

Bitesize Newsletter

Snippets from BNA & Outside Source

The Dumb Proctor

Found by the Ewing family when plowing, it is used as the headstone for James Ewing in the Lochwinnoch Cemetery.

Below is an abridged account from 1866.



This is the name given to a stone monument, preserved in a garden on the south side of High Street, Lochwinnoch. That it is the lower part of one of these Popish stone crosses, is the most probable conjecture; but where the site of it originally was, is not known.

John Caldwell, of Johnshill, surgeon, who wrote a historical description of Lochwinnoch, published in 1773, was the first to describe this monument. He says regarding it, "About a quarter mile westward from

1898 [18TH JUNE]

A LARGE CROWD OF VISITORS ARRIVED BY TRAIN TO LOCHWINNOCH.

THEY SPENT THE DAY IN A FIELD ABOVE THE RAILWAY STATION

1898 [18TH JUNE]

HOWWOOD WAS BESIEGED BY ABOUT 600 VISITORS.

THEY SPENT THE DAY IN A COUPLE OF FIELDS NEXT TO THE RAILWAY STATION

1898 [18 JUNE]

CALDER GLEN

RESOUNDED TO PEELS OF LAUGHTER FROM NUMEROUS COUPLES OF YOUNG MEN AND MAIDENS



DAN MORRISON

In his Ford taxi after WW1

Contributed by Irene Edmiston



The DRINKING WELL
on the Castle Semple Estate Wall 2021

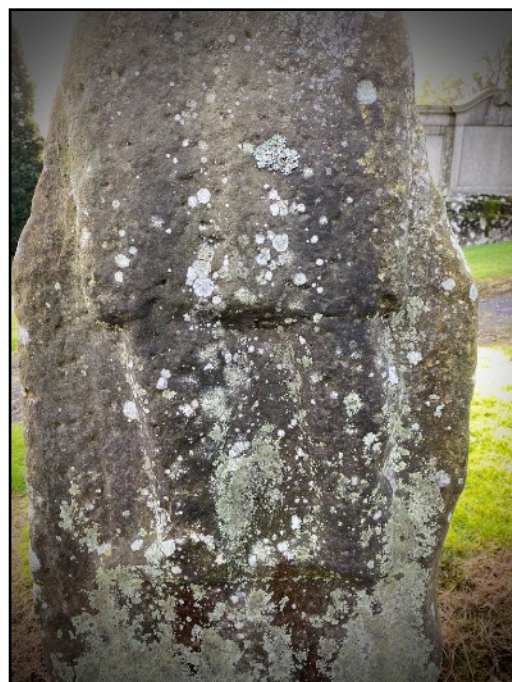


CALDERBANK MILL

From the Parker Love Collection

the village, and upon the north side of the loch, is Calderhauch, upon whose hauchs, nigh to the village, stands an ancient monument or statue of stone, with the effigy of a man the one side, and upon the other side is the effigy of a man riding upon an ass. or quadruped like an ass, with letters and writing upon the same in the old Saxon language, which monument is fixed a pedestal underground.

The monument consists, of two stones, one square shaped pedestal, and the other an 'upright shaft, the latter being let into a groove of the pedestal, and thereby maintained in an upright position. That there are letters on the shaft near the base is true, although this has been denied. They appear in three consecutive lines across the foot of the shaft under the figure of the man riding, but whether they are in the Saxon character or not, cannot now be ascertained, owing to their being greatly defaced."



Crosses were erected for many purposes; but chiefly by waysides to inspire devotion, and remind travellers of their duty. They were set up often in the neighbourhood of chapels, and kirks, and often also at fords where there was danger in crossing. Prayers were always offered by the devout at these crosses to the Virgin, to our Saviour, or to particular Saints for their intercession with Heaven; and as these commonly had the Virgin, or Saviour, or both, figured on them, they might be called, as in this case, Dumb Proctors. The figures of course were Dumb or speechless. Crosses were also set up in market places, and to mark the boundaries of land; and they occur to the latter use as early as A.D.528. They were held sacred; and on that account no man was for conscience sake inclined to remove them.

Proctor, or Procurator, is an advocate, or one who pleads for another in a court (prolocutor).

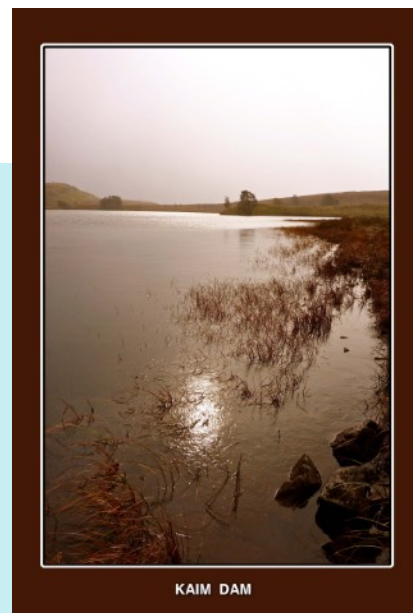
There are 2 YouTube videos on the Dumb Proctor.

N.B. In these articles, I attempt to keep the spelling etc. as printed in the newspaper.

FEBRUARY 28TH 1857 LOCHWINNOCH

On Monday, the 23d instant, a servant girl in the farm Kame, in this parish, lost a sum of money amounting to £2 sterling, which was enclosed in an envelope. Mr David Thomson, the detective officer of this parish, found the money; and, after much inquiry and great perseverance, found out the poor girl, and generously handed her the whole sum before she was long aware that she had suffered the loss.

Such disinterested conduct and sterling honesty cannot be too much praised, and ought to be imitated by all.



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