

Spring 2022/1



Craigie House, Ayr Which became the property of the Wallaces of Craigie about 1730 as Newton Castle had been destroyed in an earlier storm

AYRSHIRE NOTES is published in Ayr by the AYRSHIRE
ARCHAEOLOGICAL & NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY
in association with AYRSHIRE FEDERATION OF HISTORICAL
SOCIETIES

The copyright of the articles belongs to the individual authors

Contributions for the Autumn 2021 edition of Ayrshire Notes, including information about the activities of member societies should be sent before the end of February 2020 to the editor, Jane Jamieson

email: jfjamieson31@yahoo.co.uk

postal address: 247 Guardwell Crescent Edinburgh EH17 7SL

Further information about the AANHS and AFHS including their meetings and publications can be found on their websites: www.aanhs.org.uk and <https://www.facebook.com/ayrshirefederationofhistoricalsocieties>

AANHS President: Rob Close FSA (Scot)

AANHS Secretary: Mr Denis Rattenbury, 4 Ewenfield Avenue, Ayr KA7 2QG

Telephone: 01292 280593 email: info@aanhs.org

AFH Secretary: Pamela McIntyre, 5 Eglinton Terrace, Ayr KA7 JJ

Telephone: 01292 280080

Table of Contents

Page Number	Title	Author
4	Archibald Finnie of Springhill and John Finnie Street and Order of Buildings (grey sandstone as well as red) 1864-1940 Part 3	Hugh Watson
19	Some Notes on Sir William Wallace of Craigie – An Ayrshire Jacobite	J F Jamieson
39	Notices	

Archibald Finnie of Springhill and John Finnie Street and Order of Buildings (grey sandstone as well as red)

1864-1940

By Hugh Watson

Part 3

Archibald Finnie of Springhill died on 11th August 1876. He spent the last brief months of his life at Diamond Cottage Troon which his father had built previously by the seaside. Archibald had cancer which manifested as a lump on his face which he had had for 20 years and probably explains why he never sat for a portrait like his father. It is said he “Hid away as he faded away”. Yet another son also took his place also called Archibald Finnie of Springhill but he did not have any interest in local government and by the mid 1880s he was also dead, His death certificate shows the cause of death as “Sea Sickness with irritation of the stomach”. He endured this for four months, finally succumbing to “syncope with nervous debility” in 1883 at the age of 32. This is when Mary Ann, Helena, Margaret and Jean, his sisters start to control Archibald Finnie’s Estate through a Trust and manager for the mines through which they continued 7/8 pits until only a pit at Fergushill was open in 1908. It probably was fitting that Fergushill was the final pit to close as that is where Archibald Finnie and Son started mining operations in 1836. The colliery closed by 1918 and Archibald Finnie and Son appeared to cease trading.

Jean Finnie married James Robertson Buntine, Sherriff

Substitute of Stirling on the 29th April 1886 at Springhill House. She is described in the marriage report in the Ardrossan and Saltcoats Herald of 7th May 1886 as the second daughter of the late Archibald Finnie of Grange and Springhill. Jean died as a widow in Kilmarnock in 1938. Three weeks later her spinster sister, Mary Ann, died at Springhill House. Helena, also unmarried died at the age of 84 at Springhill House in 1942. The final sister, Margaret, married the coalmaster John Sturrock in 1895 and died, aged 90, at Thorntoun House in 1947. Neither of the married sisters appears to have had children. (all above an extract from Chris Hawksworth page 30/31 Ayrshire Notes 41 Spring 2011).

1883 Bruce and Sturrock architects designed a Gothic set of halls for the Laigh Church which were called the Laigh Church Mission Halls. The proprietor of the halls was the Laigh Church and it was also the tenant except for the shops in its frontage which originally had (this was a common feature of most buildings in John Finnie Street the shops helped to defray the cost of the upkeep of the halls). Bruce and Sturrock mainly designed Roman Catholic buildings. They also employed a woman professional architect which was unusual at that time and if a woman was employed she was likely to be of amateur status. She was a Sturrock and related to the Kilmarnock Sturrocks. In 1885 the nearest relevant valuation rolls for this new building shows that there are two shops, two mission halls and a workshop, owned by Laigh Kirk Session with James Hood cabinet maker acting perhaps as an agent with his address

1 Cheapside Street and he maybe also have been a tenant for the shop and workshop while the other shop was occupied by clothiers Dickie and Wilson.

The other building numbered 2-4 was the Ossington Temperance Coffee House which at the time of the valuation roll of 1884/85 was still empty and was another building designed by the Ingram family. James Ingram had died in 1879, but his name was retained in the firm's title of J and R S Ingram. At last the passengers approaching the new railway station would get a view of a Classical building in the new Ballochmyle red sandstone at the top of John Finnie Street which was the first building on the east side of the street and a grand feast for the passengers eyes. This street was laid out some 20 years previously. Was this site occupied with a building up to then or was it a gap site? As part of the reason for laying out John Finnie Street was to give visitors to the town a good impression on exiting Kilmarnock Railway Station in 20 years we have only 9 out of 20 magnificent classical buildings which would eventually grace the street. It is worth pausing to reflect that as the train passengers passed the top of John Finnie Street and especially if they were frequent travellers they would have watched with interest the erection of the classic Ballochmyle red sandstone buildings.

One explanation for the delay in erecting the buildings may have been a lack of funds because of a recession. Developers may have underestimated the potential of the street by laying down restrictions on the type of buildings. These buildings were designed in the best classical styles of the time and this

was not cheap to build. But generally the overall effect was worth waiting for.

There is another question whether there a building between the Ossington Coffee House and the Operetta House or was this just a gap site as the Ossington built an extension in 1995. This was twelve years after the original hotel was built. Probably there was a certain glamour being built beside an Operetta house but the valuation records and the Kilmarnock Standard and a sticker in the new rebuilt Opera House Window tells a different story. John Gilmour a coal master was declared bankrupt in 1883 he was chairman and driving force behind the Operetta House. The notice in the new Opera House which is now Council Offices says “The Braehead Free Church held their first service and soiree in 1883.” I assumed the Operetta house were allowing them to use a part of their building and in those days it would be unthinkable to have Operettas on a Sunday, Kilmarnock being a God Fearing Town. In the Kilmarnock Standard in 1885 notes of a fire in the Braehead Free Church in John Finnie Street which was “formerly the Operetta House.” The main damage was in the shops at the front and this was described as “extensive” but the conversion of the 1000 seater Operetta House to the rear to a Church seating about 600 was undamaged. The cause of the fire was a chimney fire in one of the shops fronting the Braehead Free Church. So the Braehead Free Church might have taken over the site of the Operetta house as early as 1883 and no later than 1885. The valuation roll for 1884 shows that the Operetta House is ‘Empty at the time of the entry being made.’ The renowned Kilmarnock historian Archibald McKay Fifth Edition

which was edited and brought up to date in 1909 (McKay had passed away in 1883 aged 82) by a native of Kilmarnock William Findlay MD at page 271 under an article describing St John's United Free Church which became the name the Braehead congregation adopted in 1895 "After lengthened negotiations the handsome new theatre or opera house, erected in John Finnie Street some ten years previously, was secured as the church of the congregation, and on April 2nd 1885 possession was taken". This change is reflected in the valuation rolls of the time. The Ossington Temperance Hotel probably felt more comfortable having an evangelical church as neighbours rather than a Operetta House next door to it. You could say when the Braehead Free Church converted the Operetta House into a "Free Church" it had altered it to a use more in keeping with that part of the town. The proprietor of the Ossington Coffee House was Lady Ossington. She was Charlotte Cavendish Scott Bentinck, the second daughter of the 4th Duke of Portland and when she became the wife of John Evelyin Denison, 1st Viscount Ossington she became known as Lady Ossington. Lady Ossington presented the coffee house to the town and died at Ossington Hall in Nottinghamshire in 1889. Her brother John became the 5th Duke of Portland and when he died without any issue and as his three brothers had pre-deceased him a portion of the wealth was inherited by the female line. This wealth was restricted to those of the Scott blood. Further wealth was supplied by her mother Henrietta Scott (half million pounds) mainly from gamblings as her father General John Scott happened to be one of the biggest card and dice winners of his generation. Before his success at gambling

he only had a few debts and a small army commission. He was of course MP for Caithness although he was not paid in that role. Members of Parliament could use their position to gain influence and riches. This consisted of the modest Kilmarnock Estate and the Marleybone Estate. This latter estate had been added to the Scott bloodline as part of the 4th Duke's Will perhaps to compensate the female line or others more closely related to the 4th Duke for some of the problems of selling of his wife's Henrietta's estates early and merging and sinking into the Duke's property in London which proved to be very lucrative real estate. The present owners the Howard de Waldens appear annually on the Sunday Times Rich List as they are billionaires because of their ownership of the Marleybone Estate in central London which includes Oxford Street and Harley Street. Even back in 1882 when Charlotte inherited the two estates some sources said she was "the wealthiest woman in Britain". She clearly knew where her wealth came from by changing her name by Royal Warrant to Charlotte Scott. This was the name she used in the valuation rolls.

After her death her youngest sister Lucy Joan Scott Bentinck was the next daughter in the female line to inherit and she had children, five sons and one daughter so when she died the eldest son would inherit (both her sisters mentioned were childless). If the deceased brother and sisters are counted when Lucy Joan Scott Bentinck married Charles Augustus Ellis (Charles street and Place in Kilmarnock were named after him) 6th Lord Howard de Walden who was an Ambassador to Portugal in 1828 she was 8th in line to inherit her father's fortune. He

probably thought that the Howard de Walden's were unlikely to inherit much of the 4th Duke's wealth. So it was with some surprise that his wife inherited a part of the 4th Duke of Portland's and by that time she was also the Dowager of the 6th Lord Howard de Walden (Charles Augustus) as her husband had died in 1868 some 21 years previously. Most of her wealth seems to have come from a settlement she received from husband's wealth seems to have depended on a small sugar plantation (250 slaves) in Jamaica. When Charles, her husband died in 1868 he owed so much money the plantation was insolvent. Lucy using her own money then made the plantation the death in 1854 of her father the Fourth Duke of Portland amounting to £40,000. Then when she inherited the share of the Scott Blood part of her father's will she would be considerably richer. Instead of handing it over to her eldest son Frederick she gave it to Evelyn her youngest and favourite child which caused a feud within her own family. She probably considered Frederick was untrustworthy due to his drinking. Two of her sons got married although previously they had seemed to be confirmed bachelors. Both these sons had children. As Frederick was the eldest he should have been next to inherit his mother's share of the 4th Duke of Portland Scott's will. However he died in the year he inherited the two estates probably due to his excessive life style not living long enough to enjoy his fortune for more than 4 months. Then his only and estranged son Thomas Evelyn Ellis became the 8th Lord Howard de Walden in 1899. He seemed popular and owned Kilmarnock Estates and Marylebone Estates in London for some 46 years. He drove the first tram in Kilmarnock at a

ceremony to celebrate the tram service reaching the town.

1886 The Kilmarnock Equitable Co-op Society Ltd continued to prosper and added an extension to their property which graced John Dickie Street this year using the architect of the main building in John Finnie Street - Gabriel Andrew. Although the main building was three stories Gabriel was able to add an extra storey to form a fourth story.

1888 In any organisation eventually discord can arise and this happened to the Kilmarnock Equitable Co-operative Society Ltd. A small group of members broke away about 1887 and joined another co-operative, the Kilmarnock Industrial Co-operative Society Ltd. They erected their building beside the Laigh Church Mission Halls in the same Gothic architectural style so that today it looks as though it is part of the Laigh Church Mission Halls. It has a cooperative hall, called "Unity Hall." I sometimes wondered why Kilmarnock had two Co-operative Halls and the explanation for which is that there were for a short period of time two Co-operative Societies in Kilmarnock. The breakaway society did not use the usual Co-operative architect Gabriel Andrew and turned instead to R S Ingram. The building eventually numbered 39-41 consisted of a shop store bakery and stables and provided a Co-operative style service being associated with other industrial co-operatives. Unfortunately the Kilmarnock Industrial Co-operative Society Ltd went out of business about 1898 when a Masonic Lodge took over the building. The Lodge hired out the converted building for Masonic use to other three Masonic Lodges. They all moved in 1927 when a purpose built Masonic

Hall opened designed by William Forrest Valentine along London Road in close proximity to the Dick Institute. Ironically the building back at 39-41 was bought by the Kilmarnock Equitable Co-operative Society Ltd and is usually remembered as their bakery shop.

In 1889 Gabriel Andrew became the architect for what was originally the St Marnock's Lodge of Oddfellows Temple. Men were keen to join a Masonic Hall but many did not have the strict eligibility criteria. Oddfellows was created for such men and the "Oddfellows" was the terminology used to describe them. It became very popular towards the end of 19th century allowing the Oddfellows to build this magnificent example of Gothic architecture. Their famous tenants were Singer Sewing Company. In the same block there is another proprietor named who is Mrs Elizabeth Calderwood widow 2 Ellis Street Kilmarnock (she could be the widow of Calderwood the builder) and her tenants include amongst others Portland Estates owned by this time by the 5th Duke of Portland/ This was the tunneling and eccentric Duke who although he never visited Ayrshire nevertheless was quite generous to his workers and conducted industrious monitoring his estates through his factors – the Turners brothers who became his factors for Kilmarnock and Ayrshire. The estates themselves were based in Cessnock House, Galston in Ayrshire with the administrative office in Kilmarnock now on John Finnie Street while the Duke remained at his ancestral home at Welbeck Abbey Sherwood Forest in Nottinghamshire.

In 1890 three red sandstone buildings were built, two in John

Finnie Street and one in Grange Place and all in the same style as the previous grand red sandstone buildings in John Finnie Street. The first one to look at was the Kilmarnock Arms and unfortunately the architect is unknown. Strangely its name does not appear in the valuation rolls for any year prior to 1940 but there is a public house mentioned and I have been told that the Kilmarnock Arms occupied the entire red sandstone three story block. The ground floor was the public house, the next floor entertainments and lounge, while the top was accommodation. It was on the east side of the street and one of the last buildings to be built on that side of the street. In 1869 the Kilmarnock Football Club was founded and sometime after 1890 the Kilmarnock Arms became a favourite of Kilmarnock Football Club Supporters. The valuation rolls from 1895 and right up to 1940 strangely does not use the name "Kilmarnock Arms" but does list it as public house at John Finnie Street. In the valuation roll of 1905 and in 1895 the proprietor is given as John McCormack Joiner with factors being Waugh Broadfoot and Reid and the tenants being (1) themselves (John McCormack changes to) (2) Alexander Stevenston auctioneers (3) William Easdale Bird restorer (4) George Cairns Joiner (5) Elder plasterer. The auctioneer must have had a good trade as his rateable value was £40 a year much higher than anyone else in the block! The Kilmarnock Arms is long gone now and businesses at that location have various numbers.

Across the road is next of the trio of 1890 built for The British Linen Bank strangely listed in the 1905 Valuation Rolls as "The British Company's Bank" and Linen would be substituted for Company a bit later and in the town valuation rolls. The architects were Edinburgh based Peddie and Kinnear. It is in Classical style and red sandstone adding to splendour of the street. It was to the credit of the Council that Ballochmyle red

sandstone would continue to be the norm for John Finnie Street.

The last of the three building is not really in John Finnie Street but it is up Grange Place south end and for years it was the offices and print works of the Kilmarnock Standard Newspaper. It is a red sandstone classical building whose architect was Gabriel Andrew and is opposite the grain store built for the Scottish Wholesale Co-operative Society in 1881 whose architect was also Gabriel Andrew.

1895 The valuation roll contains on the west side of John Finnie Street at number 89 and on investigation it is a red sandstone two storied but clearly not up to the standard of the other buildings in the street of the same stone. It is the artillery and brigade offices and houses with two other houses. The proprietor is listed as Colonel John Guthrie Sturrock (colonel commanding the 1st Ayr and Galloway Volunteer Artillery) and two tenants are listed (1) Sergeant Major Samuel T Sheffield (2) Sergeant Major Edward Dolphin. In the Ordinance Survey map for Kilmarnock for 1896 shows a large building with a Drill Hall to the rear of the property. This voluntary force replaced the militia in Scotland although funding was initially denied by central government because of certain Scottish involvement in the “Jacobite Rebellion of 1745” and earlier outbreaks of rebellion. Even when Napoleonic invasion threatened, money was denied from the Government and the creation of militia relied on money from local landlords such as Fullarton at Troon who funded a private army. This eventually bankrupted him, enabling the 4th Duke of Portland to acquire the Fullarton Estate with the small village of Troon, Fullarton mansion house and under developed harbour. This acquisition allowed the Duke to begin the development of Troon Harbour and in the process to create the first railway in Scotland which

carried coal from his mines for export via the said harbour.

Now staying on the west side and looking at a new Ballochmyle red sandstone building in the free renaissance style at the top of John Finnie Street, the first building just after the embankment and Dunlop Street is the the Kilmarnock Club of 1898/9 by R S Ingram whose elder brother William Ingram was involved in the initial drawings for the design of the building but unfortunately he died in 1889 before the plans could be brought to fruition. The Club was originally founded in 1884 when influential and well-known men came together in the George Hotel - Kilmarnock's main hotel then, now Manson and Murphy Corner. Some club members included the likes of T. Kennedy of Glenfield and Kennedy, G. Clark of Saxone Shoes and R Blackwood of B M K. The original Club was in Green Street but the premises became too small and the old parochial offices which were on the Club's present site became available. These were acquired along with land as another purchase from the Miss Finnie of Springhill for £900. The Club's premises are situated on the first floor approached by a pitched pine staircase from which you can observe a fine glass engraving to a landing from which there is access to a spacious Billiard/Snooker room containing two tables and Club Meeting Room/Reading Room - both these large rooms afford a grand view of John Finnie Street. There is a small bar accessed by the landing or the Club Meeting Room. The Club is managed by a Clubmaster who in turn reports to a Committee. In the past the Clubmaster was resided on the premises in a two storied house situated on the ground behind the Club equipped with its own drying green! Similar to other buildings in John Finnie Street the Club had four shops along the front ground floor. The most notable was Emile Morgenthaler hairdresser who occupied two shop units as did

James Hair cabinetmaker. The occupier of the house was Alan Duncan clubmaster.

1894-5 George Tannahill & Sons at 75-77 still open and one of the few grand buildings surviving. In the valuation rolls of 1895 George Tannahill is listed as the proprietor of five premises on that site with the workshop and house, warehouse and another house being tenanted by themselves and two other houses being tenanted by (1) William Pollock builder (2) James Black insurance agent.

1905 The next building had to wait for a school to be removed which was built in College Wynd, in front of the Laigh Kirk, about 1864, the same year John Finnie Street was laid out, but was not sufficiently large to impede the laying out of the new John Dickie Street in 1874. The school in question was the forerunner of St Joseph College which by 1903 had some 700 pupils. The Council persuaded it to close down and move to Rennie Street to a site which recently known as St Columba's School as in our time St Joseph's College had moved onwards to Grassyards in New Farm Loch. This enabled a building to be erected which occupied the entire side of South side of John Dickie Street in 1905/06 The original proprietor was Kilmarnock's oldest whisky makers from start to finish, Wallace and Co. The architect was J M Pearson of Pearson and Ronaldson and although the more famous Johnnie Walker took this company over early in the twentieth century the original occupier on this site is remembered because this magnificent red sandstone building is named in stone letters as "Wallace Chambers". The decorative end of this building projects onto John Finnie Street filling the space between John Dickie Street and College Wynd.

1907 Kilmarnock by this date had a sufficient population to justify a Crown Property Post Office and a transfer of the Post Office from Baillie Matthew Muir's Building at 72-84 John Finnie Street. The architect of the new Post Office was W T Oldgrieve of HM Office of Works and the building was built not in the grand tradition of the other commercial buildings in but in the Baroque style more typical of its date.

1915 The valuation rolls for numbers 43/49 seem to suggest that James Hood cabinet maker had built a new red sandstone classical building in keeping with the style of the buildings at 51/53 Archibald Finnie and Son and 39/41 the Masonic Halls and bakery and James Hood is also shown as the tenant. I do not know who the architect or builder was and would be grateful to anyone who could supply these. I also wonder what was in this large space before or was it a gap site?

1930 Central Evangelical Church by William F Valentine. A similar building to Valentine's building in London Road for the Masonic Lodges. Originally this building opened as a Christian Brethren Church.

1940 So far the last Red Sandstone to be built in John Finnie Street and only 2 stories and not so grand as the usual East side 3 storey was a funeral parlour for SCWS Ltd 95 Morrison Street Glasgow C5. Also an important change of tenant appears at numbers 43/49 John Finnie Street when the Commercial Bank of Scotland leased the building formerly the showroom and workshop of cabinetmakers and furniture suppliers James Hood and Son, the proprietor being Trustees of the late Alex I Hood per Hugh Burnett & Co Solicitors Grange Place.

In a lighter vein there was a billboard in John Finnie Street from

1884/85 to 1940/41 with the tenant being a Local man Andrew Wilson in 1884/85 whilst by 1940/41(the last years we have access to at present) a national advertiser based in Glasgow took over the billboards in John Finnie Street.

Some Notes on Sir William Wallace of Craigie – An Ayrshire Jacobite

By J F Jamieson

Among the records of the old Scottish Exchequer held by the National Records of Scotland in Edinburgh are several records relating to the ill-fated career of Sir William Wallace of Craigie. Wallace who was heritable proprietor of the lands of Newton on Ayr as well as Craigie Estate was exiled in 1689 following an appearance at the Battle of Killiecrankie when he was on the losing Jacobite side. He subsequently went into exile in Paris and was only able to return to Scotland in the mid 1690s when the forfeiture against the rebels was revoked. Sir William died in January 1700. On his return to Scotland he had married Elizabeth Wauchope, daughter of Andrew Wauchope of Niddrie Marischal. She appears to have died in 1705. His first wife Jean Sempill died while he was abroad.

The remit of the process against him and the other rebels in France is in the Register of the Privy Council of Scotland volume LX appendix 115a in 1695.

The Exchequer records contain the following documents - E100/4/37 is a muster roll of the officers in Sir William Wallace's troop in 1686 when he was serving under Graham of Claverhouse. It is transcribed below.

S E William Wallace Captain

S E Mark Carsse leintres

Charles Ross cornett

John Cleland quartermaster

Georg Carrs Georg Holmss John Spence corporals

James Yeatts John Yeatts trumpetts John McKanie farrer

Adam Johnston	John Ovington	Robert Montgomerie younger
Andrew Kerr [Jedburgh]	John Colheart	Robert Shaw
Andrew Hunter	John Patton	Robert Wilkie
Alexander Gamill	John Cunningham	Robert Protter
Alexander Leckie	John Smith	Robert Scott
Bruce Wallace	James Eliot	Captains servant Robert Forster
David Nisbett	John Wallace	Captains servant Robert Dod
Duncan Read	Captains servant James Wallace	Thomas Stewart
Edward Davidson	Captains servant James Gibson	Thomas Aitkin
George Turnbull Lieutenant servant George Leggitt	James Innes Mathew Lisk	Thomas Berris William Wilkie
\Lieutenant servant George Gamill	Nathaniell Gordon	William Troope
Captains servant George McKnight	Patrick Martin	William Lowrie
General servants thereof John Turnbull	Quintin Crauford	William Smith

John Norrie	Robert Adam	William Tyre
John Campbell	Robert Montgomery elder	William Mitchell
John Blair		William Leitch

William Wallace

John Cleland

The troop consists of Fifty horsemen the officers servands being included besides the officers conform to His Majesties Establishment mustered at Air upon the first day of Januarie 1686

By order of His Majesties muster general

James Nisbett

On the losing side in the rebellion Wallace insisted that he did not take part in the Battle of Killiekrankie and was merely an observer. Yet a letter from Colin, 5th Earl of Balcarres to James VII describes Sir William as having a commission from your Majesty to command a troop at the Battle of Killiekrankie to the mortification of the Earl of Dunfermline (quoted in Scotland The Autobiography edited by Rosemary Goring page 94 2nd edition).

Upon his escape into exile Wallace's estates were sequestrated and came into the hands of the Crown – ie William and Mary. John Lundie of Balderstan who appears to have been based in Fife was appointed factor to gather in the rents and duties from the Wallace estate which held land in twelve Ayrshire parishes. Lundie was also appointed to collect the rents for Crawford of

Ardmillan and John Cleland of Faskin in Lanarkshire who were also on the losing side of the rebellion.

Craigie's rents in 1689 had been collected by John Wallace who was probably a kinsman of Sir William but the revenue had not been collected for 1690 nor indeed apparently had any rentals or lists of tenants been handed over either because they did not exist or because the relevant paperwork had been taken into exile with Sir William.

John Lundie instituted a court of inquiry into who owed what and who had already paid. The resulting court records record lists of the tenants.

The final account of John Lundie and his dealings with Wallace of Craigie, Crawford of Ardmillan and John Cleland of Faskin is transcribed below.

E58/3/4

Account of the dispursment and expens John Lundie Factor Craigie Ardmillan etc 1690

Account of the dispursments be John Lundie of Baldestard in prosecuting his commissiones from the Lordes of Thesaurie for the Forfeited and sequestrat estaits of Craigie Armillan Fascane and Mr Collin McHenrie from November 1690 untill februarie 1692 at which tyme there were other factors appointed by the Lords of Session.

1690

19th december Inprimis expenses at Stirling after I received my Commission when I went to get up the rental of Herbertshire being detained there eight dayes before I could procure the same with a servant and two horses my horses being always 1lib 8s per day 29lib – 19s -10d

Item payed to a Nottar a compter took from Stirling to Herbertshire to hold a court for procuring the said rental from the tenants 5lib 10s

29th ditto Item expences a day and two nights at Glasgow having come there on later dayes night on my way to Air 5lib 10s

1691 Jan 7 Item expences at Craigie having stayed there a month befor the rental was procured the tenants the estait being 12 severall parochin was obliged to hold courts in 3 severall places for procuring the same 46lib 7s 6d

Item expences at Ardmillan in procuring his rental 18lib 2s

Item given to a nottar for holding a court for procuring thereof 5lib 16s

Item given to a nottar for holding courts in procuring Craigies rental having agreed with him for a year 10lib

Item expences at Fascane in procuring that rental being sex dayes there and at Glasgow for that effect 17lib

Item more to a nottar for going from Glasgow to Fascane to hold a court for getting the rentall and his horse hyre 5lib 16s

Feb 7 Item expences on the road returning to Edinburgh with ane account of my diligence to the Thesaurie being obliged to stay two nights at Stirling anent what is payed to Mr Collin Mchinries lady jointure he being absent when the compter went west 12lib

Item expences at Edinburgh when the compter returned with his diligence who was detained 15 dayes in town after he had given in his information to the Thesaurie before he got a return 22lib

Item when the compter was upon the return of his information going to the west caused

him to stay in town a month longer viz from the 24 feb till 25 march in regard he was advised to present bills of suspencion to the Lords of Session against the severall creditors of the haille estaitis (secluding the comptroller) which was refused except the comptroller were also suspended expences of the said tyme 45lib

Payed for severall letters on the comptrollers two commissions 11lib 4s

Item Payed for information I gave in to the thesaurer at severall tymes 2lib 18s

Aprill

Item expences in going to the west country conform to your Lordships orders to sett wast lands in Craigies estait and Fascones and to pursue Fascones tennants for their rents being 8 dayes about Glasgow and Fascone setting the lands 23lib 6s 4d

Summa laginis 256lib 3s 0d

Brought from the other syde 256lib 3s 0d

Item at the same tyme payed to a messenger for charging Fascones tennants for their rents and for horse hyre from Glasgow to Fascone 5lib 12s

Item expenses at Craigie the same tyme being oblidge to stay five weeks for securing severall tenants that were breaking and running away to Ireland and setting wast lands and pursuing the country people who had cut and destroyed a wood belonging to Craigie when I was oblidge to doe notwithstanding the suspension 44lib 16s

Item payed to a messenger for arresting severall of Craigies tenants rents who were going to Ireland and arresting money in the hands of those that were owing some were gone and executing the same at the mercat crosses of the head burghs there 15lib 18s

15 June Item expences returning to Edinburgh being oblidge to be there the solicitor being at London to putt the protestatione for production of the severall suspensions that were against me of Craigie Fascone and the rest 12lib

Item expences at Edinburgh the said tyme having stayed six weeks there waiting upon the production of the same suspensions and waiting upon the Thesaurie to have got my accounts cleared and commissions discharged 25lib 10s

August Item The Comptors commission not being discharged nor the Factors appointed by the

Lords of Session the Compter was necessitate back to Craigie and Fascone to secure some of the tennants who were privily conveying away their stoks and goods for Ireland and stayed there until the end of october for that effect 55lib

Item Expences in Edinburgh from the midle of november untill the end of february waiting on the Lords of Thesaury for discharging Commission and clearing accounts which was gone through by one of the Lords and delayed at the tyme 40lib

Item Payed to Andrew Brown of Knockmarlioch for his pains and expences when I was necessitate to give a deputation to oversee Craigies estait and tennants during my absence for securing the rents until the Lords of Session in february apointed a Factor withstanding 120lib

SUMMA 584lib 7s 8d

From this we can see that Lundie had a lot of trouble in ascertaining who the debtors were and where they were since a lot of Wallace's tenants had absconded to Ireland leaving the land waste.

The following document contains the rentals of Garve and

Craigie Estates in 1691. The individual amounts paid have been left out suffice to say most rents were paid in beir and meal with only the more prosperous properties having money rent. Garve and Templeland were in Auchinleck Parish near Cumnock in Ayrshire. According to James Paterson in his History of the County of Ayr and Wigton, Sir William's father Sir Thomas Wallace of Craigie who was latterly Lord Justice Clerk married Euphemia Gemmil, daughter of William Gemmil of Templeland and Garve. It looks as though these lands came into the Wallace family through marriage. Paterson's account of Sir William's marriages is however erroneous as William was married firstly to Jean Sempill and then to Elizabeth Wauchope as Jean appears to have died in the mid 1690s. Paterson's book can be viewed as an e-book on Google books at <https://books.google.co.uk/books?id=LFYLAAAAYAAJ&lpg=PA206&dq=Templeland%20Auchinleck&pg=PA206#v=onepage&q=Templeland%20Auchinleck&f=false>

Interestingly the Boswell papers which are held in Yale University contain some information on the later ownership of Templeland. I am grateful to D B McCowan of Canada for Bringing my attention to the following document is held under the reference -

Collection Number Gen 89 Series Number XI Box Number 120 Folder Number A336

Land purchases Templand 1736-40, nd

Rentals of the Lands of Templand in 1706, 1719 and 1726 taken from those declared by Sir Thomas Wallace to Baillie

Ferguson, his factor 1740

Rentals of Templand etc in the 1706	Money		Meal		Bear		
	£ d	s	£ d	s	£	s	d
John Harvie for Stepends	40 8	6	4 d	12	-	12	
Isobel Fisher for Rigg	20		3				
Hugh McCowan for Underwood	64						
John Fisher for Dykes	40						
John Murdoch for Litledykes	46 4	13					
Allan McAse for Templand Mains Milne and Comastoun	26 4	13	29				
Janet Mcaa for Rodinghead	20		12				
Alexander Duncan for	24						

Waterside with a
rood of land
called Conjunctfie

Rental in the 1714

John Harvie for Mains of Templand, Rig and Stepends	103 8	6	10	2	5
--	----------	---	----	---	---

Robert McCraw for Rodinghead	20		12		4
---------------------------------	----	--	----	--	---

George Richmond for Miln and Milnlands	-		7		
--	---	--	---	--	--

John Fisher for Dykes and Comestoun	66 4	10			
---	---------	----	--	--	--

Andrew Brown	33 8	6			
--------------	---------	---	--	--	--

Charles Duncan for Waterside	26				
---------------------------------	----	--	--	--	--

Mr John Hail for
Bank and Fould

Rental in the 1726

David Dalziel for	40		3		3
-------------------	----	--	---	--	---

 Stepends

John Reid for	66	10	10
Mains of	4		
Templand			

John Millan for	20		3
Rig			

Robert McCrae	20		12	4
for Rodinghead				

George Richmond	-	-	7	
for Miln and				
Milnlands				

John Fisher for	40			
Dyles				

James Brown for	26			
Connieshorne	10	4		

Andrew Brown	33	6		
	8			

Charles Duncans	36			
relict for				
Waterside				

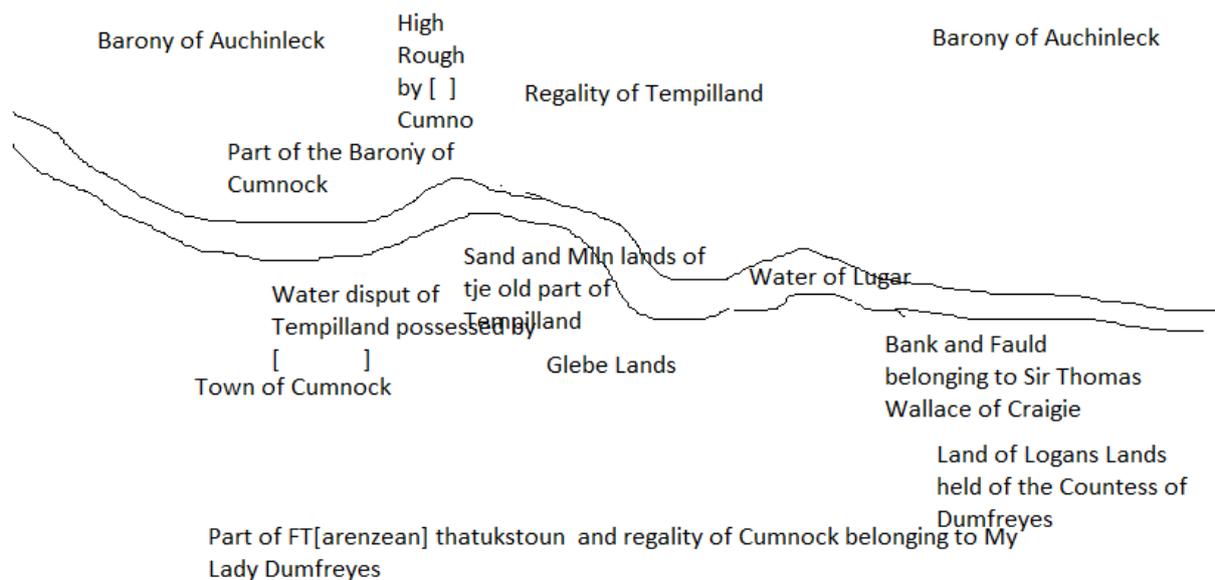
Mr John Hail for	46			
Bank and Fauld				

NB by the rental
in 1706 Stepends

was [decreit] a
boll this yar after

Andrew Browns
possession was
and is called the
Raws

These lands became the subject of dispute between Sir Thomas Wallace of Craigie (Sir William's brother and successor) and Lady Dumfries in the mid 18th century. The document also contains the following sketch plan of the area.



The following document forms part of the Exchequer records held by the National Records of Scotland. This is a partial transcription as the amounts paid have been left out.

E58/2/3

Rentall of the Estate of Craigie as was given up upon oath by the tennants to John Lundie Factor appoynted by the Lords of Thesaurie for Januarie 1691

Thomas Tunnock

Robert Tunnock

Heugh Wilsoune

Robert Meikle there

William Meikle did pay but his mellin has been wast these thrie years bygone

John Walker there

Robert Broune and Robert Tunnock younger should pay but the said Robert Tunnock is broke and run away at this yeares ferme and half thereof wast

Patrick Grieve there

Mathew Lammount in Reidurane

James Aird in Fail

Adam Mitchell in Spitlesyde yeirlie

Andrew Millar in Woodend

William Millar in Woodhead

Paul Lammount in Smithstoune

John Patone in Shawmuck

Andrew Aikeine in Overwmithstoune

John Aikeine in Reidcraigie

James Hervie in Pertoune

William Mitchell Laidieyard

Heugh Aikeine in Adamcroft

Jannet Hervie there

James Aikeine there

William Murrie in Midletounehill

William Wilsons in Yondertoun

Adam Clerk in Littleauchinveit

John Bruce in Craigiebyre

Heugh Parker in Heuchmillne

John Neill in Burnbank

John Ingram in Sycke

William Mortoun in Craigie Mains

George Wilsons in Smythstoun Rig

George Mitchell in Caldrongill

Michael Tod in in Bigkahill

Thomas Richmond in Langecraige

Andrew Smellie there

James Bruce for Meadowhead

James Dick should pay as much as being broken and fled and the land wast

John Vallance there in Cutcraig

John Hodge schollmaster in Craigie

John Legatt and Heugh Tempeltoune

John Moungerslan and John Farquhar in Langsyde

John Drippe in Pluland

John Fergusone in Caldrongill

John Reid in Craigie

William Mckye there

Follows the lands of Garve and Templand in the parish of Auchinleck was gevin up by the tennants thereupon oath 12 Januarie 1691

Georg Halbert of Auchincors for Garive but detains the ferme in his own hands for money owing him by Craigie and whereunto has assignation to

Allan McRae miller in Templand Mylne

Harre Douglas in Templand

Janet Logan there

William Logan there broken and the roomes wast
present did pay

Allan McRae collier as also he rests 10lib as the
remainder of a coalheugh

Heugh Craufurd in Stepends

Janet Murdoch in Underwood

Hendre Tennant in Cumnock for a horss

Follows the baronies of Sanquhar and Newtoun of Air
as was gevin up by the tennants upon oath

William Farquhar in Sanquhar

Adam Smyth there

John Smyth in Haudmiln

Alexander Martyne in Obl[]

John Girvane in Menslog

William Rob in Sanquhar

[]

William Campbell in Brigend

William Love in Newtoun

John Kerr there

William Young there

William Dickson there

Adam Gardiner in Air

James Loudoun there

THESE THREE ARTICLES ADDED TO CRAIGIES
RENTALL

Heugh Wallace for Roughdyke it being wast the half
year payes now

Parke of Craigie possest by the Laird of Inchgothrig the
last year for part of the soume of 400 merks owing him
for maintenance of Sir Hugh Wallace lait of Craigie his
oldest son who was compos mentis

Boge Meadow sett all in Aikers payes

Summa pagines from the first page

from the second page

The soum of the haill rentall both money and victual

Money	maills	beir
2587lib 11s 8d	480-1	169

Beir is a Scots word for an earlier form of barley which was very hardy. Maills is Scots for meal which is probably oatmeal. The monetary value was calculated in Scots pounds here transcribed as lib to differentiate the currency from sterling. By this time one English pound was roughly equivalent to 12 Scots pounds. A merk was 13s and 4d.

Notices

On Wednesday 23 March from 2.30pm to 3.30pm in the Temporary Exhibition Gallery at the Robert Burns Birthplace Museum. Alloway, John Rattenbury, Guide Organiser at the Burrell Collection, will give a talk entitled The Burrell Renaissance Project.

The famous Burrell Collection in Glasgow's Pollok Park is due to reopen to the public on 29 March after closing five years ago for a multi-million pound refurbishment

This talk will deal with how this was realised and the details involved. There are limited places left for this talk. Booking on Eventbrite or by contacting the Museum is essential to avoid disappointment.

Readers will be sad to hear of the death of Professor David Stevenson on 2nd February 2022. Professor Stevenson spent most of his academic career at Aberdeen University and latterly St Andrews. He was the author of an AANHS pamphlet on the Covenanters.

AANHS Publications

Publications of the Ayrshire Archaeological and Natural History Society (AANHS) are available from Mr Denis Rattenbury, 4 Ewenfield park, Ayr KA7 2QG

☎01292 280593 email: info@aanhs.org

Further information about the AANHS and its publications will be found on the society's website: www.aanhs.org.uk

Armstrong's Map of Ayrshire 1775 (reprint 6 sheets) £12.00

Antiquities of Ayrshire by Grose (edited by Strawhorn revised 2010) £4.00

11 Robert Adam in Ayrshire (Sanderson) revised 2010 £4.00

13 Toll and Tacksmen (McClure) £1.50

20 Historic Ayr: A Guide for Visitors 2nd edition £2.50

30 The Early Transatlantic Trade of Ayr 1640-1730 (Barclay & Graham) 104 pages £4.50

33 Dr John Taylor, Chartist: Ayrshire Revolutionary (Fraser)
112 pages £4.00

35 The Masters of Ballantrae (Hunter) 30 pages £4.00

37 Historic Troon and Its Surroundings 40 pages £3.00

38 Excavations in Ayr 1984-1987 (Perry) 140 pages £9.99

39 The Church Buildings of Ayrshire (Hume) 94 pages £7.50

41 Mining and Quarrying in Stevenston (McLatchie) 210 pages £9.50

42 The Battle of Largs (Cowan) 95 pages £8.00

43-45 Ayrshire Collections – 128 pages £7.50

Ayr Jails by Jane Jamieson

Kilwinning Revisited by Margaret H B Sanderson

A Bonnie Lass by Petra Baillie

47 Watermills of Arran by Alastair Weir 71 pages £6.00

48 Oculeus: The Musings of a Liberal Victorian in Ayr by
Carolyn O'Hara 140 pages £8.00

49 Ayrshire Castles from Kings to Covenanters 121 pages
£10.00

Ardrossan Castle Revisited by David H Caldwell

Turnberry Castle and Countryside by Piers Dixon and William Wyeth

Seagate Castle with Some Family Resemblances by Aonghas Mackechnie

Ayr as a Garrison Town by Louise Turner

Castle Restoration in Ayrshire by Michael C Davies