



**Places in Scotland affected by changes to  
boundaries of counties and parishes**

**BUTESHIRE**

A digital copy of  
*Boundaries of Counties and Parishes in Scotland:*  
*as settled by the Boundary Commissioners under the Local Government (Scotland) Act, 1889*  
By Hay Shennan, Advocate  
(Edinburgh, William Green & Sons, 1892)

20.—COUNTY OF BUTE.

I.—COUNTY BOUNDARIES.

There was one parish situated partly in the county of Bute and partly in another county (the county of Ayr), viz., the parish of Ardrossan. By the Order printed at p. 93 no change was made on the boundary between the counties of Bute and Ayr, but the Buteshire part of the parish of Ardrossan (consisting of the Island of Little Cumbrae) was transferred to the parish of Cumbrae, while remaining in the county of Bute.

II.—PARISH BOUNDARIES.

1.—CUMBRÆ AND ARDROSSAN.

As above explained, the Buteshire part of the parish of Ardrossan was transferred to the parish of Cumbrae.

The following subjects have thus been transferred from the parish of Ardrossan to the parish of Cumbrae :—

PLACE.	DESCRIPTION.	PROPRIETOR.
Little Cumbrae Island,	Farm, . . . . .	Earl of Eglinton & Winton.
Do.	House and land, . . . . .	Do.
Do.	Lighthouse and houses, . . . . .	Clyde Lighthouse Trust, p. Thomas Adam.

(Sheet 21 of the Ordnance Survey maps of Scotland, one-inch scale.)

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## EXPLANATORY NOTES.

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1. The Counties are arranged in the same order as in the Census returns, "so that a zig-zag line beginning at the north of Scotland and carried to the south passes successively through every County." The Counties have the same numbers as in the Census returns.

2. The subjects transferred are enumerated under the head of the County or Parish to which they are transferred. Thus when an area has been transferred from County A to County B, the subjects affected are enumerated under County B, and a cross reference is given under County A.

3. The names of subjects are those contained in the Valuation Rolls. In the description of subjects the term "farm" includes the farm-house and servants' houses, and the term "croft" includes the house. But where any of the servants' houses on a farm have distinctive names, such houses are detailed separately. "House" includes cottage, and "land" includes gardens, yards, &c.

4. The names of proprietors are in almost every case those given in the Valuation Rolls of 1890-91. It is therefore to be borne in mind that in some cases those who are described as proprietors may be limited owners only, such as liferenters or leaseholders.

5. Where villages or towns are affected, the names of the subjects and the proprietors are not usually given. The description of the area transferred is in such cases quite sufficient to show whether and to what extent any subject in the village or town has been affected by the Order.

6. The Ordnance maps referred to are those published by the Ordnance Survey Department on the scale of one inch to the mile. Those published down to this date (November 1891), show the Counties and Parishes as they were before the Orders of the Commissioners came into operation. It is expected that, when the work of the Commissioners is completed, revised maps will be published to show the altered boundaries, but the sheets of the revised maps will bear the same numbers as the present maps. The Orders and the explanations can be readily followed on the maps as published at present.

7. An ampersand (&) is used where a County or a Parish has a double name, e.g., "Ross & Cromarty", "Fetlar & North Yell."

8. In most cases it is necessary to read the text of the Order along with the explanation, because the full descriptions contained in the Orders are, as a rule, not repeated in the explanation.