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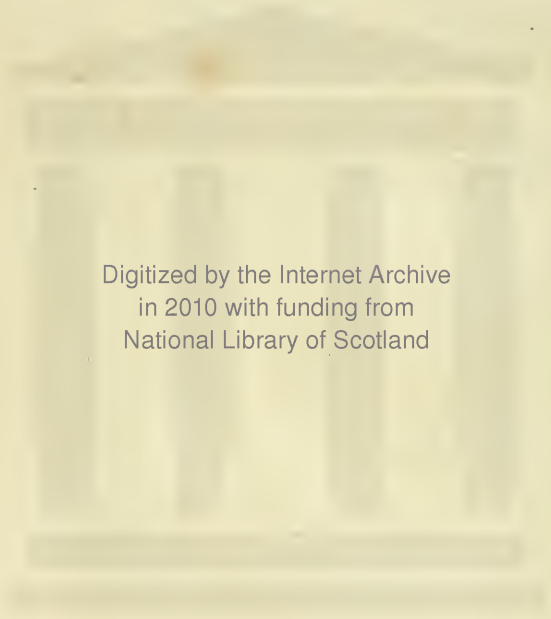


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BRIEF HISTORICAL REMINISCENCES
AND

DIRECTORY

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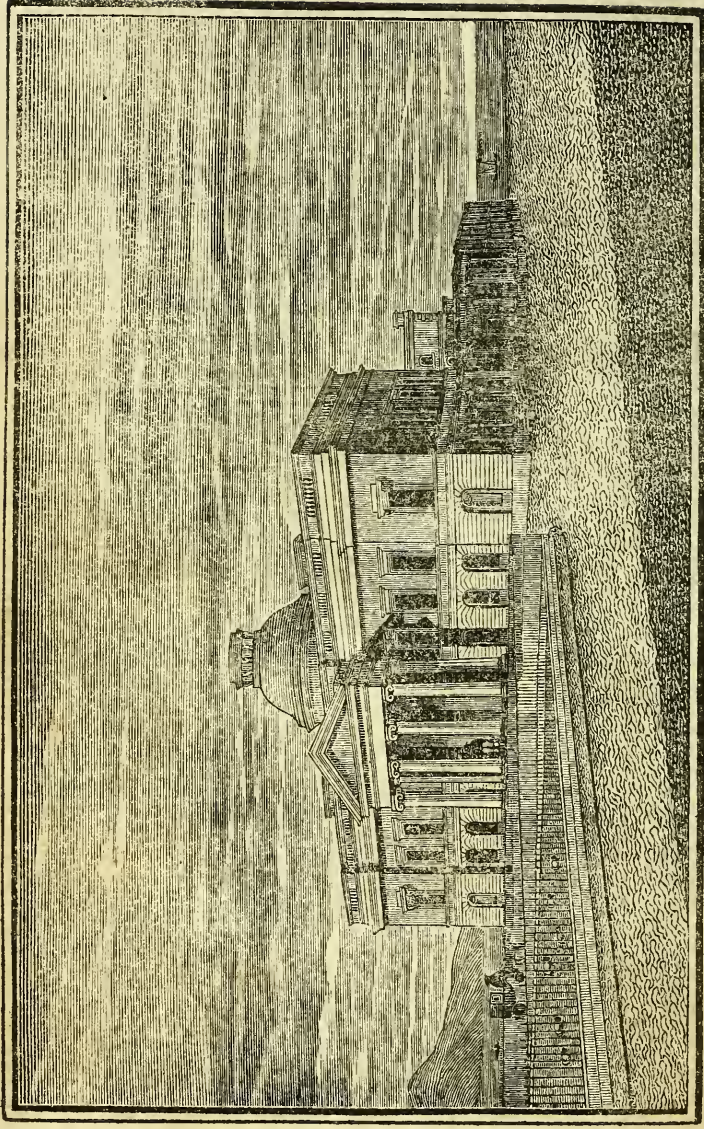
1841, Newton, Wallaceton, &c.

“Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said
This is my own—my native land;
Whose heart hath ne'er within him burned,
As Home his footsteps he hath turned.”—

SCOTT.







COUNTY BUILDINGS ERECTED 1822,
A. M. G. 1822

BRIEF
Historical Reminiscences
OF THE

COUNTY AND TOWN OF AYR,

FROM ITS EARLIEST PERIOD TO THE

PRESENT DAY,

TO WHICH IS ADDED

A CORRECT LIST OF THE LIEUTENANCY,

FREEHOLDERS, COMMISSIONERS

OF SUPPLY OF THE COUNTY,

MAGISTRATES

OF THE

TOWN OF AYR, NEWTON, PRESTWICK, &c. &c.

LIST OF RESPECTABLE INHABITANTS, PERSONS IN BUSINESS,

WITH THEIR PLACES OF RESIDENCE.

In the Shape of a Post-Office

D I R E C T O R Y

FOR

AYR, NEWTON AND WALLACETOWN, &c.

And vicinity, three miles round,

WITH OTHER USEFUL INFORMATION, TOGETHER WITH

AN ACCOUNT OF THE INSTITUTIONS, &c.

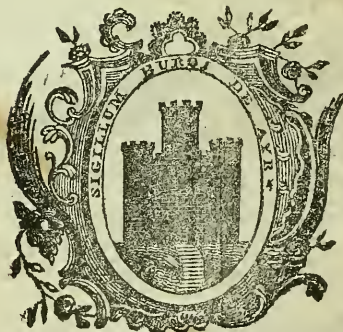
Giving a Picture of the Present Situation of the

TOWN OF AYR,

(With Engravings)

BY A BURGESS,

GUILD BROTHER OF THE TOWN.



AYR:

William Macarther.

1830.





The Right Honourable George, Earl of Glasgow, &c. Lord Lieutenant and High Sheriff of the County of Ayr.

To the Most Noble John Marquis of Bute, &c. Lord Viscount Ayr.

To William Blair, Esquire, of Blair, M. P. for the County of Ayr.

To the Sheriffs of the County of Ayr.

To the Honorable the Lord Provost, Magistrates, Town Council The Honorable, The Dean of Guild, Guild brethren, and Burgeses of the Royal Burgh of Ayr.

To Thomas Francis Kennedy, Esquire, of Dunure, M. P. for the Burghs of Ayr, &c.

The following Brief Reminiscences of "**Past and Passing Events,**" got up by the assistance of M.^r Burges, connected

with our respected County and Town,
are, with the most profound respect,
Dedicated by'

My Lords, Gentlemen,
and Brethren,
Your very obedient
humble servant,

Will. M. Carter.

ADDRESS.

The Editor was induced to undertake this work partly from the increasing importance of this valuable County, of which there is no concise Topographical History, &c. or Guide; and partly in consequence of the glaring blunders and palpable inattention exhibited in what are called the West-Country Lists, the only guide incomplete and imperfect as it is, we have hitherto had of the various institutions of our town, and partly from the disappointment the want of it has been felt by Travellers and Tourists who, during all seasons of the year have of late visited the Land of Burns. Of the utility of a Directory for so large a place as Ayr now is, there can be but one opinion, and a desideratum long called for has now at a considerable trouble and expence been supplied; in compiling which the Editor begs to acknowledge the obligations he is under to the Local authorities of the Town, for such information as appeared inaccessible.

The Editor begs further to state that no name or place of residence has been omitted so far as could possibly be obtained, and should any person whose name ought to have appeared here, find it omitted, he must blame himself for such omission, as upwards of 1500 notices were served on the respectable inhabitants of the Town and neighbourhood of Ayr. It must, however, be admitted that notwithstanding the utmost care and diligence, perfect accuracy is unattainable, owing to the changes which so frequently take place.

The Editor begs to apologize to his respectable Roman Catholic and Episcopalian friends, for the omission of their places of worship amongst those of their Brethren, but considers he is only responsible for such communications as were handed in proper time. Several are in the like predicament, and must unavoidably be reserved for another Edition should such ever be called for.

The Editor begs also to apologize to those respectable individuals lately come to reside within the bounds of this Directory, for the non-insertion of their names and addresses—that part of our work having gone to press previous to their domicile here.

A limited number of copies of this work have been thrown off, a number about equal to defray the expence, which if disposed of, will be a satisfaction that the labour has not been in vain.

Another Edition may be afterwards got up in the course of a year, should a sufficiency of subscribers be obtained, betwixt and then, and any corrections or suggestions for the further improvement of this Guide, will be thankfully received, addressed to the Publisher, No. 7, New Bridge Street, Ayr.

A. B.

*Star Inn,
Jan. 1830.*

*}
}*

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of Ayr.

THE
COUNTY OF AYR.

We'll awa to Ayrshire,
Where green grow the rashes, O,
We'll awa to Ayrshire,
To see the bonnie lassies, O.

SIR ALEX. BOSWELL.

AYRSHIRE

THE Land of Bruce, of Wallace, and of Burns, is one of the largest Counties south of the Forth. It is bounded by the County of Renfrew on the north and north east, by the Counties of Lanark and Dumfries on the east, by the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright on the south east, the County of Wigton on the south, and by the Frith of Clyde, or western ocean on the west. It stretches in a crescent shape along the coast, from Gallowayburn upon the north side of Lochryan, its boundary on the south to Kellyburn, which divides it from Renfrewshire on the north, nearly 85 miles, and the breadth from east to west, is in some places 30 miles. As the road along the coast is rather circuitous, and as the County runs to a point at both ends, its real dimensions will be in length about 80, and in breadth about 20 miles. The County of Ayr contains about 1600 square miles, 814600 Scots or 913340 statute acres*. It is in every sense of the word, a most important County. Every where it is highly productive, either in grain, cattle, dairy labours, or in mineral wealth. It possesses a large and very active manufacturing community.

Ayrshire is in nearly the form of a half moon, concave toward the sea, and convex on the land side. The most strik-

* Aiton's Survey.

ing of the natural features is the appearance from the shore of *Ailsa Craig*, which rises sheer out of the sea, at the distance of 15 miles from land, somewhat like an inverted top. The distance of this object causes it to be seen from the greater part of the coast, though it every where appears to be quite at hand. So tall and massive is *Ailsa*, and such is the effect produced by the levelness of the sea between, that the sight of it even at the distance of 15 miles, oppresses the imagination. Nothing can indeed be more startling than its first appearance, as the stranger comes down upon the coast from the mountains of Carrick. It is an object quite unlike any that is usually to be seen upon the ocean, and in fact appears some awful prodigy. It is the property of the Earl of Cassillis, and set down as situated in this County, and is reckoned part of the parish of Dailly. It is a little more than a mile in circumference—is uninhabited, though the remains of a castle of some strength are yet to be seen, perched upon the upper edge of the eastern front of the Craig.

A large range of Ayrshire from the foot of the water of Doon, about two miles from Ayr, to the north of Ardrossan, is a plain open country, neither what may be called level nor hilly, but rising from the shore in a gradual easy acclivity, till it terminates in mountains, on the south east and moorish hills on the eastern boundary.

The prospects from some of the eminences are uncommonly rich and variegated. On ascending any of the little heights in almost any part of the County, the traveller has a delightful view of the Frith of Clyde; the beautiful hills of Arran, the towering summits of the Goatfield piercing the clouds; with the surrounding Islands of Bute, Cumbræ, Plada, Sanda, &c. are the objects towards the west. On the Highland hills and the south west, and at nearly an equal distance from the "*Bold shores of Carrick*," and the Island of Arran, the wave-beaten rock of *Ailsa*, 1163 feet above the level of the

sea, and beyond it the Mull of Kintyre, and the hills of Down and Antrim, in Ireland, close the horizon. Towards the northwest, the cloud capt mountains of Argyle, Paps of Jura, Benlomond, Benledi, &c. are distinctly seen.

Beautiful natural scenery is to be viewed at the southern extremity of Ayrshire—the vale of Glenapp, which stretches from the shore of Lochryan, a good way up into the interior. Such is the irregularity of the Burn which runs through Glenapp, that the road crosses it at least half a dozen times, and as many bridges within the extent of half a dozen miles—a more perplexing cross-tempered burn is not to be found, perhaps in all Scotland, abounding as it does in wayward capricious burns. The hills of Finart and Tummock are extremely high, and from their summits there is a most delightful view of the coast of Ireland. Glenapp is well worth traversing for the sake of its delightful scenery, although wild and solitary.

This southern nook of Ayrshire constitutes the parish of Ballantrae. The village of Ballantrae is situated at a level part of the Shore, close to the mouth of the river Stinchar, picturesquely overhung by the ruins of an old castle.

The running streams in the County of Ayr are more remarkable for their number and their beauty than for their magnitude. Their courses are generally from east to west; and as all of them take their rise in the County, which as before mentioned, is no where more than 30 miles broad, the rivers are not very large.

The **STINCHAR** which rises in the parish of Barr, in the moorish parts of Carrick, and falls into the sea at Ballantrae, is a clear and beautiful stream of water running on a bed of pebbles, and abounding with fish. Although the hills on both sides rise to a considerable height, yet the course of the stream is open, with many haughs, holms, and banks covered with natural wood, forming as fine a highland glen as is perhaps any where to be met with.

The water of TIGG, a rapid stream on a rocky bed, which discharges itself into the Stinchar, a mile and a half above Ballantrae, has some dry land on its banks, and is much wooded. The burn of Laggan, or Aucharne which falls into the Stinchar, near Ballantrae, as also the Ashel, the Muck, and the Fioch answer to the description given of the Tigg.

The GIRVAN, which also rises in the upper parts of Carrick, and falls into the sea at the village of that name, is not inferior to the Stinchar in magnitude, or the beauty of its banks. For the greatest part of its course it is more open, and the scenery still more interesting.

The DOON, which rises in the upper parts of Carrick, is composed of the waters discharged from Loch Doon, and several lakes in its neighbourhood, which receive the waters from a considerable range of muirs, and forms it into the largest stream in the County of Ayr. Like the Severn, and other rivers issuing from lochs, the Doon is more steady, and does not rise so high, or pine so much as the generality of rivers. Some of its banks are bold and well wooded. Many fine haughs are found on its sides, and the country through which it winds its course, is rich and beautiful.

The WATER of AYR, which is of the second rank among the streams of Ayrshire, in point of magnitude, rises at Glenbuck, on the eastern confines of the County, and sinks into the ocean at the Town of Ayr. For the first ten miles it runs remarkably straight among the holms and haughs, through an open vale, in a moorish district. But most of its course for the last twenty miles, is bounded by steep rocky banks, generally covered with wood, which several places are highly picturesque. In a few spots, the banks open and some enchanting holms are found between them, but in many places the river is seen for miles together dashing and foaming in a deep and narrow chasm, rendered dark and gloomy by the foliage of the trees, which overhang the stream.

The IRVINE rises on the inland boundaries of Ayrshire, at Loudon hill, and dividing the districts of Kyle and Cunninghame, runs in almost a straight course to the sea, at the town of Irvine. The beauty of the stream gliding slowly on its pebbled bed—the richness and verdure of its haughs, and the openness of its course are truly deserving of notice.

The GARNOCK, which rises on the skirts of the Mistielaw, near the boundaries of Ayrshire, and empties itself into the Forth of Clyde, at the harbour of Irvine, is in point of size equal to the second river in the county. At about three miles from its source, it falls over a high perpendicular rock, forming the finest cascade in Ayrshire. Its banks rise in some places to a considerable height, and being well covered with trees, are very beautiful, but the greatest part of its course is through an open country, abounding with many fine haughs. As the declivity is but small, the water glides softly on a bed of gravel, and makes many fine sweeps among the rich holms through which it winds its way.

A considerable number of Lochs and Ponds are to be met with in Ayrshire—of these *Loch Doon* situated in the higher parts of Carrick, is the largest, being upwards of six miles long, and from half a mile broad. Within three or four miles of Loch Doon, nineteen smaller Lakes are found, and about twenty more in other parts of Carrick alone, besides sixteen in Kyle, and four or five in Cunninghame.

Water is found in the County of Ayr in all shapes into which nature has formed that element, and in great abundance, and like those in many other parts of Britain, several of the springs in Ayrshire have been denominated after particular *Saints*, who probably have visited them, and from whose sanctity the credulous multitude ever prone to superstition in days of yore, have attached to the springs, imaginary virtues.—That of *Saint Helen's* for instance, has been held in such re-

pute for its supposed healing powers, that *thousands have usually attended and bathed every year on the first Sabbath of May old stile*—and indeed to the present time, hundreds repair to it on that particular day ; for the *Well* is not understood to possess the healing virtues, and is not resorted to at any other period. From the particular time of the year at which it is supposed to possess these extraordinary powers it would appear that this *well* had acquired its celebrity under the Pagan superstition, and that the christians had afterwards attached to it the name of one of their saints, and transferred the imaginary healing influences of the spring from Beltan, or the first day of May, which was the great festival in the Pagan superstition to the *first Sabbath* of that month.

The climate of Ayrshire is similar to that of other districts situated on the western coast of Britain. The wind blows from the west and south west for more than two third parts of the year, and the rains from these quarters are frequent, often copious, and sometimes of long duration. It has been asserted and generally believed, that a greater quantity of rain falls every year on the western than on the eastern side of the Island. That the diversity has generally been imputed to the clouds passing over a wider expanse of ocean, being much more charged with moisture than those which have been formed over a less extensive surface of the watery element. The mountainousness of the western parts of the Island is perhaps another cause of the supposed increase of rains in that quarter.

The Mineralogist and the Geognost will in this County find ample scope for their active researches in that interesting kingdom of nature. An extensive range in the higher parts of Carrick is composed from the bottoms of the lowest dells, to the summits of the highest mountains of MASSIVE GRANITE, of a grey colour, unmixed with any other species of mineral. SCHISTUS is also found in different varieties in Carrick. BRACIA OR PUDDING ROCK is found for several miles in extent,

in different parts of Carrick, and also in the northern ranges of Cuninghame, and in some parts of Kyle. WHINSTONE is found in every part of the county, in many different varieties. Basalt or Blue Whin is found in every parish. The massy columns which appear so beautiful, and rise up so high and erect on the south sides of Loudoun hill, Benbeoch, some parts of Dundonald hills, and many other parts of Ayrshire are pure Basalt. Scienite, Greywake, Greenstone, and Red Sand Stone are also to be found in abundance.

COAL, the most useful of all minerals, is to be found in the greatest abundance, and of the very best quality. The Coal district of Scotland which intersects the Island, from the Atlantic to the German ocean, runs through the centre of Ayrshire, from its shore to its inland verges. It commences on the south in a strath of Girvan, in Carrick, about two miles from the sea, runs up by Dalmellington, and New Cumnock, on the south side of Kyle, by Sanquhar in Nithsdale, Douglas, and Carnwath, in Lanarkshire, and being cut off by the heights of Lammermuir, terminates near North Berwick. It runs nearly in a line from the rock of Ailsa, to that of the Bass, on the east coast of Lothian.

The next range of regular coal metals are to be met with on the course of the river of Ayr. Valuable seams of good coal are found from the sources of that river, till it fall into the ocean, and frequently extending to a considerable distance on both sides.

Limetone is found in almost every parish of this extensive County. At Tormitchell and other parts on the water of Stinchar, mountains of limestone are to be seen, At Craighhead, on the water of Girvan there is a hill of considerable height, of many acres of base, and of an unknown depth of solid limestone without stratification, and with few partings or natural seams. With the exception of a range of country

from Cumnock to Ayr, every other part of the district has a-
 bundance of limestone generally in strata for every purpose of
 agriculture. Gypsum, marl, and freestone are likewise in great
 abundance. Copper too has been wrought in the lands of
 Balclatchie, on the Estate of Bargany, and also on the lands
 of Ardmillan, and it may be traced in some other parts of the
 County. Lead also has been found in many parts of Ayr-
 shire. It has been wrought for many years past at Dal-
 leagles, near New Cumnock. Lead was formerly wrought
 in Glenapp, on the Estate of Bargany; at Mains hill, near
 Dalmellington, and at Changue, in the parish of Barr. Veins
 of that valuable metal have been discovered in the parish of
 Old Cumnock. Gold is reported to have been dug or collect-
 ed in the parish of Barr, in the beginning of the seventeenth
 century. Precious stones have been found in different parts
 of Ayrshire, and used for various purposes.

The name of this county is evidently derived from the appella-
 tion of the shire town; and the town was so called undoubtedly,
 from the very ancient *Celtic* name of the river *Ayr*, on the banks
 whereof the county town is situated. It is said, there is a river of
 the same original designation in England; in Switzerland, and in
 every country of Europe. *Air* in the British speech, signifies
 brightness, lucidity—and *Aer* means violence, tumult. *Arw* in the
 ancient Gaulish signifies rapid. There was probably a castle on
 the same site, as that of the town, and under its protection, accord-
 ing to the practice of rude ages, a village arose.

Ayrshire was originally settled by the same British People
 who colonized England, from the nearest coast of Gaul.—
 With the enterprize which was natural to the earliest tribes
 the Gaelic people of England first planted Scotland and Ire-
 land: so that the three British nations were originally derived
 from the same source during prior ages to the first appearance
 of the Gothic colonists in Europe.

The great tribe of the British *Damnii* both before and after
 the intrusion of the Romans on northern Britain, towards the

end of the first century inhabited the ample bounds of Ayrshire, with the neighbouring districts. They long continued to haunt the same, and to feed their flocks in the vales, and upon the hills of the diversified district notwithstanding the Roman inroad. Such were the occupations of the descendants of the Damnii, even before the sixth century of our common æra. They may have indeed been sometimes disturbed by inroads from the south before they were disturbed by the intrusion of the Scots from Ireland. But it was, in subsequent ages that the Scotch Colonists from Ireland made lasting settlements among the British people of this district. Those colonists were soon followed by similar emigrations of the same Scottish people, both from Ireland and Kintyre, in latter times who easily amalgamated with the ancient settlers, as they spoke an analogous tongue, and practised congenial manners.

At the epoch of the Roman invasion of this country, A. D. 80, the great tribe of the Damnii inhabited the whole country, from the ridge of hills, which separate Galloway from Ayrshire, on the south to the river Ern, on the north; comprehending all Strathclyd, the shires of Ayr, Renfrew, and Stirling, with districts of Dumbarton and Perth.

The earliest intrusion of settlers among the descendants of the Damnii, were the successors of the Scoto-Irish colonists, who easily passed the Frith of Clyde, from the opposite peninsula of Kintyre, some ages after the settlement of their Fathers, in that appropriate cradle of the Scottish aborigines. Congenial colonists from Ireland may have settled along the eastern shores of the Clyde, amidst the ancient people in after ages; and the two lineages of men speaking analogous tongues, and having the same manners, would easily coalesce with the descendants of the original Damnii.

The abdication of the Roman Government, left the Damnii in the possession of their ancient domains, without much change in their manners and habits, and still less in their knowledge and speech. In the unsettled state of society which ensued, there appear to have been made by a people who were less skilful than the Romans, ramparts and ditches, for purposes now unknown. In

this shire there still remains what is called *a Feal Dyke*, which has been carried from the Cairnwin-burn to the water of Dusk throughout a distance of five or six miles. Within half a mile of the town of Ayr, there is a place called the *Foul Causeway*, which is supposed to be a part of the Roman wall.

In 681 A. D. the old British inhabitants repulsed an invasion of the Cruithne, from Ireland, at Mauchline, according to the Ulster annals. In 750, the Northumbrian Eadbert is reported to have traversed Nithsdale, and to have seized upon Kyle.

This district was invaded in 836. A. D. by Alpin, the King of the Scoto-Irish in Kintyre, who, perhaps perceived the weakness of his neighbours on the south eastern side of the Clyde, and whose ambition perhaps may have prompted him to desire to rule over a richer people, and more extensive territory than his own. He landed with his followers in the bay of Ayr, and immediately began according to the odious practice of a wretched age, to lay waste the country between the Ayr and Doon, before the people and their chiefs could meet him in conflict. Following the course of the Doon without opposition, he advanced towards Dalmellington. Here the ill-fated king was opposed by a body of men, with their chiefs, who appeared unwilling to resign their country without a struggle. During a sharp conflict, Alpin was slain and his followers defeated near the site of Laicht Castle, which derived its peculiar name from the stone of Alpin, in the parish of Dalmellington,* and within the extensive boundaries of Galloway

* *The foundation charter of the town of Ayr by King William, when describing the limits of its exclusive trade calls for Lacht-Alpine, the stone or grave of Alpin. There is a tradition in the country that a battle had been here fought in former times. Near the town of Dalmellington there are a number of Cairns or tumuli, which indicate that a battle had been fought on this site.*

The whole circumstances connected with this transaction, may be interesting to us, shewing as they do, that the country then formed a part of Galloway—that the inhabitants spoke the Gaelic tongue—that from the gallant spirit with which the people and their chiefs opposed Alpin, the King of Kintyre, who fell in the conflict, a revolution was produced.

The Royal Burghs, and the Burghs of Barony have all limited jurisdictions, and are of some use within their usual limits.—Ayr and Irvine are the Royal Burghs.—The Burghs of Barony are Kilmarnock, Maybole, Saltcoats, Newton-upon-Ayr, Girvan, Mauchline, Kilmaurs, Newmilns, Kilbirnie, Cumnock, and Prestwick, which, as they act under the controul of the Court of Session, very seldom extend their several jurisdictions beyond their appropriate limits.

The ancient *political* divisions of what forms the County, were the three Bailiaries of Carrick, Kyle and Cunningham, which now have been united into one County; but they are still known as road districts. Each of these celtic divisions formed a separate jurisdiction of regality, and the Baronial jurisdictions with power to appoint Bailies were numerous in all of them. The act in 1748, put an end to the former, and reduced the powers of the latter to a narrow compass. The abolition of hereditary jurisdiction proved a death-blow to the feudal law in Scotland. A great part of the forms of that abused law is still preserved in the title deeds of heritable property, and the Baron Bailie is *retained as representative* of that barbarous system. *Superiors*, by their charters to vassals to this day bind the latter to attend the Courts of the former twice every year, or as often as they or their Bailies might hold such Courts.

Carrick was dismembered from Galloway by William the Lion, in 1186; and it is supposed that Ayrshire had not in those early times been formed into a regular Sheriffwick—the three divisions being then ruled by three Bailies. Marjow MacKennedy was Judge under the Earl of Carrick, during the reign of Alexander the Second. In the subsequent reign, Roland de Carrick was confirmed as the head of his

clan, and the leader of the men, and as Baillie of the Earldom of Carrick. Of the peerage of Scotland consisting of thirteen Earls, who sat or might have sat in a parliament at Brightham, 1289-90, Robert de Brus Earl of Carrick, was the only Noble from Ayrshire. When the great Restorer of the monarchy, by a native of that district became fixed in the Scottish Throne, the Earldom of Carrick merged in the Crown.

CUNNINGHAME was acquired by Hugh Morville, the first great Colonist, during the Scoto-Saxon period, who obtained lands in this County. He came into Scotland under *DAVID I.*, and became Constable of Scotland. Under him settled as his vassals, many persons from England. The progenitor of the family of Loudoun was a vassal of the Morvilles. The Cunninghames, whose name was local, were vassals of the Morvilles. Warnebold, from the north of England, obtained from Richard Morville, a grant of the manor of Cunningham, in the parish of Kilmaurs: The numerous family of the Rosses, also settled here in a similar manner. Steven the son of Richard, obtained from Richard Morville, some lands in Cunningham, to which he gave the name of *Stevens-tun*, which is now known by the name of *Stevenstown*.

The office of the *King's baillie of Cunninghame* produced a feud* of very long continuance between the neighbour families of Eglinton and Glencairn, which continued between the families till after the union of the crowns. This office had been held by Cunninghame of Kilmaurs, the predecessor of the Earl of Glencairn, but had been transferred in the reign of James I. to Alexander de Montgomerie, the predecessor of the Earl of Eglinton.

* *In the Parliament of Nov. 1526, Cuthbert, Earl of Glencairn, asked documents, that the Earl of Arran declared, if the Earl of Eglinton would not take friends, and pass to concord, concerning all matters debateable, between the said Earls of Eglinton, and Glencairn; that the Earl of Eglinton should neither have the Earl of Arran's heart, nor his help, in time to come. Not two years after this declaration, in Parliament, William, the master of Glencairn, and his followers, burnt the castle of Eglinton. As appears, by the king's letter of the 16th of Nov. 1528, stating that it*

Kyle belonged by Heritable Right to the Campbells, the progenitors of the Earl of Loudoun, as Balliffs of that district.

KILWINNING ABBEY was founded for Tyronensian Monks, in the year 1140, by Hugh Morville, who became Constable of Scotland before that year, and died in 1162. This Abbey was dedicated according to the practice of the age, to the *Virgin Mary*, and to *Saint Winin*, who is said to have been a Bishop in Scotland, as early as the eighth century. There existed here before 1140, a church, which had been dedicated to the same saint, and from him called *Kil-winning*—*Kil*, in the British and Irish languages, signifying by various declensions, a retreat, a cell, a church. A spring of water in the vicinity, which was celebrated for its virtues, was called *St. Winnin's Well*. At this church an annual fair, which is called *St. Winnin's fair*, has long been held on the 21st of January, the epoch of the Saint's Festival. This monastery was very amply endowed with lands and churches by the founder, by his successors and by various persons, who either thought well of the family of the Founders or venerated the virtues of the Saints.

was obvious to him (the king) and the lords of his council, that the Earl of Eglinton, and his predecessors, were infest, in his several lands, and other property; and that it was well known, that the principal messuage of the said Earl, and the manor-house of Eglinton, were lately burnt, by the master of Cunningham, and his followers; and the charters, infestments, and evidents, of the said lands were consumed therein: therefore the king acknowledged the said Hugh Earl of Eglinton to be his immediate tenant in the said lands. The earl, accordingly, obtained a charter for them, under the great seal of the 23d Jan. 1528-9.

At DALMULIN, * on the northern bank of the river Ayr, the second Walter, the Stewart, founded in 1229, a convent for Canons, and Nuns of the order of Simpringham, which was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. They were brought from Sixile in Yorkshire. They were called Gilbertines, from Gilbert the Founder of the Order. This was the only establishment of the Gilbertines in Scotland. Walter endowed this religious house with many lands, mills, fishings, and other temporal property. He also gave those Canons the church of Dundonald, with the chapels of Crosby and Richardstown, and the church of Sanchar, in Kyle. All those grants and privileges were confirmed by Alexander II. at the town of Ayr, in May 1230. The ruins of the house of Dalmulin were extant at the beginning of the 18th century,

At the commencement of the reign of William, in 1165. Walter the Son of Allan, granted to the Monks of Melrose, the Lands of Mauchlin, with the right of pasturage in his wide spreading forest in the upper branches of the river Ayr, extending to the boundaries of Clydesdale, and the Stewart also gave the same Monks, a Carracute of Land, to improve in the places most convenient, at which was confirmed to them by King William, at the request of the donor. The Monks of Melrose planted here a colony of their own order, and this establishment continued a cell of the Monastery till the Reformation. It is evident that the country which formed the extensive parish of Mauchlin, was but very little settled when the Monks obtained the grant from the First Walter. This fact shews that during the reigns of his grandsons and preceptors, Malcolm IV. and William, Renfrew and Ayr were inhabited chiefly by Scoto-Irish, who did not supply a full population of their country.

DUNCAN the first Earl of Carrick, who died about the year 1240, founded the spacious Abbey of Crossragwell, in Carrick,

* The name of this place is derived from the Gaelic *Dal-mulean*, signifying the *Millfield*. There was in fact a mill at Dalmulin, in early times, and this mill afterwards belonged to the Monks of Paisley.—Privy seal Reg.

which was dedicated to the Virgin Mary; and it was planted with Cluniac monks from Paisley. Duncan had granted to the monks of Paisley, several churches and some lands in Carrick, upon condition that they should establish in that country, a monastery of their order; but they having failed to perform this, he founded the Abbey of Crossragwell for Cluniac monks, and transferred to it the churches and lands which he had granted conditionally to the monks of Paisley. The Abbot and monks of Paisley endeavoured to subject the new establishment at Crossragwell as a cell of their monastery of Paisley, but after a struggle of some years' duration, the controversy was decided on the 18th July 1244, by William, the Bishop of Glasgow, who ordained that the monastery of Crossragwell should be exempt from the power of the Abbot and Monks of Paisley, but that they should receive from it ten marks of silver yearly. The monks of Crossragwell obtained from Robert III. in 1404, a charter confirming to them all their churches and lands, to be held in a free regality, with the most ample jurisdiction, comprehending even the four points of law that belonged to the Crown.

At *Feil* or *Faile* called also *Failfurd*, in the parish of Tarbolton in Kyle, a convent of red friars, who pretended to be canons regular, was founded in 1252. They were also called Mathurians, from the house of this order in Paris, which was dedicated to Saint Mathurinie, and they were also called "Fratres de redemptione Captivorum," as it was a part of their duty to redeem christian captives from slavery. It is not known who was the founder of this convent. A rivulet which passed this convent was called by the name of *Fail*, and a passage over this rivulet was called *Failfurd*. A lake in the neighbourhood was called *Lock Fail*. The chief who ruled this convent was styled *Minister*.*

* The minister of Failfurd was principal of the Trinity order of Scotland. From being the head of the order, he is thought to have had a seat in Parliament. The ruins of the Convent are still extant, near to a village called Fail.

Ayrshire too has been rendered famous for many remarkable engagements. The beautifully picturesque town of Largs is noted for the engagement which took place in the neighbourhood, on the second of October, 1263, between the Scottish army under Alexander III. who brought with him an army full hardy and valorous as the Norwegians, and that of Haco, king of Norway, who came into the Clyde with a large fleet, and landed his Norwegians here, on whatever pretences of plunder or conquest, and commenced hostilities, by making himself master of the Islands of Bute and Arran. In this engagement the latter was defeated with prodigious slaughter. The battle of the Largs, has been celebrated in the popular ballad of Hardiknute, and which was certainly one of the most brilliant victories ever achieved by the British arms. Alexander fighting himself at the head of his troops, on a large plain upon the sea shore, to the south of the village, where there existed before the improvement of the ground, several vast heaps of stones, covering or commemorating the slain, and a tall massive stone, supposed to mark the grave of a Danish chief. While the battle was still raging on shore, a furious tempest arose which drove the ships of the Danes and Norwegians from their anchorage; many were shipwrecked on the coast, and the crews were destroyed by the Scots, when they attempted to get on land. The soldiers who had been disembarked lost courage, and retired before the Scots, who were hourly reinforced by their countrymen coming from all quarters. It was with the utmost difficulty that Haco got the remnant of his scattered forces on board of such vessels as remained. Haco was so dejected for the loss of his army, and the inglorious conclusion of his formidable invasion, that he did not return immediately to his country, but went to Orkney, and died full of shame and of grief. His body was kept there in a small bothy (the site of which can still be pointed out) during the ensuing winter, till an opportunity occurred of transporting it to the sepulchre of his ancestors; and during the whole time the apartment where it lay in state, was constantly lighted by torches, and attended by a certain number of his sorrowing subjects.

The parish of Galston at a place called Beg, above Allenton, was the scene of a memorable conflict. On this plain the brave Sir William Wallace revenged the slaughter of his brother, at Lochmaben, as well as the cruelties inflicted upon himself, soon after he raised the standard of national independence. This battle was fought in the beginning of July 1277.—Of the Scots few of any note were slain—although many characters distinguished for their gallantry and birth were present on the occasion. Here, undismayed by the superior numbers that surrounded them, Wallace and his brave compatriots fought with all the fury of exasperated lions.—Having arranged his men for the onset, his friend John Blair offered up prayers for their success, which were scarcely over before the English came in sight. The sanguinary Fenwick—the person most deeply implicated in the death of his brother, and some of his other relatives, on observing the small body of Scots that awaited his approach felt perfectly assured of taking them, and their far-famed chieftain, whom he recognised, prisoners with him to Ayr; and he would congratulate himself on the pleasure the capture of the bold outlaw would afford to his master, king Edward. The repeated charges of the English were here repulsed, and returned with increasing vigour and resolution, that alarmed and confounded their commander. Wherever he turned his eyes, the sword of the Scottish chief seemed clearing a path towards him. Helmet after helmet disappeared beneath his ponderous weapon, and the whole exertions of his mighty arm seemed directed towards the bloody Fenwick. The sword of the revengeful Scot reached the English chief, and the blow though broke by the intervening sword of a trooper, fell with sufficient force to strike him from the saddle. Falling on the opposite side of the horse, Wallace had not the satisfaction of inflicting the death blow himself. This was an honour gained by Robert Boyd, one of his most intimate companions. Although Fenwick was thus slain yet the conflict continued with great obstinacy. The English under one Bowmand, who was second

in command, made great efforts to retrieve the losses they had sustained. The Scots, however, maintained their ground with inflexible resolution, while the sword of their chief was rapidly increasing the gaps in the ranks of their enemies. Adam Wallace, the promising heir of Ricardtown, had the good fortune to come in contact with the Leader of the English, and after an obstinate engagement, the intrepid Bowmand fell beneath the sword of the youthful Scot. Deprived of their Leaders, the English now fled in the utmost confusion, leaving one hundred of their companions dead on the field. The Scots only pursued them as far as to make their victory certain, and returning to the spoil, found their labours amply rewarded. A numerous train of waggons loaded with flour, wine, and all sorts of provisions, with warlike stores in abundance, and two hundred draught horses, besides money and other valuables, fell into the hands of the victors, who, after dividing their booty, and appropriating part of it to the relief of the oppressed inhabitants in the neighbourhood, departed to secure the remainder in their inaccessible retreats, in the then extensive and intricate forest of Clydesdale. About twenty days after this skirmish, the streets of Ayr were witness to a renewal, with redoubled fury on both sides, which ended in the downfall of three of Percy's near relations, while thirty of the English were left dead on the streets of Ayr.

A circumstance happened sometime after this in the neighbourhood of Ayr, which tradition has been scrupulously faithful in handing down as a circumstance worthy of note. It is alleged that the English Governor of Ayr, had invited the greater part of the Scottish Nobility and Gentry in the western parts to meet him at some large buildings called the Barns of Ayr, for the purpose of friendly conference, upon the affairs of the nation. But the English Earl entertained the treacherous purpose of putting the Scottish Gentlemen to death. The English soldiers had halters with nooses ready prepared, and

hung upon the beams which supported the roof; and as the Scottish Gentlemen were admitted by two and two at a time, the nooses were thrown over their heads, and they were pulled up by the neck, and were hanged or strangled to death. Among those who were slain in this treacherous manner, was Sir Ronald Crawford, Sheriff of the county, and uncle to Sir William Wallace, and together with him, Sir Neil Montgomerie, and Sir Bryce Blair, as abettors of the insurrection without even the formality of a trial. Indignant at this instance of cruelty exercised towards his relations, the brave Sir William Wallace thirsting for revenge, instantly set forward towards the scene of barbarity, accompanied by a few of his chosen confederates, and being joined by some of the retainers of the murdered gentlemen, about midnight surrounded the Barns, where the English soldiers were cantoned, who, indulging a fancied security, arising from the terror which their late severity was likely to impress upon the Scots, had, after a deep carousal, betaken themselves to rest, little dreaming of the vengeance that awaited them. Wallace learning that they kept no guard or watch, directed a woman who knew the place, to mark with chalk the doors of the lodgings where the Englishmen lay. He then sent a party of men, who, with strong ropes, made all the doors so fast on the outside, that they could not be opened by those within, and having procured a quantity of pitch and other combustibles from the vessels in the harbour, Wallace, after placing his men so as to prevent the escape of any of the English, set fire to the thatch, which being covered with pitch, and the Barns of Ayr being themselves made of wood, the flames spread to every part of the building, with unrelenting fury, and soon rose in one general conflagration, while the screaming wretches within, who had sufficient recollection to attempt an escape were received upon the points of the Scottish swords, and either killed or forced back to perish in the devouring element. It is said that nearly five hundred suffered in this awfully cruel manner. The severity of the retaliation can only be palliated

by the nature of the war, the parties were engaged in, and the desperation to which the cruelty of the invaders had goaded on the wretched inhabitants. If tradition may be credited Wallace did not remain till this havoc or the flames were extinguished, for when about two miles on his return, at an elevated part of the road, he is said to have made his men look back at the scene of their vengeance, then awfully grand, remarking at the sametime, that "*The Barns o' Ayr burn weil.*" The ruins of a church are still to be seen on the spot where the Chief and his followers halted to take their last look, and is now named from the circumstance "*Burnweil-Kirk.*"

The competition for the Crown by Robert de Brus, after the demise of Alexander III. without male heirs, and the failure of his heirs-female introduced some of the intrigue, and many of the conflicts into Ayrshire. It was the son of the competitor Robert de Brus, who married Margaret Countess of Carrick, and thereby became Earl of Carrick, in her right—and it was their son Robert, who, on the death of his grandfather, and father, as well as the expulsion of Baliol, formed pretensions to the Crown, which he obtained by his fortitude and prudence. Ayrshire had thus the honour of giving birth to the illustrious Restorer of the Scottish monarchy. With a view to the succession of Bruce, the elder Thomas de Clare joined with Richard de Burg, the Earl of Ulster in 1286, in that solemn compact, saith Dugdale, made between them two, on the one part, and Patrick Earl of Dunbar, together with his three sons, Patrick, John, and Alexander. Walter Stewart, Earl of Monteith, Alexander and John, his sons, Robert Bruce, Lord of Annandale, together with Robert Bruce the Earl of Carrick, and Bernard de Bruce, James, Steward of Scotland, and John his brother, Eneagus, the son of Donevald, and Alexander his son, that they would thenceforth adhere to, and take part with one another, upon all occasions, against all persons whatsoever; saving their alliegence to the King.

f England, and their fidelity to him, who should gain the Kingdom of Scotland, by right of blood, from Alexander, then lately deceased; which agreement continues Dugdale, who had the autograph before him, bears date at *Turnbyrie*, in Carrick, on the eve of *St. Matthew the Apostle*, Anno 1280.

The Scottish Barons, without consulting the brave Sir William Wallace, the immortal supporter of national independence, submitted to Edward I. at Irvine, on the 9th of July 1287. The English King considering Ayrshire to be the residence and the resource of Bruce made great efforts to secure it. In July 1298, Bruce on hearing of the loss of the Battle of Falkirk, burned the castle of Ayr. After various defeats by too powerful an enemy, Bruce found a retreat in the north of Ireland. From Ráchrím, he soon passed to the Island of Arran, and from thence he crossed the Firth to Turnberry Castle, then the chief seat of the Earldom of Carrick; where he surprised the English in their cantonments, in February 1306. The following year we learn from Barbour that Bruce defeated Aymer *de Valence*, at Loudoun hill; and in two or three days put to flight Ralf *de Monthermer*, who was obliged to look for safety in Ayr castle, which the conqueror blockaded for a while; but on the approach of succours he was obliged to retire.

After many a conflict and much disappointment, the victory of Bannockburn left none of the English force to contend with Bruce, and the Treaty of Northampton acknowledged the independence of Scotland, with the never-to-be-forgotten, Bruce for the legitimate King. The most important point which now remained, was declaring the succession to the Crown, that had thus been long fought for, and at length won. A parliament was held at Ayr, on Sunday the 26th of April 1315, in a Dominican Monastery, near the water side. The legislature now swore fealty to the King, in case of whose dying without issue male, Edward his brother, an approved

warrior was declared his successor, the King's daughter, Marjory, having assented to the preference of her uncle, owing to the emergency of the times. Soon after this important settlement, Edward Bruce, with an army of 6000 men embarked at Ayr, in May 1315, for Carrickfergus. Among other considerable Barons who accompanied Edward on this dangerous expedition was Sir Fergus of Ardrossan. It required not many blows to deprive Edward of his hopes and of his life.— This event was followed by an incident of still greater consequence. On the 7th of June 1329, the great and gallant Bruce died, and was succeeded by his son, David, an infant. And Randolph, the Earl of Moray, in consequence of the Acts of Settlement, assumed the character of Regent.

There was established in Irvine, a convent of Carmelites or white Friars, which was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. It is said to have been founded in the fourteenth century, by Fullarton of Fullarton. Raynauld Fullarton of Crosby and Dreg-horn, granted to the same white Friars at Irvine, an annual rent of six marks.

In June 1498, Hugh, Lord Montgomery obtained a charter to him and his heirs, of the office of Baillie of Cunninghame, and chamberlain of the Town of Irvine, to be held according to the tenor of the old Charter thereof, which had been granted to his grandfather Alexander de Montgomerie.

In the year 1560, the splendid Abbey of Kilwinning was almost destroyed by that religious ruffian, Alexander Earl of Glencairn, who enjoyed pensions from Henry VIII. for injuring the country of his birth, and benefits. The Earl endeavoured to derive some property to his family from this demolished Abbey—But the Earl of Eglinton finally obtained its various possessions under several grants from the King and Acts of Parliament. This Monastery was by far the most opulent religious establishment in Ayrshire.— At the epoch of the Reformation there belonged to it sixteen parish Churches, with their tythes and lands.

There was before the Reformation, a religious establishment, which was popularly called "*Our Lady Kirk of Kyle*," but the

date of the foundation or the nature of it cannot now be ascertained. It stood on the common pasture Lands of the manor or barony of Adamtown, a little south of the mansion house of Adamtown. The building formed a square, having turrets upon each corner, and there was a chapel in the middle of the square. The chapel was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, from which it obtained the popular name of "Our Lady Kirk." There appears to have been connected with this establishment, a "Pardoner," who was popularly called "*Our Lady of Kyle's Pardoner*," and like other Pardoners, he travelled the country for the sale of his Pardons.—"Our Lady Kirk" was a place of some note before the Reformation. James IV. never passed through this part of the country without making an offering at "Our Lady Kirk", generally giving 14 shillings at a time*.

The Collegiate Church of Maybole was founded by Gilbert Kennedy of Dunure, in 1441.—a small part of this venerable building yet remains in a tolerable entire state, but though the burial place of the Cassillis family is completely overwhelmed with filth and weeds.

There was founded in Kilmaurs, a Collegiate church for a provost, six prebendaries, and two singing boys, by Sir Wm. Cunningham of Kilmaurs, who endowed this establishment with lands and revenues and a mill, in the vicinity, by charter in 1403. After the Reformation the property of the establishment was taken possession of by the Earl of Glencairn, the patron.

* In the Treasurer's accounts there are numerous entries of such offerings at this noted Establishment. On 16th July 1497 the King gave an offering of 14s. In Sept. that year when the King was again there the Treasurer gave £5, for five trentales of mapes to be said for the King, and he gave 16d. to the pair folk at same place.—Treasurer's Accounts.

At Kilcaiss* which is now called Kincase or Kingcase, in the parish of Prestwick, there was founded an hospital for leprous persons, which was dedicated to Saint Ninian. Tradition relates that the founder of this establishment was King Robert Bruce, who was himself afflicted with leprosy, the result of hard fare, hard living, and hard work. This hospital was endowed with the lands of *Robert-lone*, now called *Loans*, the lands of *Sheils* and *Spital Sheles*, with other lands. The foundation charter of this hospital does not now exist, and it cannot therefore now be ascertained what number of persons were originally maintained in it. It is supposed to have been governed by a Guardian or Prior, and had a chaplain. In the reign of James II. Wallace of Newton, acquired the lands of Spital Sheils, which belonged to this Hospital, and the hereditary office of keeper or governor of the hospital, and the lands belonging to it. In 1515—16, all these were resigned by Hugh Wallace of Newton, in favour of his brother Adam. After the whole property of this hospital had been thus granted away, the only revenue that remained to it was the feuduties payable from the lands in this manner granted in fee-firm, and these amounting to 64 bolls of meal, and 8 marks scots of money, with 16 Threaves of straw for thatching.—The hospital are still paid. For more than two centuries past this diminished revenue has been shared among eight objects of charity, in equal shares of eight bolls of meal, and one mark scots to each. The leprosy having long disappeared, the persons who are now admitted to the benefit of this charity are such as labour under diseases, which are considered as incurable, or such as are considered in indigent circumstances. The right of appointing these belonged to the family of Wallace of Craigie, for a long time, and was purchased in 1790, by the burgh of Ayr, which still holds this patronage.

* *Cil* or *Kil* in the Scoto-Irish signifies a retreat, a cell, and also a chapel, or church; and *Cas* signifies the plague—so *Kil-cas* would signify the retreat of the plague; but this place was founded for *Lepers*; and *Lobhar* is the Scoto-Irish word for a leper, and *Laihre* for the leprosy.

Kyle for a Man,
Carrick for a Cow,
Cunningham for Butter and Cheese,
And Galloway for Wool

ANCIENT LOCAL ADAGE.

Ayrshire after a series of ages remained still covered with woods, which sheltered the game, and protected the cattle, which afforded the unskillful inhabitants the necessaries of life. They lived chiefly by the pasturage of their cattle, and indeed during many a year before peats or coals were thought of as fuel, they cut down the timber for their necessary firing. Such was the geographical state of Ayrshire during the Scoto-Saxon period.

The state of agriculture remained with very little improvement till the beginning of the Sixteenth century, and indeed as low down perhaps as 1750, a period of great commercial prosperity, when both manufacture and commerce at the end of long wars, made a rapid progress.

The deplorable state of agriculture, and gross mismanagement of the soil, in this county, till long after the middle of the last century, cannot be better described than in the words of the late intelligent Colonel Fullarton, in the general view of it, which he drew up for the Board of Agriculture in 1793, At that period (the middle of the last century) there was hardly a practicable road in the county; whereas at present few parts of the kingdom are so well supplied in that particular. The farm houses were mere hovels, moated with clay, having an open hearth or fire-place in the middle; the dunghill at the door; the cattle starving, and the people wretched. The few ditches which existed were ill constructed, and the hedges worse preserved. The land overrun with weeds and rushes, gathered into very high, broad, serpentine ridges, interrupted with large baulks, such as still disgrace the

agriculture of some English counties. The little soil there was, was collected, on the top of the ridge, and the furrow drowned with water. No fallows—no green crops—no sown grass—no carts or waggons—no straw yards; hardly a potatoe or any esculent root, and indeed, no garden vegetables; unless a few Scotch kail, which, with milk and oatmeal, formed the diet of the people: with little straw, and no hay, except a scanty portion of the worst quality collected from the bogs. The quantity of dung produced was of small avail; and that portion little as it was, the farmers dragged on cars or sledges, or on what were called tumbler wheels, which turned with the axletree, and supported the wretched vehicle, hardly able to draw five hundred weight. The ground was scourged with a succession of oats, as long as they would pay for seed and labour, and afford a small surplus of oatmeal for the family; and then remained in a state of absolute sterility, or over-run with thistles, till rest again enabled it to reproduce a scanty crop.

The arable farms were generally small, because the tenants had not stock for larger occupations. A ploughgate of land, or as much as could employ four horses, allowing half of it to be ploughed, was a common sized farm. It was often run-ridge or mixed property; and two or three farmers usually living in the same place, and had their different distributions of the farm, in various proportions, from 10 to 40, 60 or 100 acres.

Many of their leases were for three 19 years. The rent was generally paid in kind, or in what was called half labour, by the steel-bow tenants, like the *Metayers* of France; the stock and implements being furnished mutually, or on such terms as could be fixed. One half of the crop went to the landlord, and the other remained with the tenant to maintain his family and to cultivate his farm. The tenants were harassed with a multitude of vexatious services; such as ploughing and lead-

ing for the landlord, working his hay, and other operations, which from the nature of them, unavoidably interfered with the attention necessary on the tenant's own farm. These are now almost entirely abolished.

The farm was divided into what was called the croft, or infield, and outfield land. The croft, which commonly was a chosen spot near the house, after two or three crops of oats, received all the dung produced from the farm; and then was sown with bigg or four-rowed barley. Bigg was sometimes taken for the first crop from the croft lands, after they had lain in grass one year; and two successive crops of oats, without manure, finished the wretched rotation. It then remained a year in ley, and was broke up the following year to undergo the same rotation. The outfield land was kept in a state of absolute reprobation. It was cropped with oats for three years, and turned into grass for the same period, without receiving either dung or any other manure. The starved cattle kept on the farm, were suffered to poach the fields, from the end of harvest, till the ensuing seed time; and thus the roots of natural grass were cut on the clay lands, or drowned with water standing in the cattles' footsteps. The horses, during winter, were fed on straw, on boiled chaff or weak corn, and on such hay as the bogs or marshes spontaneously produced,

As the winter seasons, in Ayrshire, are extremely wet, the plough was never yoked till Candlemas. It does not appear that the farmers were in the practice of using more than four horses to each plough; but, there was a man to hold, another to drive, and a third to clear the mould board, and to keep the coulter in the ground. This supernumerary, who seems to have been peculiar to Ayrshire, carried a pole about six feet long, the end of which was fixed to the point of the beam by a hook and fork, whereby he could either push the plough towards the furrow, if the slice was too broad, or draw it towards the land if too narrow. The extraordinary height of

the ridges, some of them to near the angle of 30, rendered this auxiliary necessary. It was not till after the year 1770, that he was discontinued. The plough was of the Scotch kind ; and as the land was generally stiff and full of stones, and never properly cultivated, it was thought necessary to construct it of the strongest and most clumsy materials.—The cold and rainy springs suggested the practice of sowing extremely late, so late oats were seldom harrowed in before *April* ; and it was not unfrequently the end of *May*, before the bigg or four-rowed barley was put in the ground.

As there were few or no enclosures, the horses and cattle were either *tethered*, during the summer months, or trusted to the direction of a herd and cur dog, by whom the poor starved animals were kept in constant agitation ; being impelled, through famine, to fly from their bare lays, and commit continual depredations on the adjacent crops.

The cattle, starved during winter, hardly able to rise without aid in spring, and perpetually harassed during summer, were never in fit condition for market. But undoubtedly they must have been of an admirable race and stamina, otherwise they never could have survived the treatment they experienced.

The consequences of such mismanagement, were truly deplorable. The people having hardly any substitute for oatmeal, were entirely at the mercy of the season. If the seed-time was unfavourable, the summer bad, or the autumn late and stormy, a dearth or famine unavoidably ensued. The price of meal fluctuated, therefore between extremes, which are never known in counties better cultivated ; or where the means of subsistence are so varied, as to render the failure of one species of crop suppliable by another. At the beginning of this century, and end of the last, there was a succession of bad seasons. which lasted several years, and reduced the county of Ayr, and other provinces adjacent, to the lowest gradation of want ; obliging hundreds of families to fly for subsistence to the north of Ireland, where their descendents

still remain. At that time the price of oatmeal rose to 2s. 6d. per peck, weighing 8 lb. 10 oz. English. In these seasons of misery, the poor people have not unfrequently been obliged to subsist by bleeding their cattle and mixing the blood, so procured, with what oatmeal they could procure.

The dawn of a better husbandry began to appear in the union with England. The year 1723, as it was the epoch of the Association of improvers at Edinburgh, may be deemed the morning of a better spirit. The settlement in 1757, of the wonderful improver of husbandry, Margaret Countess of Loudon, at Sorn castle, can scarcely be passed over in silence. Wight had the honor to see this very uncommon woman, the daughter, and wife of two Earls, who in her younger days had adorned Courts, by her elegance, in her widowhood sat down, in a solitary castle, amidst rudeness and ignorance; and who lived here upwards of seventy years, § improving her demesne, and benefiting her neighbourhood. Fifty years ago, says Wight*, when this lady took up her residence in Sorn castle (1727) not a tree was to be seen, a scrubby wood excepted; and now the finest oaks and other barren trees are striving, as it were, which shall rise the highest. The plantations are now extensive and trained in the best order, every thing being directed by the Countess herself. The soil of her farm is far from being kindly, continues the intelligent Mr Wight, yet by skill and perseverance, she has brought it into high order. Not greater verdure can be seen any where. In a word, her farm graces the County of Ayr, and might grace the richest county in Britain.

It was at a much later period however, when the Nobility and Gentry of Ayrshire began to improve their lands upon systematic principles, under the skillful direction of intelligent Stewards.—Farmers were in many instances invited from the more southern Shires to shew the inferior Husbandmen the practice of the best principles of genuine farming. The Clergy have been celebrated for their knowledge of this most useful art, and for teaching their parishioners how much they would benefit their families by departing from old ignorance, and adopting new knowledge.

* Wight's Tour.

§ She died in the 99th year of her age, Dr. Johnson & Mr Boswell offered their homage to this venerable woman.

The proprietors of the medium rank, who in this county are numerous, and very respectable, and who are no less distinguished by the liberality of their education, and the urbanity of manners, than by the intelligence and success in the various walks in life, have done more than the small proprietors, in support of the neglected cause of agriculture. Many of them had discharged, with honour to themselves, and fidelity to the public, offices of trust and importance in the law, army, navy, &c. in various quarters of the globe. "But their habits and observations had hardly ever been applied to the best of all purposes, the improvement of their native soil. Any attempts they made were feeble, desultory and unavailing; while the great Lords and large proprietors possessed such extensive tracts of uncultivated land, that to attempt a general system of improvement, appeared beyond their means. Neither was any plan thought of for bringing the active exertions of the landed interest into one point of union and effect. If any landholder was hardy enough, occasionally, to attempt improvement, he had every possible obstacle to contend with. Labourers were indolent and ignorant, stock and implements entirely inadequate and inapplicable to rational principles of husbandry; and much time, labour, and expense were before any benefit could be derived from an improved mode of cultivation, in a country where the common elements of farming were rude and barbarous. No wonder, then, if those who first essayed the arduous undertaking, were disappointed in their hopes and commonly impaired the property they meant to increase.*

Alexander, Earl of Eglinton, the first nobleman, in point of rank, and opulence in the county, may be justly considered the reviver of agriculture in Ayrshire. He was the first who began to rescue his extensive domains from the deplorable state in which he found them, when the succession opened to him, about the year 1739. Neither his elevation of rank, immense wealth, nor his being employed in some of the most important affairs of the state, could induce that amiable and

* Aiton's Survey.

patriotic nobleman, to neglect the important concerns of agriculture. All the ignorance, prejudices, and bad habits that have been so amply detailed, operated in their full force, at the time he succeeded to the titles and fortune of that dignified family. He was himself young and inexperienced; had no good example before his eyes, or rule to follow; but his superior genius overcame all difficulties. That intelligent nobleman did not intrust the important concerns of meliorating his estates to others, but planned and superintended the whole himself. He traversed every corner of each of his extensive estates; arranged the divisions and marches of the farms, laid off roads, plantations and ditches, opened quarries, &c. and by frequently seeing and conversing with his tenants, and pointing out the improvements proper to be executed, he roused them to industry, rendered them more intelligent, and laid the foundation of their future prosperity. He instituted an agricultural society, and presided over it for many years.

His Lordship brought from east Lothian, Mr Wright of Ormiston, an eminent farmer, who introduced into Ayrshire the proper modes of levelling and straighting land, fallowing, drilling, turnip husbandry, &c. His Lordship also put an end on his estates, to that destructive distinction of croft and field land; and the system of overplowing, which had so long, and so improperly been pursued; and prohibited his tenants from plowing more than one third of the lands in their possession. That which has since obtained the name of "*Fairly's rotation*," was first introduced by Alexander, Earl of Eglinton, and only followed out by Mr Fairly, after his Lordship's death. That important branch of rural economy, the improvement of the breed of cattle, did not escape the notice of that worthy and dignified Nobleman. Ploughmen, roadmakers, and people conversant in the dairy, were brought by him from different parts of Britain. Fencing, was begun on an extensive scale, and the face of the country, was ornamented and sheltered, by many belts and clumps of trees, which he caused to be planted on the eminences. New farm houses

were begun to be erected on liberal plans ; the tenants were taken bound to crop only one third of their possession ; to manure the land, sow grass-seeds, and every improvement of which the ground was susceptible, was planned, and begun to be executed, by that enlightened Nobleman.

While the land has been rendered much more sightly, and can now be laboured at less expense, its value has been raised more than fifteen hundred per cent, since the Earl of Eglinton first began his improvements ; and the condition of all the domesticated animals has been greatly meliorated. The tenants, where they have been sufficiently industrious, and not borne down by misfortunes, or extravagance, are now opulent, decent, and highly comfortable ; their houses are in general commodious, and many of them elegant : their furniture and dress are, not only comfortable, but rich and showy : their tables are now furnished with every thing which can promote their health and comfort, and they enjoy some share of the luxuries of life.

John, Earl of Loudon, though he represented the peerage of Scotland for 48 years, and was honoured by his Sovereign, with several important military commands did not think it beneath his rank, to discharge the duties he owed to his tenants, and to the public, by improving the soil, and with it the condition of his tenantry. He succeeded to his estates and honours about 1733, and in a few years after, began extensive improvements about Loudon castle. He levelled and straightened land, and raised field turnips, cabbages and carrots as early as 1756.

His Lordship frequently collected his tenants together at Loudon castle, conversed with them on rural affairs, set his own lands, laid off roads, and attended to every improvement. To mention all the proprietors, who have since contributed, by their own exertions and example, to rescue the county of Ayr from the miserable state in which it was forty years ago, would be impossible.

The *Ayrshire* or *Dunlop cheese*, now so famous, and so universally known over Britain, needs no panegyric. Some of the *English cheese* has a higher flavour, and more spicy taste, proceeding from a better soil and climate, and richer herbage and from being so managed in the dairy, as to give them a smart taste. But the *sweet milk cheese* of *Ayrshire* is always as fat, and much more mild and palatable, than any other cheese. A very small morsel of the *English cheese*, when old, is more tasteful after dinner; but if any considerable quantity is to be eaten, the *sweet milk cheese* of *Ayrshire*, is not so hot on the stomach, nor so ill to digest; and it is generally much fatter than the *English cheese*.

From the name it has acquired, (*Dunlop cheese*) it would seem to have been made first in that quarter of *Ayrshire*. The Rev. Mr Brisbane, in the statistical account of *Dunlop parish*, says, that a woman of the name of *Gilmour*, who had fled to *Ireland*, during the persecution, had discovered in that kingdom, the mode of making this celebrated kind of cheese, and introducing it into her native parish, on her return, after the revolution in 1688. The adage, taken for the motto of this *Part*, which must have been much more ancient than the Revolution in 1688, shows, that the making of cheese, of a superior quality, was the chief excellence and particular boast of the inhabitants of *Cunningham*, a very remote period; probably many ages before the existence of *Barbara Gilmour* here referred to. The making of cheese was introduced into *Britain* by the *Romans*; and though that of skimmed-milk cheese seems to have been most common in *Ayrshire*, till after the middle of last century, yet, it must have occurred to many thousands, who never happened to travel to *Ireland*, that the more of the cream that remained in the cheese, the richer and more palatable it would be.

The whole land in Ayrshire, says Mr. Aiton, § except some hill pasture, has in the course of the last forty years been inclosed chiefly with hedge and ditch, which he says are generally the best in Scotland. Extensive tracts of arable land fallowed, straightened and reduced to proper form. Immense quantities of manure, have been applied, the liberal rotations adopted, and the luxuriant crops of the best grain produced. Rye-grass and clover seeds are now sown in abundance.

There is another improvement which is analagous to agriculture and is of vast importance to every georgical people. In former times Ayrshire had no other roads, but those pathways which led to church and market. But since the spirit of improvement was raised, and the people came to understand the benefits of communications, roads, general and vicinal, have been made in almost every direction wherein policy pointed the course.

Analagous to roads are Railways and to the late public spirited Hugh Earl of Eglinton, the public are indebted for a Railroad from the Canal at or near Johnston, in the county of Renfrew to the harbour of Ardrossan, in this County. In this amazing undertaking there have been already expended about £100,000, and since His Lordship's death, the work has been resumed with much spirit and in the course of a few years, it is hoped the work will be completed. Another very important one of rather more than nine miles, has been made by the Duke of Portland, from the Troon Point, on the Frith of Clyde, to Kilmarnock, having for its end, two great objects— to connect Kilmarnock, a place of considerable manufacture and trade, with the Troon—and to convey the coals from the several collieries of the adjoining country. Of the vast utility of this Railway, and the spirit with which it and the Harbour of Troon were undertaken and carried through, too much praise cannot be bestowed on his Grace the Duke of Portland, as his country's benefactor. The Duke is Patron of Kilmarnock, and proprietor of several extensive estates in the neighbourhood, and among the rest, that of Fullarton,* in which the Troon is

§ There are not less, says Mr Aiton, than 3000 Acres of land abounding with Coal, lying adjacent to the Railway, and in most parts of which there are three seams of Coal, within 40 fathoms of the surface.

* His Grace has also purchased the Estate of Glenbuck for £75,000 with a view to extend the communication from that part of the country.

situated, which with the adjacent estates, abounds with coal, which had hitherto been carried on single horse carts to Irvine, nearly seven miles from the pits, and thus became doubly interested in forming that harbour and opening the line of the communication between the coal district—the town of Kilmarnock and the harbour. The utility of these improvements being obvious, His Grace wanted neither the public spirit nor the means of carrying them. Kilmarnock may thus now be considered in Ayrshire what Manchester is to Lancashire.—The inhabitants of Kilmarnock are indebted to the exertions of the Noble Duke, besides obtaining an Act for the improvement of the Town of Kilmarnock, which is now going on—for proposing to his Majesty's Ministers, a Bill for the introduction of a Sheriff Court in that Town, to be held once a week. The Town of Ayr would thus be deprived of a number of those men of business resident in Ayr, whose influence lays in that quarter.*

Besides other Railways of smaller note in different parts of Ayrshire, Richard Alex. Oswald, Esq. of Auchencruive, a most opulent and enterprising encourager of public undertakings while he resided in the County, formed an iron Railway from his Coal works to near the Town of Ayr, but could not obtain liberty to carry it through the Burgh Acres to the Harbour.

The Iron Company at Muirkirk, formed an Iron Road for upwards of a mile in length, between the Coal pits and Coke-yard, and which they carried by an aqueduct, chiefly formed of wood, between the opposite banks of a burn, 100 feet wide, and 50 feet high. The Messrs. Taylors too, have made a Railway of nearly the same length, or perhaps more, from their coal pits, in the lands of Newton, to the North Harbour of Ayr.

Of these Railways, an improvement of much advantage has just been invented by James Aird and James Dunlop, two workmen, for which they received the Prize from the Society of Scotland for the Improvement of Agriculture and prize Essays, and the construction and utility of this great invention as given in the words of Geo. Taylor, Esq. the surviving

* Fifty years ago, five procurators did the whole business before the Sheriff Court. There are now upwards of Fifty, which shews the increase of Commerce in the County.

partner of that Concern, is as under.—“ The inventors are two of our working mechanics. The idea was first struck out by James Aird, blacksmith, and improved upon and brought to its present state by the united efforts of him and James Dunlop, engine-wright. The invention I conceive of much importance to the proprietors of rail ways; as by means of it the following advantages are attained over the common wheel and axle tree:—1. Three-fourth parts of the grease are saved. 2. The friction is much lessened, as no sand or dust can get into the axle-tree, by which the waggons are much easier drawn, and one horse will be able to draw a greater number. We are proceeding to make the alteration on all our waggons, and a saving of £150, or £200 annually is expected. We purpose, also, to apply the invention to the small waggon below ground. I hope the invention will appear of so much importance, as to induce the Society to confer premiums upon the parties I have mentioned, and I hope you will feel yourself enabled to concur with me in saying, that it is the greatest improvement which coal-waggons have received.”

James Taylor, Esquire,

Proprietor of the extensive Pottery Establishment of Cumnock, was a man of no ordinary powers and acquirements, and, had it been his fortune to be placed where he might have had full scope and employment for his genius, he would long ago have held a distinguished rank among the benefactors of his country. But adverse circumstances, during the greater part of his life, shed a withering influence over all his projects; chilling his ardour, discouraging his exertions, and confining his usefulness within a very narrow sphere.

He was passionately fond of philosophical pursuits; particularly geology, mineralogy, chemistry and mechanics. He had paid much attention to the steam-engine, and was the first who suggested, and (in conjunction with the late Mr Miller of Dalswinton) carried into effect, the application of that power to the propelling of vessels. The original experiment was performed on the lake at Dalswinton in the year 1788. It was completely successful---for though on a small scale, (being with a four-inch cylinder) and with a vessel not calculated for rapid motion, they went at the rate of five

miles an hour with ease. In the following year the experiment was repeated on the Forth and Clyde canal; and, as it was on a larger scale, the motion was proportionally accelerated, being nearly seven miles an hour; thus demonstrating that, by increasing the magnitude and power of the engine, almost any degree of celerity might

It is deeply to be regretted that Mr Taylor was not spared some years longer, as he had projected an improvement of such vital importance to navigation as, had he lived to complete, it would have superseded the present system altogether. His long illness, however, suspended his operations; and, in consequence of the extreme caution with which he guarded the main secret of his plan, it is feared that it has for ever perished with its author, who died at his house at Cumnock, in September 1828, in the 67th year of his age.

Mr Murdoch,

Ayrshire had the honour of introducing that now most useful commodity Gas. About fifty years ago, this article was invented by Mr Murdoch, in the small village of Auchenleck.

Mr Murdoch not only suggested the use, but he first applied it: and he did not apply it to nothing or to mere amusement, for it came from his hands, if not in its present state of perfection, yet in full operation and on a large scale; brilliant, economical, and superseding all former methods of lighting where it was applied,

It was in 1792 that the inventor first applied coal gas to the lighting of his house in Cornwall; and in 1797 he again made use of it at Cumnock. In 1798 he constructed an apparatus on a large scale at Soho; and in 1802, at the peace, the whole front of Messrs. Boulton and Watt's buildings was thus illuminated in a splendid manner.

In the mean time a M. Le Bon at Paris had applied wood and coal to the same purpose, and had thus lighted his abode; proposing further, to light that city in the same manner, while Mr Murdoch's invention, up to that date, was scarcely known beyond the circle of his immediate friends. This was his oversight as far as his own interests were concerned; for thus the securing his rights by a patent became so problematical that the attempt was finally abandoned.

Mr Murdoch came forward more conspicuously, once more, in 1808, by lighting the cotton mills of Messrs. Philips and Lee at Manchester, and received the Rumford medal for a communication to the Royal Society on this subject.

Mr. Maxwell Dick

The last, though perhaps not the least of inventions in this age of improvements has just been made, and a patent taken out by a native of Ayrshire, in the person of Bailie Dick of Irvine, a young man of a most ingenious turn of mind; for an improved rail road, and for propelling carriages thereon by machinery for conveying passengers, letters, intelligence, packets and other goods with great velocity, and should the experiment prove as it promises, will accelerate the Mail at the rate of 40 or 50 miles in an hour! The plan he has adopted to attain great speed is certainly ingenious, and the construction of the rail way and carriages seems well fitted for carrying his object into effect. The railways in the models are of cord, but the intention in practice, is to have them made of rod iron, such as is used in the manufacture of chain cables, screwed into each other, so as to form one uninterrupted line of rail. They are supported at intervals by pillars, and represent in two of the models alternate levels and planes; and in the third a dead level. The carriages, which are in the shape of boots hang below the rails on wheels deeply grooved, and projecting so far to the sides as to enable the carriage to clear the supporting pillars. To the carriage is attached a cord at each end, which run over pulleys in the pillars, and fixed to the drum of an engine which gives motion to the carriage. This engine is simply a combination of wheels and pinions, by which the velocity can be increased to any given amount. There is scarcely doubt as to the practicability of of the invention.||

Mr John Finlayson,

An intelligent farmer, at Kaims, near Muirkirk, was a man of great skill in Rural affairs, and was the Inventor of the Rid Plough, so much in use now all over the country. Mr Finlayson died a few years ago.

Mr Thomas Reid

is a native of Ochiltree, disputed the invention of the Apograph with Mr Andrew Smith of Mauchline. This individual, so far as originality goes to settle the point, is supposed to have the best of the argument. He has now made a great improvement on it. His improved Apograph may be seen at Wm. M'Carter's Library.

From the ages that the descendents of the Damnii ceased to paint their bodies and were driven by a rugged climate, to cover themselves with the skins and furs of beasts, which they killed, every family must have carried on some manufacture. The mildness, the energy, and the enterprize of the long reign of Geo. III. carried up that domestic manufacture in this county to the extent and importance of professed and public manufacturers.—The fabrics of wool, of linen, of cotton, of leather, of iron, have taken very deep root here amid the advantages of Ayrshire. Fuel is very abundant—the necessaries of life are plenty and cheap. The materials for building are at hand; the channels of communication are open and free. The materials of manufacture are either produced in the County or are early obtained. For their own products the markets are near. The seeds of industry are here sown with unsparing hand. The fabrics of wool seem to have taken root here, in very early times. Bonnets and serges were to a great value made in early times in Kilmarnock and Stewarton. Machinery of various kinds, and singular use were introduced in Kilmarnock as early as machinery was thought of. Carpets and Cloths and Stockings were made, but after all their efforts, they have not fabricated the finer broad cloth. This useful manufacture of a material produced in the same country extended at the end of the last century to every district in the County. In Damellington and Cumnock this manufacture is carried on to great extent of various kinds by the aid of machinery for teasing and carding wool.

The linen manufacture has also been introduced into Ayrshire, though it has never been carried to a great extent, but as the other manufactures prospered the linen declined. The making of thread

has been carried to a considerable extent in Beith. There are employed 70 mills for twisting thread, which were turned either by steam or by the strength of men.

About the year 1770, the manufacturing of silk was introduced into Ayrshire, and employed many hands; but the fashion changed, and with it the fabric fell.

The cotton manufacture was introduced into Ayrshire about the year 1787, soon after it was established in Glasgow and Paisley. Great Works were settled at Catrine, soon after. These works are driven by two water wheels 50 feet diameter, by twelve broad, and two steam engines of 40 horse power.

The fabrics of leather have been greatly extended in Ayrshire, and Tanning, Currying, and the making of shoes and boots, have greatly extended, and to considerable profit. Saddlery also, has been carried up, not only to domestic supply, but to foreign export.

The great Iron Works were established at Muirkirk in 1787 which produced iron of every kind and quality, so as to employ many hands, and to interest not a few individuals. Other works and foundaries have been introduced with success into many places, and give profitable employment to many persons.

Potteries have been erected at various places for domestic utensils, though perhaps not to any great amount or profit. Kelp, barilla, black ashes, soda and salt have been made to advantage, along the shores of the Frith.

Magnesia and Salts are also manufactured at the extensive works of George Taylor, Esquire in Newton-Green of Ayr.

Ayrshire Needlework.

Another species of Trade peculiar to Ayrshire, not generally known, although its effects are felt by hundreds of spinsters in Ayr, and elsewhere, is the manufacture of the above work, in the form of Robes,—Capes—Handkerchiefs, &c. &c. which are prepared in this town and neighbourhood, in consequence of orders from Glasgow, Edinburgh, London, Dublin, and even America, and the Continent. This wonderful work has arrived at great perfection, and orders in Ayr are executed by

Mrs Jamieson,
Miss Williamson,
Mrs Donald,

Mrs Maitland,
Mrs. M'Carter,*
and others

* The latter also executes orders for Coloured or White, Dresses in colored Worsted and Silk.

“ *The Righteous shall be had in everlasting remembrance.* ” --- ISA.

In Ayrshire from circumstances which history points out the doctrines of the Waldeneses took refuge when driven from the Continent by the Inquisition. *Here* through these doctrines we find a hatred to the tyranny of the Pope, and the exactions of his Clergy filling the breasts of the Nobles, and of not a few of the people of the Land. *Here*, Peter de Bruys, of the family of Robert the Bruce, Earl of Carrick, in the end of the 11th century imbibed the sentiments of the Waldeneses, and after a laborious ministry of 20 years, was burned at St. Giles, in 1130, and hence the sect of the Petrobrusians had its origin.

Ayrshire was a perfect nursery where the doctrines of the Reformation were for the first time promulgated in Scotland. The protestant preachers previous to the Reformation, and, with a view to its accomplishment, having, in 1556 and 1557, attacked the popish faith and inveighed against the idleness and corruption of the clergy, the famous Quintin Kennedy, uncle to the Earl of Cassillis, and Abbot of Crossraguel, stepped forward as their champion, and boasted that they were ready to dispute with the protestant ministers.* Though the talents of the Abbot, who was a polemical writer and had published a short system of Catholic Tactics, || were not of a superior order, he was certainly one of the most respectable of the popish clergy in Scotland, not only in birth, but also in regularity and decorum of conduct, and he began to rub up his long neglected theological armour, and to gird himself for the combat. In the beginning of 1559, the Abbot challenged Willock who was preaching in the neighbourhood of Crossraguel, to a dispute on the sacrifice of the mass. The challenge was accepted, the time and place of meeting were fixed; but the dispute did not take place, as the Abbot refused to appear unless his antagonist would previously engage to submit to the interpretation of scripture which had been given by the ancient Doctors of the church. From this time the Abbot made the mass, the great subject of his study, and in 1561, wrote a book in its defence which was answered by George Hay. In the following year, the Abbot read in his chapel of Kirkoswald, a number of articles respecting the mass and other tenets of the Popish Doctrine, which he said he would defend against any who would

* Knox's Historie.

|| ONE COMPENDIUS TRACTIVE, shewing “the nerrest and onlie way to establish the conscience of a christian man,” in all matters which were in debate concerning faith and religion. — DR. M'CRIE.

impugn them, and promised to declare his mind more fully respecting them on the following Sabbath. Knox, who was in the vicinity, came to Kirkoswald on that day with the design of hearing the Abbot, and granting him the disputation he had courted. In the morning he sent some gentlemen, who accompanied him to acquaint the Abbot with the reason of his coming, and desire him either to preach according to his promise or to attend Knox's sermon, and afterwards to state his objects to the doctrine which might be delivered. The Abbot did not think it proper to appear, and Knox preached in the chapel. When he came down from the pulpit, a letter from the Abbot, was put into his hand which led to an epistolary correspondence between them, in which the latter event to Knox, he had been informed he had come to that quarter of the country to "*slick* and disputation," which he, the Abbot was so far from refusing that he "earnestly and effectuously coveted the samin." and with that view should meet him next Sunday in any house in Maybole, that he choosed provided not more than twenty persons on each side were allowed to be present. Knox wished the dispute to be conducted publicly in Saint John's Church, Ayr, for certain reasons which he adduced. The preliminaries being arranged after a considerable correspondence and consultations, the conditions were settled and they agreed to meet on the 28th September, at 8 o'clock in the morning, in the house of Andrew Gray, the last Provost of the Collegiate, which is still pointed out in the Back Vennel. It is a tenement of two stories, thatched, and is now occupied as the Red Lion Inn. Forty persons on each side were admitted as witnesses of the dispute, with "as many more as the house might goodlie hold at the sight of my lord of Cassilis." The disputation lasted three days and was attended by great crowds of people, from all parts of the country. Tradition records that on this occasion, the Abbot brought with him from his Abbacy several wain loads of books and manuscripts, for his use during the dispute, and that after the victory was declared or assumed in favour of Knox, the people seized the same and made a vast bonfire of them in the Green of Maybole.

Fenwick too is remarkable as having been the parish of which the celebrated MR. GUTHRIE served the cure. He was a noted champion of the covenant before and after the Restoration,* and partly through his prelections Fenwick was a perfect hot bed of religious zeal in the days of the Covenanters, and turned out a considerable number of men at the Insurrection in 1679.

It was upon a small knoll called the Harelaw, near Loudon hill in Ayrshire, that on Sunday the 3d of June 1679, a large body of country people held one of those treasonable meetings

* *The pulpit used by Mr Guthrie still exists in the little old Parochial place of worship and is looked upon as a sacred Memorial of this truly pious Man.*

called conventicles. According to custom many of the men had come armed to this singular place of worship; and as a visit from the military police under which the district had been laid was apprehended a watch was laid on Loudonhill, a strange, wild, abrupt, craggy eminence, which rears itself like a seal raising its inclined head above the waters, and commands a view of the country for many miles round. On the morning of that day Graham of Claverhouse having advanced from Hamilton, up the vale of Avon, bearing with him two field preachers whom he had seized in the vicinity of the town, he halted at Strathaven, and being informed there, that contrary to his previous intelligence, the conventicle was not to take place that day, and turned off towards Glasgow. While he advanced from Strathaven, the tumultuous assemblage, whom he intended to disperse, apprized by their watch of his approach, moved forward from the Harelaw, to meet him, singing psalms by the way. The meeting took place upon a piece of ground directly betwixt the adjacent farmsteads of High Drumclog and Stabbie-side, one mile to the west of the high road from Strathaven to Kilmarnock, and two miles north east from Loudounhill. The dragoons having come within sight of the insurgents, the two hostile parties for a moment stood still and surveyed each other, being only about half a mile distant, Claverhouse immediately arranged his troops, who were upwards of 200 in number, and having prepared for an attack, moved deliberately down the hill. The rebels amounting to 50 armed horse, and as many foot, with 150 persons only armed with pikes or rustic implements *besides a few women*, awaited the approach of the well appointed and well disciplined soldiery, with a degree of firmness so singular in an untried militia, as only to be accounted for by the intense feeling of religious zeal, and the bitter hatred of the dragoons with which they were possessed. To avoid the shot, the Covenanters prostrated themselves on their faces. Col. Graham then ordered his men to charge, and plunging into the bog, which they had not previously seen, they were speedily embarrassed, and thrown into disorder. Taking advantage of their distress, one of the insurgent leaders exclaimed "O'er the bog and to them lads!" Immediately the whole of the tumultuous host rushed upon them with a violence which nothing could withstand. The dragoons so suddenly finding themselves attacked where they had calculated on attacking, gave way in a panic, and reaching the dry ground, endeavoured to make their way backward up the hill. Their in-

trepid commander did all he could by voice and example, to make them stand, but the pressure of the triumphant rustics was too violent to be resisted. They fled, leaving 36 of their number on the field, while the loss of the successful party was only six.

Before descending the hill to make the charge, Claverhouse had stationed his two ghostly prisoners with their arms pinioned, under a small guard, in an out house belonging to Drumclog*. When the guard saw their companions flying past in disorder, they also thought fit to run. The ministers thus left at large, and anxious to share in the triumph of their party, ran into the farmer's dwelling house, and called for some one to cut their bands. The gudewife who alone was within, bustled about but could not find a knife, when one of the Divines remembering that he himself had a knife in his pocket, called upon her "to ripe for it." She did so, found it and lost no time in cutting the strings, when they immediately ran and joined in the pursuit.

Aird's moss, a large morass extending several miles in every direction, betwixt Cumnock, Mauchline and Muirkirk, was the scene of a skirmish, about the same period, between the Covenanters and Dragoons. The precise spot where the skirmish happened is commemorated by a large flat monument which some pious individuals erected fifty years after the event to the memory of Richard Cameron and the rest of the slain, and which lies about a quarter of a mile from the public road between Cumnock and Muirkirk, near the western extremity of the morass.

The truth of the asertion is exemplified from the preceding and other facts, that to Ayrshire the nations of Europe, nay, it might be said, the whole world owed the origin of their civil and religious liberty.

* Upper Drumclog is at this day farmed by the same family which then possessed it.

The first Lord Lieutenant or High Sheriff of the County was the late Hugh Earl of Eglinton; on the death of His Lordship, His Majesty was pleased to appoint the present Right Hon. George Earl of Glasgow. &c.

The following Gentlemen have served as Members of Parliament for the County of Ayr:—

- 1700, 1702, John Crawford of Kilbirny
 1704, Francis Montgomerie of Giffan
 1705, John Brisbane Yor. of Bishoptown
 1708, Right Hon. Francis Montgomerie
 1710, 1713, 1715, 1722, John Montgomerie, Esq.
 1727, 1725, Colonel James Campbell of Rowallan
 1741, 1747, Patrick Crawford of Auchinames
 1753, Capt. Jas. Mure Campbell of Rowallan
 1761, Col. Arch. Montgomerie of Minnock & Gill
 1768, David Kennedy, Esq. of Newark
 1774, 1780, 1781, Sir Adam Fergusson of Kilkerran,
 1789 Wm. M'Dowall of Garthland
 1796 Col. Hugh Montgomerie of Skelmorlie
 1796, 1802 Col. William Fullarton of Fullarton
 1803, 1806 Sir Hew D. Hamilton of Bargany, Bart.
 1806 David Boyle of Maress
 1811--1812 Sir Hew D. Hamilton
 1818, 1820, 1826, Lt.-Gen. James Montgomerie
 1829 Col. William Blair of Blair

List of Provosts of the town of Ayr, since 1800.

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1800, Wm. Bowie, Esq. | 1816, Hugh Cowan, Esq. |
| —1, | —17, |
| —2, Geo. Charles, Esq. | —18, Wm. Cowan, Esq. |
| —3, | —19, |
| —4, Wm. Bowie, Esq. | —20, David Limond, Esq. |
| —5, | —21, |
| —6, Geo. Dunlop Esq. | —22, Wm. Cowan, Esq. |
| —7, | —23, |
| —8, Geo. Charles, Esq. | —24, David Limond, Esq. |
| —9, | —25, Q. Kennedy, Esq. |
| —10, Wm. Cowan, Esq. | —26, |
| —11, | —27, W. Fullarton, Esq. |
| 13, 12, Geo. Charles, Esq. | —28, |
| 14, 15, Wm. Cowan, Esq. | —29, Q. Kennedy, Esq. |

Ayrshire has not been remiss in sending forth her quota of remarkable persons who have adorned the respective professions to which they individually belonged, and the spheres of life in which they severally moved, in the characters of Statesmen—Lawyers—Divines—Literati—Poets—Tragedians—and what not, amongst the multiplicity of whom may be named the following few, who in ancient and in modern times have by their own talents arrived to that zenith of respectability which has inscribed their names in the pages of History as examples of superior genius.

Sir William Wallace.

Ayrshire may also justly be said to claim the great patriotic Sir William Wallace. His mother was the daughter of Reginald Crawford, Sheriff of Ayr, who married the heiress of Loudoun; and Elderslie, though in Renfrewshire was nevertheless considered as belonging to the parish of Riccarton, nigh which Wallace's Ancestors had their original seat. Every proprietor of Land in those days had a legal right to dispose of his tythes to whatever Abbey, Monastery, Church, or parish he chose. The tythes of Elderslie, were given at this time to the church of Riccarton, and hence the accuracy of *Blind Harry*, when he says that Wallace was born at Elderslie, in the parish of Riccarton.* Ayrshire therefore has a claim to this hero not only from his parents, but also from this connection.

Ayrshire has not to boast of Wallace alone. She claims also Robert Bruce, who held his first meeting with the nobles and gentlemen of Ayrshire, for the redemption of his country in the town of Ayr. There the fire and the patriotism of Wallace, which had been quenched through the treachery of a Monteith, was rekindled and recovered. and there the foundation of Scotia's liberty was laid.

* Sir Ronald's house is said to have been a tower which stood upon the site of a little farm house, called Yardsides, a hundred yards west from the village. The barn which belonged to the tower is the only building of the old place now existing. In the adjacent garden there is a Pear tree, said to have been planted by Wallace's own hand—and at the side of the gate, which leads into the field surrounding the houses, there is another and very aged tree, in which is pointed out an iron staple said to have been used by Wallace to tie up his horse when he visited his uncle.

The circumstances of the Lollards taking refuge in Kyle formed the early character of Sir William, and excited in him that hatred and detestation to the power and tyranny of Edward, which made him resist every infraction on his rights and his privileges, and which finally drove him to arms. Till Wallace and his Ayrshire Friends arose there seemed to be neither the spirit nor the feeling of patriotism in the land. In Ayrshire resistance to Edward's power commenced. In Ayrshire the spirit of patriotism was roused and cherished. In Ayrshire Edward first felt that there was a spirit in man beneath the Tweed, and like a lion, it roused him from his security in order to trample Scotland under his feet and to rivet his chains up in it.



Ayrshire was the first County in Scotland which raised a Militia Regiment, hence the Royal Ayrshire Militia, which was commanded by the late gallant HUGH EARL of EGLINTON.

In Ayrshire the gallant Scots Greys recruited for several years previous to the battle of Waterloo, in which Sergeant Ewart, a native of Ayr, by noble effort, carried off one of the Imperial Eagles, belonging to the 45th French Regiment.

John Duns Scotus,

A Franciscan Friar, commonly called Doctor Subtilis, whose birth place has long been a matter of dispute among the learned of each nation, is supposed to have first seen the light in the town of Ayr in 1274. When a boy he became accidentally known to two Franciscan Friars, who finding him to be a youth of extraordinary capacity, took him to their convent at Newcastle. From thence he was sent to Oxford, where he was made Fellow of Merton College and Professor of Divinity, and Mackenzie says, that not less than 20,000 students came to Oxford to hear his lectures. His fame was now become so universal that the General of his order sent him to Paris in 1304, where he was honoured first with the degree of B. D., then of D. D., and in 1307 was appointed regent of the Divinity Schools. He had not been above a year at Paris

† Knox in his History of the Reformation calls Kyle, "an old receptacle of the servants of God."

when his General sent him to Cologne, where he was received with great pomp and ceremony by the magistrates and nobles of that city, and where he died of an apoplexy soon after his arrival, in 1308, in the thirty-fourth year of his age. He was the author of a new sect of schoolmen called Scotists, who opposed the opinions of the Thomists. He was a most voluminous writer.

Andrew Michael Ramsay,

Commonly called Chevalier Ramsay, a Scottish writer, born of a good family in the town of Ayr in 1686. He studied at Edinburgh where he became tutor to the Earl of Wemyss' son. Travelling afterwards to Leyden he fell in with one Poiret a mystic divine, on which he went to Paris to consult Archbishop Fenelon, through whose instrumentality he was converted from Deism to the Roman Catholic faith in 1709. By this Prelate's influence he was appointed Governor to the Duke of Chateau Thierrg, and the Prince of Turrenne, and was made a knight of the order of St. Lazarus. He died at St. Germain in 1749, in the office of Intendent to the Duke of Bouillon Prince de Turrenne. His principal work is the Travels of Cyrus, which has been several times printed in English.

Count Hamilton,

Ayr gave birth to this celebrated Gentleman who was author of the Memoirs of Grammont. The house in which he was born is still pointed out in Isle Lane, having wooden balconies. Nearly opposite the fish-cross, is still to be seen the lodging of the Count.

Sir Alexander Boswell

Of Auchinleck, Bart. was a Gentleman of no ordinary parts whether he be regarded as a Statesman, a Poet, or a man of general literary information. Descended from a line of literati, his Grandfather being an eminent Lawyer, (Lord Auchinleck) and his Father the famous James Boswell, Esq. the Biographer of Johnson, these names will long be remembered in the annals of this county Sir Alexander was cut off in early life, having fallen a sacrifice to the disgraceful practice of Duelling. He was a laborious Writer, and kept up a printing establishment at Auchinleck House

William Dalrymple, D. D.

Was a native of Ayr, and for the period of 68 years served the cure of the Church of Ayr, and never, says the Rev. Dr. Crawford * was the pastoral character better supported or adorned with a meeker temper, or with more amiable manners. The Doctor was a considerable proficient in the branches of learning, which were more intimately connected with his profession, and was a voluminous author of works and pamphlets on theological subjects. The Rev. Doctor was ordained in 1746 and died in 1814.

Hugh Fergusson, Esq.

Son of the Rev. Robert Fergusson of Castlehill, one of the Ministers of Ayr, was a man of most extraordinary literary parts. Captain Fergusson left Ayr in early life and went to Pennsylvania in North America, where his talents were duly appreciated and he became a worthy Magistrate.— Capt. Fergusson was versant in several languages which he spoke fluently ; and on the American war breaking out, his estates were confiscated, and he returned to his native place and died at Midsands in 1819, in the 72d year of his age. Mr Fergusson left several volumes in M. S. which have not appeared.

Mr Robert Potter,

Student, in divinity, son of Mr Robert Potter of Ayr, died at Ayr in January 1813, in the 26th year of his age

After having passed successively through the different classes in Ayr Academy, distinguished by the highest honours in each, and by the esteem and admiration of all his teachers, in 1815, he entered as a student the University of Glasgow, and there also, more than equalled the high expectations which his friends had formed of him. In the different departments of Latin, Greek, Logic, Moral Philosophy, and Divinity, he stood pre-eminent, and secured the friendship of the various Professors under whom he studied, as well as that of all his class-fellows. Though he had all along designed himself for the Church, and had studied Divinity during three Sessions, he latterly took upon him the charge of the Grammar School in Greenock, chiefly that he might have leisure to execute a "Scientific Classification of all the subjects of Human Thought,"---a work which he had long projected.||

Should the public never be put in possession of the means of

* Dr. Crawford, a native of Ayshire, and afterward professor of natural philosophy, in the University of St. Andrew's, who preached his Funeral Sermon.

|| It will be a gratification to the friends of Mr P. and to the literary world in general to learn that the Rev. Mr Craig of Cumnock, his early and confidential friend has undertaken, should his hours permit, to favor them with a biographical sketch of this truly great man.

sympathizing with those to whom he was known; by them at least his name will be laid up in the same chamber of hallowed recollection with the memory of Henry Kirke White, young Beattie, and Keith Ross, whom he rapidly followed, in the race of science and virtue, to an early tomb.

Robert Burns

Has had more Biographers than have fallen to the lot of any in modern times, and we think we cannot do better than quote the follow observations of his personal character, as delineated in the Review of Mr Lockhart's Life of the poet*. ROBERT BURNS was born on the 25th of January 1759, in a clay-built cottage, about two miles to the south of the town of Ayr, and in the immediate vicinity of Kirk Alloway, and the "Auld Brig o' Doon." About a week afterwards, part of the frail dwelling, which his father had constructed with his own hands, gave way at midnight; and the infant poet and his mother were carried through the storm, to the shelter of a neighbouring hovel.

"The Dead Burns is more glorious than ever was the Living. He has now gathered all his fame. Nations have honoured his genius. He sits among the immortals. This has rarely been the lot of any living man: not of Milton—nor yet of Wordsworth. Can it be that man hates to honour man—till the power in which he may have wrought miracles be extinguished or withdrawn from earth—and then, when we fear, and hate, and pine, and envy about it no more, we confess its grandeur, bow down to it, and worship it? Then it was, like ourselves, human—now it is divine!

Up to the day on which Burns left his farm of Elliesland, (and had such rural occupation, entire and undivided, and under ordinarily happy circumstances, been always his, how different might have been the whole colour and complexion of his life!) we showed, that, after fairly balancing the accounts of conscience, he was so far from being bankrupt in character, that no man was better entitled than he to hold up his head among the best of his fellow-beings, at church or market. How stands he at his last earthly audit? With many more sins to be judged and forgiven by God at the great day—with not more—although some—to be judged—may we dare to use the word forgiven—even by man during his earthly sojourn! He had often erred—sometimes grossly and grievously—and "rueful had the expiation been." But were the sins of poor Robert Burns so much worse than those of other men, that it becomes a moral and religious duty to emblazon them for an eternal warning to human nature? Alas! his sins bore no proportion to his sorrows! Long, long before the light of Heaven had ever been darkened, obscured, or eclipsed in his conscience, even for a moment, by evil thoughts or evil deeds, when the bold, bright boy, with his thick black curling hair ennobling his noble forehead, was slaving for his parent's sake,—and if the blessing of God ever falls on mortal man, it must fall on toils like these—Robert Burns used often to lie to his brother's side, all night long, without ever closing an eye in sleep—for that large heart of his, that loved all his eyes looked upon of nature's works living or dead, divine as was its mechanism for the play of all lofty passion, would often get suddenly disarranged; as if approached the very hour of death. Who so skilled in nature's mysteries to dare to say, that many more years could have fallen to the lot of one so famed, had he all life long

* Review in Blackwood's Magazine.

drank, as in his youth, but the well-water, laid down with the dove, and risen with the lark! If excesses, in which there was much to blame, did in any degree injure his health and constitution—and most probably they did so—how much more did those other excesses certainly do so, in which there was both praise and virtue—over-anxious, over-working hours beneath the mid-day sun, when his hot beams shot downwards like arrows—yet, were faith in that beautiful Pagan Poetry for a moment restored for the sake of our great Pastoral, well might we believe that Apollo would not have hurt the Muse's son. But let us not fear to confess all his faults—failings—errors; vices; sins, in their magnitude, and in all their magnitude, and in their darkest colour. They are known to the world, Yet still the whole world loves; admires; respects; venerated the memory of Burns."

BURNS, short and painful as were his years, has left behind him a volume in which there is inspiration for every fancy, and music for every mood; which lives, and will live in strength and vigour—"to soothe" as a generous lover of genius has said—"the sorrows of many a lover, to inflame the patriotism of how many a soldier, to fan the fires of how many a genius, to disperse the gloom of solitude, appease the agonies of pain, encourage virtue, and show vice its ugliness;"—a volume, in which, centuries hence, as now, wherever a Scotsman may wander, he will find the dearest consolation of his exile.

Peace to the dead! In Scotia's choir
Of minstrels great and small,
He sprang from his spontaneous fire,
The phoenix of them all.

MONTGOMERY.

John Goldie

Was born on the 22d of December 1798, in the year 1822, he published a volume of poetry containing many pieces of great merit, afterward he went to London, and was concerned in the establishment of a Newspaper, which was abandoned after a few numbers had been published, he again returned to his native land, and in the year 1824, published in Paisley the first Newspaper. Shortly before his death, and in the midst of his labour as a public journalist, he edited, a tasteful collection of songs in two volumes. He died in March 1826, in the very flower of manhood.

Ayrshire besides can also boast of the names of the Rev. Mr. Paul, Sillar, Taylor, Crawford, Hettrick, Meikle, Craig, Shaw and a list of other minor poets, who have exhibited tolerable specimens of their poetical genius.

Sir Gilbert Blane,

Ayrshire can boast of having sent forth this truly great man, who was the younger son of Gilbert Blane, Esquire of Blane-field. His views having changed in the course of his academical residence, his attention became directed to medicine. He pursued his professional studies at Edinburgh, where his character stood so high among his fellow students, that he was elected one of the presidents of the medical Society, an honor which then rarely fell to Scotsmen.

On leaving the university, Sir Gilbert repaired to London, where he spent two years longer in study, and then entered into the naval service. He embarked in 1779 with Sir George Rodney, afterwards Lord Rodney, on his expedition to the West Indies, as his friend and physician, as he was in a bad state of health, and also as a candidate for employment in the public service. This laid the foundation of his fortune and character : for so highly was his conduct esteemed by the gallant Admiral, that after the first victory, where Sir Gilbert's medical services were highly conspicuous, he was appointed by him physician to the fleet, a situation of the highest trust and responsibility ; which he continued to hold, with equal credit to himself and advantage to the service, till the conclusion of the war in 1783. During this course of public duty, he was present at no less than six general engagements with that renowned commander, who carried at that day the naval glory of his country to the highest pitch, and at a period when France could boast her most skilful officers and commanders.

He is a Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, a Proprietor of the Royal Institution, and Member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences of St. Petersburg. —In the year 1813 he succeeded Sir Henry Hallford, as President of the Medical and Chirurgical Society of London.

John Shaw Esquire,

was a native of and educated in Ayr—was the second son of Charles Shaw, Esquire of Ayr. Mr Shaw was for many years Demonstrator of Anatomy in the School of Great Windmill street, where his constant attention to their interests, and the frank unreserved manner in which he entered into their views and feelings made him greatly beloved by the pupils among whom he formed many personal friendships which

continued in after life. On the death of Mr Wilson, he succeeded him as joint lecturer with Mr C. Bell, and on the resignation of Mr Cartwright, he was elected one of the Surgeons of Middlesex Hospital. Mr Shaw was extremely assiduous in the cultivation of the profession, and as an author, his various works on the spine, and numerous papers on the nerves, and his Manual of Anatomy, are sufficient proofs of his industry and talents. His attention during the latter years of his life was particularly directed to the subject of spinal distortions, and while his investigations have thrown much additional light upon the pathology and treatment of these complaints, they had at the same time attained for him a rapidly increasing and lucrative business. Mr Shaw died in 1827, in the prime of life.

James Montgomery, Esq.

is the eldest son of a Moravian clergyman, and was born Nov. 4th, 1771, at Irvine. About the year 1776, his family removed to Ireland, residing for a short time at Gracehill in the county of Antrim. His parents having devoted themselves to the Missionary service of the United Brethren, or Moravians in the West Indies, he was soon after removed to Fulnick, one of their seminaries in Yorkshire. He remained here ten years, during which period he lost both his parents, who fell victims to the malignity of the climate, the one in the island of Barbadoes, and the other in Tobago. In this precluded seminary he obtained a knowledge of Greek, Latin, German, and French, but was shut out from all intercourse with the world, as if he had been immersed in a cloister. Whilst so monotonous a course of life was ill calculated to awaken his genius or give energy to his character. Here, however, he imbibed those principles and that meek benevolence of character for which his future life was to be so much distinguished. The peculiar sentiments and tone of piety prevalent among these primitive people seem to have well accorded with the natural feelings of the poet, whose first juvenile effort appears to have been formed on the model of the hymns used by the Moravians. At ten years of age he had filled a little volume with sacred poems of his own composing. At the age of sixteen he set out to begin the world.

Mr. M. became Editor of the Sheffield Iris, and had the misfortune to be tried for a libel at the Doncaster Sessions in 1789, and had the misfortune to be sentenced to three months imprisonment in York Castle, and pay a fine of £50. to the King. Here he composed "Prison Amusements," and afterwards the various sacred poems which have immortalized his name.

John Galt, Esq.

Was born at Irvine, where he was classically educated.— Having subsequently spent some years at his home at Greenock he visited London in the year 1804. We next find him engaged at his Travels in Greece, where he formed a close intimacy with the late lamented Lord Byron, and continued on terms of friendship and correspondence with him up to the period of his Lordship's departure from Italy to Greece. His life of "Cardinal Wolsey" was his earliest literary attempt. His juvenile production, for so it may be considered, held out every promise of future excellence. He published also soon after "Voyages and Travels in the Mediterranean," and afterwards several highly distinguished Novels.

Our Dadie's a Freemason, and
We needna fear the De'il.

DEACON SLOANE.

Free Masonry

Some Philosophers among whom may be reckoned the celebrated Chevalier Ramsay, a native of Ayr, have laboured to prove that Free Masonry arose during the crusades; that it was a secondary order of chivalry; that its forms originated from that warlike institution; and were adapted to the peaceful habits of scientific men.*

That Free Masonry was introduced into Scotland, by those architects who built the splendid abbey of Kilwinning, is manifest not only from those authentic documents by which the existence of the Kilwinning Lodge, has been traced back as far as the end of the fifteenth century, but by other collateral arguments which amount almost to a demonstration. In every other country where the temporal and spiritual jurisdiction of the Pope was acknowledged, particularly during the twelfth century, for religious structures and consequently for operative masons, proportional to the

* Leyden's preliminary dissertation to the Complaynt of Scotland.—p. 67—71.

piety of the inhabitants and the opulence of their ecclesiastical establishment, and there was no kingdom in Europe, where the zeal of the inhabitants for popery was more ardent, where the kings and nobles were more liberal to the clergy, and where of course the church was more liberally endowed than in Scotland. §

Kilwinning is therefore the *Mother Lodge* of all the Masonic Lodges in the County of Ayr; and of her, they all hold, from the manner in which these Lodges are now held according to the late Act of Parliament, it is impossible that any seditious meetings as was at one time feared, can possibly be sustained. The masters of every Lodge record in the Sheriff Clerk's Office, once every year, a certificate to that effect.

The Grand Masters of Scotland, held their principal annual meetings at Kilwinning, the birth place of Scottish Masonry, both before and after the civil commotions which disturbed Britain, in the seventh century, while the Lodge of that village granted constructions and charters of erection to those Brethren of the order, who were anxious that regular orders should be formed in different parts of the kingdom. These Lodges all held of the Lodge of Kilwinning, and in token of their respect and submission joined to their own name, that of their mother Lodge, from whom they derived their existence as a corporation.*

The Art was introduced into the Town, many years ago, in consequence of a Dispensation in favor of the Ayr St. John's Lodge, from the Mother Lodge at Kilwinning. Notwithstanding the

§ The Church possessed above one half of the property in the kingdom.—*Robertson's History of Scotland.*

* Such as Canongate Kilwinning, &c.

priority of date, and the respectability of the members who compose that ancient body and other Lodges in the Town, no Lodge in Ayr, can boast of doing more *Business* than the Royal Arch Lodge, and this is attributable to the very zealous, and presevering assiduity of Mr Burns, the respected R. W. Master to keep the Brethren together at the proper stated *hours of work*, and his affable and agreeable decorum to them when they retire from *labour to refreshment*. Of these inestimable qualities the brethren evinced their respect by presenting the Master with a handsome Gold medal a few years ago.

The following Lodges belonging to this County have received Charters from the Grand Lodge of Scotland, to which they severally appoint their respective proxies.

Robert Montgomerie, Esquire, of Craighouse, W. Grand Master for Ayrshire.

<i>No.</i> <i>in the</i> <i>Roll.</i>	NAMES OF LODGES.	<i>No.</i> <i>in the</i> <i>Roll.</i>	NAMES OF LODGES.
10.	Maybole	167.	Thistle & Rose Stevenson
D. 22.	Kilmarnock	174.	Largs St John
81.	Irvine Navigation	D.	St Mungo's Mauchline
D.	St Marnock's Kilmarnock	179.	Royal Arch Maybole
123.	Ayr Kilwinning	200.	St Thomas Muirkirk
125.	St James's Newton of Ayr	201.	St Clement's Riccarton
124.	St Andrew's Kilmarnock	203.	Ayr and Renfrew Military St Paul
126.	Thistle Lodge Stewarton	209.	St Andrew's Newton
129.	Girvan St Andrew's	221.	Moira Fenwick
D.	Galston St Patrick's Kil- marnock	230.	Old Cumnock St Barnabas
131.	Tarbolton St David's	240.	St John's Girvan
133.	Tarbolton St James's	249.	Glenbuck St Andrew's Blair Dalry
136.	Operative Lodge, Ayr		St James' Netherton Holm
147.	Irvine St Andrew's		St John's Royal Arch, Salt- coats
D.	St John's Beith		
163.	Royal Arch Ayr		

THE
TOWN OF AYR
"Auld Lang Syne"

Was so called undoubtedly from the very ancient celtic name of *Ayr*, on the banks whereof the county town is beautifully situated. There was probably a castle on the same site as that of the town, and under its protection according to the practice or rude ages a village arose. It is difficult to say when the newly erected village on the *Ayr* became the county town, or in other words, when the Celtic counties of Carrick, Kyle, and Cunningham were formed into a county* Tradition reports that a battle was fought in this parish in the valley of Dalrymple, between the Scots and Picts before the Christian era, wherein both the Sovereigns, Fergus and Coilus were slain.

The inhabitants of Ayr throughout the Scottish period extending from 843, A.D. to 1097, were governed as a Celtic people, upon celtic principles, which were not very favourable to peace, or very promotive of prosperity. In addition to the domestic feuds of an irascible people, they were too frequently disquieted during that period, by the appearance of the Danish rovers in the Frith of Clyde, which was not crowded for ages with commercial shipping. A feeble system and a weak government was not calculated by any means to ensure comfort to the people. During the change which ensued upon the occasion of Edgar, in 1079, when the Scoto-

* There is a charter of Henry III. wherein mention is made, "Quidam amicus et consanguineus noster de Galweia, viz. Duncanus, the father of Neil de Carric." This charter shews very clearly that Carrick was then described as in Galloccay. In 1192, Duncan the son of Gilbert de Galweia gave to God and Saint Mary of Mailros, a certain piece of land in Carric, called Maybohel. In this charter there is no intimation of a shire—Liber Niger.

Saxon period began, different maxims of law and new modes of government were introduced ; the people of this district were benefited by the alteration of a system which was radically bad. The introduction of the municipal law, produced the change of the Celtic maxims and rude customs for the Anglo-Norman principles, and more salutary laws.

In the year 1177, William the Lion built two castles at once upon the extremities of his kingdom. One at Newcastle, to restrain the incursions of the English, and the other at Ayr, to awe the wild men of Galloway. The castle at Ayr, was situated within the present ramparts of the Fort, and traces of it are still to be seen upon a mound not far from the Tower of Saint John's Church.

In the 32d year of the Reign of King William the Lion, the town of Ayr, was erected into a

ROYAL BURGH

by charter which is preserved in the Archives of the Town, of which the following is a literal translation from the Latin :—

*“ William, by the grace of God, King of Scots, To
 “ the Bishops, Abbots, Earls, Barons, Justiciars,
 “ Sheriffs, Provosts, Officers, and all honest men of
 “ his whole realm, clergy and laity, Greeting : Let
 “ those present, and to come, know, that I have made
 “ a Burgh at my new castle upon Ayr ; and have
 “ granted to the same burgh, and to my burgesses
 “ therein residing, all liberties, and all free customs,
 “ which my other burghs, and my burgesses therein
 “ residing, throughout my kingdom, enjoy. I have
 “ also established therein a market-day every Satur-
 “ day. I have also granted to the burgesses who shall
 “ come thither to inhabit my burgh, and shall be
 “ there settled and residing, that they be free from toll
 “ and all other custom, for their chattels in demain,*

" through my whole realm. I therefore strictly for-
 " bid, that no one in my kingdom exact from any of
 " them, toll, or any other custom for their chattels in
 " demain, upon my full forfeiture. I have also
 " granted to my same burgh, and to my burgesses
 " who shall be settled and residing in that burgh, the
 " Five penny-land which pertains to the town of Are,
 " by the bounds underwritten; Namely; from Inver-
 " don, up into Inverpolcurtecan; and from Inver-
 " polcurtecan, up to Crottun; and so along the Curte-
 " can, on to Curtecan-head; and so from Curtecan-
 " head, ascending along Boghesken, on to Monedam-
 " dereg; and so from Monedemderreg, along the syke,
 " on into Monemethonac; and from Monemethonac,
 " along the syke, on into Pollecleuan; and so along
 " Pollecleuan on into Lochfergus; and from Loch-
 " fergus, descending on into Dufhat; and from Duf-
 " hat, descending along the syke, on to the rivulet on
 " the east side of Drumnesauel; and from Drumnes-
 " auel rivulet, descending on into the syke on the west
 " side of that rivulet; and so along that skye, on into
 " Polleclonecrangali; and so along Pollecrangali,
 " on into Dufloch; and from thence on into Pollem-
 " ulin; and so along Pollemulin, descending on in-
 " to the Are; and so along the Are, descending on
 " into the sea. I have also granted to my burgesses
 " residing in the same, that with each full toft of theirs,
 " they may have six acres of land, which they shall
 " have cleared of wood, within the foresaid five pen-
 " ny-land, to make their own profit thereof: Paying-
 " yearly to me, for each toft, and six acres of land
 " thereto adjacent, xii. pennies. I Therefore com-
 " mand and strictly charge that all men who shall
 " have come with their merchandise to that my fore-
 " said burgh, to sell and buy, may have my sure peace,

“ and use the market, and return well and in peace.
 “ I also strictly charge, that at Mach, and Karnie-
 “ both, and Lowdun, and Crosnecon, and Lachtalpin,
 “ toll, and other customs, which are due to the burgh,
 “ be given and received. I therefore strictly forbid,
 “ that no one presume to carry away toll, or any
 “ other custom, which of right he ought to pay to my
 “ foresaid burgh, beyond the foresaid bounds, upon
 “ my full forfeiture ; But if any one shall have pre-
 “ sumed to carry away toll, or any other custom of
 “ my foresaid burgh, beyond the foresaid bounds, I
 “ strictly charge, that all men residing within the
 “ foresaid bounds, be assisting to my serjeants, for
 “ maintaining my right, and for apprehending and
 “ attaching him, who shall have carried away, or at-
 “ tempted to carry away, tolls, or any other custom,
 “ belonging to my foresaid burgh, beyond the fore-
 “ said bounds. Witnesses : Florence, Elect of Glas-
 “ gow, my Chancellor ; Walter and William, my
 “ chaplains ; Philip de Valoniis, my Chamberlain ;
 “ Robert de Londoniis, my son ; William de Boscho,
 “ and Hugh, my clerks ; William de Valoniis ;
 “ Thomas de Colvill ; Ronald de Crawford. At
 “ Lanarc, xxi day of May.

In these properties the Town of Ayr obtained themselves infest and seased, and their infestments ratified in Parliament, and they remained in the peaceable possession of their respective properties and privileges till the days of Oliver Cromwell, who laid hold, during his usurpation, of the church of Ayr, which was dedicated to St. John, and which had been from time immemorial, the principal place of worship in the Town, comprehending with the church-yard, about one acre of ground and seven or eight acres more of flat ground the property of the Burgh, betwixt the Town and the sea, on the east side of which, at that time flowed the River Doon,

which he thought fit to a convert into a Citadel, being one of the four such edifices planted by the Protector in Scotland.— It was not pretended that he had obtained any written grant from the Burgh, nor was it supposed that he would give himself much trouble about the legality of an acquisition which he had a much shorter way of accomplishing. These proceedings alarmed the burgh of Ayr, and they considered, that if granted it would be the destruction and ruin of the ancient burgh, and whole inhabitants thereof, being so near the same, and built upon the very property and river wherein they stood very anciently infest by the kings of Scotland, never before quarrelled by any. The Tower of Saint John's church still remains, tall, sheer, and erect, in the midst of the nearly obliterated ramparts; seeming to assure the observer that Religion though for a while suppressed by soldiery violence must ultimately remain triumphant. Within the same enclosure may also be seen a long vaulted passage, which formerly served as a covered way leading into the Fort.

In the year 1230, or prior to that period a Dominican monastery was founded on the water of Ayr, close by the town, supposed by William Bishop of Saint Andrew's. There is now no memorial of its existence but a Fountain called the Friar's Well, which runs through the Church-yard into the river. Upon the site of this Monastery the present, "Old Church," was built by Oliver Cromwell, as a compensation to the inhabitants for the loss of Saint John's Church, which he

* *Retailers of Traditionary lore have it that in compensation to the town, for the loss of their church, the Usurper agreed to give them 500 merks for the purpose of building another—that the town accordingly erected the present "Old Church" on the site of the Friars Monastery, and on writing for the stipulated sum, the Protector is reported to have sent 500 Pounds, adding that "he knew nothing of their Scotch Merks, give them Pounds."*

inclosed with the ramparts of the citadel. The Church is very plain but is curious and interesting account of its still containing the same identical seats and galleries with which it was originally fitted up, and is still in excellent condition.

With parts of the materials of this venerable Building the town of Ayr erected a steeple in the midst of the Sandgate-street, of which we have given an accurate drawing. This stately edifice was taken down in 1825,* for the purpose of widening the street. This steeple it may be remarked contained the "Dungeon Clock," which tolled in the ear of Burns and the ancient jail of which it formed apart.

* Some wag or Lawyer, it is said, presented and obtained an interlocutor on the following

PETITION of the **STEEPLE**, of the **TOWN** of **AYR**,

And the Lord Lieutenant of the County,

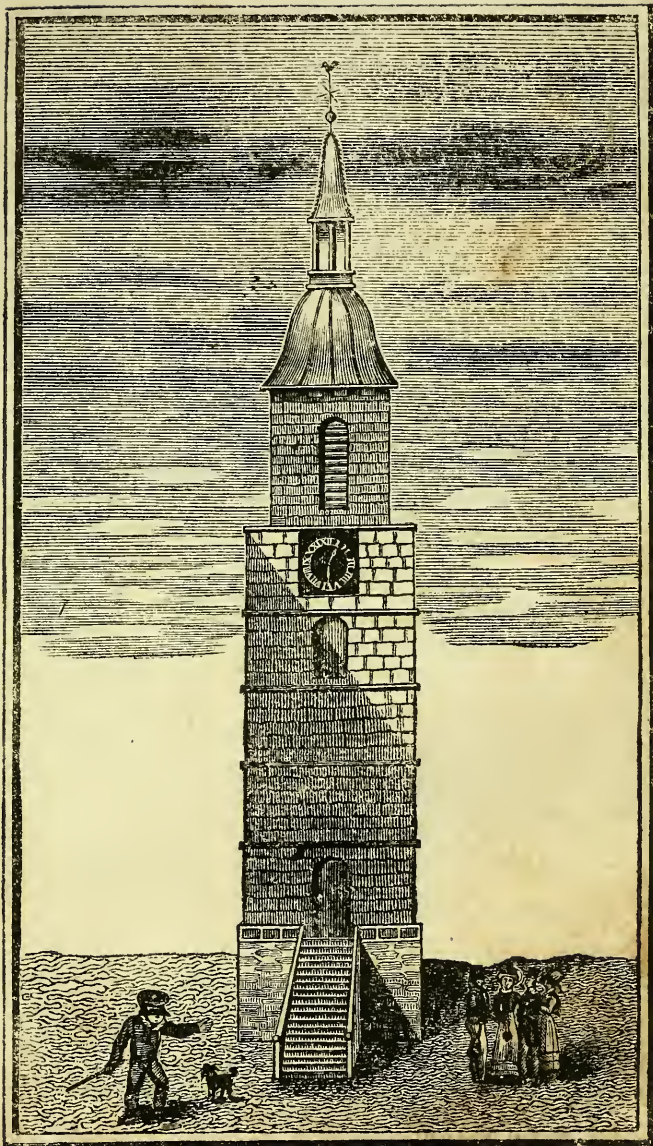
Town of Ayr, town of Ayr, Hear my prayer, hear my prayer,
And dinna pretend to be deaf,
I've cry'd till I'm wearit to get you to hear it.
And stop the impending mischief.

'Tis lang since ye promised, 'Tis lang since ye promised,
To take down my tottering wa's,
Before that they fa' and crush great and sma',
In ruins wide destroying jaws.

When first I was biggit completit and riggit
Sae snug in the midst o' the street,
Your forefathers a' then, allowed I was braw then,
And answer'd their purpose complete.

Their manners were simple, their manners were simple,
An honesty sat on their brow,
All strangers to leaguin in lawless intriguing,
Their hearts were baith upright and true.

Greatwonder, greatwonder if ane in a hunder,
Had ere been brought in for a crime,
But oh! now how alter'd, their bairns now are halter'd,
By ane and by twa at a time.



STEEPLE TAKEN DOWN 1825.



King Alexander, in the year 1236, granted a charter to the Burgesses of the burgh of Ayr, of the lands of Alloway, Crot-tun and Carcluy.

The "Auld Brig" of Ayr, was built in the reign of Alexander III. by two maiden sisters, who devoted their whole fortunes to this patriotic purpose, and whose effigies are still shewn in a faded condition upon a stone in the eastern parapet near the southend of the fabric. It is like all old Bridges very narrow, consists of four low browed Arches and now affords only a foot passage. On this Bridge tradition says that the superstitious clergyman at the time* (the Rev. William Adair of blessed memory,) on one occasion took his station on this bridge at a time of some vessels being in the bay, which he supposed were bringing with them the plague which at that time raged in London, and by his public prayers on that

My jail now, my jail now, is crazy and frail now,
 An' scanty o' room to the boot,
 'Tis packit our fu' wi' the villainous crew,
 Till they're ay now and then breakin' out.

Eglinton, Eglinton, about taking down,
 I'm fore'd now to cry out to you,
 Since parliament's grantit, the boon that ye wantit,
 O' settin' me up in the new

I'm crakit, I'm rackit, my joints are a' slackit,
 Oppressed wi' times levelling law
 Haste, haste, tak' me down or the best i' the town,
 Yoursel' may be crush'd if I fa'.

For my Lord, for my Lord, you may weel tak' my word
 I fin my last hour fast approaching,
 For Time's brought the summon that ruin is comin'
 And on my strength daily encroaching.

My cock now, my cock now, ay views Ailsa rock,
 And never minds how the winds bla',
 His roost is sair shaken, a vera sure token,
 The fabric maun vera soon fa.

* About the end of the seventeenth century.

bridge persuaded the town that he had effectually driven away the plague from these shores. Hence his noble effigies in the attitude of prayer was put up in a niche at the north end of the Church; and still remains a monument of his exalted worth to the present day.

In the year 1324, Robert the First, granted a charter in favour of the town of Ayr, erected the Fyve pennie land of Alloway, Crottun and Carcluy, into a Barony called the Barony of Alloway and confirming King Alexander's charter,

Now's the time, now's the time, to provide stane and lime,
 When the labourers wages are sma',
 When workers are starving o' bread weil deserving,
 Wi' no ae han's turn now ava'!

Your Lordship, your Lordship, may guess at the hardship,
 Sustained by the poor i' this place.
 Their want o' employment kills every enjoyment,
 An' hunger still glours in their face.

Oh! I fear, Oh! I fear, gin the meal haud sae dear,
 Great mis'ry poor bodies may fin.
 And tho' usually leal they may break out an' steal,
 'Tis need gaur's a naked man rin.

Do but think, do but think how on mis'ry's brink.
 They can look on their wee hungry weans,
 They're wae for to see them, an naething to gie them,
 The poor wee things canna eat stanes.

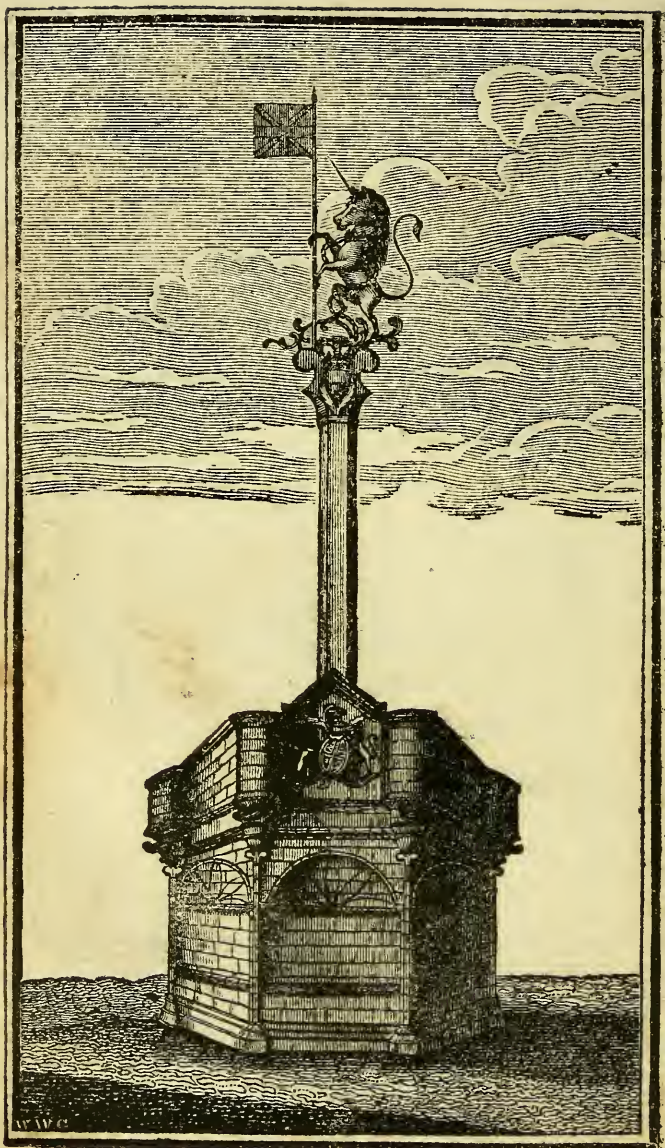
Then my Lord, then my Lord, your assistance afford,
 An' get my wa's ta'en down wi' speed,
 'Twill sweeten enjoyment and gie them employment,
 And means o' providing their bread.

In hope now, in hope now, wi' frailty I'll hope now,
 The few coming weeks I remain,
 That larger ye'll mak' me an firmer compact me,
 The warst o' the rogues to retain.

Believe me, believe me, some o' them wad grieve me,
 In my present auld crazy state,
 But if ance I were new, there will be unco few,
 But the best o' their schemes, I'll defeat.

THE STEEPLE.





MALT CROSS TAKEN DOWN IN 1789.

and "exceiming them from coming to the Host except when especially summoned by the King and his successors." Robert the Third, in the year 1400, granted a charter to the burgh of Ayr, containing the Burgh with wonted privileges, (Barony of Alloway except,) and lands thereto belonging.

A charter was granted by King James the Second, to the Burgh of Ayr, in 1455. Exempting the Conburgesses of the Burgh of Ayr, for themselves their tenants of the Baronies of Alloway, and the Communitie of the Burgh, from "being coerced or compelled by whatsoever officers or leiges in tyme coming to compeir as witnesses in whatever courts, whether in our sovereign Lord his Circuit Justiciaries chamberlain-air or Sheriff Courts or whatever place furth of the bounds and limits of the said Burgh, or in whatever Courts other than in the Courts of the Burgh or Ayr, &c.

The inhabitants of the town of Ayr, founded there in 1472, a convent of Franciscan Friars of the observantine order, who were properly called Gray Friars from their habit. These Gray Friars obtained from James IV. who was often at Ayr many donations. They also received in 130, a gift of £10 from James V. A statue of the virgin Mary in this convent is said to have wrought many miracles, which doubtless gained the Gray Friars both credit and profit.

In the year 1547, Queen Mary granted Letters discharging the Sheriff from proceeding against the Burgesses of Ayr, indwellers within the Freedom and Lands thereof, and "their nor name of the Burgesses of our said Burgh be compellit to answer before any judge under the Lords of our Counsaile but before the Provost and Bailies allenerlie."

In the year 1555, the town of Ayr, erected at the extremity of the High street, an elegant structure in the form of a Hexagon of which is here given an accurate drawing. The building stood at the place called the Malt Cross, and was seen in 4 different directions. At this place as will be seen after-

wards was the scene and tragic finale of Maggie Osborne.—A place of general rendezvous for loungers of all descriptions, the place too where all proclamations, interdictions and proceedings were executed, and it remained until the building of the new Bridge in 1778, for which the town of Ayr were indebted to the patriotic exertions of Provost Ballantine, whose name will long be remembered in the Annals of the town. The Cross was then taken down, tho' an old friend not at all ripe for dissolution but as considered rather a nuisance after the introduction of carriages. The ancient gates at the two different extremities of the town, (the one at the corner of Saint Johns street, and the other a little above Wallace tower,) had been removed many years ago, altho' spacious enough to occasion no obstruction*

So fades, so perishes, grows dim and dies,

All that the world was proud of.

At what time Wallace Tower was built is not correctly known. It seems to have been originally one of the tall rude towers, which were the only fortalices of our Gothic Ancestors. But its warlike appearance has been as materially altered by the spire having been ingrafted on it and by the clock dials which have been stuck around and under its battlements, as would that of a stern veteran knight if his helmet were taken off and the snod cocked hat of a decent bailie clapped on in its stead. It was in this house according to some retailers of traditionary lore, that Wallace was confined, while others represent it as having got its name from being the town residence in former times of the neighbouring family, of Wallace of Craigie. Whatever it formerly was, its last possessor was no less a distinguished personage than the most *exalted* of all the Town's Functionaries, the late Jack Ketch!

* The two Bridges are now respectively termed the auld and new BRIGS, and are already familiar under these designations to the readers of Burns' Poems.

A deed of confirmation was granted on the 6th April, 1557, by Queen Mary, in favour of the Burgh of Ayr, anent the jurisdiction of the Magistracy of the Burgh, within their bounds.

Letters of exemption were granted by King James VI., in 1574, exempting the magistrates and community of the burgh of Ayr, their tenants and servants of the Barony of Alloway from Assizes, and compearing before Justiciars, Chamberlains, Sheriff Courts, Justice Courts, or any others, either as assizers or witnesses, except in their own burgh courts of Ayr.

In the year 1580, the above Letter was confirmed by king James IV. Inhibiting and discharging Messengers-at-Arms, and other officers of the law from summoning the burgesses, or any inhabitant to pass upon any inquest outwith the burgh of Ayr and Alloway.

It is indeed almost incredible in the present day, how much time, how much pains and what a quantity of zeal the early reformed clergymen devoted to the sacred employments. Mr WELSH the son-in-law of KNOX, is computed to have spent the third part of his whole time; that is, eight out of every twenty-four hours, in prayer. Not even content with the prayer; of the day, it was the custom of this man to rise out of his sleep during the night, and cover himself negligently with a Scots plaid, which he kept for the purpose, sit praying in his bed for several hours. Mr Welsh made a point of preaching in public once every day, which with his private meditations, must certainly be considered an extraordinary degree of exertion. At the celebration of the communion moreover, it was not an unusual thing to spend a whole week in uninterrupted devotion.

In proof of the importance which was attached by the clergy in general, to a mysterious system of inspiration at that time prevalent in Scotland, it may be mentioned that Mr. WALSH before go-

ing to preach, often sent for his elders, and informing them "that he found himself sorely deserted" so as to be afraid to ascend the pulpit, and desired two or three of them to pray for him.—He would then proceed to his duties, and "it was observed" says his historian, "that this humbling exercise used ordinarily to be followed with a flame of extraordinary assistance. He would many times retire to the church of Ayr, which was at some distance from the town, there spend the whole night in prayer; for he used to allow his affections full expression, and prayed not only with an audible, but with a loud voice; nor was that solitude irksome to him the whole night over.

That Mr WELSH was in the habit of filling the whole measure of his Sabbaths with religious exercises is incidentally testified by an anecdote which is thus related of him, by Mr LIVINGSTON.—"There was in Ayr before he came to it, a minister of the town called Porterfield, who was judged to be a man of no bad inclinations, but of so easy a disposition, that he would many times go great lengths with his neighbours in their profane amusements. He used in particular to frequent the low-butts and archery on Sabbath afternoons, to Mr Welsh's great dissatisfaction, but the way he used to reclaim him was not bitter severity, but gentle policy. Mr Welsh, together with John Stewart, and Hugh Kennedy his intimate friends used to spend the Sabbath afternoons in religious conference and prayer, and to this exercise they invited Mr Porterfield, who of course could not refuse to attend. By this means he was not only diverted from his former sinful practices, but likewise brought to be more watchful and edifying in the rest of his behaviour.

If the zeal which this distinguished Clergyman displayed in the discharge of his duties can be held as an example of what was practised by his brethren, it would appear almost impossible for any ecclesiastical body to surpass the Scotch ministers of the period in requisite qualities of their order. Indeed not only did Welch pray eight hours a day in private, and preach once every day in public, besides performing all the laborious duties of the Sabbath, but he

* *Livingston's Memoirs, Wodrow's M. S. Collection, Adv. Lib. Vol. 75.*

this way at Ayr, which not only shews to serve his infinite zeal, but is also valuable as a picture of the manners of the people residing in the Scotch Burghs, at the close of the sixteenth century. When he went to reside at Ayr as its Clergyman, such was at once the rudeness of the people, and their antipathy to his doctrines, that although he was already a favored and respected peacher, not one of the citizens would give him a lease of a house to live in; and he was obliged for some time to take shelter with a merchant of the name of Stewart, who alone of all the rest had any veneration for his profession. The people here were divided into factions, each infuriated against the other, and as in the metropolis itself at this period,* the streets often became the scene of personal combats, which sometimes were attended with bloodshed. To such an extent did this unhappy system prevail, that it is said to have been absolutely impossible to appear on the streets of Ayr without danger. Mr. Welch directed his attention in the first place to quell the quarrels of the people which he saw to be an insuperable obstacle to their spiritual reformation. In this task he did not scruple even to endanger his own person. Whenever he saw two parties begin to fight on the street, it was his custom to rush into the midst of them without regard to the swords which flashed, or the blood which flowed on every side; only using the precaution of first putting on a head-piece, but scrupulously abstaining from arming himself with any offensive weapon, in order that the people might see he interfered for the suppression, and not the aggravation of their disputes. After he had succeeded in restoring peace, he used to call for a table which he caused to be covered on the street, and there he would invite the combatants to eat and drink together, as a token of reconciliation—a mode of cementing broken friendship which king James himself put in practice on one occasion, at the Cross of Edinburgh, for the reconciliation of a number of his unruly Nobles. When these strange feasts were concluded, Mr. Welch always sung a psalm and uttered a suitable exhortation; practices which with his ordinary prelections at length effected the complete civilization of his hitherto barbarous parishioners.

The Cross of Ayr was witness to a scene the most appalling of any thing that ever disgraced the annals of our country. The execution of this fanatical tyranny can only be account-

* *towards the end of the seventeenth Century.*

ed for from the superstition of the times. The fact however incredible, is authenticated in the records of the town. The tradition as handed down and retailed by a relative of the injured sufferer is as follows :—In the High Street of Ayr, opposite to the old Bank of Macadam & Co. lived a family of the name of Osborn. Miss Osborn, a young and beautiful girl, became heiress to the property on the death of her parents. It so happened that this girl was seized with what is now known by *brain fever*, and she at times shewing symptoms of aberration of intellect caused by the nature of her trouble, nothing would satisfy the venerable Mr Adair, the *saviour* of the town, but that she had connection or correspondence with the *Devil!* and that she must *confess!* The poor girl not willing to *confess* any such acquaintanceship became worse in her mind. To prison she was sent till a confession was extorted either thro' torture or confinement. Here deprived of all society but Turnkeys and this fanatical *confessor*. Miss Osborn became still worse. After a deal of confinement, she shewed symptoms of recovery and immediately the all engrossing sound of confess, confess, thrilled thro' her ears. The poor girl now torn down and amaciated by confinement did confess that death would be preferable to a life of hopeless misery and confinement, and this in the eyes of Mr Adair amounted to *confession of guilty* of the charge of Witchcraft, and she was sentenced to be burned at the Cross of Ayr. A pile was actually erected of wood and she underwent her sentence with calmness and resignation amidst a weeping crowd of spectators. Maggie Osborne was buried near St. John's Church and a stone erected to her memory is still to be seen. She was the last who suffered for witchcraft in Scotland.

Ayr, like all the other towns of Scotland, contained till the late change of manners, its share of humourists, drunken and otherwise. Among the outré characters of Ayr, fifty years ago, there was none so remarkable as an oldish little man, who was ordinarily called the *Devil Almighty*. He had acquired this terrific

soubriquet from an inveterate habit of swearing, or rather from that phrase being his favourite oath. He was no ordinary swearer, no mincer of dreadful words, no clipper of the King's curses. Being a man of vehement passions, he had a habit, when provoked, of shutting his eyes, and launching headlong into a torrent of blasphemy, such as might, if properly divided, have set up a whole troop of modern swearers. The custom of shutting his eyes seemed to be adopted by him as a sort of salvo to his conscience; he seemed to think that, provided he did not "sin with his eyes open," he did not sin at all; or it was perhaps nothing but a habit. Whatever might be the cause or purpose of the practice, it was once made the means of playing off upon him a most admirable hoax. Being one evening in a tavern along with two neighbouring country gentlemen, he was, according to a concerted plan played upon and irritated; of course, he soon shut his eyes, and commenced his usual tirade of execration and blasphemy. As soon as he was fairly afloat, and his eyes were observed to be hard shut, his companions put out the candles, so as to involve the room in utter darkness. In the course of a quarter of an hour, which was the common duration of his paroxysms, he ceased to speak, and opened his eyes; when, what was his amazement, to find himself in the dark. "How now?" he cried with one of his most tremendous oaths, "am I blind?"—"Blind!" exclaimed one of the company, "what should make you blind?"—"Why, I can see nothing," answered the sinner.—"That is your own fault," coolly observed his friend; "for my part, I can see well enough;" and he drank a toast, as if nothing whatever had happened. This convinced the blasphemer that he had lost his sight; and to add to his horror, it struck him that Providence had inflicted the blow as a punishment for his intolerable wickedness. Under this impression, he began to rave and cry, and he finally fell a praying, uttering such expressions as made his two companions ready to burst with restrained laughter. When they thought they had punished him sufficiently, and began to fear that his mind might be affected if they continued the joke any longer, of course, one of them went out to the door and admitted the light. He was overwhelmed with shame at the exhibition he had been compelled to make, which had such an effect, that, from that time forward, he entirely abandoned his abominable habit.

The heritable property belonging to the town, was at one time very considerable, comprehending indeed the greatest part of the parish of Ayr.

At no period in the History of our town, have the Magistrates of Ayr exhibited more of the march of Improvement and reform, than those of the present day, and to them and their immediate predecessors, chiefly is to be ascribed the many improvements which are going on, and completed in the town, and by the following Acts which are for the most part strictly enforced, and severa. other Regulations, with regard to the discontinuance of certain kinds of work on Sabbath days, the burgh of Ayr can vie with any other in the policy of their internal government:—

Acts of the Burgh of Ayr,

1. That butcher Meat be sold by the Imperial Weight, and that it be sufficiently bled, and not pricked, blown, or scored, and no Flesher, having a Shop on the public street, shall, on any account, expose his meat for sale on the outside, nor shall any of the Meat project beyond the doors, under the penalty of Five Shillings and confiscation of the Flesh.

2. That Scotch Butter and Cheese be sold by the Imperial Weight, under the penalty of Five Shillings.

3. That Corn and other Grain, sold by measure, shall be by the Imperial Bushel or proportional parts thereof, in terms of the Act 9th Geo. IV. cap. 74, and stamped by the Dean of Guild, under the penalty of Twenty Shillings sterling.

4. That all Vivres brought into the Burgh for sale on the Market Day be sold at the New-Market, and no other place, under the penalty of Ten Shillings for each transgression. And Masters and Mistresses to be liable for their servants. And Huxters, or Retailers, are prohibited from buying Vivres for sale before twelve o'clock mid-day, under the penalty of Eight Shillings and Fourpence.

5. That, hereafter, all Dung, Manure, Middling-Steads, or other rubbish, put out on the public Streets, shall be removed therefrom by Eleven o'clock forenoon, from 1st November to 1st March, and by nine o'clock morning from 1st March to 1st November, under the penalty of Ten Shillings, besides confiscation of the Dung; and all Rubbish from buildings shall be carried off to and laid down in such place or places as the Dean of Guild shall point out and nowhere else within the Burgh; and that no Dung, or other Nastiness, be laid within

Ten Yards of any of the Town's Public Wells, and that no Fish, or other like articles, be cleaned at any of the Wells, under the penalty of Five Shillings for each offence.

6. That all Carts, and Ladders, used by Slaters and others, be removed from the Streets, under cloud of night, under the penalty of Ten Shillings, and in default of payment the articles to be seized and sold.

7. That all Dogs shall be confined within doors, under cloud of night, under the penalty of Five Shillings. And that no Butcher's Dogs shall be allowed to enter the Flesh-Market or Slaughter-house, under the penalty of Two Shillings and Sixpence sterling.

8. That all Malt used within the Burgh, or Territories, be made of sufficient Grain, properly dighted and cleaned of Commings, under the pain of forfeiture, and the seller to be fined in Ten Shillings for each offence.

9. That the Inhabitants be attentive in keeping their Chimneys clean, under the penalty of Five Shillings, for each Foul Vent taking fire, over and above the damage occasioned by such Foul Vent, and the expense of extinguishing it.

10. That, when Horses die within the Burgh, Parish, or Barony of Alloway, the owner shall be obliged to bury them, at a sufficient depth under ground, under the penalty of Twenty Shillings for each offence, to be exacted from the person in whose custody the Horse last was, at the suit of the Procurator-Fiscal.

11. That the Inhabitants who keep Swine shall confine them in styes, and not suffer them to go upon the Streets, under the penalty of 5s. sterling, besides confiscation of the swine.

12. That no illuminations, or bonfires, take place within the burgh, but by the authority of the Magistrates, under a fine of £5, sterling, and the forfeiture of the contravener's freedom, if a burgess. And every burgess being accessory to any riot or mob, within the burgh, or refusing to assist the Magistrates in the suppression thereof, shall not only forfeit his freedom, but be otherwise punished. And journeymen, apprentices, or other inhabitants of the burgh, concerned in any riot or mob, shall be punished with the utmost rigor of law.

13. That all persons bringing into, or taking through the burgh, any bull, cow, or ox, shall have the animal properly haltered and guarded; as the practice hitherto of driving cattle and sheep in droves, and the carting of Scotch wood from the country, through the town, is attended with danger to the inhabitants, all such shall, in future, be taken by the back part

of the town, by Dalblair road and through Fullarton and Fort streets, in all cases when going to places beyond the burgh, under the penalty of 10s for each offence.

14. That no person leave his horse and cart, or carriage, upon the street, without some person taking care of the same, and that no driver of carriages drive his horses furiously upon the street, or quicker than an ordinary trot, under the penalty of 5s. for each offence. Also, that no person ride faster on the street than an ordinary trot, under the like penalty. — And that no horses be allowed to go loose upon the street, under the like penalty.

15. That no carpets be shaken over windows into the street, or upon the streets, or in any of the public lanes of the burgh, and that no water be thrown from windows in the streets or lanes, under the penalty of 5s. for each offence. And no servants are to stand on the outside of windows when cleaning the same, under the like penalty ; and masters and mistresses to be liable for their servants.

16. That any person wantonly breaking any of the town's lamps, or defacing the names of streets, or numbers of houses shall be fined in £3 sterling, besides making good the damage.

17. That no person cut down or bring into the town any trees or branches of trees, for ornamenting windows, on the king's birth-day, under the penalty of 5s. sterling.

18. That no person enter any yard or garden on Halloween, for the purpose of pulling kail stocks, under the pain of 5s. for each offence, besides imprisonment.

19. That no live sheep or calves be carried upon the streets of the burgh on horseback, by butchers or others, under the penalty of 10s. : and carters wilfully over-loading their horses shall be punished, as the law directs.

20. That the Act of Council anent the keeping of gun-powder in shops, or elsewhere, within the burgh, be strictly enforced : and that no more than two pounds of such powder be kept together, for retail, by any dealers or other person, and if loose, to be in a bottle always corked, except during sale, and to be sold during day light only, under the penalty of £10 sterling.

21. That the Web-market shall be held on the stated day of every fair-week, and shall commence as early on that day as buyers and sellers chuse to attend : but there shall be no buying or selling of webs on the day preceding, under the penalty of 5s. sterling for each web, to be paid by both buyer and seller.

22. That all persons building houses within the Burgh, shall, at their own expense, cause the Premises to be inclosed, and a lamp or lamps to be placed there during night while the building is going on, to prevent injury to any person passing by, under the penalty of Twenty Shillings, over and above the damage that may be sustained by such neglect.

23. All huxters, or other dealers, found selling any article of merchandize on Sabbath, shall be fined in 5s. for each offence.

24. All possessors of Shops or Ground Stories of any house within the Burgh, shall cause the Foot-paths opposite their respective possessions to be kept clear of all packages or other incumbrances affecting the free passage of the Foot-paths, and shall, also, cause the same to be swept and scraped once every lawful day before the hour of nine in the morning, under the pain of Five Shillings for each offence.

25. The Magistrates, Council, and Community, considering that, for some time past, a practice, highly indecent and dangerous, has crept in of shewing stallions and other horses upon the public streets of the Burgh, to the great annoyance of the inhabitants, and to the imminent danger of their lives; and considering that the ground at the Townhead of Ayr, set apart, specially, for a Horse-market, has always been considered the proper place for such shews, it is, therefore, ordered that all persons showing such animals, shall do so at the Horse-market at the Townhead of Ayr, and nowhere else within the Burgh or Liberties, under the pain of 20s. for each offence.

The Bailies besides exercise a power of deciding in cases of 6s. 8d. and under *viva voce*, without any writing whatever and of enforcing their sentences given on these accounts.

The Magistrates of Ayr are chosen every year, in terms of their Charter in the beginning of October. The System of Self Election so much prevalent in former years, has now quite subsided and every individual elected into office, is of the free spontaneous choice of the respective franchise. The Provost and Bailies are in general re-elected and remain in office two years.

The characteristic of the inhabitants is sobriety, loyalty, and patriotism, and under the auspices of the efficient magistracy, the respectability of the town has been hitherto maintained.

Inns,

Public and private accommodations for strangers, either permanent or transitory, are neither few nor uninviting.

King's Arms Inn,

is situated on the south side of the river, and is at present in the occupation of Mr. Noble, a very hospitable and obliging landlord. It is very convenient for all the purposes and accommodation of a traveller, being situated near to the Post-Office, New Assembly Rooms, Coffee Room, &c., and in the centre of a flourishing community; several of the shops in the immediate vicinity being by no means inferior to many of the Edinburgh and Glasgow galleries. With regard to this Inn, however, it is to be regretted that it is so old and antiquated, and in many respects has been found of late not so suitable. To this Inn is attached a large Ball-room, which is besides subservient at times for the purposes of a Shew or Sale-room.

The Black Bull Inn,

is at the northern extremity of the town. It is at present in the occupation of Mr. James Begbie, than whom a more enterprising, successful and intelligent Inn-keeper is perhaps not to be found out of Yorkshire. The late additions and improvements which have been made since it was "Simpson's," do great honour to the taste both of the owner and occupier, and here now a stranger may with the most perfect security place himself under the roof of a most substantial and well aired abode.

The Crown Inn,

near the Bank of Messrs. Hunters and Co., is also a great resort for Travellers and Carrick Visitors and the present landlord Mr. Dunn, from Glasgow, is extremely solicitous to retain the numerous visitors, who frequented this excellent Inn in the days of his predecessor. This house is a modern building and in all respects is well calculated for the purposes of a large and commodious Inn, to which is also attached a Ball-room.

The County Buildings.

Were completed in the year 1822, at the west end of Wellington Square, at an expence of upwards of £32,000. This is the most magnificent public building ever erected in the county, so far as known from ocular testimony, or written or oral tradition, as will be seen from the engraving. This extensive pile, contains a large Court House, in which the Supreme Criminal Courts of Justice, are held, a County Hall, Council Chamber, Town Clerk's Office, together with the apartments of the Sheriff, and Sheriff Clerk, Justices of Peace, and Commissioners of Supply, Sasine Office, Commissary Office.

The County Hall

In this Hall is suspended a very handsome full length portrait, by Sir Thomas Lawrence, of the late Hugh, Earl of Eglinton, Lord Lieutenant of the County, in the costume of Colonel of the Lowland Fencibles, which his Lordship commanded in his younger days. This portrait was subscribed for by the Noblemen and Gentlemen of the County, and placed in their Hall, in testimony of the very great services his Lordship yielded to the County, both in a public and private capacity. On the opposite side is hung a half length portrait of his Lordship's much esteemed brother-in-law, the late John Hamilton, Esq. of Sundrum, late Convener of the County, and was placed there as a mark of the high esteem in which he was held for the long period of 40 years, during which he held with respectability the above distinguished office. The use of this elegant room is at times given, on state occasions, for public dinners, and fancy balls.

The Sheriff Court

For the dispatch of all business connected with the County, such as disputes relative to property, Excambions, Sums above One Hundred Pounds Scots, is held every Tuesday

during the months of April, May, June, and July, and August in summer, and three months of the winter Session. The decisions in these cases, which are pronounced by the Sheriff-Substitute, are subject to the revision of the Sheriff. The decisions of the latter may be brought by appeal before the Lords of Justiciary, while on the Circuit, and argued by Counsel, if the sum in dispute is under £12, and if above that sum, may be advocated to the Court of Session.

The Commissary Clerk's Office

Is on the second floor, at the north end of the buildings. Here cases for Slander, Defamation, and damages are taken.

It is the province of the Commissary Clerk to record all Inventories of personal Property belonging to persons lately deceased, as given up by their representatives, and to issue Extracts.

Sheriff and Commissary Courts

Are composed of the following gentlemen:—

Archibald Bell, Esq. Advocate, Sheriff and Commissary of Ayrshire ;

William Eaton, Esq. Sheriff-Substitute and Commissary-Depute of Ayrshire ;

Alexander Murdoch, Esq. Dean of Faculty ;

Thomas M'Clelland, Esq. Treasurer ;

James Brown, Esq. Secretary

Those marked * are Members of the Widows Fund ;

Alexander Hunter, Esq. W.S. Sheriff-Clerk of Ayrshire ;

*Gilbert M'Nab, Esq. Sheriff-Clerk Depute.

Charles Eaton, Esq. Commissary Clerk of Ayrshire ;

Alexander Murdoch, Esq. Procurator-Fiscal, Sheriff-Court

*John Wilson, Esq. Procurator-Fiscal, Commissary-Court

* Alex. Smith

*Wm. Hutchison

* Stewar Ewening

*Alex. Murdoch

John Eaton

*James Morton

*David Hunter

*James Brown

James Murdoch

* Stephen Rowan

* John Wilson

* John Wyllie

*Hugh Reid

*Thos. Ranken

*Thos. M'Clelland	*Robt. Robertson	David Campbell
David Shaw,	John Paul	W. Craig
*Wm. Kirkland	*Charles Eaton	Alex. Harper
Jas. Harper	*Jas. M'Clelland	D. Cowan
*T. Weir, P. F.	*Thomas M'Cosh	
to the Town	*John M'Murtrie	
John Brown	*Q. Johnstone	

MAYBOLE.

Wm. Brown

Walter Andrews

KILMARNOCK.

*James Gregg, sen	Thos. Dykes	David Kay
James Wilson	Wm. Young	D. R. Andrews
George Douglas	Alex. Hamilton	W. Webster
Hugh Masson	Thos. Borland	

IRVINE.

*James Johnstone,	John Smith	Patrick Blair, J.P.
Town Clerk	W. Macallester	Clerk Depute

GIRVAN.

William Johnstone

John Murray, Macer.

Messengers.

John Blacklock	Robert Goudie,	James Wilson
Patrick Cowan	James Murdoch, N.P.	

Sheriff and commissary Officers.

George Campbell	Robert Mann
Arch. M'William	John Paterson
Gibson M'Gallan	John Sutcliffe
James Walker	Wm. Hannah.
Wm. Long	

Constables,

James Cree	Francis Nicol	John Sillars.
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The Sheriff's Small Debt Court.

Is held in the Court Hall every Thursday, where cases, according to the late act, are brought before the Sheriff, and heard *viva voce* by the parties, where the sum in dispute is £100 Scots, and under. Should there be any legal point involved in the question, the Sheriff is vested with a power to allow procurators to plead, or remit the case to the ordinary

Court Roll. In this way, too much praise cannot be bestowed on the present Mr. Sheriff Eaton for the very patient, prompt, judicious, and impartial manner in which he has been known to go through such a labyrinth of business. An idea may be formed of his vast labours, on this day only, when 60, 70, and on some days upwards of 100 cases are discussed.

The Sheriff Clerk's Office

Consists of four rooms on the ground floor, at the south end of the building. In this office are recorded all Deeds, Settlements, Tacks, Probative Writs, of the county of Ayr, and the records are subject to the strict scrutiny of an Inspector from Edinburgh once a year. The office of Keeper of the Register of Inhibitions, Hornings, Improvements on Entailed Estates is also vested in the Sheriff Clerk.

The Sasine Office

Is on the ground floor, at the northern extremity of the building, in which is kept the Record of Sasines, or Infeftments, Reversions, Incumbrances on Property, in the County of Ayr.

In this Office there is also a scroll Minute Book of the Deeds, for the last 80 years, which is open to the lieges, on payment of a customary fee.

David Shaw, Esq. Keeper ;

Mr. J. M'Murtrie, Dep.

The Justice of Peace Clerk's Office.

Is also on the same floor. In this Office are issued Complaints, where the sum in dispute is £5 sterling, and under. These cases are brought before the local Justices resident in town, who make a point of attending by rotation, to decide in these cases every Monday. In this Court also are decided petitions and warrants issued on what is termed the *weavers act*, and cases to any amount, which are debated by practitioners, and their decisions may be brought by appeal before the Quarter Sessions, which are held at Ayr, on the first Tuesdays of March, May, August and the last Tuesday of October.

In this Office, too, are issued, at the proper seasons, May and October, certificates to persons approved of at meetings by the Justices, held for the purpose, at the different courts in the County for the retail of Ales and Spirituous Liquors.

The Justices of the Peace also sit as Judges in the
Justice of Peace Revenue court,

where Informations of every description connected with the Excise Laws are brought. The decisions of the Justices in these cases are final, but may be brought by petition, accompanied with the recommendation of the presiding Justices, to the Board at Edinburgh, where, in most cases, relief against a standing Act of Parliament is frequently administered.

David Shaw, Esq. Clerk ;
Mr. J. M'Murtrie, Dep.

Excise-Office.

The business connected with this office is transacted in a room of the Black Bull, licensed for that purpose. The meetings are once every quarter, when the Collection is made, and pensioners receive their allowances. Here also are issued, on production of the statutory recommendation, licenses for the retail of exciseable articles.

John Wharton, Esq. Collector,

Who resides at Greenock, and attends at Ayr every collection and court day. The following Officers are stationed in Ayr.

James Young, Supervisor.

Wm. Bain | Joseph Hurst | James Malcom

The commissary court.

is held every Thursday, where the Sheriffs preside as Commissaries, and cases are debated by procurators.

The council chamber

Is on the ground floor, a large spacious room, which looks into the back-yard of the jail. A Council is held stately every Wednesday, in which the Magistrates discuss the affairs of the burgh. The Town Court is held every Tuesday and

Thursday, for the dispatch of civil business. In this Court the Magistrates, with the aid of their Assessor, judge in civil matters to any amount, and on their decreets, grant acts of warding, for carrying their sentences into execution. Their jurisdiction extends to the parish over Ayr. It is the prerogative of the Town Clerk to pass all sasines within Burgh, which, besides other Deeds and Probative Writs, are registered in the Town Record. In the Town Clerk's office, too, are issued, at the proper seasons, May and October, certificates to persons within Burgh, properly qualified, for the sale of spiritous liquors.

In this office are deposited in a strong Iron Chest, the original Charter, and other Writs and Records of the town.

The only persons qualified for executing the civil business before the Town Court and carrying the decreets and sentences into effect, and for serving Petitions of Debtors taking the benefit of the Act of Grace, on the Incarcerating creditors within Burgh, are the

Town's Officers.

James Davidson	Robt. Sillars,
John M'Clatchie	David Parker,

who besides are Sheriff Officers.

These various Offices are to be shewn to visitors, by the Porter, James Smith, a very civil and discreet person, who in general is at all times at his post in readiness to accompany the curious through the Buildings, for which he is no way scrupulous, in politely giving the hint for a trifling fee.

At the east side of this extensive building, and fronting the sea, are placed two large and commodious

Prisons and Governor's House.

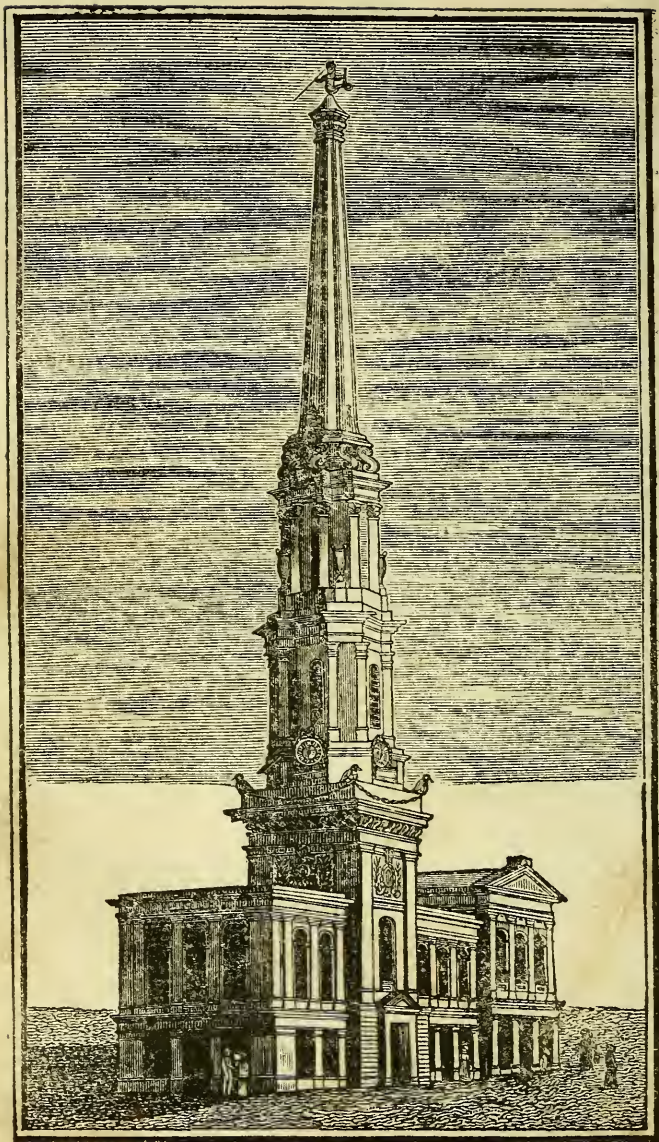
which are all enclosed with a wall 10 feet high. The one on the north side is used for debtors, with a separate division for females. The rooms are extremely commodious, each having a fire place, and a table, with a comfortable bed-stead. In short every attention is paid to the inmates, by the Governor and his son, and there is nothing wanted to complete the comfort of those within. It is to be regretted however, but perhaps it interferes with the rules pre-

scribed by the Magistrates, that not a person, however respectable, and whatever his business may be, except he be a man of business, and have business there, can be admitted to see a friend except at stated times. This has been found to be extremely disadvantageous and even considered harsh; but on an appeal to the Baillies, no one was ever refused admittance at any hour of the day, both to this and the other side of the prison, which is appropriated for Felons of all descriptions. On this apartment as well as in the other there are two day rooms where the division of a certain number is admitted for a limited period of the day, to enjoy *an airing*. These Felons are allowed fourpence halfpenny per day, which previous to conviction is paid by the Magistrates, and after by the Exchequer.

It has been a subject of deep regret the want of a House of Correction in the town of Ayr, in which delinquents for *petty* offences and misdemeanors might be confined, and set to work. The subject of our prison here presents an afflicting picture to any mind alive to the cries of wretchedness or affected by the audacious demeanour of hardened vice. It has long excited and continues to attract the attention of the wise as well as the philanthropic in all ranks of society. In deed it cannot be otherwise when the sad catalogue of crime of one kind or other existing in this county, but happily decreased of late years by the vigilance of our police, is reflected upon. Mr Locke truly says "of all the men we meet with nine parts in ten are what they are, good or evil, useful or not, by their education," and as the correctness of this opinion cannot be questioned, let the curious enquirer or the humane investigator ascertain what is the *education* of our prison. The lawfulness of imprisonment, even before a verdict that being necessary to secure the person cannot be disputed, but the rights of prisoners ought not to be violated. Nay, it is perhaps not policy to mix the positive guilty with the probably innocent; the old sinner with the youthful delinquent; the hackneyed criminal with wavering honesty; the burglar or murderer with the petty larceny thief, and that too without any occupation: At night he is locked up in a narrow cell, with perhaps the worst of thieves, or vagrants whose rags are alive, and in actual motion with filth. He may find himself in bed and in bodily contact between a robber and a murderer; or between a man with a foul disease on one side, and

one with an infectious disorder on the other. He may spend a great part of his days deprived of free air, and wholesome exercise. He is deprived of the handicraft on which his family depends—he may be starved for want of food and clothing. He is compelled to mingle in short, with the vilest of mankind, and in self defence to adopt their habits, their language and their sentiments: he may become a villain by actual compulsion. His health must be impaired, and may be ruined by filth and contagion, and as for his morals, purity itself could not continue pure, if exposed for any length of time to the society with which he must associate. His trial may be protracted, he may be imprisoned *on suspicion* as is frequently the case, and pine in jail while his family is starving out of it without any opportunity of removing that suspicion; if acquitted he may be dismissed from jail without a sixpence in his pocket, and without the means of returning home; if *convicted* beyond the sentence awarded by the law, he may be exposed to the most intolerable hardships—and no one knows what may be the consequence. Here unfortunate girls, disobedient boys and confined debtors are in many instances mingled with the worst of characters. The Magistrates of Ayr have been known to have furnished the Governor with Bibles and Testaments, for the benefit of the prisoners, and they have been known to have lain untouched, piled up on his Table from January to January, from the fear of being torn to pieces by the criminals, if put into their hands. Not a sermon was ever preached in the spacious Court yard, even on a Sabbath day—not a Sabbath School Teacher was ever admitted here to offer his services to instruct the ignorant felons, not a religious Tract Distributor ever entered these walls to give a word of exhortation, and the neglect of the above can in a great measure be vouched from a positive refusal, on the part of those, either having or assuming authority. In short, not a lesson was ever taught here beyond the usual consolatory instructions to persons under sentence of death, (and these visits be it said to the praise of the Magistrates, are confined to no sect whatever) except a few lessons in writing afforded by Mr Gunn, at his leisure hours last year. The subject of classification of the prisoners, and suggesting that the County should contribute towards the probable additional expense that might be incurred in effecting the same, was introduced at a County Meet-





TOWN BUILDINGS ERECTED 1830.

ing, in April, 1823, on a letter from the late Lord Hermand, but the subject was delayed, and has never been resumed.

Strangers wishing to see the interior of these prisons are conducted by Kelso Kennedy, the under Turnkey, who considers it a small *perquisite* of his office.

THE ARMOURY

Belonging to the town is deposited in an upper room of the Building, and consists of a tolerable good stand of Arms, which are *brushed up* once a year, by the Depute Keeper, for which he receives Four Guineas.

The Head Constables's apartments are at the north east extremity of this Building, and are appropriated to him from their proximity to the offices of the judicial authorities. It is to be lamented, however, that there is at present no Head Constable. The delay in appointing one is represented § as being fraught with the most serious consequences. This County in a few years it is feared, will become the haunt of the most successful depredators.

THE TOWN BUILDINGS.

On the 28th of March 1823, was laid by Robert Montgomerie, Esq. of Craighouse, Most Worshipful Master of the most ancient Mother Lodge of Kilwinning, in presence of Provost Fullarton and the Magistrates, and an immense concourse of freemasons, and respectable bodies, and gentlemen of the town, the foundation stone of a new spire, and buildings, comprising the new Town House, Coffee Room, Assembly Rooms, &c., of which we have given an accurate drawing, according to the altered extended plan.

The erection of these stately buildings indicate the good taste, enterprising zeal, and liberality of the Magistrates of Ayr.

§ See Ayr Advertiser,

The site of the new buildings is close to that of the former steeple, and exactly upon the site of the late Assembly Rooms including two other buildings immediately to the south. It takes up the angle formed at the cross, by the junction of the Main Street and Sandgate, another street running from this point to the New Bridge, and is thus in the greatest thoroughfare of the town. The buildings in whole form an oblong square, 110 feet in length by 50 in breadth. The main body of the structure is composed of two stories, and forms in appearance of two distinct buildings. The building at the south end, wherein is the grand assembly room, is elevated five feet above the height of the main body. The front of this part stands towards the west, and is 32 feet by 52, and its elevation from the base to the top of the pediment 45 feet. The others or larger parts of the buildings, presents two fronts, one towards the north, or High Street, and the other towards the west, or Sandgate Street; the former being 36 feet, and the latter 78 feet in length, and the elevation of both being about 38 feet. The spire is placed near the centre of the large building, forming a part of the grand front to the west, and is raised to the great height of 250 feet, being, it is believed higher than any steeple in Scotland.

The buildings are of the Grecian style, and of the composite order. They are composed of a massive basement, surmounted by a cornice, &c. The front of the principal story is formed of pilasters, with compost mouldings, circular-headed windows, with archivolt, &c., and the whole is finished with a massive entablature, dentile cornice, blocking course, &c. The base of the spire is rustic, on which is the basement, composed of massive pilasters, surmounted by a massive entablature and cornice, and an elegantly enriched blocking-course, on the external angles of which stand four large eagles. Two stories are thus raised in the form of a square. The next, or third story, is brought into an octagonal form, and is of the Tuscan order, and composed of column, entablature, &c.

above which are the dials of the clock, surmounted by eight fancy columns, upon the entablature of which stands a lofty and elegant obelisk, supported by massive consols, and crowned with a beautiful fancy capital, and the whole is surmounted by a gigantic figure of Triton.

The ground story of the interior is divided into shops, a guard-room, an entrance-hall, stair-cases, a kitchen, and other smaller, but no less necessary, apartments; and in the principal story, there are a large Assembly Room, a Coffee Room, a Card Room, a Supper Room, an Anti-Room, &c.

The whole buildings cost between six and seven thousand pounds, and do great credit to the Architect and Contractors. The *tout ensemble* forms a beautiful specimen of elegant and substantial modern architecture, worthy of the taste and genius of the present flourishing state of the arts and sciences, and a handsome ornament to the town of Ayr.

THE COFFEE-ROOM.

Intended to be removed from Harbour Street to a spacious room in the new Town Buildings, is conducted on the most liberal principles. Here the stranger may peruse an immense collection of London and provincial newspapers, from the Star of Brunswick to the Clyde Shipping List, without fee, for a month. On the table are to be found, also, Magazines, Reviews, Almanacks, &c. and several of the periodicals of the present day. The subscription is only one guinea a year.

In New Bridge Street, there is another Reading Room, belonging to William M'Carter, which is connected with his circulating Library, conducted on the same scale of liberality, with this difference, that the papers here are let out. Any newspaper may thus be had for a couple of hours.

The town of Ayr can likewise boast of a newspaper, which is published once a week, and is entitled the

Air Advertiser.

This paper was commenced by the late Mr. Peter Wilson, and has maintained a constant liberal support for the last thirty years. It is published every Thursday at three o'clock.

There were at one time in the town of Ayr, two public

Billiard Rooms,

which have now been discontinued, from the want of encouragement.

The Theatre

Was got up in the year 1812, under the superintendence of Henry Erskine Johnston, Esq. by a Company of Subscribers, consisting of forty-four, at twenty-five pounds each. The Theatre has never rewarded the enterprising zeal and exertions of the projecters, there being comparatively little encouragement in Ayr even for the first rate *Stars*. The last lessee was Mr. Seymour. The Theatre is lighted with gas, which, through the excessive carelessness of the stage-managers, is rendered perfectly intolerable. It is occasionally used as a place of worship, as a dancing and ball-room, and at times let out for the accommodation of lecturers, magicians, and strolling adventurers.

Every information regarding the letting of the Theatre, may be learned at the Shop of Mr Robert Mackay, Bridge Street, or Mr Hugh Reid, Writer.

PUBLIC OFFICES.

The Ayr Bank.

One of the principal causes of so much prosperity and improvement in the county of Ayr, was the establishment of Commercial Banks. The first Bank which was settled in 1763, by John M'Adam and Co. carried on the business of banking till they were overpowered by two considerable rivals. The first bank was followed by the great bank of Douglas, Heron, and Co. which was commonly called the Ayr Bank; and which had well nigh ruined the most opulent and the highest in rank in Scotland, by the extent and imprudence of their speculations. The bank was settled in 1763, and closed in 1772. But however unfortunate the Ayr Bank was to its Co-partners, its liberality or imprudence did the greatest service to the southern counties of Scotland, by supplying country gentlemen, and traders, and manufacturers; with what they wanted the most, capital, for enlarging and carrying forward their several speculations. The good was done to the country, while the bank was ruined. Upon the dissolution of this great concern the present "Ayr Bank" arose, at the instance of Messrs. Hunters and Co. including in the said firm, gentlemen of the first opulence and respectability in the county, in the command of a great *monied* capital, and has maintained a steady and uniform course, notwithstanding the various fluctuations and panics in commerce; so much so, that its rise and present status are proverbial, as being quite unparalleled in the annals of banking. The wealth, the resources, the connections of this establishment; and the very easy and truly accommodating manner* in which the business is conducted have insured a certain monopolization, and have hitherto suppressed any thing like an idea of mercantile opposition.

* *The benefit of an evening between 6 and 8, is not withheld from a traveller or other person necessarily deprived of the previous hours of business for doing the needful to save delay.*



The Ayr Bank draws on Messrs. Farquhar, Herries, and Co. London, at 20 days; and on Sir. W. Forbes and Co., Edinburgh, at 6 days, and the Royal Bank, Glasgow, at 3 days date. Bills are discounted at 4 per cent. Interest charged at the same rate on cash credits, and on sums deposited 2 per cent is allowed.

The Ayr Bank is represented by

William Cowan, Esq.

Wm. Niven, Esq. of Kirkbride } Cashiers

Q. Kennedy, Esq. of Drummellan }

W. Cowan, jun. Accountant

Hugh Cowan, jun. } Tellers | John Ballantine } Clerks

P. W. Kennedy } | David Kennedy }

Gilbert Ross, Porter

BRANCH AT KILMARNOCK.

C. D. Gairdner, Esq. Agent

Jas. Ure, Accountant Wm. Bunten, Teller

Thomas M'Murray, Porter

BRANCH AT IRVINE.

Alexander Paterson, Esq. Agent

AGENTS IN GLASGOW.

Royal Bank

LAW AGENTS FOR THE BANK.

Hugh Cowan, Esq. W.S., Edinburgh

James Morton, Esq. } Ayr

David Cowan, Esq. }

A Branch of the Bank of Scotland.

Established in the year 1775, for the negotiation of business, to a certain limited extent, according to the regulations issued at the head Office, Edinburgh, and on the same liberal principles on which the business is there conducted, and their labours have been amply rewarded. Hours of business 10 to 5. The Bank draws on Messrs Coutts and Co. London.

AGENT,

Thomas M'Clelland, Esq. N.P.

Thomas Gibson, Accountant John M'Craken, Teller

Wm. Jamieson, Clerk

The Savings Bank.

"Take care of the pence and the pounds will take care of themselves."

Owes its existence to the exertions of William Cowan, Esq., then provost of Ayr, who took no small trouble in preparing and maturing a set of Regulations, and Forms of Business, and by the donations of different individuals brought their united efforts to a crisis, by forming in May 1815, a Savings or provident Bank, for Ayr, Newton and Wallacetown, and the good resulting therefrom, for the previous years is incalculable. Indeed at no period has this Institution been in a more flourishing state than at the present. There is now a sum upwards of £2500, lodged in the names of 490 individuals, who are allowed interest on every 15s. that may be deposited, at the rate of 6d. *per annum* or £3 6s. 8d. *per cent. per annum*; to be calculated from the first day of the month immediately after the deposit is made till the 31st December following, when the interest is converted into a principal. All the money deposited in the Savings Bank is lodged in the Directors' names each week with Messrs. Hunters & Co. bankers, and regular accounts are kept of the whole transactions of the Savings Bank. One shil. deposited each week amounts in 10 years to £31 13s. 0d.—5s. do. do. for 20 year £302 13s. 9d. The benefits of this Institution are intended for Tradesmen, Manufacturers, Labourers, Servants, Artisans, Apprentices and others; and many young people may find it as much for their interest to take care of their own little Savings regularly as to join any other Society.

Officer-Bearers.

William Fullarton, Esq. *Preses,*

James Cuthbert, *Vice-Preses.*

COMMITTEE.

Q. Kennedy, Esq.
 Dr. Whiteside,
 Bailie Williamson,
 Rev. W. Schaw,
 Mr. Wise,
 Bailie M'Hutcheon,

Mr King,
 Mr Rae,
 Mr M'Clelland,
 Mr Wm. Cowan, jun.
 Bailie Sloan,
 Mr Murdoch.

Post Office,

As conducted by Mr. Davidson, No. 7, Main-Street, is open from 7 A.M. to 10 P.M., on all lawful days, and on Sundays from 8 to 10 A.M. from 1 to 2 and from 8 to 10 P.M. Mails from London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and the North, arrive every evening at 9, except on Tuesday, when no London mail arrives, and are dispatched every day at $\frac{1}{4}$ past 5 o'clock P.M., except Thursday, when no mail is made up for London. Mails from the south, bringing letters from all parts of Ireland arrive every morning at 2, and are immediately despatched, including, by same mail, the letters put into the post office before 10 the previous night, to Glasgow, Edinburgh, and London. Mail to Maybole and Girvan made up every evening at 9 o'clock. Mail to Dalmellington every Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday morning, and returns.

Letters delivered in town by Robert Goudie, and in Newton and adjacent parts by John Sulliffe, every morning, immediately after arrival, for the additional charge of one halfpenny on each.*

BEITH BOB, runner betwixt Beith and Ayr, with parcels, leaving the latter place every Tuesday morning arriving in Ayr at 10 a. m. and leaving Ayr next morning by 6 a. m. carrying parcels for Irvine, Kilwinning, Dalry, and Beith.—To be found at John Petticrew's, Content.

* It is supposed this additional charge as in other places will be discontinued, and the Letter Carriers allowed a Salary-

Stamp Office.

Situated in Kirk Port, is open every lawful day from 10 to 4, when stamps are issued. Mr. Maccharg, ever willing to oblige the lieges, makes no scruple to accommodate at extra hours. A liberal allowance is given to retailers of receipt stamps, and depots for these, and also for bill stamps, are in various parts of the town, in the shops of

Messrs. John Dick

Henry Gourlay

Messrs. David Logan

William M' Carter

who retail these stamps at the usual charge.

Alex. West Hamilton, Esq. of Pinmore, Principal Distributor for Ayrshire and Arran.

Quintin Macharg, Sub-Distributor for Ayr.

Herring Fishery Office

Is open every lawful day from 10 to 3, at No. 3, New Bridge Street.—D. Maclachlan, Esq. master.

The Custom House.

After an absence of two years has been restored, and Ayr declared a free independent Port. Ayr has been such all along, till the above period, when from causes not necessary to be detailed, the Custom House was removed to Irvine. One remonstrance after another was made to the proper quarter, and after due investigation, the Town of Ayr has been declared by writ, a Free Port of the super-numerary Class. For this act of justice, the Town of Ayr are principally indebted to the unwearied exertions and persevering zeal of our Townsman, and late provost, William Fullarton, Esq.

Collector

Hon. Roger Rollo,

Comptroller

David Ewen, Fsq.

Principal Clerk,

J. B. Latimer, Esq.

Officers—James Mack.**Landwaiters—James Campbell, and James Grange****Commission Agent—Mr James Murdoch, writer.****GIRVAN—James Chalmers.****The Harbour**

Has of late, under the management of Mr. Telfer, and afterwards by his successor Mr. Blackwood, the Harbour-master, undergone considerable improvements both as to deepening and increase of funds. The pilots are licensed by the Provost

and two Bailies of the town of Ayr, who are employed in transporting ships and other vessels from the bay of Ayr into the harbour and also from the harbour, over the bar into the bay of Ayr. The present licensed pilots and who may be depended upon for steadiness are:—

Daniel Hunter—Allan Campbell—John Hunter—
William Gibson—Dugald M'William.

The fares and wages of the pilots are stated by Act of Parliament, not to exceed the rate of One Penny Three Farthings per ton of the Tonnage of any ship or vessel piloted by them. Pilots demanding or receiving more than the amount of such fares incur a heavy penalty.

County Cess Office and Tax Office.

Is open every lawful day from 10 to 6 to 8 at No. 53, Sandgate street. In this office besides the Collection of the Land Tax and Assessed Taxes for the County are issued Certificates for Game Licenses.

Thomas Ranken, Esq. Collector,
William Bone, Clerk.

Burgh Cess Office,

At No. 24. Sandgate Street, is open every lawful day from 10 to 3, and from 6 to 8.

Thomas Clelland, Esq Collector;
William Jamieson, Clerk

Linen Stamp Office,

George Campbell, Stamp-master.

Steam Boat and Packet Office.

Messrs. Cowan and Sloan furnish every information regarding the Packets, at their office, No. 31 Sandgate street, at any hour 9 to 4 and from 6 to 8.

Public Institutions.*Smith's Institution*

Situated at the upper end of Mill-Street, is taught by Mr. William M'Derment, and conducted on the principles of the late Mr. Joseph Lancaster. In this school are taught the elements of English Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic. Upwards of one hundred children whose education is principally defrayed from a fund left by the late Captain John Smith, who bequeathed considerable property to the ministers and magistrates of Ayr in trust, to be applied towards the education and up-bringing of a certain number of children of poor householders, and the establishment in the world, in the learned professions, of such youths as appeared to the Directors to evince talents of a more promising nature. The Directors, in terms of the desire of the benevolent donor, have established this Institution in conjunction with their own charity school under the above denomination.

Directors.

The MAGISTRATES of AYR—The MINISTERS of AYR.

Mr WILLIAM DERMENT, *Teacher,*

The Poor House

Built many years ago, for the reception of decayed Burgeses and others (male and female) who may have been unfortunate in business or otherwise rendered incapable of providing for themselves, is attached to Smith's Institution, and endowed with several mortifications and other funds for the above benevolent purposes.

Matron—Mrs M'Derment.

To this house is attached a sinecure situation by which the Incumbent takes charge of the poorer sort of persons of good character requiring weekly aid from the Poor's House funds. It is at present filled by Mr. Gunn, for which he enjoys a salary of £15 a year.

The Ayr Library.

Situated in Fort-Street, was instituted in the year 1762, having for its object the formation of a valuable library, for the general benefit of its members. The library contains at present 2500 volumes of valuable standard works. The entry money is Five Guineas. A General Meeting of the Society for the purpose of transacting its business, of which thirteen members are a quorum, is held annually on the last Wednesday of January in the Library, on which day each member pays an annual contribution of ten shillings, for the purposes of the Society. Rights are transferable. The Librarian is Miss Reid, who attends each lawful day from 12 to 2.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

Bailie Williamson, Preses.

Mr. Robert Taylor, Treasurer.

Miss Jean Reid, Librarian.

Rev. Mr. Cuthill,

Dr. Whiteside,

Mr. Robert Robertson,

Mr. Eben. Thomson,

Mr. Samuel Watson,

Mr. John Paul,

Mr. James Morton,

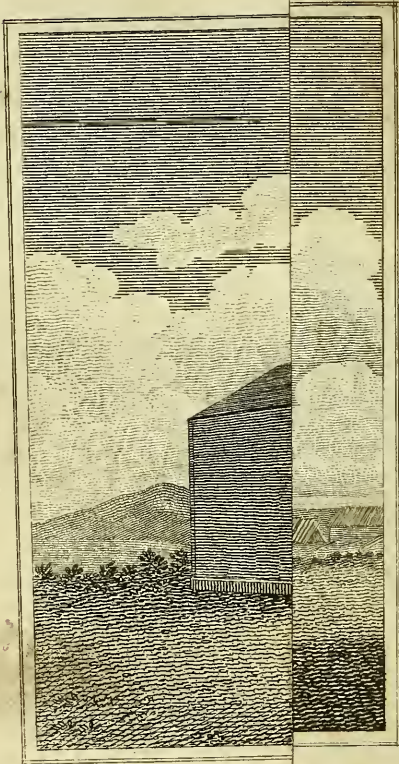
Rev. Dr. Auld,

The Ayrshire Horticultural Library

Was instituted in the year 1827, having for its object the advancement of the most costly and experimental works of all kinds on botany and agriculture. The subscription, which is only 5s. of entry, and 2s. per quarter, is instantly laid out in the purchase of new works, and thereby increasing the stock of that kind of literature, which is to be found no where else at so moderate and easy a rate. The institution is well worth the attention of landed gentlemen, as well as those for whom it was chiefly intended. The library is kept at M'Carter's, New Bridge, where catalogues are to be had *gratis*.

PLANTAS DE LA MONTAÑA

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Preses.

Mr JOHN M'ILWRATH.

Committee.

Messrs. JOHN GOUDIE, | JAMES RENTOUL.
 JAMES SMITH | THOMAS SKINNER,
 Mr THOMAS IMRIE, *Treasurer*,—W. M' CARTER, *Clerk & Library.*

Ayr Academy.

As will be seen from the engraving, is a very handsome building, placed in a very healthy situation in Fort Street, was founded in the year 1798, principally through the influence of that patriotic gentleman the late John Fergusson, Esq. of Doonholm. The subscribers were erected into one body political and corporate by royal charter.—The managers and directors, in terms of this charter, are all persons or bodies corporate or politic who may have subscribed the sum of fifty pounds or upwards. At this Academy is taught all the branches of a liberal education, whereby the student is fitted immediately for the University. As a proof of the advantages to be derived from this seminary, young gentlemen come from all quarters of the globe to prosecute their studies at this thriving institution. The teachers are so very attentive to their respective charges* that the utmost confidence is placed in them. At the last annual examination, the Directors expressed themselves in the most flattering terms of the manner of performing numerous exercises in various branches taught, and testified that the high reputation long held by this respectable seminary has been fully maintained in all its different departments. The

* Several of the teachers particularly Dr. Memes, Mr. Gross, Mr. Gray, and Mr. Ridley, board young gentlemen, who receive private instructions.

most approved modes of tuition are followed by the masters with great accuracy and success, and ample evidence was shewn that due care was used to impart a substantial education, and to make the enlargement and the improvement of the youthful mind by means of useful knowledge, and the art of thinking and reflecting keep pace with the formal communication of elementary rules and principles. Great pleasure was evinced in noticing the progressive increase of the number of scholars which amounted last year to 617. To this great increase may be ascribed the acquisition of the valuable and learned teachers upon whom the choice of the Directors fell. To Mr. Ridley may be ascribed the very successful manner in which he has brought forward the youths placed under his charge, and the unexampled success attending the labours of Dr. Memes, who in addition to the usual branches of literature taught by his predecessors has added the science of Botany.

Directors.

Seven Members from the Town Council of Ayr are annually chosen.

The Sheriff-depute of the County for the time being.
The nearest Heir Male of the deceased John Fergusson of Doonholm, Esq.

Five Contributors representing the Minor Subscribers, chosen annually.

H. Cowan, jun. Treasurer, J. Paul, Secretary,

Teachers.

Dr. Memes, Rector, Nat. Philosophy, Geography, Mathematics, &c. J. Gray, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, &c. E. Thomson, Latin and Greek. S. Gross, French, Italian, and German. R. Taylor, Writing and Drawing. James Ridley, English Reading, and Elocution.

Female Academies

Are here conducted on a scale of the first respectability, and every attention is paid to the

morals as well as the education of young ladies committed to their charge. To the great increase of boarders is to be ascribed the distinguished talents of the teachers introduced into these seminaries, and the healthiness of the situations.—

Amongst the above may be ranked those taught by
Miss Gray. Mrs. Mitchell. Miss Baxter.

Private Schools.

Besides the public Academies, there are schools taught by eminent young persons in almost every corner of the town. Of these are given a few as far as they have been handed to us *alphabetically*. In these seminaries are taught chiefly the useful branches of education on terms considerably lower than at other more popular establishments.

GENTLEMEN.

Gray, William Newton-Green.

M'Derment, James Mill-Street.

M'Vail, David Content.

Mitchell, Adam Newton-Green.

Mitchell, David

Watson, William Content.

Wilson, Joseph Garden-Street.

LADIES.

(Including Sewing, &c.)

Auld, Miss

Gray, Miss, Newton-Green

Henderson, Miss

M'Whirter, Miss Wallace-street

Scott, Mrs. Fullarton-street.

The Mechanics' Institution

Was established in 1825, in consequence of an able and sensible appeal to the intelligent and influential part of the community, by our townsman, Mr. Ritchie, now of Aberdeen.

Considerable assistance, by way of subscription, was obtained throughout the county, whenever it was discovered that our operatives actually desired such an institution. The active management, and indeed the extension of the property of the society, has now rested on the shoulders of the operative members themselves; and they have proved by their steadiness in appreciating the benefits of a well-assorted library, how deserving they were of the little assistance given to make a beginning. It was about the same period that so many Mechanics' Institutions sprang into existence all over the island, and seeing that ere now the novelty of the thing must have ceased to charm, numbers of them have fallen into oblivion:

not so, however, with our Ayr institution, for it has exceeded the warmest expectations of its warmest friends, and continues every year to secure a firmer hold of the public approbation. This we attribute to the unwearied diligence of the Committee of Management, in making it a primary object to secure a good library. We doubt if monthly, or even weekly lectures, and delivered *gratis*, to boot, would secure, in a provincial town, so much interest for such a length of time, as a permanent and well managed library will do. Lectures are excellent, and have been highly appreciated by the members, whenever called upon to hear them, but they would have failed in giving our institution *a local habitation*. Nearly one thousand volumes of the most approved works on science and general literature have been brought together, thus, not limiting the pleasure of reading merely to the man of science, but offering the general reader a fund of information seldom met with out the metropolis. Nor can the admission ticket prove a barrier to the poorest mechanic, for six shillings annually, paid by quarterly instalments, is the trifle that gives every advantage the institution offers. Thus as the toil worn operative, on receiving his weekly wage, after six days labour, speeds homewards for a renewal of the joys and comforts of the domestic hearth, so may he visit that same evening, between 7 and 9, the Mechanics' Library, and furnish himself with the means of promoting the cultivation of his mind, and advancing his knowledge of mankind and manners.

When the institution was forming, it was agreed to engage Mr. Steele for a course of lectures in natural philosophy, which he delivered during the winter of 1825-6, to a respectable and numerous class. Since that period several members have occasionally delivered essays, but to Dr. Memes is the institution chiefly indebted, for lecturing once a month, and latterly for delivering two highly interesting and valuable courses of lectures in Geography and Geology, making the useful branches of education popular, from interspersing interesting anecdotes, and a deal of collateral historical information. Wherefore, whatever funds have been realized were devoted, from the Doctor's giving his labour gratuitously, to the extension of the library. That these labours have been appreciated, it is due to the members to state, that they have recently presented the Dr. with an elegantly chased silver goblet, bearing the following inscription:—

Presented
to
J. S. MEMES, L.L.D.
by
THE MEMBERS
of the
AYR MECHANICS' INSTITUTION,
As a Token of Gratitude,
for
His valuable and disinterested exertions
To promote their advancement
in
various branches
of
The Sciences,
1838.

The present number of actually reading members is about 120, and since the commencement, the list seems progressively swelling; and we really see nothing to hinder this in a town of such a population as Ayr, it is matter of wonder that the members are not more numerous, but there must be the desire for reading created, ere we can look for the anxious request to have that desire satisfied.

The property of the institution is vested in the hands of a Committee for the time being, and every donor of two guineas, in money, or of books, apparatus, &c. to that amount, or an annual subscriber of half-a-guinea is considered an honorary member, entitled to the privileges of the institution, and to act and vote at all General Meetings. But the donor of two guineas and upwards enjoys the privilege of the library for seven years only—still, however, retaining the power to attend and vote at all General Meetings.

In Ayr, there is not a more valuable institution, and the good it has already effected is very great. It has given an impetus to the minds, which leads our working class to appreciate with profit and delight many of the severer studies that occupy the attention of the learned, and, moreover, it has stirred up the energy of some to construct ingenious pieces of mechanism. It is for these reasons, the community will do what they can to speed its prosperity, we might have said the county, for there are many of the reading members resident in neighbouring towns.

A General Meeting of the Institution is held on the first Mondays of March, June, September, and December, at eight o'clock, and the first Monday of June is the Annual General Meeting, when the election of office-bearers takes place

The following gentlemen are Office-bearers and Committee for the present year :—

Wm. Fullarton, Esq. President.

Convener M'Ilwraith, Vice-President.

Mr. Hugh Cowan, jun. Treasurer.

Mr. Mathew Paterson, Secretary.

Baillie M'Hutchon

Dr. Memes

Dr. Whiteside

Mr, Wm. Ferguson

Dr. Burton

Mr. James Morton

Mr. P. Stewart

Mr. John Paterson

Convener Alexander

Mr. William Parker

Mr. John Johnston

Mr. David Highet

Mr. Robert Alexander, jun.

Mr. Hugh Young

Mr. Wise

Mr. James Drennan

Mr. Adam Cowan

Mr. Adam Cowan, Librarian.

Churches.

The oldest established church, as before mentioned possesses three aisles—one for the magistrates, near which, in the same aisle, is that appropriated for sailors, stiled the sailors' loft—The next, fronting the pulpit, is for merchants and gentlemen belonging to the merchants' society. The west aisle is appropriated for the Convener, Deacons of Incorporated Bodies, and Merchants in general. The church in general, possesses ample accommodation for people of all descriptions. To this church was appended, some years ago a Chapel of Ease, near St. John's, which is tolerably well filled in general. The two curates officiate in the above two places of worship alternately every Sabbath day. The burying ground is attached to the Old Church.

The Rev. R. Auld, D. D. } *Ministers*
 Rev. A. Cuthill

Messrs. Bailie M' Hutcheon
 J. Sloan
 W. Cowan
 Hugh Cowan
 Sheriff Eaton
 Dr. Memes
 Dr. Whiteside
 James Cuthbert
 Thomas M' Clelland
 Samuel Watson
 Robert Davidson

Messrs. James Donaldson
 John Tennant
 John Mitchell
 John Underwood
 Andrew Paterson
 Peter Stewart
 John Donaldson
 John Fergusson
 James Tennant
 George M'Clura
 Gabriel Muir

Mr Wm. M' Dorment, *Session Clerk*,
 Mr Stephen Rowan, *Treasurer*,
 Mr Robert Gale, } *Precentors*
 Mr J. Turnbull

The Antiburghers. or Seceders' Meeting House.

Situated in George St. It is a large and commodious building, and since the late to be regretted union of part of the Burghers and Antiburghers, Mr.

Stevenson's congregation retain their pristine principles as established by the late Rev. Ralph and Ebenezer Erskine, and now go by the name of the United Associate Original Seceders, and have lately issued an Act and Testimony. Sermon three times each Sabbath. To this church is attached a burying ground for the benefit of the members, and for others who choose to avail themselves of the same.

REV. GEORGE STEVENSON, MINISTER.

Elders.

Messrs. Peter Paterson,
Hugh Kennedy,
Hugh Smith,
William Hendrie,

Messrs. John Paterson,
Alex. Dalrymple,
Andrew Smith,

The Morabians or Society of Amity Fratrum

Were introduced into Ayr, by John Caldwell, an Irishman of that persuasion, who came to Ayrshire, in the year 1765, and preached to large auditories. The church was formed in 1778; and the present place for public service was built about two years after, a neat church in Mill street, to which a dwelling house for the minister, school-house and a burial place are attached. Twice service on the Lord's day, and once on Thursday evening.

H. KLINESMITH, *Sup.*

Rev. JAMES LATROBE,

Elder—William Kirkland.

The Methodists,

Established themselves here in the year 1790. They have now built a handsome chapel in Charlotte Street, which is supplied by a clergyman from the conference in connection with the followers of the late Rev. John Wesley, A. M., who in general exchanges once in two years. Sermon three times on the Lord's day, and once on Thursday evening. No burying ground is attached.

REV. HENRY TURNER, MINISTER,

Elders,

D. CROM, JAMES COWAN, WM. RICKITS, WM. CUTHERBERTSON,

The Burghers'

Chapel was erected in the year 1796, is a very neat commodious building situated at the foot of Wallacetown; the officiating clergyman, the Rev. Wm. Schaw, is a popular preacher, and the church is in general well attended. To these premises there is not attached any burial ground. Sermon twice every Sunday.

Rev. WILLIAM SCHAW, Minister.

Elders,

Messrs. John Frew
 Jas. Jamieson
 John Cochran
 John Gardner
 Alexander Harvie
 James Paterson

Messrs. Rob. Farquhar
 James Stewart
 Allan Gray
 Alex. Ritchie
 J. Scott, Lochfergus

The Relief Church

In Cathcart Street was got up in the year 1815, chiefly through the influence and enterprising exertions of Mr. Henry Cowan. The house is the largest place of worship in town, and is well filled. In this church there is a Sabbath School kept up, also a Penny Society for the relief of sick members, principally confined to females. A library has been formed for the general benefit of the members in town and country; a sum of money originally intended for another purpose formed the basis of this now extensive library, which is kept up and enlarged by subscribers of one shilling per quarter. No burying ground is attached.

Rev. ROBERT RENWICK, minister,

Elders.

Messrs. Henry Cowan
 John Wilson
 John Bryden
 Thomas Gray
 Alexander Urie

Messrs. John Kerr
 Robert Brown
 James Muir
 William Murdoch

The Tabernacle.

Situated near the foot of Garden-Street, was erected many years ago, and has no burying ground. There is a Sabbath School here, and sermon three times every Sunday, by

THE REV. A. MACLEAN.

Deacons.

Mr. Robt. Alexander; Mr. Robt. Nicholson; Mr. John Wilson,
Kirk-Officer, - - Robert Welsh.

Macmillanites

Have lately found a place of worship in the repair of the old brewery, in Content street, which is neatly fitted up. There is sermon here at least every alternate sabbath.

Ayrshire Bible Society.

Having for its object the supplying of Bibles where wanting in this county and other parts of the British Empire, and the promotion of the wider circulation of the Holy Scriptures without *note* or *comment*, was formed in 1828, on the ruins of the Ayrshire Auxiliary Bible Society. This society is desirous of rendering every assistance of which its funds will admit, in lessening the want of the scriptures wherever it exists, and particularly within the British Empire; the sphere of its distribution, however, has been lessened in consequence of various Branch Associations and Societies which were formerly Auxiliary to the County Society, having become independent or extinct. The great outlet for copies of the Scriptures in this county continues to be in supplying them to children of the poor, who are either totally unable to purchase them when their children are sent to school, or who would find the full price of them more than their circumstances could afford.

Each member of an auxiliary who subscribes a guinea or upwards annually, or ten guineas or upwards at one-time, may purchase from the Depository of the Auxiliary Society, Bibles and Testaments at reduced prices, to the amount of

five guineas within the year, and in like proportion for every guinea subscribed. The committees of Auxiliary Societies have the privilege of purchasing at prime cost to any amount. All subscribers of half-a-guinea annually are members; members of congregations making annual collections in aid of the funds of the society are members. The Preses and Secretary of all Branch Associations formed in aid of this institution are *ex officio* members. All persons subscribing five guineas or upwards at one time are members for life. And all subscribers of twenty guineas at one time, or those who shall increase their original subscription to that amount are entitled to be governors for life. The committee meet quarterly at Ayr, on the last Wednesday of January, April, July, and October, and the Annual Meeting is held in the month of September.

Members of the Committee of Management.

Andw. Williamson, Esq.	Mr Peter Stewart,
Mr Alexander wise,	Convener M'Ilwraith,
Mr Wm. M'Derment,	Mr John Baird,
Mr James Tod,	John M'Lauchlan, Esq. Blair,
Mr John Paterson,	J. Porteous, Esq. Kilmarnock
Mr John Wilson,	Mr John Howat, Martnaham,
Mr Samuel Watson,	Capt. Clark,
John Sloan, Esq.	Mr John Hendry, Ladyburn
Hugh Miller, Esq.	Rev. John Inglis, Maybole,
Adam M'Cutchon, Esq.	Rev. John Davidson, Girvan,
Mr Barclay, Catrine,	Archd. Montgomerie Clark.

The Sabbath School Union Society

Formed for the purpose of promoting religious knowledge and instruction by means of Sabbath Schools, by uniting under one management the schools of this town and neighbourhood, and by furnishing juvenile libraries, and giving pecuniary assistance in aid of the schools, commenced its operations in January 1821, and since that period

the society has diligently continued to direct its efforts to the spiritual well-being of the young, and the good that has resulted is incalculable.

Individuals subscribing two shillings and sixpence annually, or giving a donation of ten shillings, and all teachers and clergymen superintending Sabbath Schools are members of this society.

COMMITTEE.

Robert Auld, D. D.
 Rev. A. Cuthill
 — J. J. Wood
 — R. Renwick
 — W. Schaw
 — A. Maclean
 — H. Klinesmith
 Richard Campbell, Esq.
 Wm. Fullarton, Esq.
 Col. Reid

Messrs. R. Alexander
 A. M'Hutcheon
 T. M'Clelland
 W. Finlay
 J. Ritchie
 J. M'Neille
 James Tod
 W. Burns
 S. Watson,
 Capt. George Clark

Col. Reid, Convener and Secretary

Mr M'Clelland and Mr Burns, joint Treasurers.

The Ayr, Newton and Wallacetown Dispensary.

Was instituted in the year 1817, under the Patronage of the Most Noble Marquis of Bute, Lord Ayr, &c. the object of this Institution being to afford medical relief to sick and diseased poor and to inoculate children for the cow pox, the Dispensary is open for these benevolent purposes every Monday, Thursday and Saturday, from nine till ten in the morning, at Mr Currie's, No. 66, High Street, when advice and medicines are given to all Patients in Ayr, Newton and Wallacetown, *domestic servants and apprentices excepted*, applying in person, on their presenting a recommendation from a subscriber, or from a minister, or elder of the parish or congregation to which they belong, or from the representative of an incorporated

body, provided that parish, congregation, or incorporated body has contributed to the support of the institution; and those persons whose cases require are visited at their own houses. To the medical men of the town who belong to this laudable institution, too much praise cannot be bestowed for their zealous and gratuitous services, and to the clergymen of the town for the attention which they pay to the request of the Directors. Every subscriber is entitled to have one patient upon the books of the Dispensary, for every 10s. 6d. annually paid; and subscribers of any sum shall have it in their power to recommend an unlimited number of children for inoculation, observing always, that the circumstances of the parents of these children are such as to render them proper objects of the institution.

Patron.

The Most Noble the MARQUIS OF BUTE.

President.

The PROVOST OF Ayr.

Committee of Management.

Colonel Reid	The Rev. R. Renwick.
Rev. Dr. Auld	The Rev. J. J. Wood
Mr George M'Taggart	Mr Samuel Watson
Bailie Williamson	Mr James M'Clelland

Consulting Physicians.

Dr. P. Whiteside and Donaldson.

Medical Officers.

Dr. W. Whiteside	Dr. Ranken
Mr Mitchel	Mr Ronald
Mr Edgar	Dr. Crawford
Dr. M'Derment	Mr M'Sorley.

Treasurer and Secretary.

Mr M'Cormick.

Apothecary.

Mr James Currie.

Public Bodies.**Medical Practitioners.**

Philip Whiteside, M. D.	John Ronald,
Wm. Donaldson, M. D.	Hugh Ranken, M. D.
George Mitchell,	James Crawford, M. D.
Wm. Whiteside, M. D.	Geo. Burton, M. D.
John M'Derment, M. D.	John Taylor,
J. Edgar,	Wm. Kennedy,
P. M'Sorley,	

THE SAILOR'S SOCIETY,

Is the oldest Institution of the kind in the town having been instituted in the year 1581, for the benefit of decayed seamen, and destitute widows and children of seamen, who on application receive what support the funds will admit—Gentlemen having interest in shipping on payment of Five Pounds are admitted members and are entitled to a Free Seat in the "Sailor's Loft" of the old church. Three pence are deducted off every pound sterling earned by a seaman, which with contributions keep up a fund for the above benevolent purposes which is at present £1100.

Committee of Management.

Hugh Cowan	}	Esquires.
Thomas M'Clelland		
P. Whiteside, M. D.		

Members

Messrs. James Cuthbert	Messrs. Quin. M'Harg
Wm. Cowan	Thos. M'Clelland
Hugh Cowan	Hugh Cowan, jun
Alex. M'Coskrie	Wm. Cowan, jun
Thomas Wallace	John Bryce
Wm. Eaton	John Morton
Philip Whiteside	Charles Eaton
Wm. Stewart	Thomas Weir
John Sloan	Jas. M'Clelland
James Telfer	Wm. Whiteside, M. D.
John Eaton	Alex. Murdoch
James Donaldson	John M'Cracken
George Taylor	John Ballantine
Alex. Wise	James Patton
Hugh Donaldson	John Sloan, jun
Peter Hume	
Alexander Blackwood, Harbour-master	

The Merchants' Company

Was instituted in the year 1655, and in 1821 a Fund was formed for the benefit of decayed members, widows, and orphans, from which they derive the following—Decayed members, —Widows, ten pounds per annum—Orphan, £5 per annum, until the youngest arrives at the age of 12 years. . . From the flourishing state of the funds, prospects are held out that in a few years, the benefits are likely to be doubled.

The Society is not limited to merchants alone but all men of business, who may not be *black balled*, gain admittance into this important scheme.

The members at present are—

George M'Taggart, Esq. master,

John Edgar, treasurer | James Murdoch, jun. secretary.

Messrs.

John Kirkland	Hew Aitken	John Sloane
William Gray	Alexander Wise	Patrick Cowan
William Heron	Hugh Miller	John Samson
Robert M'Kay	David Davidson	David M'Ewen
William Gourley	William Cowan	James Miller
James Murdoch	David Auld	Charles Hunter
John Wilson	A. M'Hutchon	Adam Hunter
William Brown	Thomas Gibson	John Kinloch
Robert Davidson	John Dick	M. M'Hutchon
James Morris	James Patton	James Auld
Andrew Wallace	John Ferguson	J. S. Muir
Wm. Murdoch		

Writers society.

Was formed exclusively for gentlemen of the Law, and has been confined to those who have served apprenticeships to a procurator before the Sheriff Court of Ayr. The admission fee for this fund is £75, with an annual payment of One Guinea, and the funds are in such a flourishing state as to afford an annuity of £40 to the widows at present.

☞ For a List of the members.—See p. 90.

The Whipmen Society of Ayr.

Was instituted some years ago, having for its object the provision of a fund for widows of members,

and the payment of funeral expences, entry £5. The members parade the streets of Ayr in their uniforms on the Friday of the Midsummer Fair, and immediately thereafter proceed to the sands where they start for a race.

Friendly Societies.

Of these laudable and beneficial institutions the Town of Ayr has a tolerable quota established for people of both sexes, and the advantages derived from such as are conducted in sound principles, are incalculable. The following which are conducted on pretty fair calculations, and have been beneficial, have been handed, and may be depended on, are,

	MALE,	Preses.
Ayr Universal Society,		Stewart Ewing
Queen's First Friendly Society,		Wm. Irvine,
Ayr Relief,		James Twig,
Ayr, Newton, & W. Friendship,		James Wilson,
Ayr, N. & W. Hand in Hand Juvenile,		Andw. Cowan
Ayr Self-supporting,		A. Forester,
Philanthropic,		David Bowie,
Phœnix,		John Tod,
A. & N. Morning Star,		Henry Wilson,
Caledonian Youths,		Adam Nicol,
Youth,		Wm. Morrison,
A. N. & W. Liberal,		Wm. Murdoch,
A. N. & St. Q. Friendly,		David Watson,

FEMALE.

Ayr First Female Friendly Society (funded) instituted 1800, 120 members. Mrs. D. Boswell, Preses.

Female Friendly Society Town and Parish of Ayr, instituted 1805. Lady Jane Hamilton President.

Ayr, Newton and Wallacetown Female Friendly Penny Society, instituted 1805, 180 members, Mrs. Mair, President.

Ayr, Newton and St. Evox Female Penny Society, instituted 1805, 126 members, Mrs. D. Boswell president.

Fifth Ayr Female Penny Society, instituted 1805, 204 members, Mrs. Scott, president.

Benevolent Society, instituted 1822, Mrs. Fullarton president.

Female School of Industry, instituted 1815, 50 girls, Mrs Hugh Cowan president.

Ladies' Charity School, instituted 1820, 30 girls.—Miss Aiken, Preident.

The society for the Competition of Flowers, Fruits, and Vegetables.

Was instituted about four years ago, with a view to the encouragement of Horticulture in all its branches. A competition meets in the King's Arms six times every year, where a collection is made from all quarters of the county, by the members, of the various products of horticulture, for the best of which prizes are awarded by the Society, defrayed chiefly by subscription, and the proceeds of entries of individuals of one shilling, who crowd to see the vast assemblage of the most elegant and rare productions of the soil.

Mason Lodges.

Of these orders there are in the town seven who stately hold monthly and quarterly meetings the oldest is,

Apr Kilwinning, No. 123.

Meeting in King's Arms,—Provost Fullarton, Grand Master.

Newton, St. James's, No. 124.

Meetings held monthly in Morton's, Newton,—Arch. Dunlop, Master.

Apr Operatives, No. 126.

Meet first Thursday each month, in Black-Bull, Wallacetown.—John Granton, Master.

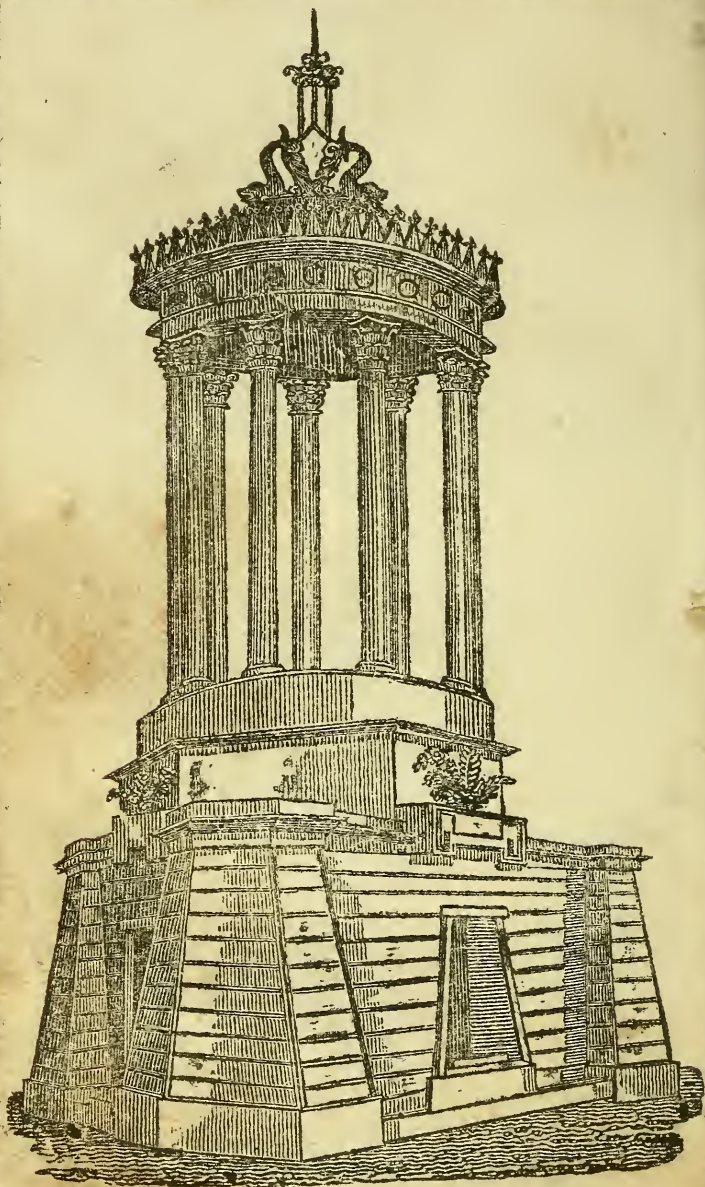
Royal Arch, No. 163.

Meet monthly at the Crown Inn, on Wednesday.—A. Burns, R. W. M.

Apr. and Kentrew st. Pauls, No. 203.

Meet first Thursday each month, in Murdoch's, Wallacetown.—William Allen, Master.





Burns' Monument.

Deuton st. Andrews, No. 299.

Meet second Monday each month, in Kirkland's, Wallace-street,—Alex. Murphy, Master.

The Ayr Races

In general are appointed for the first week in September. The race course is one of the best in Scotland, and they are in general well attended by the principal part of the nobility and fashion of the country. The evenings of Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, here are Subscription Balls and Ordinaries, and the town presents a scene of unusual gaiety and bustle. Stands for booths are let at enormous rents, during the race week, by the town, to people of all parts of the county, and not confined to the hurgesses of the town, which is often the subject of regret. The sport is greatly enhanced, and the company more numerous, in seasons when this district is visited by the

Caledonian Hunt.

Who pursue these pleasures in this part of the country once every four years. By the activity of the Magistrates, and their police all vagrants and rowly-powlys indiscriminately find no access to the ground, and the company are thus annoyed by none but "Light fingered Gentry."

Burus' Monument

Of which we have given a view, is a splendid piece of Architecture from a plan by Thomas Hamilton, jun. Esq. Architect in Edinburgh. The merit of this undertaking was chiefly to be ascribed to the late lamented Sir Alexander Boswell, of Auchinleck, who proposed it to the county many years previous to its erection, and laid the foundation stone on the 25th January, 1820, and; who, during his life was most assiduous in promoting subscriptions for it. The base of the building is triangular, representing the three districts of Ayrshire, Kyle, Carrick, and Cunninghame, in the centre of which there is an apartment for the accommodation of visitors. The triangular part of the building rises to the height of about twenty feet, on the top of which a range of nine columns of the Corinthian order ascends, of thirty feet elevation, which is surmounted by a cupola crowned by a tripod. In a niche in one of the three sides of the basement, it is proposed to place either a statue of the poet or an appropriate subject from his works, and tablets with suitable inscriptions are to occupy the other sides. The whole

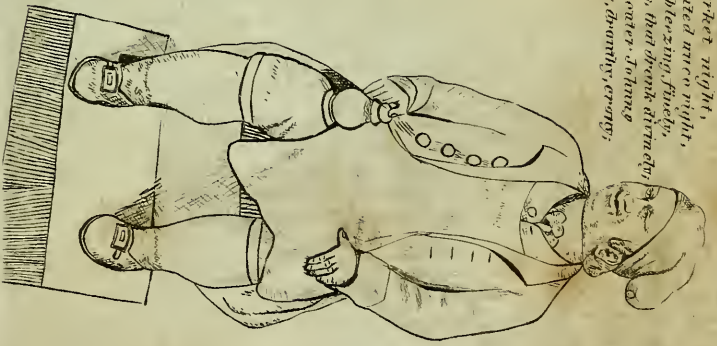
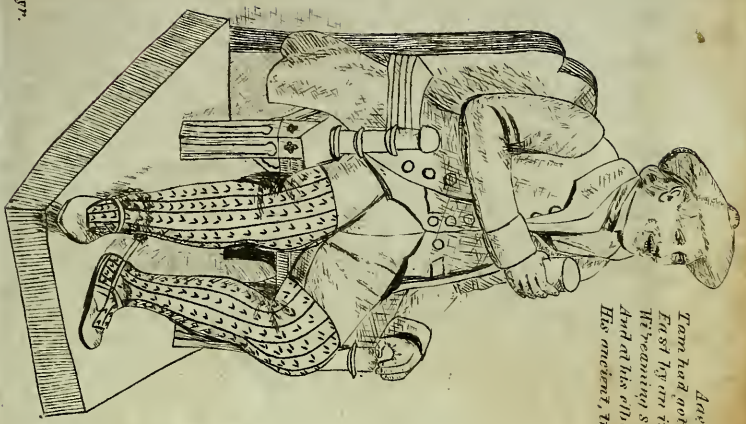
height of the monument is upwards of sixty feet, and its effect is exceedingly rich and beautiful. The site on which the monument is erected is a rising ground on the left of the road leading from Ayr to Maybole, and in the immediate vicinity of Alloway Kirk and the Old Bridge of Doon—the two most conspicuous places rendered famous by the poem of “Tam O’Shanter,” which may be reckoned the master-piece of Burns’ muse, whether we consider force and accuracy of description, the interesting and awakening combination of incidents brought forward, or the powerful union of the humorous, the pathetic, and the sublime, in a manner which is hardly to be met with in any other composition in any language. The scenery by which the site of the monument is surrounded is exceedingly picturesque. The space of ground around the monument has been lately tastefully laid off by the Horticultural Society of Ayrshire, who in a praiseworthy manner gratuitously planted it with the rarest and most beautiful shrubbery. To the traveller approaching Ayr, from the top of Carrick-hill, the building appears with noble effect, standing majestically on the summit of a sloping bank, at the foot of which, flows in slow progression the dark waters of the Doon. At a distance in the back ground appear the spires and irregular groups of buildings in the town of Ayr; the intermediate space is finely variegated with rich looking fields and plantations adorning the numerous gentlemen’s seats with which the country abounds; in the immediate view are the dark brown hills of Carrick, under which are the classic “banks and braes o’ bonnie Doon,” beautifully clothed with wood, and on one side, rising precipitously from the water with a gentle curve, occasioning a winding of the river; in front and half concealed with trees, are the hoary looking ruins of “Alloway’s Auld haunted biggin,” and the auld brig of Doon, o’er the key stone of which Tam O’Shanter with fearful jeopardy saved his distance from the witches’ grasp; a little farther on is seen the humble cottage, sacred as the birth place of the poet, while to the north the scene is enriched by the wide expanse of the bay of Ayr, appearing like a large lake, and bounded by the towering mountains of Arran, the distant isles of Cumbraes, and the far jutting coast of Cunninghame. All these scenes combined render the view from the top of Carrick hill, one of the richest to be met with in Britain; and we need not say that its interest and effect are greatly increased by the above erection, by which the classic scenery of the Poet’s birth place, and the most admired of his writings are rendered still more worthy of the visit of the stranger.

The effect, however, will be greatly enhanced when are placed in the monument after having finished their travels, the unrivalled and inimitable productions of Mr. Thom, of

“**TAM O’SCHANTER AND SOUTER JOHNNIE**”

Two highly characteristic and admirably executed statues of which we have been favored with an Engraving from the pencil of a *self taught* Engraver, Peter Brown, a young boy of a very ingenious turn of mind. They are intended to

*Aye Market night,
 Tam had aot planted nico night,
 East by an indle, bleezing, fineely,
 Hi' beaming' s'wats, that droop' d'ic'net;
 And at his elbow Souter-Johnie,
 His ancient, trusty, d'warthy, crony;*





be illustrative of the humorous tale of Burns, and they are so with a degree of perfection which cannot be surpassed. Nothing can more completely realize the idea of the poet than those two figures of the Sculptor, his countryman and admirer, who like himself, owes his success entirely to his own native genius, unassisted by the advantages of education. The triumph he has achieved is the more surprising from the fact that this was the first attempt he had made to imitate the human form at full length, and that these figures were finished without the usual aid of casts and models, and were hewn out of the solid stone to embody the just and clear conception with which the artist was inspired. Mr. Thom had before been employed merely in making external ornaments for buildings, but the skill with which he had executed the bust of Burns from an engraving he possessed, induced his friends to urge him to attempt something of a higher order. For appropriate expression, ease and propriety of action, for the general air of truth which prevails throughout, as well in the mirth moving countenances as in the rude and clownish draperies nothing can well be better. The attitudes of Tam O'Shanter and Souter Johnny are both strikingly expressive of the parts assigned to them in the poem which thus describes them:—

But to our tale; so market night
 TAM had got planted unco right;
 Fast by an ingle bleezing finely,
 Wi' reaming swats that drank divinely,
 And at his elbow SOUTER JOHNNY,
 His ancient trusty drowthy cronnie,
 TAM lo'ed him like a very brither,
 They had been fou for weeks thegither.
 The night drave on wi' sangs and clatter,
 And aye the ale was growin better;
 The Landlady and TAM grew gracious,
 Wi' favours secret sweet and precious;
 The SOUTER tauld his queerest stories;
 The Landlord's laugh was ready chorus,
 The storm without might roar and rustle,
 TAM didna mind the storm a whistle.
 Care, mad to see a man sae happy,
 E'en drowned himsel' among the nappy,
 As Bees flee hame wi' lades o' treasure,
 The minutes winged their way wi' pleasure,
 Kings may be blest, but TAM was glorious,
 O'er a' the ills o' life victorious!

TAM sits in an arm-chair, with a glass of ale in his hand, laughing openly and heartily, and with that full appearance of unmingled delight which belongs to a man in his happy

situation. The Souter, one should imagine has just been repeating some of his stories, and is smiling with a sly air, and that sinister expression of the mouth, which marks his character. He holds the tankard in his hand, with his pressing thumb securely fixed ready to lift its lid when about to raise it to his lips, appears to have told one of his best jokes, at which TAM is in all the raptures of an uproarious laugh. The quaint smile on the face of the SOUTER, pleased at the effects of his own story, silently happy over the noisy "Guffan" of his companion, his countenance jocund, gently visible, and excited partly by the home-brewed and the sociality of TAM, is one of the most exquisite expressions, perhaps ever seen in either ancient or modern sculpture. TAM himself is reeling more from laughter, than from ale. The glass is in his hand; but all its spirit, and the spirit of the SOUTER's Joke is in his face. The Dresses of each are remarkably appropriate. TAM wears his "gude blue bonnet" and a smart suit, with Shetland hose drawn over his legs. The SOUTER has his nightcap on his head, and his cobbler's apron spread over his body. The persons are excellently contrasted. TAM is tall and athletic, Johnny shert and squab. TAM is evidently fit for the encounter he is destined to undergo with old nick and the witches; but the Souter seems qualified only to drink ale and laugh at his own jests. "Heroic TAM," we can see, feels fully the sentiments.—

Wi' tippenny we fear nae evil;
 Wi' usqubae, we'll face the Deevil!
 The Swats so rean'd in Tammie's noddle,
 Fair play, he cares na de'il's a bodle.

Johnny on the other hand, is manifestly not disposed to seek for adventures beyond the ale room. He is lazy, careless, and sensual, while TAM has a certain degree of dignity and grace. The workmanship of these figures, in their minutest parts is as good as in their general design and execution. The accuracy with which the materials of the dresses are represented is quite astonishing, and the coarse and rough appearance of TAM's hands is admirably true to nature. TAM absolutely lives and laughs before you, and it is impossible for the spectator not to conceive himself in the alehouse, and the tankard full; nay, one could almost put his hands into the SOUTER's pocket, it stands forth so invitingly upon the stone. The countenances are equally excellent; colour and motion are indeed only wanting to render the illusion so perfect that nobody could fail to be convinced that these figures are actually those of living men.

Still intent on doing honor to the great poet of his country, Mr. Thom formed a design for a monument to the memory of Burns, consisting of a group including the above two admirable figures, and two others, those of

“THE **LANDLORD** AND THE **LANDLADY**,”

of the hospitium where the jolly farmer held his carousal on the eventful night of his *rencontre* with the “hellish legion,” of “Alloway’s auld haunted Kirk.” The figures are all of the natural size. TAM in the group is engaged in a close *tete-a-tete* with the Landlady, while the SOUTER’S “queerest stories,” are directed to the Landlord. This arrangement is in perfect keeping with the poem, and it has naturally led the artist to represent TAM in a less boisterous mood than he appeared to be in when sitting *solus* with his story telling friend. Instead of all his faculties being immersed in one “great guffan” as in the former figure his countenance is merely animated with a smile of such breadth as a rustic might be supposed to wear when paying court to one of whom he was fond, and with whom he was familiar; his face is turned a little to the left, on which side the Landlady is placed with a corresponding inclination of body—and judging from the “smirking smile,” that curls her lip, she is very well pleased with the farmer’s gallantry. The SOUTER as in the former group, appears to have been just delivered of one of his “queerest stories.” His waggish eye rests complacently on the Landlord, who is represented to be in convulsions of laughter at his friend’s wit, and quite unconscious of the flirtation which is going on between his buxom wife and his honoured guest.

In point of execution these figures are equal to the Artist’s first productions. TAM possesses the same freedom of outline, ease of attitude, and accuracy of symmetry, with a face of a more intellectual cast than the original. The SOUTER is as like his prototype as possible. The landlord is a little round bellied man, with his head thrown well back that he may laugh the louder, and in one hand he holds a horn half full of ale which he is apparently spilling without being aware of his loss. The landlady is an excellent figure though less *en bon point* than most people would expect in one of her calling. The attitude in which she is placed, however, is exceedingly characteristic of the duties of her office. She is seated on the front of an arm chair, not in the indolent attitude of one who dreams of repose, but in the active position of a person who

has just sat down in the expectation of being immediately called upon "to answer the bell." Her right arm rests on the chair elbow, and her left hand in which she has gathered her apron into graceful folds rests upon her knee. Her body leans slightly forward; and while her face which is turned towards TAM is abundantly expressive of the good will she bears him, and the happiness of her present condition, her feet are so planted as to indicate her readiness when called to rise and "fill another gill."—She is adorned with profusion of curls and her head dress consists of what was some sixty years since denominated in Ayrshire, a "round eared mutch," strapped to the head by a ribbon round the mid piece, and surmounted by a knot of ribbons, a little to the right side. Her neck is bare, but over her shoulder and bosom is thrown a thin handkerchief which disappears under the heavier fabric of a stuff gown (supposed at least to have been of that material) with short sleeves frilled at the elbow, and having the arms below naked. Her apron as in the days of our grandmothers is hed round her body by a "string case," and is finished with a frill, and the whole costume is executed with so much accuracy and good taste that in the opinion of many it would not do the most *tip top* mantuamaker discredit.

The Landlord and Landlady of the above group like the Sculptor's first productions were thumped out of the rough block by the mere guidance of the artists' unerring eye, unaided by models or drawings of any sort.

In the Sculptor's gallery in Tam o' Shanter Street, Newton, besides the above figures (which are shewn to the curious visitor on presenting a Ticket procured for the small fee of *one shilling*) are to be seen several other pieces of wonderful productions from Mr THOM'S chisel. The bust of Burns in particular attracts the eye. It has been sculptured out of a white freestone without any other model before the artist than a tolerable copy of Naysmith's portraits, and the admirers of the poet do not hesitate to pronounce this a faithful likeness.

The funds of the Monument were greatly enlarged by the Exhibition of Tam and his Brother, owing chiefly to the exertions of Mr David Auld of Ayr, the Artist's first and best friend. These statues were first exhibited in Ayr, next in Edinburgh, then in Glasgow, and from thence they were transported to London; and in all these places they excited the greatest admiration. Even Royalty itself con-

descended to be a participator in the general admiration of these unrivalled living statues.

To the persevering industry of Mr. Auld is due the erection of an elegant

INN AT THE MONUMENT

The ground of which was freed from the late Lord Alloway, and the same has now been reared under the superintendence of Mr. Auld, the indefatigable protector of the Monument, and let to Mr. Thomas Anderson. Here it is expected travellers and parties visiting the Land of Burns, will frequently take up their abode. Parties of pleasure are here served in a style of the first respectability and kindness by the hospitable Landlord. To this elegant Hotel, also have now been adjourned the meetings of

Burns' Anniversary.*

Which is attended by a selected few of the admirers of the Bard's immortal fame. The large saloon being incapable of holding comfortably, as many as may desire to participate in the "toasts and sentiments" of that important night. So enthusiastic are they in general over the "flowing Bowl" that the evening glides almost imperceptibly into night, and night upon the threshold of morn, and no separation takes place till long after the hour o' night's black arch the Keystane" when they retire in a comfortable mood, satisfied with the hospitality of the Landlord, hoping that the "Evening's transactions will bear the Morning's reflection."

"And each taks aff his several way,

"Resolved to meet some ither day."

* A Burns' Club was formed some years ago by several of the more respectable part of the Bons Vivans in the Town, which proved, while it existed, to be more of a Political nature than a Social Meeting. The Club at length completely "Blackballed" themselves by Blackballing other respectable candidates, who allowed themselves to be the dupes of party spirit, and suffered materially by the disclosure of events detailed in the Gaberlunzie "Three half-penny candle," so much so that the said Club entirely vanished, and completely blew up.—See *Gaberlunzie*.

BURNS' CLUB

was established some years ago. The twenty-fifth of January being the anniversary of the Bard is celebrated here, in the Crown Inn, and in other parts of the Town of Ayr, by the admirers of his Genius with great spirit and hilarity. Members are admitted into the club on payment of 5s. of Entry money.

Committee of Management.

Mr. A. Burns, President.

Mr. John Sloane, Treasurer,

Mr. William Watson, Secretary.

Burns' Cottage.

The birth place of the poet on this evening presents a scene of unusual festivity, when the members of another Burn's Club, stiling themselves the "original," meet and spend the evening.

Nor are the various Nurseries in the near neighbourhood of little moment. They are rendered more enticing too, from the gentlemanly and civil reception with which even the stranger meets. For instance at

Castlehill Garden.

Situated on a high eminence two miles from the town, has been most tastefully laid off. Fruit here too is sold in vast abundance.

Monkwood Grove.

Is an excellent Garden about five miles from Ayr, and Mr Goudie is extremely civil to all sorts of strangers.

Besides the places before mentioned, there are other places of resort for fashionable parties on pleasure in the neighbourhood of Ayr. During the summer months it is not uncommon to meet with groups of the *haut ton* crowding the respectable HOTELS of MR SLOSS and MR WIGHT, at the neat and compact village of

Dalmellington, who have taken up their quarters, bent on, at least, one days trouting on the waters of
Lochdoon.

At this place several boats and the necessary apparatus of tackle, "*net and coble*," are always in readiness for the angler.

Gleneys,

Possessed by Mr David Pollock, is far-famed for excellent Fruit, and "Curds and Cream," which are the better relished from the circumstance that the distance of seven miles, along the Carrick Coast produces a keen appetite.

Clubs.

"When snaw lies white on ilka knowe,
The ice-stane and the guid broom kowe
Can warm us like a bleezing low,
Fair fa' the ice and curling!"

The Apr Curling Club,

Has been established for some years, consists of the limited number of fifty who are admitted by ballot on payment of a sovereign. They contest their usual *bonspiels* at the "Pond," and at other places in the neighbourhood. The members close the season with a Splendid Ball and Supper, to which each is allowed 4 Tickets.

Committee.

Hugh Cowan, jun. Esq. *President.*

A. Annesley	}	Esquires, <i>Councillors.</i>
Thomas Weir		
David Campbell		

Thos. Gibson, Esq. *Treasurer*—John Brown, Esq. *Secretary.*

The Quoit Club.

Was got up last year under rather favorable *auspices*, the members *pitch* every suitable Evening, on the Low grounds in the common, and afterwards adjourn from "Labour to Refreshment" to Mattie Brown's, where a substantial repast is served up of "Beef and Greens," and the evening is spent with the greatest hilarity.

Members,

Wm. Kirkland, Esq. *Marksman.*

Mr. Wm. Ewart, *Treasurer.*

Mr John M'Murtrie, *Secretary.*

Mes. rs.	Thomas M'Cosh,	Messrs. George Burton, M.D.
	Patrick Cowan,	James Dobbie,
	Quintin Johnston.	Wm. Hight,
	John M'Cracken,	David M'Ewen,

The Durham Club.

The predecessor and survivor of all the "Fancy" Clubs of the kind in Ayr, has lately had a considerable accession of Honorary members who meet after the toils of the day, and discuss the business of the Club, at a place named by the Preses, generally in the "Shades," or "Traveller's Room," but more frequently in the "Star Inn," where "Pen and Ink," in all its *Colors*, are at all times accessible on payment of the customary fee, to all persons indiscriminately from a *Johnnie Raw* to a *Commissioner of Supply*, being besides *Directed* there, as a rendezvous of general Information and Refreshment, and therefore more in *Spirits* for compiling a "Post Office Directory," tedious and irksome as the duty truly has been, and where the greatest part of the *preceding* and *succeeding* pages, correctly and incorrectly as they must and may be, in the circumstances of the case, have from time to time been *hastily* scribbled together and handed to the *Printer's Devil*.

ET
SIC TRANSIT GLORIA VITÆ IN

the

T O W N

OF

A Y R

Miscellanies.

Keepers of Fire Engines.

Dean of Guild	Messrs. James Patton
Bailie Millar	Wm. Highet
Mr John M'Ilwraith	Wm. Dunlop

Occasional Waiters,

Robert M'Cormick—John Murray.
Register for Servants—Mrs Sprent.

Markets.

The Butter and Cheese Market

Is held in New-Market Street, every Tuesday and Friday, for the Retail of Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Fowls, &c

The Grain Market

Was established in the year 1819, principally thro' the influence of Adam M'Hutcheon, Esq. whose laudable exertions and upright transactions have been duly appreciated by the country at large in the presentation of an elegant Snuff box, which was subscribed for by the Graindealers frequenting this inestimable market—Hours of business, Every Tuesday from 10 to 4 o'clock.

The Web Markets

Commence very early in the morning of Thursdays of each of the Four Fairs in the Ayr and on the Tuesdays of the First Fair, which happens every Six weeks, or the middle of the Regular Fairs, and continue throughout the day. The Market is composed of the Manufactory of Flannels principally from Damellington and other villages in the country. It is generally attended by Merchants from Glasgow, Kilmarnock and other Towns in the county of Ayr.

The Cattle Market

Is held every Tuesday at the Fauldbacks, for the Sale of Cattle. A Tryst Cattle Market is held here on the last Friday of April, independent of the Weekly Markets.

Conveyances.

Coach to and from Glasgow twice every lawful day, King's Arms and Black Bull, 7 a. m., 3 p. m. arrive at 12 noon and 9 p. m.

Coach to and from Girvan and Stranraer Tuesdays and Fridays—King's Arms, Ayr, and King's Arms, (*Lyle's*) Girvan.

Coach to Girvan Tuesdays & Fridays—Crown-Inn.

Coach to Cumnock Tuesdays and Fridays—Crown Inn.

Post Chaises, Hearse,—King's Arms.

Post Chaises, Noddies & Gigs,—Black Bull.

Carr, Gig and Saddle Horses, Messrs. Thos. Orr

Carr and Gig, .. Jas. Johnston

Carr and Gig, .. Wm. Baird

Carr, Wm. Poe

Saddle Horse, .. Thos. Brown.

Carriers.

To Edinburgh every Monday at 4 p. m.—Returns Saturday evening.—James Boyd.

To Glasgow every lawful day.—John Cuthbert.

To Glasgow every Monday and Thursday at 4 p. m.—Returns Wednesday and Saturday evenings.—J. Cumming.

To Ditto, Mrs Wilson,

N.B.—These Carriers charge 8*d.* per stone to Edinburgh, and 4*d.* per ditto to Glasgow.

To Paisley every Monday at 4 p. m.—Returns Friday —Alex. M'Call.

To Kilmarnock every Monday and Friday morning at 6 o'clock.—David Kerr.

To Ditto, Tuesdays and Fridays—Thos. Frew.

To Mauchline, Tuesdays & Fridays, T. M'Clelland

To Catrine, Tuesdays and Fridays—John Lambie

To Auchinleck, Tuesdays and Fridays.—A. Kerr

To Old Cumnock, Wm. Finlay

FREEHOLDERS.

*Thomas John Fordyce of Ayton	<i>Berwick</i>
*Archibald Mongomerie of Stair	<i>Belmount, Ayr</i>
John Hamilton of Sndrum	<i>Sundrum</i>
Sir David Hunter Blair of Brownhill, Bart.	<i>Blairquhan</i>
*John Boyle of Shewalton	<i>Shewalton</i>
*Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas M'Dougall Brisbane of Brisbane and Makerston, K. C. B.	<i>Largs and Makerston</i>
*Sir Hew D. Hamilton of Bargany & North Berwick, Bart	
Sir James Fergusson of Kilkerran, Bart.	<i>Edin.</i>
William Blair of Blair	<i>Blair</i>
John Kennedy of Underwood, liferenter	<i>Underwood</i>
William Fullarton of Skeldon	<i>Ayr</i>
Lieut. Gen. James Dunlop of Dunlop	<i>London</i>
*Sir John R. Whitefoord of Gloucester Place,	<i>do.</i>
William Niven of Kirkbride	<i>Maybole</i>
*James Johnston of Shallochwreck	<i>Ireland</i>
Henry Ritchie of Busbie	<i>Cloncaird</i>
*Major General James Stevenson Barnes of Kirkhill	<i>London</i>
Charles Sommerville Macalister of Kennox	<i>Edin.</i>
James Alexander Stewart of Glasserton	<i>Glasserton</i>
William Cuninghame of Lainshaw	<i>Lainshaw</i>
William Neill of Barnweill	<i>Ayr</i>
William Patrick Roughwood, W. S.	<i>Edin.</i>
Archibald Clifford Blackwell Craufurd of Ardmillan	<i>Girvan</i>
William Howison Craufurd of Craufurdland	<i>Edin.</i>
*James Cathcart, merchant in Leith, liferenter	<i>do.</i>
Robert M'Ilwraith of Auchenflower, liferenter	<i>Colmonell</i>
Robert Cunninghame of Auchenharvie	<i>Seabank</i>
Lieut. General John Hughes of Balkissock	<i>Mountcharles</i>
*Major General John Dalrymple	<i>N. Berwick</i>
John Anderson of Aucharne	<i>Girvan</i>
Dr. William Donaldson, physician in	<i>Ayr</i>
*Andrew Hunter of Bonnicton	<i>Continent</i>
Thomas Francis Kennedy of Dunure, M. P.	<i>Dalquharran</i>
David Snodgrass Buchannan of Cunninghamhead	<i>Edin.</i>
*Lieut. Gen. Alex. Graham Stirling of Duchray & Auchyle	
Captain John Shaw, late of the 76 Regiment of Foot	<i>Ayr</i>

FREEHOLDERS,

*George Reid, Esq. residing in Edinburgh	<i>Edin.</i>
James Campbell of Bardarroch	<i>do.</i>
Geo. M'Micken Terrance of Kilsaintninian & Grange	<i>do.</i>
Robert Cathcart of Carbiestone	<i>Fifeshire.</i>
Claud Alexander of Ballamyle	<i>Ballamyle,</i>
Hugh Brown of Broadstone	<i>Broadstone</i>
David M'Haffie of Overton	<i>Glasgow</i>
William Montgomerie of Annicklodge	<i>Ayr</i>
* Major Alexander Barton of Ballaird	<i>with Regt.</i>
Alexander Murdoch, writer	<i>Ayr</i>
* David Campbell, writer	<i>Irvine</i>
Quintin Kennedy of Drummellan	<i>Ayr</i>
Major Gen. Sir John Hamilton Dalrymple of Cousland and Fala, Baronet	<i>Fala.</i>
* Dr. James Hamilton, physician	<i>Edin.</i>
* William Dunlop of Fairfield	<i>do.</i>
* John Balfour of Sauchrie	<i>do.</i>
* Alexander Hunter of Waterton	<i>do.</i>
* Sir William Maxwell of Monreith, Baronet	<i>Monreith</i>
William Leggat of Barlockhart	<i>Stranraer</i>
* William Maxwell Alexander, merchant	<i>London</i>
David Limond of Dalblair	<i>Ayr</i>
John Rankin of Drumdown, advocate	<i>Maybole</i>
* Captain John Hamilton of Westport	<i>Edin.</i>
* Mathew Fortescue of Stephenston	<i>Ireland</i>
Andrew Gemmell of Langlands	<i>Ayr.</i>
* James Gibson Craig of Riecarton, W. S.	<i>Edin.</i>
John Webb of Towerlands	<i>Liverpool</i>
Captain Alex. Montgomerie of Giffen	<i>Annicklodge</i>
* The Hon. Archibald M'Donald	<i>Abroad</i>
Sir William Cunninghame Fairlie of Robertland and Fairlie Baronet	<i>London</i>
Sir James Shaw, Baronet, merchant, liferenter, and * John Shaw of Whitehall Place. Fiar,	} <i>Lou-</i> } <i>don</i>
John Carnie, residing in Largs, liferenter	<i>Largs</i>
John Bowie of Cambiscan, W. S.	<i>Edin.</i>
James Wilson of Hailly	<i>Hailly Largs</i>
* Robert Cunynghame of Cloncaird	<i>France</i>

LIEUTENANCY.

The Right Hon. the EARL OF GLASGOW, Lord Lieutenant

Sir DAVID HUNTER BLAIR, Bart. Vice Lieutenant

Deputy Lieutenants.

The Marquis of Bute

The Hon. Lord P. J. H. Stuart.

Sir Hew Dalrymple Hamilton, Bargany & N. Berwick, Bart.

Sir James Fergusson of Kilkerran, Bart.

Sir W. Cunninghame Fairlie of Robertland and Fairlie, Bart.

Sir James Montgomerie Cunninghame of Corsehill

Sir Charles Lamb, Bart.

John Hamilton of Sundrum

John Boyle of Shewalton

Robert Reid of Adamton

Charles S. M'Alister of Kennox

William Cunninghame of Lainshaw

Major General Sir T. Makdougall Brisbane of Brisbane and
Makerstone

William Blair of Blair, M. P.

William Fullarton of Skeldon

William Campbell of Netherplace

Jas. Fergusson one of the Principal Clerks of Session

John Smith of Swinridgemuir

Alex. Hamilton of Grange

Lieut. General J. Hughes of Balkissock

David Limond of Dalblair

Robert Cunynghame of Cloncaird

Robert Crawford of Newfield

John Craufurd of Auchennames

Colonel John Reid, Ayr

Alex. Allason of Glaisnock

William Muir of Caldwell

William Niven of Kirkbride

William Cowan, Esq. Ayr

Alexander Gairdner, Esq. Ayr

John Cunningham of Thornton

William Kelso of Dankeith

Richard Campbell of Craigie

Rich. Alex. Oswald of Auchincruive

William Dunlop of Fairfield

Alex. West Hamilton of Pinmore

Andrew Blane of Blanefield

Claud Alexander of Ballamyle

Archibald Moore, Esq. Rothesay

Archibald Montgomerie of Stair

Robert Patrick of Treehorn

William Cunninghame of Enterkine

LIEUTENANCY.

William Neill of Barnweill
 Andrew Hunter of Doonholm
 William Montgomerie of Annicklodge
 Right Hon. Viscount Kelburne
 T. F. Kennedy of Dunure, M. P.
 W. H. Craufurd of Craufurdland
 Stewart M. Fullarton of Fullarton
 Robert Hunter of Hunterston
 George James Campbell of Treesbanks
 Alex. M^cLean, *residing in Dreghorn*, Clerk of Lieutenancy.

FREEHOLDERS.

Earl of GLASGOW, Lord Lieutenant and High Sheriff.
 Sir David Hunter Blair of Brownhill, Bart. Vice-Lieutenant
 and Convener.

William Blair of Blair, M. P.

Michaelmas Head Court held first Tuesday in October.

Andrew Blane of Blanefield	<i>Blanefield</i>
William Mure of Caldwell	<i>Caldwell</i>
William Cuninghame of Enterkine	<i>Edinburgh</i>
Alexander Hamilton of Grange	<i>Grange</i>
William Kelso of Dankeith	<i>Cheltenham</i>
*James Mure, Counsellor at Law, London, liferenter	<i>Lond.</i>
*Sir Gilbert Blane of Blanefield and Culverland, Bart.	<i>ditto</i>
John Cathcart of Genoch	<i>Genoch</i>
Robert Reid of Adamton	<i>Adamton</i>
William Henry Ralston of Warrickhill	<i>Warrickhill</i>
Stewart Murray Fullarton of Fullarton	<i>Irvine</i>
William Blane of Grougar	<i>Winkfield Park</i>
*Henry Trotter of Mortonhall, liferenter	<i>Edinburgh</i>
Richard Alexander Oswald of Auchincruive	<i>Esher Sussex</i>
James Fergusson, one of the Principal Clerks of Session	<i>Edin.</i>
Alexander Allason of Glaisnock	<i>Glaisnock</i>
Richard Campbell of Craigie	<i>Craigie</i>
John Smith of Swinridgemuir	<i>Dalry</i>
*Right Hon. D. Boyle of Maress, Lord Justice Clerk	<i>Edin.</i>
*Dr. James Paterson of Pynannet and Cairne,	<i>London</i>
Robert Patrick of Treehorne	<i>Beith</i>

FREEHOLDERS.

William Campbell of Netherplace	<i>Netherplace</i>
Sir Charles Lamb of Beauport, bart.	<i>Sussex</i>
John Cuninghame of Caddel and Thornton	<i>Thornton</i>
* Alexander Boswell, W. S.	<i>Edin.</i>
* Lieut. Col. Humphrey Graham, liferenter, and Humphrey * Graham, W. S. Fiar,	<i>Edin.</i>
* David Shaw, W. S.	<i>Ayr</i>
* William Eaton, of Kilphine	<i>do.</i>
* Capt. Hugh Seymour Blane, of the 3d Regt. of foot Guards, <i>with regt.</i>	<i>do.</i>
Sir James Montgomerie Cuninghame of Corsehill & Kirkton- holm, Baronet	<i>Irvine</i>
Archibald Kelso of Sauchrie	<i>Sauchrie</i>
* Robert Forsyth, advocate	<i>Edin.</i>
* Robert M'Lachlan of Blair	<i>Blair</i>
* Right Hon. Lord James Stuart of Boreland	<i>Rosemount</i>
* Archibald Hamilton, Captain in the service of the Hon. East India Company	<i>Rozelle</i>
James Gemmell, younger of Langlands	<i>Edin.</i>
* Samuel M'Cormick, advocate	<i>do.</i>
John Crawford of Auchenames	<i>India</i>
Mathew Stewart of Lochridge	
John Hutchison Fergusson of Trochraigue	<i>Cheltenham</i>
* Wm. Gibson Craig younger of Riccarton	<i>Edin.</i>
* Rev. Dr. Robert Anderson,	<i>do.</i>
* Charles Eaton, younger of Kilphine, Fiar to vote in absence of his Father, the liferenter	<i>Ayr</i>
* James Morton, writer in Ayr	<i>Ayr</i>
David Kennedy of Kirkmichael	<i>France</i>
Richard Campbell younger of Helentonmains, Fiar	<i>Edin.</i>
* Boyd Alexander, merchant in London	<i>London</i>
James Fairlie of Holmes	<i>Kilmarnock</i>
* Captain John Duguid of the Aberdeenshire militia <i>with regt.</i>	<i>do.</i>
John Donaldson of Aucharne, W. S.	<i>Edin.</i>
John Charles Blair younger of Blair	<i>Blair</i>
William Crawford of Doonside	<i>Doonside</i>

FREEHOLDERS,

*Robert Fergusson of Raith	<i>Fife</i>
Wm. Barr of Drums, writer in Paisley	<i>Paisley</i>
James Ballantine, younger of Castlehill, advocate	<i>Ayr</i>
*John M'Kerrell of Hillhouse	<i>India</i>
*Capt. Wm. Fredrick Browne, of the 6th Regiment Dragoons	
*Archibald Moore of Rothesay	<i>Rothesay</i>
Richard Oswald younger of Auchencruive	<i>Esher Sussex.</i>
Geo. Fullarton, eldest son of S. M. Fullarton of Fullarton <i>Irr.</i>	
*Francis Hunter, Lieut. in the 1st regt. of cavalry in Hon. East India company's service	<i>India</i>
Charles Fergusson, advocate, eldest son of Sir J. Fergusson of Kilkerran, Baronet	<i>Edin.</i>
*Major Charles Collins Blane of the 95th regt. of foot	
Forbes Hunter Blair of Dunskey and Robertland	<i>Dunskey</i>
*James Veitch, younger of Ellicock, advocate	<i>Edin.</i>
John Cockburn Robison of Pitcon	<i>Hamilfield</i>
*Hugh Tennant, merchant in Glasgow	<i>Glasgow</i>
George James Campbell of Treesbanks	<i>Treesbanks</i>
Robert Campbell of Auchmannock	<i>Mauchline</i>
James Cuthbert of Dalleagles	<i>Ayr</i>
George Ranken of Whitehill, liferenter and	<i>Sorn</i>
*Thomas Ranken, writer in Ayr, Fiar	<i>Ayr</i>
Robert Hunter of Hunterston, advocate	<i>Edin.</i>
*Lieut. Col. William Macadam	<i>with regt.</i>
*Hamilton John Williams, W. S.	<i>Edin.</i>
Hugh Fergusson Kennedy of Bennan	<i>Abroad</i>
John Smith of Drogan	<i>India</i>
James C. Moore of Corsewall	
John Ferguson of Whitelee	<i>Irvine</i>
Wm. Davidson of Drumley	<i>Ayr</i>
*The Hon. John Kennedy, youngest son of the Right Hon. the Earl of Cassillis	<i>with regt.</i>
*David Cathcart, W. S. Fiar	<i>Edinburgh</i>
Capt. James Patrick of Drumbue	<i>Stewarton</i>
*Patrick Boyle Mure, advocate	<i>Edin.</i>
*John Anderson, W. S.	<i>do.</i>
John Macredie of Pearston	<i>Dreghorn</i>

FREEHOLDERS.

- Primrose Wm. Kennedy, younger of Drummellan *Ayr*
 Alexander West Hamilton of Pinmore *Ayr and Belisle*
 Capt. John Brooks, late of the 26th regt. of foot *Irvin.*
 *William Wallace, W. S. *Edine*
 *John C. Fullarton, R. N. 3d son of S. M. Fullarton of Fullarton *Irvine*
 Wm. Cuninghame, yr. of Enterkine, Lieut. in his Majesty's 5th Regt. of foot *with regt.*
 *Patrick Boyle, eldest son of the Right Hon. David Boyle *Edin.*
Lord Justice Clerk
 *Richard Trotter, advocate, Fiar, to vote in absence of the liferenter *do.*
 *John Kennedy, W. S. Fiar, to vote in absence of his father, the liferenter *do.*
 Sir Michael Shaw Stewart of Greenock and Blackhall. *Greenock and Lond.*
baronet
 Robert Sheddan, of Brooklands and Knockmarlock *Lond.*
 *Alexander Scot, of Trinity, W. S. *Edin.*
 *Arthur Campbell, W. S. *Edin.*
 *Thomas M'Gown of Smithstone and in the Military Service of the Hon. the East India Company *India*
 William Forbes of Callendar *Falkirk*
 Patriek M'Neight of Barns *Ayr*
 *William Blair, Lieutenant, R. N. second son of W. Blair of Blair, M. P.
 William Miller of Monkcastle, Advocate *Edin.*
 *Lieut. Col. Mathew Stewart of Catrine
 Alexander Aird of Crossflatt *Crossflatt*
 *Lieut. Col. The Hon. Frederick Macadam Cathcart, late his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the Germanic Confederation, husband of the Hon. Mrs Jean Macadam Cathcart of Craigengillan *Berbeth*
 *Sir James Dalrymple Hay of Park Place, Baronet *Glenluce*
 *John Cunninghame, Advocate *Edin.*
 *Hugh Hathorn of Castlewigg *Wigtonshire*
 *The Right Honourable Sir George Warrender of Lochend *Edin,*
Baronet

FREEHOLEERS.

- John Hamilton, eldest son of John Hamilton of Sundrum
 *William Allan of Hillside and Glen, banker in Edin. *Edin.*
 William Gordon of Millrig *Milrig*
 *Quintin Johnstone of Trolorg, writer in Ayr *Ayr*
 *Hamilton Maxwell of Culgarie *Ayr*
 *John Walker, residing at Bellsbank *Dalmellington*
 *James Oswald of Shieldhall *Glasgow*
 *John Dunlop, eldest son of Lieut. Gen. James Dunlop of Dunlop
 John Gray Farquhar of Gilmillscroft *Edin.*
 * James Pettigrew Wilson of Polquhairn *Polquhairn*
 *David Clark, merchant, late of Calcutta, now in *London*
 Andrew Farquhar Gray, of Glentig *Aberdeen*
 James M'Ilwraith, younger of Auchensflower *Colmonel*
 * John Adair, writer in Stranraer, liferenter, and *Stranraer*
 * Alexander M'Neel, Coll. of Customs there, fiar *do.*
 William Mure, younger of Caldwell *Edin.*
 * William Lade, writer, Port-Glasgow fiar *Port-glasgow*
 * John Dunlop, residing at Auchens *Auchens*
 * Robert Glasgow of Mountgreenan
 Hugh Dunlop, second son of General James Dunlop of Dunlop

All the above Freeholders are Commissioners of Supply, with the exception of such as are marked * and the following

Additional

Roll of Commissioners of Supply for Ayrshire.

William Alexander of Southbar	Wm. Caldwell of Middleton
Archibald Alexander of Boydston	Wm. Cochran of Ladyland
Robert Anderson of Craigens	D. M'Haffie yr. of Overton
James Alston of Loudonhill	John Parker of Assloss
Joseph Burnet of Gadgirth	James Ralston of Hill of Kilmaurs
Jas. Stevenson Barns of Ballaird	Thomas Reid of Stacklawhill
Hugh Brown of Broadston	Thomas Reid of Balgray
Robert Biggart of Highgate	John Scott of Hawkhill
Wm. Hay Boyd of Townend	John Scott, yr. of Hawkhill
Wm. Brown of Greenockmains	Robt. Thomson Kennedy of Dal-
James Craufurd, yr. of Ardmil-	jarrock
lan, advocate	Robert Steele of Hole
Arch. Cuninghame, yr. of Caddel	John Tennant of Creech

COMMISSIONERS OF SUPPLY.

John Tennant yr. of Creoch	James Wilson of Chappelton
Hugh Tennant residing at Fairlie	The Sheriff of Ayrshire
H. V. White of Kaimshill	The Sheriff Substitute
Wm. Campbell of Fairfield	The Provost of Ayr
Alex. Montgomery, yr. of Corsehill	The eldest Bailie of Ayr
John Deans of Peacockbank	The youngest Bailie of Ayr
George Douglas of Rodinhead	Dean of Guild of Ayr
Wm. Fowlds of Skirnieland	Convener of the Trades of Ayr
Robert M'Dermeit Fergushill of Burnockstone	Master of the merchants' Coy.
John Gilchrist of Plan	Treasurer of the burgh of Ayr
Robert Hunter of Kirkland	Provost of Irvine
Chas. Howatson of Craigdarroch	Eldest Bailie of Irvine
Dr. James Hamilton of Corwar	Youngest Bailie of Irvine
Alex. Kerr of Robertland	Dean of Guild of the burgh of Irvine
Archibald Lawrie of Hillhouse	Convener of the Trades of Irvine
Geo. Lawrie yr. Hillhouse	Eldest Bailie of Maybole
John Love of Threepwood	Eldest Bailie of Girvan
James Miller of Loans	Eldest Bailie of Newton
Hugh M'Whirter of Dornel	Chancellor of Prestwick
James Mitchell of Darwhilling	Eldest Bailie of Kilmarnock
Robt. Montgomerie of Craighouse	Youngest Bailie of Kilmk.
J. G. S. Monteath of Closeburn	

☞ In some few Copies a mistake is made in regard to Alex. Allason of Glaisnock, by the insertion of an • Mr A. being a Commissioner of Supply by nomination and qualification.

Resident Justices—all of whom act in rotation.

Wm. Fullarton	James Cuthbert	Quintin Kennedy
W. Montgomerie	George Taylor	David Limond
Wm. Neill	Alex. Gairdner	Dr. Donaldson
And. Gemmell	Wm. Cowan	James Ballantine
P. M'Neight	T. M'Clelland	Esquires.

The Magistrates & Dean of Guild.

Ayr Magistracy.

Magistrates of Ayr.

QUINTIN KENNEDY, Esq. Provost

HUGH MILLER, Esq.
ANDREW WILLIAMSON, Esq. } Bailies
JOHN SLOAN, Esq. Dean of Guild
THOMAS M'CLELLAND, Esq. Treasurer

Councillors.

Messrs. James Morton
Wm. Fullarton
Peter Hume
W. Whiteside, M.D.
James Jamieson
Charles Stewart
Andrew Wallace

Messrs. John Wilson
James Crawford, M.D.
Peter Stewart
Trades.
James Millar
John Sloane

Alex. Murdoch, Clerk.

Robert Robertson, Fiscal.

Ruling Elder, John Cowan, Esq. Advocate.

Convener's Board,

JAMES MILLAR, Esq. Deacon Convener.

Hammermen	Deacon	John M'Ilwrath
Weavers	—	Robert Goudie
Dyers	—	William Parker
Taylors	—	Andrew Cowan
Squaremen	—	William Hight
Skinners	—	John Maitland
Shoemakers	—	David Bowie
Fleshers	—	David Rodger
Coopers	—	William Orr

Alex. Murdoch, Esq. Clerk.

Mr William Parker, Fiscal.

Visitors of Meal-market.

Robert Hight—Hugh Paterson—Gilbert Sloan.

Visitors of Bear and Barley.

Robert Hight—Charles Guthrie—Gilbert Sloan.

Visitors of the Flesh-market.

Wm. Murdoch and George Dunn.

Stent Masters.

Peter Stewart
James Morris
John Edger
John Kinloch

Andrew Wallace
William Highet
Thomas Nisbet

Special Constables.

David Blair	Wm. Murdoch	Robert Gairdner
Alex. Brown	David Fergusson	Jas. Rodger, jun.
Wm. Miller	Peter M'Ronald	Thos. M'Culloch
James Dobbie	James Smith	John Rutherford
John Dobbie	James Lawson	And. Cuthbert
David M'Ewen	Adam Hunter	Eben. Smith
Robert M'Jannet	John Beggs	Robert Gibson
Alex. Ross	James Morton, c.m.	Peter M'Kissock
John Wallace	James M'Latchie	James Guthrie
Adam Nicol	And. Wilson	John Wilson
Wm. Brown	And. M'Haffie	Daniel O'Hara
John Shaw	David Norman	Niven Agnew
James Auld	James Dickie	William Latta
Wm. Orr, cooper	William Robb	Nath. Harcomb
David Rodger	David Reid	George Hutchison
Da. Limond, grocer	Wm. Wallace	Arch. Crawford
John Jackson	Hugh Murray	James Johnston
James Hannah	Adam Bone	John Hunter
Wm. Boyd	James M'Lellan	Robert Semple

Governor of the jail, Mr. J. Kennedy—Underturnkey, K. Kennedy
Billet Master—Mr George Campbell.

Keeper of the Armoury—Mr Kelso Kennedy.

Keeper of the Powder Magazine—Mr George Campbell.

Keeper of the County Buildings, Mr James Smith.

Porters.

(Having Hurleys.)

Lawrie Broadley—Geo. Woodside—Wm. Adams—John Torrance
William M'Kill—William Keltie—James Montgomerie
Thos. Stevenson—James Locherty

AGENCIES IN AYR.

Insurance Companies.

Caledonian	William Cowan, Esq.
Hercules (Sea Risk)	Thomas M'Clelland, Esq.
Scottish Widows Fund	ditto
Edinburgh Life Assurance Company—	Thomas Ranken, Esq.
Atlas	James Harper, Esq.
Insurance company of Scotland—	P. Cowan, Esq.
North British Fire and Life	John Paul, Esq.
West of Scotland	John Kinross, Esq.
Polican Life Insurance Company..	R. Davidson, Esq.
County (Fire)	John Wyllie, Esq.
Scottish Union Life & Fire Assurance,	Jas. Morton, Esq.
Sun Fire Insurance Company—	John Tennent, Esq.
Dundee Insurance Company—	Robert Whiteside, Esq.
Clerical, Medical & General Life } Assurance Company	Wm. Macarter

Bank of Scotland.

Thomas M'Clelland, Esq Agent
Thomas Gibson, Acet. John M'Cracken, Teller
J. M'Tier, Clerk

For Lloyd's.

Messrs Cowan and Sloan.

For the London Tea and Wine company—Robert Davidson

For Distilleries.

Mr Stewart's Distillery, Paisley—Mr Robert Mackay
Ditto Mr Kinross
Glendronach, Barrowfield, &c.—Mr R, Gibson
Campbelton—Messrs. Clark & Co. 41, High Street

For Bleachfields.

Clober—Ebenezer Smith and Hugh Smith
Douniston.
P. M'Ronald Robert Eaglesham Wm. Bain
P. Moore Andrew Caldwell Mrs. M'Whirter

Dalmuir.

Thomas Alexander.

Ferenesc.

John Bryden.

For gibing out Webs (SEWING.)

Mrs. Cowan,
Miss Mary Logan,
Mr. Q. Dalrymple,

Miss Gibson, Whittlets,
Miss Reid,
Mr. Beaton,

For Newspapers.

Robert Davidson,

William M'Carte,

For gibing out Webs, (WEAVING.)

Messrs. Hugh Park,
John Dalziel,
James Cowan,
Thomas Young,
Alex. Ritchie,
William Irvine,

Messrs. Wm. Farquhar,
John M'Ewen,
James Gray,
Hazle & Young,
John Hunter
Adam Hunter

Invitations to Funerals &c. delivered by

Wm. Kennedy.
Robert Goudie,
John Wyllie,

Robert Clugston,
Robert Wyllie,

For Coals

Ayr Coal Works,
Knockshoggle,
Tarholm

Brown & Williamson
Thos. Stewart, saddler
Wm. Brown, 183 High st.

Newton-upon-Ayr,

Is a parish of very modern establishment. It was formerly included in the parish of Prestwick, but was disjoined from it, and erected into a separate parish in 1779. It is of small extent being only about one mile and a half long, and one mile broad, comprehending the burgh which gives its name to the parish, and the Lands, Commons, and Property belonging to the Burgh. The Town stands on the northern bank of the river Ayr, opposite the county town, on the south bank, having only the river between them, and being connected by a bridge.— They are thus considered as one town; but are distinct boroughs, having different constitutions, governed by a separate set of magistrates.—Ayr being a Royal Burgh and Newton a burgh of Barony. The origin of Newton is obvious, being derived from its having been founded at a much more recent period than the county town, which was in the same manner called the *Newtown-upon-Ayr*, till the other claimed, and was popularly allowed its name of *Newton-upon-Ayr*.

The original charter of the creation of this New town has been lost, and tradition has attempted to supply the defect, by stating that it was created a Borough of Barony by Robert I.; but of this there is not the smallest evidence. The practice of creating Boroughs of Barony did not become common till after the middle of the fifteenth century, and of a great number of Boroughs of Barony in Ayrshire, nearly the whole were created in the reigns of Robert IV. James V. Queen Mary, James VI. and Charles I. Newton on Ayr was certainly a Borough of Barony before the reign of James VI.— and appears to have been under the government of two Bailies in 1574. In 1595, James VI. granted a Charter confirming all the privileges formerly granted to this Borough of Barony, and he granted a Charter to the same effect about five years after. The Borough of Newton upon Ayr, having greatly increased in population during the eighteenth century, and being three miles distant from the parish church of Monkton and Prestwick, in which the inhabitants of Newton had much

too little accommodation—a chapel of ease was built in 1777, by the Burgesses of Newton upon Ayr, in their own Borough and in 1779, they obtained their borough, with its Territory, to be erected into a separate parish, the chapel of ease being made the parish church. The Burgesses purchased from the patron of Prestwick, the right of appointing their own minister, on whom they settled a stipend and a glebe; and in 1787, they built a Manse for his accommodation, and they also appropriated a house for the parish school.

This Burgh has a separate Port in the mouth of the River Ayr on the north side, and the Royal Burgh has its Harbour on the south side.

The property attached to the burgh extends to about 200 acres; divided among 48 Freemen; with 150 acres more of Commonry. There are no houses annexed to the Freedoms, but all the Freemen in general, reside within the burgh, particularly those in office. Sons succeed their fathers; and widows have right to their husband's tenements during life. The Freemen elect every two years, Two Bailies, a Treasurer, and Six Counsellors, but their jurisdiction is limited, and they in general manage matters by direction of the Freemen, with the assistance of their Assessor or Town Clerk, who holds his office *ad vitam aut culpam*. By the constitution of the Burgh, the Freedoms cannot be affected by the debts of the Freemen, and the Son is not bound to pay his father's debts. The Constitution of the burgh is purely republican, the very genuine principles of liberty and equality. The houses of the Freemen as well as of the inhabitants of Newton, have of late years become a place of considerable note. Once in every hundred years a general Ballot takes place among the Freemen, of the different Freedoms or parcels of Land, which remain in their possession till the next general Ballot. With the valuable assistance of Mr James Milliken, an eminent Surveyor and Mathematical Calculator, of Ayr, and Mr Struthers, an intelligent Farmer in the neighbourhood, a general division, by

Ballot, took place among the Freemen of Newton, in 1829, which gave universal satisfaction, and the Freemen, in consequence, have inclosed their lands with sufficient fences.

In former times a regular meal market was kept up in the town of Newton, but was discontinued about twenty years ago, and for the convenience of the inhabitants, the present Magistrates have revived the Old Custom, and the market is now open every Saturday.

A Rope Manufactory

Was established on the north side of the harbour, contiguous to the shore many years ago. At this work, under the superintendence of Mr. Alexander Dalrymple, are manufactured all kinds of cord, ropes for vessel, coal-pits, and other purposes. By this company are manufactured sails, and fittings for vessels.

Contiguous to the harbour are also three Iron and Brass

Foundries,

in which are manufactured all kinds of Iron chain cables, casting of engines, all sorts of iron and brass work, on the most extensive scale; and the various manufactures in these departments, are the consequence of orders not confined to the town, but from the surrounding counties.

The Whipmen Society of Newton and St. Evox.

Having for its object the benevolent purpose of a widows fund, and provision for payment of the funeral expenses of members, was formed in January 1830. Entry 5s. The members are to parade the streets of Newton and St. Evox, on the first Thursday after the 12th of August, and thereafter a race, will take place in Newton, wherein the managers are Judges, and the winner receives a new riding saddle; the second a bridle, and the third a pair of spurs.

Magistrates of Newton.

Adam Reid, Esq. }
John Moore, Esq. } Baillies
Mr Hugh Park, Treasurer
Stewart Ewing, Esq. Clerk
Thomas Ritchie, Fiscal.

Rev. J. J. Wood, Minister.

Elders.

Messrs. John Gordon, | Messrs. William Parker,
John Gemmill. | John Kerr,
David M'Whinnie, |
Mr William Mills, parish Teacher.
Robert Wyllie, Kirk Officer.
John Sutcliffe, officer and town Drummer and Letter carrier

The Burgh of Barony of Prestwick,

Dates its origin from a much earlier period than the Royal Burgh of Ayr, and is a place of no small note. It existed as such when William began to reign in 1165, as the property of Walter the first Stewart, who called it "Meo burgo de Prestwic." The old parishes of Prestwic and Monkton existed in the 12th century, and were then called *Prestwic* and *Prestwic-burgh*. The parish of *Prestwic-burgh* lay on the south of the parish of Prestwic, which was afterwards called Monkton, from which it was separated by the rivulet called anciently Pol-Prestwic, which is now Pow-burn. From the rivulet the parish of Prestwic-burgh extended southward to the river Ayr.

The names of Prestwic are derived from the Anglo-Saxon *Prestwic*, signifying the Priest's habitation or village.

The church of Prestwick was dedicated to the Saxon St. Cuthbert, and the church of Prestwic-burgh to St. Nicholas. Both those parishes and the patronage of the churches belonged to Walter the son of Alan, the first of the Stewarts, who was Lord of all the northern half of Kyle, between the rivers Ayr and Lugar on the south, and the river Irvine on the north; and this county was called from him *Walter's Kyle*,

and afterwards *Kyle Stewart*, to distinguish it from the southern half of Kyle, between the Ayr and the Lugar on the north and the Doon on the south, which belonged to the sovereign, and was called King's Kyle. In the beginning of the reign of William the Lion, Walter granted to the Monastery which he had founded at Paisley, the church of Prestwic, with the lands which formed the manor of Prestwick, and he also granted to the same monastery the church of Prestwic-burgh with its pertinents. In 1227, Walter the Bishop of Glasgow made an ordinance respecting all the churches belonging to the monks of Paisley within his diocese, whereby it was settled, that the vicar of the church of St. Cuthbert in Prestwic, should have, in the name of vicarage, 6 chalders of meal yearly with the altarages, and the monks were allowed to hold the church of St. Nicoles of Prestwic Burgh solely for their own use, they finding a chaplain to serve the cure.— This settlement continued till the Reformation. The monks of Paisley having obtained from Walter, not only the church of Prestwic with the Glebe and pertinents, but the property of the lands forming the manor of Prestwic. This place was called the "*Monk's Prestwic*," and afterwards "*Monktown*." This last superseded the original name, which was dropt, and the village, the church, and the parish have since been called Monkton. After this change of the name of Prestwic to Monkton, the other parish of Prestwic-burgh was simply called Prestwic.

At what time the parishes of Monkton and Prestwic were united is not distinctly known, but the union is said to have taken place in the 17th century. Then was conjoined to them on the north the small parish of Crossby, which was a chapel-ry belonging to the parish of Dundonald before the Reformation. Crossby chapel was situated in the manor of Crossby, which obtained its name from the Anglo-Saxon *Croese-bye*, signifying the dwelling at the cross. As an appurtenant to the church of Dundonald, the chaplainry of Crossby was granted with that church, by the second Walter the Stewart, to

go to the Convent which he founded at Dalmulin in 1229. When that Convent was relinquished in 1238, the chapel of Crossby was transferred, with the church of Dundonald, to the monks of Paisley, and belonged to them till the Reformation. After that epoch, the patronage of Crossby chapel was acquired by Fullarton of Fullarton, the proprietor of the barony of Crossby, and the chapelry was converted into a parish. Being a small parish, it was afterwards annexed to Monkton, and now forms the north-western part of the united parishes of Monkton and Prestwick, after which it was allowed to fall into ruins. After the union of Monkton and Prestwick, the church of Monkton was chiefly used as the parish church, but the minister of the united parish preached every third Sunday in the church of Prestwick till 1779, when the southern part of the parish of Prestwick, consisting of the lands of Newton-upon-Ayr, was detached from Prestwick, and formed into a parish, by the old name of *Newton-upon-Ayr*.

FREEMEN OF PRESTWICK.

John Guthrie, Esq. Chancellor

David Boyd, Esq. } Bailies

Wm. Smith, Esq. }

Charles Boyd, Treasurer

Messrs. John Cunningham
 Charles Bryan
 John Smith
 Robert Manson
 Robert Hunter
 John Hunter
 A. Caldwell, pro-
 fiscal
 Alex. Guthrie
 Robert Sheilda
 William Guthrie
 John Dick
 R.A. Oswald, Auch-
 encruive
 W. Fullarton, Ayr
 Major W. Neill, Ayr
 David Limond, Ayr
 John Shaw, Ayr

Messrs. Wm. F. Walker
 Alex. M'Cubbin, Ayr
 Archd. Gibson, Ayr
 Robert Whyte, Maybole
 Robert Latta, Kirkhill
 Jas. Hunter, farmer, Law
 G. Morton, do. Mengrieton
 John Doack, Irvine
 John Hunter, Troon
 BURGESSES.

Mr John Boyd, Prestwick
 Mrs D Smith, Prestwick
 Miss Jane Miller, Ayr
 Heir of Jo. Boyd, Prestwick
 Do of D. Boyd, jun. do.
 Do of W Campbell, Craigie
 Do of W. Hunter, Prestwick

Calendar, 1830.

January.

Friday....1 8 15 22 29
 Saturday..2 9 16 23 30
SUNDAY 3 10 17 24 31
 Monday .. 4 11 18 25
 Tuesday .. 5 12 19 26
 Wednesday 6 13 20 27
 Thursday..7 14 21 28

February.

Monday .. 1 8 15 22
 Tuesday.. 2 9 16 23
 Wednesday 3 10 17 24
 Thursday..4 11 18 25
 Friday....5 12 19 26
 Saturday.. 6 13 20 27
SUNDAY 7 14 21 28

March.

Monday.. 1 8 15 22 29
 Tuesday.. 2 9 16 23 30
 Wednesday 3 10 17 24 31
 Thursday..4 11 18 25
 Friday....5 12 19 26
 Saturday..6 13 20 27
SUNDAY 7 14 21 28

April.

Thursday 1 8 15 22 29
 Friday....2 9 16 23 30
 Saturday..3 10 17 24
SUNDAY 4 11 18 25
 Monday .. 5 12 19 26
 Tuesday .. 6 13 20 27
 Wednesday 7 14 21 28

May.

Saturday....1 8 15 22 29
SUNDAY .. 2 9 16 23 30
 Monday 3 10 17 24 31
 Tuesday 4 11 18 25
 Wednesday.. 5 12 19 26
 Thursday.... 6 13 20 27
 Friday 7 14 21 28

June.

Tuesday 1 8 15 22 29
 Wednesday.. 2 9 16 23 30
 Thursday.... 3 10 17 24
 Friday..... 4 11 18 25
 Saturday.... 5 12 19 26
SUNDAY .. 6 13 20 27
 Monday 7 14 21 28

July.

Thursday..1 8 15 22 29
 Friday....2 9 16 23 28
 Saturday.. 3 10 17 24 31
SUNDAY 4 11 18 25
 Monday .. 5 12 19 26
 Tuesday.. 6 13 20 27
 Wednesday 7 14 21 28

August.

SUNDAY 1 8 15 22 29
 Monday .. 2 9 16 23 30
 Tuesday .. 3 10 17 24 31
 Wednesday 4 11 18 25
 Thursday 5 12 19 26
 Friday....6 13 20 27
 Saturday..7 14 21 28

September.

Wednesday 1 8 15 22 29
 Thursday 2 9 16 23 30
 Friday....3 10 17 24
 Saturday.. 4 11 18 25
SUNDAY 5 12 19 26
 Monday .. 6 13 20 27
 Tuesday .. 7 14 21 28

October.

Friday....1 8 15 22 29
 Saturday.. 2 9 16 23 30
SUNDAY 3 10 17 24 31
 Monday .. 4 11 18 25
 Tuesday .. 5 12 19 26
 Wednesday 6 13 20 27
 Thursday 7 14 21 28

November.

Monday 1 8 15 22 29
 Tuesday 2 9 16 23 30
 Wednesday.. 3 10 17 24
 Thursday.... 4 11 18 25
 Friday..... 5 12 19 26
 Saturday.... 6 13 20 27
SUNDAY .. 7 14 21 28

December.

Wednesday.. 1 8 15 22 29
 Thursday.... 2 9 16 23 30
 Friday..... 3 10 17 24 31
 Saturday.... 4 11 18 15
SUNDAY .. 5 12 19 26
 Monday 6 13 20 27
 Tuesday 7 14 21 28

MARKS PRICES OF THE COUNTY OF AYR.

Crop and Year	Oat Meal	Wheat,	Bear,	Barley,	Whitecorn	Grey Corn,	Beans,	A case
	bol of Sst. Dutch Wt.	bol of 4 Win. Bush	bol of 8 Win. Bush	bol of 8 Win. Bush	bol of 8 Win. Bush	bol of 8 Win. Bush	bol of 4 Win. Bush	bol of 4 Win. Bush
1800	5 10	2 0	3 0	8 0	1 10	Two-thirds of the price of White Corn.	—	0
1810	0 0	1 10	1 12	1 16	1 10	Do.	—	0
1811	0 0	2 4	2 2	6 6	1 10	Do.	—	0
1812	0 3	2 17	2 10	5 5	1 16	Do.	—	0
1813	1 18 ³	1 12	1 18	4 1	1 4	Do.	—	0
1814	0 19	1 6	1 8	0 0	1 1	Do.	—	0
1815	0 15	0 0	1 5	0 0	0 18	Do.	—	0
1816	0 8	1 14	1 18	7 4	1 1	Do.	—	0
1817	0 2	1 14	1 15	0 0	1 7	Do.	—	0
1818	0 2	1 13	1 15	6 6	1 4	Do.	—	0
1818	0 19	1 7	1 2	0 0	1 1	Do.	—	0
1818	0 16	1 5	1 4	8 8	1 16	Do.	—	0
1820	0 8	1 4	1 4	2 2	1 8	Do.	—	0
1821	0 16	1 4	1 3	2 2	1 18	Do.	—	0
1822	0 12	1 0	1 1	3 4	1 14	Do.	—	0
1823	0 3 ³	1 3	1 1	4 9	1 19	Do.	—	0
1824	0 18	1 8	1 10	1 1	1 1	Do.	—	0
1825	0 0	1 8	1 12	9 1	1 5	Do.	—	0
1826	0 14	1 6	1 11	10	1 1	Do.	—	0
1827	0 7 ³	1 9	1 4	7 ³	1 17	Do.	—	0
1828	0 19	1 13	1 13	2	1 1	Do.	—	0
1829	—	—	—	—	—	Do.	—	—

N. B.—The measure of 1828 is the Imperial Standard.

DIRECTORY,

FOR THE

TOWN OF AYR,

Newton, Wallacetown and Vicinity,

1829-30.

- Adam, Miss, school, Mill street
Adams, Hugh, boot and shoemaker, High st.
Adair, John, cabinet-maker, 33, Carrick street
Advertiser office, 23, High street
Affleck, William, wright, Alison street
Agnew, Niven, vintner, South Quay
Aiken, Miss Grace, 12, Barns street
Aiken, Hew, boot and shoemaker, 16, High street
This Shop has been possessed by the same tenant for about
forty years, as a shoe shop.
Aitken, James, spirit dealer, 116, High street
Aird, William, smith, Newton
Aird, Mrs. 23 Sandgate street
Aird, Margaret, dressmaker, Newton
Auty, Alexander, baker, 48, High street
Alexander, Robert, silk and woollen dyer, 178,
High street
Alexander, Andrew, tailor, 80 High street
Alexander, Thomas, grocer and spirit dealer, 74,
High street
Alexander, Thomas, tinsmith, 104 High street
Alexander, Janet, vintner, 48 High street
Allison, William, shipmaster, Daner-Row

AYR DIRECTORY.

- Andrew, David, shipmaster, 4 Garden street
 Annesley, Arthur, Esq. 4, Wellington Square
 Anderson, Robert, shoemaker, 169, High street
 Anderson, William, merchant, Newton
 Anderson, George, plasterer 6, Newton
 Anderson, J. tailor, Cross street
 Anderson, Francis, tailor, 70 north end old bridge
 Andrew, James, gardener, Craigie
 Andrew, Robert, dealer, 20, Newton
 Archibald, Mr. 33 Cross street
 Auld, Rev. Dr. Robert, Wheatfield
 Auld, David, fancy stationary and toy shop, carver
 and gilder, 2, High street
 Auld, John, grocer, 56, High street
 Auld, James, toy shop & hairdresser, 6, Old bridge
 Auld, James, merchant, 1, New Bridge street
 Auld, Miss, Ladies school, 4, Newmarket street
 Austin, Jas. Overmills of Ayr
 Auty, Alex. baker, 65, Wallace-street
 Ayr Bank, 137 High street
 Ayr Ropework company—Hugh Cowan, manager
 ropework, North Quay
 Ayr Colliery Office, Newton Green
 Ayr Steam Boat Office, 24 New Bridge street

B

- Bain, William, excise officer, Daner Row
 Baird, Daniel, 1, Boat Vennal
 Baird, Mrs. Tea and coffee warehouse, 58, Sand-
 gate street
 Baird, Major William, Boghall
 Baird, James, cabinet maker, 148, High street
 Baird, John, merchant and tallow chandler,
 113 High st.—soap manufactory, Fullarton st.
 Baird, Wm. grocer and spirit dealer, 43 Newton

AYR DIRECTORY.

- Baird, Mrs. Alloway street
 Ballantine, Mrs. Castlehill
 Ballantine, Miss Margaret, 26, Wellington Square
 Ballantine, James, Esq. of Castlehill, Advocate,
 Wellington Square
 Ballantine, John, Bank 39 High street
 Ballantine, James, Black Bull inn, 3, Carrick st.
 Bank of Scotland's office, 24 Sandgate street—
 Thos. McClelland, Esq. N. P. Agent
 Barr, Joseph, toll keeper
 Barton, Miss, 4 Newmarket street
 Beaton, William, agent, Alison street
 Becket, Alex. flesher, 15 Newton
 Begbie, James, Black Bull Inn, north end of the
 Old Bridge
 Beggs, John, innkeeper 230, High street
 Beggs, Robert, limeburner, South Quay
 Beggs, Mrs. 50 High street
 Bell, Mrs. Content street
 Bell, David, merchant, Content.
 Bell, Alexander, Cunningpark
 Bell, John, teacher, Newton
 Bell, Archibald, Esq. Sheriff of Ayrshire
 Belram, John, Esq. Bridgehouse
 Bennet, James, flesher, 64, Wallacestreet
 Beveridge, Mrs. straw hat maker, 122, High st.
 Bisset, Mary, grocer, 161, do.
 Black, George, smith, 13 Garden street
 Blacklock, John, messenger, 39 High street
 Blackwood, Alexander, harbourmaster, 24, New
 Bridge street
 Blair, David, smith and bellhanger, 205, High st.
 Blair, Wm. & Co. seedmen and grocers, 177 do.
 Blain, J. & C. grocers, Content street
 Bone, Miss, 114, High street
 Bell, Miss, Cathcart street.

AYR DIRECTORY.

- Bone, James & Co. grocers, 2, Sandgate street
 Bone, Adam, shoemaker, 232, High street
 Bowie, Mrs. Baby Linen manufacturer and muslin
 printer, 14 Newmarket street
 Bowie, James, New Bridge toll
 Borland, Miss, Cathcart street
 Borthwick, John, grocer, Crosshouse, Newton
 Boswell, Mrs D. 51, Sandgate street
 Boyd, Joseph, principal clerk, Ayr Colliery, New-
 ton Green
 Boyd, Robert, boat builder, North Quay
 Boyd, William, flesher, 29, Newmarket street
 Boyd, Deacon John, 40, High street
 Boyd, James, Edinburgh carrier, 244, High street
 Boyle, James. manufacturer, 234, do.
 Brown, David, saddler, 84, High street
 Brown & Williamson, hatters, 1, High street
 Brown, William, 98, High street
 Brown, William, merchant, 14, New Bridge street
 Brown, Alex. spirit dealer, 43, High street
 Brown, Hugh, tailor, 144, do.
 Brown, James, writer, 27, Newmarket street
 Brown, Samuel, saddler, 75, Garden street
 Brown, John, horse hirer, 38, Carrick street
 Brown, Adam, vintner, 73 Garden street
 Brown, John, store keeper, Ayr Colliery
 Brown, John, (of Watson & Brown) brewery and
 house, Content
 Brown, Wm. grain dealer, 183, High street
 Brown, Martha, vintner, Fauldbacks
 Brown, John, merchant, 27, High street
 Brown, John, writer, 4, Academy street
 Brodie, Capt. Dalblair road
 Brotherson, David, blacksmith, 35 High street
 Brownlee, Mrs. Fullarton street
 Brownlee, James do. do.

E

- Eaton, William Esq .Sheriff Substitute, 25 Newmarket street
 Eaton, Charles, writer and Commissary Clerk, Office, County Buildings
 Eaton, John, writer, 17 Sandgate street
 Eccles, Alexander, Content
 Eckford, Miss, 4 Charlotte street
 Edgar, John, surgeon, 25 High street
 Eglesham, Robert, agent, 16 Mill street
 Ewart, Wm. 22 Newmarket street
 Ewart, M. straw hat maker, 22 Newmarket street
 Ewart, jun. Surveyor of Taxes, do.
 Ewing, John, innkeeper, Weavers' Row
 Ewing, Stewart, writer, 4 New Bridge street

F

- Fairie, Samuel, teacher, 98 High street
 Farquhar, Robert, cooper, 49 Wallace street
 Farquhar, William, agent, Newton
 Farquhar, H. tailor, Elba street, Content
 Farquhar, Allan, grocer, 12 Content
 Fergusson, Miss Mary, Midsands
 Fergusson, Mrs. D. Wellington Square
 Fergusson, Alex. grocer, 46, High street
 Fergusson, James, slater and glazier. 3 Newton
 Fergusson, J. joiner, 56 Wallace street
 Fergusson, William, joiner, 56 do.
 Fergusson, William, manager at gas work
 Fergusson, David, grocer, 123 High street
 Fergusson, John, merchant, 109, High street
 Ferrie, Thomas, tinsmith, Newton
 Findlay, William, dyer, 185 High street
 Findlay, Janet, milliner & dressmaker, 131 High st

Flanagan, John, teacher, Newton green
 Fleming, Mrs. grocer, 5, Boat Vennel
 Forres, Arch. upholsterer, High street
 Forson, Miss, milliner and dressmaker, 7 do.
 Forbes, Miss Hannah, Boat Vennel
 Forsyth, Miss, Harbour street
 Frew, Archibald, grocer, 56, Cross street
 Frew, John, merchant and agent, Newton
 Fullarton, John, Esq. 10, Wellington Square
 Fullarton, William, Esq. 36, Sandgate street
 Fullarton, Miss, Fort street
 Fullarton, Miss, 7, Sandgate st
 Fullarton, Adam, grocer & spirit dealer South Quay
 Fullarton, Duncan, blockmaker & pump borer, do.
 Fullarton, Mrs. vintner, do.
 Fullarton, John, fishmonger, 1, Boat vennel
 Fulton, Christian, merchant, Whitletts.

G

Gairdner, Alex. Esq. 4, Barns street
 Gardner, Robert, merchant, 93, High street
 Galloway, David, innkeeper, South Quay
 Galloway, Quail, mason, 32 High street
 Gale, Robert, teacher of piano forte, 114 High st.
 Gale, Elizabeth, Ladies day school, 114 do.
 Galloway, Mary, mantuamaker,
 Galt, James, hairdresser, Wallace street
 Gemmell, Andrew, Esq. of Langlands, 44 High st.
 Gemmell, Dr Waterloo Place
 Gibb, James, grocer and spirit dealer, 56, Newton
 Gibb, William, shoemaker, Smith's land, Content
 Gibb, Catharine, Dressmaker, 41, Newmarket st
 Gibson, Wm. mason and innkeeper, Whitletts
 Gibson, Archibald, Lottery Hall
 Gibson, Robert, spirit dealer, agent for Glen-
 dronach & Barrowfield distilleries, 126 High st.

AYR DIRECTORY.

Gibson, Thomas, accountant, Bank of Scotland's
Office, 36 Newmarket street

Gibson, David, flesher, Wallace street

Galloway, Mary, mantuamaker

Genmill, John, Session Clerk, Newton

Gibson, James, flesher, Newton

Gillespie, J. flesher, 30, High street

Girvan, Peter, tailor, 40 High street

Girvan, Catharine, grocer, 19 Newmarket street

Gordon & Watson, cabinetmakers, 69 High st.

Gordon, James, timber merchant, 4 Garden st.

Gordon, Mrs. South Quay

Goldie, George, china merchant and auctioneer,
78 High street

Goudie, John, spirit dealer, 193 High street

Goudie, James, grocer, 4 George street, Content

Goudie, Daniel, bookbinder, 28 Newmarket st.

Goudie, Robert, messenger, 34 Sandgate street

R. G. is Collector of Road Money for Newton and Wallace-
town, and is also General Agent, Factor and Collector of Rents,
and small sums on commission of a per centage on sums recovered.

Goudie, David, watchmaker, Old Bridge

Goudie, James, innkeeper, Burns' cottage

Goudie, Robert, letter-carrier, High street

Goudie, Robert, grocer, 199 High street

Good, John, shipmaster, Newton-green

Goudie, Mr Thos, Cross St

Grahame, Lieut. Alex. Newton Green

Graham, Cornelius, clothmerchant, 120 High street

Grange, Alexander, Tidewaiter, Shore

Gray, James, Academy,—house 20 Barns street

Gray, Miss M. Boarding School, 20 Cathcart st.

Gray, James, grocer and agent, 1 Content st.

Gray, J. & E. milliners and dressmakers, 102 High

Gray, Wm. ironmonger, 87 do. [street

Gray, Wm. spirit dealer, 6 Newmarket street

Gray, Wm. teacher of languages

Gray, Thomas, merchant, 238 High street

AYR DIRECTORY.

- Gray, John, shipmaster, Newton Green
 Gray, Alexander, Laigland
 Gray, James, merchant, Newton
 Gregg, David, shoemaker, 55 High street
 Greer, Mrs. grocer, 20, Wallace street
 Gordon, Mrs. innkeeper, South Quay
 Greenlees, John, innkeeper, Boat Vennel
 Gross, Solomon, teacher of French, Academy, 19
 Wellington Square
 Graham, Janet, merchant, 9 do.
 Guthrie, Alex. shipmaster, Newton
 Guthrie, James, merchant, 13 George st. Content
 Guthrie, Charles. malster, Mill street
 Guthrie, James, flesher, 8 Old Bridge street
 Guthrie, John, shoemaker, 17 do.
 Guthrie, John, spirit dealer, 15 do.
 Gunn, Angus, County Buildings
 Guthrie, Mrs. John, 40 High street
 Guthrie, Mrs. James, grocer, 92 High street

H

- Hall, John, musician, 1 Academy street
 Hamilton, Alex. West, of Pinmore, Esq. 1 Barns
 street and Bellisle
 Hamilton, Miss Margaret, Sandgate street
 Hamilton, Capt. Wm. 3 Wellington Square
 Hamilton, John, baker, 57 High street
 Hannah, James, shipmaster, Newton Green
 Hannah Mrs. 8 Cathcart st
 Hannah, James, grocer, 209 High street
 Harvey, Robert, tailor, Old Bridge end
 Harvey, John, grocer, 7 George street, Content
 Harcom, Nathaniel, grocer and shoemaker, 153
 High street
 Harper, James, writer, 16 Cathcart street
 Harper, Alex. writer, 16 do.

AYR DIRECTORY.

- Hamilton, Mary, mantuamaker, High street
 Harbour-Office, Shore—Alex. Blackwood, har-
 bour-master
 Harkins, John, innkeeper, Content
 Harvie, John, grocer & spirit dealer, George st
 Hazle James, grocer and agent, Wallace street
 Henderson, Miss, private teacher of music, 16
 Sandgate st
 Hench, Peter, teacher, Wallace street
 Hendry, John, Ladyburn
 Hendry, Mrs. Sanquhar
 Hendry, George, Gateside
 Heron, Samuel, apothecary, 46 High street
 Hight, James, ironmonger, 27, High street
 Hight, Robert, baker, 21 Sandgate street
 Hight, William, slater, glazier & slate merchant,
 7 Cathcart street
 Hodgeon, David, Wallacetown toll
 Hogg, Archibald, tailor, Wallace street
 Honerwood, James, jeweller and watchmaker, 18
 High street
 Hight, Hugh, slater, High street
 Hosock, Alex. tailor, 182, High street
 Houston, Mrs. merchant, High street
 Houston, W. tailor, 158, Newton
 Howat, Andrew, blacksmith, Old Bridge end
 Howie, James, shoemaker, Newton
 Hughes, Gen. of Balkissock, Mount Charles
 Hull, Wm. wright, Elba street
 Hulston, John, hairdresser, 12 Boat vennel
 Humble, Mrs. 29, Sandgate street
 Hume, Mrs. Viewhouse, Race Course
 Hume, Peter, Esq. 14 Academy street
 Hunter, Mrs. Doonholm
 Hunter Miss, do.

AYR DIRECTORY.

- Hunter, David, writer, 15, New Bridge street
Hunter, James, innkeeper, 101, High street
Hunter, P. cloth merchant, 45 High street
Hunter, C. spirit dealer, 31, High street
Hunter, Alex. Esq. W. S. Sheriff Clerk, Doonholm
Hunter, Mrs Janet, ironmonger, 68, High street
Hunter, Misses, teachers of music, 70 High st.
Hunter, Thomas, mason, Clune's Vennel
Hunter, Elizabeth, innkeeper, (Sun) 3, Wallace st
Hunter, William, wool-manufacturer, George st
Hunter, John, Garden street
Hunter, Adam, grocer & spirit dealer, Newton
Hunter, James, agent, Cross street
Hunter, Daniel, pilot, Newton
Hunters Messrs. & Co. Bankers, 137 High street
Hunter, Thomas, blacksmith, Newton
Hunter, James, wright and innkeeper, 101 High st
Hunter, James, weaver's agent, *Mill street*
Hurst, Joseph, excise officer, Content
Hutchison, George, baker, 146, High street
Hutchison, Alex. innkeeper, 3, Newton
Hutchison, J. grocer & spiritdealer, 4, Wallace st
Hutchison, Elizabeth, staymaker, 4, Wallace st
Hutchison, Wm. writer, 6 Charlotte street
Hutchison, Hugh, innkeeper, Prestwick
Hynd, John, Esq. 2 Wellington Square

I

- Irvine, Samuel, Book Agent, Content street
Irvine, Wm. Agent, Alison street

J

- Jackson, John, innkeeper, 176, High street
Jamieson, Alex. stabler, 9, Garden street

AYR DIRECTORY.

Jamieson, J. bookseller & stationer, 12 Sandgate st
 Jamieson, Mrs. dealer in baby linen, 14 Sandgate st
 Jamieson, Thomas watchmaker, 144 High street
 Johnston, Mrs. midwife, 33 High street
 Johnstone, John, Esq. Rose Bank
 Johnston, A. architect, New Bridge st.
 Johnstone, John, inspector of buildings, Newton
 Johnstone, Quintin, writer, 7, Wellington Square
 Johnston, Mrs Q. 7 Wellington Square
 Johnston, Mrs. Cathcart street
 Johnston, James, Dragon Inn, 115 High street

K

Kay, John, mason, 71 Garden street
 Keel, William, grocer, Elba street
 Keir, David, slater, 53, High street
 Kennedy, Q. Esq. of Drummellan, 18 Wellington Square
 Kennedy, P. W. Esq. younger of Drummellan, 18 Wellington Square
 Kennedy, Misses, 20 Wellington Square
 Kennedy, Wm. surgeon, 3, New market street
 Kennedy, Mrs. glazier of bedfurniture, 60, Sandgate street
 Kennedy, Hugh, innkeeper, 21, Elba street
 Kennedy, Miss Isabella, 34, Sandgate street
 Kennedy, Thomas, auctioneer, 15 Isle Lane
 Kennedy, Hugh, baker, 105, High street
 Kennedy, John, jailor, County Buildings
 Kennedy, James, mason, Carrick street
 Kerr, Archibald, manager of coal works, Newton-green
 Kerr, John, saddler, 76, High street
 King, Robert & son, joiners & cabinet-makers, 40 Sandgate street

AYR DIRECTORY.

- King, Thomas, wright and builder, Fort street
 King, J. musician, Garden street
 King's Arms Inn, Wm. Noble, 14 High street
 Kinloch, John, draper, 22, High street
 Kinnon, Peter, nurseryman, Gouks croft
 Kinross, John, merchant, Fort street—house Alloway place
 Kirkland, James, grocer & spirit-dealer, 27, Wallace street
 Kirkland, Mrs Henry, 4 Newmarket street
 Kirkwood, Robert, baker, 54, Newton
 Kirkwood, James, shoemaker, 14, Old Bridge st
 Kirkland, William, writer, 33, Newmarket street, house, Barns street
 Kirkland, John, gardener, Whitletts
 Kitson, Nathaniel, clothier, 7, Old Bridge street
 Klinessmith, the Rev. Henry, Moravian church house, 27, *Mill street*

L

- Lauchlan, John, shoemaker 14 High street
 Lang, John, wright, Garden street,
 Latta, Catherine, innkeeper, South Quay
 Latta, John, innkeeper, St. Evox
 Lauder, John, trunk & cage-maker, 62 High st.
 Law, William, shipmaster, Daner Row
 Lawson, Mary, innkeeper. High street
 Lawson, James, ropemaker. 125, High street
 Lawson, R. hair-cutter & painter, Clune's vennel
 Lees, John, shipmaster, Newton
 Limond, David, Esq. of Dalblair—Dalblair house
 Limond, Miss, Alloway place
 Limond, Mrs. 62 High street
 Limond, Mrs. grocer, 25 Wallace street

AYR DIRECTORY.

Limond, David, horse setter, 270 High street
 Limond, David, innkeeper, 192 High street
 Linton, Mrs. Fullarton street
 Lockhart, Miss, 23 Sandgate street
 Lockhart, Adam, flesher, Newton
 Logan, John, cabinetmaker, Prestwick toll
 Logan, Mrs of Knockshinnoch, Alloway-place
 Logan, David, merchant & librarian, 149 High str
 Logan, Mary, hairdresser, 156 High street
 Logan, Gilbert, shipmaster, Newton
 Logan, William, ironmonger, 10 New market st
 Logan, Gilbert, joiner & merchant, Content street
 Logan, John, innkeeper, 236 High street
 Logan, Mrs. 23 *Mill street*
 Loudon, John, tailor, Old Bridge st
 Lyon, George, china merchant, 154 High street
 Lyon, Elizabeth, innkeeper, Clune's vennel

M

Mack, Mrs. innkeeper, Harbour street
 Macindoe, Mr teacher of dancing, Cathcart street
 Mair, John, innkeeper, Cross Keys, 7 Wallace st
 Mair, Mrs. 12 Barns street
 Mair, Allan, mason, Newton-green
 Maitland, John, flesher, 27 Isle Lane
 Maitland, Mrs of Freugh, Wellington Square
 Malcolm, James, officer of excise, Carrick street
 Mann, Robert, head-constable, 48 High street
 Manson, George, blacksmith, 206 High street
 Martin, Alex. tailor, Cross street
 Manson, G. smith, 206 High street
 Martin, William, innkeeper, 40 Newton
 Martin, Thos. shipmaster, Clune's vennel, Newton
 Martin, Andrew, shoemaker, Newton
 Martin, Wm. surgeon, Wallace street

AYR DIRECTORY.

- Marshall, J. fishing rod-maker, Content
 Mather, Alex. mason, Peebles street, Newton
 Mathies, I. milliner, 107 High street
 Masson, Mrs Charles, 29 High street
 Maxwell, Hamilton, Esq. 20 Wellington Square
 Maxwell, Robert, shipmaster, Newton
 Maxwell, Dunlop, merchant, Newton-green
 Maxwell & Hunter, clothiers, 45 High street
 Maxwell, cloth merchant, 45 do.
 Mechanics' Library, 44 High street
 Meikleham, Miss, 2 Wellington Square
 Memes, J. S. Esq. L. L. D. Rector of Ayr Academy
 23 Wellington Square
 Milliken, James, land surveyor, Content
 Miller, Convener James, Springvale
 Miller, Bailie Hugh, draper, 132 High street
 Miller, Miss, Ladies day's school, 4 Newmarket st
 Miller, James, ironmonger, 128 High street, house,
 Alloway Row
 Miller, John, baker, 100 High street
 Miller, James, shoemaker, High street
 Miller, William, flax dresser, 221 High street
 Miller, Marion, grocer, Garden street
 Miller, Mrs. 5 Cathcart street
 Mills, John, gardener, Old Bridge-end
 Mills, Wm. teacher, parish school, Newton, house
 waterside, Content
 Millree, Robert, shipmaster, Clunes vennel
 Mitchell, Mrs. boarding school, 2 Academy street
 Mitchel, George, surgeon, 31 New market street
 Surgery, 33 ditto
 Mitchell, Adam, teacher, Newton-green
 Mitchell, William, grocer & spirit dealer, Newton
 Mitchell, Elizabeth, innkeeper, South Quay
 Mitchell, Mrs C. innkeeper, 13 Wallacetown st
 Mitchell, Hugh, innkeeper, *Prestwick*

AYR DIRECTORY.

- Moir, Alexander, mason, Newton-Green
 Montgomerie, Arch. Esq. Belmont Cottage
 Montgomery, Misses, 54 Sandgate street
 Montgomery, Wm. Esq. of Annicklodge, Wellington Square
 Moore, Bailie John, 24 Newton
 Moore, James, shipmaster, 18 Newton
 Moore, Peter, draper, 117 High street
 Morris, James, glass & china merchant 37, Sandgate street, house, St. John street
 Morrison & son, cabinetmakers, 68 High street
 Morton, John, coachmaker & innkeeper, Newton
 Morton, James, coachmaker, 47 Sandgate street
 Morton, James, writer, Wellington Square
 Mosman, John, plumber, Wallace street.
 Murdoch, Miss, Fullarton street
 Murdoch, Jas. messenger at arms & ship Broker, Office, South Quay, house 98 High street
 Murdoch, James, patent lime burner, South Quay house, *Meuse Lane*
 Murdoch, Alexander, writer & town clerk, County Buildings, house, Fairfield Lodge
 Murdoch, James, watchmaker, 57 Newton
 Murdoch, William, dragon inn, 186 High st
 Murdoch, Wm. chandler, 90 High street, house Sandgate street
 Murdoch, William, wheelwright, 144 High street
 Muir, Alex. painter, 144 High street
 Muir, James Stephen, draper, 8 High street
 Muir, Hugh, joiner & cabinetmaker, Old Newton
 Muir, James, cooper, Wallace town
 Muir, Hugh, spirit dealer, 5 High street
 Muir, William, cooper, Newton
 Murray, Margaret, merchant, 180 High street
 Murray, Hugh, merchant, 38 High street

AYR DIRECTORY.

- Murray, John, builder, Content
 Murray, John, vintner, 13 New market street
 M'Alister, John, merchant, 30 Wallace street
 M'Call, Miss, Wallace street
 M'Call, Miss Charlotte street
 M'Call, Hugh, merchant Newton-green
 M'Call, Alex. carrier to Paisley, Newton
 M'Callum, John, flesher, Wallace street
 M'Cartney, Hugh, grocer, 213 High street
 M'Carter, Wm. printer, bookseller and stationer,
 circulating library, 7 New-bridge street
 M'Cance, John, nailor, Content
 M'Cance, Charles, nailer, George street Content
 M'Clatchie, Janet, china merchant, 152 High st.
 M'Clatchie, Ivy, shoemaker, 165 do.
 M'Clelland, Thomas, Esq. agent for Bank of
 Scotland, 24 Sandgate street
 M'Clelland, Mrs. James, 62 High street
 M'Clelland, James, writer, 10 Cathcart street
 M'Clelland, Miss 10 do.
 M'Clure, John, baker, 10 New Bridge street
 M'Clure, George, wright, Carrick street
 M'Closky, James, dealer in clothes and old books,
 54 High street
 M'Clymont, Miss, day school, 63 ditto
 M'Clymont, Mrs. 14 Barns street
 M'Colm, Alex. Padanaram, Whitletts.
 M'Connell, John, road contractor
 M'Connell, John, innkeeper, 189 High street
 M'Connochie, Robert, innkeeper, 21 Isle Lane
 M'Cormick & Carnie, printers and booksellers,
 Advertiser office, 16 High street
 M'Cormick, Wm. printer, 16 Charlotte street.
 M'Cormick, Robert, grocer, Newton
 M'Cosh, Thomas, writer, Fort street
 M'Coskrie, A. 39 High street

AYR DIRECTORY.

- M'Creddie, Mrs. grocer, 4 Sandgate street
 M'Creath & Son, shoemakers, 20 New market st.
 M'Cracken, John, Bank of Scotland's office,—
 house New market street
 M'Crae, Wm. grocer, Clune's vennel Newton
 M'Cubbin, Alex. tailor, 134 High street
 Macintyre, Duncan, paymaster, Ayr militia, 57
 Newton
 Mackay, D. Barrack-serjeant, Barracks
 Mackay, Alex. merchant, 15 Cross street, Wallace-
 town
 Mackay, R. cloth merchant, 13 New Bridge st
 Mackintosh, Neil, painter, Harbour street, house,
 9 New Bridge street
 Macsorley, Philip, surgeon, 118 High street
 M'Creath, Mrs. Cathcart street
 M'Cubbin, John, accountant, & collector of road
 conversion money, 7 Academy street
 M'Culloch, John, merchant, 10 Garden street
 M'Derment, Wm. master of Smith's Institution
 and Session Clerk, *Mill street*
 M'Derment, Jas. teacher, & land surveyor, 56 do.
 M'Derment, John, M. D. 112 High st. house above
 M'Dougal, Mrs. Alex. innkeeper, 24 Newton
 M'Ewen, Mrs. Clochranhill
 M'Ewen, Joseph, grocer, Newton
 M'Ewen, David, wine and spirit dealer, 17 New
 market street
 M'Ewen, John, manufacturer's agent, Alison st
 M'Farlane, Thomas, grocer, Isle Lane
 M'Fee, Hugh, grocer, Newton-green
 M'Fee, James, shoemaker, Wallace street
 M'Gachie, Robert, mason, 16 Content
 M'Gachie, Wm. mason, York st. Newton-green

AYR DIRECTORY.

- M'Gallan, G. innkeeper, *Prestwick*
 M'Gill, Quintin, shoemaker, Wallace street
 M'Gill, John, shoemaker, 25 *Mill street*
 M'Gregor, Adam, smith, George street Content
 M'Gregor, James teacher of dancing, High street
 M'Gregor, Thomas, flesher, George street
 M'Haffie, Janet, innkeeper, 9 Boat Vennel
 M'Haffie, Andrew, general agent, 9 Boat vennel
 M'Harg, Quintin, agent and ship owner, office,
 6 Kirk-port
 M'Harg, Wm. tailor, Kilmarnock street
 M'Hutcheon, Adam, wheat and flour dealer, 184
 High street
 M'Hutcheon, Maitland, baker, 184 do.
 M'Ilwraith, Miss, milliner and dressmaker, 7 New
 market street
 M'Ilwraith, John, plumber & tinsmith, 52 High st.
 M'Jannett, Robert, innkeeper, 130 High street
 M'Kay, W. painter, 111 High street
 M'Kay, John, saddler, 233 do.
 M'Kay, Alex. spirit dealer, 15 Cross street
 M'Kean, Charles, grocer, 6 George street
 M'Kean, J. hairdresser, 20 Sandgate street
 M'Kean, Hugh, blacksmith, 33 Sandgate street
 M'Kenzie, Jacobina, millner & merchant, 142
 High street
 M'Kenzie, Mrs. 6 Barns street
 M'Kenzie, Col. 10 Academy street
 M'Kie, Hugh, grocer, Clune's Vennel, Newton
 M'Kie, Jean, innkeeper, Isle Lane
 M'Killop, J. upholsterer, 32 Sandgate street
 M'Kinlay, Alex. forrester, Daner Row
 M'Kinnon, Peter, merchant, Newton-green
 M'Pherson, Major Wellington Square
 M'Pherson, Dougal, shoemaker, Newton.

AYR DIRECTORY.

- M'Lauchlan, James, innkeeper, 198 High street
 M'Lauchlan, Robert, architect, Dalblair Road
 M'Latchie, James, grocer, 42 Newmarket street
 Meal-market, 11 do.
 M'Lachlan, D. Herring Fishery Office, 3 New
 Bridge street
 M'Lannachan, James, town clerk's office, County
 Buildings—house, 120 High st
 Maclean, Rev. Alex. Kilmarnock street
 Maclean, John, wright & builder, 156 High street
 M'Lean, Mrs. Dr. Newton-green
 M'Lean, William, hosiery manufacturer, Newton
 M'Lean, F. grocer, 99 High street
 M'Lelland, James, shoemaker, 22 Old Bridge st
 M'Lellan, Wm. merchant & agent, Newton
 M'Micken, John, vintner, South Quay
 M'Millan, John, innkeeper, do.
 M'Millan, Neil, upholsterer, 53 High street
 M'Millan, John, teacher, 144 do.
 M'Millan, James, tailor, 65 High street
 M'Murtrie, John, writer, County Buildings—house
 16 Sangate street
 M'Murtrie, Mrs. grocer, 29 Isle Lane
 M'Murtrie, Robert, innkeeper, 10 High street
 M'Murray, David, last maker, Garden street
 M'Murray, Mrs. innkeeper, 17 High street
 M'Murray, Miss, band-box maker, 4 Academy st.
 M'Nab, Gilbert, writer and Sheriff Clerk depute,
 County Buildings—10 Fullarton street
 M'Nab, Wm. wright, Old Toll
 M'Neil, John, innkeeper, North Quay
 M'Neight, Colonel, of Barns, Barns house
 M'Nielle, John, shoemaker, 4 High street
 M'Kinnon, Mrs. Dr. Fort street
 M'Kissock, Miss, milliner & dressmaker, 20 New
 Bridge street

AYR DIRECTORY.

- M'Kissock, Capt. Hugh, Whitletts
M'Kissock, Hugh, flesher and spirit dealer, 11 Old
Bridge street
M'Laren, Mrs 131 High street
M'Quhae, Rev. S. St. Evox
M'Quhae, Miss, 8 Barns street
M'Queen, John, plasterer, Newton
M'Quiston, Mrs. grocer, Isle Lane
M'Ronald, Peter, grocer, 129 High street
M'Taggart, David, grocer, Old Bridge street
M'Taggart, Peter & Son, drapers, 75 High street
M'Taggart, Mrs. sen. 20 Carrick street
M'Taggart, Mrs. jun. 75 High street
M'Taggart, John, Esq. 20 Carrick street
M'Taggart, George, 20 Carrick street
M'Taggart Miss, do.
M'Tier, J. Bank of Scotland's Office—house 75
Garden street
M'Whinnie, David, cabinetmaker, 13 Newton
M'Whinnie, Mrs. 14 Barns street
M'Whinnie, Mrs. 6 Cathcart street
M'Whinnie, Robt. watchmaker, 32 Newmarket st.
M'William, Arch. sheriff-officer, 8 Boat vennel
M'William, Wm. shoemaker & grocer, 47 Newton

N

- Neill, W. Esq. of Barnweill, 15 Wellington Square
Neil, Thomas, grocer, Elba street, Content
Neil, Janet, grocer, 102 High street
Neil, James, merchant, Garden street
Neil Mrs. Staymaker, 55 Newton
Nichol, Adam, baker, 207 High street
Nichol, John, shoemaker, Newton Green
Nichol, Mrs. dealer in baby linen, Cathcart street

AYR DIRECTORY.

Nichol, Daniel, shoemaker, Newton-green
Niven, Jean, eating house, 70 High street
Niven, Douglas, stockingmaker, Newton-green
Noble, William, King's Arms, 14 High street
Norman, David, auctioneer, 24 *Mill street*
Norval, James, joiner and builder, 10 Content st.
Norval, George, wright and innkeeper, Newton

O

O'Hara, Daniel, cloth merchant, 96 High street
Oliver, John, wright, Wallacetown
Orr, Thomas, livery stables, 13 Carrick street
Orr, James, teacher, High street
Orr, William, cooper, Harbour street
Orr, Mrs. innkeeper, 3 Boat vennel
Orr, David, salt-office, Carrick st.
Osborne, Wm. innkeeper, Prestwick toll
Oswald, Andrew, tailor, 6 Wallace street

P

Park, Lieut. James, 16 Academy street
Park, Wm. cabinet maker and joiner, 82 High st.
Park, Hugh, agent, grocer and spirit dealer, Old
Newton
Parker, Wm. dyer, 250 High street
Parker, Wm. smith and founder, Newton-Green
Parker, Robert, smith, & founder, Newton-Green
Parker, James, founder, and chain-cable maker,
Clune's vennel
Parker, Robert, shipmaster, Daner Row
Paterson, William, Esq. 21 Wellington Square
Paterson, Andrew, grocer, 8 Sandgate street
Paterson, Andrew, agent, 24 New Bridge street

E

AYR DIRECTORY.

- Paterson, Hugh, grocer, 5 Old Bridge street
 Paterson, Peter, tanner, *Mill street*
 Paterson, John, sen. currier, do.
 Paterson, John, jun. currier, do.
 Paterson, M. merchant, 27 High street
 Paterson, Misses, Lady Bank
 Paterson, Mathew, jeweller and ironmonger, 12,
 High street
 Paterson, John, sheriff officer, 34 New Bridge st.
 Patton, James, wright and builder, Fullarton st.
 Paton, Robert, tailor, Chapel street, Content
 Paton, Robert, shipmaster, Clune's vennel
 Paton & Percy, milliners and dress makers, 21
 High street
 Paton, Mrs. dress maker, 123 High st
 Paton, Mrs. Newton
 Pearson, John, merchant, Newton
 Peden, Hugh, gunsmith, 13 Sandgate street
 Poe, Wm. horse hirer, 15 Sandgate street
 Peebles, Mrs. Smith's Court, Newton
 Paul, John, writer, Fort street
 Paul, Joseph, wright, 3 Sandgate street
 Porteous, Samuel, confectioner, 68 High street
 Petticrew, John, grocer, 106 High street
 Phillis, James, cooper, Newton-green
 Phillis, Catharine, milliner, do.
 Pride, William, innkeeper, 16 Cross street
 Priestly, Wm. tailor, Wallace street
 Purdie, Wm. pipemaker, Cornhill

R

- Ralston, Mrs. Day school, 98 High street
 Ranken, David, Esq. Newton green
 Ranken, Thomas, writer, 14 Wellington Square
 Rankin, H. L. M. D. 18 Sandgate street—14
 house Wellington Square

AYR DIRECTORY.

- Reid, Miss, agent, 144 High street.
 Reid, Miss, 44 Sandgate st.
 Reid, Andrew, grocer and spirit dealer, 77 High st
 Reid, Andrew, shoemaker, 79 do.
 Reid, David, ropemaker, 12 Newmarket street
 Reid, John, Esq. Charlotte street
 Reid, Hamilton, Lieut.—spirit cellars, 31 Newton
 Reid, David, innkeeper, 245 High street
 Reid, Hugh, ornamental hair manufacturer, 23
 New Bridge street
 Reid, Hugh, writer, 20 do.
 Reid, Hugh, merchant, George street
 Reid, Wm. painter, Harbour street
 Reid, James & Co. dealers in Ale (bottled)
 Reid, Elizabeth, grocer, 2 Newton
 Reid, James, manufacturer's agent, Alison street
 Reid, Mathew, cabinetmaker, 13 *Mill street*
 Ridley, Mr of the Academy, house 16 Barns st.
 Renwick, Rev. Robert, Alloway Place
 Ritchie, John, glass & china merchant, 42 High st
 Ritchie, Alex. fishmonger and grocer, 23 Cross st.
 Ritchie, Alex. agent and grocer, 26 Cross st.
 Ritchie, Mrs. merchant, 4 Garden street
 Rowan, Stephen, writer, 12 Cathcart street
 Rowlatt, Mr. teacher, Academy
 Rennie, Janet, grocer, 52 Wallace street
 Rollo, Hon. Roger, Wellington Square
 Ronald, J. surgeon, Apothecaries' Hall, 60 High st
 Rodger, Mrs. D. and Son, fleshers, fleshmarket,
 98 High street—house 126 ditto
 Rodger, Deacon David, flesher, fleshmarket—
 house 126 High street
 Rodger, James, flesher, Isle Lane and old meal
 market, 97 High street
 Rodger, Mrs. Buck's Head inn, 88 High street

AYR DIRECTORY.

Robb, John, Esq. Blackburn
 Ross, Alex. gardener, Belisle
 Ross, Alex. shoemaker, 95 High street
 Ross, A. tinsplate worker, 63 do.
 Ross, Gilbert, bank porter, 139 do.
 Ross, Thomas, tinsplate worker, Isle Lane
 Ross, Gilbert, innkeeper do.
 Robertson, Robert, writer, 23 Sandgate street—
 house, 40 Newmarket street
 Robertson, Lieut. Prestwick toll
 Robertson, James, grocer, Content.
 Rutherford, J. cloth merchant, 91 High street
 Rutherford, A. straw hat maker, 107 High street
 Rusk, Mrs. John, straw hat maker, 28 Mill street

S

Saunders, James, spirit dealer, Cross street
 Scott, Mrs. 2 Wellington Square
 Scott, A. last maker 127 High street
 Scott, Robert, Excise officer, Fullarton street
 Semple, George, grocer, 11 Carrick street
 Semple, James, grocer, 26 Mill street
 Sibbald, Miss, Barns street
 Simpson, J. hairdresser, Wallace street
 Shankland, Adam, merchant, 57 High street—
 house above
 Simpson, Wm. stabler, 5 George street, Content
 Shaw, David, Esq. W. S. 25 Wellington Square
 Schaw, the Rev. Wm. 14 Charlotte street
 Shaw, Capt. Thomas, 26 Barns street
 Shaw, Wm. baker, 32 New bridge street
 Shaw, Wm. coachmaker, George street, Content
 Shaw, James, grocer, 14 Wallace street
 Shaw, James, innkeeper, 53 Newton
 Shaw, Capt. John, Academy St.

AYR DIRECTORY.

- Shearer, Thomas, vintner, Old-bridge-end
 Shearer, John, vintner, 248 High street
 Skinner, Thomas, gardener, Auchincruive
 Sloan, Gilbert, wright and grocer, 145 High st.
 Sloan, John, painter 145 High street
 Sloan, John, merchant & agent for shipping, 31
Sloan, John, jun. at Messrs. Cowan & Sloan
 Sandgate st—house, 29 do.
 Sloane, John, clothier and tailor, 49 do.
 Smith, Alex. writer, 3 Charlotte street
 Smith, James, merchant, 64 Wallace street
 Smith, James, miller at Ayr mill
 Smith, Hugh, leather cutter, 141, High street
 Smith, Ebenezer, *Quay* 141 do.
 Smith, Mrs Ebenezer, china & ragmerchant, 162 do.
 Smith, Mrs. Dr. 114 High street
 Smith, Adjutant, W. A. Cornhill
 Stewart, Peter, tobacconist, 124 High street
 Smith, Andrew, blanket manufacturer, Old Newton
 Smith, Thos. plasterer, New bridge st
 Strachan, Mrs. grocer, 48 Newton
 Speir, Wm. cabinetmaker, 12 Garden street
 Sprent, James, hairdresser, 13 High street
 Stevenson, Misses, 23 Barns street
 Stevenson, Rev. George, Wallace town
 Stewart, Mary, innkeeper, 1 Newton
 Stewart, Thomas, saddler, Old Bridge-end—house
 6 Sandgate street
 Stewart, James, shipmaster, Newton-green
 Stewart, Charles, wool and grain merchant, South
 Quay
 Stewart, Charles, grocer, 12 Carrick street
 Stewart, James, ironmonger, 50 High street
 Stewart, Mrs. 5 Cathcart st
 Struthers, Alex. farmer, Slaphouse

AYR DIRECTORY.

Sutcliffe, John, letter carrier for Newton, and constable, 4 Newton

Sword, Arch. cork-cutter, Isle Lane

T

Tannoch, John, grocer, Newton green

Tax-office, County, 53 Sandgate

Tax-office, Burgh, 24 Sandgate street

Taylor & Sons, coal-merchants and shipowners, Newton-Green

Taylor, Mrs. of Blackhouse, 3 Cathcart st

Taylor, George, Esq. (of J. Taylor & Son) Turkey Hall

Taylor, John, Esq. 3 Cathcart street

Taylor, Robert, Academy, house, 10 Harbour str

Taylor, John, Academy—house, Newton

Taylor, John, nailor, 144 High street

Telfer, James, merchant, Shore,—house, 14 Cathcart street

Templeton, Alex. wool spinner, Dutch mill

Templeton, James, wool spinner, Fort street—house, 1 Charlotte street,

Templeton, James, innkeeper, High sreet

Templeton, James, watchmaker, 204 High street

Tennant, John, 25 High street

Tennant, James, innkeeper, 5 Alloway street

Tennant, Capt. Robert, 12 Wellington Square

Tennant, Cath. milliner & dressmaker, 1 Cathcart st.

Tennant, Mrs. Midwife, 6 Sandgate street

Tennant, D. bookseller & binder, 90 High st

Thomson, R. painter, 127 High street

Thomson, Miss I. High street

Thomson, Eben. Academy, house, New bridge str

Thom, James, sculptor, Newton

Thom, Robert, mason do.

AYR DIRECTORY.

- Thom, Samuel, guard of the coach,—house, 59
Newton
- Thomson, Mrs (of Daljarrock) 16 Wellington Sq
- Thomson, Rev. Wm. catholic priest, Content st
- Thomson, Miss, T. 122 High st
- Thwaites, John, Ayrshire Militia, 9 New bridge st
- Tweedale, Ed. cork cutter, 195 High street
- Todd, James, hosiery manufacturer, 44 Newton,
warehouse, 122 High street
- Todd, John, Newton
- Todd, Janet, straw hat maker, 45 Newton
- Todd, blacksmith, High street
- Turnbull, J. musician & piano forte tuner, 23
Sandgate
- Turner, David, corn merchant, New market st
- Turner, Rev. Henry, 3 Charlotte street
- Turner, Francis, apothecary, Cross street
- Tulloch, J. Esq. 11 Wellington Square
- Tweddie, Lieut. 87 High street

U

- Underwood, James, shoemaker, 66 Wallace st
- Underwood, John, cabinet maker, 212 High st.

V

- Vass, Andrew, spirit dealer, Newton
- Vass, Mrs Jean, spiritdealer, 57 Newton
- Vertue, Margaret, straw hat maker, Newton

W

- Waitt, Wm. Fullarton, painter, 26 Newmarket st
- Walker, James, spirit dealer, 11 Newton
- Walker, Agnes, milliner & dressmaker, High st

AYR DIRECTORY.

- Walker, James, sheriff-officer, Sandgate st
 Walker, Peter, brewer, Fort street
 Wallace, John, merchant, 6 High street
 Wallace, Capt. Thomas, Newton green
 Wallace, Wm. graindealer & cow-feeder 155—
 dairy, 167 High street
 Wallace, John, merchant, 229 High street
 Walkinshaw, George, overseer, Ayr Colliery
 Watson & Brown, brewers, Content
 Watson, Jas. (of Watson & Brown) house, Cont.
 Watson, William, teacher, George street
 Watson, John, (of Gordon & Watson) Cross street,
 Watson, Samuel, tanner, Mill street—house, 67
 Sandgate street
 Watson, Wm. tanner, Mill street
 Watson, Robert, cabinetmaker, 21 Newmarket st
 Waugh, John, hosier & spiritdealer, 35 Cross st
 Wallace, Andrew, Jeweller and ironmonger, 22
 New Bridge street
 Watling, Mrs. private hotel, 20 High st
 Wallace, Alex. grocer, 38 High street
 Weir, Thomas, writer, 39 Sandgate st
 Whiteside, Anth. wine & spirit cellars, 6 Academy
 street—house, Content-park
 Whiteside, Philip, M. D. 18 New Bridge street
 Whiteside, Wm. M. D. do.
 Whiteford, Wm. turner, 131 High street
 Wilkinson, George, innkeeper, High street
 Wilson, John, upholsterer, 30 New Bridge street
 Wilson, Allan, ropemaker, North end, Old bridge
 Wilson, Joseph, teacher, Newton
 Wilson, James, innkeeper, Clune's vennel
 Wilson, James, grocer & spirit dealer, 35 Newton
 Wilson, M. & J. straw hat-makers, Newton

AYR DIRECTORY.

- Wilson, Mrs Peter, 18 Cathcart street
Wilson, Misses. straw-hatmakers, 86 High street
Wilson, John, writer, Fort street
Wallace, Robert, merchant, Newton
Wilson, Rev. John, 85 High st
Wilson, Anthony, clothier, 2 High street
Wilson, James, architect, Newton-green
Wilson, David, Wrightfield,
Wilson, James, Shawfield
Wilson, James, messenger, Newton at P. Cowan's
Wilson, John, shoemaker, 6 New bridge street—
house, 8 do.
Wilson, John, stockingmaker, 84 High street
Wilson, Andrew, hatmanufacturer, 12 Newbridge-
street,—house and manufactory, Mill street,
Wilson, Wm. printer, 20 New Bridge street
Williamson, James, tailor, 65 Wallace street
Williamson, Bailie Andrew, wine and spirit cellars
Kirkport
Williamson, Miss, Kirkport
Williamson, Mrs. grocer, Newton-Green
Williamson, Mary, straw-hatmaker, Wallace st
Williams, Charles, shipmaster, Cornhill
Wise, Alex. upholsterer & shipowner, 22 New
Bridge street
Wood, Wm. grocer & spirit-dealer, 168 High st.
Wood, Mr Robert, Waterloo Cottage
Wood, Rev. J. Julius, Manse, Newton
Wood, Wm. dyer & clothes cleaner, Cross street,
Wyllie, John, writer, 23 Sandgate street,—house,
122 High street
Wright, David, baker, 48 Newton
Wright, Duncan, teacher, Alloway street

AYR DIRECTORY.

Y

- Young, John, weaver, Newton-green
Young, John, weaving implement maker & turner,
Newton-mill
Young, John, agent, 63 Wallace street
Young, Quintin, agent, Newton head
Young, William, Holmston
Young, Thomas, agent, Elba street
Young, James, supervisor of excise, Newmarket st

ADDENDA.

- Baird, Mrs. dressmaker, Kirkport
Baxter, Miss, ladies' boarding school, Fullarton st
Bryan, Mrs. Prestwick
Carr, Mrs. Doonholm
Campbell, Miss, milliner, Kirkport
Cowan, Miss, dressmaker, 20 Old Bridge street
Donald, Mrs. Cathcart street
Graham, Miss, milliner
Fergusson, Alexander, spirit-dealer, Newton
M'Skimming, sievemaking. Fleshmarket st. closs
Maitland, Mrs. Cathcart street
M'Arthur, Capt. Newton-Green

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