

The Sawmill on the High Street

*A talk given to Ayton Local History Society by Irvine Inglis
on 28th January 2003*

In setting the scene for my talk possibly the first matter of relevance that I should mention is that after the 1715 Jacobite rebellion, when the proprietor, James Home, supported the rebel cause, the estate of Ayton was forfeited to the British Crown. The Homes, sometimes known as the "marauding" Homes had held the land at Ayton, and much of the surrounding land as well, since "acquiring" it in the late 15th Century. Then, over half a century after the forfeiture, it was eventually sold to John Fordyce MP, who was also Commissioner for Lands and Forests in Scotland. This was around 1770.

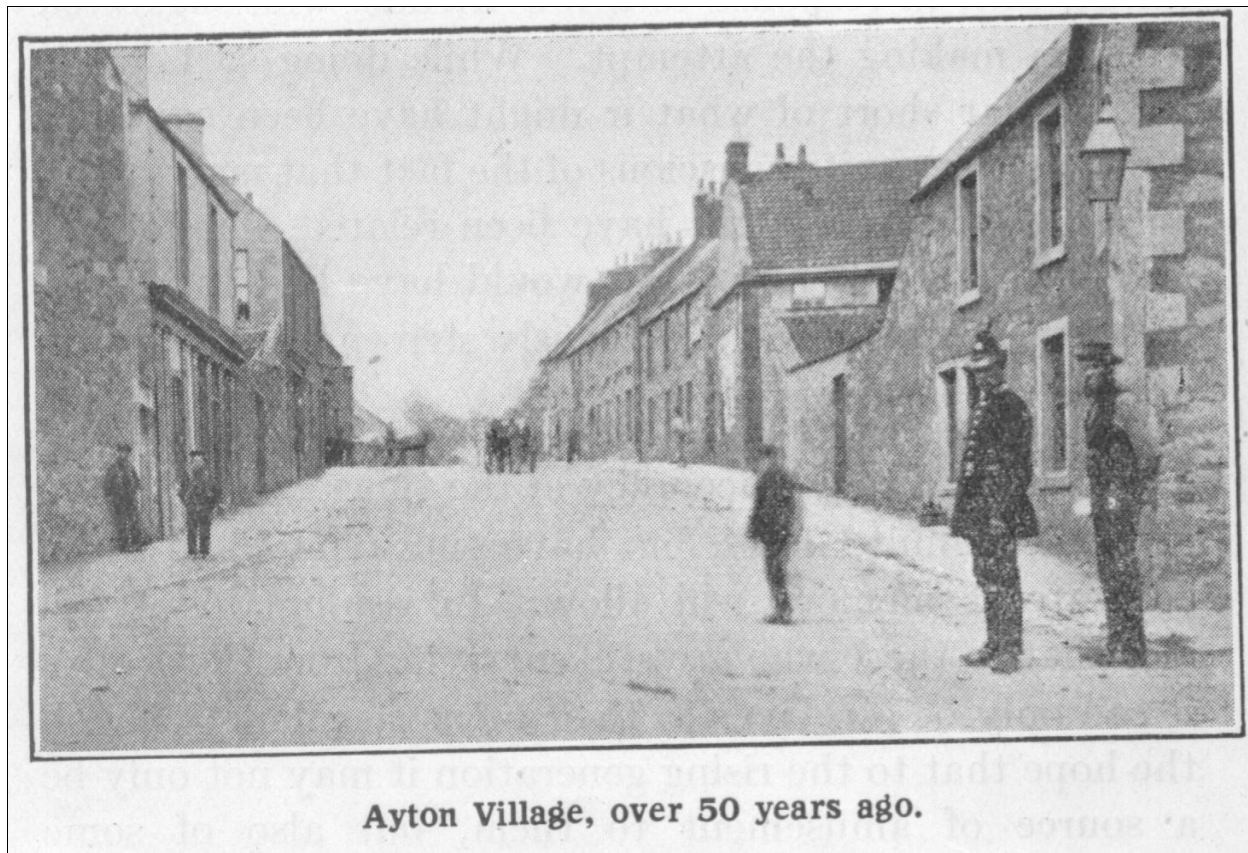
By 1773 the extensive lands (6,199 acres) formerly belonging to Coldingham Priory were being shared out amongst themselves by the large Berwickshire estates. Now this is some coincidence, the possession of those lands had been undisputed for about one-hundred-and-seventy years, since the Reformation. Of course this could well have been because of hope on the part of the estate owners for the return of the Catholic Church to resume possession. Yet, within three years of Fordyce appearing on the scene his neighbouring estates suddenly felt the need to safeguard their interests. The proposed share-out was to be done in direct proportion to the lands each estate already possessed. However the other estates combined together and objected to the Estate of Ayton receiving its full share *because the proprietor of that estate did not hold documentation proving or substantiating his title to most of his estate*. It could be worth remembering that most of the other estates involved belonged to members of the Home tribe or their relatives. Whether or not their sympathies were Jacobite, the appropriation of one of their crony's estates by the government must have hurt, even almost sixty years later. Then, to see a member of the government come along as the new owner, and immediately set out to get his hands on a huge area of land that had been lying under their noses for the best part of a couple of centuries must have really rubbed salt into the old wounds. However, their case was eventually upheld by the courts in Edinburgh and they shared out a considerable proportion of what would otherwise have been Ayton Estate's spoils.

Most people know more about affairs in the United States of America at that time; how the West was won: how cattle barons ousted small-time farmers; how influential politicians (Congressmen) lined their pockets in all kinds of dubious land deals; the coming of the railroads; and so on. This was also the time of the events in Scotland known as "The Highland Clearances" and I was interested to read in Prof T C Smout's "A Century of the Scottish People 1830-1950", that the 9% drop in Berwickshire's population then was fairly well identical to that of Sutherland and other Highland counties.

To put Fordyce into context, he undoubtedly had the vision, foresight and determination which made him one of the great agricultural improvers of his time. He also, quite undoubtedly had the same ruthlessness towards other people who happened to be in his way as the Cattle Barons of the Wild West are portrayed as having. Certainly agricultural production in the area increased. One of the signs of this was that the Calder family started to export grain from Eyemouth, building the granary which is now the Fishermen's Mission as part of their enterprise, although smuggling was also reputedly another source of their prosperity. Of course the coming of the railway killed the grain export trade from Eyemouth. While looking at Eyemouth harbour it is worth noting that

Ayton Parish extended along the right-hand bank of the River Eye to the sea until around 1946. This meant that the harbour dues for that side of the harbour had to be paid to Ayton Parish until the fishermen built the middle pier and diverted the river to run behind it. When the Eyemouth Toll Bridge was built, the Toll House was built at the Eastern corner, so that the toll money came to Ayton. We were always told that this was because the Eyemouth folk would only have spent it on drink rather than on maintenance!

But back to Ayton, where the area including the Crofts houses to the old Post Road, or the Avenue as we know it, was all runrigs, or crofts, or allotments. Call them what you will. Fordyce bought them up. He also, eventually, acquired many other small farms and properties in and around the village by an Act of Parliament that gave him Title to any property in the area which no one else held clear Title to. In 1834 he had just completed building a new mansion house befitting of his high station in life when it burnt down one Sunday morning. Some say before it was ever lived in, and others say it was on the first night he slept in it. There is something about Sunday morning fires about here. You may remember, from John Reid's talk last year, that the Millbank paper mill was destroyed by one in the 1880s, now you hear about Ayton House! At least Fordyce seems not to have had a hand in setting the property on fire. Apparently neither the house nor its contents were insured, and the family immediately left the area. Whether because of the financial loss he suffered or because he suddenly feared for his safety, or maybe even a combination of the two, I do not know. Three years later, in 1846, one of his family returned to the area for just long enough to conclude the sale of the estate to William Mitchell-Innes.



Ayton Village, over 50 years ago.

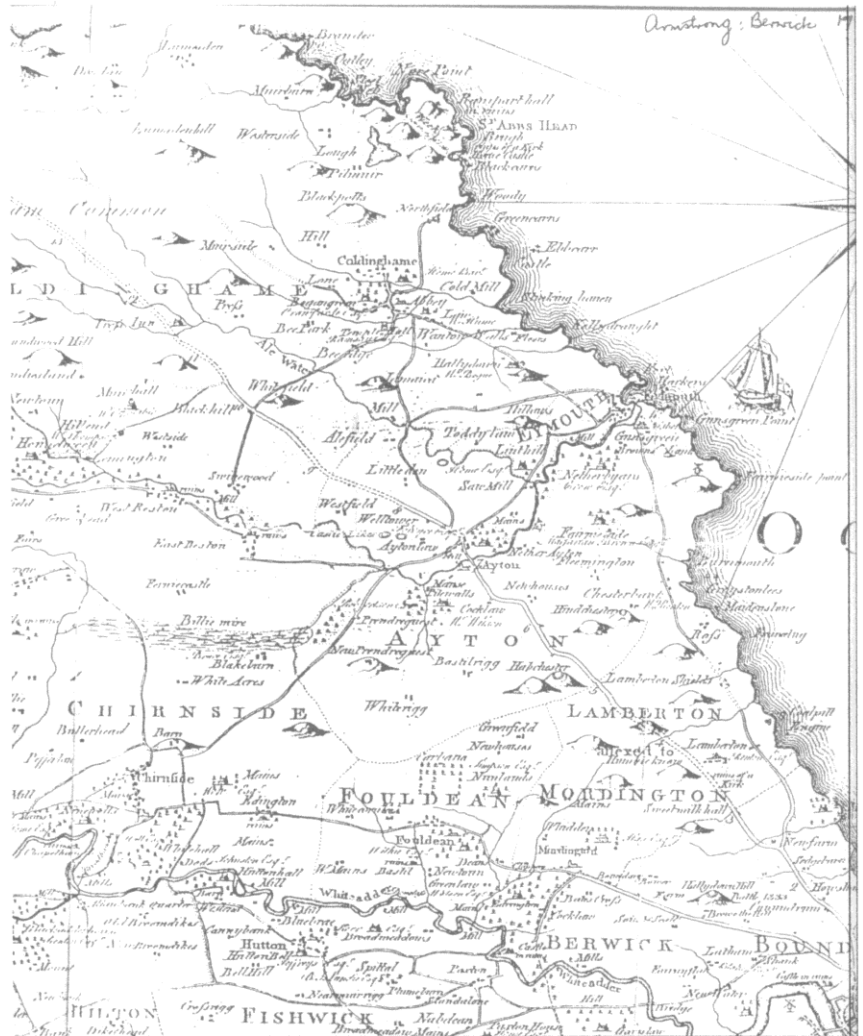
My first photograph is the earliest I know of Ayton. It is of the High Street taken from the cross roads, looking up the street. The gable of Rothes Glen is on the left. Next is Mr and Mrs

Guthrie's house. It and Miss Steer's house are still recognisable, as is the next property. However, the rest of the properties at that side have been replaced by taller two-storey houses since then. On the other side of the street South View is the first of the houses still standing, and of course the Clock Tower was not yet built when the photograph was taken, possibly around 1870. Two carters, each with two carts, are coming out from St Andrew's Square. But, to the sawmill property on the High Street.

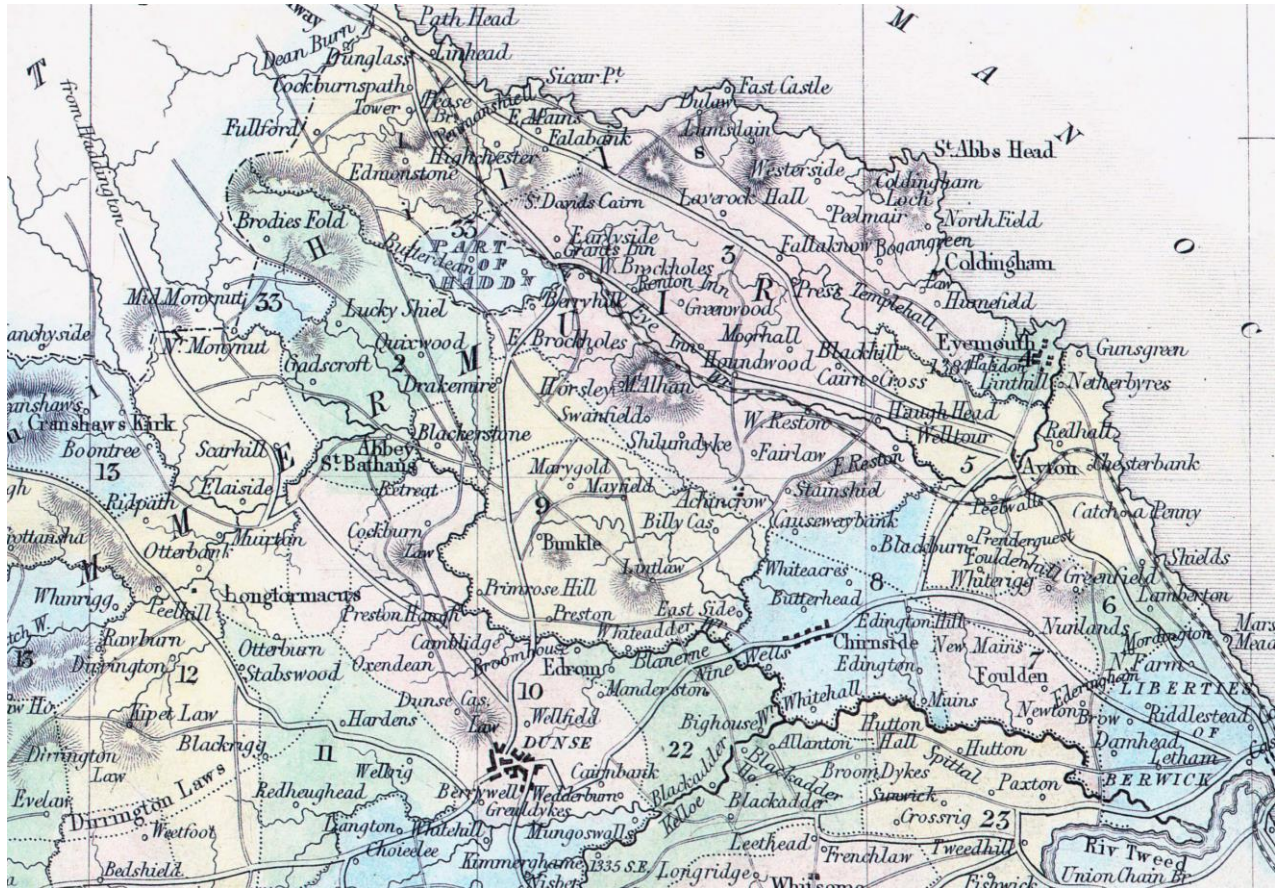
But, to the sawmill property on the High Street.

The first map is from one of 1771. It shows the area before the new A1 trunk road was built. Indeed the Post Road from Berwick, over Ayton Hill, by the Avenue and the Packet Hoose at Press Mains road end, then over Coldingham Moor does not seem to follow a regular line over the more boggy parts of the moor. A sawmill is shown somewhere around the confluence of the Ale Water with the Eye.

Copied from
"Armstrong,
Berwick 1771
map."

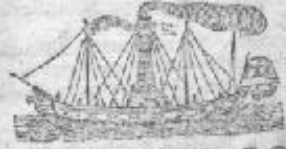


My story regarding the sawmill property starts around 1824, part way between the time captured on the 1771 map and this second map.



1847 Map

The second map is from 1847. By that time the Turnpike Act of 1751 was beginning to bear fruit, and the A1 trunk road had been built, between 1810 - 1816. Of much more significance also, the Berwick to Edinburgh railway line had been opened in 1846, only a year before this map was made. Before I leave the road improvements of 1810 - 1816, it is worth mentioning that when completed they speeded up coach travel considerably. For six days a week a coach left the Salmon Inn in Berwick's Hide Hill at half past eight in the morning. It was at Ayton at nine-thirty and Grantshouse at ten-thirty. Forty-five minutes later it was due at Co'path and after various other stops was in Edinburgh between three and four in the afternoon. However, the improved journey times afforded by the "New" Post Road could not match those of the railway that opened thirty years later in 1846. Although commerce and movement of goods and people increased massively from then on, long distance road travel declined to such an extent that road-tolls were no longer worth collecting well before the end of the century.



**ABERDEEN AND LONDON
STEAM PACKETS.**

THE ABERDEEN and LONDON STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY respectfully inform the Public, that their STEAM VESSELS,

**DUKE OF WELLINGTON
AND
QUEEN OF SCOTLAND,**

Will re-commence Plying betwixt ABERDEEN and LONDON, and will start as follows, viz.:-

From Aberdeen,

DUKE of WELLINGTON,

Saturday, 2d March, 8 o'clock evening.

QUEEN of SCOTLAND,

Saturday, 9th March, 10 o'clock evening.

DUKE of WELLINGTON,

Saturday, 16th March, 8 o'clock evening.

QUEEN of SCOTLAND,

Saturday, 23d March, 10 o'clock evening.

DUKE of WELLINGTON,

Saturday, 30th March, 8 o'clock evening.

From London,

DUKE of WELLINGTON,

Saturday, 9th March, 10 o'clock evening.

QUEEN of SCOTLAND,

Saturday, 16th March, 10 o'clock evening.

DUKE of WELLINGTON,

Saturday, 23d March, 10 o'clock evening.

QUEEN of SCOTLAND,

Saturday, 30th March, 8 o'clock evening.

Cabin Fare	£4	4	0	each.
Steerage	5	12	0	each.
Cattle	2	2	0	each.
Sheep	3	10	0	1 ² same.
Horses, including Provender and Stall,	7	7	0	each.
Carriages,	8	8	0	each.
Passengers,	6	5	0	each.
Crew,	1	4	0	each.

The Company are not accountable for Passengers' Luggage, nor for any description of Glass, Paintings, Jewellery, or Plate, unless written information be previously sent to their Agent at the Port of Shipping, and Freight paid according to value.

Further particulars may be obtained, and Berths secured, upon application at the Company's Office here, or to Robert Mathew, Aberdeen Steam-Wharf, London.

The Ladies' Cabin of the Duke of Wellington has undergone considerable alterations, whereby the comfort of Passengers will be greatly increased.

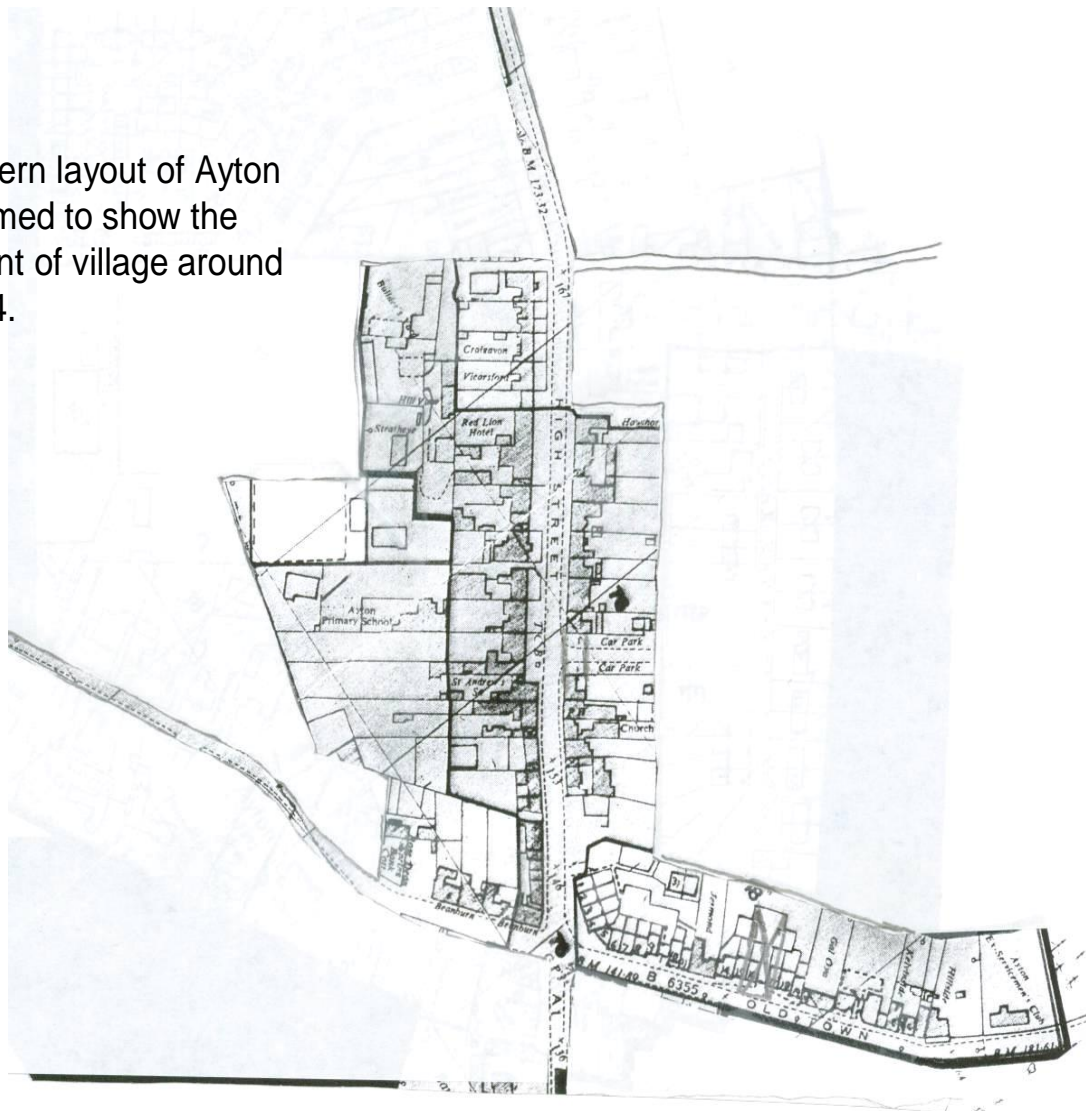
ABERDEEN, 53, MARISCHAL STREET, }
6th February, 1833.

This is an advert from an Aberdeen Newspaper of February, 1833 showing steam passenger ships sailing to London on one Saturday and leaving for the return journey on the following Saturday.

The third map shows the extent of the village in 1824, roughly half way in time between the two previous maps. The West side of the High Street extends only to Potters Row, between the Red Lion and the Lane. The large field above the lane is called the Claypots, after the tile works that was situated in it, and the site I will be talking about is the one situated in the eastern corner of that field, next to the intersect of the lane and the main road. The site had been reduced in

level as clay was stripped from it for the tile works. Now, as part of the vigorous land improvement scheme I have already mentioned, the government had paid for an extensive land drainage programme which not only drained the land, but also shifted streams and burns to run in a series of ditches and culverts along the edges of fields and roads rather than meandering willy-nilly through the countryside. As the village grew some of those stone culverts were built over. This site had the added complication of two culverts intersecting under what was going to be the front garden, before running on under the house down the edge of the field to eventually become the Beanburn. One of those culverts originated from a small pond, or dub, beside the Avenue. It was called the Crystal Dub. The other culvert originated to the north of the village, beside the Green Moor wood.

Modern layout of Ayton trimmed to show the extent of village around 1824.

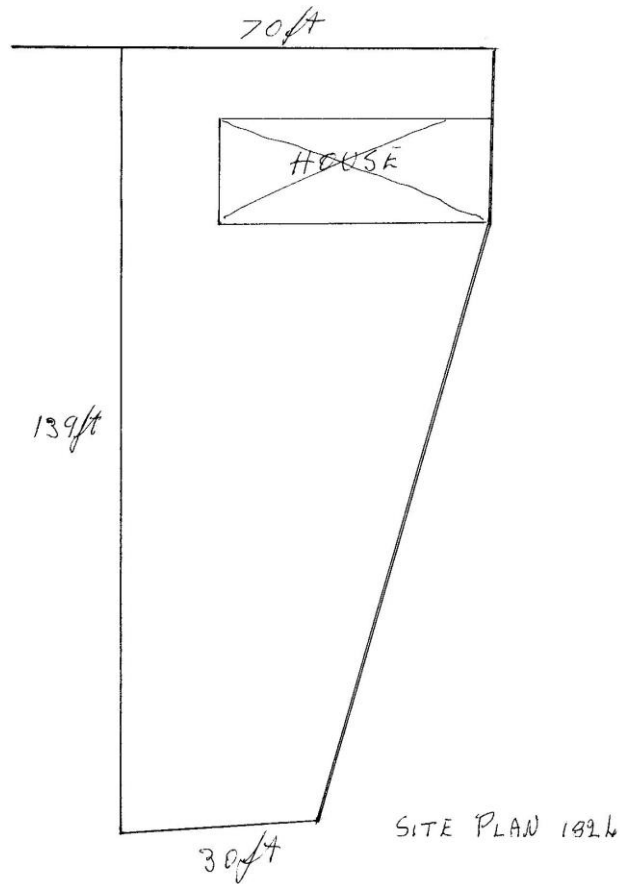




THE CRYSTAL DUB, AYTON.

Beside "The Avenue", between Ayton and Huldie.

I'm grateful to Mrs June Buchan, for a loan of this painting. It is of the Crystal Dub, the principal source of the Beanburn at that time and possibly the water source that had sustained the Well Tower in its day.



This is the outline of the site in the corner of Claypots field that was acquired by Alexander Wilson on which to build his property. The culvert originating at Green Moor flowed left to right at the top and converged with one coming from the top of the picture and flowing towards the bottom, near to the right hand boundary. My recollection of the title deeds is that they were not drawn up until 1828. However on the 16th of November, 1824, Wilson signed a four-page agreement borrowing £500 sterling from *Mifs Agnes Moscrop, residing in Eyemouth*. As security he gave *all and whole that piece of ground in Ayton and dwelling house and offices built by me thereon. Measuring the said piece of ground, from the New Post Road southwards one-hundred-and-thirty-nine feet. From West to East along the side of the said Post Road seventy feet. From West to East at the South end thirty feet.*



Sawmill House about 1830!!!!!!! Symmetrical about the front door.

This is Sawmill House as it would have been originally, but less the railings round the front garden! They were part of the fuc conditions and were necessary to keep out cattle and sheep as they were droved through the village. They were also needed to keep out the throngs of people and horses who attended the twice yearly fairs and horse sales. At the instigation of the increasing number of shop keepers in the village the Fairs were discontinued in 1832 and a monthly cattle market was held instead.

The sloping site allowed a cellar to be formed under part of the house. This was usually only a feature of more expensive dwellings in the village. Stone for the rear wall and the gables was brought from the Hairy Craig's or Hare Crag's quarry at the top of Ayton Law Haugh, while the squared rubble for the frontage was carted from the Kip Rock quarry at the foot of Mill Bank. Several other buildings in Ayton, Eyemouth and Burnmouth have facades built of that fairly distinctive stone.

The dressed sandstone, (or freestone as it is known locally, because it is so "free" or easy to work), was brought from one of the Swinton quarries. The windows and front door are made from pitch pine from one of the Northern Russian ports. Like most of the other imported material this would be brought to Eyemouth by sailing ship. Interestingly (2003) the front door and the windows to the front elevation are still the originals from 1824, as is the distinctive "Berwick" cast-iron fanlight over the front door. The roof timbers, floor joists and such like were sawn by hand from adzed baulks of yellow pine imported from the American eastern seaboard.

The opening of the Caledonian Canal two years previously allowed roof slates to be brought from Ballachulish and the islands in the Firth of Lorn without the hazardous voyage round the

north coast. Sawmill House had a slate roof. One of the first in the village, where locally made pantiles were the norm and several of the single storey houses still had thatched roofs at that time.

It might be worth making a brief mention of nails at around that time. Mostly they were square "wrought nails", made by the blacksmiths in the village, and then later, as steam power came into more general usage, they were stamped out of flat steel sheet in factories. Those were "cut nails", sometimes still used for specialist purposes in recent times, and for a time small nails and tacks were made in cast-iron. By the beginning of the twentieth century mass produced "round wire nails" were coming into use. Of course they, in turn, are now more or less obsolete having been replaced by specially shaped nails in belts containing several hundred at a time for use in the various nailing and screw-driving machines that are in use.

Sale this Day.

MIRAMICHI TIMBER.

There will be Sold, by Public Roup, on Wednesday the 27th inst. on the Links, adjoining the Works of the Aberdeen Rope and Sail Company;

14,170 Feet of YELLOW PINE.
500 Feet of RED PINE.—And
1700 Feet of BLACK BIRCH.

Being the entire Cargo of the Brig **ALBION**, Captain **LESLIE**, imported from Miramichi in November last. It is of large Scantling, remarkably Sound and Clean, and will be found well worth the notice of the Trade.

—The Birch is a superior Lot.

The Roup will commence exactly at 11 o'clock forenoon, and Credit will be given. Apply to
ROBT. DUTHIE,
Quay, 2d Feb. 1833.

The **ALBION** will sail hence for **HALIFAX, PICTOU, and MIRAMICHI**, early in March, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers.

This is an advert dated 27th February 1833. It gives some insight into the trade in imported timber at the time. The advert is for an auction sale of the whole of a cargo of timber brought by the sailing brig Albion from Miramichi in New Brunswick, Canada to Aberdeen. I calculate the total cargo as weighing around ninety tons and the voyage had taken from November to the end of February.

The next four pages are the agreement between Alexander Wilson and Agnes Moscrop. Now this original loan from Agnes Moscrop seems to have been looked on as a long-term investment rather than the modern concept of a fixed term mortgage. It was assigned, or sold on, by her to William Molle Esq., of Maines (spelt maines) on 7th March 1833.)

It should be possible to read this document with the aid of a magnifying glass.



I Alexander Wilson Cabinetmaker in Ayleson
 Grant me to have instantly borrowed and received from Agnes
 Moscrop residing in Eyemouth the sum of Five hundred pounds
 Sterling, wherof I humbly acknowledge the receipt renouncing all exceptions
 to the contrary; - Which sum of Five hundred pounds Sterling, I do
 and oblige me, my Heirs Executors and Successors whatsoever in reply to
 the said Agnes Moscrop, her Heirs or Assignes at the term of Whitsunday
 next Eighteen hundred and twenty five, with the sum of one hundred pounds
 Sterling of liquidate penalty, in case of failure in the punctual payment
 thereof, together with the due and lawful interest of the said principal
 sum from the date hereof to the foresaid term of payment, and half
 year, and proportionally therafter during the non payment at two terms in
 the Year of Whitsunday and Martinmas by equal portions, beginning the first term
 payment of said interest at the said term of Whitsunday for which shall be due
 at and providing that term, and the next term's payment of said interest
 at Martinmas immediately following for the half year preceding, and so
 forth termly therafter during the non payment of the said principal sum,
 with five pounds Sterling of liquidate penalty for each term's failure in
 the punctual payment of said interest. - And for the said Agnes Moscrop
 and her heirs, their further security and more sure payment of the said
 principal sum, interest and penalties above stipulated, and without prejudice
 to the aforesaid personal obligation, but in consideration hereof, I the said
 Alexander Wilson do, by these presents, sell, alienate and dispone
 to and in favour of the said Agnes Moscrop, her Heirs or Assignes
 always and under reversion in manner aftermentioned, All and
 whole that piece of ground in Ayleson and Scouting there and offices
 built up and thereon, measuring the said piece of ground, from the New
 post road, northward, one hundred and thirty nine feet; - From West to
 East, along the side of said post road twenty feet; - From West to East
 at the East end thirty feet, bounded by the New post road on the north
 by the land belonging to Thomas John Scrymgeour Esquire of Ayleson respectively
 in the West and South, and by the road aftermentioned of twenty feet
 broad, on the South-East or East South-East parts thereof, lying in the town
 territory and barony of Ayleson, parish of Ayleson and Sherifdom of Berwick,
 with the liberty and privilege of quarrying and away-carrying what stones
 may be required for building upon and enclosing the premises, from the Haery
 Crags quarry, or from any other place or quarry the said Thomas John Scrymgeour
 the Heir or Successors shall put out from time to time; but with this condition
 that I my Heirs and Assignes shall always be obliged to satisfy the demands or performers of
 the said quarry as may happen, to lead or carry said stones, also with
 the part or mutual use of or interest in, with the said Thomas John Scrymgeour
 and his Heirs and Assignes and thus to whom he has already granted or he or his
 Heirs and Assignes may hereafter grant, the foresaid twelve feet road as an access to
 and return from the ground hereby disposed, and with and under several
 restrictions & conditions contained and more fully expressed in a Deed Dispensation
 dated the first of November current granted by the said Thomas John Scrymgeour
 in my favour, and here held as updated Special Cause, and Assentment thereon
 dated the third and recorded the ninth days of November previous, in
 the public register of Deeds, Chartres & Infeudations, together with
 all right, title, interest, claim of right property and possession, which
 I

A. Wilson

or their successors

Alexander Wilson

I my said elders or others, had, have or anyways may have claim or pretence to the said piece of ground, dwelling house and others, or any part thereof, or to the profits and duties of the same in time coming; And that in full security and for payment to be said Agnes Mosecrop and her assigns of the foresaid principal sum of Three hundred pounds Sterling, with the due added penalties and interest that shall be incurred. In which piece of ground and others above disposed, I the said Alexander Wilson bind and oblige me my heirs and assigns upon our own proper expensish writt and cost the said Agnes Mosecrop and her assigns, by two several indentures and manners of holding, the one to be holden of me and my heirs in five black for payment of a penny Scots money on the grounds of the said subjects at the terms of Whitunday year, if asked only, and the other from us, of our immediate lawful Superiors of the same, and that when by resignation or confirmation, or both, the one without possession of the thing, and for that purpose I bind and oblige me and my assigns, at any time, when required, at my or their expens, to grant all necessary deeds in favour of the said Agnes Mosecrop and her assigns, with procurators of resignation and receipt of said sum: As also to bind and oblige me and my assigns, to ratifie and empower the said Agnes Mosecrop and her assigns, to ensure the foresaid dwelling house and others in some established Insurance Office, against fire, to the extent of Five hundred pounds Sterling at least, and bind and oblige us to repay to the said Agnes Mosecrop and her assigns, should they make such insurance, the Charges of the policies, and whose premiums they may advance; and that on demand: Which Disposition under reservation of maner after written, subjects heretaby disposed, is intended to follow within the sale or sale to be made in virtue of the powers herein after granted, if the same shall take place, and ratifications and dispositions to be granted by me or my assigns in consequence thereof, of the said Alexander Wilson bind and oblige me and my assigns to warrant to the said Agnes Mosecrop and her assigns at all hands: As also to bind and oblige me to nominate and appoint to the said Agnes Mosecrop and her assigns, my lawful Assignors and Assignes, not only the rent to the rents and duties of the said subjects with the pertinents, above disposed that shall fall due from and after the term of Martinmas last past, and in all time thereafter during the rent payment and redemptioun, but full power to indent with and uplift the same, they being always bound to account to me and my assigns for their submissions, as the same shall be instructed by their writt or oath, after deduction of the few duties publick and parish imposts and expens in copying the rents or otherwise, declaring that they shall not be liable for their imposts or the insolvency of tenants: But also to bind and to the heirs and assigns, rights, titles and liberties of and concerning the subjects above disposed, concerned in favor of me the said Alexander Wilson my Predecessors and Authors, to sell Chases therein contained, and all action or Execution competent hereon Surrogative and Substitutive, the said Agnes Mosecrop and her assigns in my full right and place of the premises: But redemptioun always and under revision in maner aforementioned: and generally to do any thing hereunto that shall be requisite before granting of Resignation, which so far as regards the writs and records of said and oblige myself and my assigns to warrant at all hands, and as to the rents and duties from my own facts and deeds only: And I warrant to the registration hereof in the Books of Council and Session or their competent shew to remain for preservation, that Letters of Horning, or six days Kings and all Execution necessary, may pass in a decree to be intimated writt in Common form, and shall constitute

My Procurators: Moreover to the effect the said Agnes Mosecrop and her assigns may be writt and raised in the foresaid dwelling house and others, with the pertinents, of the said Alexander Wilson desire & require you
and each of you conjunctly and severally my Parties

in that part to the effect after specified, specially constituted, that on or next after
 to pass to the said piece of ground, dwelling house and others respectively and several
 and have given and delivered available state and service, real, actual and
 Corporal possession to the said James Stewart and his heirs, of all and whole
 the foresaid piece of ground and dwelling house and others said therein and other
 with the furniture being and described as aforesaid and has held as aforesaid
 available cause, with the principal and all and interest aforesaid, but with
 and under the conditions & limitations aforesaid, in real security and for pay-
 ment to the said James Stewart and his heirs, of the foresaid principal sum
 and interest thereof from the date hereof and liquidate penalties and
 formally forewarned above specified, of interest, and that by assigning to her
 or to his heirs, or to their certain Attorneys in their names, raters hereof
 of lands and stone of the ground of the said subjects and all other symbols
 requisite and necessary. - It is hereby always and is hereby specially provided and
 declared that the foresaid subjects with the penalties shall be redeemable
 by me and my heirs from the said assignee Stewart and his heirs
 upon the said term of Whitsunday Express hundred and twenty five, or at any
 term of Whitsunday or a Whitsunday thereafter, on payment always of six
 months to be made by me and my heirs to the said assignee Stewart and
 his heirs, and that by payment to them of the same principal, interest
 penalties and expenses that shall be incurred and due upon the present obligation
 or bond in case of their absence or refusal to receive the same, by designation in
 the hands of the Cashier of the Bank of Scotland for the time, on the term day or
 on the first lawful day thereafter, of the foresaid principal sum, with the whole
 interest that shall be due thereon, with the penalties and other forewarned
 that may have been incurred, and all other expenses, the money to be deposited in
 - making at the request of the Assignee, and a copy of these provisions
 or of the instrument of assignee following hereon, shall be in sufficient
 for returning said subjects, as if a particular letter of assignee is
 granted for that effect. - And it is hereby specially
 provided, that if the said Assignee shall make payment of the same that

27

under the personal obligation above written, within six months
 after a demand of payment shall have been made to me or my heirs
 in manner now directed, then and in that case it shall be lawful
 to and in the favor of the said assignee Stewart and his heirs
 within six weeks after the expiration of the said six months and without
 any other intimation or process at law for that effect, to sell & dispose
 of the said dwelling house and others above mentioned upon previous
 advertisement hereby for five weeks on the Bell's Mail and Berwick
 advertisement, and that by Public auction to the highest offeror; and upon
 receiving payment of the price of the subjects to be sold by shall hold
 bound & releasing with me & my heirs for the same, they being subject
 to the said principal sum, interest, penalties and expenses
 as aforesaid, and of the expenses of the sale and of the necessary deeds
 for completing thereof; and for carrying the said sale into execution, the said
 James Stewart and his heirs, are hereby authorized, to execute and
 to sign such and such instruments, containing double mention of the said
 deed and that, and a clause binding me and my heirs in absolute
 guarantee of such dispositions, and to grant all other deeds requisite by the
 law of Scotland for rendering said sales effectual, as fully and freely as
 I could do myself; declaring that the purchaser shall have no concern with
 the application of the price, nor with any of the conditions or provisions herein
 contained but that the sale shall be to him or them equally good, as if made
 by myself. - And the said Alexander Gordon and his heirs, me and
 my heirs, to ratify and conform any sale that shall be made under
 authority hereof and to grant absolute dispositions to the purchaser or
 purchasers therein and to sign and to execute ratifications and
 all

A. G. Gordon

all other deeds that shall be thought necessary for rendering this right complete -
And this in witness whereunto I have and me I commit to your full
power by the my private receipt of James divided to you for that part. In witness
whereof these private receipts on this and the two preceding pages of stamped
paper by Thomas Bonhill Justice in Eyemouth, were subscribed by me at
Eyemouth the twentieth day of November eighteen hundred and twenty four years, before
these witnesses George Tomlinson resident in Eyemouth, and he said Thomas Bonhill,
the words "past read and nine" on the twentieth eighth line from the top of the first page
has been written on an erasure, and the word "next" on the thirty fourth line from the top of
page second; detailed, all other signing -

James Bonhill
George Tomlinson
Thomas Bonhill

Deed and Disposition

In Security

Alexander Nelson Cathcart

in favor of

Miss Agnes Stewart

Dated 16th November 1824

Compt. 1824

and signed with the persons
the day
near

remember 1824 between 1824 and 1824
and given to me - to be had
the day for the day
to be the day
my name - James Tomlinson
in Eyemouth and George Tomlinson
witness in Eyemouth, Scotland
1824