

**PICTURESQUE
ANTIQUITIES
OF SCOTLAND**

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649507382

Picturesque Antiquities of Scotland by Adam de Cardonnel

Except for use in any review, the reproduction or utilisation of this work in whole or in part in any form by any electronic, mechanical or other means, now known or hereafter invented, including xerography, photocopying and recording, or in any information storage or retrieval system, is forbidden without the permission of the publisher, Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd, PO Box 1576 Collingwood, Victoria 3066 Australia.

All rights reserved.

Edited by Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd.
Cover @ 2017

This book is sold subject to the condition that it shall not, by way of trade or otherwise, be lent, re-sold, hired out, or otherwise circulated without the publisher's prior consent in any form or binding or cover other than that in which it is published and without a similar condition including this condition being imposed on the subsequent purchaser.

www.triestepublishing.com

ADAM DE CARDONNEL

**PICTURESQUE
ANTIQUITIES
OF SCOTLAND**

PICTURESQUE
ANTIQUITIES
OF
SCOTLAND.

ETCHED BY

[Mansfield]
ADAM DE CARDONNEL, Lawson

The Veian and the Gabian Towers shall fall,
And one promiscuous ruin cover all,
Nor, after length of years, a stone betray
The place where once the very ruins lay.

ADDISON.

L O N D O N :

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR, AND SOLD BY
EDWARDS, IN PALLMALL; ALSO BY
EDWARDS'S, IN HALIFAX.

M, DCC, LXXXVIII.

M.S.M.

P R E F A C E.

THE reception which a former Publication met with, has encouraged me to continue my endeavours in preserving from oblivion the ancient remains of Caledonian splendour, still conspicuous in her Churches, Religious Houses, and Castles, though mostly in ruins.

THIS Work was at first intended to have been on a much larger scale, and I had finished several of the Plates; but, at the particular desire of a learned Author, I reduced the Size, and altered my Plan, as better adapted to the convenience of Travellers, who wish to be acquainted with a few circumstances relating to the ruins they may chance to visit, without being obliged to consult the several Authors, who have written on the subject.

IN providing materials for this little Work, I am under great obligations to the noble founder of the Society of Scottish Antiquaries, who generously gave every assistance in his power. To several others I owe my best thanks for Views, which, being of distant places, I had not an opportunity of taking myself, but which I have reason to believe are accurate.

THE

014
no rec. 101

THE dates of the foundations were carefully collected from *Lord Hailes's Annals of Scotland*, *Spottiswood's Appendix to Hope's Minor Practicks*, *Bishop Keith*, *Forbes on Church Lands*, *Middleton's Appendix to Bishop Spottiswood's History*, &c. Some few observations I have selected from Dr Henry and Mr Pen-
nant. Notwithstanding my utmost endeavours, there are still some dates wanting.

WITH the Descriptions to my Plates, I have ventured to annex a few anecdotes and historical facts, which may perhaps appear trivial to many, and well known to the greatest part of my Readers; but, as this Work was intended for the world at large, and not the learned, the Author hopes it will meet with a favourable reception.

INTRODUCTION.

INTRODUCTION.

P A R T I.

RELIGIOUS HOUSES.

AT what period Christianity was first introduced into this country is very uncertain. We find, in a book written in the year 209, by Tertullian against the Jews, that the unconquered parts of Britain were become subject to Christ. Eusebius mentions the Gospel to have been preached by the Apostles in the British isles; which Theodoret, who lived in the beginning of the fifth century, further confirms. Various were the persecutions which the Church suffered, till they were stopt by Constantine the Great, who, being himself a Christian, granted the Christian Clergy many favours. By one edict, he exempted them from military and other burdensome services, that they might with more leisure and freedom attend to the duties of their office. He bestowed also on the Church all the goods and possessions of the late martyrs who had died without heirs. But the edict published at Rome in the year 322, by which he gave full liberty to persons of all ranks to bequeath to the Church, by their last will, so much of their estates as they chose, was the most beneficial.

No sooner was the peace of the Church secured from external violence, than religious controversy broke out, which had almost totally destroyed all future quiet. That fatal dispute about the doctrines of Arius, which began in Alexandria in the year 317, soon found its way into Britain.

In the fourth century, appeared St Anthony, called the Father of the monastic life. He was one of the many Christians in Egypt, who, flying from the fury of persecution, lived retired amidst the pathless deserts. From the sanctity of his life, he soon drew together a number of disciples. These he formed into fraternities, and placed in monasteries, where rules were given them for their conduct. From the example of these his followers, this monastic life gained ground all over Europe. From the best historians, we find that there were monks and monasteries in Britain before the end of this century. One of the chief propagators of the Christian religion was St Ninian, a Briton, of great genius. He was educated in Rome; and, after spending several years there, returned and preached the gospel in the most uncultivated parts of the island.

THE state of religion in Scotland is but little known till the arrival of St Columba from Ireland, about the middle of the sixth century. In the monastery which he built in the island of Jona, many learned persons were educated, who afterwards were employed in converting the Scots and Picts, and also the Saxons.

FROM the frequent animosities that had taken place between the Scots and English on the topic of religion, especially as to the time of keeping Easter, the two nations had very little intercourse with each other. The Scots and Picts were governed by their own clergy, who, from their being educated at home, had the plainness and simplicity of the primitive times in their forms of worship.

THESE

INTRODUCTION.

3

THESE clergy had the name of *Culdees*, i. e. *Cultores Dei*. They lived in small societies, and travelled over the neighbouring countries preaching and administering the sacrament. Their first places of abode were called cells, each governed by a head, who managed and directed their affairs. These cells were by degrees enlarged, with better accommodation, and greater revenue; consequently the power of the Culdees, or secular clergy, was also increased. The privilege of choosing Bishops in those places where Episcopacy was first established was vested in them.

To these succeeded the Monks, brought from the various foundations abroad. Those who followed the rule of St Augustine, Bishop of Hippo, in Africa, were,

The Regular Canons of St Augustine,
The Praemonstratenses,
The Red Friars, or *De Redemptione Captivorum*,
The Dominicans, or Black Friars,
The Lazarites, and the Canons of St Anthony.

THOSE who followed the rule of St Bennet, were, the
Benedictines of Marmontier,
of Cluny, called Cluniacenses,
of Tyron, called Tyronenses,

Cistercians, otherwise Bernardines, and those of the Convent of
Vallis-Caulium.

BESIDES these, were the Carmelites or White Friars, Franciscans, Carthusians, and many others.

T H E

THE CANONS REGULAR

WERE first brought to Scotland by Atelwolpus Prior of St Oswald, at Naftlay in Yorkshire, afterwards Bishop of Carlisle, who established them at Scone, in the year 1124, at the desire of King Alexander I. To this order belonged 28 monasteries in Scotland, viz.

1. Scone, in Perthshire, an Abbey, founded by K. Alexander I. anno 1124.
 2. Loch Tay, in Perthshire, a Priory, founded by K. Alexander I. anno 1114.
 3. Inch Colm, in Fifeshire, an Abbey, founded by K. Alexander I. anno 1123.
 4. St Andrew's, in Fifeshire, a Priory, founded by K. Alexander I. anno 1122.
 5. Loch Leven, in Kinrossshire, a Priory, founded by Brudeus King of the Picts.
 6. Port Moack, in Kinrossshire, a Priory, founded by Eogach King of the Picts.
 7. Monimusk, in Aberdeenshire, a Priory, founded by Gilchrist Earl of Mar, contemporary with William the Lion.
 8. Isle of May, in Fifeshire, a Priory, founded by K. David I. anno 1141.
 9. Pittenweem, in Fifeshire, a Priory, founded by anno
 10. Carlisle, in Cumberland, a Cathedral, founded by K. Henry I. of England, anno 1111.
 11. Holyroodhouse, in Midlothian, an Abbey, founded by K. David I. anno 1128.
 12. St Mary's Isle, in Galloway, a Priory, founded by Fergus Lord of Galloway anno 1128.
13. Blantyre,