



NORTHLIGHT HERITAGE

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DATA STRUCTURE REPORT

The Tupp Inn/Jenny Tear's

Lugar Street, Cumnock

East Ayrshire



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The Tupp Inn/Jenny Tear's

Lugar Street, Cumnock

East Ayrshire

NGR: NS 5676 2020

Data Structure Report

on behalf of

East Ayrshire Council

Cover Plate: Volunteers chatting to locals during the excavation phase

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Abstract

This report presents the results of a community archaeological excavation on the site of the former Tupp Inn/Jenny Tear's pub, Lugar Street, Cumnock, East Ayrshire. It was managed by Northlight Heritage on behalf of East Ayrshire Council and took place between 22nd August and 23rd September 2013. The excavation and desk-based research formed part of a wider heritage and arts project, *Raising the Bar* (www.cumnockraisethebar.or.uk).

The project focused on the heritage of a gap site in Lugar Street, in the heart of this historic village in East Ayrshire. The gap site was formerly the site of Jenny Tear's pub, also known as the Tupp Inn. It involved schoolchildren and adult volunteers in investigating how the site was used in the past, while also using the space to facilitate learning and creative practice among the wider community. The gap site had considerable potential to illuminate the history of Cumnock, lying as it does within the historic post-medieval street pattern and close to key historic buildings, such as the Baird Institute and Old Cumnock Old Church.

The archaeological and historical research carried out as part of the project involved participants in investigation and increased understanding of how the site was used, helping to fill a gap in the story of Cumnock's past. The various educational and creative aspects of the project drew the gap site into the present cultural and social life of the community.

The principle excavation area along the street frontage was opened by mini-digger under professional archaeological direction, exposing the surviving archaeological deposits. Six sondage style trenches were excavated by hand within the principle excavation area to further examine some of the surviving features relating to the Tupp Inn and to establish the presence or absence of earlier deposits.

Excavation concentrated on numbers 4 to 6 Lugar Street, Cumnock with minor investigations of the structures along the southern side of Kilnholm Place. Evidence for five phases of development and renovation, roughly spanning the 250-year history of the property, was revealed on the site, all relating to one structure which was first built in the late 18th/ early 19th century. No late medieval or earlier deposits were identified within the area of investigation.

The project was financed by the Scottish Government, European Community and Ayrshire LEADER 2007-2013 Programme, East Ayrshire Council and the Historic Scotland Conservation Area Regeneration Scheme.

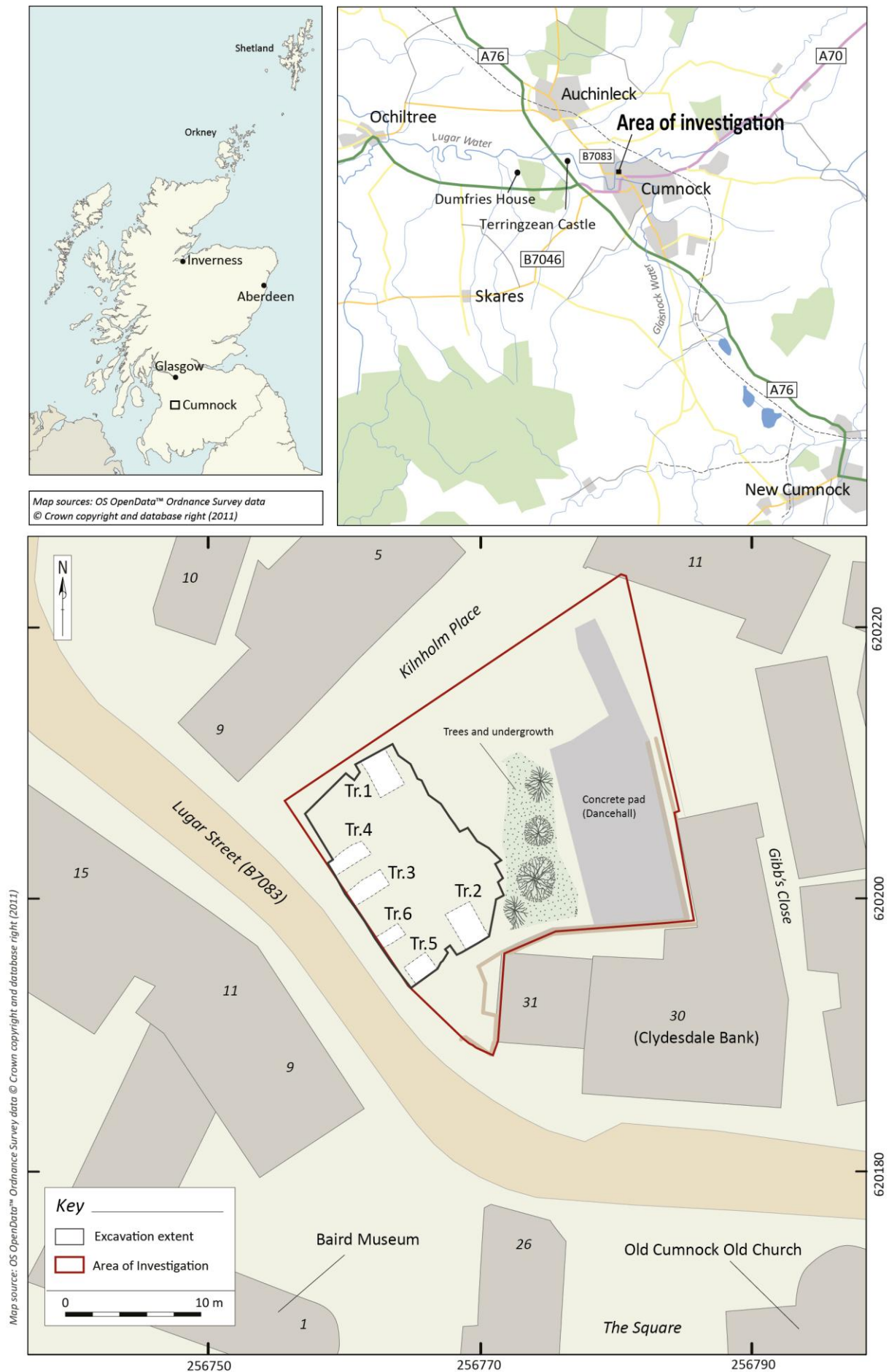


Figure 1: Site location.

1. Introduction

1.1

This report presents the results of a desk-based assessment and community archaeological excavation on the site of the former Tupp Inn/Jenny Tear's pub, Lugar Street, Cumnock, East Ayrshire, which was managed by Northlight Heritage on behalf of East Ayrshire Council and took place between 22nd August and 23rd September 2013. The principle excavation area along the street frontage was opened by mini-digger under professional archaeological direction, exposing the surviving archaeological deposits, covering an area measuring of 142 m². Six sondage style trenches, a total of 25 m², were excavated by hand within the principle excavation area to further examine some of the surviving features relating to the Tupp Inn and to establish the presence or absence of earlier deposits.

1.2

The project was carried out through a community archaeology approach. This provided learning opportunities for participants through involvement in fieldwork and desk-based research and through the dissemination of the results. Active participation in the excavation involved both members of the local community and volunteers from further afield. In addition, bespoke activities were provided for both primary and secondary schools. An open-door excavation policy encouraged visits by the public, with site tours provided on demand, in addition to an open weekend on the 21st and 22nd of September.

1.3

The excavation formed part of a wider community archaeology project 'Raising the Bar', encompassing community workshops, memory gathering, school visits, heritage trail development and a programme of creative and artistic engagement. The aims of the project were to better understand how the site of the former Tupp Inn was used in the past, whilst also using the space to facilitate learning and creative practice amongst the wider community. The project sought to enable members of the community to explore their past, find new ways of creative expression and develop skills for the future. These elements of the project are discussed in a separate evaluation report on the project (Northlight Heritage Report 91). Detailed archival research was conducted from August to November 2013.

1.4

The project was financed by the Scottish Government, European Community and Ayrshire LEADER 2007-2013 Programme, East Ayrshire Council and the Historic Scotland Conservation Area Regeneration Scheme.

2. Location, Geology and Topography

2.1

The site of the former Tupp Inn/Jenny Tear's pub is located on the north-east side of Lugar Street, Cumnock, East Ayrshire, centred at NGR: NS 5676 2020 and sitting c 115 m above Ordnance Datum (AOD). The site comprises 540 m² of gently sloping waste ground, commonly used as a makeshift car park with a rough covering of compact gravel and patchy tarmac bounded to the north-west by Kilnholm Place, to the north-east by the former bakery which currently houses a toddlers' play barn and a modern substation, and Clydesdale bank to the ESE.

2.2

The underlying geology consists of Carboniferous period Scottish Middle Coal Measures Formation sedimentary bedrock. Overlying superficial deposits of Quaternary period silt, sand and gravel alluvium, in the immediate vicinity of the site, form a narrow sinuous band roughly following the lower lying topography of the wider valley, with Devensian period tills making up the majority of the superficial deposits in the wider landscape

(1:50000, British Geological Survey).

3. Desk-based Research Aims and Objectives

3.1

The aims of the desk-based research were to:

- establish the baseline evidence for previous activity at the site through the examination of readily available primary and secondary sources, including historic maps, archaeological databases, photographs, documentary sources and published accounts, in order better to understand the archaeological potential of the site and inform the fieldwork phases;
- provide training in desk-based and web-based research to project volunteers.

4. Desk-based Research Methodology

4.1

The desk-based assessment covered an area centred on the site of the Tupp Inn and extended over an area of approximately 1 km on all sides, referred to here as the wider assessment area. It was carried out in August and September 2013 and involved consultation of the following sources:

- Pastmap, the online map-based search facility of the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland, for information on sites within the assessment area, including:
 - Listed Buildings
 - Scheduled Ancient Monuments
 - Known archaeological sites recorded in the National Monuments Record of Scotland
 - Gardens and Designed Landscapes listed in the Historic Scotland Inventory
- An extract from the Historic Environment Record (HER) provided by West of Scotland Archaeology Service;
- Historic maps held in the National Library of Scotland and accessible online, ranging in date from the early 17th century to the early 20th century and including the first and second editions of the Ordnance Survey maps;
- Readily available secondary historical sources, including the Ordnance Gazetteer of Scotland (available at <http://www.scottish-places.info/scotgaz/towns/townhistory243.html>)

4.2

More in depth archival research was conducted in the local and national archives from August to October 2013. For a complete list of sources consulted please see the Bibliography.

5. Desk-Based Research Results

Background

5.1

This report does not seek to provide a detailed history of Cumnock – Torrie and Coleman's excellent *Historic Cumnock*, Strawhorn's *New History of Cumnock* and Dane Love's publications of historic photographs already cover this ground. The websites of the Cumnock History Group (www.cumnockhistorygroup.org) and the Future Museum resource (www.futuremuseum.co.uk) are both highly recommended as a starting point for more general information and resources regarding the history of the area. Instead, the Raising the Bar project focused closely on the story of the Tupp Inn and its surrounding environs. However, an overview of previous archaeological investigations and known cultural heritage provides useful context to the story of the Tupp, sited as it was on a major historic route into the town centre.



Plate 1: View looking up Lugar Street towards Old Cumnock Old Church in the early 1900s; the Tupp Inn is the building on the left (numbered 33 and 32).

Previous Archaeological Investigations

5.2

There have been relatively few archaeological investigations in Cumnock, and only one near the town centre – a watching brief conducted during the construction of the Lugar Street to Barrhill Road relief road in 1995 (WoSAS Event ID 553). Disturbance from the earth-moving machinery made observations difficult and no pre-modern remains were recorded. The insertion of the new road had a major impact on the area, destroying several dwellings contemporary with the Tupp Inn and dramatically altering the character of Lugar Street. More recently, investigations in advance of the construction of the new library and council buildings at Greenholm Road found evidence of 19th and 20th century industry, including the remains of McCartney's Engineering Works and pottery dumps from the Cumnock Pottery (WoSAS Event ID 4329). North-west of the town centre, excavations at the Mote Hill failed to find any evidence of the possible medieval origins suggested by the place name (WoSAS Event ID 1001). Similarly, work in advance of the Knockroon development yielded nothing of archaeological significance (WoSAS Event ID 4864).

Known Cultural Heritage

5.3

There are 46 listed buildings, including the category A listed Mercat Cross (HB No: 24093), Templeland Railway Viaduct (HB No: 24133), and one Historic Garden and Designed Landscape (Dumfries House) within a 1 km radius of the site. There are no other statutorily protected sites. The historic core of the settlement was designated a Conservation Area in 2009 (see Figure 2).

5.4

Figure 2 (below) shows the distribution of known cultural heritage sites within the town centre area. There are

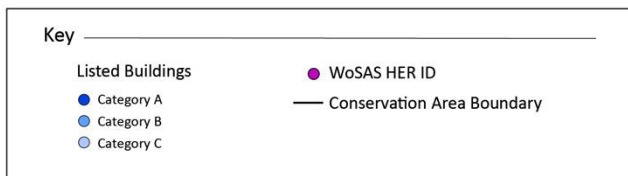
five listed buildings that lie outside this map but fall within the 1 km buffer area: east of the site is the Templeland Railway Viaduct (HB No: 24133) and to the south are a category B listed railway viaduct (HB No: 24134) and St John's RC Church, (category B listed, HB No: 24120). To the west are two B listed villas, Broomfield (HB no: 24131) and Lochnorris (HB No: 24135), once the home of Keir Hardie. Notable sites lying just beyond the 1 km buffer include the 14th century, category B listed Terringzean Castle (WoSAS Id: 8081, HB No: 14423) and the numerous buildings associated with Dumfries House and its policies.

5.5

The cluster of listed buildings which front onto the town square are predominantly late 18th and 19th century in date. Amongst the oldest surviving buildings in Cumnock is The Dumfries Arms Hotel (HB No: 24112), which incorporates an earlier structure shown on Armstrong's map of 1775 (Plate 3), annotated as 'New Inn'. The Craighead Inn (HB No: 24114), 15 Glaisnock Street (HB No: 24113) and 17 Glaisnock Street (HB no: 24114) may also be of an earlier date. They are all depicted on the OS 6 inch scale first edition map of 1860, but may also be the same buildings shown on the Bute Archive plan of Cumnock dated to between 1768 and 1787 (NRS, RHP82005; see Figure 3).

5.6

The earliest known surviving structure in Cumnock is the Mercat Cross (HB 24093), which bears the inscription '1703, repaired 1778. The cross has been relocated at least twice and its original position is unknown. It is shown on a Bute Archive map from the late 1700s at the north-east corner of The Square (then in use as a churchyard and burial ground; see Figure 4). It has also been sited to the south-east of Old Cumnock Old Church (HB No: 24092), before being moved to its current position. Burgh of barony status was granted by James IV in 1509, so it is likely there were predecessors to the present cross. There is some debate over the original position of the cross. The current town square was, until the 1760s, in use as a graveyard and therefore not the traditional location of the market. Torrie & Coleman suggest the west end of Townhead as a possible location (1995, 51-52).



HBNUM	ADDRESS	CATEGORY	HBNUM	ADDRESS	CATEGORY
24092	OLD CUMNOCK OLD CHURCH	B	24119	TOWN HALL, GLAISNOCK STREET.	C
24103	THE SNUG BAR THE SQUARE	C	24122	NOS 38-42 AYR ROAD	B
24107	THE ROYAL HOTEL 44, 45, 46 THE SQUARE	C	24129	LUGAR (OR STEPENDS) BRIDGE OVER LUGAR WATER	B
24108	THE CRAIGHEAD INN	C	24093	MERCAT CROSS, THE SQUARE	A
24113	NO 15 GLAISNOCK STREET	C	24102	THE SUN INN, THE SQUARE	B
24116	NO 18 GLAISNOCK STREET	C	24110	CUMNOCK, 61 AND 63 GLAISNOCK STREET	B
24130	CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AND MANSE AUCHINLECK ROAD	C	24117	NO 20 24 GLAISNOCK STREET	C
24101	NO 22 THE SQUARE	B	24118	NOS 1-3 AYR ROAD	C
24107	THE ROYAL HOTEL 44, 45, 46 THE SQUARE	C	24098	NOS 9, 10, 11 THE SQUARE	C
24111	CUMNOCK, 65 AND 67 GLAISNOCK STREET, ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND	B	24100	NO 21 THE SQUARE	C
24123	CRICHTON CHURCH OF SCOTLAND AYR ROAD	B	24104	THE CLYDESDALE BANK THE SQUARE	B
24130	CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AND MANSE AUCHINLECK ROAD	C	24126	STRATHCLYDE REGIONAL COUNCIL AREA OFFICE.	C
24094	NOS 1, 2 THE SQUARE	C	24095	NOS 3, 4 5 THE SQUARE GOSPEL HALL.	B
24106	THE MERCAT HOTEL, FORMERLY THE BLACK BULL HOTEL, THE SQUARE	B	24096	NO 6 THE SQUARE	B
24112	CUMNOCK, GLAISNOCK STREET, DUMFRIES ARMS HOTEL	B	24107	THE ROYAL HOTEL 44, 45, 46 THE SQUARE	C
24114	NO 17 GLAISNOCK STREET	C	24132	GRAVEYARD BARRHILL ROAD	C
24115	NOS 12-16 GLAISNOCK STREET	C	50889	3 LUGAR STREET, THE BAIRD INSTITUTE	C
24121	CUMNOCK, 21 AYR ROAD, INCLUDING GATEPIERS AND BOUNDARY WALL	B	24097	NO 7, 8 THE SQUARE	B
24125	FORMER UNITED SESSION CHURCH, TANYARD.	C	24109	CUMNOCK, 55 AND 57 GLAISNOCK STREET	C
24099	NOS 18, 19, 20 THE SQUARE	C	24128	RIVERSIDE, LUGAR STREET	C
24105	NO 38 THE SQUARE	C			

11

Cartographic Sources

5.7

The most useful pre-Ordnance Survey maps are Roy's Military Map of 1747-55 and Armstrong's map of 1775. In addition, archival research turned up a photocopy of a plan of the town and its proprietors dating to 1768-87, (NRS, RHP82005). The original map is held in the Bute Archives in Mount Stuart House, Isle of Bute, which were closed at the time this research was undertaken; they have recently reopened. Of the Ordnance Survey historic map editions, the six-inch scale first edition shows the site in considerable detail. It is unfortunate that the map sheets cut directly through the middle of the site, making it difficult to accurately line up the buildings shown.

5.8

Roy's map shows the nucleus of the settlement focused around the cruciform church and churchyard square. North of the Square, the manse is shown as a significant feature. Roads feed into the town at three corners of the Square. The Lugar Bridge was built in 1753 but is not shown on Roy's map, presumably having just missed being included in his survey. Those wishing to cross the Lugar Water on the Glasgow – Carlisle Road would have got their feet wet at Steponds Ford. A few buildings are shown on the north side of Lugar Street with backlands and enclosures extending to the rear. It is not possible to accurately relate any individual buildings to those depicted on later, more detailed maps.

5.9

Armstrong's map of 1775 lacks detail, but is telling in terms of which features are given prominence, such as the parish church, the manse, and the new burial ground at Barrhill. He also shows a line of buildings strung out along the east side of the Square, leading from the Lugar Bridge and curving east towards Townhead, presumably following the new road layout skirting the northern edge of The Square. A building to the south, annotated as 'New Inn', is likely to be the present Dumfries Arms Hotel. Above all, Armstrong's map gives the impression of the town as lying on an axis – forming the crossroads between routes north and south to Glasgow and Carlisle, and east to west linking Edinburgh and Ayr. By this time, the main route through the centre of town coming from the north or south has been redirected around the north of the Square, in contrast to the roadways shown on Roy and the Bute Map (see below and sections 6 for further discussion).

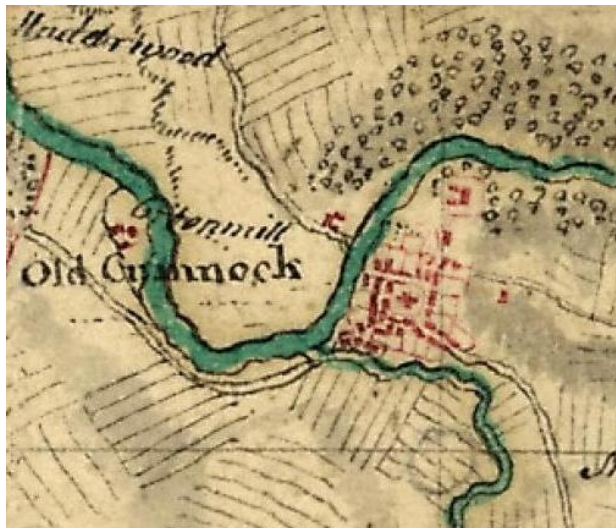


Plate 2: Roy's Military Map, 1747-55.



Plate 3: Armstrong's map, 1775.

5.10

The Bute Archive town plan dates between 1768 and 1787 and is discussed in detail in relation to the site in the archival research section (Section 6). The photocopy of the map held in the National Archives was traced using a lightbox, then geo-referenced to a modern basemap using GIS software. It is reproduced below (Figure 3) with the main through-routes through the town centre highlighted.

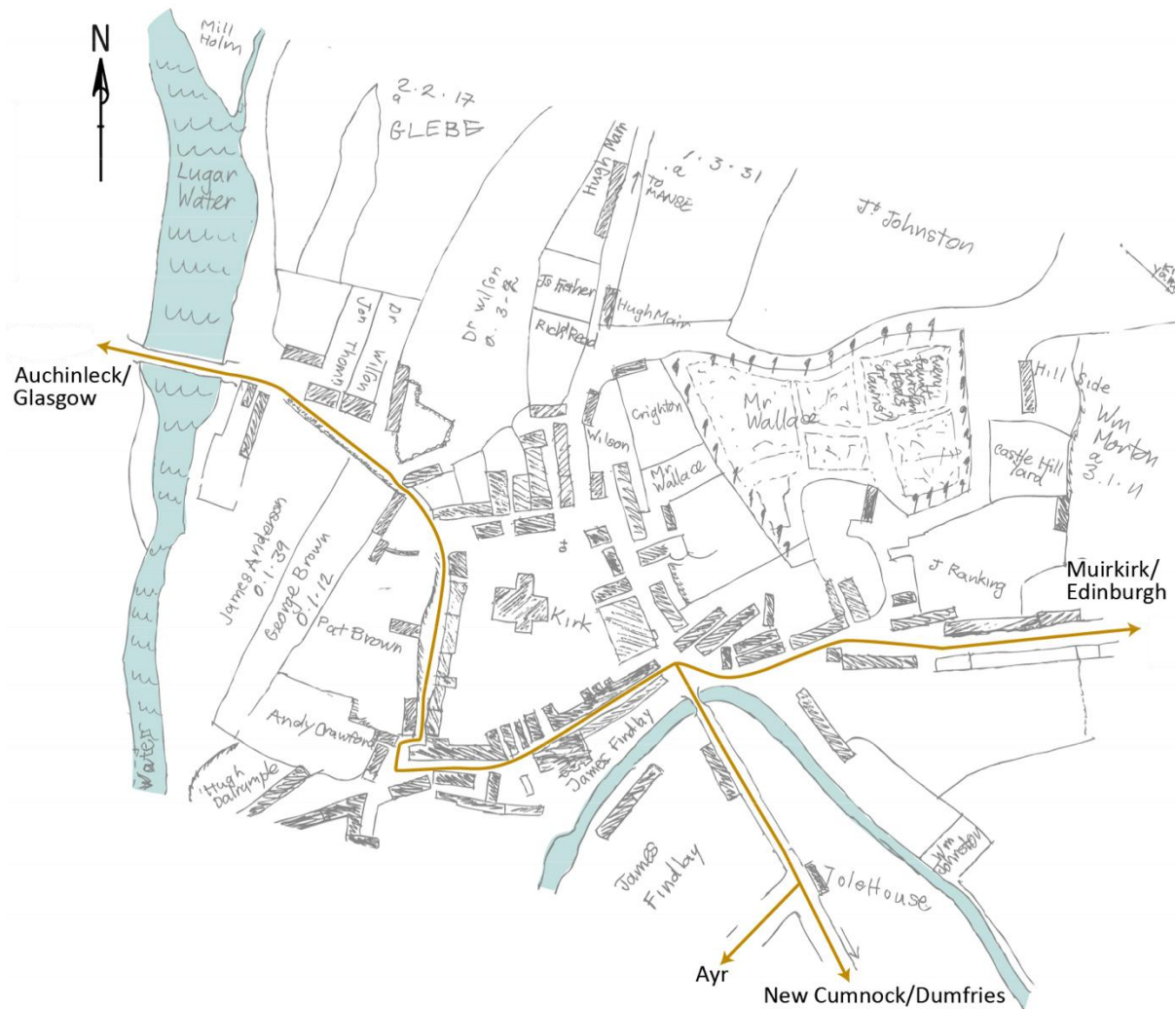


Figure 3: Bute Archive town plan, showing original road layout.

5.11

The Ordnance Survey 25 inch scale, First Edition map of 1860, shows the area around the Tupp Inn in reasonable detail. The closure of the burial ground and reorganisation of the routeways through the town centre in the late 1700s had a major impact on the development of the area around the Tupp and Cumnock as a whole (see Section 6). It appears to have inspired a mini-construction boom, with a new range of buildings (including the Tupp) built facing onto Lugar Street and The Square. Kilnholm Place has also extended considerably, with buildings ranged on either side of the narrow road, including the still extant Lugar Street No 9, currently occupied by 'In The Pink' estate agents. Abutting the rear of the Tupp is a square structure, which may be the small brick-built extension, found during excavation (see Section 9).

5.12

Figure 4 shows the Bute plan (shown in black) georeferenced to the first edition OS map (shown in colour). Comparison of the Bute and first edition OS maps supports the premise that there were no buildings on the site of the Tupp Inn until the late 1800s/early 1900s. To the east, the area around Murdochs Close remains relatively unchanged, whereas the area around the Tupp has been extensively remodelled and the L-shaped building shown on the Bute plan and the small building directly south have been demolished to make way for the Congregational Chapel built in 1804. It is unclear whether the east/west aligned building shown on the Bute plan, facing on to Kilnholm Place, is the same building shown on the OS first edition. It shares the same alignment, but seems considerably smaller than the structure shown on the 1860 map.

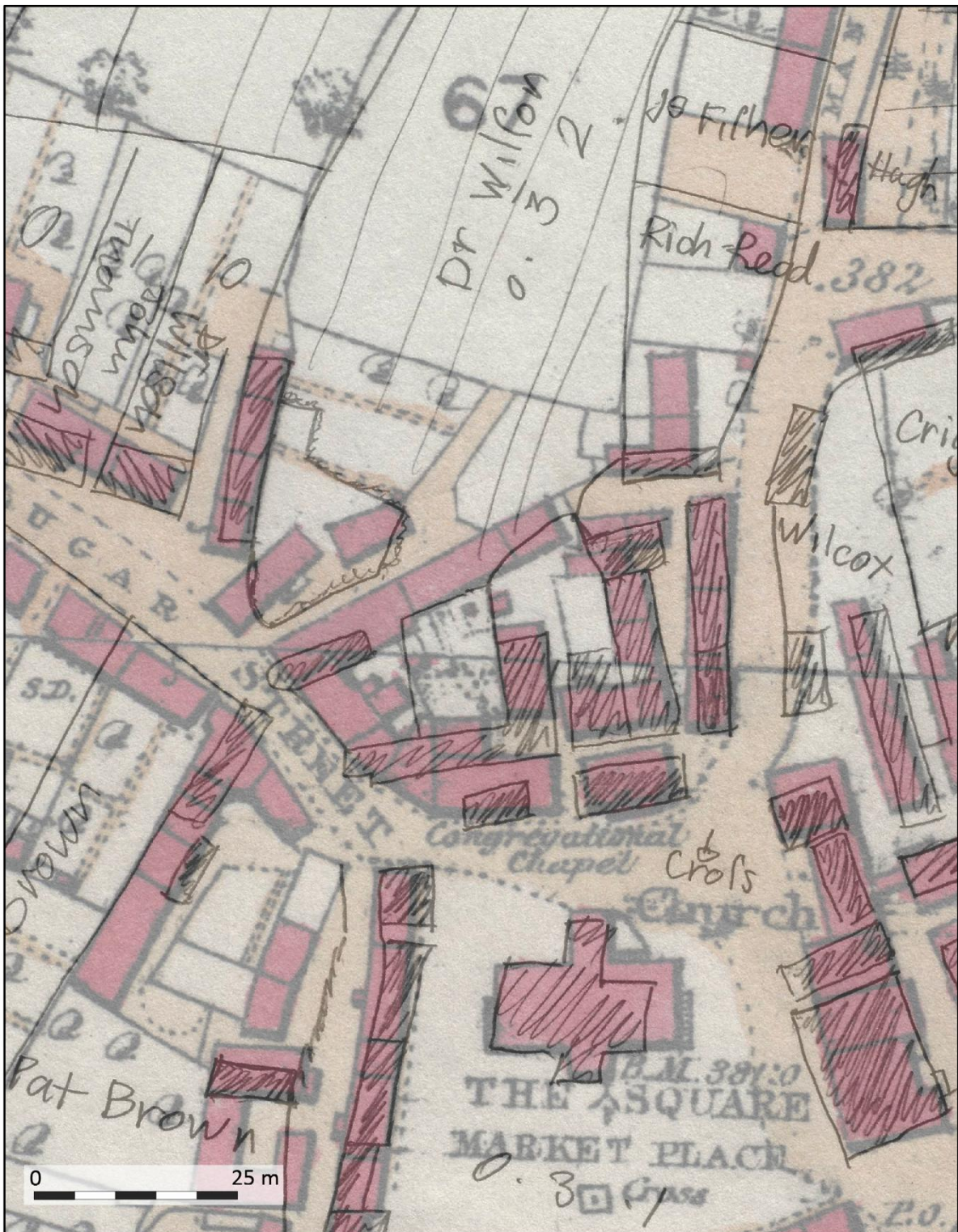


Figure 4: Geo-referenced Bute Archive town plan (shown in black) with OS 1st Edition 25 Inch scale map overlain (shown in colour).

5.13

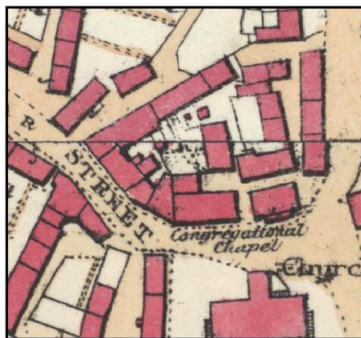
The major change between first edition and second edition (1896) OS maps is the construction of the current Old Cumnock Old Church (HB No: 24092), built in 1867, replacing the much smaller 18th century building. The Mercat Cross can be seen on both first and second editions directly south of the church, around 10 m north-west of its current location. Closer to the Tupp, a building abutting its south-west end has been demolished, and the Clydesdale Bank (HB No: 24104) has replaced the Congregational Chapel.

5.14

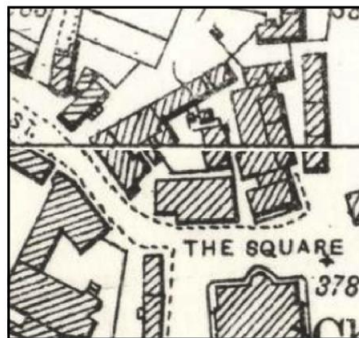
The OS Second Revision (1909) shows the remodelled 'Hamilton Place' (see Section 6.1.52 and Plates 7 and 8) but no other changes. Subsequent map editions dating to the 1930s and 1980s show the area north of the Tupp as a single, consolidated unit (see Figure 7).



OS 1st Edition, 25inch scale (1860): shown in black; overlain with OS 1st Revision, 25inch scale (1896) shown as blue background with buildings in white



OS 1st Edition, 25inch scale (1860)



OS 1st Revision, 25inch scale (1896)



OS 2nd Revision, 25inch scale (1909)

Figure 5: 25 inch scale OS historic map editions.

Photographs

5.15

There are several photographs of the Tupp Inn held in private collections and East Ayrshire Leisure Archives. The two photographs shown below (Plates 4 and 5) are typical of many of the images in favouring a viewpoint looking south-east up Lugar Street towards the church, from Lugar Bridge. Contrasting the two images taken c 60-70 years apart, there is little obvious change – the thatched roofs have been replaced with tiles in the single-storey dwellings on the left hand side of the street but much remains the same. Many of the dwellings in the foreground were destroyed by roadworks in 1995. The Tupp retains all its original features, in the frontage at least, although a later image (c 1980s) appears to show the dormer windows removed and two new windows inserted on the ground floor at the south-east end of the range. Sadly, no photographs showing either the north-west gable of the Tupp or Kilnholm Place frontage could be located, and views looking down Lugar Street afford only a glimpse of the south-east gable. The reconstruction of the frontage of the Tupp Inn (Figure 6), was created by combining photographic evidence and findings from the excavation.

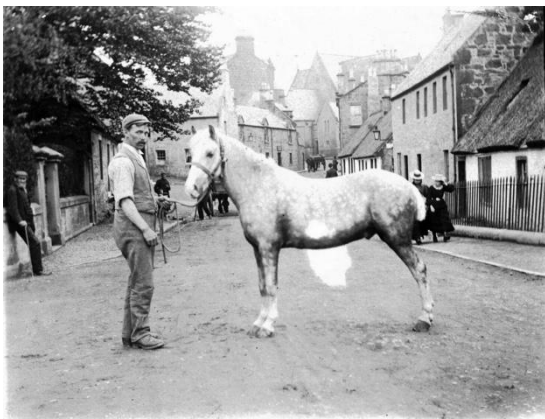


Plate 4: The earliest photo of Lugar St, c 1900.



Plate 5: Lugar Street, 1961.



Figure 6: Reconstruction of The Tupp Inn, c 1900.

6. Archival Research

6.1

Cumnock's very name reflects the centrality of the church to the life of the village; the prefix 'Old' distinguishes it from the 'New' church and parish of Cumnock, established in 1691 (Strawhorn 1966, 27). The excavation of the Tupp Inn area, and the accompanying 'Raising the Bar' project, thematically linked two meeting spaces of social importance, one sacred and the other secular. Both were used for communal gatherings, rituals and celebrations, but unlike the church, only the public house sold alcohol.

6.2

James IV's burgh charter of 1509 allowed the priest of Cumnock (who was also a canon of Glasgow Cathedral) 'to feu the ... glebe lands ... in burgh roods, for building purposes ... as shall be for the profit of the said church and its [priests]' (Strawhorn 1966, 22). Thus from the start the new settlement was a blatantly commercial venture between God and Mammon, the glebe being a legally-prescribed area of land for the financial support of the incumbent clergy. This area and its inhabitants now had certain trading privileges and legal rights to hold courts and markets.

6.3

Two of the earliest wills with identifiable addresses demonstrate the effect of the Reformation of 1560. In his Catholic, Latin will of 1551, Robert Slowaing [Slowan] in Rigg, invoking the Blessed Virgin Mary, leaves money to the church, and asks that his body be buried in the dust of St Convall's in Cumnock (NRS, CC9/7/1/124). In her Protestant will of 1564, Margaret Flemyng in 'Blakcraig' only warns her executors to fulfil her wishes, or they will answer to God (NRS, CC9/7/2/128-9). There is no mention of saints, nor bequests to the church, and it is written in Scots, the common language of the people.

6.4

After the Reformation, that portion of the glebe still not built upon included the area north of Lugar Street, which was accessed by an entrance in what is now Kilnholm Place (NRS, RHP82005). The produce grown on the glebe was an important part of the post-Reformation minister's income (stipend). As this was paid partly in grain during the 17th century, ministers had to do something with any surplus produce. In the 18th century, 'careful cultivation of glebes, giving produce ... for sale' benefitted many such clergy, who could rent out their agricultural land to tenant farmers (Whyte 2006, 436).

6.5

The grain thus accumulated, which was more than a single household could use, had to be consumed, sold or processed. The name 'Kilnholm Place' suggests that in this case it was processed in a malt kiln. Legal records of property transactions called 'sasines' record a plot or 'inclosure' of 'land called the Kilnholm, with the Malt Kiln built thereon', near the glebe of Cumnock, entering from Lugar Street (RoS Image 14471; Image 9597; *Abr Sas* Nos 221, 2087, 3001, 10185). The glebe was no longer accessed via Lugar Street after c 1769 (see below). The earliest deed currently noted, which probably refers to this kiln, is dated 1753 (RoS, Image 14471). The mention may be related to the new Lugar Bridge (built 1753), and a change of use connected with the consequently easier access to the site.

6.6

Closely related transactions for the same and adjacent properties describe part of a house apparently just north of the Clydesdale Bank. This house was 'formerly a vault or brewhouse, sometime ruinous and afterwards rebuilt'. It was converted into a tenement west of the path to Gibb's Well (*Abr Sas* No 796; RoS, SS 19387). The well is so-called by 1832, and most probably gave its name to Gibb's Close (*Abr Sas* No 764).

6.7

The coincidence of the place name 'Kilnholm', malt kiln and brewhouse at the entrance to the old glebe may be explicable. It is possible that, before the mid-18th century, surplus barley grown by the minister's glebe tenants was dried or malted in the kiln and brewhouse, and the produce (malt or beer) was sold or consumed locally. The clergyman would then have disposed of the profits as he saw fit. Cumnock's minister observed in 1837 that local 'blind' coal 'was used by millers for drying grain on the kiln ... because it emits no smoke when ignited' (Bannatyne 1837, 478). Warrick's account of the redistribution of the glebe suggests that Kilnholm may not have belonged to the minister before 1769, and so a lay person like maltster James Murdoch could have built the facility (Warrick 1899, 226; *Abr Sas* No 13492). However, Warrick's summary seems to contradict the Bute Archives map (RHP82005), and the sequence of events requires further research.

6.8

While researching in the Bute Archives, Strawhorn noted that Charles Wilson's or Duncan's Holm, the traditional riverside site of the Cumnock Fair (beside the Glebe and Lugar Bridge), had had a kiln erected by the mid-18th century (Torrie & Coleman 1995, 15; Strawhorn 1966, 31-3). It is unclear whether this is the same kiln as described above, and how this would have impacted the legal rights of the miller at Sand Bed Mill (*ibid*, 31).

6.9

By 1768, the brewhouse had become ruinous and been modified as part of a house owned by 'Reid' (RoS, SS 19387; Image 14471). Mention of 'William Reid's heritage' (unlocated, but purchased by the same man as bought the brewhouse) suggests that Reid was a builder and wright of that name, active in the 1780s (*Abr Sas* Nos 764, 8563; NRS, Wallace 1790, 233).

6.10

Ironically, having been founded on ecclesiastical lands explicitly to encourage trade, it was the churchyard itself that provided the obstacle to Cumnock's further commercial development. 'A great deal of business is transacted in this town, much more than its size would lead a stranger to expect', because the 'great roads' from Glasgow and Edinburgh to Ayr, Dumfries and Carlisle all met there (Bannatyne 1837, 488; Miller 1793, 416). Something of the appearance presented by Cumnock in the mid-18th century can be garnered by looking at the 1858 OS map of Douglas, Lanarkshire (OS 1st Edn, Lanarkshire). The medieval church site was preserved or marooned as a virtual island, surrounded on all four sides by narrow lanes, with houses encircling the graveyard.

6.11

The houses in Cumnock must have faced outwards, away from the church, and opened onto the main through-routes (although Torrie & Coleman (1995, 16) appear uncertain; Warrick 1899, 224-5). The national north/south traffic entered from Stepends Ford (before the bridge of 1753) and along Lugar Street or from Barrhill Road. Travellers then negotiated the bottlenecks of Bank Lane, Tower Street, and Black Bull Close, to Townhead, Ayr Road, Glaisnock Street, or vice versa (Strawhorn 1966, 33, 38-9; Torrie & Coleman 1995, 16-17). A pre-1786 map shows that the north side of the graveyard was traversed by an open lane running behind the future Clydesdale Bank site, which was gradually built over and closed off, much like Black Bull Close (NRS, RHP82005).

6.12

This vennel may have been part of Gibb's Close, which is now a north/south vennel perpendicular to The Square (*Abr Sas* Nos 764, 796; RoS, ESS 3215; SS 19386-7; Image 14471). This anonymous lane probably formed the main east/west route between what later became Barrhill Road and Manse Lane, and Lugar Street. There are several vaguely specified place names in the sasine records, such as Reid's Tenement, Murdoch's and Weir's Closes (*Abr Sas* No 796; RoS, Images 3404, 14471), and this formerly important through-route may have carried a name related to these.

6.13

Drastic action was required to alleviate the narrow, dogleg streets circumnavigating the churchyard. Another, less congested site needed to be found for the annual fairs, and lastly, the minister required a more presentable driveway to the manse (Torrie & Dennison 1995, 28; Warrick 1899, 225-6). The town centre graveyard was closed around 1768-9 and a new cemetery constructed on Barrhill Road, thereby allowing wheeled vehicles and market traders access across a new, much larger public space.

6.14

Manse Lane was formed after the exchange (excambion) of glebe land with the Earl of Dumfries and Dr Wilson for more land along Barrhill Road (Warrick 1899, 225-7). Charles Wilson's tenement fronted Hamilton Place/Barrhill Road/Manse Lane, and immediately west of it was Weir's or Murdoch's Close (*Abr Sas* No 796; Ros, Image 3404; SS 10097, 19294, 19332). It seems almost certain that those were all names for the same space, shown on the first edition OS map as a long, triangular courtyard aligned north/south, separated from Barrhill Road by three cottages. Wilson's single-storey thatched cottages with crowstepped gables survived to be photographed (Love 1992, 22; Hill 1962, labelled 'A' on Figure 3 between houses 21 and 22; also right of Goldie's drapery (house 22)).

6.15

The Tupp Inn is not shown on a Bute Archives town plan drawn before 1787 (NRS, RHP82005). The map shows proprietors James Findlay (a carrier or carter) and 'Mr [Thomas] Wallace' (a merchant), who both died in 1786-7 (NRS, Fin(d)lay 1786; Wallace 1787, p 355; 1790, pp 231, 234). Dr Wilson, named as owner of a house and ground which later became Kilnhelm Close, was Robert Wilson, a surgeon documented in Cumnock in 1769 and 1782 (*Abr Sas* 1782, No 497; Warrick 1899, 226).

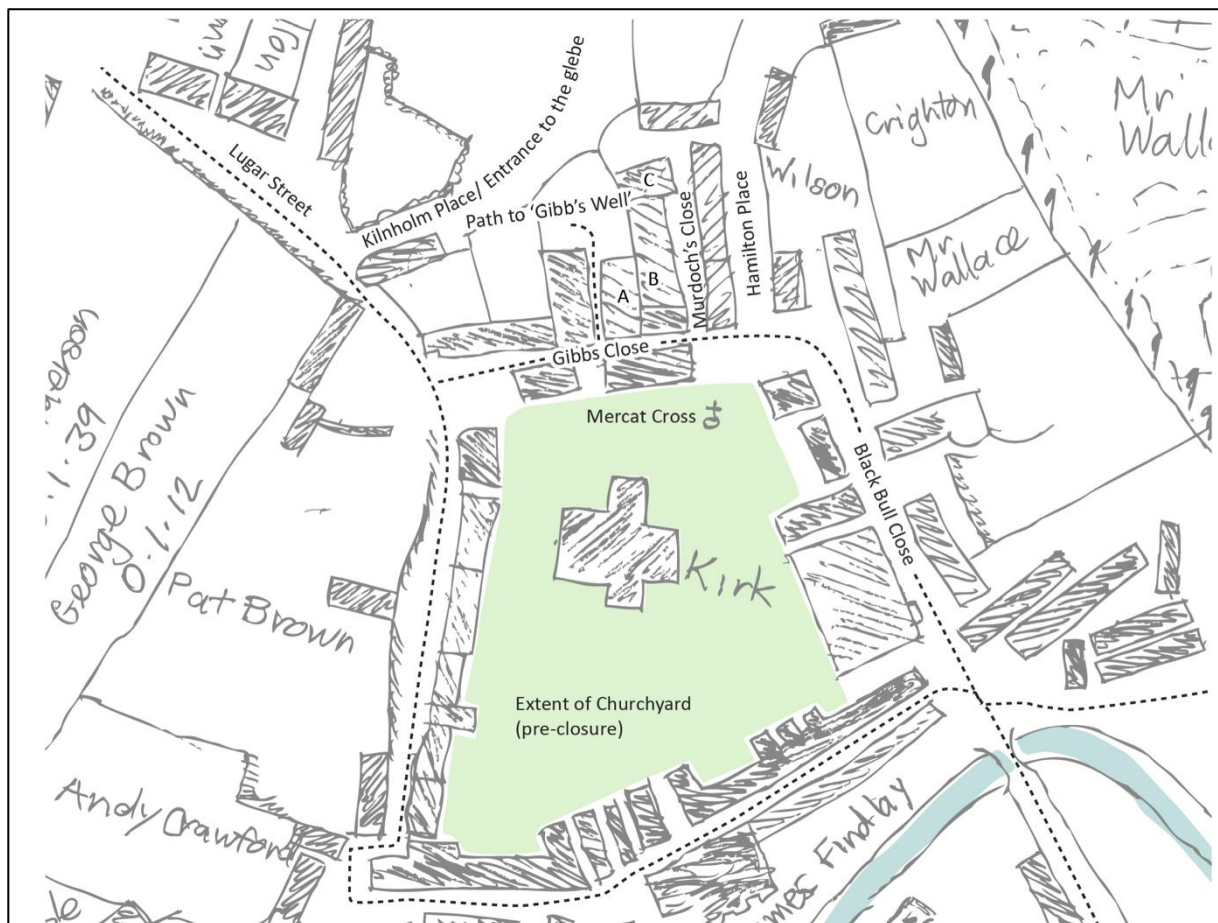


Figure 7: Extract from the Bute Archive Plan.

6.16

The Inn seems to respect the same building line as the Congregational Chapel, originally erected in 1804 as the parochial school (and jail! NRS, HR685/1/4r-6v; Warrick 1899, 228). The school was on the north-west corner of The Square, and may have been constructed as part of the process of re-orienting the town and turning its focus onto the now-paved former graveyard. Any new buildings now faced onto The Square, and the east/west lane crossing Gibb's Close (and possibly also called 'Gibb's Close') was soon built over.

6.17

Certainly, there was considerable redevelopment of the block between The Square, Gibb's Close, Kilnholm Place and Lugar Street during and after 1804. The oldest sasine (discovered so far) mentioning Gibb's Well is from 1805 (*Abr Sas* No 764). The school and teacher's house were built on a site immediately adjacent to the previous ones, and the old schoolmaster's garden in Barrhill Road was sold (Strawhorn 1966, 63-4; NRS, HR685/1/4r-6v). This suggests the garden was separate from the dwelling, and the 18th-century school itself was possibly on the north-east corner of The Square (later the site of John Goldie's drapery, no 38 The Square, now a hairdresser) or one of the buildings around the east/west lane crossing Gibb's Close. The necessary land was compulsorily purchased via the Sheriff of Ayr, as it was in multiple ownership (NRS, HR685/1/5r-6r). The new school of 1804 (adjacent to rather than sitting directly on the footprint of its predecessor) was undoubtedly on the Clydesdale Bank site. Examination of the relevant sasines would probably clarify specifically which building was its 18th-century predecessor. The later schoolmaster's house, built in 1846-7, was designed by self-taught architect and cloth merchant John Baird (NRS, HR685/1/37r-38r).

6.18

The house and land owned by the physician Robert Wilson and his wife Mary Campbell in 1782 were used by them as security for a loan from John Swan, vintner, and his wife Ann Wallington (*Abr Sas* No 497). Dr Wilson's house was immediately west of the entrance to Kilnholm Park; it is probably that visible in old photos and was demolished around 1995 (partially visible beside pedestrian on right in Love 1992, 70; Torrie & Dennison 1995, 27, 29, fig 14, 'E' and 'G', 43). The garden of the house (the eastern one at 14 Lugar Street) was possibly the only medieval burgage plot remaining in 1995 (*ibid*, 29, 39).

6.19

Kilnholm Park, or field, whether it was part of the glebe or the Wilson family's property, was bought by William McCowan, carter in 1816, and then subsequently by cloth manufacturer Daniel King, probably in 1851 (*Abr Sas* Nos 3251, 12682; RoS, SS 4957). He was living in 'Lugar Bridgend' in 1851, but by 1861 had built Millbank House on the Kilnholm enclosure (from the census data for King in 1851, 1861). In 1884, his son James King borrowed £1000 from builder John Thomson of Lugar, which may have been to pay for the erection of small houses for rent at the extreme north of what is now Kilnholm Place (*Abr Sas* No 6625). The debt was paid off in 1888, and the houses were certainly built by 1891 (*Abr Sas* No 8515; census data for Richmond, 1891).

6.20

It may be that King intended the houses for his woollen mill workers, as other employers had built workers' housing nearby, for example at the Eglinton Iron Co at Lugar (where the contractor Thomson stayed; Canmore, Lugar). However, King died in 1888, and his sister Helen and brother-in-law James Morrison, the second physician to own the property, took over Millbank House that year (King 1888a, b; *Abr Sas* Nos 6129-31). The Morrisons sold the house to Robert Livingstone, grocer, in 1912 and his son James inherited it in turn in 1931 (RoS, Image 9597).

6.21

Dr James Morrison let the houses to manual workers, and almost none of the 1895 tenants were still there in 1905 (NRS, VR 1895, p 298, Nos 721-736; 1905, p 382, Nos 871-886). They were mostly miners, joiners and scavengers, and their houses overlooked Millbank's long driveway to the west. Maps and valuation rolls suggest the dwellings were a terraced, two-storey row of eight cottages, with a stair to the upper flat. In 1935,

Cumnock Burgh Council demolished Nos 8-12 Kilnholm Place, under the Housing (Scotland) Act 1930, as unfit for human habitation (Strawhorn 1966, 172; AA, CU1/2/6, Mins 16 May, 10 June, 29 July and 12 August 1935). The detailed descriptions of their condition are legally sealed for 75 years, and therefore unavailable at present (AA, CU1/6/6/3, 4 & 8).

6.22

One of the first mentions of Cumnock in the national newspapers concerns an unofficial community event in 1739, and the liberation of a quantity of drink from the exciseman. 'James Steven, Excise officer, having seized and carried to his lodgings a quantity of brandy ... was attacked by about 20 mobbish people in women's clothes, who attempted to break up his door and windows with stones and hammers ... they cut and mangled the poor fellow as soon as they got in, and carried off the cargo' (*Daily Gaz*, 1739).

6.23

There were four innkeepers and stablers in Cumnock in 1792 (Miller 1793, 410), and two inns and thirteen 'grocers, spirit dealers, etc' in 1825 (not all of whom will have sold alcohol; *Pigot* 1825, 252). One of the innkeepers between these dates was David Baird, from Sorn parish, who married Jean Vallance of Old Cumnock in January 1812, and almost exactly a year later their son, John Baird, was born (NRS, Baird 1812; Baird 1813). By then, David was listed as an innkeeper in Cumnock, although it is not clear which inn he kept. 'Vallance' is a common Cumnock name, and Jean was probably local and died in childbirth, as she vanishes from the record and there were no further children. David was remarried in 1831 to Sarah McRae (NRS, Baird 1831), but Jean is remembered on John Baird's (the museum benefactor) death certificate as being his mother (NRS, Baird 1888a). There was a Jean Vallance living with the Bairds in Lugar Street in 1841, presumably a maternal cousin (census data for Baird, 1841).

6.24

In 1837, David Baird was a 'spirit dealer', of which there were now eight in Cumnock (*Pigot* 1837, 252). He was not the landlord of any of the four named inns, and further classes of 'wine and spirit merchants' and 'vintners' were listed, the difference between them possibly being nothing greater than snobbery and social aspiration (*ibid*, 253). Thus far there seems nothing except oral tradition to link Baird to the Tupp Inn, unless his shop occupied those premises at some point. However, the Bairds seem to have been careful with assets, acquiring rather than dispersing property, and the Tupp is not named among lists of Baird's premises examined for this project (for example, AA, ATD61/6/13 & 14; ATD61/6/20).

6.25

As to the difference between claiming to be an innkeeper and a grocer selling intoxicating liquor? Individuals seem to have preferred 'innkeeper' on official forms, as it may have implied charge of a substantial property and a more civilised atmosphere than merely drinking in the street, and therefore probably greater respectability.

6.26

The first family identified with the Tupp Inn are the Weirs. James Weir's parents married in 1800 and had three sons, including James in 1807 and Robert about 1814 (later a successful tenant farmer in Dumfriesshire; NRS, Weir 1800, 1807; R Weir 1882; census data for R Weir, 1881). The Weirs are found living at Sykeside in the early 19th century, presumably a fermtoun associated with the neighbouring Craigen(d)s, Borland Mains and Loganhill Farms, which various relatives later occupied. James was an agricultural labourer when he and Elizabeth Lapraik (1806-76) married 'in haste' in 1831, and their son James junior (1831-60) was born six months later (NRS, Weir 1831a, b). The marriage before theirs in the register is that of architect John Baird's father, David, and his second wife, Sarah McRae.

6.27

The younger James had a short and tragic life; he married in Maybole in 1856 and had four children in four years, trading as a spirit dealer and grocer in the Main Street (NRS, Weir 1856; Weir 1861a). James suffered

from tuberculosis for over a year and left a sizeable estate (his inventory lists three pages of customers; NRS, Weir 1861b), his death obviously having been anticipated and well-prepared for.

6.28

Elizabeth Lapraik herself came from a family of small farmers at Gilhead in Sorn parish (census data for Lapraik 1841, 1851), her family name being spelled differently for each of her father's siblings (Lickperick, Lauperick, Lauperech, Lawprick; NRS, Lapraik 1768-77). She had eight children with James Weir during the 1830s and 40s, including twins Sarah and Agnes (1840-1914), all born at Sykeside, while James worked on local farms (NRS, Weir 1840, 1849).

6.29

James Weir's brother Robert took a break from farming around 1851 to run a public house and grocery 'east of Dumfries Road', which runs past Borland Mains farm, where he became tenant (census data for R Weir, 1851, 1861). James followed Robert's example a few months later, either renting or buying a spirit merchant's business in Cumnock between 1 April and October 1851 (census data for J Weir, 1851; *Ayr Dir* 1851, 141). This was probably located in the three houses that came to constitute the Weir's property at 4-6 Lugar Street, although it was not called the Tupp Inn until the 1860s. The name was probably a reference to the family's recent farming background (census data for J Weir, 1861).

6.30

That the Tupp Inn premises were relatively recent, and the site had few previous documented standing structures upon it, is suggested by the lack of older deeds mentioned in the sasines, beyond the proximity of the Glebe and eponymous malt kiln of the Kilnholm enclosure. The eastern part of the Tupp Inn was originally 'a dwelling house and yard' and had a second, accompanying 'house and stable' to the west of it (*Abr Sas Nos* 185-6, 220-1, 8515). There was a third, smaller house, of two rooms, 'one above the other'. The western part, No 6 Lugar Street, was converted into a shop with a cellar and retained its stable. The eastern part, No 4, became the Tupp Inn, and the single-width narrow house (location unspecified) was presumably added to the inn premises, but the dated sasine descriptions suggest conversion to a pub post-dates 1837 and 1848 (RoS, Image 11684; SS 4909).

6.31

There was a family, if not a local, tradition of southwards migration to work in the textile trade in England. One of Elizabeth Weir's (née Lapraik) nephews (Gavin McKerrow) worked as drapery salesmen in Liverpool, and her sister acted as the housekeeper for the four young apprentices, all from around Cumnock (census data for McKerrow, 1871). Another of the McKerrow brothers went rather farther, emigrating to Australia on the poetically-named *Herald of the Morning* in 1859 (*McKerrow Tree*), from where his descendants have been following the Raising the Bar excavation on Facebook (J Fryer, pers comm)!

6.32

A similar example of chain migration, whereby single males subsidised another to join them and shared resources until sufficiently established to send for their families, was John Weir (1836-90; *Prob Cal* 1890). John, second son of the inn family, was working as a draper in Rotherham, Yorkshire in 1861 (*Sheffield Dir* 1862, 383, 386). There were numerous possible links between Cumnock and the Yorkshire cloth industry; for example, Lugar Street neighbour John Baird was a cloth merchant and Daniel King ran Lugar Woollen Mill. Agnes Weir was staying in Rotherham as her brother's housekeeper, and his lodger and apprentice was one James Tear (census data for Tear, 1861).

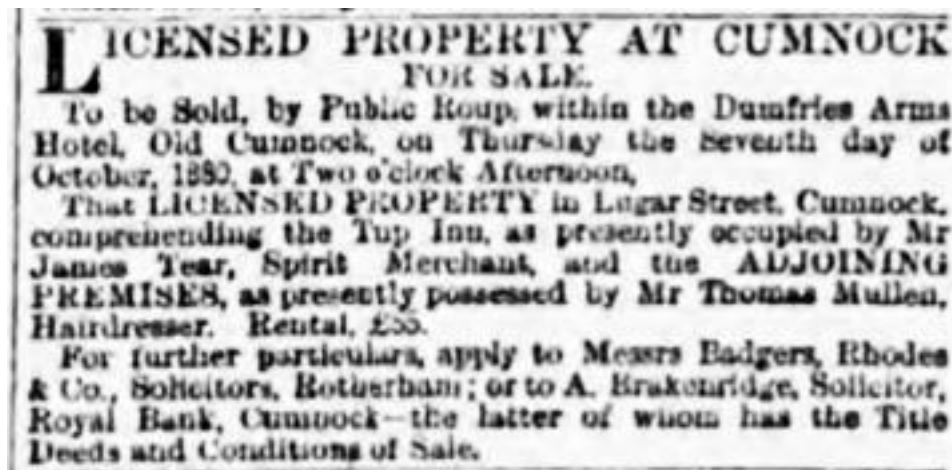


Plate 6: Notice of sale, *Glasgow Herald*, 20th September, 1880.

6.33

During the 1860s, the Weir parents, James and Elizabeth, lived in the Cumnock pub with their four unmarried children until James Weir's death from stomach cancer in December 1866 (NRS, Weir 1867c; census data for E Weir, 1871, and J Weir, 1861). Agnes Weir and James Tear waited until 1867 before returning from Sheffield and marrying in Lugar Street (Victorian weddings were often at the bride's home, rather than in church; NRS, Tear 1867; *Sheffield Ind* 1867). James Weir's will was unusual in making his children, rather than his wife, his executors and instructing his wife to take her children's advice in 'the management of her affairs'. On her death, the pub was to be sold and the proceeds split equally between the six youngest children, who included Agnes Tear, née Weir (NRS, Weir 1867a, 106-7). James Weir, the Tupp's first publican, actually left a far smaller estate than his eldest son (James junior left £531/6/9d in 1860), having only £194/4/6d, most of that being ready cash in the house, and his stock in trade of spirits (NRS, Weir 1861b, 85; Weir 1867b, 592).

6.34

James Tear (1840-93) was the son of a joiner, Hugh McTier or McTear (numerous spellings) and his wife Janet Clannachan, both natives of Wigtownshire (census data for McTier, 1841, and McTeir [sic], 1861). James Tear's parents, like his wife's, were hastily married in 1837 and their first son was born five months later (NRS, McTyre 1837; McTier 1837). The McTears moved between Kirkcowan, Penninghame and Minnigaff in the south-west, with two of James Tear's brothers also becoming joiners (census data for McTier, 1881 and D McTear, 1891). Hugh McTear's second wife was a spinster twenty years his junior, whom he married when he was sixty (NRS, McTear 1878). She evidently thought that he offered better prospects than her life as a gatekeeper in the entrance lodge of a country estate.

6.35

James and his brother John McTear both adopted the name 'Tear' in England, possibly because it sounded less 'Irish' (James was there only 15 years after the mass migrations caused by the potato famine), or was easier to pronounce (census data for Tear, 1861; *Sheffield Dir* 1879, 582, 718). Both were travelling drapers in Sheffield, but their debts drove them to bankruptcy in 1869 (*London Gaz* 1869; *Sheffield Ind* 1869). However, James paid off his creditors by 1874 and they each continued in business separately (*London Gaz* 1874; *Sheffield Dir* 1879, 582, 718). John became a 'Bradford Dress Goods' and woollen agent, remaining in Sheffield until his death in 1905 (census data for John Tear, 1881; 1901; Ancestry.co.uk, Tear 1905).

6.36

Agnes (née Weir) and James Tear's first child, Janet Tear, was born in Ecclesall, Sheffield in 1868, followed by seven more children (Ancestry.co.uk, Tear 1868-1883). Agnes's mother died at the Tupp Inn in 1876 (NRS, Lapraik 1876) and, as mandated by James Weir's will, the pub was to be sold. The proceeds were to be divided among Agnes's siblings, most of whom had left home. Her sister Jane had had an illegitimate daughter with

local jeweller and watchmaker James Barclay Smith in 1859 (NRS, Smith 1859). The mother's rather poignant attestation of paternity is recorded in full on the birth certificate. The girl, Elizabeth, was being raised at the Tupp Inn by her grandmother (census data for Smith, 1871).

6.37

The Tears returned to Cumnock in August 1880, only for their six-year-old son Hugh to die of acute hydrocephalus, three weeks before Agnes Weir gave birth to Elizabeth, her sixth child (NRS, Weir 1880a, b). The inn was advertised for sale, along with the neighbouring shop (occupied by hairdresser Thomas Mullen; *Glasgow Her*, 1880). The public auction took place in the rather more upmarket Dumfries Arms Hotel on 7 October, and James Tear was the successful purchaser (*Abr Sas* No 10111). In order to pay his in-laws their share of their father's estate, Tear had to borrow £700 from his neighbour, grocer James Livingstone, using the pub as security (*Abr Sas* No 10122).

6.38

During the 1880s, various members of the Weir family were living in Cumnock, including Helen, who had been widowed after only three years of marriage to a farmer at Lochhill, New Cumnock (also called Weir; NRS, H Weir 1876, 1880a, b). However, Agnes Tear's twin sister Sarah Weir has not yet been traced. James Tear seems to have been reasonably successful; by 1890, he had repaid the mortgage on the inn, and Janet was also working there (*Abr Sas* No 8515; census data for James Tear, 1891). His eldest son James Weir Tear was a machine engineer who eventually moved to Glasgow (NRS, Tear 1895; Tear 1947) and the second son, John, was a draper's apprentice (census data for James Tear, 1891).

6.39

Tear took his trade seriously, as he was co-founder of the Cumnock Wine and Spirit Trades Defence Association in 1893, along with Robert Barrowman of the Royal Hotel (*Glasgow Her* 1893). Unfortunately, he may have applied himself to his work too literally, as he died of cirrhosis of the liver in 1893 (NRS, Tear 1893a). James Tear made his wife his executor, leaving a total estate of £274/7/11d, his bar stock being worth £76/4/6d (NRS Tear 1893b, 974). The shop in Lugar Street, (No 6) next door to the inn was let by Mrs Marion Baird or McInnes, a greengrocer, the rent for a year being £9/-/- (*ibid*; NRS, VR 1895, 298, Nos 737-8). The Tupp Inn is listed in that year's directory as a vintners, rather than under hotels, confirming that it was a licensed premises, or public bar, rather than letting rooms for guests (*Ayr Dir* 1893, 54, 56).

6.40

The Tear family's bad fortune continued in 1894, when their daughter Helen Weir Tear, aged 11, died from meningitis and then Helen Weir, Agnes Tear's widowed sister, died at the inn in 1895 (NRS, Tear 1894; Weir 1895a, b). In both cases, the deaths were registered by Janet. The valuation rolls for that year show that the late architect John Baird's trustees owned the Sun Inn in Church Square; this is perhaps the origin of the story that his father had owned the Tupp Inn (NRS, VR 1895, p 297, No 686). Janet Tear's grandfather, Hugh McTear, outlived his publican son, dying in 1900 at the age of 86 (NRS, McTear 1900). Agnes Tear was now running the Tupp Inn with the assistance of her three daughters, who politely described their occupation as 'assistant in shop' in the census (census data for A Tear, 1900). John Tear had changed from drapery to agricultural engineering, for which there would have been an obvious local market (*ibid*).

6.41

1902 was the year of Janet's short-lived and locally notorious foray into marriage, which might have been viewed as a questionable venture from the outset (NRS, Riddall 1902). Her divorce story in the national papers was titled 'Deserted after two months', referring to Janet's leaving of her new husband (*Glasgow Her*, 1906; *Scotsman* 1906). Archibald Campbell Riddall (or Riddle), a 41-year-old cabinetmaker, was a childless widower whose wife had been a friend of Janet's (*ibid*; census data for Riddle [sic], 1901). A mere four months after her death, Janet and Riddall decided to get married, but Janet seems to have been unable to comply with the conventional expectations of a wife in 1902, and problems arose immediately.

6.42

Janet 'visited her mother four or five times daily. These visits caused her to forget her household duties. In August 1902 [Riddall] asked his wife to clean the house and she replied that she had never cleaned a house before, and was not going to clean his' (*Scotsman* 1906). The next day, Janet returned to her mother, whom she helped at the inn. Riddall himself left for Vancouver the following year and Janet did not reply to his letters, even after he returned. She 'said she would never live with him again ... money matters had caused a great deal of irritation' (*Glasgow Her*, 1906).

6.43

Two local ministers tried to reconcile the couple, but failed. Rev A Macdonald, U F Church, said that Janet 'was a member of his church, was of irreproachable character. Her mother [Agnes Tear, née Weir] was opposed to her daughter returning to the husband' (*Glasgow Her* 1906). Granting the divorce, the Judge said 'she preferred to live in a dirty house rather than clean it' (*Scotsman* 1906). The tragi-comic story of the new widower and formerly independent businesswoman, running back to her mother, was surely exaggerated for legal purposes; it seems impossible that Janet had never cleaned the Tupp Inn, as they kept no servants.

6.44

In 1905, before the divorce, two of Janet's siblings had married. David, a joiner, wed grocer's clerk Mary Armstrong, born to a single mother in Cumnock around 1882 (NRS, Armstrong 1905). Upholding the family tradition in the licensing trade, Agnes married Auchinleck spirit merchant David McLeod (himself son of a publican), at the Tupp Inn (NRS, McLeod 1905; *Slater's Dir* 1886, 212).

6.45

The local gossip and embarrassment caused by the 1906 divorce, which saw unsuccessful mediation attempts by two different Cumnock clergymen, possibly influenced Elizabeth Tear's decision to marry quietly away from Cumnock in 1907. She opted for the legal but less socially approved route of an 'irregular marriage', by declaration before witnesses, which was commonly registered at Blythswood in Glasgow, where the participants were not known locally (NRS, Gilchrist 1907). Yet again the bridegroom, Alexander Gilchrist, was a licensed victualler, as was his father (census data for Gilchrist, 1901).

6.46

Agnes Tear purchased Agnes Vallance's former house on the west side of Kilnholm Place in 1906 (*Abr Sas* No 3034), and by her death in 1914 had made many lucrative investments, multiplying her husband's estate of £274/7/11d to £3,463/13/11d (NRS, Tear 1893b; Tear 1914, 815). Most noticeably, Agnes made regular bank deposits, saving steadily and extremely successfully. She amassed enough money to loan it at interest to the local burgh council, among others. She lent 'money ... on security of heritage', also called a 'bond and disposition in security', using the debtor's property as a guarantee (which is how her husband had raised money to buy the Tupp Inn in 1880). Among such creditors was James Hogg, baker, whose shop in Main Street, Muirkirk was mortgaged to her for £700 in 1911 (*ibid*, 813).

6.47

After her mother's death, Janet Tear inherited the Tupp Inn, her own workplace and home. Her unmarried brother John, 'millwright and engineer', received the house on the west side of Kilnholm Place (*Abr Sas* Nos 185-6, 3034). In 1915, during the Great War, the Kilnholm Place workers' flats were mostly occupied by miners, which was probably a so-called reserved occupation, whose holders undertook essential war work and could not be conscripted (NRS, *VR* 1915, p 372, Nos 910-25). Janet rented the shop beside the Tupp Inn to Mrs Elizabeth Neil, confectioner, while John Tear owned a stable, two houses and stores in Lugar Street. One house was occupied by his brother David, a joiner for a local colliery company (census data for D Tear, 1911; *VR* 1915, 372, Nos 904-8).

6.48

There had been comprehensive redevelopment of the north-east corner of The Square in the years after 1900. John, Henry and Robert Gibb, all local coopers, with other relatives, had purchased land east of Lugar Street in 1850 (*Abr Sas* No 3128). Robert and Jean Gibb, who outlived the others, resided in Gibbs Close while owning houses in neighbouring Murdoch's Close (RoS Image 14471; SS 19386-7; VR 1895, 297, Nos 692-9, 301, Nos 890-2). Two local ladies, Elizabeth and Jane Drummond (d 1912 and 1915, respectively), interestingly described as 'artists', appear on the same page living at Barrhill Road.

6.49

The Gibbs had died by 1902 (NRS, Gibb 1898; Gibb 1902), and their heirs sold Murdoch's (aka Weir's) Close, (parallel with the foot of Barrhill Road and the north-east entrance to The Square), to Edinburgh lawyer Hew Hamilton Crichton in May 1903 (RoS, SS 19294). His father, Hew Crichton senior (c 1797-1891; NRS, Crichton 1891), was a Cumnock-born solicitor in the supreme courts in Edinburgh and his sister was Margaret Crichton (c 1830-1908) of Hillside House, Barrhill Road (NRS, Crichton 1908; Love 1992, 33, 62).

6.50

The siblings jointly owned property in The Square (including the Black Bull Hotel; VR 1895, 297, Nos 702-6, 710-13; 1905, 382, Nos 860-2), and Hew Hamilton Crichton had been gradually acquiring all the property between Lugar Street and Barrhill Road over the previous decade (VR 1895-6, 301, Nos 893-4; RoS, Image 3404; SS 146, 10097, 19332). He developed the row of prefabricated, cast-iron shops in Hamilton Place, named after himself (VR 1905, 386, Nos 1055-9; Hill 1962, Nos B-F). Such buildings could be purchased off the shelf from various architectural iron founders and the new shops opened in April 1904, replacing Charles Wilson's 18th-century thatched cottages (Hill 1962, The Square Nos 21, and B-F; VR 1905, 386, Nos 1055-9). There was another, similar range in Ayr Road beside Crichton Memorial (now Old Cumnock Trinity) Church, also erected by the Crichton's family (Hill 1962, Ayr Road, Nos 11-13; Love 1992, 76). His sister Margaret also paid for the construction of Crichton Church in memory of her father and another brother (Strawhorn 1966, 138; Love 1992, 76).



Plate 7: Murdoch's Close/Hamilton Place as seen from The Square, with thatched cottages.



Plate 8: The cast-iron frontage to the new shops on Hamilton Place (early 20th-century).

6.51

The Old Cumnock Co-operative Society Ltd eventually purchased the entirety of the Gibb's and Murdoch's Close/ Hamilton Place land, built and unbuilt. The Crichtons' executors and their heirs sold the Gibb's Close area to the Co-operative Society in 1913 (RoS, SS 3404 (contd as L43)). The Co-operative bought out the Gibb's remaining trustees in 1919 (RoS, SS 19386-7; Image 14471) and borrowed £3,000 from the Scottish Co-operative Wholesale Society's head office in Glasgow in 1921, probably to re-model and integrate all their accumulated properties (*Abr Sas* No 796; RoS Image 14471; ESS 3215; SS 3215).

6.52

In 1920, the Tears owned all the buildings from No 4 (The Tupp Inn) to No 10 Lugar Street (the latter house still rented by married brother David Tear), although Janet was renting Waterton Cottage in Ayr Road, which was probably more comfortable (NRS, VR 1920, 421, 424). By the mid-1920s, Janet and bachelor brother John shared Laigh Cairn, in nearby Kirkconnel (*Abr Sas* Nos 220-1), although they were still investing in the inn. In 1925, Janet bought out the inn's feu duties, in effect paying a fee so that she had complete ownership and freedom of action. She no longer had to worry about the restrictions which her former feudal superiors might place on her use and enjoyment of the building (*Abr Sas* No 220), and this gave an owner more scope to develop a property, or possibly to extend it or change its use.

6.53

Janet died of a brain haemorrhage aged 80, at 167 Glaisnock Street, Cumnock, in 1948. She had apparently moved back to the Tupp Inn, which is listed as her 'usual residence', and David Tear was still living in Lugar Street (NRS, Tear 1948). The family name was preserved by her brother David's children, who included a new generation of Agnes, Elizabeth, James and John Tears.

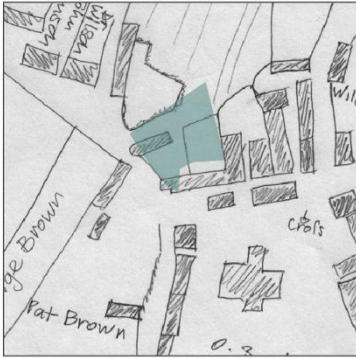


Plate 9: 'Time, Gentlemen': Jenny Tear's bell (pictured with its owner, Matthew Burns).

6.54

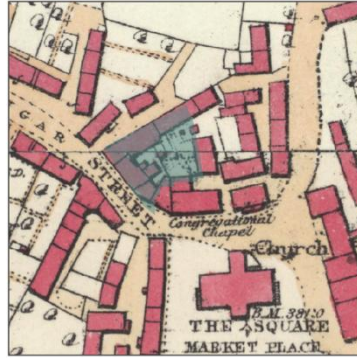
John Weir Tear (b 1876) seems to have outlived all his siblings (NRS, Tear 1964), inheriting the Tupp Inn after Janet's death and only selling it in 1961 (in his mid-eighties) to Frederick Scott Dick, the hotelier of the Railway Hotel, Auchinleck (RoS, Image 11684; ESS 11684). Dick in turn sold the premises in 1965 to A & F Dick (Cumnock) Ltd, who owned the Snug Bar and Sun Inn in The Square in the early 1970s (*Phonebook* 1970, 114; 1974, 156). A & F Dick purchased an additional plot of ground in Kilnholm Place from the Livingstone grocery family in 1968 (RoS, Image 9597). The Tupp Inn came into the possession of Charles Clark McCutcheon and James W Kyle of Dalmellington in 1974, and has since passed through various other hands (Ros, SS 11684) including Alice McConnachie who ran the pub during the 1980s. The pub, known at the time as 'Jenny Tear's', was demolished in 2002.

Bute Family Archive (1768-87)



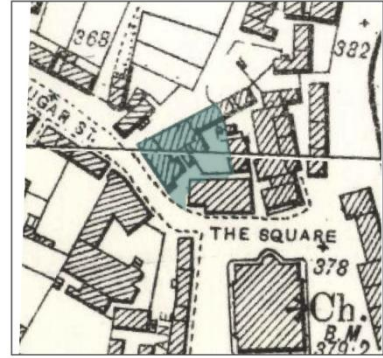
c.1770/80s

OS First Edition, 25 inch scale (1860)



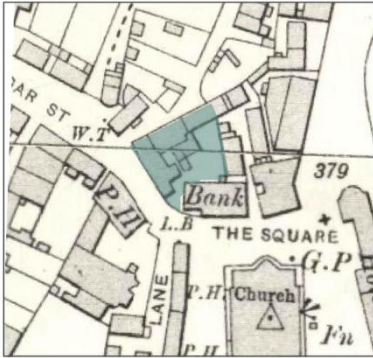
1850s

OS First Revision, 25 inch scale (1896)



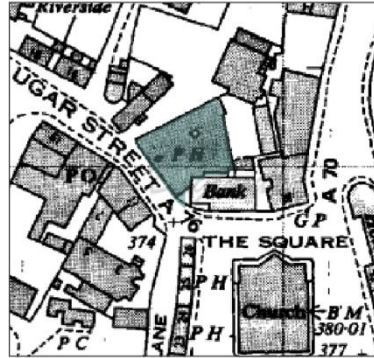
1890s

OS Second Revision, 25 inch scale (1913)



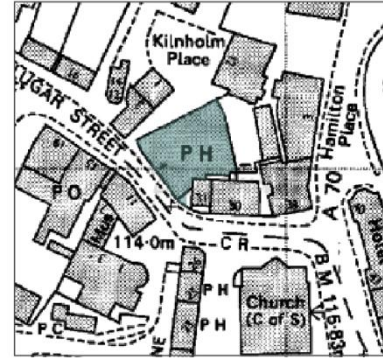
1900s

OS National Grid Edition (1960s)



1960s

OS National Grid Edition (1960s)



1980s

Figure 8: The development of the gap site (in blue) as shown on the Bute Archive town plan and OS map editions.

7. Excavation Summary Objectives

7.1

The objectives of the excavation were:

- to expose the surviving features and elements of the Tupp Inn/Jenny Tear's pub using a mini-digger under archaeological supervision;
- to determine the character, extent and significance of any archaeological deposits encountered relating to the Tupp Inn/Jenny Tear's pub;
- to excavate targeted, sondage-style trenches by hand to further examine features relating to the Tupp Inn/Jenny Tear's pub;
- to determine the character, extent and significance of any earlier archaeological deposits encountered, and
- to engage local schools and members of the Cumnock community in the process of discovery and communicate the results of the excavation to them.

8. Excavation Methodology

8.1

Initial excavation across the site was conducted using a tracked, 360-degree mechanical mini-excavator fitted with a 1.2 m-wide flat-bladed ditching bucket, or an 0.8 m-wide toothed digging bucket where necessary. This was done under strict archaeological supervision to remove up to 0.2 m of compact gravel and patchy tarmac and the majority of the upper demolition material, composed of very coarse rubble, to define the latest horizon of archaeological deposits. Further preliminary excavation and cleaning was undertaken by hand.

8.2

Following pre-excavation recording of the exposed deposits, a series of six small trenches or sondages (1-6) were excavated by hand across the site (see Figure 9). They were positioned to elucidate elements of the extant structures and to establish the presence or absence of underlying, earlier deposits.

8.3

All detailed site planning and recording were conducted using a local site grid that was later adjusted to the Ordnance Survey national grid, whereas heights above OD were recorded throughout in relation to a local Ordnance Survey bench mark using a dumpy level. The overall site survey was conducted digitally using a Leica total station on the Ordnance Survey national grid, based on a previous site survey conducted by East Ayrshire Council.

8.4

All archaeological features encountered within the excavated area were photographed, sampled and recorded in accordance with guidelines for best archaeological practice as set out by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA). Photographs were taken using a digital camera, plans were drawn at 1:20 and sections at 1:10, and written descriptions were recorded on standard pro-forma record sheets.



Figure 9: Post excavation plan of the site.

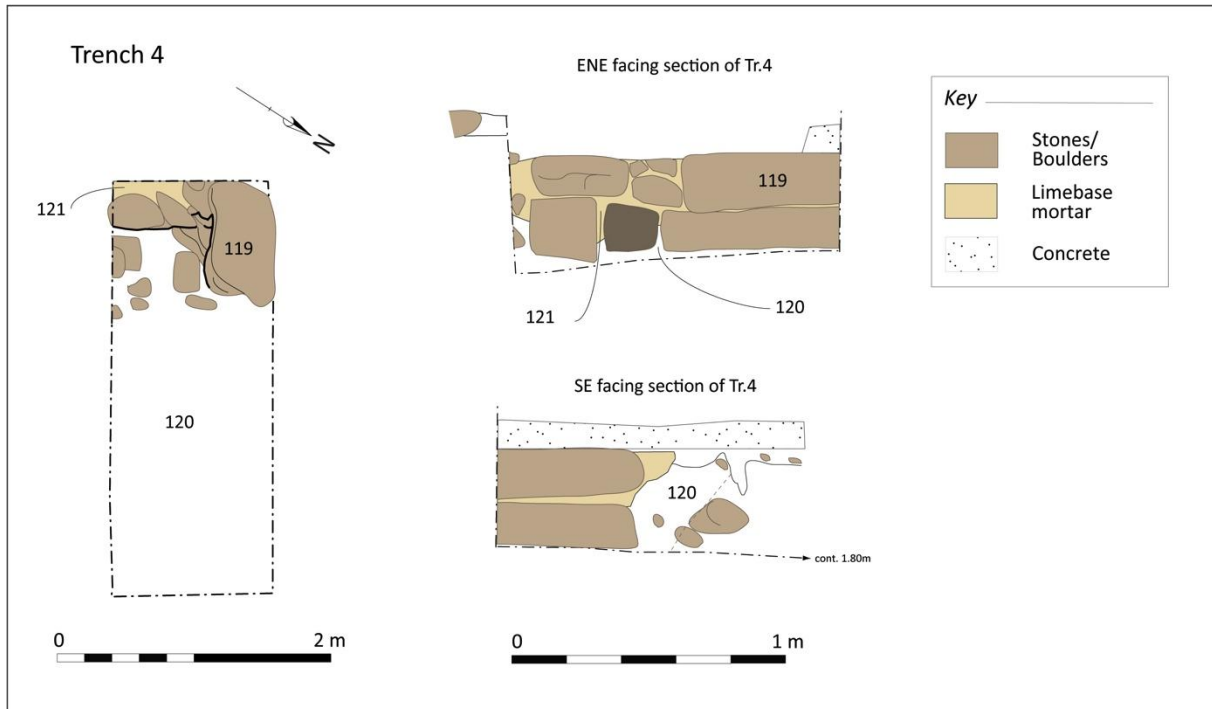


Figure 10: Plan and section of Trench 4.



Plate 10: ENE-facing section along wall in Trench 4.

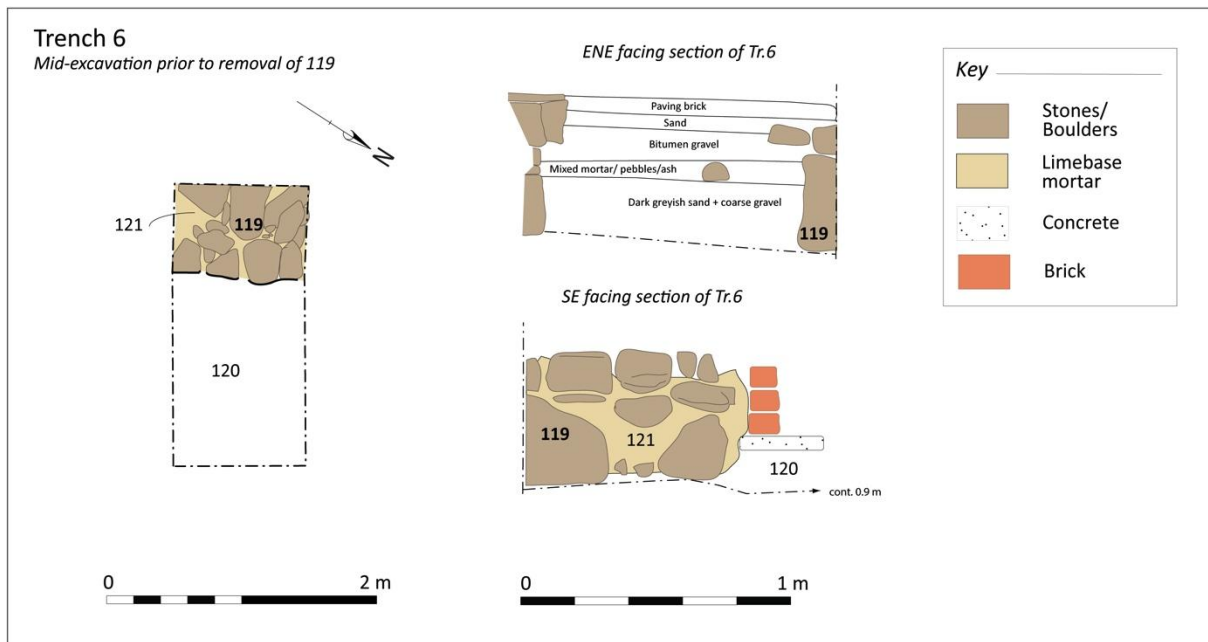


Figure 11: Plan and section of Trench 6.

9. Excavation Results

9.1

Evidence for five phases of development and renovation was revealed on the site, all relating to one structure which was first built in the late 18th or early 19th century. No late medieval or earlier deposits were identified within the area of investigation.

Pre-development level

9.2

The natural substrate (141) identified at various locations across the site was a friable, yellowish brown sand and gravel, consistent with the underlying geology described above (section 2). No archaeology was identified pre-dating the late 18th or early 19th-century development on the site.

Late 18th to early 19th-century structure

9.3

The earliest structure was a wall, consisting predominantly of sandstone blocks (119) and pale yellowish grey lime mortar (121), along the street frontage and south-east end of the property. It survived as a segment 15.1 m long, the lower courses of which were of dry stone construction. It was c 0.7m wide and in places, particularly along the street frontage, survived up to 1 m high. The sandstone blocks were roughly dressed, if at all, below ground level, but were neatly dressed above. Patches of render were identified in Trench 3 between the wall (119) and the pavement (143), although it is not clear when the render was added. The door step (126) for the doorway to No 4 Lugar Street was inserted into (119) and survives largely buried beneath the modern pavement (143) adjacent to the Terrazzo-covered porch floor (127). (NB: Terrazzo is a composite material used for floor and wall treatments, consisting of stone or glass chips in a cement binder which is usually ground to a smooth surface.)



Plate 11: Volunteer planning exterior wall 119, Trench 4.

9.4

Two deposits, a layer of friable, grey brown sand (149) and a lens of friable, black silt (150), were identified beneath the foundations of wall (119) in Trench 5. These probably relate to preparation of the ground for the construction of the original wall.

9.5

The foundations of the south-east gable wall of the property, nearest the Clydesdale Bank, appear to have been built on a north-east/south-west slope, as the foundations were shallower at the north-east corner of the excavation area. At the same point, there seems to be evidence that the wall was built utilising friable, yellowish brown sand and gravel (131) to fill its core, although this may be the result of more recent modification.

9.6

Across most of the excavation area was a layer of friable, reddish brown sand and gravel (120), 0.05-0.2 m thick, which appeared to abut the inside of wall (119). It had been truncated in places by the insertion of walls (124) and (125), but upon excavation in Trenches 3, 4 and 6 it proved to be a levelling layer of redeposited natural. A similar deposit (118) was encountered in Trench 2.

Victorian additions

9.7

A small, brick-built extension with typical 19th-century brick foundations and a slate damp course was identified to the rear of the property at the north-eastern corner of the excavation area. It consisted of brick and mortar built walls, (116) on the north-west side and (132) on the north-east side, with a sandstone and lime mortar built wall (148) on the south-east side. The brick walls (116) / (132) were predominantly constructed using

bricks from the Lanemark brick works, although there was a course of flat bricks of uniquely Cumnock origin, c 0.05-0.1 m thick, which were used several courses above the ground, presumably as a damp course.

9.8

The whole extension had survived as an internal room of the pub, with wall (116) forming the south-east wall of the downstairs pub toilets. As such, it had been cut by the insertion of a waste pipe (117). However, the room had originally had a small, brick-built fireplace (114), with a chimney breast c. 0.25m wide, set into the north-east wall (132).

9.9

A layer of redeposited natural (111) was identified across the interior of this extension, forming a construction surface, which appeared to be identical in character to (120) across the main area of the excavation. The relationship between the two deposits was unclear, as no sign of the original rear wall of the property has been identified. In Trench 1, in the north-west range of buildings on Kilnholm Place, a similar deposit (109) was found below concrete floor (137).

Early 20th-century decoration

9.10

A number of features, characterised by Terrazzo flooring, were identified across the excavation as most likely to be additions and alterations to the property made during the 1930's or 1940's. The first of these features was a patch of grey and red Terrazzo flooring (127), measuring about 0.65 m x 0.55 m, which was identified in the former doorway of No 4 Lugar Street. This appeared to have been built on a patch of rubble or loose masonry.

9.11

To the north-west of brick wall (116) was an area comprising a narrow corridor and the floors of the former toilets (which had been partly visible prior to excavation). The area immediately adjacent to wall (116) was constructed from a friable, dark greyish brown clay silt levelling layer (110), observed underlying the concrete floor surface (108) of the corridor, of which a segment c. 1.9 m long x 0.75-0.8 m wide survived. Further to the north-west, on the other side of the service trench for the toilet waste pipes, was the levelling layer (112), here visible as friable, dark greyish brown coarse sand.

9.12

Overlying the levelling deposit (110) / (112), to the north-east of the corridor, was a concrete floor (104) for the toilets, which was c 0.15 m thick. The toilets themselves constituted a brick wall (105) forming the outer north-east wall and a series of small, tile-covered, internal brick walls (107) which divided the space, firstly into male and female area and further into cubicles. The floors of the toilets covered an area of c 5.5 m x 2.9 m, and were tiled with red Terrazzo tiles (103), matching those in the porch (127) described above.

9.13

A further patch of *in-situ* Terrazzo work was identified, covering a set of steps (133) in the northern corner of the Victorian extension, north-west of the fireplace (114). This led from the interior of the building to what would originally have been the outside of the property. It was not clear whether the steps were contemporary with the Victorian structure (116) / (132) or inserted later, although the Terrazzo tile work is certainly a later addition. Several large, displaced blocks of concrete encountered amongst the demolition rubble were also covered with Terrazzo tile work underneath subsequent floor coverings, suggesting that Terrazzo had been used extensively throughout the property during this phase of renovation.

9.14

A cast iron pipe set in concrete (106) was identified in the eastern corner of the toilet area, and had been

inserted through wall (105). This appeared to correspond with the cubicle in this corner of the toilet, as defined by internal walls (107). Similarly, another waste pipe (117) was identified as having been inserted through wall (116); this may be earlier than (106), as it was ceramic rather than iron.

9.15

On the south-western side of the toilet area, a service trench was identified, apparently cutting the levelling deposits (110) / (112). At the level of the corridor it was filled with friable/loose, yellowish brown sand and pebbles, and a large-gauge ceramic waste pipe (134). This led from the toilets across the main area of the excavation and under the front wall of the property, into the street. [Approximately 1 metre from the front wall of the property the ceramic pipe was broken, prior to the current excavations, which on occasion allowed smells to permeate from the sewer below Lugar Street. To reduce the effect, the broken end of the pipe was filled with expanding foam.]

Late 20th-century renovations

9.16

Extensive renovations were clearly undertaken at some point between the late 1950's and early 1970's, as evident from the extensive use of red bricks from the local NCB Skares brick works.

9.17

The changes undertaken during this phase of alteration included rebuilding the gable fire place and chimney breast (128) as a fireplace 1.5 m wide x 0.8 m deep, at the far south-east end of the property, using red brick rather than sandstone.



Plate 12: General shot showing volunteers (Shaun, Barry and Matthew) and the excavation of fireplace 128.

9.18

Perhaps the most striking feature of this phase was the inserted suspended floor (115) throughout the ground floor/public bar area, which consisted of a series of short brick walls (3-5 courses) built on foundation strips of mortar (122)/(123)/(124)/(125) along the interior edges of the principle walls and in parallel rows running north-west/south-east across the interior. These then supported the main joists (timbers) on a north-east/south-west alignment across the whole structure. Most of the joists and small portions of the floor boards survived below the demolition rubble in the area of the Victorian extension.

9.19

Clearly contemporary with the inserted floor (115) was a concrete replacement hearth (113), 0.90 m x 0.45 m x 0.35 m, formed inside a box within the joist structure. Perhaps also associated with the inserted flooring across the ground floor was a single-skin brick wall (130) lining the interior side of the external south-east gable wall (across Trench 2).

9.20

The elements of the property that formed the north-western range of the buildings along Kilnholm Place, and

later formed the public bar, had been completely rebuilt during this same phase of renovations. An exterior wall (139), approximately 2 m long x 0.6 m wide x 0.5 m high, also built from NCB Skares bricks on a shallow concrete foundation, was identified on the north-west side of Trench 1. When this was investigated by section, the foundation trench was observed cut into the natural substrate (141) of the hill slope with no apparent remnants of earlier structures. The opposite wall of the public bar (138) was also built from the same type of bricks, but appeared to be of a single skin, approximately 1.5 m x 0.1 m x 0.15 m, curving around a corner to the corridor adjacent to the toilets (see above).

9.21

At the south-east side of the site, just outside the principle excavation area, was an area of black and white ceramic tiles laid on concrete (151) that formed an entrance to the dance floor in the upper floor of the property. The development of the dance floor appears to have been contemporary with the other alterations in this phase and with the tiled entrance corridor.

9.22

The corner of wall (019) was identified in the western corner of Trench 4 and it came to an abrupt end about 0.5 m from the pavement. This corner seemed to respect the original property boundary between Nos 4 and 6 Lugar Street, and formed the north-west gable wall of No 4. However, this gable had obviously been removed, leaving only a stump at the western corner of Trench 4 projecting north-east from the pavement. A short sequence of deposits observed in the south-east facing section of Trench 4 was identified as backfill following the demolition of the gable wall: (142) a deposit of friable, dark reddish brown sand and gravel and (152) a friable black silt, which produced a small, corroded, copper alloy disc from below concrete surface (136). The object was examined by Dr Donal Bateson of the Hunterian Museum, University of Glasgow who identified it as a possible coin or token dating to the 18th or 19th century. Dr Bateson suggested it might be foreign in origin, as it does not fit British coinage sizes, and believed it to be decorated on both sides (Dr Donal Bateson, Hunterian Museum, pers comm).

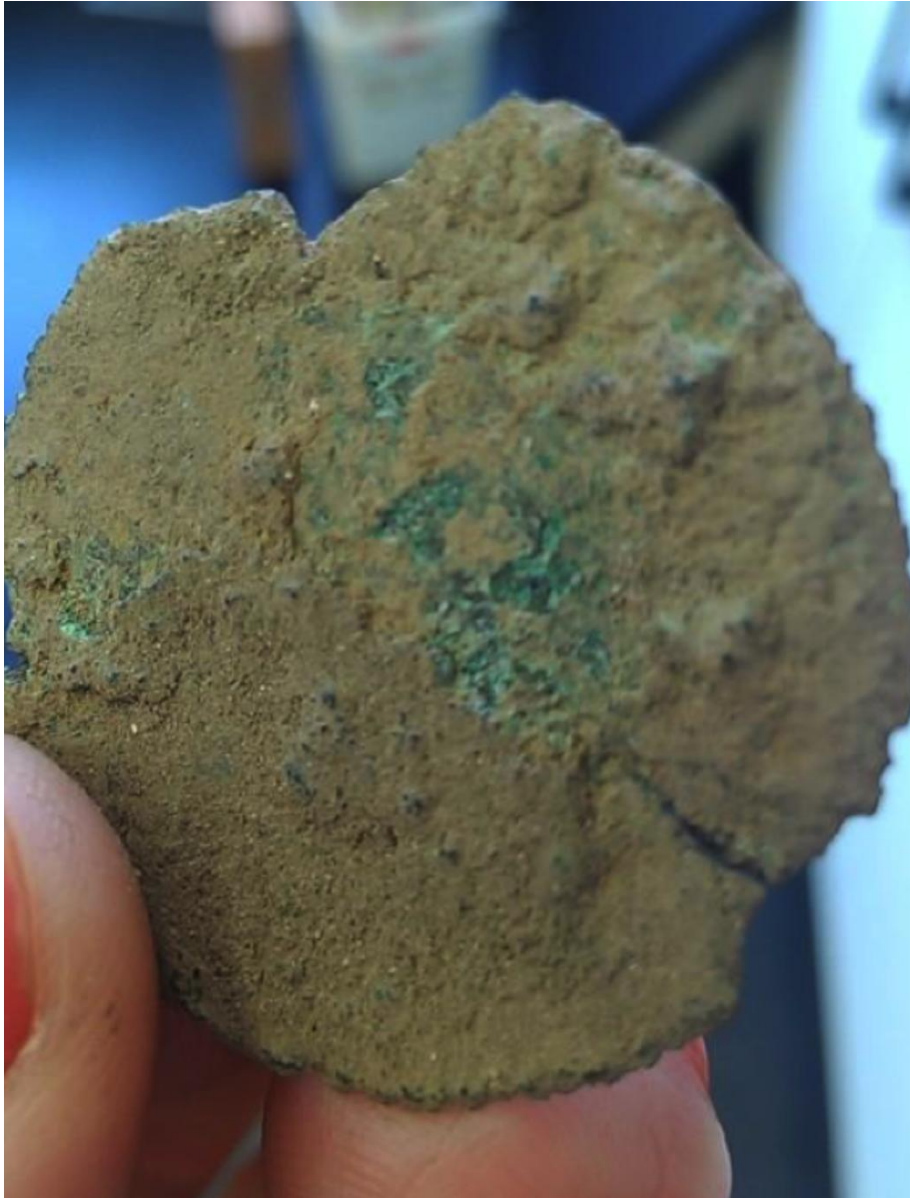


Plate 13: Possible coin or token.

Modern renovations

9.23

The latest phase of development was the insertion of concrete floors throughout the north-western range of the buildings along Kilnholm Place, allegedly after someone had put their foot through the pre-existing, rotten wooden floors. Trench 1 was cut through part of these concrete floors (137), revealing a 'Tudor' brand crisp packet dated Best Before July 1993. To the north-west and approximately 0.5 m lower than (137) was another concrete floor (136) which was clearly contemporary and they were separated by a low, brick-built wall (140), c 5 m from the street frontage.

9.24

The only other alteration observed forming part of this most recent phase of renovation was the alteration to the toilet waste pipes with the addition of plastic pipes (135) across the area of the lounge bar, which were joined to the original waste pipe (134) inside a concrete casing.



Plate 14: General shot of site.

Demolition and recent use

9.25

The demolition deposits encountered across the site during the initial excavations by machine comprised two discrete deposits. The lower deposit (102) was a friable, light yellowish brown mortar and plaster mix with some inclusions of brick and wood fragments. Similar to (102) and in the same stratigraphic position was mixed demolition material that filled the gable fireplace (128) at the south-east end of the site; this also contained lenses of soot mixed throughout.

9.26

These deposits were covered by a very loose, mixed deposit (101) of brick, stone and other materials from the demolition, including pipe work and electrical components. This was covered for the most part by a layer of very dark grey gravel/hard-core (100) with occasional patches of tarmac, which formed the modern surface used as an ad hoc carpark.

Deposits outwith the site

9.27

A series of deposits outwith the site were encountered and recorded in the north-east facing section of Trench 6, following the excavation of a segment of wall (019). They represent the accumulation of deposits in the street. The lowest of these was a friable, dark grey sand and coarse gravel (147), c 0.25 m thick, at the bottom of the section. Above this was a narrow, 0.1 m deep, mixed layer (146) of mortar, pebbles and ash which appeared to be a preparation layer for a pavement. The layer above (146) comprised loose, black, bitumen-rich gravel (145), 0.1 m deep, which may have been an early type of pavement covering, although it could also have been a preparation layer for a pavement.

The highest two layers in this sequence were the friable, brownish yellow sand preparation layer (144) and the modern paving brick layer, which together formed the existing pavement surface; each was about 0.05 m thick.

9.28

None of these deposits was sampled due to the risk of collapsing the modern pavement adjacent to the site, and the wall was rebuilt as quickly as possible.

10. Discussion and Summary

10.1

The earliest activity identified was the predominantly sandstone-built street frontage wall of the property, in addition to small fragments of the south-eastern gable foundation; these appear to be the only surviving elements from the original late 18th-century construction. A small, brick-built extension with typical 19th-century brick foundations and a slate damp course was identified to the rear of the property at its eastern end. This was added at some point before 1860, when it was depicted on the first edition Ordnance Survey map (1860). The extension had survived as an internal room of the pub.

10.2

Terrazzo flooring, most likely dating from the 1930's or 1940's, was located in what was the doorway on to Lugar Street and covering the floors of the former toilets towards what the original rear of the property. However, several large displaced blocks of concrete, also covered with Terrazzo tile work beneath subsequent floor coverings, were encountered amongst the demolition rubble, and this would suggest that Terrazzo had been used extensively throughout the property at that time.

10.3

Extensive renovations were clearly undertaken somewhere between the late 1950's and early 1970's, as evident from the extensive use of bricks from the local NCB Skares brick works. The changes relating to this phase of alteration included rebuilding the gable fire place at the far south-east end of the property, inserting a new suspended floor throughout the ground floor and completely rebuilding the elements of the property along Kilnholm Place. It seems likely that it was during this phase of redevelopment that the legendary dance floor 'up the stair' was added. Probably as part of these renovations, the original gable wall separating Nos 4 and 6 Lugar Street was removed to increase the amount of space in the lounge bar at the front of the property, along the north-western side of Trench 4. This ultimately may have contributed to the structural failures shortly prior to its demolition that were described by several members of the community.

10.4

The latest phase of development was the addition of concrete floors throughout the north-western range of the buildings along Kilnholm Place, allegedly after someone had put their foot through the pre-existing, rotten wooden floors. Trench 1 was cut through part of this concrete floor, revealing a 'Tudor' brand crisp packet dated Best Before July 1993 – indicating that the floors were laid in that year by a builder who threw his empty crisp packet under the plastic sheeting prior to pouring the concrete.

11. Recommendations

11.1

Any further archaeological research and/or excavation on or in the vicinity of this site should be concentrated on the periphery of Kilnholm Place. In light of the historical and cartographic evidence, and the lack of pre-improvement period archaeology within the area examined in this project, it is this zone on the north-western edge of the current site that seems most likely to contain earlier archaeological deposits.

Future documentary and archival research

11.2

The Bute Archives, now held at Mount Stuart House on the Isle of Bute, are now open to the public. This resource has great potential to shed light on the early modern history of Cumnock, in particular documentation relating to the town plan commissioned by the Marquis. The archival research for this project was conducted from August to October 2013 and thus fell just short of the archives' re-opening.

11.3

Other potential directions and resources for future research could be pursued, as listed below:

- Sources not yet identified (such as newspapers, property transactions, contemporary wills or the records of the Presbytery of Ayr) may indicate the exact date, or at least a more precise date, for the closure of the original graveyard in The Square; the date quoted in Warrick of 'around 1768' is not supported by currently available evidence.
- The Cumnock Licensed Victualling Trade Defence Association Minutes, held at the Ayrshire Archives at Auchincruive, could contain relevant information.
- The housing records for Kilnholm Close, which was demolished in 1935, should be accessible; earlier parts of the bound volumes pre-date the 1937 closure deadline.
- The Burgh Minutes (for example, CU1/2/6 from the 1930s) may contain more detail about the wholesale clearance of old areas in the 1930s.
- Women voters and woman artists in Barrhill Street are listed in the 1912 Guidebook to Cumnock.
- Strawhorn's notes for his New History of Cumnock would shed light on his sources.
- John Baird's daybook, held at the Ayrshire Archives at Auchincruive, could contain information of interest to family history; for example, he recorded business conducted, customers, messengers and who collected parcels in case of later disputes.
- The map held in the Bute Archives contains abundant information about the late 18th-century Cumnock merchant Thomas Wallace.
- Research could enlarge upon the entry for John Baird in the Dictionary of Scottish Architects -- for example, what other buildings did he design? (for example, see NRS, HR685/1, page 38 reference to schoolmaster's house in May 1847).
- Heritors' Records held at the National Records of Scotland contain much incidental local information, for example references to mining on the glebe in 1855, from which the minister kept proceeds instead of depositing them in the poor fund; little research has been carried out on these.
- Information is available on the coopering families of Murdoch and Gibb, which could shed light on links to the coopers craft in Glasgow Cathedral; the coopers guild still exists in Glasgow as Incorporation of Coopers of Trades House.
- The different hotels in Cumnock may have records of who stayed in them, and there could also be

relevant information in the records of the Licensed Victuallers' Defence Association.

- Records such as the register of retail bakehouses (CU1/6/1/2 at the Ayrshire Archives at Auchincruive) could be used to update Jack M Hill's 1962 article on shops and banks in Cumnock.
- Documents relating to the Livingston(e)s, both grocers businesses in Cumnock, could contain relevant information; examples include the Register of Plans (CU1/6/5/1) held in the Ayrshire Archives, Burgh Council Register of Plans and Petitions 1902-15 and the Cumnock Dean of Guild Plans.
- Jack M Hill's 1962 article 'Cumnock Shops and their Occupants, Past and Present' in the *Cumnock Chronicle* could be updated, redrafted, checked for accuracy and edited.
- Research could be carried out to identify the locations of lost street and property names and lost wells; for example, Gibb's Well which pre-dates Gibb's Close, and Murdoch's Close (mentioned in the 1901 census and seems to equate to Charles Wilson's Close and Weir's Close).

12. Acknowledgements and Thanks

Someone asked our site director, Peta Glew, what the best find of the excavation was and without missing a beat she replied, 'our volunteers'. Cheesy as it sounds, she hit the nail on the head. We are extremely grateful to all the folk who came along and helped us excavate the site. Some became stalwarts who came every day, while others gave up their weekends or took leave from work in order to attend. All did a grand job, were hard workers and good company. Northlight would like to say a big thank you to them for making working on the site such a pleasure.

In no particular order they are: Shaun Lowrie, Lorna Jane Anderson, Barry MacMillan, Jamie Duncan, Scott Holland, Brian Carey, Laura Johnston, Stewart Finlay, Craig Ferguson, Katherine, MacDiarmid, Jane MacDiarmid, Julie Morrison, Jan Gordon, Lesley Burns, Donna Nicoll, Ruth, Patterson, Elaine, Matt McReadie and Graham Rook.

Thanks also to master carver Neil Finlayson, whose Couthy Bench provided a fine tea-break seat, and who acted as our affable 'front of house', patiently guiding schoolchildren and passers-by in the art of wood carving for the duration of the excavation.

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14. Appendices

APPENDIX 1: Tables / Concordances

Table 1: Context Information

Context No.	Trench	Type	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description/Interpretation	Stratigraphy	Phase
100	All	Deposit	\	\	\	Surfacing post demolition. Largely comprised hard-core/gravel, with patches of tarmac.	\	
101	All	Deposit	\	\	\	Very mixed demolition material from pub. Present across whole site.	Under (100)	
102	All	Deposit	\	\	\	Lower demolition material from pub. Present across whole site. Inclusions of brick and wood.	Under (101), Above (All)	
103		Deposit	5.50	2.90	0.05	Floor Surface. Terrazzo tile floor surface of pub toilet.	Below (102), Above (104)	3
104		Deposit	\	\	<0.15	Concrete preparation layer for toilet floor (103)	Below (103), Above (110)	3
105		Deposit	3.10	0.30	\	Wall. Outer north-east wall of toilets.	Below (104)?	3
106		Deposit	0.90	0.70	\	Waste Pipe; Cast Iron encased in concrete, inserted through wall (105)	Below (102), Above (105)	3
107		Deposit	0.85	0.25	\	Wall; Partition Walls in toilets forming cubicles.	Below (102), Above (104)	3
108		Deposit	1.90	0.75-0.8	0.05	Floor Surface; remnant of flooring in corridor adjacent to the toilets.	Below (102), Above (110)	3
109	1	Deposit	\	\	0.2-0.3	Levelling Layer; similar to (111).	Below (122), Above (123)	5
110		Deposit	2.70	0.40	\	Levelling Layer; preparation for concrete floor (108).	Below (108); same as (112)	3
111		Deposit	3.60	3.40	\	Construction Surface	Below (115); over (118); same as (120)	4
112		Deposit	3.80	3.20	\	Construction/Levelling deposit; mixed material west of corridor and north of waste pipe	similar to (but NOT same as) (111) & (120)	3
113		Deposit	0.90	0.45	0.35	Concrete Hearth		4

114		Deposit	0.25	0.10	0.25	Brick built Chimney Breast		2
115		Deposit	3.60	3.40	\	Wooden Floor Joists sat across brick built props 3 to 5 courses high, with plastic sheeting in between; Brick props built on thin spreads of mortar		4
116		Deposit	4.80	0.50	0.80	Wall, South of Toilet	Cut by (117)	2
117		Deposit	\	0.20	0.20	Toilet Waste Pipe	Cuts (116)	3
118		Deposit	2.80	2.00	\	Levelling Layer - redeposited natural	Below (111)	4
119	3	Deposit	10.90	4.20	1.00	Wall, sandstone blocks - mostly irregular some roughly dressed. Formed original wall of Tupp Inn	Under (120)	1
120	3	Deposit	10.55	4.50	0.05	Levelling Layer - redeposited natural		1
121	3	Deposit	\	\	\	Lime Mortar - Bonding 119		1
122		Deposit	\	0.15-0.25	0.30	Mortar & Brick floor props	Same as (115)	4
123		Deposit	\	0.15-0.26	1.30	Mortar & Brick floor props	Same as (115)	4
124		Deposit	\	0.15-0.27	2.30	Mortar & Brick floor props	Same as (115)	4
125		Deposit	\	0.15-0.28	3.30	Mortar & Brick floor props	Same as (115)	4
126		Deposit	0.55	0.30	\	Door Step.	Same as (119)	1
127		Deposit	0.65	0.55	\	Terrazzo Porch Tiles		3
128	5	Deposit	1.50	0.80	0.30	Brick built Fire-place & Chimney Breast		4
129	5	Deposit	1.25	0.25	0.40	Demolition material filling fire place (128)		
130	2/5	Deposit	2.00	0.15	0.45	Internal brick walling - lining exterior SE Gable wall		4
131	2	Deposit	2.00	0.60	0.30	Infill of SE Gable wall		1
132		Deposit	1.30	0.60	0.65	NE wall of Victorian extension		2
133		Deposit	1.00	0.85	1.00	Terrazzo covered steps		3
134		Fill	6.00	1.00	<1.0	Fill of waste-pipe service trench; includes pipe		2
135		Fill	7.30	1.00	0.35	Modern alterations to waste-pipe system		5

136		Deposit	5.00	4.00	0.10	Concrete floor; lower portion in SW corner		5
137	1	Deposit	5.00	3.00	0.10	Concrete floor; in Public bar area		5
138		Deposit	1.50	0.10	0.15	Southeast wall of Public bar		5
139	1	Deposit	2.00	0.60	0.50	NW exterior wall of public bar		5
140		Deposit	4.00	0.15	0.35	Internal wall between Public bar area and Lounge bar area		5
141		Natural	\	\	\	Natural substrate		
142	4	Deposit	\	0.35	0.35	Demolition backfill of gable between no.'s 4 & 6 Lugar Street		4
143	6	Layer	1.00	\	0.05	Modern paving bricks to SW of site	Over (143)	
144	6	Layer	1.00	\	0.05	Preparation layer for modern pavement bricks	Under (142)	
145	6	Layer	1.00	\	0.10	Preparation layer for former pavement	Under (143)	
146	6	Layer	1.00	\	0.10	Possible preparation layer for a pavement	Under (144)	
147	6	Layer	1.00	\	0.25	Sand & coarse gravel layer	Under (145)	
148	2	Deposit	1.00	0.1-0.2	<0.2	SE external wall of Victorian extension		2
149	5	Layer	2.00	\	0.10	Layer of grey brown sand	Same as (147)?	
150	5	Deposit	2.00	\	<0.05	Lens of Black Silt	Under (119)/Over (149)	1
151	5	Deposit	\	\	<0.05	Tile/Cement flooring; Dance floor entrance		4
152	4	Deposit	\	0.30	0.15	Lens of Black Silt beneath modern concrete (136); see Find #6		4

Table 2: Finds

<i>Find No.</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Trench No.</i>	<i>No. of Pieces</i>	<i>Material</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>
1	110		1	Ceramic	Handle	Tin Glazed
2	109	Tr 1	1	Ceramic	Sherd	Brown & Yellow Glaze
3	109	Tr 1	1	Bone	Animal	
4	109	Tr 1	1	Ceramic	Sherd	Tin Glazed, Brown
5	109	Tr 1	1	Ceramic	Sherd	Tin Glazed, Brown
6			1	Cu Metal	Coin?	Large (possible) Coin
7			1	Sandstone	Tile (Frag)	Painted sandstone tile fragment

Table 3: Drawings

<i>Drawing No.</i>	<i>Trench No.</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Scale</i>
1		103-108	Pre-ex plan SE corner	1.20
2			Pre-ex plan SW corner	1.20
3			Pre-ex plan NW corner	1.20
4			Pre-ex plan extreme SW corner	1.20
5		118	Pre-ex stone spread (118)	1.20
6	6		Mid-ex before stone removal	1.20
7	3		Section of Tupp wall	1:10
8	4		Plan of wall	1.20
9			Voided	
10	all		Pre-ex plan	1.20
11	3		Post-ex plan	1.20
12	6		N & E facing elevations	1:10
13	4		N & E facing elevations	1:10
14	2		W-facing section	1:10
15	5		Section through fire-place	1:10
16	5		Section through wall	1:10

Table 4: Digital Photographs

<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Landscape/ Portrait</i>	<i>Camera Model</i>	<i>From (Compass)</i>
1		Pre-ex of site	Landscape	Nikon D3100	north
2		Pre-ex of site	Landscape	Nikon D3100	north west
3		Pre-ex of site	Landscape	Nikon D3100	north west
4		Pre-ex of site	Landscape	Nikon D3100	south
5		Pre-ex of site	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	north west
6		Pre-ex of site	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G3	north west
7		Pre-ex of site	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G4	north west
8		Record shot; mid machining	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	north west
9		Record shot; mid machining	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	north west
10		Record shot; mid machining	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	north west
11		Working shot; site	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
12		Working shot; site	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west

<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Landscape/ Portrait</i>	<i>Camera Model</i>	<i>From (Compass)</i>
13		Working shot; site	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
14		Working shot; machining	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	south west
15		Working shot; machining	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	south west
16		Working shot; machining	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	south west
17		Working shot; machining	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
18		Working shot; machining	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
19		Working shot; machining	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
20		Working shot; machining	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	south east
21		Working shot; machining	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	south east
22		Working shot; machining	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	south east
23		Record shot; post machining, south east of site	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	south
24		Record shot; post machining, south east of site	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	south
25		Record shot; post machining, south east of site	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	south
26		Post-machining	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
27		Post-machining	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
28		Post-machining	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
29		Post-machining; with scales	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
30		Post-machining; with scales	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
31		Post-machining; with scales	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
32		Post-machining; with scales	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
33		Post-machining; with scales	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
34		Post-machining; with scales	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
35		Post-machining; with scales, close up southern part of site	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
36		Post-machining; with scales, close up southern part of site	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
37		Post-machining; with scales, close up southern part of site	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
38		Post-machining; with scales, close up southern part of site	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
39		Post-machining; with scales, close up southern part of site	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
40		Post-machining; with scales, close up southern part of site	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
41		Post-machining; with scales, close up northern part of site	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
42		Post-machining; with scales, close up northern part of site	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
43		Post-machining; with scales, close up northern part of site	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
44		Post-machining; with scales, close up western part of site	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	north
45		Post-machining; with scales, close up western part of site	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	north
46		Post-machining; with scales, close up western part of site	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	north
47		Post-machining; with scales, close up centre part of site	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	north
48		Post-machining; with scales, close up centre part of site	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	north
49		Post-machining; with scales,	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	north

<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Landscape/ Portrait</i>	<i>Camera Model</i>	<i>From (Compass)</i>
		close up centre part of site			
50		Post-machining; with scales, close up eastern part of site	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	south east
51		Post-machining; with scales, close up eastern part of site	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	south east
52		Post-machining; with scales, close up eastern part of site	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	south east
53		Post-ex of wooden beams	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
54		Post-ex of wooden beams	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
55		Post-ex of wooden beams	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
56		Post-ex of wooden beams	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
57		Post-ex of wooden beams	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	West
59		Post-ex of wooden beams	Portrait	Panasonic DMC-G2	south
60		Post-ex of wooden beams	Portrait	Panasonic DMC-G2	south
61		Post-ex of wooden beams	Portrait	Panasonic DMC-G2	south
62		Post-ex of wooden beams	Portrait	Panasonic DMC-G2	south
63		Post-ex of wooden beams	Portrait	Panasonic DMC-G2	south
64		Post-ex of wooden beams	Portrait	Panasonic DMC-G2	south
65		Post-ex of wooden beams	Portrait	Panasonic DMC-G2	south
66		Post-ex of wooden beams	Portrait	Panasonic DMC-G2	south
67		Post-ex of wooden beams	Portrait	Panasonic DMC-G2	south
68		Post-ex of wall	Portrait	Panasonic DMC-G2	south
69		Post-ex of wall	Portrait	Panasonic DMC-G2	south
70		Post-ex of wall	Portrait	Panasonic DMC-G2	south
71		Post-ex of wooden beams	Portrait	Panasonic DMC-G2	east
72		Post-ex of wooden beams	Portrait	Panasonic DMC-G2	east
73		Post-ex of wooden beams	Portrait	Panasonic DMC-G2	east
74		Post-ex of Hearth	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	south
75		Post-ex of Hearth	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	south
76		Post-ex of Hearth	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	south
77		Post-ex of Hearth & Steps	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	south
78		Post-ex of Hearth & Steps	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	south
79		Post-ex of Hearth & Steps	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	south
80		Baulk section adjacent to Hearth	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
81		Baulk section adjacent to Hearth	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
82		Baulk section adjacent to Hearth	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
83		South facing elevation of Steps	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	south
84		South facing elevation of Steps	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	south
85		South facing elevation of Steps	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	south
86		East facing elevation of wall	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	east
87		East facing elevation of wall	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	east
88		East facing elevation of wall	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	east
89		East facing elevation of wall; close up north end	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	east
90		East facing elevation of wall; close up north end	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	east
91		East facing elevation of wall; close up north end	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	east
92		East facing elevation of wall; close up centre	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	east

<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Landscape/ Portrait</i>	<i>Camera Model</i>	<i>From (Compass)</i>
93		East facing elevation of wall; close up centre	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	east
94		East facing elevation of wall; close up centre	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	east
95		East facing elevation of wall; close up south end	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	east
96		East facing elevation of wall; close up south end	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	east
97		East facing elevation of wall; close up south end	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	east
98		Post-ex of wooden beams	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	north
99		Post-ex of wooden beams	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	north
100		Post-ex of wooden beams	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	north
101		Post-ex of wooden beams	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	north
102		Post-ex of wooden beams	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	north
103		Post-ex of wooden beams	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	north
104		West facing elevation of external wall of pub	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
105		West facing elevation of external wall of pub	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
106		West facing elevation of external wall of pub	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
107		West facing elevation of external wall of pub	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
108		West facing elevation of external wall of pub	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
109		West facing elevation of external wall of pub	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
110		Post-ex plan of external wall of pub	Portrait	Panasonic DMC-G2	south
111		Post-ex plan of external wall of pub	Portrait	Panasonic DMC-G2	south
112		Post-ex plan of external wall of pub	Portrait	Panasonic DMC-G2	south
113		Post-ex of demolition rubble; south east corner of site	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	north
114		Post-ex of demolition rubble; south east corner of site	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	north
115		Post-ex of demolition rubble; south east corner of site	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	north
116		Post-ex of demolition rubble; south east corner of site	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	east
117		Post-ex of demolition rubble; south east corner of site	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	east
118		Post-ex of demolition rubble; south east corner of site	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	east
119		Post-ex of demolition rubble; south east corner of site	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	east
120		Post-ex of demolition rubble; south east corner of site	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	east
121		Post-ex of demolition rubble; south east corner of site	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	east
122		Post-ex of demolition rubble; south east corner of site	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	east
123		Post-ex of demolition rubble;	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	east

<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Landscape/ Portrait</i>	<i>Camera Model</i>	<i>From (Compass)</i>
		south east corner of site			
124		Post-ex of demolition rubble; south east corner of site	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	east
125		Pre-ex of Hearth	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
126		Pre-ex of Hearth	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
127		Pre-ex of Hearth	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
128		Pre-ex of porch	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	north
129		Pre-ex of porch	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	north
130		Pre-ex of porch	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	north
131		Pre-ex of porch	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	east
132		Pre-ex of porch	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	east
133		Pre-ex of porch	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	east
134		Post-ex of demolition rubble; south west corner of site	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	north
135		Post-ex of demolition rubble; south west corner of site	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	north
136		Post-ex of demolition rubble; south west corner of site	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	north
137		Post-ex of demolition rubble; south west corner of site	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
138		Post-ex of demolition rubble; south west corner of site	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
139		Post-ex of demolition rubble; south west corner of site	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
140		Post-ex of demolition rubble; whole site	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
141		Post-ex of demolition rubble; whole site	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
142		Post-ex of demolition rubble; whole site	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
143		Post-ex of demolition rubble; whole site	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
144		Post-ex of demolition rubble; whole site	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
145		Post-ex of demolition rubble; whole site	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
146	1	Pre-ex	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	north
147	1	Pre-ex	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	north
148	1	Pre-ex	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	north
149	2	Pre-ex	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	West
150	2	Pre-ex	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
151	2	Pre-ex	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
152	1	East facing elevation/section	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	east
153	1	East facing elevation/section	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	east
154	1	East facing elevation/section	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	east
155	1	North facing section; detail	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	north
156	1	North facing section; detail	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	north
157	1	North facing section; detail	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	north
158	1	North facing section	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	north
159	1	North facing section	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	north
160	1	North facing section	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	north
161	2	Mid-ex trench 2	Portrait	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
162	2	Mid-ex trench 2	Portrait	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
163	2	Mid-ex trench 2	Portrait	Panasonic DMC-G2	west

<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Landscape/ Portrait</i>	<i>Camera Model</i>	<i>From (Compass)</i>
164	2	Mid-ex trench 2	Portrait	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
165	2	Mid-ex trench 2	Portrait	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
166	2	Mid-ex trench 2	Portrait	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
167	2	West facing section/elevation trench 2	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
168	2	West facing section/elevation trench 2	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
169	2	West facing section/elevation trench 2	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
170	5	Post-ex plan of trench 5	Portrait	Panasonic DMC-G2	north
171	5	Post-ex plan of trench 5	Portrait	Panasonic DMC-G2	north
172	5	Post-ex plan of trench 5	Portrait	Panasonic DMC-G2	north
173	5	Post-ex plan of trench 5; detail	Portrait	Panasonic DMC-G2	north
174	5	Post-ex plan of trench 5; detail	Portrait	Panasonic DMC-G2	north
175	5	Post-ex plan of trench 5; detail	Portrait	Panasonic DMC-G2	north
176	5	Post-ex plan of trench 5; detail	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	east
177	5	Post-ex plan of trench 5; detail	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	east
178	5	Post-ex plan of trench 5; detail	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	east
179	5	West facing section/elevation trench 5	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
180	5	West facing section/elevation trench 5	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
181	5	West facing section/elevation trench 5	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
182	5	West facing section/elevation trench 5; detail	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
183	5	West facing section/elevation trench 5; detail	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
184	5	West facing section/elevation trench 5; detail	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
185	5	West facing section/elevation trench 5; detail	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
186	5	West facing section/elevation trench 5; detail	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
187	5	West facing section/elevation trench 5; detail	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
188	5	North facing elevation trench 5	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	north
189	5	North facing elevation trench 5	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	north
190	5	North facing elevation trench 5	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	north
191	5	South facing elevation of trench 5	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	south
192	5	South facing elevation of trench 5	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	south
193	5	South facing elevation of trench 5	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	south
194		Record shot; site	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
195		Record shot; site	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
196		Record shot; site	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
197		Record shot; site	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
198		Record shot; site	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
199		Record shot; site	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
200		Record shot; site	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
201		Record shot; site	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
202		Record shot; site	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west

<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Landscape/ Portrait</i>	<i>Camera Model</i>	<i>From (Compass)</i>
203		Record shot; sand bags to support section pins	Portrait	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
204		Record shot; sand bags to support section pins	Portrait	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
205		Record shot; sand bags to support section pins	Portrait	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
206		Record shot; sand bags to support section pins	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	south west
207		Record shot; sand bags to support section pins	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	south west
208		Record shot; sand bags to support section pins	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	south west
150	2	Pre-ex	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
151	2	Pre-ex	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
152	1	East facing elevation/section	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	east
153	1	East facing elevation/section	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	east
154	1	East facing elevation/section	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	east
155	1	North facing section; detail	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	north
156	1	North facing section; detail	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	north
157	1	North facing section; detail	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	north
158	1	North facing section	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	north
159	1	North facing section	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	north
160	1	North facing section	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	north
161	2	Mid-ex trench 2	Portrait	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
162	2	Mid-ex trench 2	Portrait	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
163	2	Mid-ex trench 2	Portrait	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
164	2	Mid-ex trench 2	Portrait	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
165	2	Mid-ex trench 2	Portrait	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
166	2	Mid-ex trench 2	Portrait	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
167	2	West facing section/elevation trench 2	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
168	2	West facing section/elevation trench 2	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
169	2	West facing section/elevation trench 2	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
170	5	Post-ex plan of trench 5	Portrait	Panasonic DMC-G2	north
171	5	Post-ex plan of trench 5	Portrait	Panasonic DMC-G2	north
172	5	Post-ex plan of trench 5	Portrait	Panasonic DMC-G2	north
173	5	Post-ex plan of trench 5; detail	Portrait	Panasonic DMC-G2	north
174	5	Post-ex plan of trench 5; detail	Portrait	Panasonic DMC-G2	north
175	5	Post-ex plan of trench 5; detail	Portrait	Panasonic DMC-G2	north
176	5	Post-ex plan of trench 5; detail	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	east
177	5	Post-ex plan of trench 5; detail	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	east
178	5	Post-ex plan of trench 5; detail	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	east
179	5	West facing section/elevation trench 5	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
180	5	West facing section/elevation trench 5	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
181	5	West facing section/elevation trench 5	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
182	5	West facing section/elevation trench 5; detail	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
183	5	West facing section/elevation trench 5; detail	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west

<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Landscape/ Portrait</i>	<i>Camera Model</i>	<i>From (Compass)</i>
184	5	West facing section/elevation trench 5; detail	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
185	5	West facing section/elevation trench 5; detail	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
186	5	West facing section/elevation trench 5; detail	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
187	5	West facing section/elevation trench 5; detail	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
188	5	North facing elevation trench 5	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	north
189	5	North facing elevation trench 5	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	north
190	5	North facing elevation trench 5	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	north
191	5	South facing elevation of trench 5	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	south
192	5	South facing elevation of trench 5	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	south
193	5	South facing elevation of trench 5	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	south
194		Record shot; site	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
195		Record shot; site	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
196		Record shot; site	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
197		Record shot; site	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
198		Record shot; site	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
199		Record shot; site	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
200		Record shot; site	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
201		Record shot; site	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
202		Record shot; site	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
203		Record shot; sand bags to support section pins	Portrait	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
204		Record shot; sand bags to support section pins	Portrait	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
205		Record shot; sand bags to support section pins	Portrait	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
206		Record shot; sand bags to support section pins	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	south west
207		Record shot; sand bags to support section pins	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	south west
208		Record shot; sand bags to support section pins	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	south west
197		Record shot; site	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
198		Record shot; site	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
199		Record shot; site	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
200		Record shot; site	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
201		Record shot; site	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
202		Record shot; site	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
203		Record shot; sand bags to support section pins	Portrait	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
204		Record shot; sand bags to support section pins	Portrait	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
205		Record shot; sand bags to support section pins	Portrait	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
206		Record shot; sand bags to support section pins	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	south west
207		Record shot; sand bags to support section pins	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	south west

<i>Photo No.</i>	<i>Context No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Landscape/ Portrait</i>	<i>Camera Model</i>	<i>From (Compass)</i>
208		Record shot; sand bags to support section pins	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	south west
204		Record shot; sand bags to support section pins	Portrait	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
205		Record shot; sand bags to support section pins	Portrait	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
206		Record shot; sand bags to support section pins	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	south west
207		Record shot; sand bags to support section pins	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	south west
208		Record shot; sand bags to support section pins	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	south west
204		Record shot; sand bags to support section pins	Portrait	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
205		Record shot; sand bags to support section pins	Portrait	Panasonic DMC-G2	west
206		Record shot; sand bags to support section pins	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	south west
207		Record shot; sand bags to support section pins	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	south west
208		Record shot; sand bags to support section pins	Landscape	Panasonic DMC-G2	south west

APPENDIX 2: Stage 1 Written Scheme of Investigation

APPENDIX 3: DES

LOCAL AUTHORITY:	East Ayrshire Council
PROJECT TITLE/SITE NAME:	Tupp Inn/Jenny Tear's Pub
PROJECT CODE:	4345161
PARISH:	Cumnock
NAME OF CONTRIBUTOR:	Charlotte Francoz, Peta Glew & Ingrid Shearer
NAME OF ORGANISATION:	Northlight Heritage
TYPE(S) OF PROJECT:	Excavation
NMRS NO(S):	
SITE/MONUMENT TYPE(S):	
SIGNIFICANT FINDS:	
NGR (2 letters, 8 or 10 figures)	NS 567 202
START DATE (this season)	22 nd August 2013
END DATE (this season)	23 rd September 2013
PREVIOUS WORK (incl. DES ref.)	
MAIN (NARRATIVE) DESCRIPTION: (May include information from other fields)	Excavations concentrated on Nos 4 to 6 Lugar Street, Cumnock with minor investigations of the structures along the southern side of Kilnholm Place. Evidence for five phases of development and renovation roughly spanning the 250-year history of the property were revealed on the site, all relating to one structure which was first built in the late 18 th century. No late medieval or earlier deposits were identified within the area of investigation.
PROPOSED FUTURE WORK:	None
CAPTION(S) FOR ILLUSTRS:	
SPONSOR OR FUNDING BODY:	Scottish Government, European Community and Ayrshire LEADER 2007-2013 Programme, East Ayrshire Council and the Historic Scotland Conservation Area Regeneration Scheme.
ADDRESS OF MAIN CONTRIBUTOR:	Northlight Heritage, Studio 406, South Block, 64 Osborne Street, Glasgow, G1 5QH
EMAIL ADDRESS:	northlight@yorkat.co.uk
ARCHIVE LOCATION (intended/deposited)	