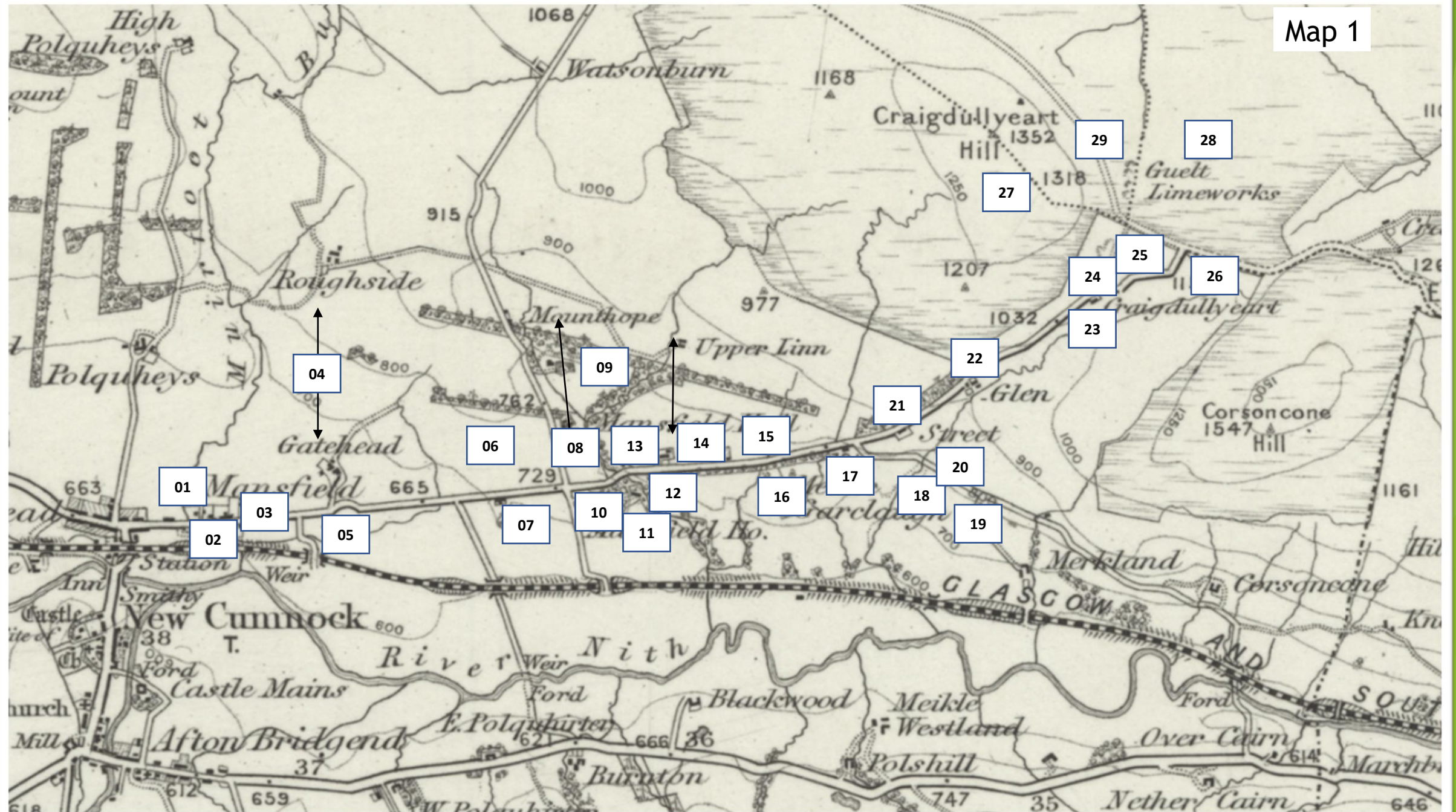




NEW CUMNOCK WALKS

Mansfield Road
Craigdullyear & Guelt Lime Works

Map 1





01: MUIRFOOT BRIDGE | Once you cross over the Muirfoot Bridge you were “Doon the Burn”. The burn marks the boundary between Pathhead and Mansfield. The burn was originally called Polquheys (the prefix *pol*– meaning burn) and gave its name to the Polquheys farms. At some time later the burn was re-named after Muirfoot farm, which stood on the west bank, overlooking the confluence with the River Nith. Scots *muir* ‘moorland’ + *foot* ‘lower, end’. The farm has since been demolished.



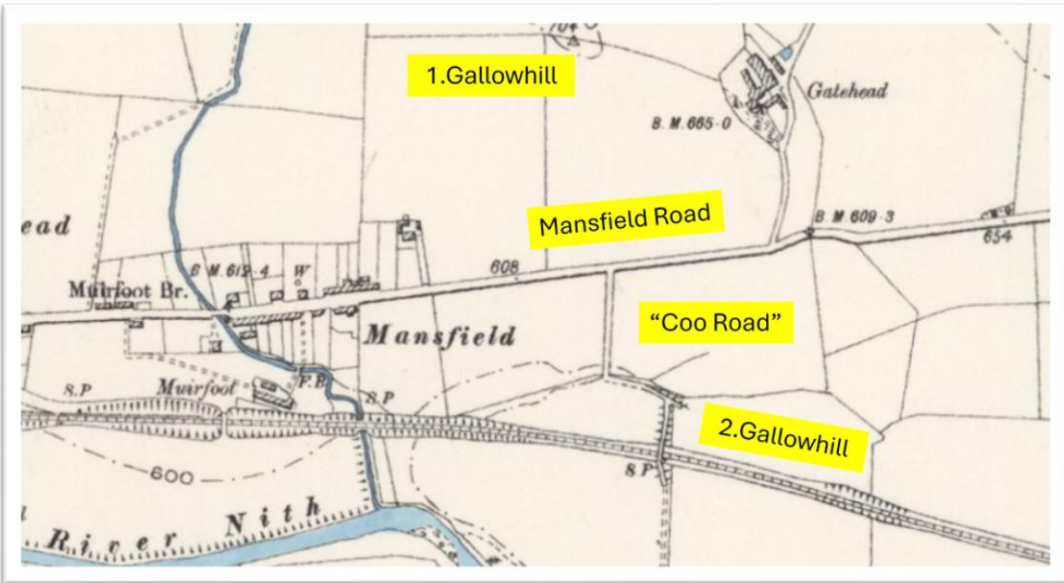
02: MANSFIELD WOOLLEN MILL | Water-diverted from the burn powered a woollen mill that once stood on its west bank operating from the early to the late 19th century. In 1875 George Dobson, ‘Woolspinner & Tweed Manufacturer’ was in charge of the mill. Wool was also spun at home to help make a living and would be carded (separated and straightened) at the mill beforehand.

03: MANSFIELD VILLAGE | The postcard above shows Mansfield Village stretching from the mill along a section of the Mansfield Road with Corsencon Hill far in the distance and was home to miners, labourers, railway surfacemen and a sprinkling of tradesman. Look at the difference to-day ... as you leave to walk along the Mansfield Road.



04: GATEHEAD & ROUGHSIDE | On the left-hand side we first encounter Gatehead which is recorded Gaithead (1654), suggesting it was at the ‘head of the road’ from Scots *gait* ‘road’. This road was once the main route from Nithsdale and Lanarkshire into Ayrshire and locally to Cumnock Castle which once stood at the heart of the village. On the top of the hill is **ROUGHSIDE** farm, Scots *ruch* ‘rough’ and Scots *side* ‘hill-side’.

05: GALLOWHILL | 1. *Gallowhill* appears in Roy’s Military Map (1752-57) which may be the natural knove (704 feet) west of Gatehead. 2. *Gallowhill*, known locally as ‘*Gala Hul*’, was situated on the opposite side of the road to the left of the “Coo Road” which runs to the railway bridge.



Map 02

The earliest record of the above place-names is 1565 which refers to John Gammil in Gaitheid and Gallowhill. Interestingly Andrew Mitchell and Eilizabeth Gemmel lived at Gallowhill (1712-1719), while the last entry of Gallowhill in the Old Parish Record is 1744.

Whatever the location of the Gallow Hill it would be clearly visible from the ancient route to Cumnock Castle by way of Corsencon hill and serve as a warning to others and a gruesome reminder that crime had its consequences.



06: QUARREL QUARRY | Further along the road and high up on the field on the left there is a rocky outcrop with a clump of pine trees at the end of the long stane dyke.

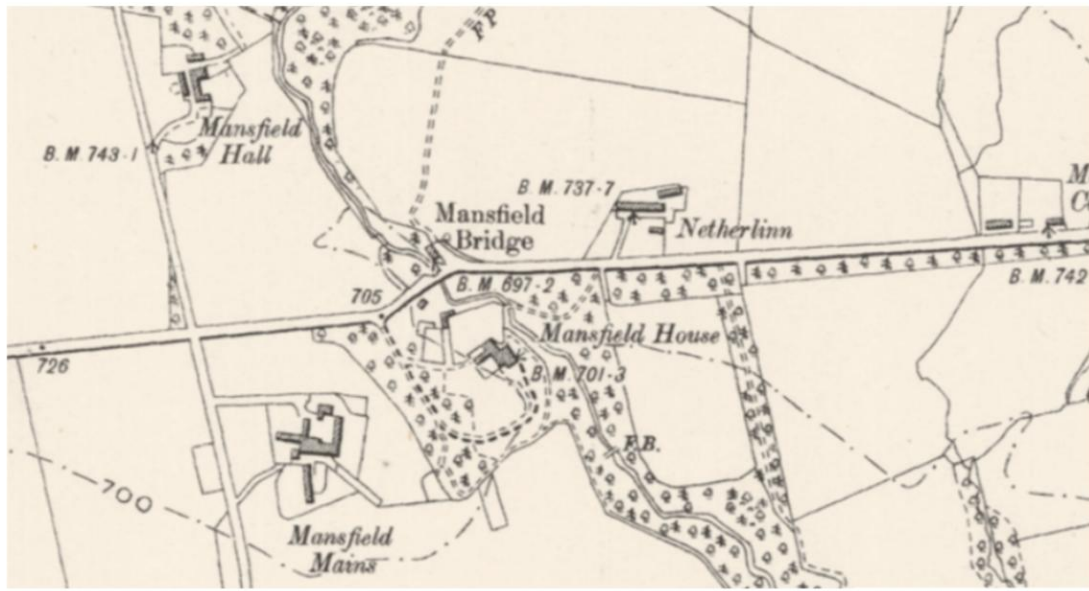
No fighting here, quarrel is simply the Scots word for quarry! Records of the baptism of families that lived and worked here date back to 1708.

07: BOWS COTTAGE | Scots *bow* ‘a stock or herd of cattle’ suggest that the cottage would originally be home to a herdsman; Scots *bow-house* ‘cow house’. The name appears as Bouhous in Blaeu Coila Provincia (1654).

Quarrymaster, Andrew Beattie was born here; his son Andrew followed in his footsteps before progressing to be a master mason and one of the leading builders in the parish of New Cumnock.

BOWS COTTAGES / BOWHOUSES – A row of six cottages that once sat adjacent to Bows Cottage. The 1841 Census include David Vass, lime burner; Thomas Beattie, limestone miner (Andrew Beattie’s son); James and John McKnight, limestone miners.





Map 04

MANSFIELD ESTATE

In 1790 Sir James Stirling, Lord Provost of Edinburgh acquired the lands and estate of '*Garrieve and Garclaugh*', attracted by the large deposits of lime and coal. He changed the name of the estate to Mansfield, in honour of his wife Alison Mansfield, which included the lands of Garclaugh.

The farms of O. Garif, later Over Garrieve and N. Gariff, later Nether Garrieve were renamed Mansfield Mains and Hall of Mansfield respectively.



Map 05

"The first element is probably Gaelic *gart* 'enclosed settlement' The second element is very uncertain, though it may be connected with OG *ríab* 'a streak, stripe, line' [Courtesy of \[Place-Names of the Coalfield Communities\]](#)

In 1792 Sir James was created 1st Baronet of Mansfield and was succeeded by his son Gilbert, 2nd Baronet.

The lands changed hands and in 1827 the Mansfield estate was acquired by the Stuart-Menteth family who were created Baronets of Closeburn & Mansfield who worked the coal, lime and clay reserves and proved to be great land improvers



08: HALL OF MANSFIELD & MOUNTHOPE formerly Over Garrieve (O. Garif 1654) also later known as Mansfield Haw from Scots *ha*, *haw* ‘farm-house, main dwelling on a farm’. Further up the road is Mounthope, a name introduced by the Menteith family, from their lands of Closeburn, Dumfriesshire.

09: HALL OF MANSFIELD LIME KILNS | The limestone quarry is situated behind the lime kilns. The limestone is fed into the top of the kilns along with coal to be burned. The lime is collected at the bottom of kiln and used to manure fields in the parish as well being sold at Kirkconnel and Sanquhar.

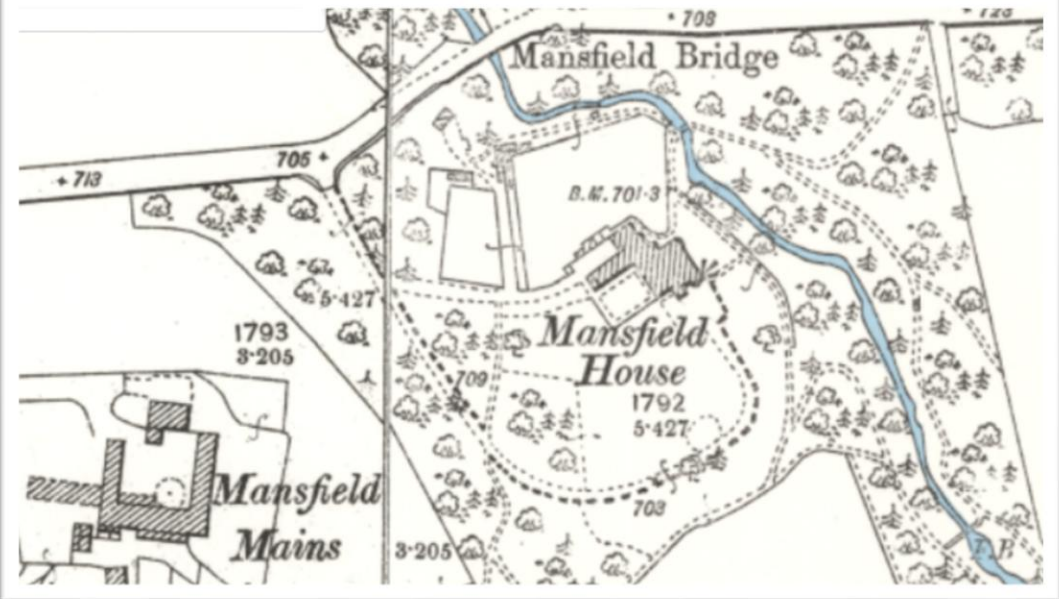


The 1845 New Statistical of the parish (prepared in 1838) recorded 22,000 bushels of limestone were burned annually at Mansfield-Haw.

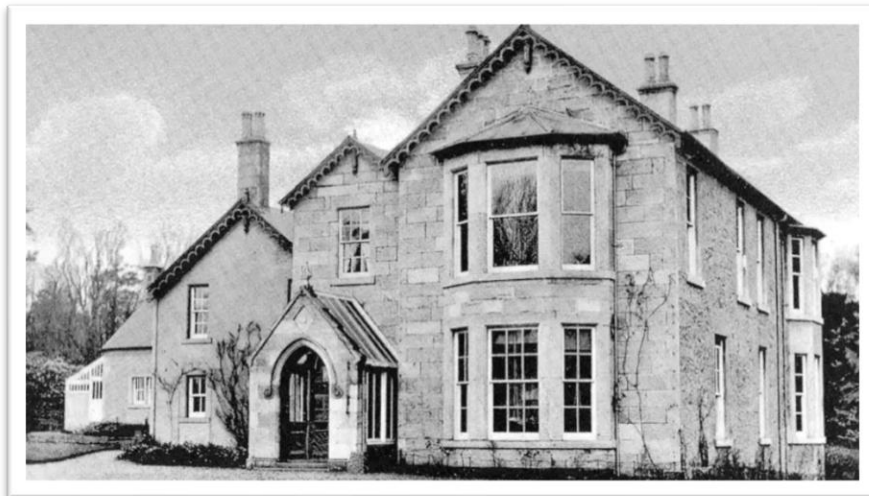


10: MANSFIELD MAINS | formerly Nether Garrieve (N. Gariff 1654). Scots *mains*, maynes ‘the home farm of an estate often attached to a mansion house’.

11: MANSFIELD HOUSE : It was built some time before 1806 by the then owner Andrew Thomson Esquire of Mansfield and Castlemains and later evolved into an elegant Victorian mansion under the Stuart-Menteth family. It was during the occupancy of Sir William Frederick Stuart-Menteth 5th Baronet that Mansfield House became affectionately known as ‘Sir Billy’s Mansion’. Sadly in 1957, some five years after his death, Mansfield House was demolished. The shell survived for many years, and ‘Sir Billy’s Mansion’ became a favourite haunt of later generations. Today only rubble can be seen.



Map 06

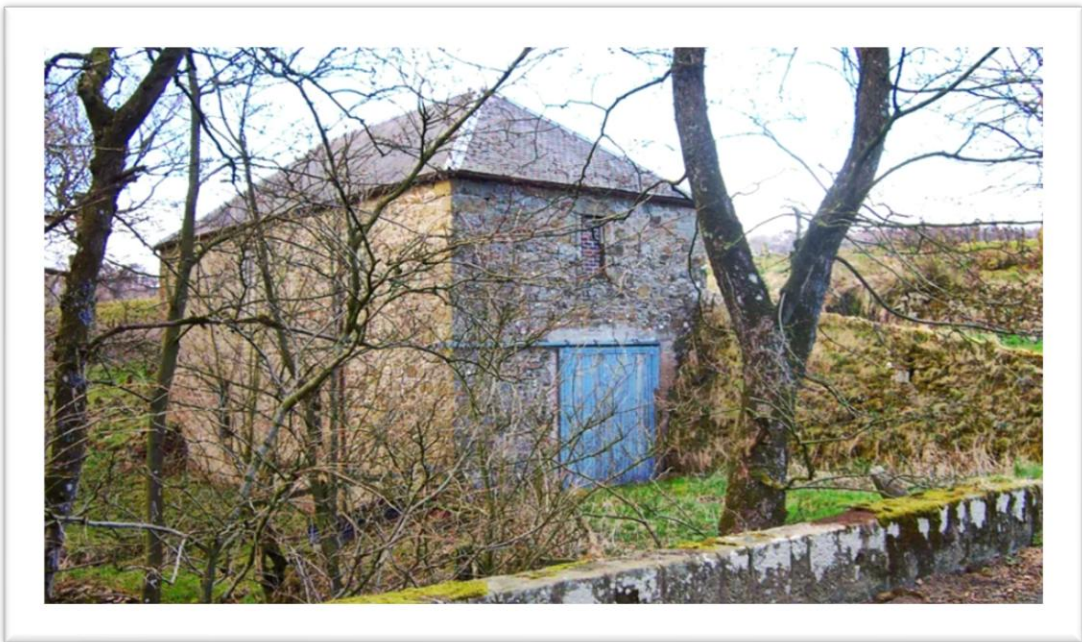


Mansfield House



12: MANSFIELD HOUSE LODGE | A modern bungalow sits close to the site of the original lodge house, which in the late 1940s was home to the estate gardeners

13: MANSFIELD BARN. Located on the east bank of the Linn Burn which takes its name from the waterfall, Scots *linn*, upstream on the Mansfield Burn. Linn Burn is also known locally as Lady Burn. The barn was said to be haunted. The basement was once a Wool Carding Mill while an Adventure School was housed upstairs. It has since been transformed into a private residence.



Netherlinn



14: NETHERLINN & UPPER LINN | The ruins of Netherlinn sit on the Linn field on the north side of Mansfield Road. It takes its name from the waterfall on Mansfield Burn. Initially known as Linn, the prefix Scots *nether* ‘lower’ was later added to differentiate it from Upper Linn (below), the ruins of which can be found further up the hillside, adjacent to Mansfield Burn.

Upper Linn



15: MANSFIELD COTTAGES | In later Valuation Rolls the cottages were referred to as 1., 2. and 3. Mansfield Row while 4. Mansfield Row was also named Gibson’s Cottage. The cottages were home to families that worked on the Mansfield estate on the land, at the various limekilns and coal mines and those attending to the needs of Mansfield House such as butlers, coachmen and gardeners. Today two cottages remain.



16: MEIKLE GARCLAUGH | Appears as Uvirgar(c)lach in 1484 which later changed to Over Garclaugh. The prefix Scots *over* ‘upper’ was used to differentiate it from the neighbouring property of Nether Garclaugh; Scots *nether* ‘lower’. Today the properties are known as Meikle Garclaugh (Scots *meikle* ‘big’) and Little (or Wee) Garclaugh respectively. As for the place-name Garclaugh “The first element is probably Gaelic *gart* ‘enclosed settlement’ while the second element is Gaelic *clach* ‘stone’. [Courtesy of [Place-Names of the Coalfield Communities]. The stone may be a reference to an impressive outcrop of rock’ on the bank of Garclaugh Burn.

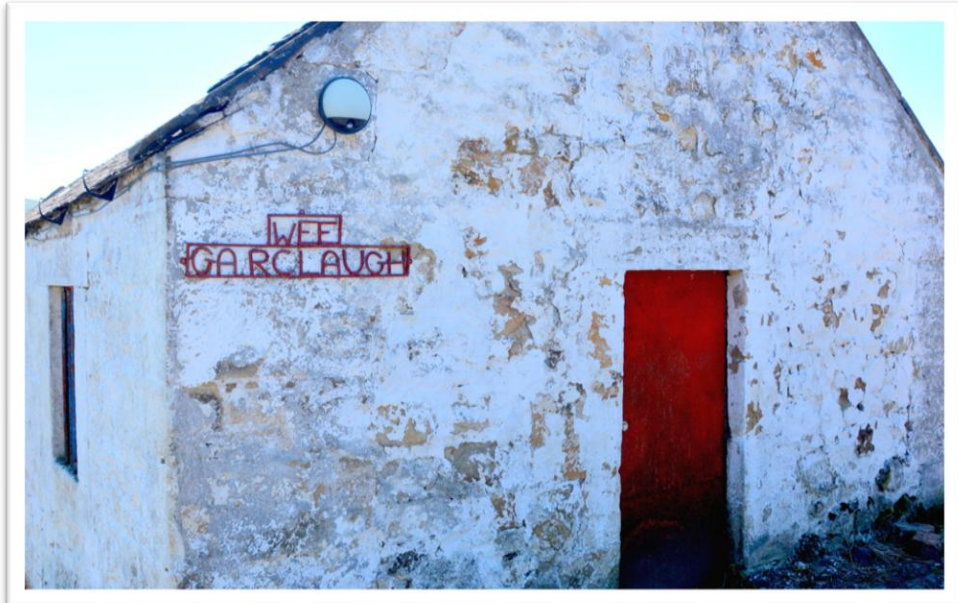


17: GARCLAUGH PENDICLE | A pendicle is a small piece of ground forming part of a larger holding or farm and frequently let to a sub-tenant. It was later known as Sharp Cottage and then Sharp’s Cottage in the Valuations 1905-1940. It was possibly named after Thomas Sharpe, although originally from Closeburn, he worked on the Mansfield estate for 30 years . The cottage was located in the clump of the tree at the side of the road with Meikle Garclaugh in the distance.



18: LOW GARCLAUGH BRIDGE | Make a brief detour off the Mansfield Road and over the Low Garclaugh Bridge which crosses over Garclaugh Burn with Little Garclaugh at the top of the brae.

19: LITTLE GARCLAUGH | Appears as Nethirgarclach in 1484, with the prefix Scots *nether* 'lower' which later changed to Little Garclaugh and locally known as Wee Garclaugh. As discussed, the place-name Garclaugh comprises Gaelic *gart* 'enclosed settlement' Gaelic *clach* 'stone'. Return now back over the bridge to view the Garclaugh Burn..



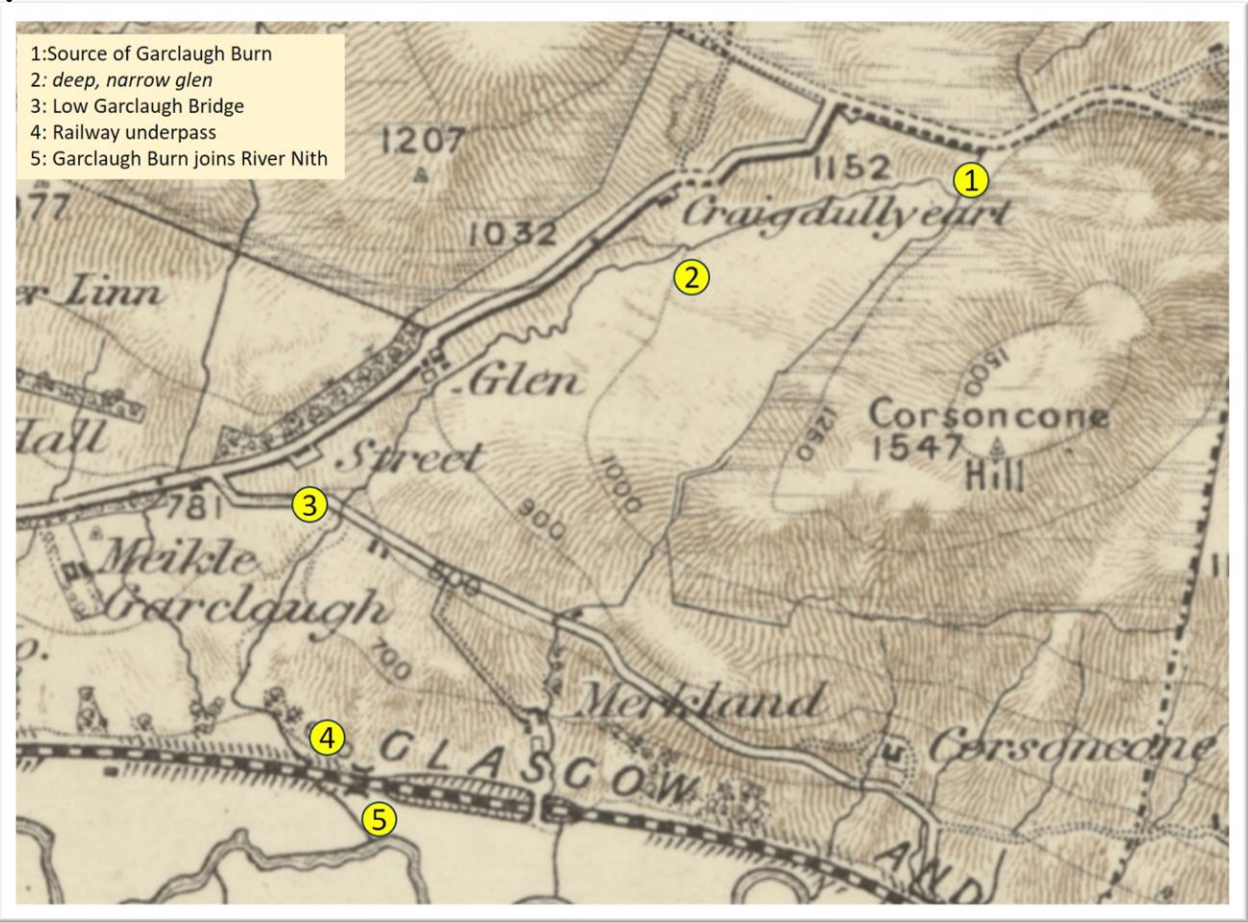


Garclaugh Burn



Large rock/ stone on banks of the burn. Possible *G. clach* 'stone'

20: GARCLAUGH BURN | It rises on north-west of the lower slopes of Corsencon Hill before flowing through a deep, narrow glen, past Glen farm and the lands of Street before passing by large rock faces on the west bank and then under the Low Garclaugh Bridge from there it heads under the Glasgow-Dumfries railway line before joining the River Nith.



Map 07



Map 08



21: STREET (CRAIGEND)

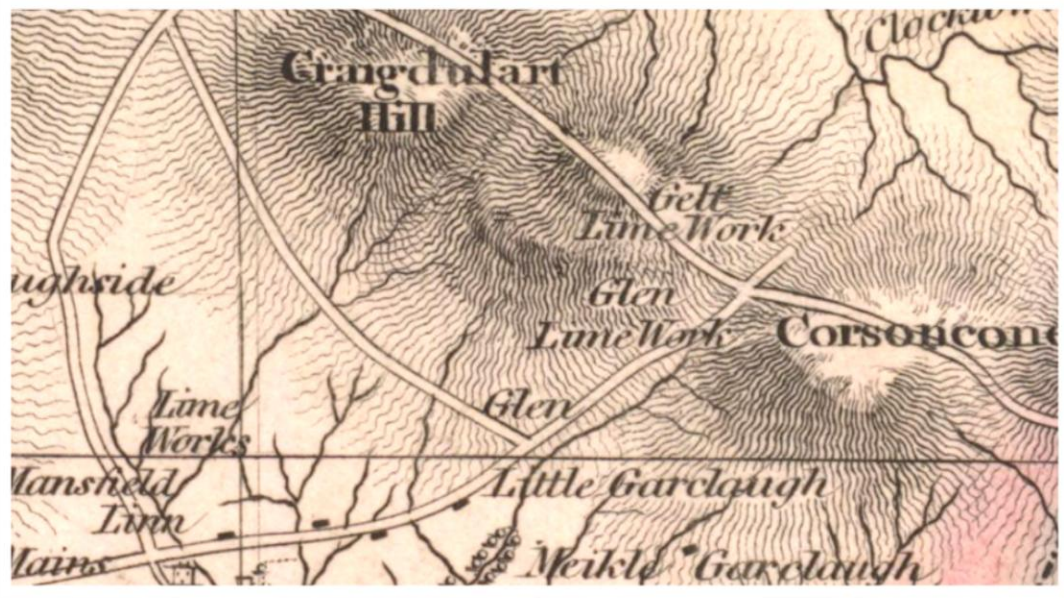
The Ordnance Survey Name Book (1855-57) entry for Street reads ‘A house the property of Sir James Menteith, called *Street* because of its length’; confirmed by three tenants on the estate. However, this name was probably coined just prior to the survey since it appeared as Craighend in the 1852 map of ‘the turnpike and parish roads’. This is turn appears to have been a later form of the names found in the baptism records - Craighans of Garclaugh (1813) , Craighans (1816) and Craighends (1824-1834). The 1841 Census Record has limestone burners and their families living at Craighends. Although, the name Street Cottage appears in the 1851 Census it interchanges with Craighend through to 1921.

The early form Craighans of Garclaugh compares well with the derivation of the place-name Craighens in the parish of Old Cumnock “G *creag* ‘rock, crag’ with a diminutive ending *-an* etc., so ‘small crag’. The final s may be the Sc plural ending, indicating some kind of division of lands” [Courtesy of Place-Names of the Coalfield Communities]. Identifying the ‘*small crag*’ remains a challenge. Nothing now remains of Street, which was located in the clump of trees on the left, looking down the road with Meikle Garclaugh in the distance.



22: GLEN

Glen farm is situated on the roadside some 300 yards uphill from Street. It appears in the 1852 map of '*the turnpike and parish roads*'. As does the *Glen Lime Work* on the lower eastern slopes of *Craigdulart Hill*. The 1845 New Statistical of the parish (prepared in 1838) recorded 50,000 bushels of limestone were burned annually at Mansfield-Glen. The earliest baptism record uncovered thus far is from 1823 '*Grizall, born 15th Dec. 1822, L.D. to John Steel and Agnes Vass, in **Glenn***'; members the Steel family, later lived there. The form '**The Glen**' appeared for a time in the Census Records and when the farm was advertised to be let .



The map shows that road from Glen farm to the Glen Lime Work drives between *Craigdulart Hill* and *Corsoncone Hill*. This may be the source of the place-name Glen, i.e. Scots *glen* '*a (deep) valley, a glen*', although the stretch of the upper reaches of **Garclaugh Burn**, deep in the valley and, overlooked by Glen farm, is perhaps a more likely source.

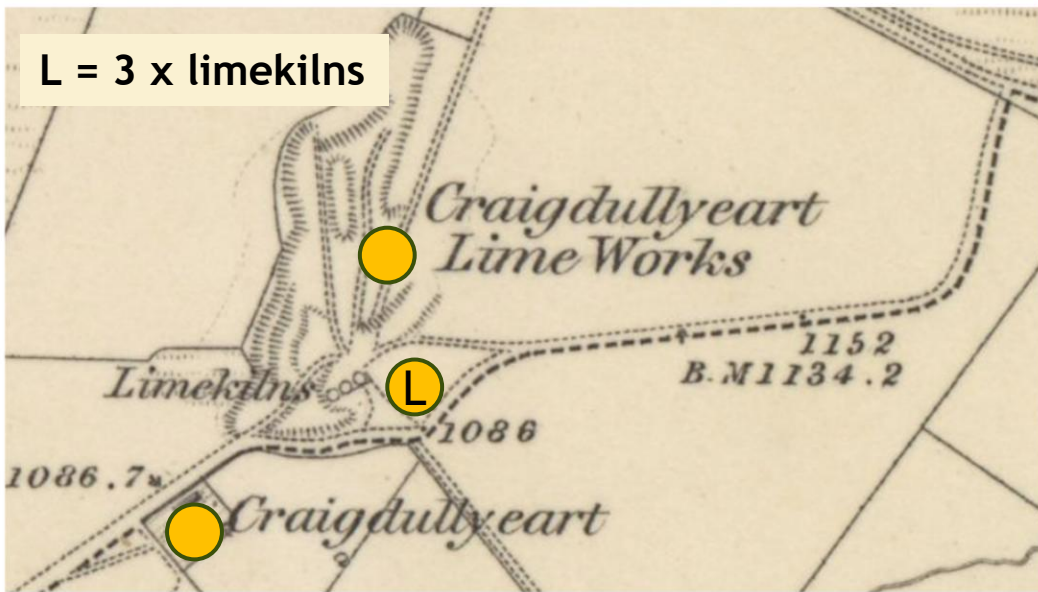
In 1875 during the formation of New Cumnock Water Works, the *Glenfarm* and Harehill springs were each considered to be the best drinking water; the latter was chosen in terms of less costly access to the numerous 'villages' of the town.



23: CRAIGDULLYEART

The site of the Craigdullyeart dwelling is situated about half-mile up the road from Glen farm. The few remains can be found in the trees on the left-hand side, when looking down the road towards Glen farm. Presumably, it initially housed lime-workers, however in later years the building comprised four houses which were privately owned and tenants included grain dealer, corn miller and labourers, colliers, roadman, surfacemen etc.. The build remained inhabited until 1960/70s.

The first element of the Craigdullyeart could be Gaelic *creag* 'crag, rock' or Scots *crag* 'crag, rock'. The second element appears to be Scots '*dullyeart* 'of a dirty dull colour'. A common earlier forms were Craigdullart, Craigdulart.



24: CRAIGDULLYEART LIME WORKS

As discussed, it was previously known as Glen Lime Work. The OS Name Book (1855-57) entry reads '*An extensive Quarry, where limestone is procured – chiefly by mining – together with limekilns, situated on the Mansfield estate and near Craigdullart from which the name is derived.*' In fact, the name is derived from the limestone craigs which gave the name to the Craigdullyeart and Craigdullyeart Hill.



24: CRAIGDULLYEART LIME WORKS (continued)

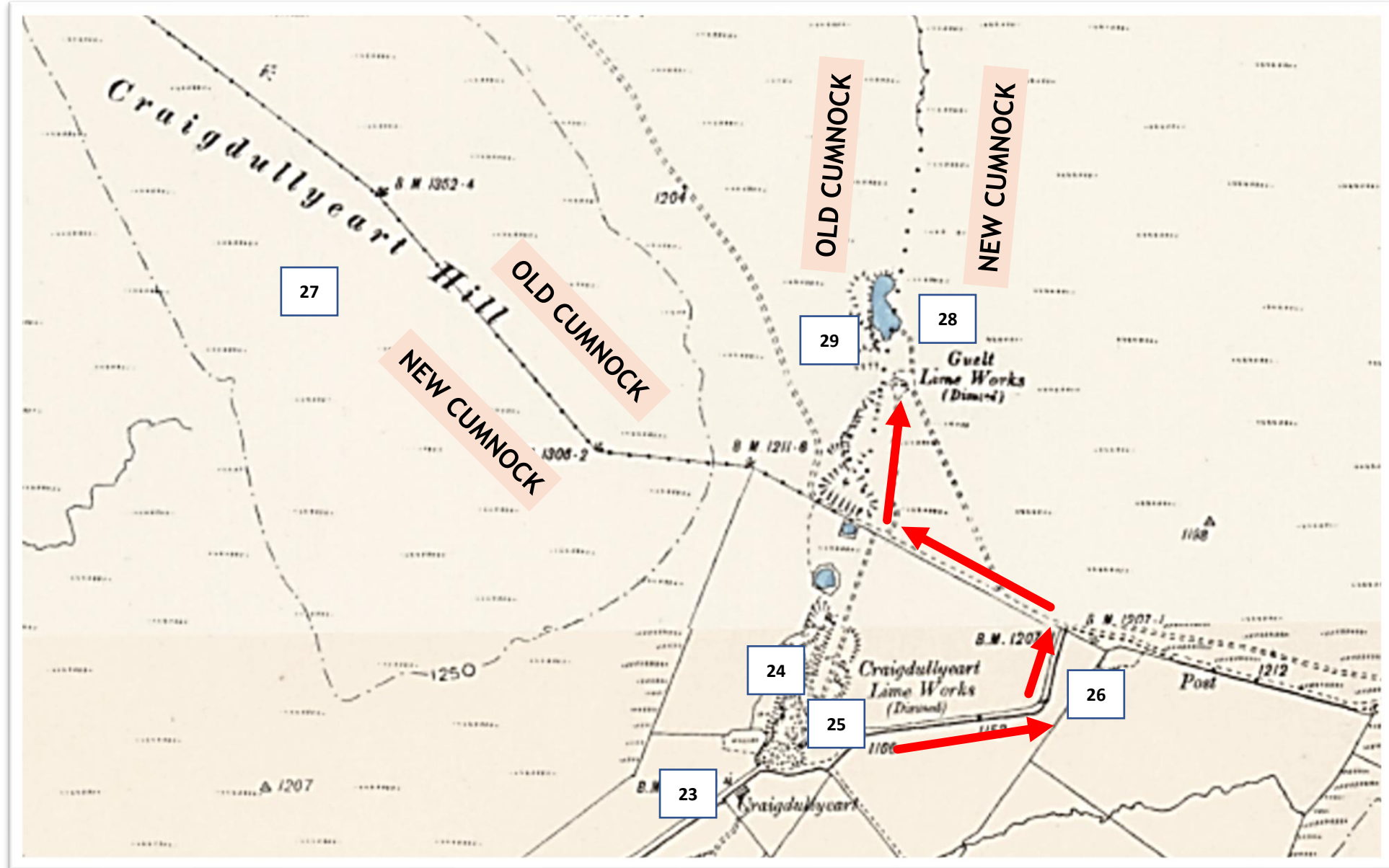
Although the lime works closed in the late 19th century the ‘dirty, dull coloured’ limestone craigs of Craigdullyeart and the mine workings are still visible. They are known locally as ‘Corsencon Caves’ after Corsencon Hill on the other side of Garclaugh Burn, while the mine-workings resemble caves. **Of course, caution should be taken when approaching the disused lime works!**

25: CRAIGDULLYEART LIME KILNS

Three limekilns were shown on the map on the previous page. The tops of two and the remains of a third can be seen from the roadside.



From Craigdullyear Lime Works follow the path for about ½ mile to Guelt Lime Works



Map 11



26: WHINSTONE QUARRY & CORSENCON HILL

Follow the road from the Craigdullyeart Limekilns to the junction with the road that runs from north-west to south-east. On the right-hand side of the junction is an abandoned Whitstone Quarry, the stone probably used for roads.

In the background is the iconic Corsencon Hill taking its name from Gaelic *cros na con* 'the hound's crossing'. In 1205 William the Lion king established toll and customs points at five key routes into the sheriffdom of Ayr, including one at Corsencon. Blind Harry's epic 'The Wallace' notes that as Wallace delayed in returning to Blackcraig because '*At Corssencon the gait was spilt that tide*'. i.e. *the road at Corsencon had been destroyed*. In 1788, Robert Burns penned '*O Were I on Parnassus Hill*', laying bare his love for Jean Armour '*on Corsincon I'll glow'r and spell, and write how dear I love thee*'.

CRAIGDULLYART HILL

NEW CUMNOCK OLD CUMNOCK



27: CRAIGDULLYEART HILL

Turning left at the junction and follow the path and Craigdullyeart Hill will come into view with a stone-dyke heading north-west to the summit, the dyke marks the boundary between the parishes of New Cumnock and Old Cumnock.



27: GUELT LIME KILNS

The Guelt Lime Works were owned by the Earl of Dumfries and later by his descendant Marquis of Bute. The major market for the lime was Kirkconnel giving rise to the name Lime Road. The disused lime kilns, which stand in the parish of New Cumnock, remain an impressive site.

28: GUELT LIME WORKS

The lime works, which stand in the parish of Old Cumnock, lie flooded with Corsencon Hill in the background.

W.J. Watson in Celtic Place-Names of Scotland
Welsh *gwellt*, Old Welsh *guelt* 'grass, pasture'.



	Place-Names		Place-Names
01:	Muirfoot Burn	15:	Mansfield Cottages
02:	Mansfield Woollen Mill	16:	Meikle Garclaugh
03:	Mansfield Village	17:	Garclaugh Pendicle
04:	Gatehead & Roughside	18:	Low Garclaugh Bridge
05:	Gallowhill	19:	Little Garclaugh
06:	Quarrel Quarry	20:	Garclaugh Burn
07:	Bows Cottage	21:	Street (Craigend)
08:	Hall of Mansfield & Mounthope	22:	Glen
09:	Hall of Mansfield Lime Kilns	23:	Craigdullyeart
10:	Mansfield Mains	24:	Craigdullyeart Lime Works
11:	Mansfield House	25:	Craigdullyeart Lime Kilns
12:	Mansfield House Lodge	26:	Whinstone Quarry & Corsencon Hill
13:	Mansfield Barn	27:	Craigdullyeart Hill
14:	Nether Linn and Upper Linn	28:	Guelt Lime Kilns
		29:	Guelt Lime Works

KEY SOURCES

New Cumnock History: Place-Names

Place-Names of the Coalfield Communities

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NEW CUMNOCK WALKWAYS
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MAP	Web-Links to Maps of National Library of Scotland
Map 01	<u>Ordnance Survey, One-inch to the mile maps of Scotland, 2nd Edition - 1885-1900</u>
Map 02	<u>Ordnance Survey Maps - Six-inch, Scotland, 1888-1915</u>
Map 03	<u>Ayrshire XLII.6 (New Cumnock) Survey date: 1856, Publication date: 1858</u>
Map 04	<u>Ordnance Survey Maps - Six-inch, Scotland, 1888-1915</u>
Map 05	<u>John Blaeu (Timothy Pont) Colia Provincia 1654</u>
Map 06	<u>Ordnance Survey Maps - 25 inch 2nd and later editions, Scotland, 1892-1949</u>
Map 07	<u>Ordnance Survey, One-inch to the mile maps of Scotland, 2nd Edition - 1885-1900</u>
Map 08	<u>James Macderment and Sons. Map of the turnpike & parish roads] New Cumnock, 1852</u>
Map 09	<u>John Thomson Northern Part of Ayrshire. Southern Part., 1828-1832</u>
Map 10	<u>Ayrshire, Sheet XLII, Survey date: 1857, Publication date: 1860</u>
Map11	<u>Ordnance Survey Maps - Six-inch, Scotland, 1888-1915</u>
Map 12	<u>George Taylor and Andrew Skinner's <i>Survey and maps of the roads of North Britain or Scotland</i>, 1776</u>