THE Antiquities OF SCOTLAND

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of London and Perth.

THE SECOND VOLUME.

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MDCCXCI.

COUNTY INDEX, VOL. II.

ABERDEENSHIRE.

ANGUSSHIRE.

ARGYLESHIRE.

AYRSHIRE.

BANFFSHIRE.

BERWICKSHIRE.

CLACKMANNANSHIRE.

FIFESHIRE.

GALLOWAY.

Kenmure

KINCARDINESHIRE.

KINROSS-SHIRE.

LINLITHGOWSHIRE.

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PERTHSHIRE.

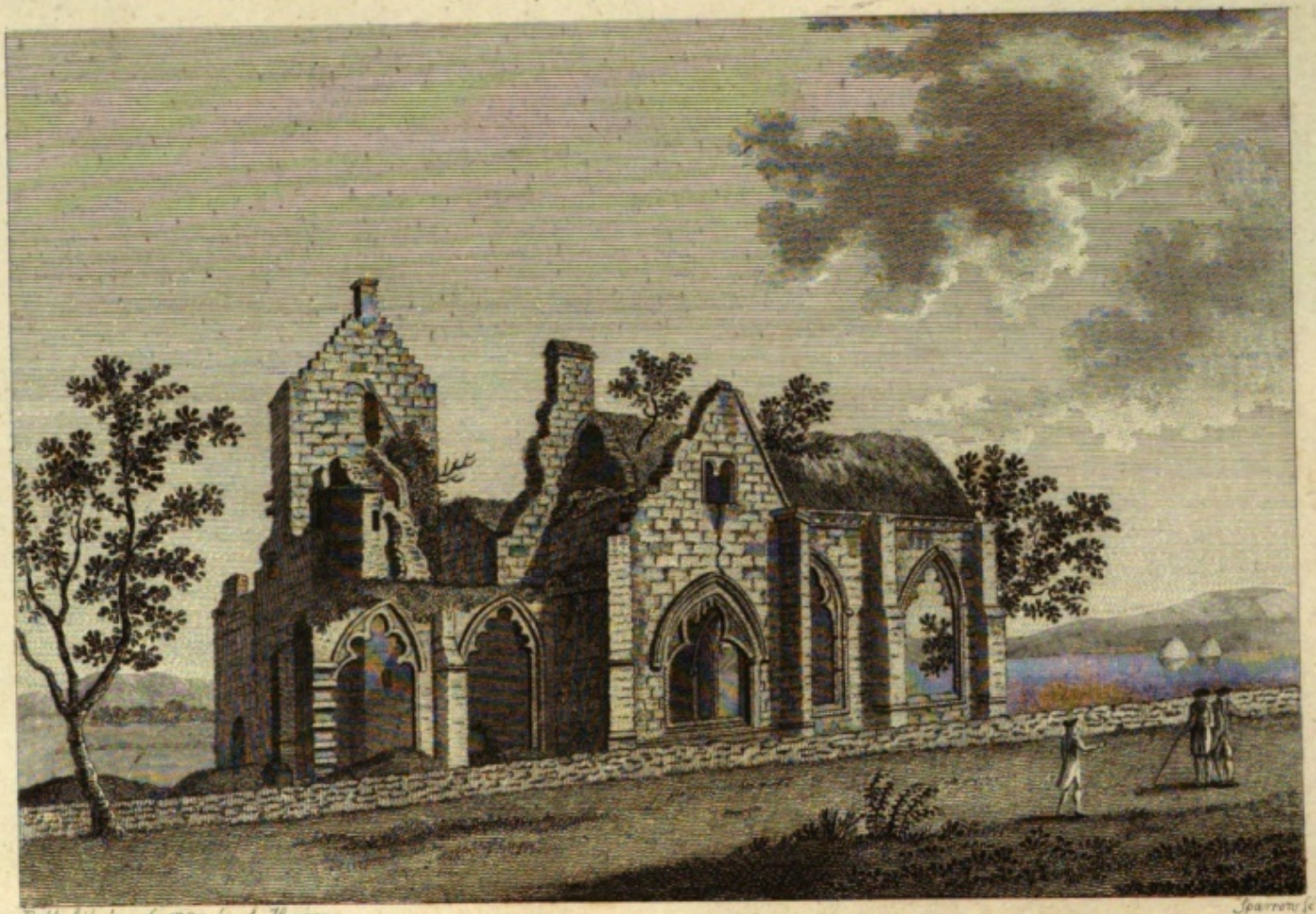
Campbell

RENFREWSHIRE.

STIRLINGSHIRE.

TWEEDALE.

ISLANDS.



Publish'd Aug 6. 1789 by J. Hooper.

Sparrow sc

LINCLUDEN COLLEGE.

GALLOWAY.

LINCLUDEN COLLEGE. PLATE I.

THE college of Lincluden, in Galloway, ſtands upon the water of Cluden, where it falls into the river Nith, about two miles above or north of Dumfries. This houſe was originally a priory of Benedictine nuns, founded in the reign of King Malcolm IV., by Uthred, father to Rolland, Lord of Galloway, who was buried here. By him Lincluden was endowed with the divers lands lying within the baronies of Corſe Michael and Drumſleith, in the ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright. The particulars are mentioned in the notes below *. This priory was afterwards changed by Archibald the Grim, Earl of Douglas, Lord of Galloway and Bothwell, Panitorius Scotiæ, into a college or provoſtry, conſiſting of a provoſt and twelve beadſmen, becauſe of the lewd and ſcandalous lives of the nuns †. This Earl died A. D. 1400, and was interred in the ſacriſty

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* The five Merkland { of Little Dryburgh, of Drumjarg, of Ernphillan, of Erncraig, of Blarome, of Meikle Dryburgh, of Chriſſmanton, of Blacharne, of Erne Menzie, Culnotrie

The corn mill of Corſe Michael
The five merkland of Garrenton
The twa and a half merkland of Black Park
All lying within the barony of Corſe Michael and ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright.

The fifteen-ſhilling land of Stackford
The forty-ſhilling land of Newton
The merkland of Clunie and Skellingholm
The ſix merkland of Carraſchtie, or Carnchan
The ſix merkland of Drumganis
The five merkland of Traquier
The merkland of Stockholm
The five merkland of Nunland
The five merkland of Cruiſtanes, or Curriſtains
The ſix merkland of Holm, now Goldee Lee
The twenty-ſhilling land of Maryholm
The four merkland of Nunholm
All lying within the barony of Drumſleith and ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright.

† Alienore Prioureſſe de Lincluden del Conte de Dumfries is mentioned by Prynne, ad annum 1296.

or

or vestry here; over the door of which is still to be seen his and his lady's armorial bearings; she was heiress of Bothwell; they are neatly carved in stone on different shields; between which three stars are interlaced with three cups, the latter are the insignia of his office of Panitarius Scotiæ.

The name of the first provost of this college was Elese. He was succeeded by Alexander Cairns, appointed by Earl Archibald the fourth, whose chancellor he appears to have been, being, by a charter of that Earl, dated February 12, 1413, thus described: Alexander de Carnys, Præpositus de Lincluden Cancellarius noster. In the year 1422 he was succeeded by John Cameron, official of Lothian *, and rector of Cambuslang, who was confessor and secretary to Archibald, the fourth Earl of Douglas, above mentioned. This John Cameron, on the restoration of James I., was named Secretary and Lord Privy Seal, and the year following was appointed keeper of the great seal; he was soon after elected bishop of Glasgow; and, in 1429, was appointed one of the commissioners from Scotland for redressing grievances, and settling the peace with England; soon after, with the consent of their respective patrons, he made the ministers of the churches of Cambruslang, Torbolton, Eglesham, Kirkmahoe, Luss, and Kilearn, prebendaries of Glasgow, to have stalls within the choir there, and places and votes in the chapter for ever. Among the list of patrons, was Sir John Forrester, of Corsterfin, patron of Kirkmahoe, in right of his wife, Margaret: she, with the consent of her son and heir, Sir William Stewart, agreed to it.

In the year 1433 Cameron was appointed one of the delegates from Scotland to the Council of Basil; to which place he went through England with a retinue of thirty persons in his train.

In 1437, when the peace was to be negotiated with England, Cameron was one of the Plenipotentiaries for Scotland, and had a safe conduct for that purpose to pass into England, together with Sir Alexander Seaton, Sir Walton Ogilvie, and Sir John Forrester. After the murder of James I. Cameron was removed from the office of chancellor, when he

* An official was one appointed to a See, but not confirmed by the Pope.

returned

returned to his bishoprick, and built the great tower of the Episcopal palace at Glasgow, on which his escutcheon of arms is placed; he also laid out a great sum of money in rebuilding the vestry, which his predecessor, bishop Lauder, had begun.

In the year 1439, in an indenture between Jean, widow of James I. and Sir Alexander Livingston, of Callender, anent the person of James II. Among the numerous seals appendant to that deed was that of Cameron. He died at Lockwood on Christmas Eve, A. D. 1446.

Cameron was succeeded in his provostry of Lincluden by Halyburton, whose arms are to be seen on the south walls, within the choir.

He was succeeded by John Methuin, doctor of the decretals, who, in 1437, during the minority of James II., was secretary of Scotland, and one of the plenipotentiaries along with Sir John Forrester, of Corsterfin, lord chamberlain of Scotland, the Lords Gordon and Montgomery, with Sir Vano, or Vans: they met at London in time of open war, and, in 1438, renewed the truce for nine years.

In 1444 Methuin was dismissed from his office of secretary, and died soon after. He was succeeded by provost Lindsay in 1449, who, in 1465, was appointed lord privy seal; and, along with Muirhead, bishop of Glasgow; Spence, bishop of Aberdeen; Crawford, abbot of Holyrood House; the Earls of Crawford, of Argyle; the Lord Livingstone, Chamberlaine, and Alexander Boyd, of Duncow, was sent embassador to England to redress all grievances. This commission is dated in 1465.

Upon the 18th of December, 1468, William, Earl of Douglas, assembled all the lords, barons, and freeholders, with the oldest borderers at Lincluden, to revise the border laws, when divers regulations were made. Lindsay was succeeded in the provostry of Lincluden by Livingstone, who was succeeded by William Herries, rector of Kirkpatrick, who was one of the attendants upon James, the ninth Earl of Douglas, when upon his pilgrimage to Rome, in 1453.

Provost Anderson succeeded Herries; and Anderson's successor was William Stewart, second son to Sir Thomas Stewart, of Minto, who was second son to Sir Alexander Stewart, of Garlies. This provost Stewart was formerly rector of Lochmaban; he was afterwards bishop of Aberdeen, and appointed lord treasurer of Scotland: his arms are still to be

 seen

ſeen under the Scots arms, upon the great ſtaircaſe in the provoſt's lodgings here, which he either rebuilt, or very much repaired. He was afterwards ſucceeded by provoſt Maxwell, whoſe ſucceſſor was Robert Douglas, ſecond ſon to the baron of Drumlanrig; to him —— Douglas, of Drumlanrig, who was ſucceeded by John Douglas, of Boatford, who was the laſt provoſt, when Lincluden became a temporal barony in 1565; ſince which period it has been the property of the Nithſdale family. From what remains of that ancient building, which is part of the provoſt's houſe, the chancel, and ſome of the ſouth wall of the church, an idea may be eaſily formed of its former ſplendour. The choir in particular was finiſhed in the fineſt ſtile of the florid Gothic. The roof was treble, in the manner of that of King's college at Cambridge, and the truſſes, from whence the ribbed arch-work ſprung, are covered with coats of arms; the lower roof is now entirely demoliſhed; the middle one, a plane arch, ſtill ſtands; but the uppermoſt roof, which conſiſted of timber and lead, was deſtroyed at the Reformation. The Earls of Douglas, when in the zenith of their power and greatneſs, expended conſiderable ſums in ornamenting this place, which was their favourite reſidence, when wardens of the weſt marches. In the chancel is the elegant tomb of Margaret, daughter of Robert III., wife of Archibald, Earl of Douglas, firſt Duke of Terouan, and ſon of Archibald the Grim. Her effigy, at full length, ſays Mr. Pennant, lay on the ſtone, her head reſting on two cuſhions; but the figure is now mutilated, and her bones, till lately, were ſcattered about in a moſt indecent manner, by ſome wretches who broke open the repoſitory in ſearch of treaſure. The tomb is in the form of an arch, with all parts moſt beautifully carved: on the middle of the arch is the heart, the Douglas's arms, guarded by three chalices *, ſet croſsways, with a ſtar near each, and certain letters I could not read. On the wall is inſcribed, *A L'aide de dieu*, and at ſome diſtance beneath, *Hic Jacet D-na* Margareta *regis* Scotiæ *fili quodam Comitiſſa de* Douglas *Dna* Gollovidiæ *et vallis Annandiæ.*

* Theſe are generally ſuppoſed to be cups, the inſignia of his office of cupbearer of Scotland, and not chalices.

In

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LINCLUDEN COLLEGE Pl 2

Vivares, sc

In the front of the tomb are nine ſhields, containing as many arms: in one are the three ſtars, the original coat of this great houſe, for the heart was not added till the good Sir James was employed in carrying that of Robert Brus to the holy land; beſides theſe are the arms after that event; and alſo their arms as Lords of Annandale, Galloway and Liddeſdale. Near the tomb is a doorcaſe, richly ornamented with carving; and on the top the heart and cups, as in the former.

In other parts of the remains of this church are the arms of the Douglaſes, or Dukes of Terouan, Earls of Angus, of Ormond, and of Murray: here are beſides, the arms of John Stewart, Earl of Athol, with the motto, *firth*, *fortune*, and *fil the fetters*.

Beneath one of the windows are two rows of figures, the upper of angels, the lower of a corps and other figures, all much defaced, but ſeemingly deſigned to expreſs the preparations for the interment of our Saviour.

The remains of a bowling-green and flower garden, with the parterres and ſcrolls, very viſible, ſtill exiſt on the ſouth-eaſt ſide of the building: beyond which is a great artificial mount, with a ſpiral walk to the top, which is hallowed, and has a turf ſeat around, whence there is a moſt delightful view over the adjacent country, to which the junction of the rivers is no ſmall addition.

This view, which ſhews the ſouth-weſt aſpect, was drawn A. D. 1789.

LINCLUDEN COLLEGE. PLATE II.

THIS plate exhibits the ruin as it appears from nearly the north-eaſt aſpect. The building at the end next the ſpectator was the provoſt's tower, or manſion. It was drawn A. D. 1789, a few months after the former.

THRIEVE, OR THRIEFF, CASTLE.

THIS caſtle ſtands upon an iſland of ſixteen Scots acres, formed in the river Dee, in Galloway. Here was, it is ſaid, a more ancient fortreſs belonging

belonging to the old Lords, or petty Kings, of Galloway; which being demoliſhed, the preſent building was erected, but by whom or when is not aſcertained, but ſuppoſed to be by a Douglas. Tradition ſays, this caſtle obtained the appellation of Th'rive's Caſtle, that is, the caſtle of the Rive, from one of the Lords of Galloway, of that family who reſided here; and, from his depredations and extortions, was called the Rive: others derive it from the word *Reeve*, as being a contraction of the Reeves Caſtle.

Upon the ruin of the houſe of Douglas, and the annexation of the Lordſhip of Galloway to the Crown of Scotland in 1455, this caſtle remained in the King's hands, who appointed captains for the keeping thereof, as occaſion required. In the year 1502 Sir John Dunbar, of Mochrum, was appointed keeper of the caſtle of Thrieff for nine years, and the twenty-five merks worth of land, called the Granges of Thrieff, and the fiſhery thereof, with all other profits and duties whatſoever, pertaining to the ſaid caſtle, with the office of ſteward, of the ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright, for which he was to pay the King yearly, on Whitſunday and Martinmaſs, the ſum of one hundred pounds, and to keep up the caſtle at his own charge. This grant was dated the 12th of September. But in the year 1524, it appears by another grant, dated at Edinburgh, September 9th, that this caſtle, with that of Loughmaban, with all their perquiſites and appendages, and all the King's lands at Duncow, within the county of Dumfries, together with the office of ſheriff of Kirkcudbright, and all its profits and fees, were given to Robert, Lord Maxwell, and the longeſt liver of his ſons, and their aſſigns and tenants, for the ſpace of nineteen years from the feaſt of St. Martin.

The Lords Maxwell, afterwards Earls of Nithſdale, poſſeſſed the heritable office of ſtewards, of the ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright, and keepers of the caſtle of Thrieff, until the year 1747, when all the heritable juriſdictions in Scotland were annexed to the Crown.

The keeper of the caſtle of Thrieff received from each of the twenty-ſix or twenty-ſeven pariſhes in the ſtewartry of Kirkcudbright, what was called a ladner-mart cow, that is, a fat cow, in ſuch condition as to be fit for killing and ſalting at Martinmaſs for winter proviſion. Theſe ladner-mart cows were regularly paid to the Earls of Nithſdale, till the forfeiture

CASTLE OF THRIVE

ture of the laſt Earl in 1715, when it went into diſuſe; but formerly, ſo attentive were the family to that right, that when, in the year 1704, they ſold the eſtate, upon which the caſtle of Thrieff ſtood, they reſerved the iſland and caſtle, that it might afford them a title to the twenty-ſeven ladner-mart cows belonging to the caſtle; and they regularly, by a written commiſſion, appointed a captain of the caſtle of Thrieff. This ruin is now ſaid to be the property of the Laird of Kelton; by what means it became private property I have not been able to learn, the Lords Maxwell appear to have held it only as tenants by a leaſe from the Crown.

THIS caſtle conſiſts of a large ſquare tower, built with a ſmall ſlate like ſtone; is ſurrounded at a ſmall diſtance by an envelope, with four round towers; it had alſo a ſtrong gate, ſhewn in the drawing; the curtains of the envelope were pierced for guns.

DURING the troubles under King Charles I. the Earl of Nithſdale held this caſtle for the King, and armed, paid, and victualled, a garriſon therein of eighty men, beſides officers, all at his own expence; till at length His Majeſty, unable to give him any aſſiſtance, directed and authoriſed him, by the following letters, to make the beſt conditions he could for himſelf and the garriſon of this caſtle, and alſo for that of Carleverock, wherein he had been for a conſiderable time beſieged.

Letter of King Charles I., addreſſed to our right truſty and right well-beloved couſin and counſellor, Robert, Earl of Nithſdale.

"CHARLES R.

"RIGHT truſty and right well-beloved coſen and councellor, we greet you well. Whereas you have repreſented unto us, by your letter of the 12th of September, that thoſe who have beſieged you ſo long in the caſtle of Carlaverock have now offered you honourable conditions to come out; and foraſmuch as our affairs permit not to relieve you ſo ſoon as we had determined, and as ſeemes your neceſſities require, and being withal moſt willing to free your perſon from further danger, and to eaſe you of the trouble and toyle you have ſuſtained by ſo long a ſiege, we do therefore hereby (graciouſly condeſcending unto your humble requeſt) give you leave to embrace and accept the aforeſaid conditions, for the

 ſafety

ſafety and preſervation of your perſon and eſtate, having withal a regard to our honour, ſo far as the neceſſity of your preſent condition will permit; and we ſhall ſtill, as we have done hitherto, continue our gracious eſteem of you. Given at our Court at York this 15th day of September, in the ſixteenth year of our reign, 1640."

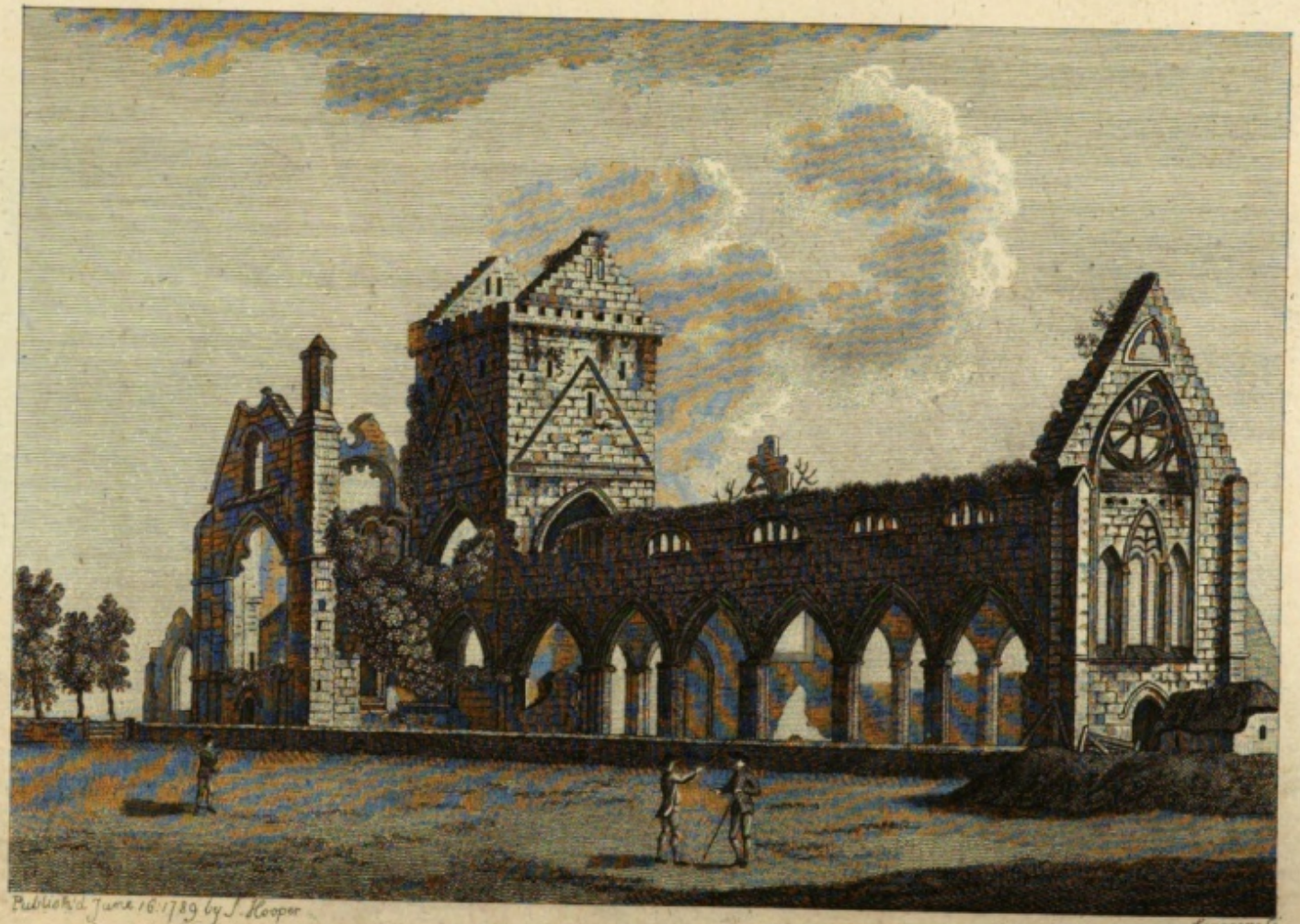
Letter from King Charles I., addreſſed as before.

"CHARLES R.

"RIGHT truſty and well-beloved couſen and counſellor, we greet you well. Underſtanding by this bearer, that altho you were agreed with thoſe that have beleaguered you in Carlaverock upon honourable terms, for your coming forth, and rendering thereof, yet that thoſe conditions are not valid untill ſuch time that they be ratified by thoſe that have made themſelves members of the great Committee in Edinburgh, and fearing that your enemies there will not give way to your coming forth upon ſuch good terms, we are therefore graciouſly pleaſed, and by theſe preſents do permit and give you leave to take ſuch conditions as you can get, whereby the lives and liberties of yourſelf, your family, and thoſe that are with you, may be preſerved: and in caſe they ſhould urge the ſurrendry of our caſtle of Thrieve, which hitherto you have ſo well defended, and we wiſh you were able to do ſo ſtill, our gracious pleaſure is, that you do rather quit the ſame unto them; which, if ſo, the neceſſity require you to do on the beſt and moſt honourable terms you can, rather than hazard the ſafety of your own perſon, and thoſe with you; and in ſuch caſe this ſhall be your warrant and diſcharge. Given at our Court at York, the 15th day of September, in the ſixteenth year of our reign, 1640." — This view was drawn A. D. 1789.

NEW ABBEY. PLATE I.

THIS was a Ciſterſtian abbey, founded in the beginning of the thirteenth century by Devorgilla, daughter of Allan, Lord of Galloway, niece to David, Earl of Huntingdon, and wife to John Baliol, Lord of Caſtle-



ABBY of SWEET HEART in GALLOWAY.

Castlebernard. Baliol died in the year 1269, and was buried in this new foundation.

ANDREW WINTON, prior of Lochlevin, informs us, that the lady, Devorgilla, caused his heart to be taken out and embalmed; and putting it into an ivory box, bound with enameled silver, closed it solemnly in the walls of the church near the high altar, from whence it was occasionally stiled the Abbey of Sweetheart, though afterwards more generally called New Abbey.

To this abbey there belonged divers baronies, lands, churches, and other valuable possessions, to the annual amount, in money, of 682l. The particulars of some of these lands see in the note *.

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* The kirks of St. Katherine, of the Hopes, Mont Lothian, Bolton, Kenniel Dorstorphin, Kirkpatrick, Durham, Corse Michael and Buitle, with the tiends of the same, all belonged to this abbey, together with the barony of Lochpatrick, comprehending the 49 merks, and 2 shilling lands, of old extent, of Kirkpatrick Durham, viz.

The 40 shilling land of Culshengan
Ditto - - of Tarbreach
The 20 shilling land of Kirkland
The 40 shilling land of Monidow
The 38 shilling land and eight-penny land of Bardarroch
Ditto - - of Nether Macartna
The 20 shilling land of Margley
The 40 shilling land of Craigilcay
Ditto - - of Arkland
Ditto - - of Armone
Ditto - - of Drumconchre

The 5 merk land of Atkinhay
The 1 merk land of Darngarroch
The 40 shilling land of Calsat
Ditto - - of Barmoffete
Ditto - - of Knocktulloch
The 2 merk land of Overbar.

The 2 merk land of Netherbar, with the lands of Corse and Barbain, which are said to be pendicle of Bardarrock, and the mill, with all other and singular annexes, connexes, woods, fishings, parts, pendicles, and pertinents, &c., lying within the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, and shire of Dumfries; which lands were fewed 117 merks, 8 shillings, and 8 pennies, Scots, to Robert, Master of Maxwell, son and heir of Robert Lord Maxwell, to him and the heirs male of his body; which failing, to his brother John, and his heirs male; which failing, to the heirs male whatsoever, of the above-mentioned Robert, Master of Maxwell, for services done to the abbey by the family of Maxwell, for taking the abbey and tenants, &c., under their protection, as appears by the charter granted to him by John, abbot of the monastery of Sweetheart, and the convent of the same, bearing date February 18, 1544. The lands of Ardevell, Engleston, Corse Little Barr, Damgarrock, Kirkland of Corse Michael, Craigend and Leaths, belonged to this monastery, together with lands now belonging to William Craik, Esq. of Arbigland, and others.

THE

THE first abbot of this house was Henry, who died in the journey to Citeaux, in the year 1219. He was succeeded by Ericus Magister, *conversorum ejusdem domûs*; afterwards, according to Prynne, John, Abbot of this house swore fealty to Edward, surnamed Long Shanks, A. D. 1296, and was one of the free barons who chose that King to be arbitrator between Bruce and Baliol.

FEBRUARY 18, A. D. 1548, the name of the incumbent abbot was John, as appears by his signature to a charter to the Lords of Maxwell, then made heritable baillies of Sweetheart. This charter was also signed by 14 monks, whose names were as under: 1. Richardus. 2. Thomas Pedden. 3. Jacobus Derling. 4. Frater Willielmus Johnstone. 5. Frater Gaven Little. 6. Frater Gilbertus Neilson. 7. Frater Thomas Murray. 8. Frater Johannes Kirkpatrick. 9. Frater Robertus Notman. 10. Frater Patricius Welsh. 11. Frater Patricius Kowll. 12. Frater Andreas Donnart. 13. Frater Thomas Dickson.

ON the 23d of October, A. D. 1558, one, named John, was abbot, as appears by a charter of his granting. Among the consenting monks, who signed the deed, is Gilbert Brown, of the family of Garsluth, who afterwards became abbot of this house, and was the last that held that office. Calderwood, in his history, says, that he sat in Parliament on the 17th of August, 1560, when the Confession of Faith was approved of; and, in 1605, was apprehended by the Lord Cranston, captain of the guards appointed for the borders, and was sent first to Blackness castle, and, after some days, to the castle of Edinburgh, where he was confined till his departure out of the kingdom. He died at Paris the 14th of May, 1612.

AFTER the Reformation this abbey was in the hands of the Crown, from 1587, when the Annexation Act passed, to the year 1624, when it was granted to Sir Robert Spotswood of that ilk; in whose time the yearly value of the barony was 212l. 10s. 10½d. sterling. But it has since been burdened by Queen Anne, with a mortification in favour of the second minister of Dumfries, paid out of the lands of Drumm, in the parish of New Abbey, which, with several decreets of locality, amount to 141l. 4s. 8½d.

THIS abbey stands in a bottom; the principal parts remaining are, the church

church and part of the chapter houſe, ſaid to have been an elegant piece of architecture, demoliſhed, as was reported, for the ſake of the ſtone. It was feared the whole building would have undergone the ſame fate; wherefore a number of the neighbouring gentry raiſed a ſum of money by ſubſcription, and the miniſter was employed to enter into an agreement with the tenant to prevent it, for which forty pounds was paid him. It is but juſtice to Mr. Copeland, the proprietor, who had purchaſed this abbey of Mr. Spotſwood, to take notice, that he had in his leaſe prohibited and guarded againſt all ſuch dilapidations; but hurt that his neighbours ſhould ſuppoſe him capable of ſuch a piece of barbariſm as to permit ſo great an ornament to the country to be demoliſhed for the paltry ſum of ſix or ſeven pounds, the price he was ſaid to have gotten for the ſtones, he, as a fine, or an amende, honourable to his character and taſte, permitted his tenant to take the ſum above mentioned. The miniſter and ſubſcribers are, however, juſtly entitled to the thanks of the country for their public-ſpirited behaviour on this occaſion.

In the roof of the ſouth tranſept is an eſcutcheon, charged with two paſtoral ſtaves in ſaltire; over them a heart, and beneath them three mullets of five points, 2 and 1, ſaid to be the arms of the abbey; over the eſcutheon is an inſcription; from its height, and want of light, illegible; it is ſaid to be, *Chriſtus Maritus Meus*, which ſeems more applicable to a nunnery than a houſe of monks.

Meaſures of this ruin, as communicated by Dr. Clapperton:

Area of the whole demeſnes of this abbey, 16 acres.
Height of the tower, 90 feet.
Length of the whole church, 200 feet.
Breadth of the middle aiſle, 25 feet.
Breadth of the ſide aiſles, 15 feet.
Tranſept, 102 feet.
Breadth of the arches, 15 feet.
Diameter of the columns at the baſe, 4 and ½ feet.
Height of the ſhafts of the columns from baſe to capital, 10 feet.
N. B. Six in number.

Base of the columns supporting the tower, 10 feet.

Height of the shafts of the columns supporting the tower, 20 feet.

THE parish kirk stands on the south side of the church, and is formed out of part of the ruins; near it is a small gate leading into the abbey, on which is a bell — this is of a singular stile of architecture; on it are several defaced carvings in basso relievo, with two escutcheons of arms.

THE burial ground lies to the east of the abbey church; in it are some ancient tombstones; on one a cross, with a large and broad sword on the sinister side of it.

THIS view was drawn A. D. 1789.

NEW ABBEY. PLATE II.

THE former view shewed the north-west appearance of this venerable ruin. This was taken a little to the eastward of the south.

BUTEL CASTLE.

THIS ruin was the baronial castle of Butel, built out of the materials of a very ancient castle of the same name. It stands in the stewartry of Kirkcudbright, in Galloway, and parish of Butel, on the west side of the water of Urr, about fifteen miles from Dumfries to the westward, and is now the property of George Maxwell, of Muncies, Esq.

THE ancient building, from whose remains this was erected, stood at very small distance. The mount, some scattered fragments of walls, a draw well, and the surrounding foss, all overgrown with trees, shrubs, and bushes, are the sole remains of this fortress, said to have been considerable when Galloway was an independant state, and afterwards to have been the favourite residence of John Baliol, sometime King of Scotland.

THIS view was drawn A. D. 1789.

THE

NEW ABBY GALLOWAY. Pl. 2.

Published May 28th 1790 by J. Hooper

C. Sparrow Sc.

BUTLE CASTLE

Published Oct. 9. 1790 by J. Cooper

ABBOTS TOWER

MOTE OF GALLOWAY

THE ABBOT'S TOWER, NEAR NEW ABBEY.

THIS tower was the residence of the abbots of Sweetheart, or New Abbey, when they chose to retire for a short time from the cares of their office. It commands an extensive prospect, and, when in repair, must have been a very healthy habitation, much more so than the abbey, which lies rather low.

IN perusing Keith's list of churchmen, it will appear that Sweetheart Abbey produced some eminent statesmen and divines, who, it is probable, here planned their political system, or pursued their sacred researches, free from the forms, duties, and intrigues, of the convent; for all societies, even convents, have their intrigues.

THIS place is now the property of Mrs. Maxwell, of Kirkconnell, who purchased it some years ago.

THIS view was drawn A. D. 1789.

THE MOTE OF URR. PLATE I.

THIS artificial mount was, according to tradition, what is implied by the Saxon term, *mote*, that is, a place of judicature, or public assembly; and when Galloway was an independant state, this was the court where the Reguli, or petty Kings of that district, held their national councils, and promulgated such new laws and regulations as were found necessary from time to time to be enacted. It was also the seat of judgement, where their doomsters or judges tried capital offenders. At this time Galloway was divided into two districts, namely, above and below the water of Cree. The mote of Urr was then the great court of judicacature for the latter. This mount, or hill, greatly resembles that of the Tinewald, in the Isle of Man, which is appropriated to the same uses.

THIS kind of court was not peculiar to Galloway, or the Isle of Man. Mounts called motes and court hills are to be seen near a great number of castles and baronial mansions, not only in Scotland, but in England also; their use, however, as courts of justice, seems forgotten in England, where

where it has been generally ſuppoſed that they were conſtructed for military purpoſes, particularly to anſwer the uſes of cavaliers, in overlooking or commanding the moveable towers, or other works of an enemy.

MOTE OF URR. PLATE II.

THE mote of Urr is here ſhewn from a different point of view; whence its form may be better diſtinguiſhed than in the former plate, where it is ſomewhat obſcured by the intervening trees and houſes.

BOTH theſe views were drawn A. D. 1789.

DUNDRENNAN ABBEY. PLATE I.

THE following account of the foundation of this abbey is chiefly tranſcribed from the Appendix to Keith's Catalogue of the Biſhops, &c.

"DUNDRENNAN ABBEY, ſituate on Solway Frith, about two miles from Kircudbright, in Galloway, was founded by Fergus, Lord of Galloway, in the year 1142. The monks thereof were of the Ciſterſtian order, brought from Rievall, in England. Sylvanus was the firſt abbot of this place; he died at Belleland, 7 mo. Id. Octobris, anno 1189. The laſt abbot hereof was Edward Maxwell, ſon to John, Lord Herries, after whoſe death King James VI. annexed this place to his royal chapel of Sterling. The chronicle of Melroſs is thought to have been written by an abbot of this monaſtery. The firſt part thereof is certainly penned by an Engliſhman, and is a continuation of Bede's Hiſtory; the ſecond part appears to have been written by a Scotſman, familiar and contemporary with our Stuarts. The Oxford edition, publiſhed in the year 1684, does not agree with our manuſcripts. Alan, Lord of Galloway, was buried in this place in the year 1233." In the Appendix to Keith's Hiſtory of the Church and State of Scotland, the annual revenues of this houſe, in money, is ſaid to amount to 500 l.

THIS monaſtery, as is evident from its ruins, was once both a beautiful

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Sparrow sc

MOTE OF GALOWAY. Pl. 2

DUNDRENNAN ABBY Pl. 1.

ful and extenſive pile, but is now miſerably dilapidated. Hither the unfortunate Queen Mary was eſcorted from Terreagles by the Lord Herries, and from hence ſhe is ſaid to have ſet out for England.

THE tomb of Alan, Lord of Galloway, was lately to be ſeen; he lay in a niche in the croſs aiſle, on the eaſt ſide of the north door. It is now demoliſhed, but the mutilated trunk of his effigy is ſtill ſhewn; he was repreſented in a recumbent poſture, and croſs legged like a cruſader; for though the figure is deprived of its legs, the poſition of the thighs ſhew they were croſſed. He is habited in mail armour, over which is a ſurcoat, a belt croſs his right ſhoulder, and another round his waiſt. His lady, it is ſaid, lay on the other ſide of the door.

FROM a plan, in the poſſeſſion of the miniſter, it appears that the church of this monaſtery was in the ſhape of a croſs; that over the interſection of the body and the tranſept there was a ſpire, which, tradition ſays, was 200 feet high. The body was 120 feet in length, and divided into three aiſles by ſeven cluſtered columns ſupporting arches on each ſide. The breadth of the ſide aiſles was 15 feet each, that of the middle aiſle 25 feet. The tranſept meaſured, from north to ſouth, 120 feet, from eaſt to weſt 46 feet.

THE eaſt end of the church was of the ſame breadth as the middle aiſle, and only 35 feet in length; four ſmall cluſtered columns, ranging on each ſide of, and in a line with, the two eaſternmoſt that ſupported the ſpire, divide the tranſept into two unequal portions.

ON the ſouth ſide of the church were the cloyſters, containing a ſquare area of 94 feet, with a graſs plat in the center; eaſt and weſt, but chiefly ſouth of the cloyſters, were the lodgings and different offices of the monaſtery, occupying a ſpace of near 200 feet ſquare: towards the ſouth end of the weſtern ſide of theſe buildings was a ſmall projecting erection, in ſhape of a croſs, exactly ſimilar to the church, but inverted thoſe parts which fronted the eaſt in one, facing the weſt in the other.

THIS view, which ſhews the north tranſept of the church, and the adjoining offices of the monaſtery, as viewed from the north weſt, was drawn A. D. 1789.

DUNDRENNAN ABBEY. PLATE II.

THIS view ſhews the eaſtern aſpect of the building, which now belongs to Thomas Carnes, Eſq. of London, who purchaſed it about two years ago of the family of —— Curry, Eſq.

GLENLUCE ABBEY. PLATE I.

GLENLUCE, or Vallis lucis, in Galloway, gives name to a conſiderable Bay, as well as this Abbey, which was of the Ciſtertian order, founded in the year 1190 by Rolland, Lord of Galloway, and Conſtable of Scotland.

THE monks of this monaſtery were brought from Melroſs. Walter, abbot of this place, was ſent to Scotland by John, duke of Albany. Laurence Gordon, ſon to Alexander, biſhop of Galloway, and archbiſhop of Athens, was likewiſe an abbot of this place. King James VI., in the year 1602, erected Glenluce into a temporality, which, in 1606, was confirmed by an act of parliament. After his death, John Gordon, dean of Saliſbury, ſon to the biſhop above mentioned, became Lord Glenluce, and diſpoſed of the lordſhip to Sir Robert Gordon, his ſon-in-law. Afterwards Glenluce was united to the biſhoprick of Galloway by act of parliament, and at length Sir James Dalrymple, preſident of the ſeſſion, a gentleman of an ancient family in Carrick, was created Lord Glenluce; his ſon, Sir James Dalrymple, king's advocate, juſtice clerk, and ſecretary of ſtate, was likewiſe Lord Glenluce and Earl of Stair.

AMONG Mr. M'Farlan's papers in the Advocate's library, Edinburgh, is a deſcription of Galloway by Mr. Andrew Sympſon, A. D. 1684, wherein the ruins of this abbey are thus deſcribed: — "In this pariſh, that is, Glenluce, about half a mile or more northward from the parock kirke, is the abbey of Glenluce, ſituated in a very pleaſant valley, on the eaſt ſide of the river of Luce: the ſteeple and part of the walls of the church, together with the chapter houſe, the walls of the cloyſter, the gatehouſe, with the walls of the large precincts, are for the moſt part yet ſtanding. In this pariſh of Glenluce there was a ſpirit, which for a long time moleſted the houſe of one Campbell, a weaver: it would be

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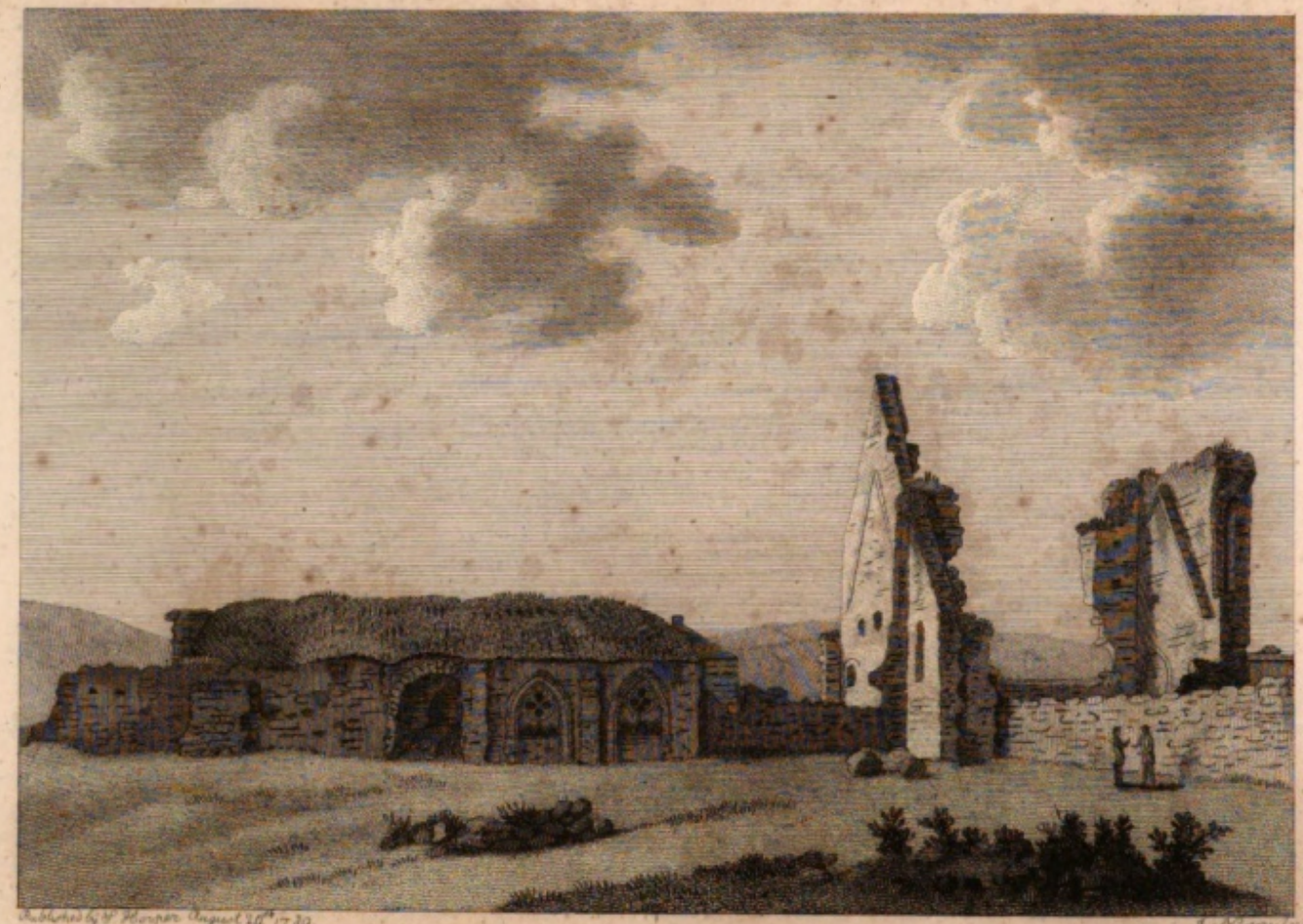
DUNDRENNON ABBEY Pl2



GLENLUCE ABBEY Pl. I.

GLEN LUCE ABBY Pl. 2

be tedious to give a full relation of all the ſtories concerning it. Sinclair, in his Hydroſtaticks, gives ſome account of it."

Of the abbey of Glenluce the preſent remains conſiſt of the chapter houſe, which is ſtill covered, ſome adjoining vaults, and two high gables of the weſtern part of the church. The chapter houſe and vaults have handſome windows, of pointed arches, divided by two mullions, the heads of the windows adorned with tracery, the chapter houſe, which is a ſquare of about 28 feet, was adorned with ſculpture, but neither very elegantly deſigned nor executed. In the ceiling, at the interſection of the arches, are two coats of arms, one within a treſſure, a lion rampart, a coronet over the ſhield, which appears to be ſupported by angels, the other a lion rampart crowned; a bracket ſupporting an arch has a man's head, with a ſcroll beneath it, on which was an inſcription, but for want of light it was illegible. The jaumbs of the door are alſo carved; on one is a man's head, on the other ſome foliage.

The chapter houſe opens into a little garden on the ſouth, round which there ſeems to have been a cloyſter; ſome of the walls have marks of the inſertion of joiſts.

This ruin has been greatly defaced for the ſake of its ſtone, for building houſes and walls. A ſtorm likewiſe, ſome few years ago, threw down a high gable of the church.

The manſe, or miniſter's houſe, ſtands on part of the ſite of the abbey. The ruins are now the property of Sir Thomas Hay, of Park.

This view was drawn A. D. 1789.

GLENLUCE ABBEY. LATE II.

THIS view was taken from a ſtation a little to the right of that from whence the former plate was drawn, in order to open the gable end of the church.

LOCH ROIETON, OR THE HILLS CASTLE.

THIS caſtle takes its firſt name from an adjacent lough; it is ſituated about three miles ſouth weſt from Dumfries. The preſent building, from

from its ſtile, does not ſeem older than the middle of the ſixteenth century; indeed, from the dates of 1598 and 1600 over the gate and inner court, it is moſt likely ſome re-edification, or great repair, took place at thoſe times.

FROM the wardrobe account of the year 1300, publiſhed by the ſociety of Antiquaries, it appears here was at that time a caſtle, or manſion, of ſufficient ſize and conſequence to receive King Edward I. who remained here one night, in his way from the caſtle of Caerleverock to Kirkcudbright, and in his chapel here offered up his oblations; the words of the original are, "17 die Julii in Oblac' Regis ad Altare in Capella ſua apud Loghroieton, 7s." Poſſibly the royal chapel might have been a tent or portable building.

THIS fortalice was afterwards one of the ſtrengths poſſeſſed by the Douglas family, when Lords of Galloway, and upon the ruin of that houſe was granted to the Herries family, from whom it came to the Lords Maxwell, and devolved to a cadet of that houſe, thence denominated Maxwell of the Hills, according to a copy of an ancient pedigree of the Nithſdale family, in the poſſeſſion of Captain Robert Riddell, of Friars Carſe, F. A. S. Robert, the ſon of the ſixth Lord Maxwell, by Beatrix, the daughter of James, Earl of Morton, died here September 13th, 1552, aged about five years, having ſurvived Lord Robert, his father, only a year. This infant, Robert, is not mentioned in Douglas' Peerage; his brother John there ſtands as the immediate ſucceſſor to Lord Robert; by this family the caſtle and its demeſnes were ſold, and are at preſent the property of —— M'Cullock, of Ardwall, Eſq.

THIS edifice, which ſurrounds a ſquare court, is now divided into different tenements. Several coats of arms, with initial letters, are ſet up on different parts of the buildings, chiefly thoſe of the Maxwells and their alliances: over the gate, which is pierced with loop holes for muſquetry, are the arms of Scotland, and the date 1598. There is another eſcutcheon, the date 1600; both, probably, commemorating, as has been before obſerved, the times of ſome conſiderable repairs or erection.

THIS view was drawn A. D. 1789.

Publish'd Aug.t 29 1789 by J. Hooper.

Sparrow Sc.

THE HILLS TOWER.

KIRKENDBRIGHT CASTLE Pl:1.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT CASTLE. PLATE I.

HERE was an ancient caſtle belonging to the Dowals, Lords of Galloway, when Galloway was a regality independant of the kingdom of Scotland. This caſtle deſcended with the other property of the Lords of Galloway, to Dervorgelda, heireſs of Allan, the laſt Lord of that regality, and was afterwards annexed to the crown, till James IV. by a charter, dated at Edinburgh, 26th of February, 1509, granted it, together with the caſtle mains, to the Burgh of Kirkcudbright. The mounds and dykes of this caſtle are ſtill remaining; by its ſituation it evidently appears to have been conſtructed to defend the entrance of the river Dee.

IN the town of Kirkcudbright, and probably in this caſtle, King Edward I. reſided ſome days, when on his expedition to the ſiege of Carleverock, in the year 1300, as is ſhewn in the wardrobe account of that year, lately publiſhed by the Society of Antiquaries, of London.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT CASTLE alſo afforded a temporary refuge to the unfortunate King Henry VI. after the battle of Towton, as may be ſeen in the Paſton Letters, vol. 1. p. 248, wherein is the following paſſage, "The Kyng Herry is at Kirkowbre with iiij men and a childe, Quene Margaret is at Edinburgh and hir ſon"; this is at the bottom of a copy of a letter, dated at Diepe, 30th of Auguſt, 1461.

KING JAMES IV. of Scotland was at Kirkcudbright in March, 1508, as is proved by publick papers, dated at that place. The tradition is, that he was hoſpitably entertained there, and that the burgh claimed a reward for their former ſervices to James II. and to himſelf, whereupon he, with conſent of parliament, granted them the old caſtle and mains, as has been above-mentioned.

THE latter caſtle of Kirkcudbright, here delineated, was built by Thomas M'Lellan of Bombay, anceſtor of the Lords of Kirkcudbright, about the year 1570, on the ſite of the collegiate church, then lately demoliſhed by the reformers, which was granted by King James VI. then a minor, the Earl of Murray being the regent. This charter

 conveyed

conveyed the whole and entire ſite,* foundation, and place, upon which the place and church of the brothers of Kirkcudbright, were originally conſtructed or erected, together with ſtones therein remaining, with all the orchards, gardens, and appurtenances." It was dated 6th December, 1569. The deſcendants of this Sir Thomas enjoyed the caſtle he had built till April 1663; when ſome women having made a diſturbance at the introduction of an epiſcopal miniſter into the Kirk of Kirkcudbright, the privy council granted a commiſſion to the Earls of Linlithgow, Galloway, Annandale, and Drumlanrig, with Sir John Wauchop, to enquire into the matter. Theſe four earls came to Kirkcudbright caſtle, and found that Lord Kirkcudbright had countenanced what thoſe women had done; they therefore ſent him priſoner to Edinburgh, 23d May, 1663, where he ſhortly after died, and his neighbours by degrees acquired all his eſtates.

DURING the uſurpation of Cromwell, this lord, with moſt of the Scotch Preſbyterians, had oppoſed the independants, by which he had ſuffered greatly in his fortune; but being likewiſe a great opponent to epiſcopacy, he became obnoxious to government.

AFTER his death the caſtle of Kirkcudbright came at length by ſucceſſion to the late Sir Robert Maxwell, of Orchardton, he ſold it to the preſent Earl of Selkirk, who is the preſent proprietor.

THE remains of this building ſhew it was once an elegant as well as large ſtructure; ſome ancient perſons living when this view was taken, ſaid, that it had extended much farther than it then did, had formerly a handſome gate, and that the roof was taken off about forty years ago, ſince which it has been much injured; the ſtones having been taken for other erections.

AGAINST the building are two coats of arms; over that on the ſiniſter ſide are the initials, G M, and the date, 1582, probably the time when the caſtle was completed, or ſome conſiderable addition made to it. The arms are thoſe of Herries, the Three Hedgehogs, beneath them

* TOTUM et integrum ſolum fundum et locum, ſuper quibus locus et eccleſiæ Fratrum de Kirkcudbright per prius conſtruebantur ſeu ædificabantur, una cum omnibus lapidibus ſuper eiſdem exiſtentibus, cum pomariis, hortis et pendiculis.

this

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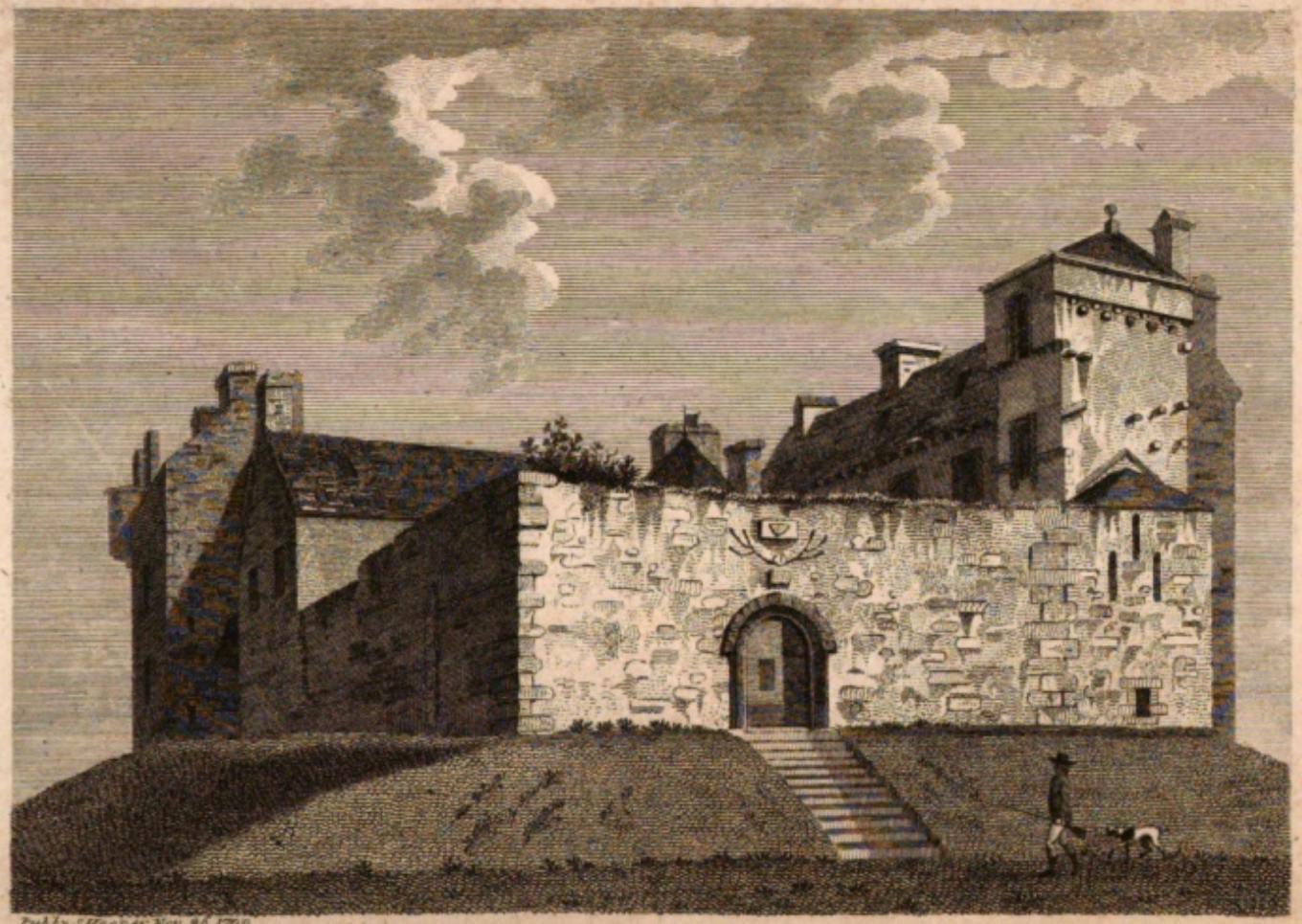
KIRKENBRIGHT CASTLE Pl2.



KENMORE CASTLE Pl2

this motto, DONS DEDIT, and another obliterated inſcription, which, according to tradition was, This is the houſe of Herries.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT CASTLE. PLATE II.

THIS view ſhews the North aſpect; the former was taken from the Eaſt: both were drawn A. D. 1789.

KENMURE CASTLE. PLATE I.

THIS caſtle ſtands on a very commanding eminence, at the head of Loch Ken, where the water of the Ken runs into the lake. It is ſaid to have been one of the ſeats of the ancient Lords of Galloway, and particularly the favourite reſidence of John Baliol, ſome time King of Scotland.

KENMURE was for a ſhort time in the hands of the Douglas's, and afterwards, A. D. 1297, with the lands of Lochinvar, acquired from John de Maxwell, by Sir Adam de Gordon, Knight, and has ever ſince continued in his family, one of whom, Sir John Gordon, of Lochinvar, was (according to Douglas) by King Charles I. raiſed on the 8th of May, 1633, to the dignity of the Peerage, by the titles of Viſcount Kenmure, Lord Lochinvar, to him and his heirs male; and as a farther teſtimony of his majeſty's favor, part of his lands were erected into a royal burrough, with ample juriſdiction, to be called the Burgh of Galloway, now New Galloway, which with Wigton, Whithorn, and Stranraur, ſends a member to the Britiſh parliament.

ROBERT, the ſeventh Viſcount, from a too grateful ſenſe of the favors conferred on his anceſtors by the Stuart family, unhappily engaging in the Rebellion, A. D. 1715, was taken priſoner at Preſton, tried, condemned, and executed; his honors and moſt of his eſtates conſequently forfeited to the crown. Since which his deſcendants have, by their ſervices in the army, endeavoured to compenſate for the miſtaken attachment of their predeceſſor.

THE

THE buildings of this caſtle conſiſt chiefly of two towers, now in ruins, to which ſome later erections, ſtill habitable have been added, encompaſſing a ſquare court. Tradition ſays, this caſtle has been twice burned; once during the reign of Queen Mary, and a ſecond time by Oliver Cromwell, or his order. In digging lately near the foot of the mount on which the caſtle ſtands, a great number of cannon balls were diſcovered, ſome forty-eight, and others ſix pounders.

THIS plate, which ſhews the diſtant view of the caſtle, the lake, and romantic mountains riſing behind it, was drawn A. D. 1790.

KENMURE CASTLE. PLATE II.

THIS plate, which ſhews the entrance into the caſtle, was drawn at the ſame time as plate I.

THE LAGGAN STONE. PLATE I.

THIS huge ſtone, which is ſo poiſed as to be moveable with a ſmall exertion of force, ſtands near the ſummit of a high ridge of mountains, called the Kells Rins. The particular hill on which it is ſituated is called Mullæ, and the ſtone itſelf is called the Mickle lump; near it is a ſmall pool of water which covers about half a rood of land. The dimenſions of this ſtone are, its greateſt length eight feet nine inches, its height five feet one inch and a half, its circumference twenty-two feet nine inches.

THIS plate gives the appearance of the ſtone, as ſeen at a ſmall diſtance; the figure ſerves as a ſcale to determine its magnitude.

THE LAGGAN STONE. PLATE II.

A DISTANT view of this ſtone is here exhibited, with the adjacent rocks. Both views were drawn A. D. 1790.

IT

KENMURE CASTLE. Pl. 2.

Pub^d. by J^s. Hooper Dec. 30: 1790. LAGGAN STONE Pl 1 Vivares sc

Pub. by S. Hooper Dec. 1st 1790. LAGGAN STONE Pl. 2 Vivares sc.

Publish'd Sept. 15. 1789 by S. Hooper.

CASTLE KENEDY

It ſeems doubtful whether moſt of theſe rocking ſtones are the effects of art or chance. Some ſuppoſe them to have been thus poiſed by the Druids, with an intention to impoſe on their followers by the appearance of a miracle; others think them the product of accident, on ſtones of a particular form, the circumjacent earth being waſhed from their baſes by ſome torrent or heavy rain.

CASTLE KENNEDY.

WIGTONSHIRE.

THIS caſtle ſtands in an iſland well planted with trees, in a beautiful lough. The exact time of its conſtruction is not known; but probably it was not built till after the year 1668, as it is not mentioned in a charter or retour of that date. This view was taken A. D. 1789, from the high road leading from Newton Stewart to Stranrawer.

CASTLE KENNEDY was anciently the ſeat of the Caſſils family, from one of whom it was purchaſed by the firſt Earl of Stair. The ruinous ſtate of the part here ſhewn, was occaſioned by an accidental fire, which happened in 1717, and is ſuppoſed to have begun in the landry. Every thing was conſumed, but no lives were loſt, as the family were not at home: the gardener ſaved himſelf by jumping out of a high window.

DUNSKEY CASTLE.

DUNSKEY CASTLE ſtands about half a mile ſouth of Port Patrick, on the neck of a rocky cliff which projects out into the ſea at the extremity of the Mull of Galloway. The building occupies the whole front or breadth, but has an area or parade behind it, about twenty yards deep; it was vaulted, and ſeems to have been calculated for defence; the acceſs to it was over a draw-bridge. In the back part of the caſtle there are ſome remains of ornaments, which ſhew it was

once a handſome building; many of the ſquared ſtones have been taken away by the owner, for the purpoſe of building a modern ſeat; the rooms were moſt of them very ſmall; the ſtair-caſe was in the eaſt angle.

HISTORY mentions a caſtle here as early as the time of Eugen V. who began his reign A. D. 685. In that king's reign it is ſaid to have been beſieged by Egfrid, King of Bernicia. It is alſo ſaid by Mr. Andrew Sympſon to have been once a great caſtle belonging to the Lords of Airds in Ireland; both theſe relations muſt certainly refer to ſome former caſtle or caſtles on or near the ſame ſpot; for from the ſtile of the preſent building, it is evidently apparent that it is not older than the middle of the ſixteenth century, nor is it entitled to the epithet of large; it is nevertheleſs ſtrongly ſituated with reſpect to the ſea, though commanded from a variety of places on the land ſide: when Mr. Sympſon wrote, it belonged to John Blair, of Dunſkey, ſon and heir of maſter John Blair, late miniſter of Portpatrick; it is at preſent the property of the repreſentative of Sir James Hunter Blair, who married the heireſs, and has an elegant modern houſe in the neighbourhood. This caſtle, like many other ancient buildings, lies under the report of being haunted with evil ſpirits; and it is particularly affirmed that a miniſter of the pariſh had here a bickering with the foul fiend Satan himſelf, whom he put to flight.

DUNSKEY CASTLE. PLATE I.

THIS plate ſhews a nearer view of the caſtle, as it appears from a ſtation almoſt oppoſite to that from whence the former drawing was made. Both were taken A. D. 1789.

AYR-

Pub. 27 Nov. 1799 by J. Harper.

VIVARES sc.

DUNSKEY CASTLE Pl. 1:

Dunskey Castle

COLLEGIATE CHURCH AT MAYBOLE

AYRSHIRE.

THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH OF MAYBOLE OR MINNIBOIL.

THIS collegiate church was founded in the year 1441, by Sir Gilbert Kennedy, of Dinnure, anceſtor to the Earl of Caſſils, for a provoſt or rector, and ſeveral prebendaries; it was conſecrated in honour of the bleſſed Virgin Mary. The founder, by his charter, dated at Edinburgh, the 18th of May, in the year before mentioned, endowed it with all, and ſingular, his lands of Largenlen and Brocklack, within the county of Carrick.

IN a manuſcript deſcription of Carrick, by the Reverend Mr. Abercrombie, miniſter of Miniboile, among Mr. M'Farlan's collection, there is the following deſcription of this place. "There was alſo a collegiate church at Mayboll, the fabrick whereof is ſtill extant and entyre, being now uſed as the burial place of the Earls of Caſſillis and other gentlemen, who contributed to the putting of a roofe upon it, when it was decayed. On the north ſide of which kirk is the buriall place of the Lord of Colaine; within are encloſures of new ſquare ſtone, lately built; the college conſiſted of a rector and three prebends, whoſe ſtalls are all of them yet extant, ſave the rector's, which was where thoſe low buildings and the garden are, on the eaſt ſide of that which is now the parſon's houſe, with the orchard and the wall-trees. The patrimony of this church, were the provoſts and prieſts lands, in the pariſh of Kirk Michael, which fell into the Earl of Caſſillis's hands, upon the diſſolution of the college at the Reformation, out of which he as yet payes yearly to the miniſter of Mayboll, the ſum of 70 marks Scots. As for the church, its preſent patrimony is out of the tyth of the pariſh, which

which before the Reformation, was all poſſeſſed and enjoyed by the nuns of North Berwick; and on the diſſolution of the ſaid nunnerie, became a prize to the Laird of Bergeney. The pariſh church ſtands at a little diſtance from the foreſaid college, eaſtward; it does not appear when it was built; but the large iſle, that lyes from the body of the church, ſouthward, and makes the figure of the church a T, was built by Mr. James Bonar, miniſter thereat, in the reign of K. Charles the Firſt. Within the ſaid pariſh of Mayboll, there have been other chappels of old, as Kirkbride, on the coaſt ſide, whoſe walls and yard be yet extant; and within the lands of Achindrain, and elſewhere, there have been other chappels, whereof the rudera are yet to be ſeen.

THE towne of Mayboll ſtands on an aſcending ground from eaſt to weſt, and lyes open to the ſouth; it hath one principal ſtreet, declining towards the eaſt; it is pretty well fenced from the north by a higher ridge of hills that lies above it, at a ſmall diſtance northwards; it hath one principal ſtreet, with houſes on both ſides, built of free-ſtone; and it is beautified with the ſituation of two caſtles, one at each end of this ſtreet; that to the eaſt belongs to the Earl of Caſſillis, beyond which, eaſtward, ſtands a great new building, which be his granaries. On the weſt end is a caſtle which belonged ſome time to the Laird of Blarrquhan, which is now the Tolbuith, and is adorned with a pyramide and a row of balluſters round it, raiſed upon the top of the ſtair-caſe, into which they have mounted a fyne clock."

THIS view was drawn A. D. 1789.

ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST'S CHURCH. AYR.

FOR the following account of this building I am indebted to a reverend gentleman, whoſe name I am not authoriſed to mention. The ruins of the church of St. John the Baptiſt ſtands between the town and the ſea, within the fort, built by Oliver Cromwell: it is ſaid to have been entire about ſixty years ago: at preſent the tower only remains: its foundation may ſtill be traced, from which it appears to have been in the form of a croſs. Among the archives of this town, is a charter

S JOHN BAPTIST CHURCH

a charter from Robert II. ſurnamed the Blear-eyed, A. D. 1378, reſpecting the preſerving this church from being deſtroyed by the blowing of ſand; * but the church has, it is ſaid, been ſince quite demoliſhed through want of taſte, and the guilt of avarice; though there is evidence of its having been the ſeat of a parliament, held in the time of Bruce and Baliol, and where a number of the nobility and gentry determined upon noble and free motives, for the former: a copy

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* Coppie of King Robert his charter to the burgh of Air, allowing a gratification to thoſe who ſhould preſerve the burgh and church from being deſtroyed with ſand. Robertus Dei gratia Rex Scotorum, omnibus probis hominibus totius terræ, ſeu Clericis, vel Laicis ſalutem, Dum Burgus noſter de Air, per motionem & agitationem arenæ ſit quaſi totaliter annihilatus & deſtructus, et . . . . ſimiliter per brevis proceſſum temporis ad finalem deſtructionem redegi videbitur, niſi citius per diſcretorum virorum ſolertia et diligentia remedium apponitur; nos igitur deſiderantes de Aliquo . . . competente in hac parte futuro providere, et precipue cauſa eccleſiæ Johannis Baptiſti quam in honore, reverentia et devotione ſemper intendebam et intendam mantenere, protegere et fovere, cujus cæmeterium per violentiam motionis arenæ ut predicitur fere uſq. ad fundamentum ipſius eccleſiæ adeo eſt denudata et deſtructa quod multorum oſſa defunctorum ibidem humata, videntur per ventorum violentiam de terra evulſa penitus et circa. Conceſſimus de gratia noſtra ſpeciali illis quicunque fuerint, qui in hac parte defenſionem appoſuerunt, et ipſam villam, eccleſiam et cæmeterium a deſtructione dicta arenæ liberaverint, omnes pacatas vaſtus infra dictum burgum quos meditantibus illorum laboribus et impenſis a deſtructione præfata arenoſa liberaverint, et fuerint habitabiles, tenendas et habendas eiſdem dicturam pacatarum prænominatis.

Conqueſtoribus et hæredibus ſuis de nobis et hæredibus noſtris in feudo et hereditate in libero burgagio, libere et quiete pleniarie integre et honorifice, reddendo inde annuatim de qualibet pacato predicto, poſtquam effecte fuerint habitabiles aut habitabilis, unum denarium ſterlinenſem ad feſtum Penticoſtis, tum pro omnia ferme inde exegenda aut ſolvenda. In cujus rei teſtimonium præſenti Chartæ noſtræ, noſtrum præcipimus apponi ſigellum, teſtibus veretabilibus in Chriſto patribus Willelmo et Joanne Cancellariis noſtris St. Andraæ et Dunkelden Eccleſiarum Epiſcopis, Joanne primogenito noſtro de Carick ſeu Scotia, Roberto de Fyffe et de Monteith filio noſtro dilecto Willielmo de Douglas et de Marr, conſanguineo noſtro comitibus Jacobo de Lindeſay nepote noſtro Kentigerno et Alexandro de Lindeſay, conſanguineo noſtro militibus apud Edenburgum decimo die Decembris Anno Regni noſtro Anno decimo. After the copy of this charter, the tranſcriber adds the following note. " I find this to have been granted by Robert the ſecond, ſurnamed Bleird-eye; for John was his eldeſt ſon, by Elizabeth Muir, and Robert of Fyſe and Monteith his other ſon of that marriage. Robert the ſecond's reign commenced in the year 1368; and he died in the nineteenth year of his reign; ſo that by calculation this charter has been granted in the year 1378.

of their names and ſignatures is ſtill extant, many of them could not write. Tradition ſays, that Cromwell having taken in this church in order to erect a fort, gave the town a thouſand Engliſh marks to build another. This ſeems probable from the minutes of the town council, at a community meeting, the 3d of July, 1652. "Anent the ſituation of building of the kirk all condeſcend tall poſſible meanes be uſed for building the ſame, either upon Sewalton's ground, or the Grey Friars; and that the ſame be bought; and that the town be ſtented for als much as to utfit the ſame, what is deficient of the money to be had frae the Engliſh." The new kirk appears to have been built 1654.

In 1789, when this view was drawn, the tower of the church was very entire; ſeveral modern tomb-ſtones were ſtanding about it, from whence it ſeems as if it were ſtill uſed as a place of burial.

The fort above-mentioned, built by Oliver Cromwell, is a parallelogram, the greateſt length from North to South defended by ſix baſtions; there are alſo two or three magazines, ſeemingly meant for bomb proof, one of them ſerves for a gate, which is here ſhewn in the drawing. It was by King Charles II. granted to Lord Eglington; the property is now in his lady, who mortgaged it to the Lord Caſſilis for 1000l. Several perſons now living remember moſt of the walls ſtanding.

DUNURE CASTLE. PLATE I.

Dunure Castle is a fine old building, moſt romantickly ſituated on the brink of a perpendicular rocky cliff, in ſome parts overhanging the ſea; beneath it is a cavern, called the Browneys Cave, now nearly filled up with rubbiſh fallen from the rock and building: it is ſaid to have formerly communicated with the caſtle, and probably ſerved as a ſally port, or ſecret communication with the ſea; as in Dunbar and Turnbury caſtles.

Nothing can ſucceed the ſublimity of the proſpect from this caſtle, whence at one coup d'oeil is ſeen the conical rock of Lamlaſh, and over it the craggy mountains of the Iſle of Arran, frequently hiding their heads in the clouds; from hence alſo may be ſeen the rock of Ailſa,

DUNNURE CASTLE Pl 1

Pub. by S. Hooper May. 1790

DUNURE CASTLE Pl. 2

VIVARES sc.

Pub. Feb. 2. 1791. by S. Hooper.

THE OLD HOUSE OF CASSILIS AYRSHIRE.

Ailſa, the coaſt of Kentire, on both ſides of Arran, the coaſt of Ireland, the iſlands of Bute and Cumraes, and a great part of the bay of Ayr.

By whom, or at what time this caſtle was built, I have not been able to learn; from its ſtrength and ſituation it muſt formerly have been of conſequence as a fortreſs.

Dunure castle was an ancient reſidence of a principal branch of the Kennedy family, who were thence called Kennedys of Dunure, and generally eſteemed the head of that name; the Caſſilis family is deſcended from it, and were proprietors of this eſtate till the beginning of the preſent century, when it was ſold to the grandfather of the preſent proprietor, alſo a deſcendant from the Kennedys of Dunure. It ſeems a matter of doubt, whether this caſtle has been inhabited ſince the reign of King James VI.

DUNURE CASTLE. PLATE II.

The former view was taken from an eminence above the caſtle. This was drawn from the rocks on the ſhore beneath it, and ſhews the Weſt ſide of the keep, and its adjacent buildings.

Both views were taken A. D. 1789.

THE OLD HOUSE OF CASSILIS.

Here is a great ſquare tower, whoſe walls are of an uncommon thickneſs, with a court of leſſer buildings, beautifully ſituated on a bank above the water of Dun, and ſurrounded by extenſive woods of old timber. This old tower is aſcended by a turnpike ſtair-caſe; the lower ſtory is vaulted: the walls, as high as the third ſtory, are ſaid to be ſixteen feet thick. Here are many family portraits, and diverſe other paintings. This tower has probably undergone many repairs; the preſent appearance of the building does not beſpeak the laſt to be older than the reign of Queen Mary, or James VI. her ſon. This houſe belongs to the Earl of Caſſilis. The view was drawn A. D. 1789.

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THE CASTLE OF DOLQUHARRAN.

IN Mr. M'Farlan's collection, in the Advocate's library, Edinburgh, there is the following deſcription of this caſtle: "The ſtately caſtle of Dolquharran, the building whereof is much improved, by the addition lately made thereto, which makes it by very far the beſt houſe in all that country, ſurrounded with vaſt incloſures of wood, that the country is not able to conſume it, by their building and other inſtruments; and among them be oak trees of a conſiderable ſize, both for height and breadth, that will ſerve either for joiſt or roof of a good houſe." This caſtle at preſent conſiſts of an old tower or fortalice, to which is joined a more modern houſe; probably the addition above-mentioned, from the figures over the door, was made in the year 1679. It is bounded by the garden on one ſide, and on the other by the water of Gervan. On the old tower are eſcutcheons of the arms of Kennedy, and another coat, ſeemingly that of Stewart, but much defaced by age; over the entrance are alſo ſome armorial bearings. From the battlements of the tower there is a fine proſpect, the river winding under the eye, through a well wooded valley. This venerable building is the property of Thomas Kennedy, of Dunure, Eſq. for whom Mr. Adams is erecting a handſome houſe, of the caſtellated form, in the adjacent demeſnes.

THIS view was drawn A. D. 1789.

GREENAND CASTLE.

THIS view ſhews the caſtle of Greenand, as it appears on the road from Ayr to Maybole. The following deſcription is given of this caſtle, in Mr. M'Farlan's MS. collection:

CASTLE of Grenand and the Cave. The Grenand is a high houſe upon the top of a rock hanging over upon the ſea, with ſome lower new work, lately added to it, but never finiſhed; it is too open to the cold and moiſture ariſing from the ſea to be a deſireable habitation, and has been deſigned to be the owners ſecurity againſt a ſurprize, rather than a conſtant reſidence. It is within the pariſh of Maybole.

THIS view was drawn A. D. 1789.

ALLO-

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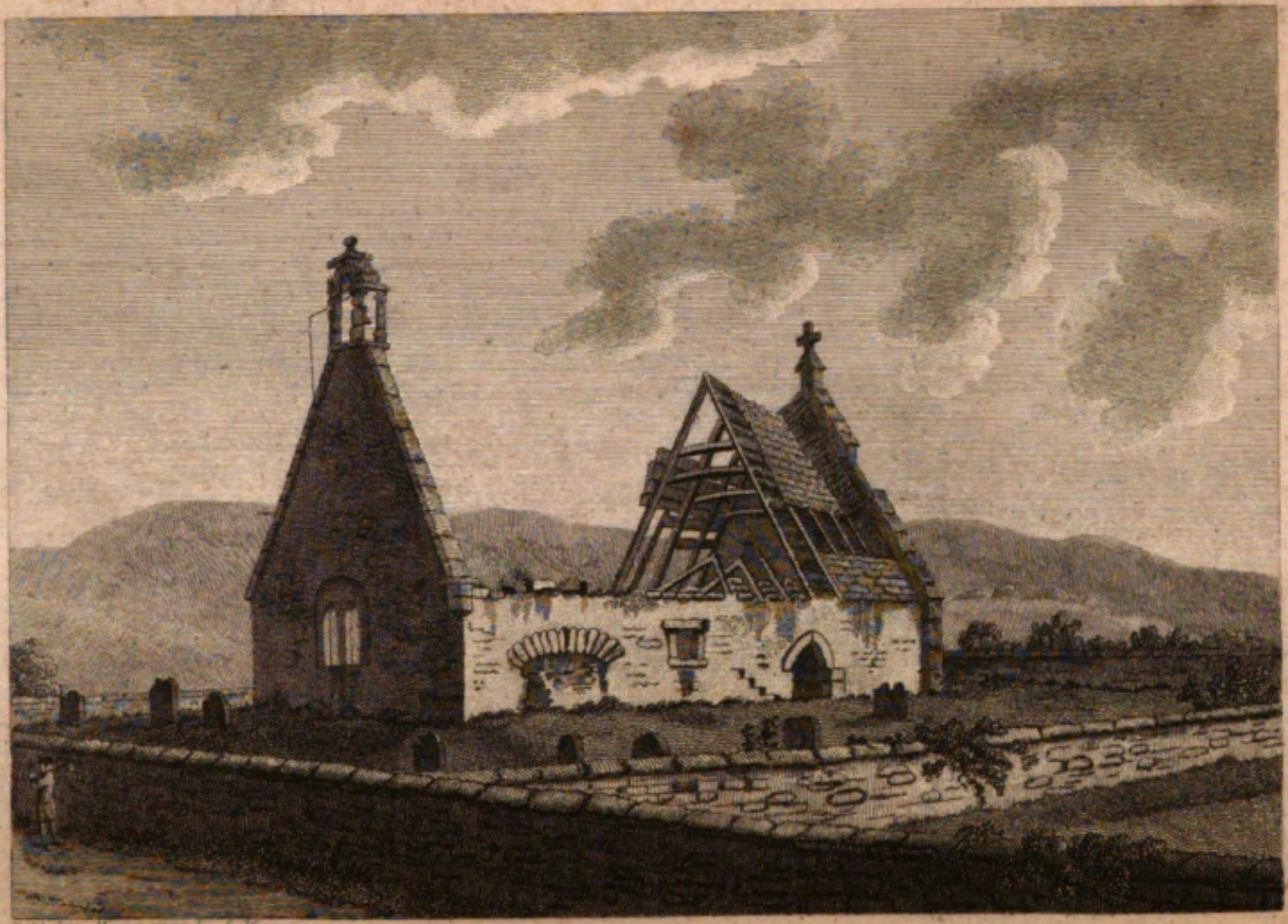
DOLYNHARRAN CASTLE

GRENAN CASTLE



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ALLOA CHURCH AIRSHIRE

ALLOWAY CHURCH, AYRSHIRE.*

THIS church ſtands by the river, a ſmall diſtance from the bridge of Doon, on the road leading from Maybole to Ayr. About a century ago it was united to the pariſh of Ayr; ſince which time it has fallen to

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* This church is alſo famous for being the place wherein the witches and warlocks uſed to hold their infernal meetings, or ſabbaths, and prepare their magical unctions: here too they uſed to amuſe themſelves with dancing to the pipes of the muckle-horned Deel. Diverſe ſtories of theſe horrid rites are ſtill current; one of which my worthy friend Mr. Burns has here favoured me with in verſe.

TAM O' SHANTER. A TALE.

WHEN chapmen billies leave the ſtreet,
And drouthy neebors, neebors meet,
As market-days are wearing late,
And folk begin to tak the gate;
While we ſit bowſing at the nappy,
And gettin fou, and unco happy,
We think na on the long Scots miles,
The waters, moſſes, ſlaps and ſtyles,
That lie between us and our hame,
Where ſits our ſulky, ſullen dame,
Gathering her brows, like gathering ſtorm,
Nurſing her wrath to keep it warm.

This truth ſand honeſt Tom o'Shanter,
As he frae Ayr ae night did canter;
(Auld Ayr, whom ne'er a town ſurpaſſes
For honeſt men and bonnie laſſes.)

O Tam! hadſt thou but been ſae wiſe
As taen thy ain wife Kate's advice!
She tauld thee weel, thou was a ſkellum,
A blethering, bluſterin, drunken blellum;
That frae November till October,
Ae market-day thou was na ſober;
That ilka melder, wi' the miller,
Thou ſat as long as thou had filler
That every naig was ca'd a ſhoe on,
The ſmith and thee gat roarin fou on;
That at the L—d's houſe, even on Sunday,
Thou drank wi' Kirkton Jean till Monday.—
She propheſied that, late or ſoon,
Thou wad be found deep-drown'd in Doon;
Or catch'd wi' warlocks in the mirk
By Alloway's old haunted kirk.

Ah, gentle dames! it gars me greet,
To think how mony counſels ſweet,
How mony lengthen'd ſage advices,
The huſband frae the wife deſpiſes!

But to our tale:——Ae market-night,
Tam had got planted unco right,
Faſt by an ingle bleezing finely,
Wi' reamin ſwats that drank divinely;
And at his elbow, ſouter Johnie,
His ancient, truſty, drouthy cronie;
Tam lo'ed him like a vera brither,
They had been fou for weeks tegither.—
The night drave on wi' ſangs and clatter,
And ay the ale was growing better:
The landlady and Tam grew gracious,
With favors ſecret, ſweet, and precious:
The ſouter tauld his queereſt ſtories;
The landlord's laugh was ready chorus:
The ſtorm without might rair and ruſtle,
Tam did na mind the ſtorm a whiſtle.—
Care, mad to ſee a man ſae happy,
E'en drown'd himſelf amang the nappy:
As bees flee hame, wi' lades o' treaſure,
The minutes wing'd their way wi' pleaſure:
Kings may be bleſt, but Tam was glorious;
O'er a' the ills o' life victorious!

But pleaſures are like poppies ſpread,
You ſeize the flower, its bloom is ſhed;
Or like the ſnow falls in the river,
A moment white—then melts for ever;
Or like the borealis race,
That flit ere you can point their place;

to ruins. It is one of the eldeſt pariſhes in Scotland, and ſtill retains theſe privileges: the miniſter of Ayr is obliged to marry and baptiſe in it, and alſo here to hold his parochial catechiſings. The magiſtrates attempted,

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Or like the rainbow's lovely form,
Evaniſhing amid the ſtorm.—
Nae man can tether time or tide,
The hour approaches Tam maun ride;
That hour o' night's black arch the key-ſtane,
That dreary hour he mounts his beaſt in;
And ſic a night he taks the road in
As ne'er poor ſinner was abroad in.

The wind blew, as 'twad blawn its laſt;
The rattling ſhowers roſe on the blaſt;
The ſpeedy gleams the darkneſs ſwallow'd
Loud, deep, and lang, the thunder bellow'd:
That night, a child might underſtand
The deil had buſineſs on his hand.

Weel mounted on his grey meare, Meg,
A better never lifted leg,
Tam ſkelpit on thro' dub and mire,
Deſpiſing wind, and rain, and fire:
Whyles holding faſt his gude blue bonnet;
Whyles crooning o'er an auld Scots ſonnet;
Whyles glowring round wi' prudent cares,
Leſt bogles catch him unawares;
Kirk-Aloway was drawing nigh,
Where ghaiſts and houlets nightly cry.

By this time he was croſs the ford,
Where in the ſnaw the chapman ſmoor'd;
And paſt the birks and meikle ſtane,
Where drunken Charlie brak's neck-bane;
And thro' the whins, and by the cairn,
Where hunters fand the murder'd bairn;
And near the tree, aboon the well,
Where Mungo's mither hang'd herſel:
Before him, Doon pours all his floods;
The doubling ſtorm roars thro' the woods;
The light'nings flaſh from pole to pole;
Near, and more near, the thunders roll;
When, glimmering thro' groaning trees,
Kirk-Aloway ſeem'd in a bleeze;
Thro' ilka bore the beams were glancing,
And loud reſounded mirth and dancing.

Inſpiring, bold John Barleycorn!
What dangers thou canſt make us ſcorn:
Wi' tippeny, we fear nae evil;
Wi' uſquebae, we'll face the devil!
The ſwats ſae ream'd in Tammie's noddle,
Fair-play, he car'd na deils a boddle:
But Maggy ſtood, right fair aſtoniſh'd,
Till by the heel and hand admoniſh'd,
She ventur'd forward on the light,
And, wow! Tam ſaw an unco ſight!

Warlocks and witches in a dance,
Nae cotillon brent new frae France,
But hornpipes, jigs, ſtrathſpeys and reels,
Put life and mettle in their heels.—
A winnock-bunker in the Eaſt,
There ſat auld Nick in ſhape o' beaſt;
A towzie tyke, black, grim, and large;
To gie them muſic was his charge:
He ſcrew'd the pipes and gart them ſkirl,
Till roof and rafters a' did dirl.—
Coffins ſtood round, like open preſſes,
That ſhaw'd the dead in their laſt dreſſes;
And (by ſome deeviliſh cantraip ſlight)
Each in its cauld hand held a light;
By which heroic Tam was able
To note upon the haly table,
A murderer's banes, in gibbet-airns;
Twa ſpan-lang, wee, unchirſten'd bairns;
A thief, new cutted frae a rape,
Wi' his laſt gaſp his gab did gape;
Five tomahawks, wi' blood red-ruſted;
Five ſcymitars, wi' murder cruſted;
A garter which a babe had ſtrangled;
A knife a father's throat had mangled,
Whom his ain ſon of life bereft,
The grey hairs yet ſtak to the heft:
Wi' mair of horrible and aweſu',
That even to name wad be unlawfu':—
Three lawyers' tongues, turn'd inſide out,
Wi' lies ſeam'd like a beggar's clout;
Three prieſts' hearts, rotten, black as muck,
Lay ſtinking, vile, in every neuk.

As Tammie glowr'd, amaz'd and curious,
The mirth and fun grew faſt and furious:
The piper loud and louder blew;
The dancers quick and quicker flew;

They

attempted, ſome time ago, to take away the bell; but were repulſed by the Alloites, *vi & armis.*

They reel'd, they ſet, they croſs'd, they cleekit,
Till ilka Carlin ſwat and reekit,
And cooſt her duddies on the wark,
And linket at it in her ſark.—

Now Tam! O Tam! had thae been queans,
A' plump and ſtrappin in their teens!
Their ſarks, inſtead o' creeſhie flainen,
Been ſnaw-white, ſeventeen-hunder linen;
Thir breeks o' mine, my only pair,
That ance were pluſh o' gude blue hair,
I wad hae gien them off my hurdies
For ae blink o' the bonie burdies!
But withered beldams, auld and droll,
Rigwoodie hags wad ſpean a foal,
Loupin and flingin on a crumock,
I wonder did na turn thy ſtomach.—

But Tam kend what was what fu' brawlie;
There was ae winſome wench and walie,
That night enliſted in the core,
(Lang after kend on Carrick ſhore;
For mony a beaſt to dead ſhe ſhot,
And periſh'd mony a bonnie boat,
And ſhook baith meikle corn and bear
And kept the country-ſide in fear)—
Her cutty-ſark o' Paiſley harn,
That while a laſſie ſhe had worn,
In longitude tho' ſorely ſcanty,
It was her beſt, and ſhe was vauntie.—
Ah! little thought thy reverend graunie,
That ſark ſhe coſt for her wee Nannie
Wi' twa pund Scots ('twas a' her riches)
Should ever grac'd a dance o' witches!

But here my Muſe her wing maun cour,
Sic flights are far beyond her power;
To ſing how Nannie lap and flang,
(A ſouple jad ſhe was and ſtrang,)
And how Tam ſtood like ane bewitch'd,
And thought his very een enrich'd;
Even Satan glowr'd, and fidg'd fu' fain,
And hotch'd, and blew wi' might and main;
Till firſt ae caper—ſyne anither—
Tam loſt his reaſon a' thegither,
And roars out—"Weel done, cutty-ſark!"
And in an inſtant all was dark:
And ſcarcely had he Maggie rallied,
When out the helliſh legion ſallied.—

As bees bizz out wi' angry fyke,
When plundering herds aſſail their byke;
As open puſſie's mortal foes,
When, pop, ſhe ſtarts before their noſe;
As eager rins the market-croud,
When "catch the thief!" reſounds aloud;
So Maggy rins, the witches follow,
Wi' mony an eldritch ſhout and hollo.—

Ah Tam! ah Tam! thou'll get thy fairin!
In hell they'll roaſt thee like a herrin!
In vain thy Kate awaits thy comin,
Kate ſoon will be a woefu' woman!!!
Now, do thy ſpeedy utmoſt, Meg!
And win the key-ſtane o' the brig;
There at them thou thy tail may toſs,
A running ſtream they dare na croſs!
But ere the key-ſtane ſhe could make,
The fient a tail ſhe had to ſhake;
For Nannie, far before the reſt,
Hard upon noble Maggy preſt,
And flew at Tam with furious ettle,
But little kend ſhe Maggy's mettle!
Ae ſpring brought off her maſter hale,
But left behind her ain gray tail:
The carlin claught her by the rump,
And left poor Maggy ſcarce a ſtump.

Now wha this Tale o' truth ſhall read,
Ilk man and mother's ſon, take heed:
Whene'er to drink you are inclin'd,
Or cutty-ſarks rin in your mind,
Think, ye may buy the joys o'er dear;
Remember TAM O' SHANTER'S MEARE!

CROS-

CROSRAGUEL ABBEY.

CROSRAGUEL, Croceregal, or Crofragmol abbey ſtands in Carrick, one of the ſubdiviſions of the Shire of Air, and in the pariſh of Kirkoſwald, two miles from Maybole.

THIS was a Cluniac abbey, founded by Duncan, ſon of Gilbert, Earl of Carrick, in the year 1244, as we are informed by the Chartulary of Paiſley. There is a charter of King Robert Bruce to this place, which he therein calls Croceragmer de terra de Dungrelach, given at Berwick the eighteenth year of his reign, and alſo confirmation of all the churches and lands granted to it by Duncan Neil (Nigellus) Robert, his father, and Edward Bruce, his brother, Earls of Carrick, dated at Cambus-kenneth, the 20th of June, and the twenty-firſt year of his reign.

THE laſt abbot of this place was Quintin Kennedy, brother to the Earl of Caſſils. The famous George Buchannan had afterwards a conſiderable ſum of money paid him yearly from this abbey, which gave him occaſion to denominate himſelf Penſionarius de Crofragmol. Both the temporalities and ſpiritualities of this abbey, were by King James VI. annexed to the Biſhoprick of Dumblane.

ACCORDING to Keith's Appendix to the Hiſtory of the Affairs of Church and State of Scotland, the revenues of this houſe were, money 466l. 13s. 4d. Bear 18 c. 7 b. 3 fi. $3\frac{1}{2}$. Meal 37 c. Oats 4 c. 15 b. 3 fi. $3\frac{1}{2}$ p.

FOR the following deſcription of this venerable ruin I am indebted to a gentleman reſident near the ſpot, whoſe name I am not at liberty to mention:

"THE abbey of Corſegal or Corroguel ſtands about half way between the Manſe of Kirkoſwald and the town of Maybole, near two miles from each; the publick road from Ayr to Port Patrick runs along the North ſide of the precincts; theſe contain about eight acres of ground, and were encloſed, at leaſt to the Weſt, the North, and the Eaſt, with a ſtone wall of conſiderable ſtrength. In this wall there were two gates, one to the North, which ſeems to have been the principal,

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Sparrow sc.

CORS - REGAL. Pl: 1.

cipal, another to the South Weſt. Theſe gates were almoſt entire about thirty years ago, but are now, as well as the wall, levelled with the ground; veſtiges, however, both of the gates and the wall are ſtill viſible, excepting to the South of the abbey, on that ſide there are no remains of any building whatſoever. A wall was perhaps unneceſſary there, as the precincts are bounded by a marſh. The figure of the precincts is too irregular to be comprehended from a bare deſcription; by cutting off a ſmall corner or two they may be reduced to a rhomboid, which is the figure they moſt reſemble.

In the center ſtands the abbey; the ſituation ſeems not extremely happy; it is very low; the ſurface of the ground near it very irregular, ſwelling on all hands into hills. The view from it is of conſequence exceedingly confined towards the Eaſt, however, there is a ſmall interruption in the hills, which opens a proſpect ſomewhat extenſive and pleaſant.

In point of excellent water no place can be better ſupplied, a ſmall ſtream riſing out of a marſh adjoining to the Weſt of the precincts, runs immediately along the South of the abbey; this ſtream, it is thought, was conveyed under the very buildings. The walls of theſe are for the moſt part entire, and have a very venerable and magnificent appearance. A maſterly pen might make them retain ſomething of this even in deſcription, but I am quite unacquainted with buildings of this kind, and know not even their names. The following ſketch of the noble remains of this abbey muſt therefore be extremely imperfect and inelegant; I ſhall notwithſtanding endeavour to make it as intelligible and accurate as I can.

Entering the precincts from the North, where the principal gate ſtood, you have in front what I ſhall call the Cathedral of the Abbey, which ſtands due Eaſt and Weſt; the walls are almoſt entire, about one hundred and ſixty-four feet long, and twenty-two feet high; the architecture in the ſame Gothic taſte which is common in ſtructures of the ſame period; the ſtones in general not very large. There is but one door in all this North ſide and front of the cathedral, which is near the Weſt end of it, conſiderably ornamented, of a Conic ſhape, nine feet high, and at the bottom five feet broad. The ground along