losses incurred by Lord Galloway 'by Logans drove being overdriven afterwards frightened & greatly abused severalls dead', he thanked the earl for his concern:

Im greatly obliged for your care for my health we have plenty of the Virginia Strawberry and will apply to your Lordship for setts of these at Castle Kennedy. I am just now using Casteel Soap and lime water since have not the smallest distres while I stay at home at moderat exercise only when am jolted in a chaise on bad roads or on a horse.

His plan for Waterhead was to let it to good tenants:

I have always been sensible of your Lordship's good will and am shure you are in earnest as to my succeeding at the bargain my scheme shall be to have knowing tenants which is more & better than high rent, if bad tenants that do not exactly understand the management of sheep it would soon be ruined there is not a shilling made by them all since Waterhead set it owing to want of skill & hog sence. If I had said so much before the saill your Lordship would have suspected me.

So Waterhead came into the possession of John McAdam of Craigengillan. The central charge made by Georgina Keith McAdam, that the first purchase was a sham, and that he was able to reveal himself as the real purchaser after the death of James McAdam,

seems to be unfounded. First, he had to pay a substantial margin over the original price to induce the earl of Stair to part with the estate. Secondly, the transaction did not take place until seven years after the death. Craiggengillan did however have a hand in the disposals of Glaisnock and Waterhead, and in the case of the latter he leaked information about James' financial condition which may have been to his disadvantage in negotiating the price. It is also true that his wealth was increasing considerably at a time when many faced ruin. By his own account he passed up the opportunity of buying Waterhead directly from James McAdam for £10,000 in 1770 because he had not the money, rather than for any feeling of decency, while in 1777 he was able to boast of the money at his command and of his hopes for acquiring other land where the bank collapse forced disposal. Over this period too he engaged in rebuilding Berbeth, known later as Craiggengillan, albeit 'in an unadventurous Georgian manner.'<sup>54</sup> The number of windows dropped from 40 to 9 in 1770-1772, rose to 19 in 1773-4 and then 51 in 1776, which was the number still in 1798, when, taking the number of windows as an index of size, it was the 17th largest house in Ayrshire.<sup>55</sup>

Georgina's description of his character was probably justified. His expressions of grief for the misfortunes of others were no more than that. The banking crisis created an opportunity which he wished to exploit. He was not generous to his nephew, whose estate he gained. But where one might say that he was hard-hearted – 'never known to spare a debtor' – another would say that he was simply a good man of business, and because of that he prospered.

The hurt was long nursed by the descendants of James McAdam. He may have *sold* Waterhead but to his son and heir John Loudon McAdam, if we hear him speaking through the memoir of his daughter and companion Georgina, it was a *loss* that was felt all the more keenly because the ultimate beneficiary was an inferior McAdam.

**David Courtney McClure**

- <sup>1</sup> Georgina Keith McAdam[GKMcA], 'The History of the Waterhead McAdams and the McAdams of Craiggengillan' (unpublished manuscript, 1854). There is a transcription in the McAdam box in the Cathcartston Centre in Dalmellington, though by whom it was made is not recorded.
- <sup>2</sup> In her account, in the 1790s the gentility and good breeding lay with John Loudon McAdam, and the great wealth and coarse vice with Quintin McAdam of Craiggengillan.
- <sup>3</sup> Note that he is properly John Loudon McAdam, and not 'John Loudoun Macadam', as he appears in a recently-published four-page pamphlet, *The river ayr way: Muirkirk Village audio tour guide* (East Ayrshire Council, [2006]).
- <sup>4</sup> Elizabeth Steuart, 'Aunt George' (unpublished manuscript, undated); in the McAdam box, Cathcartston Centre, Dalmellington.
- <sup>5</sup> The year of his marriage is given by Burke's *The Landed Gentry* vol. II (6th ed, 1879), 1010-1011. The old parish records for Sorn record the marriage of James McAdam to Margaret Reid on 15th September 1715.
- <sup>6</sup> National Archives of Scotland [NAS], Craiggengillan Muniments, GD231/3/3, Writs of Lands of Waterhead with superiority of Craignaw etc. 1744-1764 [bundle of 6 documents including] 'Regr. Disposition of the Lands of Waterhead & others By James McAdam of Waterhead To His Children and others within mentd. Dated 28<sup>th</sup> December 1720 And Reg. 26<sup>th</sup> January 1764.'

- 7 The same disposition also dealt with a smaller portion of his property, his 'two merk Land of Over and Nether Smietons and ane merk Land of Strahannay with the hail parts pendicles and pertinents thereof also lying within the said parish of Carsefairn and Stewartry of Kirkcudbright with the Tiends parsonage and vicarage'. The entail in this instance omitted the Craigeingillan brothers, so that Robert McAdam followed James McAdam's children.
- 8 'Waterhead of Geuch': modern maps show Waterhead lying on the Water of Deugh.
- 9 GKMCA, 'History'.
- 10 From a list of 'McAdam wills and sasine records' compiled by Hugh Adamson and others at the Carsphairn Heritage Centre and found at [www.mcadamshistory.com/estates.htm](http://www.mcadamshistory.com/estates.htm) on 16th August 2006.
- 11 According to GKMCA her grandfather died at the age of 48. This would put his year of birth at 1721/1722. However, both he and his younger siblings John and Janet had been born by 1720, the year of their father James McAdam's disposition, so that the three were born between 1715 (the date of the marriage) and 1720. Thus 1716/1717 is a reasonable estimate of the date of birth of the younger James McAdam. If GmCA was correct in asserting that James married at the age of 17, then the marriage took place in 1733/1734. However see below.
- 12 'McAdam wills and sasine records' has this entry: '1745, James McAdam of Waterhead married Susan Cochrane, son James born 1746, registered in Straiton.
- 13 NAS, GD253/140/9, Messrs D. & L.H. Campbell W.S., John Stevenson and James McAdam, 1749-1759 (6 documents).
- 14 The letter written by John Loudon McAdam to his daughter Nancy Sanders is quoted at length by Roy Devereux [Mrs Pember, a great great granddaughter of J.L. McAdam] in *John Loudon McAdam: Chapters in the History of Highways* (London, 1936), 26-27.
- 15 NAS, Window Tax records [WTR], E326/1/11, May 1753-May 1759.
- 16 From Devereux, *John Loudon McAdam*. No source was given for the portrait.
- 17 From the account for 'Carsefairn' by Rev. Samuel Smith, *The Statistical Account of Scotland* (1791-1799), Vol. VII, 513.
- 18 William Fullarton, *A General View of the Agriculture of the County of Ayr* (1793), reprinted with commentary in *Ayrshire in the Age of Improvement*, ed. David [Courtney] McClure (Ayr, 2002).
- 19 Smith, 'Carsefairn', 516.
- 20 David [Courtney] McClure, 'James McAdam: Waterhead to Whitefoord', *Ayrshire Notes* 31 (Ayr, 2006), 4-10.
- 21 Letter dated 27th December 1762 to James Boswell from his tutor William McQuhae, cited in Frederick A. Pottle, ed., *Boswell's London Journal, 1762-1763* (Yale, 1950), editor's note to entry for 14-15th September 1762.
- 22 Miss A. Cochrane, Castle Carron, to her brother [name unknown], 1st December 1770, Shaw Kennedy MSS., cited by Robert Harry Spiro Jr., 'John Loudon McAdam: Colossus of Roads' (unpublished PhD thesis, Edinburgh U., 1950). McAdam actually had 7 unmarried sisters at the time. The letter is also cited by Devereux, *John Loudon McAdam*, 26.
- 23 The modern spelling is 'Bargany.'
- 24 NAS, GD135/2755/27, 'To the Honble John Dalrymple of Stair Esq at Culhorn [from] John Hamilton Bargeny 23d May 1763.'
- 25 NAS, GD135/2755/28, John Hamilton, Bargeny 28th June 1763 [to John Dalrymple].
- 26 NAS, WTR, E326/1/12, May 1759-May 1764 (May-November 1763 wanting).
- 27 NAS, GD135/2755/29, John Hamilton, Bargeny, 14th July 1765 to John Dalrymple of Stair.
- 28 S.G. Checkland, *Scottish Banking: A History, 1695-1973* (Glasgow, 1975), 116, 127.

- 29 McClure, 'James McAdam'.
- 30 A. Cochrane, letter, 1st December 1770. 'His eldest son James died about three years ago at London'.
- 31 John Loudon McAdam, letter, 1832. A. Cochrane's estimate for the year of death of c.1767 is perhaps the more reliable being contemporary.
- 32 GKMcA, 'History'.
- 33 *Scots Magazine*, XXXII (1770), 458.
- 34 A. Cochrane, letter, 1st December 1770.
- 35 NAS, WTR, E326/1/13, May 1764-April 1773.
- 36 NAS, WTR, E326/1/14, April 1773-April 1782.
- 37 NAS, WTR, E326/1/134, March 1748-April 1797 (with exceptions).
- 38 NAS, GD135/1655/1, Extract of the depositions of witnesses taken at Carsphairn June 1st 1775. GD135/1655/2, letter to the earl of Stair at Culhorn from Quintin McAdam, Ayr June 9th 1775.
- 39 NAS, GD135/247/2, John McAdam of Craigengillan, Berbeth 23rd August 1777, to the earl of Stair at Culhorn.
- 40 Gravel: generally, pain or difficulty in passing urine.
- 41 Frank Brady, 'So Fast to Ruin: The personal element in the collapse of Douglas, Heron and Company' in *Ayrshire Collections*, vol. 11 (AANHS, 1976), also published separately as a pamphlet.
- 42 J.T. Ward, 'Ayrshire Landed Estates in the Nineteenth Century' in *Ayrshire Collections*, vol. 8 (AANHS, 1969).
- 43 John Lapraik's poem on the crash appeared in *The Contemporaries of Burns* by James Paterson (Edinburgh, 1840) and was reprinted in *Ayrshire Notes* 27 (Ayr, 2004), 20-21.
- 44 *List of the Proprietors of Stock in the Banking Society under the Firm of Messrs. Douglas, Heron, and Co.* (Edinburgh, 1770). The copy in the Alexander Wood Memorial Library (North Ayrshire Libraries) includes hand-written additions. James McAdam of Waterhead is included in this list with the word 'dead' against his name. His £500 subscription would have been due to be repaid after his death, and his heirs would not have been liable for the losses following the bank's collapse.
- 45 NAS, GD231/5/1, David Limond, Ayr, 28th January 1773 to John McAdam Esquire of Craigengillan.
- 46 GKMcA, 'History'. Ralph Nickleby, the uncle of Charles Dickens' eponymous hero Nicholas Nickleby, was a mean-spirited, cruel moneylender. 'Uncle Gilbert' was Gilbert McAdam of Merkland, brother of James McAdam. 'Gilbert lost the last penny in the Ayr Bank – and died of chagrin!'
- 47 *List of the Proprietors of Stock*.
- 48 NAS, GD135/2547/8, John McAdam of Craigengillan, Berbeth, 31st October 1777, to the earl of Stair at Culhorn.
- 49 NAS, GD135/2547/3. John McAdam of Craigengillan, Berbeth, 11th September 1777, to the earl of Stair at Culhorn.
- 50 Nearby low lands were required for accommodating the sheep when the weather was particularly bad.
- 51 NAS, GD135/2547/5, John McAdam of Craigengillan, Berbeth, 26th September 1777, to the earl of Stair at Culhorn.
- 52 Here and in other letters he had Martinmas as 22nd November rather than 11th, adding back the 11 days (3rd-13th) dropped in September 1752 in consequence of the adoption of the Gregorian calendar. The *old style* Julian day of 11th November would have fallen on the *new style* Gregorian 22nd November.

- <sup>53</sup> NAS, GD135/2547/6-7, John McAdam of Craigengillan, Berbeth, 9th and 21st October 1777, to the earl of Stair at Culhorn.
- <sup>54</sup> Rob Close, *Ayrshire and Arran: an illustrated architectural guide* (RIAS, 1992), 162.
- <sup>55</sup> NAS, WTR as above and E326/1/16, April 1789-April 1798 (with exceptions).
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## A Letter from Auchinleck to Canada.

The letter transcribed below was written by Adam Farquhar, and addressed to his brother Hugh in Lower Canada. In telling of his plans to join his brother in Canada, Hugh also provides much interesting information about mid 19th Century life in Auchinleck and New Cumnock; villages in the throes of great change. Adam's spelling is erratic, and his punctuation slight: silent emendments have been made to make it an easier read.

The original is in the possession of Malcolm MacDonald in Ontario, Canada. The transcription was made by David McClure from a photocopy provided by Elizabeth Andrews, also in Ontario.

[Postmark] Cumnock 4 Ap. 1847

Addressed to:

Mr Hugh Farquhar, Townships of Windsor, Care of Mr Tait,  
Melburn, Eastern Townships, Lower Canada, America

Blackcraft<sup>1</sup> Auchinleck 2 April 1847

Dear Brother

I now sit down to write you a few lines to let you know that I am in good health at present hoping that this will find you & your wife and family in like manner for which we ought to be thankful to our God who is the giver of it. Your friends are all well about New Cumnock. I was over there on the 30th of last month [Tuesday] and they were all well then. My mother has not been as healthy this long time as she is at the present time and she says if she is as well next year she will come over with Gilbert Farquhar and see you and Gilbert has hired Sarah Lamond to nurse her the road over to you; he was here on the 31th [Wednesday] of the last month and he says he would come this season if he had not taken the grass park for his cow. He has taken the grass park and the end of the Castle on the low side of the road to Nith Bridge and he has taken his house for another year. James Farquhar is working in an Iron stone pit mining to Lugar Iron Company and Gilbert has not done much but digged gardens this long time. William is about Grieve Hill at Mansfield boring for Coal or Iron stone. Adam Scott is about the Bank Pit on the Pit head and I am working at the coal at Gasswater this

some time and my wife is through making Cloths for me. She has got the yarn all spun and dyed and is just about ready to send to the weaver to get it ready as quick as possible for I intend to visit you this summer. I expect to set sail for Quebeck sometime about Whitsunday [Saturday 15th May] with my wife and little son and William Findlay, a brother of my wife and ane William Irwine along with us. And William Gibson, Janet Findlay's husband, is very anxious to come but Janet says she will never come to America but I will write to you when I have my passage taken out and when the vessel will sail. My wife says you are to set some potatoes for her for she says she would like to get ane dinner of them now for she does not know when she eat any. I am shure I have not got three mails of them this twelve months, and I would like to settle some place near you, and if you would look for a good place for me I will perhaps buy it whin I come over. But do not be too much overjoyed about me coming for I do not know what may take place before I see you and I am so much puseled [puzzled] in the brain that I so not know what to do. Some says I will be drowned in the sea an the way over, others says it is so hot in summer that I will die with heat and others say it is so cold in winter that I will die with cold & others tell me the wild beasts will devour me but I would like to get a shot at an old Bear or a dear or some wild boar for I would get some good birses [bristles] off his back. You will be thinking I am too long in writing to you but I detained writing till I would get some more information concerning our money, but I have got nothing more to say about it than I knew when I got mine: that there is 460 pounds more to come among us yet or there about. If I get mine before I come away I will either bring yours or bring you a letter of credit on some of the banks, as Hamilton Rose<sup>2</sup> says it will not be long till we will get it. Your old acquaintance Thomas Baird is ploughing out before my door at this present time & he has his compliments to you. James Smith Lagaan is living in an old thatch house at the end of Lagan Bridge and is still working to Mrs Cunningham there.<sup>3</sup> Robert Lamand was asking for you last time I saw him. Gilbert Farquhar's wife was delivered of a son about six weeks ago and his name is John. Victuals here are very dear; oat meal is about £3 till £3:2 per load; flower is from 2/11 till 3/2 per imperial stone, beef 9/0 to 9/6 per stone, mutton 6d per pound, fresh butter 1/ per pound, salt butter 1/ per pound, eggs 7d per dozen to 8d. There is four furnaces built at Lugar Iron works now and a foundry but there is only two of them blowing yet but the other two are ready to start as soon as they can get the railroad to Gasswater ready. It is to be ready at Whitsunday [15th May] to take down the coal to them and the railway is going on now between Carlisle and Kilmarnock; they are through making it between Auchinleck and the meadow farm. A great number of men are employed on it in different places and there is to be a great bridge at the grinpelon[?]<sup>4</sup>. There was a man killed at it the other day and two in one of the Logan mines on Longhouse farm.

There is a great talk of a number of furnaces to be built at Dalleagles [Dalleagles] in the parish of New Cumnock, for there is plenty of both black band<sup>5</sup> and Coal found out there and on the farms of Straid and Farden and plenty of coal and lime on the Bank estate, and some says there is [torn] furnaces for Lead to be built at Dalleagles and the [torn] that was found out on the Hair Hill has been found [torn] purest that has ever been found in the world. The [torn] some of it send to London and Edinburgh and [torn] and is more healthy for people to work at awin[ning] [torn] free from asnac [arsenic?].<sup>6</sup> We have had a very frosty winter [torn] never very severe; there was more snow on the ground [torn] first day of April than has been any day this winter. [torn] is some very heavy showers [torn along fold] for the plough. There was about four or five inch regular snow on the ground on first of this month but it went mostly away through the day with sun - you will think that is not much. People are very ---g putting in their crop at present but wages are not so good [as] was expected owing to so many coming over from Ireland, at from fourteen to eighteen shillings per week. It is now getting dark and I have not much more room to say any more. Give your wife my best respects and my wife's likewise and we expect a night's lodging or two when we come from here. Your old acquaintance William Vallance died last Sabbath day and was buried on Thursday last. You will tell ---ng Douglas that his friends are all well; that hereoff I will add no more at present.

I remain your Brother Adam Farquhar

- <sup>1</sup> Blackcroft was a small farm above Lugar. Blackcroft Bridge is at NS 508215.
- <sup>2</sup> Solicitor in Cumnock.
- <sup>3</sup> Possibly 'Lagaan' and 'Lagan' are both 'Logan'. The estate of Logan in Cumnock parish belonged to Cunninghames at this time.
- <sup>4</sup> The meaning of this word, which may be a place name, remains unexplained. The big bridge may be the Ballochmyle Viaduct, or one of the other viaducts on the Kilmarnock Carlisle line, such as that between Cumnock and Lugar, which Farquhar would have seen whenever he went from Blackcroft to Auchinleck or Cumnock.
- <sup>5</sup> Ironstone.
- <sup>6</sup> The tears make these sentences difficult to understand, but it appears that lead had been found on the New Cumnock hills, and that it was proposed to work it, and smelt it at Dalleagles.

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## For Services Rendered

In Alistair Lindsay and Jean Kennedy's *The Burgesses and Guild Brethren of Ayr 1647-1846* (Ayr, 2002) much of the interest lies in the descriptions of those who were made burgesses of Ayr. Many family trees can be constructed and the regiments quartered at Ayr Barracks enumerated. Sometimes the bestowal is a gift, sometimes a recognition of place in the wider Scottish community, and sometimes it is a bribe or inducement. Sometimes it is a

reward, as in the case of the farmer Andrew Muir, who was made a freeman of the burgh of Ayr on 8th October 1808 “for services in apprehending shopbreakers.”

Over the weekend of Saturday 10th to Monday 12th September that year, the shop of Margaret McMurray was broken into and a considerable haul of cloth stolen. This was listed in an advertisement placed in the *Air Advertiser* of 15th September:

31 yards rich black twilled Sarcenet; 1 7/4th silk imitation Shawl; 1 6/4th silk Shawl with corners; 1 6/4th dambroad silk and cotton Shawl; 4 6/4th cotton imitation Shawls; a number of printed cotton Shawls; 4 6/4th silk Shawls; 4 5/4th silk Shawls; 2½ dozen black silk Handkerchiefs; about 3 dozen figured Handkerchiefs; between 3 and 4 dozen plain Handkerchiefs of all different colours; 3 pieces of black silk Velvet; 2 small pieces of purple and olive silk Velvet; 10 yards black cotton Velvet; about 20 pieces of Print; 5 pieces of Gingham, blue, buff and black; 12 yards of black silk Chambray; 3 pieces of broad cotton Lace; 3 pieces of beeded Muslin, different kind; 2 yards of sewed Muslin; a parcel of long chamois Gloves; a number of pocket Handkerchiefs and printed Neckcloths; 3 caps of sprigged Muslin, and some children’s cotton Stockings.

This was a considerable haul; there was also no clue as to who the perpetrators had been. As a result the Sheriff Clerk Depute, William Eaton, authorised a reward of £5 5s to anyone who caught and secured the guilty parties.

Perhaps as a result of the advertisement in the *Advertiser*, Andrew Muir, who farmed at Cloncaird in the parish of Dalrymple, heard about the theft. His suspicions had already been aroused by a woman - Sally McGlaughlan - who had engaged with him to cut sheaves. She had with her, when he first hired her, a bundle “of such size, as excited his suspicions”, and in which one of his children had seen a number of coloured silk handkerchiefs. “When he heard of the robbery, he made it be examined, and found that it contained articles answering the description of those advertised.” (*Air Advertiser*, 22nd September 1808) However, he said nothing to the woman, but kept an eye on her. On the Saturday (17th September) he paid the shearers and other weekly labourers, and noticed that she left the farm, and took away her bundle. He ‘dogged’ her to a house in Wallacetown, whereupon he summoned the magistrates, and the woman was taken into custody. The Magistrates, having now a clue as to the perpetrators, launched a search of the area, and succeeded in arresting a number of men, including McGlaughlan’s husband, Robert Smyth, a shoemaker, who was chased across the lands of Prestwick before being arrested in a public house in Prestwick. Smyth was also recognised as being a deserter from the 21st Regiment and, as he was being escorted back to Ayr, and perhaps in an effort to save his life, revealed where other bags of the goods had been hidden on Prestwick Moor. He admitted taking part in the burglary, but claimed that he had merely stood watch while William Dornan, a journeyman blacksmith had gone in and handed out the goods. Smyth also said that Dornan had fled to Irvine, where he was trying to get a passage to Ireland. Once this was arranged, he was planning to return to Prestwick and collect the goods: he was arrested so doing shortly after.

As a result of his actions, Andrew Muir was entitled to the reward of five guineas, but, as the *Advertiser* of 20th October notes, he ‘has very generously given that sum to Miss McMurray to indemnify her so far for the great quantity of goods wanting.’ The paper goes on to state that the Magistrates ‘in consideration of [his] meritorious conduct and active exertions in discovering such a set of robbers, have presented him with a Burgess Ticket as Guild Brother of the Burgh.’

William Dornan and Robert Smyth were tried at the Spring Circuit Court on 20th April 1809, found guilty, and sentenced to death. They were hanged on the 26th May 1809, in front of the Tolbooth of Ayr; the first to be hanged there, and the first people hanged in Ayr since the horse-thief James McNab in October 1787.

The whole incident is, perhaps, common-place, but, while we might feel that the crime did not merit such drastic punishment, the prompt offer of a reward shows how seriously it was regarded by the authorities.

Andrew Muir is, presumably, the ‘Andrew Muir, subtenant in Cloncaird’ brought before the Court of Session by the Earl of Cassillis earlier the same year for unpaid rent. He owed a year’s rent, £10 3s 5½d, which suggests that Cloncaird was a small farm, as others prosecuted by Cassillis at the same time included William Neil, who owed over £45 for a year’s rent of Dunree as well as £46 for Tunnock Park. That the reward he declined was, therefore, the equivalent of half-a-year’s rent, makes his magnanimous gesture all the more remarkable. He moved from Cloncaird to nearby Dustyhall, before joining his daughter and son-in-law (Robert Campbell) in Augusta, near Kalamazoo, Michigan, where he died and was buried in April 1837, aged 67.

**Rob Close**

#### **References:**

National Archives of Scotland, CS 271/79019

*Air Advertiser*, 15th and 22nd September, 20th October 1808; 27th April, 1st June 1809.

Alloway & S Ayrshire FHS, *Dalrymple Churchyard Memorial Inscriptions*, Ayr, 2003.

Alastair Lindsay and Jean Kennedy, eds, *The Burgesses and Guild Brethren of Ayr 1647-1846*, Ayr, 2002.

Alex F Young, *The Encyclopaedia of Scottish Executions 1750 to 1963*, Orpington, 1998.

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## The Carrick Shore Land

Professor Primrose McConnell in his recently issued volume on ‘The Elements of Agricultural Geology’, referring to the soil of Carrick shore says: - “The soil itself varies from blown sand to shingle or even boulder, and it is by the most skilful farming that the farmers of the Carrick Shore for instance can get good returns from the same. The Prestwick and Portland Sands, to the north of Ayr, are examples of the worthlessness agriculturally of blown sand, a formation to which a special colour is allowed on geological maps though formed on a raised beach. Most farms, indeed, with

land on this formation have fields which dare not be ploughed up and cultivated for fear the wind should sweep the whole top away. Examples of this sort occur on the farms of Cunning Park (the scene of a famous experiment in liquid manuring in bygone years) and Greenan, both near Ayr, and Girvan Mains and Turnberry, near Girvan. When it is a little earthy it makes a warm friable soil, and in a dropping season enormous crops of early potatoes are raised when enough manure has been previously put into the soil, while Italian ryegrass for forage, or hay and carrot growing, has been carried out with the best results, as on Braehead Farm, near Ayr. On the poorer sands, again, lupins have been grown for sheep feeding with advantage.

The soil is a sieve itself, and would 'eat a horse and its collar' in a twelvemonth if buried therein, according to local tradition. Until recently it was a soil celebrated for growing rye, and rye bread was one of the staple foods of the above locality, and as King Robert the Bruce was raised at Turnberry Castle, it is just possible that he owed some of his mental and bodily strength to the rye-scones of his youth - seeing that they would be tough enough for any thing of this sort - and thus indirectly a few sandy fields on a fragment of raised beach on the coast of Ayrshire were the salvation of Scotland, and started Scotsmen on their mission of annexing England and inheriting the earth. Great things thus spring from small beginnings."

*Ayr Advertiser, Thursday 7th August 1902, 3c*

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This article, which is copied from an 1899 copy of the *Troon Times*, describes the late 19th Century industrial development of Corrie, and the involvement of James McGregor, who came to Corrie from the quarries at Mauchline.

## The Story of the Development of an Arran Village: An Enterprising Mauchline Man

The first successful attempt to utilise the industrial resources of the Island of Arran is being made at the present moment by an Ayrshire man, at the beautiful and picturesquely situated village of Corrie. As soon as the prohibitory policy of the late Duke of Hamilton was abandoned in the matter of the erection of houses and the creation of works, Mr James McGregor, with the energy and enterprise characteristic of Ayrshire men, invaded the Island, and began pioneer work at Corrie. The drowsy, listless inactivity which brooded over the village for more than forty years has been dispelled by the ceaseless din of labour - the click of the hammer, the roar of the steam-engine's whistle, and the appearance of an army of workers. Today one finds in Corrie over a mile of railway lines, a pier in course of construction; working-men's cottages, which in point of equipment and modern

conveniences would do credit to any city in the Kingdom; and many other indications that the village has entered upon an era of prosperity never dreamt of by its most enthusiastic resident. Mr McGregor has literally transformed the village, and it is doubtful whether any similar example of such rapid development can be pointed out in Scotland during the last half-century. He has taught the natives the salutary lesson of the dignity of labour, and proved to them that instead of passing their lives in indolence, and waiting for better times, they should realise that now is the time for them to exert themselves. He has given them opportunities for work which they never had before, and given abundant evidence that he has the interests of the village at heart, and is prepared to make it an industrial centre which will be an object lesson to other villages throughout this beautiful and historic island. During the late Duke of Hamilton's life the complaint of the natives was that they were not permitted to develop the resources of the island. That complaint can no longer be urged. The Trustees of the Estate, so far as we are aware, give every encouragement to make Arran not merely the hunting-ground of tourists, but a place capable of maintaining its inhabitants in comfort, apart altogether from its purely agricultural capabilities. To Mr Patrick Murray, the popular resident factor, must be allowed the credit for the impetus given to the new movement to render the island a centre of industry, rather than a mere holiday resort for tourists.

The red freestone of Arran has a world-wide reputation, and is highly prized by building contractors. In no part of the island has this stone been found in such perfection and quality for building purposes as at the quarries of Corrie. There are at the moment three quarries in full swing, owned by Mr James McGregor. What is known as the Northern Quarry was opened some forty years ago by the Duke of Portland, and from it were taken the stones used in the erection of Troon harbour. The immense blocks, weighing from five to ten tons, that were taken out of the quarry at that time attracted much attention. From that period until some three years ago it was worked by Mr King and his sons, but the business done was limited, owing, we presume, to the restrictions placed upon the conditions of labour by the late Duke, and the difficulties of transit. Some three years ago Mr James McGregor took over the quarry, which was in a languishing state, and obtained at the same time a long lease from the trustees of the late Duke of Hamilton of a vast stretch covering an area of several miles, and containing the best stone in the island, it being stipulated that he should have a prior claim over everybody of the best stone.

Mr McGregor is a native of Mauchline, and is well known and respected in that district. There is probably no more experienced quarryman in Scotland. One generally associates the modern practical quarryman with the old primitive type, with their crude methods of extraction. There could not be a greater mistake. The old type has disappeared, and successful quarrying today is conducted on scientific principles. It is on scientific principles that Mr McGregor works, and he knows nothing of the old methods. He was for twenty years manager of the well-known Ballochmyle quarries. During his management of the Ayrshire quarry he acquired an invaluable experience, which stands him in good stead today in the large undertaking which he guides and controls at Corrie. He is a man in the prime of life, of genial and kindly disposition, shrewd, capable, and far above the average in point of intelligence. He does not, however, limit his energies to the mere conducting of his

quarries. He has artistic tastes of a high order, and in his spare time has designed a garden behind his residence, extending to some two acres in extent, which is unique in its way, and nothing like it can be seen in this country. Out of the bare rock, one might say, he has constructed a garden which in its arrangement is a veritable picture, from an artistic point of view, but it is beyond the scope of this article to enter into details regarding it.

On arriving at Corrie, the first difficulty Mr McGregor had to encounter was the lack of accommodation for working men, not a single house being available. Mr McGregor, however, is not easily discouraged. He set about at once to remedy this deficiency, and today no village in the island can approach Corrie in the matter of workmen's cottages. When the cottages were erected, a further difficulty arose in the matter of providing the workmen with provisions and other commodities, and to supply this necessary adjunct he has built a large and commodious store, which will be divided into three sections - one for grocery and provisions, another for drapery and clothing, and the third for boots and shoes. This store will be opened in a week or two. Indeed, so far behind the times was the village when Mr McGregor landed that his workmen could not even get their boots mended, and he was compelled to import from the mainland a follower of St Crispin to make and mend shoes.

There are three quarries closely adjoining one another, with ten-ton steam cranes in each. A railway line runs from the sawmills to the pier, with side lines from each of the quarries joining the main. There is a large Lancashire boiler made by Arnot, Coatbridge. It weighs about 13 tons, and considerable difficulty was experienced in getting it landed at Corrie in consequence of the want of a suitable pier or any crane. It was cast into the sea at Ardrossan and towed safely across. Perhaps the most interesting feature of the work to the stranger is the sawmills. Here the rough stone, as it leaves the quarry, undergoes its final manipulation. For example, a large stone, weighing, say, ten tons, and measured 11 feet by 6 by 3, is lifted on to one of the waggons by a steam crane in one of the quarries. It is then run in, direct to the sawmill and placed upon one of the frames. The saw blades are set to whatever breadth it is desired to cut the stone, which is usually from six inches upwards. It takes from two to three hours to cut the block. The number of blades generally in use runs from eight to ten. The appearance of each piece of stone as it is lifted off the wagon is as if it had been beautifully hewn and polished, not a scratch being discernible on the entire surface. It is this class of stone that is so largely used at present for tenement buildings in our large towns. The quality of the stone, as already indicated, is very superior, being finely grained and having the proper tint of red, which is so much in vogue in Glasgow and other large towns. As to its weather qualities it cannot be surpassed anywhere. Some idea may be formed of the business operations of the firm when it is stated that the output from these three quarries in the month runs between 13,000 and 14,000 cubic feet of unhewn stone. That this undertaking has within it the elements of expansion and development there can be no doubt. It is only in its infancy, and it would not be safe to predict the proportions it may assume before many years elapse. It fears no opposition, as it can land its material in Glasgow or elsewhere more expeditiously than any other firm.

Arran, with its thunder-riven rocks, its herbless peaks, above which the dun-plumed eagle sails in supreme dominion; Arran, with its deep-echoing corries and torrent-furrowed

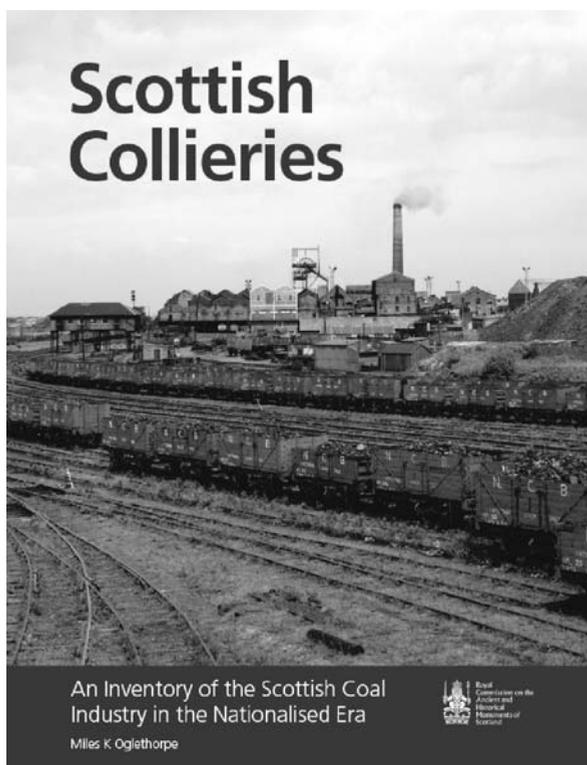
ravines, has, we believe, a future before it if the natives would bestir themselves. Too much reliance has hitherto been placed upon the trifles they receive from tourists during the summer months. They should endeavour to develop the resources of the island and create work that will last them throughout the year.

*Troon Times, Friday 19th May 1899, 5d.*

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## Short Notices

### *Scottish Collieries*



**The colourful (though not here) front cover of *Scottish Collieries*.**

I love lists. It doesn't matter whether it's a list of the kings of Scotland, the Federation's list of Ayr burgesses, or the lists of births, marriages and deaths which form the

staple of the family historian's trade, lists are an essential tool for the serious historian. A reliable and well annotated list, though, is not only a tool, but also a springboard for further research, raising questions and suggesting patterns.

Lists, of course, need not only be about people. One recent one is Miles Oglethorpe's *Scottish Collieries: An Inventory of the Scottish Coal Industry in the Nationalised Era*, published in 2006 by the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland. Miles will be familiar to many in Ayrshire, and he has previously written on the ICI Nobel works at Ardeer, as well as co-authoring a checklist of Scottish brick marks. This latest book is a noble and lavishly produced list of all the collieries in Scotland that remained open in, or after, 1947.

Ayrshire, of course, had its share of mines, and the section on our county will be of most interest to readers of *Ayrshire Notes*. It begins with a brief history of the industry in the county, beginning with the monks of Kilwinning and moving quickly through to companies such as Bairds & Dalmellington Ltd. More consideration is given to the period post-1947, including the years of growth and development, and the subsequent years of decline.

Of greatest value, though, is the alphabetical list of mines, from Afton No.1 at New Cumnock, through to Whitehill No 3 & 4 at Skares. Besides locational details, the entry for each mine includes dates of opening and closing, pre-1947 owners, and details of the workforce, type of coal produced, and sizes of shafts, as well as much else. The book has copious and well-chosen illustrations, and the Ayrshire section, especially, benefits through the use of many photographs from the collections of Terry Harrison and John McKinnon, while Egon Riss's sketch of Killoch adorns the front endpapers.

The RCAHMS are to be congratulated on producing this volume, and at a price which places it within the range of most people. It is a very reasonable £15, and can be ordered from bookshops (ISBN 9781902419473), or directly from the RCAHMS, John Sinclair House, 16 Bernard Terrace, EDINBURGH EH8 9NX, adding £2 for postage. **RC**

### ***www.futuremuseum.co.uk***

According to the home page of this interesting site, 'Future Museum is built around the key areas that make the south-west so distinctive from the rest of Scotland – its people, industries and arts. Each of the themes will develop and grow as we continue to explore our shared heritage and history and learn more about the unique and exciting stories our area has to tell. Future Museum provides free access to the museum collections of Ayrshire and Dumfries & Galloway and creates a valuable resource for people of all ages.'

The site provides a guide to current and forthcoming events in south-west Scotland, including 'The Art of Ayrshire Needlework', at the Doon Valley Museum, Dalmellington until 31st March, the Dick Institute, Kilmarnock from 10th April to 18th May, and the McKechnie Institute, Girvan from 26th May to mid-July. Stranraer Museum has two exhibitions delving into the south-west's mining past: 'El Dorado' portrays the history through a display of tools, historic photographs, mineral specimens, and an interactive computer programme. 'The Legacy' is the work of documentary photographer Iain Brown,

whose 'stark black and white images provide a fascinating and poignant record of this once important industry.' These two exhibitions will run until 24th March. **DCM**

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## **Ayrshire Federation of Historical Societies**

### ***Annual General Meeting***

The Annual General Meeting of the Federation will be held on Sunday 20th May in the Village Hall, Dunlop, at 2 p.m. It is hoped that we will be able to visit Dunlop Church and Churchyard. We are also proposing to have a speaker from the Homecoming Project. Notices will be sent out by Pamela, and we hope for a good attendance at what promises to be a good meeting.

### ***John Strawhorn Quaich***

One of the most rewarding parts of the Annual General Meeting is the presentation of the John Strawhorn Quaich, and the award for 2007 will be made at Dunlop. Again, Pamela will circulate members with details, and requesting nominations for the award.

### ***Looking Ahead***

The 2007 Swap Shop will be at Largs Museum, on the 4th November; continuing our now well-established series of biannual conferences in Troon, we will be holding the next in October 2008. This Conference will be held jointly with the Scottish Records Association, and the subject will be Church History.

### ***Treasure Trove***

One of the recent speakers at the Ayrshire Archaeological and Natural History Society was Ms Jenny Shiels from the Treasure Trove Administration. She explained with clarity the legal position regarding treasure trove in Scotland, and the role of her unit in administering the law, and ensuring that finds, especially those of metal detectorists, were properly reported, recorded and, where appropriate, rewarded. Ayrshire detectorists have a poor reporting rate, and perhaps need to be made aware of both their rights and their obligations. It is also important that consent has been obtained from landowners, and Jenny has provided us with a draft agreement which could be adapted by local landowners and detectorists. Rob Close has copies, if anyone is interested.

## Diary of Meetings April to June 2007

ASA	Alloway & Southern Ayrshire Family History Society. Meetings in Alloway Church Halls, Alloway, at 7.30 p.m.
BHS	Beith Historical Society. Meetings in lounge of the Eglinton Inn, Beith at 8.00 p.m.
DHS	Dundonald Historical Society. Meetings in Dundonald Castle Visitors Centre, Dundonald, at 7.30 p.m.
EAFHS	East Ayrshire Family History Society. Meetings in Gateway Centre, Foregate Square, Kilmarnock, at 7.30 p.m.
LDHS	Largs and District Historical Society. Meetings in Largs Museum at 7.30 p.m.
LNAFHS	Largs & North Ayrshire Family History Society. Meetings in Largs Library, Allanpark Street, Largs at 7.30 p.m.
MHS	Maybole Historical Society. Meetings in Maybole Castle, High Street, Maybole at 7.30 p.m.
PHG	Prestwick History Group. Meetings in 65 Club, Main Street, Prestwick, at 7.30 p.m.
SHS	Stewarton Historical Society. Meetings in John Knox Church Hall, Stewarton, at 7.30 p.m.
TAFHS	Troon @ Ayrshire Family History Society. Meetings in Portland Church Hall, South Beach, Troon, at 7.30 p.m.

### April 2007

Mon. 2 <sup>nd</sup>	SHS	Stanley Sarsfield	The story of Mauchline Ware
Thu. 5 <sup>th</sup>	PHG	David Rowan and Alisdair Cochrane	A Tribute to George Kilmurry and William Welsh
Tue. 10 <sup>th</sup>	LNAFHS	Andrew Nicoll	Catholic Church Records
Wed. 11 <sup>th</sup>	DHS	Ken Gray	The Kennedy Family
Thu. 12 <sup>th</sup>	EAFHS	Helen Moir	"The Black Lady"
Tue. 17 <sup>th</sup>	TAFHS	Gail Stewart	From Behind the Drawer
Thu. 19 <sup>th</sup>	ASA	Sheila Murray	James Crosbie's Diary
Thu. 26 <sup>th</sup>	BHS	Wendy Sandiford	Messages from the Front
Thu. 26 <sup>th</sup>	LDHS	tba	

### May 2007

Thu. 3 <sup>rd</sup>	PHG	--	Blether of 2007
Mon. 14 <sup>th</sup>	SHS	Mrs M Gillespie	Stewarton Bonnet Making at Mackie's
Thu. 17 <sup>th</sup>	ASA	Christine Lodge	Ayrshire Estate Papers

### June 2007

Tue. 19 <sup>th</sup>	TAFHS	Sheila Murray	James Crosbie's Diary
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## AANHS Publications

Publications of the Ayrshire Archaeological & Natural History Society (AANHS) are available from Ronald W. Brash MA, Publications Distribution Manager, 10 Robsland Avenue, Ayr KA7 2RW. Further information about the AANHS and its publications will be found on the society's website: [www.aanhs.org.uk](http://www.aanhs.org.uk)

33	Dr John Taylor, Chartist: Ayrshire Revolutionary (Fraser) 112 pages	£4.00
32	Ayr and the Charter of William the Lion 1205 (Barrow) 20 pages	£1.00
31	Tattie Howkers: Irish Potato Workers in Ayrshire (Holmes) 192 pages	£4.50
30	The Early Transatlantic Trade of Ayr 1640-1730 (Barclay & Graham) 104 pp.	£4.50
29	Vernacular Building in Ayrshire (Hume) 80 pages	£4.50
28	Historic Prestwick and its surroundings, 64 pages	£2.50
27	Ayrshire in the Age of Improvement (McClure) 192 pages	£4.00
25	The Street Names of Ayr (Close) 128 pages	£5.00
24	Historic Alloway, Village and Countryside: A Guide for Visitors	£2.00
23	The Last Miller: The Cornmills of Ayrshire (Wilson)	£3.00
22	The Rise and Fall of Mining Communities in Central Ayrshire (Wark)	£1.00
21	A Community Rent Asunder: The Newmilns Laceweavers Strike of 1897 (Mair)	£2.00
20	Historic Ayr: A Guide for Visitors, 2nd ed.	£2.50
19	Robert Reid Cunninghame of Seabank House (Graham)	£1.00
18	Cessnock: An Ayrshire Estate in the Age of Improvement (Mair)	£2.00
17	John Smith of Dalry, Part 2: Archæology & Natural History (ed. Reid)	£2.00
16	John Smith of Dalry, Part 1: Geology (ed. Reid)	£2.00
15	The Port of Ayr 1727–1780 (Graham)	£2.00
14	Smuggling and the Ayrshire Economic Boom (Cullen)	£2.00
13	Tolls and Tacksmen (McClure)	£1.50
12	The Cumnock Pottery (Quail)	£2.00
11	Robert Adam in Ayrshire (Sanderson)	£1.50
10	The Barony of Alloway (Hendry)	£1.50
9	Plant Life in Ayrshire (Kirkwood/Foulds)	£1.50
6	A Scottish Renaissance Household (MacKenzie)	£1.00
	Antiquities of Ayrshire (Grose, ed. Strawhorn) (reprint)	£2.00
	Mauchline Memories of Robert Burns (ed. Strawhorn) (reprint)	£2.00
	Armstrong's Maps of Ayrshire (1775: reprint, 6 sheets)	£12.00