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NAMED WELLS

No	Name	Location	Overview	Researcher
1	Gout Well of Larg, Minnigaff	242817, 566466	Located in the policies of Kirroughtree House about a mile east of Old Minnigaff village. It now sites in coniferous plantation adjacent to an open field close to Doon Hill. Gout Well first appears on 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of 1853 at NGR: 242782, 566446. No longer appears on mapping from 1895 on. Researcher confirmed the remains of the well still present - location taken from this. The Ordnance Survey name book entry (OS1/20/97/32) states "A small spring well situated in doon wood and deer park of Kirroughtree, in former times it was much reported to be incredulous on the first day of May for the purpose of being cured of the gout & by washing or drinking of the water. It is still well known by this name." An additional note is added to the record as follows "hereabout is a well called the Gout Well of Larg of which they tell this story how that a piper stole away the offering left at this well (these offerings are some inconsiderable thing which the country people used to leave at wells when they come to make use of them towards any cure) but when he was drinking of ale which he intended to pay with the money he had formerly taken away, the gout, as they say siezed on him, of which he could not be cured but at the well, having first restored to it the money which he had formerly taken away. Symson's Descriptions of Galloway 1684." Appears as Canmore ID: 63483. Reference also found in 'Where the Whaups are Crying - A Dumfries and Galloway Anthology' edited by Innes Macleod, 2001 (page 51): "Minnigaff Kirk Session 'rebooked and exhorted' a number of young people, Patrick Stewart, James Reid,	William Ion

			Jo Roxburgh, Robert Roxburgh, Margaret Martine and Jane Reid, on 29th May, 1720 for visiting the Gout Well on the first day of May. Minnigaff Parish Records". Site visit revealed it to be stone lined, rectangular in shape and overgrown. Dry at the time of the visit.	
2	Pot Well, Minnigaff	243403, 567419	Located north of Bents Farm on the east side of Well Knowe. Pot Well first appears on 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of 1853 and continues to appear through to current mapping (2022). Ordnance Survey name book (OS1/20/98/10) states: "About 3/4 of a mile West of Glenamour Loch and at the E [East] side of Well Knowe. A Small spring well on the farm of Bents enclosed by a metal pot hence the name. It is convenient to Bents farm house and on the estate of Lady Maxwell".	William Ion
3	Charlie's Well, Minnigaff	241215, 565608	Located in the middle of the Newton Stewart to the rear of properties along Millcroft Road. Downstream from the Cree Bridge on the E bank. Very close to the river. Charlie's Well appears on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of 1851. It does not appear on mapping again after this. Ordnance Survey name book (OS1/20/97/9) states: "This name applies to a beautiful well on the bank of the river Cree and from which I think it is supplied by the river Cree by filtration. It is frequently overflowed by the river during floods at other times the water is remarkable for its purity."	William Ion
4	Wishing Well or Wishing Pot, Minnigaff	241326, 566941	Well does not appear on any available mapping but is known locally as a wishing well beneath Queen Mary's Bridge. It is a round, deep hole in the rocks about 30cm across, probably formed naturally by the action of the water. Well known in the Newton Stewart and Minnigaff areas as a wishing well requiring stones to be dropped into it from the bridge for a wish to come true. The number of stones needed to be dropped into the well varies but three seems to be the most common figure. Knowledge of the well is still current but it is not clear for how long this tradition has existed. There is no reference to the well in older texts and it does not appear on maps or in Canmore.	William Ion

5	Gold Wells, Carsphairn	258964, 597793	The site of two wells located near to the summit of Cairnsmore of Carsphairn. Gold Wells first appear on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of 1853 and continue to appear through to current mapping (2022). The Ordnance Survey name book (OS1/20/4/22) states: "The largest as well as the highest Mountain in Galloway with the exception of the "Merrick" it rises to an elevation of about 3696 feet above the level of the Sea, and from its summit, when the Atmosphere is clear, a most extensive view is obtained of many counties of Scotland. The Isle of Man. Ailsa Craig and a part of England and Ireland. The surface of the Mountain produce good pasturage, but very rocky. On the south side of the hill, are a quantity of loose stones of a bluish colour which are called "Blue Stones" And near the summit are a number of springs, two of them are Known by the name of "Gold Wells" out of which and some small streams in the locality A William Dodd who was celebrated for his chemical skill collected a quantity of Gold, and converting it into some foreign coin but while doing so. he was disturbed by some of the officers of the Crown sent to apprehend him in his lucrative retirement. About 1 chain N.E. [North East] of the Trigl. [Trigonometrical] Station is the remains of a Cairn of Stones said by the Country people to be the pile erected by Col. [Colonel] Colby R.E. [Royal Engineer] in 1814." From <i>Rambles in Galloway</i> by Malcolm M'Lachlan Harper (1876): "In what are called the gold wells of Cairnsmore, it is said that a Dr. Dodds, a sort of alchemist in his day, placed paper-mills, with which he collected the gold dust from the water; and near the roadside, on the lands of Lagwine, he erected his smithy for converting the gold into coins of the West Indian Islands. On the seclusion of his retirement being disturbed by some officers of the Crown sent to apprehend him, it is generally believed in the district that he threw his whole coining apparatus into what is commonly known as the green well of Lagwine. This well is in the middle of a solid rock; is about thirty feet in circumference; is supposed to have no outlet, and though much rubbish has been thrown into it at different times, it is still of great depth. At one time its waters were used as a cure for scorbutic	Susan Paton
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			diseases. The Doctor was tried at Edinburgh, but it is not known what became of him afterwards."	
6	King's Well, Carsphairn	250435, 591268	King's Well first appears on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of 1853 and continues to appear through to current mapping (2022). Sits at 587m (1925ft) on the saddle between Meaul Hill (695m/2250ft) and Cairnsgarroch (659m/2153ft). Nearby on some of the maps is King's Stone about 60ft away. Neither appears on Bartholomew maps. Springs are also shown on the Ordnance Survey 6-inch 1853 map close to the summit of Meaul Hill. These and the well are close to the tributaries of Blaree Burn (becomes Polmaddy Burn then Water of Ken) and Garryhorn Burn (becomes Water of Deugh into Kendoon Loch). Air Photographs of 1940s and modern Google Earth maps are not sufficiently clear to identify a well, but Roy's Lowlands 1752-55 map suggests a possible water feature in the area (or perhaps artefact). Why King's Well? It is tempting to assume it refers to Robert the Bruce who was known to be at Glentool and Clatteringshaws in 1307 (both less than 10 miles away as the crow flies) and at Glenluce/Whithorn in 1329. (Reference: The Bruce Trust). The nearby Polmaddie to Carsphairn Pack Road is part of the old Pilgrims Way. However, from <i>Galloway: the spell of its hills and glens</i> by Andrew McCormick published 1932, in the chapter headed "Cars Fearn", reference is made to "when King James V passed through that neighbourhood"; so could Kings Well be named after him (16th century) rather than Robert the Bruce (14th century)? Both kings visited Whithorn at some point. Bartholomew maps (Survey Atlas 1912 & half inch 1926 - 35) show a foot path linking Loch Doon to Glen Trool, though its nearest point to the well is about a mile (and 1000ft of ascent). Of course the well may have been named in jest by shepherds or men building nearby drystane dykes from 1700s. Estate maps for Craigengillan Estate (house is near Dalmellington) 1919, shows the huge extent of the estate with Kings well & stone at the southern edge of the estate.	Niall Mackie

7	Physic Well (Chalybeate), Kells	256225, 587525	Physic Well (Chalybeate) is located to the northeast of Forrest Lodge. It first appears on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of 1853 and continues to be shown until current mapping (2022). The Ordnance Survey name book (OS1/20/18/15) describes it as "A small chalybeate spring issuing from a rock, on the farm of Knockreoch, and situated about 20 chains N. West of Craig Knuckle." The researcher carried out a site visit in 2021 and identified an alternative location for the well at 256152, 587533, some 20m to the west of where it appears on mapping and within the Forrest Estate. The researcher described it: "The well seems remarkably well preserved but is of no great depth, probably filled in with debris." Relating to placenames in the area, the researcher also noted: "The well is close to a rocky eminence called Craigmaharb. Ostensibly this looks like ScG creag na h-earba, 'rock of the hind' but the 'ma' element often stands for the ScG honorific 'mo', meaning 'my' and is used to refer to one or other saint. This might mean that the site had some religious significance but this is highly speculative. The problem is that no known Gaelic saint is suggested by the specific element 'herb' here. It is hard to see a cult of St Herbert of Derwentwater being established here, although of course Galloway was once under the sway of the Northumbrians."	Michael Ansell
8	Black Morrow Well, Kirkcudbright	268436, 549398	Black Morrow Well first appears on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of 1854 and continues to appear through to current mapping (2022). The name of the well changes between Black Morrow, Black Murray and Black Moray. It is located along the roadside within a plantation of the same name to the south of Kirkcudbright. There are several versions to the story that is attached to the well. It is said to take its name from a 'gypsy chief' who lived in the area called either Black Morrow or Murray. He took his name from his dark complexion and his great strength. He caused much suffering in the rich farmlands of the area. Young William McLellan, the younger son of the former laird of Bombie, wished to get his father's lands back but did not want to fight Black Morrow personally. McLellan came up with a	Jennifer Roberts

			plan. He filled a well near Black Morrow's camp with spirits, when the gypsy chief had drunk freely he fell asleep. McLellan who had been watching the proceedings from a safe place sprung out from his hiding place and with one blow severed the head of Black Morrow from his body. McLellan stuck the head on the point of his sword and took it to the king, James II, who then returned the Barony of Bombie to him. McLellan took the image of a head on a sword for his crest. Black Morrow is variously the leader of a gang of gypsies from Ireland or a Moor. A site visit during the project found the area to be very overgrown with no visible remains, although some possible stonework may be present in the steep sloping bank adjacent to the roadside.	
9	Monk's Well, Kirkcudbright	267300, 548892	Monk's Well first appears on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of 1854 and continues to appear through to current mapping (2022). The well was used by the monk's when the Augustian St. Mary's Priory was in existence. The Ordnance Survey name book (OS1/20/151/49) states: "An excellent spring of water issuing from a leading pipe into a trough or cistern. It is said that during the time of the priory its waters was much used by the monks, hence the name, it is situated close to the gardens on St Mary's Isle."	Jennifer Roberts
10	Butter Well, Kirkcudbright	268212, 550148	Butter Well appears on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of 1854. It does not appear on mapping after this. This well got its name as the good spring water was used by the monks at St Mary's Priory to wash the butter when they were making it. It was originally about 3 feet in diameter and 6 feet deep. The well was forgotten about and closed over for many years but was recently (1840s) reopened as the Park House well had run dry. Its water is of excellent quality. Information obtained from the Ordnance Survey name book (OS1/20/151/21).	Jennifer Roberts
11	Barbaras Well, Kirkcudbright	268816, 551148	Barbaras Well appears on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of 1854. It does not appear on mapping after this. Location sits along Mill Burn to the north of St Cuthbert's Road in Kirkcudbright.	Jennifer Roberts

			This well was thought to be called after a women who lived nearby. Its water comes from a spring lock near Shilling Hill. Information obtained from the Ordnance Survey name book (OS1/20/151/97).	
12	Cotland Well, Kirkcudbright	268794, 550002	Cotland Well first appears on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of 1854 and continues to appear through to current mapping (2022). This well is situated near Cannee Farm. In the 1840s, the water from this well was piped to St. Mary's Isle (House). Information obtained from the Ordnance Survey name book (OS1/20/151/58).	Jennifer Roberts
13	St Margaret's Well, Kirkcudbright	270005, 543784	St Margaret's Well is located along the Coastal Slope to the east of the site of Raeberry Castle. It first appears on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of 1854 and continues to appear through to current mapping (2022), although it is now marked as an unnamed spring. The Ordnance Survey name book (OS1/20/158/64) describes it as "A spring Well situated at the bottom of a precipice close to high water mark, and on the farm of Howell, not known how it has got this name."	Alison Fabian
14	Fairies Well, Tongland	266955, 556911	In Spout Glen south of Lochhill. Fairies Well appears on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of 1852. It does not appear on mapping after this. The Ordnance Survey name book (OS1/20/132/17) describes Fairies Well as located "About 5/8 mile NW by W of Valleyfield House" and as "A small spring well on the farm of Loch Hill and close to the margin of Spout Burn, it is traditionally handed down as being formerly the haunt of fairies, hence the name." In the Ordnance Survey name book (OS1/20/132/57), Fairies Well is "A small spring situated on the farm of Lochhill and in the Spout Glen, the water of which is considered very good - Mr Carlisle of Largs [said] that there is a superstitious tradition in the locality that fairies used to visit here, hence the name." Fairy Wells were to be found on old estates in Scotland during the "Fairy Era" of the 19 th Century.	Lyn Walby
15	Nick Well, Twynholm	265938, 558620	Nick Well appears on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of 1852. It does not appear on mapping after this.	Lyn Walby

			The Ordnance Survey name book (OS1/20/129/28) describes it as a spring well on the farm of Culcaigrie situated in a 'Nick' (hollow) between the hills of Little and Meikle Culcaigrie.	
16	Goat Well, Borgue	265830, 548002	Goat Well sits to the rear of Goat Well Bay, to the south of Millhall. It first appears on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of 1854 and continues to appear on current mapping (2022). The Ordnance Survey name book (OS1/20/150/35) describes it as "A small spring in Mill Ha" Wood near H, M, Mark this is an object of no interest and how the name was derived cannot be ascertained." Goat Well Bay is described as: "A spot on the west side of Kirkcudbright Bay at H, M, Mark and opposite Mill Ha" Wood near Goatwell from which it apparently takes its name. This is an object of no interest nor is it by any means well known by this name."	Nic Coombey
17	Greenlaw Well, Borgue	264684, 544802	Greenlaw well was located in the area just to the north of Ross farm, at the western end of Ross Bay (once called Balmangan Bay). Greenlaw Well first appears on the Estate map - "A Plan of the Farms of Meikleross, Brighthouse and Balmangan belonging to the Right Honble, The Earl of Selkirk", surveyed by John Gillone in c.1780. The well is marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of 1854 but without a name. It is no longer mapped after this date.	Nic Coombey
18	Guthrie's Well, Borgue	265114, 546049	Guthrie's Well was located to the west of Castle Rennie farm. It first appears on the Estate map - "A Plan of the Farms of Meikleross, Brighthouse and Balmangan belonging to the Right Honble, The Earl of Selkirk", surveyed by John Gillone in c.1780. Aside from the estate map, the well only appears on the Ordnance Survey 25-inch and 6-inch maps of 1895 and 1896, but without a name. It does not appear on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map and does not appear on maps after the 1890s. The researcher notes that "Guthrie is presumably a person."	Nic Coombey
19	St Andrew's Well, Borgue	260241, 548037	The site of St Andrew's Well sits to the southeast of Kirkandrews Old Church and burial ground. It appears on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of 1854. It does not appear on mapping after this.	Nic Coombey

			The Ordnance Survey name book (OS1/20/147/41) describes it as "A small spring well on the farm of Ingliston, and situated a short distance S. East of Kirkandrews Church (in ruins) from which probably it has took the name."	
20	Ninewells, Borgue	265274, 552366	The site of Ninewells was located to the north of Ellisford. What appears to be 'Ninewells' (although the name is not too clear) first appears on the Estate map - "A Survey of the Boreland of Borgue" in 1780. The well is marked on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of 1854 but without a name. It is no longer mapped after this date.	Nic Coombey
21	Lady Well, Carsphairn	251599, 598413	Lady Well sits just to the east of Cullendoch Hill near Loch Doon. It first appears on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of 1853 and continues to appear through to current mapping (2022). The Ordnance Survey name book (OS1/20/6/16) describes it as: "A small spring on the farm of Lamford and situated close on the Eastern margin of Carsphairn Lane." There is no indication of the origin of the name.	Lesley Firth
22	Craigrow Well, Rerrick	281392, 552718	Craigrow Well is located in Craigrow Wood to the west side of Orchardton Bay. It first appears on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of 1854 and continues to appear through to current mapping (2022). The Ordnance Survey name book (OS1/20/136/140) describes it as "A Well in Orchardton Demesne the Water of which is very good, it is Surrounded by a Wall to protect it from Cattle, Mr Johnston says when the Late James Douglas Esqr bought the Land on which it is situated from William Cairns Esqr. the Latter made an agreement with the former that his Tenants, should have free access to it provided their own wells went dry."	Ann Lambert
23	Collin Dub, Rerrick	280264, 553120	The site of Collin Dub sits along the eastern edge of Barfraggan Wood. It appears on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of 1854 but does not appear on mapping after this. The Ordnance Survey name book (OS1/20/136/50) describes "This name applies to a small [?] on the road side at Barthraggan it is now quite neglected, not being considered of any importance."	Ann Lambert

24	Rumbling Well, Buittle	280500, 561547	Rumbling Well sits close to the northern edge of the Dalbeattie Reservoir. It first appears on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of 1853 and continues to appear through to current mapping (2022). The Ordnance Survey name book (OS1/20/113/70) describes it as "a small and good spring upon the farm of New Buittle and used to be resorted to by the credulous." The name book also quotes from "Symson's <i>Description of Galloway</i>, at the end of Nicholson's <i>History of Galloway</i>, Page 33, Vol 2: "In this parish of Bootle about a mile from the Kirk towards the North is a well, called the rumbling well, frequented by a multitude of sick people, for all sorts of diseases the first Sunday of May, lying there the Saturday night, and then drinking of it early in the morning." More information is available on Canmore (ID: 64996): "The rumbling well is mentioned in 1684 as a resort of sick people, who left money or clothes as a thank-offering." And a site visit in 1963 describes it as "A spring of water issuing from the base of a natural bank. The back of the well has been revetted with stone, and there is a plentiful supply of water." A site visit in 2021 confirmed that the well remains as described in 1963, with water still present during wetter months. Correlates with entry MDG4569 in the Historic Environment Record.	Lyn Ferguson
25	Slot Well, Buittle	281348, 561618	Slot Well sits at the edge of forestry on the eastern side of Barskeoch Hill. It first appears on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of 1854 and continues to appear through to current mapping (2022). The Ordnance Survey name book (OS1/20/113/71) describes it as "A spring upon the farm of Buittle Place and used to be resorted to by the credulous." The name book also quotes from "Symson's <i>Description of Galloway</i>, at the end of Nicholson's <i>History of Galloway</i>, Page 35, Vol 2: This well is made use of by the country people when their cattle are troubled with a disease called by them the 'Connoch'." More information is available on Canmore (ID: 64993): "The Slot well was frequented in 1684 by people wishing to cure their sick cattle. As a thank-offering	Lyn Ferguson

			they left behind the bands and shackles used to bind the animals." And a site visit in 1963 recorded that "The Slot Well is now buried beneath stones which have fallen from the field dyke and a mass of tangled under-growth. A steady stream of water, however, issues from the ground 3.0m below the position of the well indicating that the spring is still functioning. It would appear that the Slot well was a natural spring." Correlates with entry MDG4566 in the Historic Environment Record.	
26	Cairn Edward Well (Chalybeate), Kells	263430, 573408	Cairn Edward Well (Chalybeate) sits on the eastern side of Cairn Edward Hill. It first appears on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of 1853 and continues to appear through to current mapping (2022). The Ordnance Survey name book (OS1/20/57/18) describes it as "A chalybeate well on the [?] of Clone and situate near to East base of Cairn Edward (Hill) hence the name. This well was much frequented too by diseased persons to which its water had proved beneficial."	Keith Hamblin
27	Milldown Well (Chalybeate), Kells	262872, 573982	Milldown Well (Chalybeate) sits on the northern side of Cairn Edward Hill. It first appears on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of 1853 and continues to appear through to current mapping (2022). The Ordnance Survey name book (OS1/20/57/16) describes it as "A chalybeate well on the farm of Burnfoot. It is situated near to the base of Milldown hence the name. Although possessing the qualities of a spaw, it is never resorted to by patients."	Keith Hamblin
28	Smittons Well, Dalry	263466, 591666	The site of Smittons Well sits to the north of the Water of Ken, opposite to Smittons Farm. First appears as 'Smeaton Well' on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1853, changing to 'Smittons Well' during the 20th century. The Ordnance Survey name book (OS1/20/20/40) describes it as "A pool in the Water of Ken opposite to Nether Smeaton dwelling house out of which the occupants takes water to supply the house, hence the name." Smittons Well appears on mapping until at least the Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 map of 1957, but it is no longer shown on current mapping (2022).	Susan Smyth

29	Chalybeate Well, Dalry	264887, 592815	The site of a Chalybeate Well is located to the northeast of Kiln Knowe. Well (Chalybeate) first appears on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1853. It appears on mapping until at least the Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 map of 1957, but it is no longer shown on current mapping (2022).	Susan Smyth
30	St Mirrans Well, Kelton	280116, 555027	The site of St Mirrans Well sits within enclosed fields to the east of Kirkmirran farm, near to the recorded location for the site of Kirkmirran Kirk. It first appears on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1853. The site record for the latter contains mention of the well within its description (see MDG4458; Canmore ID 64885). The Ordnance Survey name book (OS1/20/136/15) describes it as "A spring well which discharges a considerable quantity of water it is situated on the farm of Potterland and convenient to Kirkmarion from which it has taken its name." Only appears named on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1853. Appears as an unnamed spring on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of 1895 but does not appear on mapping again after this time. Additional notes from the researcher: "It is very close to Kirkmirren Kirk. They are named after St Mirren who was a Catholic monk and missionary from Ireland (c 565 -c620). A contemporary of St Columba, he was prior of Bangor Abbey before making his missionary voyage to Scotland. It is very close to Potterland, by Potterland Mill and close to Potterland Lane which forms part of the parish boundary. It was on the grounds of Colonel Maxwell of Orchardton. The 1845 Statistical Account states that in ancient times it was probably a parish, with the kirk being a chapel of ease." Site visit in 2021 found no remains of the well visible above ground, although the area of the field remains boggy.	Ruth Airley
31	Green Well, Kelton	278571, 555170	Green Well sits quite high up on Screel Hill, over the 1000 ft contour. Screel Burn runs quite nearby, and the area around it is still called Greenhill. First appears under the name 'Well of Screel' on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of 1854. Its name changes to 'Green Well' on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of 1895 and it continues to be shown as such on current mapping (2022).	Ruth Airley

			The Ordnance Survey name book (as 'Well of Scree' - OS1/20/136/7) describes it as "A small spring on the summit of Scree hill, hence the name."	
32	Timothy Well, Kelton	278863, 556328	The site of Timothy Well is located within enclosed fields to the southwest of Croach Hill. It appears on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of 1853 but does not appear on mapping after this. The Ordnance Survey name book (OS1/20/136/67) describes it as "A considerable spring situated on the farm of Gelston Lodge, and in a field called Timothy from which it had derived its name, its water is remarkably good and is much used in summer by the neighbouring people."	Claire Williamson
33	Thirl's Well, Rerrick	279256, 547126	Thirl's Well sits along the 'Coastal Slope' at Barlocco Bay. It first appears on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of 1854 and continues to appear through to current mapping (2022). The Ordnance Survey name book (OS1/20/155/30) describes it as "A spring on the farm of Rascarrel which discharges a small stream which spreads at high water mark in Barlocco Bay." The researcher notes: "The meaning of Thirl in The Scottish National Dictionary (1700) is: To pierce or bore through. Susie Dent lists thirl as Anglo-Saxon, meaning 'hole'."	Bill Craig
34	St Glassen's Well, Rerrick	275964, 546917	St Glassen's Well sits along the roadside opposite the cottages known as Rerrick High Row and to the north of where the remains of Rerrick Church have been located. It first appears on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of 1854 and continues to appear through to current mapping (2022). The Ordnance Survey name book (OS1/20/159/17) describes it as "An excellent spring well on the farm of Upper Rerrick and situate on the road side leading from Rerrick Church to Auchencairn. It is not known in the locality how it got the name. But presumably from some saint called Glassen." Canmore (ID: 64387) records that in 1916/26 "This holy well comprises an irregularly-shaped hollow in the ground, filled with clear water, through which the masonry of the well may be seen. It is situated in a little recess by the roadside, screened on three sides by a tall hedge". In 1971 it is described as "This well is now	Kathy Keeling

			encased by a 1.0m diameter glazed pipe, the exposed end of which is covered by a cast-iron lid." From <i>Dundrennan Abbey A Source Book 1142-1612</i> by D. Richard Torrance (1996): "The site dates from at least 1536 when Adam McLean, Vicar of Rerrick witnessed a Precept of Sasine for the '5 T̃ Merkland of Orroland' that describes the location of the 'cemetery and the lone and common passage to the kirk of Rerik'." From <i>History of the Lands and their Owners in Galloway</i> by P.H. M'Kerlie (1878): "North of the parish church is Saint Glassen's Well. We do not find any church dedicated to such a Saint, but in Keith's list of Scottish Saints there is MacGlastian, a bishop in Scotland in 814, whose festival day was the 30th January. In Butler's Saints we find Saint Glastian mentioned as a native of Fifeshire, who died at Kinglace in 830, and was particularly honoured there, as also in Kintyre. Bishop Forbes gives the same history, and of Kinglassie, near Kirkcaldy, but calls him Glascianus, thus Latinizing the name." The <i>Saints in Scottish Place-Names</i> website (https://saintsplaces.gla.ac.uk/) states: "The well is covered (OS Digimap) and lies at the side of the road running north from the site of Rerrick Old Kirk, at a distance of 185 metres. This kirk was originally a chapel, erected as parish kirk only in the early eighteenth century (NMRS). Given the dedication of the well, it may have been St Glassen's Chapel, but not attestation of this has been found. It is not known where the medieval parish kirk was, though on the eve of the Reformation Dundrennan Abbey was serving as the kirk." Correlates with entry MDG3976 in the Historic Environment Record.	
35	Lady's Well, Rerrick	277219, 546696	The site of Lady's Well is shown along the side of a trackway running through woodland to the west of Orroland farm. It only appears on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1854. The Ordnance Survey name book (OS1/20/155/20) describes it as "A well situated near Orroland house Mrs Ferguson being partial to the water, hence the name." The researcher notes: "The entry for Orroland house reveals it to be the property of Robert Cutlar Ferguson, but he is a minor and the 'old mansion house' is	Kathy Keeling

			occupied by a tenant. There is no evidence in these entries whether the lady referred to is the mother or otherwise of Robert Cutlar (minor), it could be a grandmother or aunt. The Robert Cutlar Fergusson (minor) referred to is probably the 18th Laird of Craigdarroch Born: 03 Dec 1836-Died: 06 Oct 1859. The name Cutlar is a family name from Orroland, the Fergusson name is from the 14th Laird of Craigdarroch, who married Anne (from Orroland) in 1709-10, who would have been the 1st Mrs Fergusson connected to Orroland and the 18th Laird's great-great-grandmother. After some search, the identity of the Mrs Fergusson for whom the well was said to be named is still unclear but could be his grandmother, great-grandmother or great-great grandmother (or another female relative), as little evidence that his mother lived at Orroland. In 1799 a Mrs Anne Lawrie-Cutlar lived at Orroland. His uncle on his father's side was living in the area, so there could be other Mrs Fergussons around."	
36	Physic Well, Kells	262706, 577877	The site of Physic Well sits along the Mill Burn to the west of New Galloway. It only appears on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of 1853. The Ordnance Survey name book (OS1/20/52/15) describes it as "A Spring well on the farm of Millbank. It was formerly resorted to by diseased persons, who were superstitious enough to think its waters possessed the virtue of healing. It is not a Mineral Well." Researcher also wondered if this was a reference to it in Witchcraft and Folk Belief in the Age of Enlightenment: Scotland, 1670-1740 by Lizanne Henderson (2016, p. 285): "An interesting example indicates that professionals occasionally made use of folk cures. Robert Trotter (c.1736-1815), known as the 'Muir Doctor', was based in the Glenkens. He often sent his patients to the physic well in the New Galloway parks."	Samantha Oakley
37	March Well, Kells	263128, 578798	March Well sits to the south of Marchwell steading. It first appears on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of 1853 and continues to appear through to current mapping (2022).	Samantha Oakley

			The Ordnance Survey name book (OS1/20/55/4) describes it as "A spring well on the farm of Viewfield & situate close to the boundary line which divides the Estates of Kenmure & Glenlee hence the name."	
38	Ladys Well, Balmaclellan	264356, 578263	The site of Ladys Well sits to the south of Lady's Well Hill. It appears on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of 1853 but does not appear on mapping again after this, although it appears to have given its name to the adjacent hill. The Ordnance Survey name book (OS1/20/55/46) describes it as "The track of a Spring Well. W[?] before it was closed up with [w?] & clay it was much prized for its excellency of its water. [It] is on the farm of Holme." It features on the Places of Worship in Scotland website (scottishchurches.org.uk) which records: "This is the site of a Holy Well, which is alongside an ancient trackway. There is still a fresh water spring on the site. Researched by A. Penman, compiled by J. Dowling 28/7/03."	Samantha Oakley
39	Willie's Well, Kelton	277544, 563108	Willie's Well is located within an enclosed field to the south of Ernespie farm. It first appears on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of 1853 and continues to appear through to current mapping (2022). The Ordnance Survey name book (OS1/20/111/23) describes it as "A spring well on the farm of High Torrs. It is named after an old man (whose christian name was William) that resided near it." Alternate stories appear elsewhere, however. The entry for Willie's Well in <i>Scottish Healing Wells</i> by R & F Morris states that Willie's Well is "in a field in front of Erniespie House, probably named for William Graham, a Covenanter killed by Claverhouse troops who lies buried here [at Crossmichael churchyard], Erniespie is a mile north of Castle Douglas." Further research states that William Graham was killed in 1682, another source says he was killed in 1684. The first source, Alexander Shield's <i>A short memorial of 1690</i>, states William was shot by the troops belonging to John Graham, Laird of Claverhouse. William Graham's gravestone is in Crossmichael Churchyard and was erected sometime between 1702 and 1714. William Graham was a tailor in	Claire Martin

			Crossmichael and was said to have been visiting his mother on the day that he was killed. Another story appears in <i>More Stewartry Sketches</i> by Iain Durisdeer relating the well to a man called William Auchenleck who was shot and killed: "the soldiers disentangled the twisted body from the stirrup and threw it down an adjacent well in what is now the field in front of Ernespie House. The well which was Auchenleck's tomb became known locally as 'Willie's Well', the name which it still bears. Not much of it is now visible because it was useless in its original function ... Perhaps some day the well will be uncovered and the few mortal remains of William Auchenleck, Soldier-of-Fortune and Covenanter, will be given an honourable burial." A site visit in 2021 could not find a well site in the location listed on the current OS map. They did however find more than two piles of dressed stone in a nearby wooded area and wondered if perhaps the landowner had blocked up the well and moved surrounding stones to a different location.	
40	Lochenbreck Well, Balmaghie	264790, 565025	Lochenbreck Well is a chalybeate well (natural mineral spring containing iron salts) located in Laurieston Forest on Laurieston Road, a minor road between Laurieston and Gatehouse of Fleet. It first appears on John Ainslie's The Stewartry of Kirkcudbright map of 1797 and continues to appear through to current mapping (2022). From the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of 1852 (the first to show enough detail), Lochenbreck Well can be seen sitting within its own rectangular enclosure. The Ordnance Survey name book (OS1/20/106/18) describes it as "A spa' well famed for the medicinal properties of its water. It springs off Iron and is on the property of W M Laurie Esq of Woodhall." The researcher notes that the well "used to be a very popular attraction both for wealthy holidaymakers and for sufferers of TB and other ailments, who sought out the well's medicinal properties. Still today, its waters run bright orange. This well's history has been inextricably bound up with that of the Lochenbreck Spa Hotel, which was either built or converted from a previous lodging or dwelling house	Sue Taylor

			located on the other side of the current small road in order to meet a demand for spa visitor accommodation, probably in the 18th century according to reports. The hotel clearly made a feature of the spa and its water properties to attract visitors, creating a circular pavilion to enclose the well, installing a pump for its water, and even extending the hotel gardens to include the well in its landscaping. The hotel closed in 1905 and sadly later burnt down. The tremendous fire was the result of an oil lamp spillage. It has been reported that the bard Robert Burns stayed at the inn a few times, and it's claimed he may even have written or made notes for his work Scots Wha Hae whilst there; but these claims are also disputed. Another frequent guest was the writer and artist Malcolm Maclachlan Harper (1839-1914), who apparently wrote articles about the hotel/spa, though I have been unable to trace any of these. However, the 1906 edition of his book Rambles in Galloway contains not only descriptions of the well and hotel, but also a poem he wrote inspired by the spa." The researcher was able to find many references to the well which are contained within their report. A site visit to the well in 2021 recorded that the base of the structure is still present as a circular area of cream floor tiles enclosed by the basal 1-2 rows of a brick wall. At the centre of the floor sits a large circular stone with a central opening containing water and surrounding notches visible in the stone likely marking the site of a small structure, possibly a pump.	
41	Fishers' Well, Girthon	261467, 560656	Fishers' Well is located on a footpath that runs from Laurieston Road (minor road from Laurieston to Gatehouse of Fleet) to Loch Whinyeon, just outside the Glengap Forest. It first appears on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of 1852 and continues to appear through to current mapping (2022). The Ordnance Survey name book (OS1/20/105/31) describes it as "A small spring well on the north side of Benfadyeon. Anglers resort to it for the purpose of allaying their thirst when ascending the hill on their way to Loch Whinyeon, hence the name." The researcher noted: "I could not find very much data on this well, but from the findings below, it seems at least in living memory to have been used mainly by	Sue Taylor

			anglers on their way to Loch Whinyeon. However, it appears from the descriptions below that it is also located in an area of the remains of shieling huts (MDG8294; Canmore ID: 68904), so it may once have been used in times past as a source of water by the inhabitants of the shielings."	
42	Nick of Knock Well, Girthon	260878, 564012	The Nick of Knock Well is located on moorland, in the hollow called Nick of Knock, running between the hills of Benowr and Ewe Hill. The nearest farmstead looks to be Grobdale of Girthon. It first appears on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of 1852 and continues to appear through to current mapping (2022). The Ordnance Survey name book (OS1/20/105/53) describes it as "A well situated in the Nick of Knock and near the boundary of the farm of Culreoch this well is known to Sportsmen who frequent those Moors & is on the estate of H S Murray Esq. of Broughton." The researcher notes: "this spring is surrounded by the remains of shieling huts and cairns, and there's also a burn, so I'm guessing these water sources were main factors for choosing this site for the buildings. Scots <i>nick</i>, a narrow gap or pass in a range of hills, as in atmospheric Windy Door Nick; Scots <i>knock</i>, from Gaelic <i>cnoc</i>, a small hill or hillock."	Sue Taylor
43	Spa Well, Balmaghie	264009, 564416	The site of Spa Well is shown at the side of an unnamed burn which issues from Kenick Burn to the south of Lochenbreck Loch. It first appears on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of 1852. It is marked as Spa Well on maps until at least the 1950s but current mapping (2022) only shows the site of an unnamed spring in the area.	Sue Taylor
44	St Ninian's Well, Parton	270793, 569806	St Ninian's Well is located at Chapelbrae in the grounds of the former Parton estate on the east bank of the Dee, and close to a ruined estate chapel (MDG4176; Canmore ID: 64593), a priest's house (MDG24291; Canmore ID: 213985) and an ice house (MDG22194; Canmore ID: 213986). It first appears as an unnamed spring on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of 1852 and appears named on mapping from at least the 1950s. It continues to appear named through to current mapping (2022). From the 2nd edition	Sue Taylor

			Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of 1895 the site is shown within a small enclosure, which is still marked on current mapping (2022). In relation to the nearby chapel, the Place-Names of the Galloway Glens database (https://kcb-placenames.glasgow.ac.uk) states "Note that in 1531 the king confirmed a charter of Ninian Glendinwin selling Over and Nether Dullarg, and one mark of land called The Markland of the Chepell occupied by Alex Glendinwin, with Braid Medo Bar (RMS iii no. 1021). This place-name may refer to the same chapel as that of Chapelbrae, in which case it places the existence of the chapel at least in the early sixteenth century, before the Reformation." The researcher was also able to speak with someone who stays in the neighbouring property who stated that "The Glendonwyns of Parton were supporters of Robert the Bruce, and he gifted Parton to them in return. At the time of the reformation they remained Catholic, and in 1580 built [the nearby] house as their priest's house and private chapel. I would surmise that the chapel in the field either predates St Inan's Kirk [the late 16th century ruin in Parton churchyard] or was built at the same time as [the] house. The Glendonwyns got into financial trouble and the estate was bought by their cousins, the Murrays. The well alcove bears the inscription 'Fons Sancti Niniani', which I think means 'sacred waters of Ninian'. No idea of the well's age, but I guess the well and baptisms will be linked to the Catholic chapel rather than St Inan's, so Reformation times. The inscription is on a granite block and there is the remains of an iron fence and arch around the well, so I would say these are Victorian, when the Murrays tarted the estate up. Apparently they used to baptise people in the well, and we have what is left of the cup used to pour water on children's heads. I don't have a date for the cup. It is handmade, and was given to us by a former neighbour who had taken it from the well before we came here. There is also a small figurine of Ninian in Parton House that used to stand in the recess." A site visit in 2021 located the site of the well within an area of trees. It is fairly overgrown but the well is still visible as a small pond with at least two steps leading into it on one side and a small section of wall also present along another	
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			side. Set into the wall, the small alcove with Latin inscription is still present as described. The enclosing wall and metal gate are also still present, although the latter is bent and no longer attached. Correlates with entry MDG13151 in the Historic Environment Record.	
45	Green Well of Scotland, Carsphairn	255734, 594565	The Green Well of Scotland is located along the eastern bank of the Water of Deugh near to Bridge-end steading. It first appears on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of 1853 and continues to appear on current mapping (2022). The Ordnance Survey name book (OS1/20/10/53) describes it as "A Spring well on the Farm of Lagwine situated about 5 Chains above the Bridge over the Deugh. It formerly was famed for its Medicinal qualities but owing to the carelessness of the people in the neighbourhood all sorts of filth has been thrown into it, it was into this well that Mr Dodds threw his dies for coining when pursued by the officers of the crown. A great many tales is told by the country people about large quantities of gold being in the bottom." <i>Fragments of the Life History of Alexander McKay (1841-1917)</i> features an account of the well by McKay c.1860: "There is here clear evidence that at some time the river ran at a higher level than it now does, and near flood mark there are several pot holes on the northern bank which were called "churns" on account of their considerable depth compared with their diameter. Most of these had stones in them which, during floods were stirred by the passing waters, and thus the holes were deepened ... At a yet higher level, and no longer reachable by the flood waters of the river there is on the south bank a gigantic churn, 15-20 feet in diameter which must have formed a deep pool in the river when it flowed at this higher level. Water is continually standing in this at from ten to twelve feet below the lowest part of the surrounding rim, and the part not filled with water has increased in diameter by the breaking down of the wall thus exposed to the influence of the weather." McKay further noted: "by the villagers and others long resident in the parish this goes by the name of the Deil's Well ... The Bank Holm, the Deil's Well and the neighbouring wood constitute the Sunday afternoon resorts of the villagers when the weather was fine. Of the Deil's Well all sorts of	Sue Foster

			stories were told: how that at times past it had at various times received valuables that otherwise were likely to fall into the hands of the enemy, and therefore other than it being unfathomably deep and containing much rubbish, it would yield these treasures again were it pumped dry and cleaned out. Its great depth however was a deterrent as it had swallowed up several chains of a stone dyke, part of which disappeared in my time, and yet apparently could swallow up as much more. Also it was said that slaughter and murder had been committed here, and the bones of the dead might not with impunity be disturbed. So that there were several reasons why no attempt had ever been made to clear out the Deil's Well, and that was enough." In 2021, the Green Well appears to be well-known locally. It is easy to find as a large circular pond with a fallen tree lying across it.	
46	Dunnie's Well, Carsphairn	257391, 593465	Dunnie's Well is shown at the edge of woodland in the grounds of Knockgray. It first appears on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of 1895 and continues to appear through to current mapping (2022).	Sue Foster
47	Deil's Well, Old Luce	219943, 559053	Deil's Well is located near to the site marked as Ghaist Hall on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of 1850, 1 mile northeast of Glenluce. It does not appear on mapping again after this. The Ordnance Survey name book (OS1/35/42/8) states: "An Old Well of little utility, being chiefly dried up. It is situated in an adjoining field to where formerly stood an Old [house] in which lived Gilbert Campbell, a weaver, the wife of whom it is [said] was threatened by the Devil of Glenluce or [the] Ghost of a beggar man to be thrown into this Well".	William Ion
48	Punch Well, Minnigaff	241149, 575213	Punch Well is located to the southwest of Larg Hill, in an area named Punch Well Brae. It first appears on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of 1848. The Ordnance Survey name book (OS1/20/46/21) describes it as a "A good spring well on that portion of Larg Hill called Punch Well Brae. It's name originated from the circumstance of shepherds, farmers and friends sometimes ascending this hill for the view of the surrounding country, and who are in the habit of making punch and drinking it here."	Claire Williamson

			Punch Well continues to appear on mapping until at least the 1960s but is no longer shown on current maps. The name Punch Well Brae is still shown, however.	
49	Lady's Well, Anwoth	256083, 556025	Lady's Well appears within enclosed fields just to the east of Skyre Burn, and to the northwest of Kirkbride farm. It first appears on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of 1854 and continues to appear on current mapping (2022). The Ordnance Survey name book (OS1/20/127/23) describes it as "A good spring well on the farm of Kirkbride, and situated close on the eastern side of Skyre Burn." Further information is recorded in its Canmore entry (ID: 63637): "MacLeod and Maxwell agree that it is a holy well, deriving from a dedication to Our Lady. In 1969 it was overgrown with rushes and thorns, its clear water running under covering stones." Site visits in the 1970s described it as "An open natural spring." In the adjacent field to the north the site of a possible medieval church and burial ground have been recorded (MDG3236; Canmore ID: 63630). Correlates with entry MDG3243 in the Historic Environment Record.	Simon & Kate Lidwell
50	St John's Well, Anwoth	258004, 556296	The site of St John's Well is located along the roadside of the Old Military Road running northwest from Anwoth. It first appears on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of 1854. The Ordnance Survey name book (OS1/20/128/3) describes it as "A small spring well on the east side of the Military road that's leads from Creetown to Gatehouse and 220 yards from Anwoth, not known in the locality how it derived its name". Appears on mapping until at least the Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 map of 1957 but is no longer shown on current mapping (2022).	Simon & Kate Lidwell
51	Rutherford's Well, Anwoth	258388, 556224	Rutherford's Well sits at the edge of forestry to the east of the ruins of Anwoth Old Kirk. It first appears on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of 1854 and continues to appear on current mapping (2022). On some mapping a track is depicted leading up to the well from the south. The Ordnance Survey name book (OS1/20/128/18) describes it as "A good spring well situated about 10 chains north of Anwoth manse. It is neatly built round with a stone built wall and covered above for the purpose of shading it from the sun &	Simon & Kate Lidwell

			the lintel of its entrance has been removed from Rutherford house which is said gave [rise?] to the name of the well." The Canmore entry (ID: 63639) records it as "a modern stone structure, built over a probably holy well. It is called after Samuel Rutherford, minister of Anwoth 1627-39" (1969). It also contains a detailed description from a 2012 site visit: "Although known as Rutherford's Well, this feature is actually a small artificial pool that is fed by a spring that emanates from the foot of the adjacent W-facing slope and drains away via a trough that sits immediately to the W. The pool measures about 1m in diameter and is contained within a circular stone-walled well-house that has a domed roof (about 1.7m high externally) and a doorway on the S with a lintel and jambs formed from moulded window surrounds taken from elsewhere. The E jamb has been fitted with two simple door hinges; the W jamb has been fitted with a hoop to secure a lock. The superstructure of the well-house gives every appearance of being relatively modern, perhaps the result of recent repairs, but it contains a partial lining of hand-made bricks very similar to those used in the construction of the walled garden (NS 58313 56104) about 100m to the SW. This garden is probably contemporary with the early 19th century former Anwoth parish manse (NX55NE 105) immediately SE." Correlates with entry MDG3245 in the Historic Environment Record.	
52	Five Pound Well, Minnigaff	245184, 576457	Five Pound Well first appears on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of 1852. It still appears on current mapping (2022) and can even be seen on current aerial imagery as a small pool at the side of a burn, although it appears to be smaller in area than that depicted on the earlier mapping. The Ordnance Survey Name Book entry (OS1/20/49/4) records: "This name applies to the source of Penkill Burn. It is said to have derived its name from a man who undertook to drink all the water in it for £5 but could not accomplish it."	Claire Williamson
53	Spa Well, Dalry	270093, 585098	Spa Well is located along the roadside to the southeast of Stroan Hill. The Ordnance Survey name book (OS1/20/38/8) describes it as "A Spaw Well on the farm of Stroan, and situated close on the West side of the line of road leading from Minnihive, Dalry."	Claire Williamson

			It only appears on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of 1854.	
54	Rob McCornock's Well, Carsphairn	264581, 596630	Rob McCornock's Well is located within enclosed fields to the south of Dodd Hill. It first appears on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of 1853 and continues to appear through to current mapping (2022). The Ordnance Survey name book (OS1/20/12/60) describes it as "A spring on the farm of Glenhead situated on the eastern side of Glenhead Rig. It is so called from a man whose name was Robert McCornock". The Place-Names of the Galloway Glens database (https://kcb-placenames.glasgow.ac.uk) states "I have been unable to identify the eponymous Rob McCornock with any certainty, but his surname is attested in Carsphairn and the surrounding area from as early as the sixteenth century. Robert Makcornyk held sasine of Stroangassel (Strongastell) in 1515 ... and the same man, Robert Makcornak of Stroangassel (Strongassill) appears in 1531 ... with his presumed relation William Makcornak. Could this Robert be the eponym of the well? Gilbert McCornok appears in Barlae and Polmaddy CPH in 1631 ... Margaret McCornock appears in the parish of Carsfern in 1684 ... The name seems to be a variant of McCormack (Black 1946, 477)."	Claire Williamson
55	Mungo's Well, Carsphairn	264927, 599555	The site of Mungo's Well is located beside the route of Holm Burn, to the west of Upper Holm of Dalquhairn farm. It first appears on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of 1853. The Ordnance Survey name book (OS1/20/5/72) describes it as "A good spring well on the farm of Upper Holm o' Dalquhairn. How it got the name is not known in the locality but Mr Fergusson says that it is probable it received its name from the man who dug it probably called Mungo." The Place-Names of the Galloway Glens database (https://kcb-placenames.glasgow.ac.uk) states that "This might have been a holy well with a saintly dedication to St Mungo, but by the mid-nineteenth century this association, if it ever existed, was forgotten." The well is mapped on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey of 1853 and on the 2nd edition of 1895 but does not appear to have been mapped after this.	Claire Williamson & David Bartholomew

			A site visit in 2021 by one researcher recorded: "It's in the middle of a fairly flat boggy area of moss and reeds about 20 to 30 metres from the river. A clogged up shallow ditch runs down from the well to the river. In many ways it seems more like a spring than a well. The well itself isn't any wider than the ditch leading out from it, and water was running/trickling into it from the top end of it. I could see no sign of water welling up. However, the ground was thoroughly saturated and it may be that in drier weather water might be seen to well up. I cleaned up the exit from the well for about 20 cm to allow some of the pooled water to escape. This lowered the water level a bit and I think the well was 60 or 70 cm deep after that. It had a pebbly bottom. The ground around the well is composed of iron-rich peaty soil which caused a reddish brown discolouration of the water when disturbed."	
56	Brownie's Well, Dalry	264584, 581416	The site of Brownie's Well is located at the edge of boggy ground to the north of Borgue farm. It only appears on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey of 1854. The Ordnance Survey name book (OS1/20/37/29) describes it as "A spring well on the farm of Bogue and situate near to the south end of Brownie's Green hence the name. This well at present is nearly filled up and defaced." From the entry for Brownie's Green (OS1/20/37/28): "It is said during the period of the Scottish Persecution the Covenantors had sometimes Congregated [?] eminence for Worship, also [?] period they often took shelter [?] Barns or outhouses & during the [?] and employed themselves in [?] grain, from which circumstances [they] were sometimes called Brownies, [hence] the name Brownies Green." A more specific tale is given in Lights and Shadows of Scottish Character and Scenery (1824) by Cincinnatus Caledonius (reproduced on the website www.kirkcudbright.co). This story centres on a farmer called Ramsay who helped to conceal Covenanters on his land. He was summoned before the Council of Scotland and while he was away, his farm was mysteriously taken care of. Overnight the corn would be shorn, threshed and taken to the kiln before anyone was up the next day. The stories started going round that it was Brownies doing	Claire Williamson

			the work – although in the end it turned out that it was the Covenanters who he had helped out over the years.	
57	Physic Well (Chalybeate), Balmaclellan	274525, 586502	Physic Well (Chalybeate) is located at the edge of Physic Well Wood near to the route of Close Burn. It first appears on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of 1853 and continues to appear on current mapping (2022). The Ordnance Survey name book (OS1/20/41/17) describes it as "A chalybeate well on the farm of Craigmue, during the summer months it is occasionally resorted to by persons afflicted with stomach complaints."	Claire Williamson
58	Aquavitae Well, Balmaclellan	265235, 579097	The site of Aquavitae Well was located at the roadside on the southern junction of the main road running through Balmaclellan. It first appears on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of 1853. The site of an unnamed pump is marked at this location on the Ordnance Survey 25-inch map of 1895, but neither the well nor the pump appear to be mapped again after this. The Ordnance Survey name book (OS1/20/55/57) describes it as "A spring well in the village of Balmaclellan, the water of which is of excellent quality hence the name."	Claire Williamson
59	Longshot Well, Balmaclellan	267520, 576753	The site of Longshot Well was located along the side of a drain to the south of Corse farm. It only appears on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1853. The Ordnance Survey name book (OS1/20/56/29) describes it as "A small spring on the farm of Corse, and situated on the S. Eastern side of Well Hill to which it gave name."	
60	St Michael's Well, Crossmichael	277838, 565566	St Michael's Well sits within a small enclosure within enclosed fields to the south of Mollance farm. It first appears on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of 1853 and continues to appear on current mapping (2022). The Ordnance Survey name book (OS1/20/111/6) describes it as "A good spring well near the farm house or mansion of Mollance. The water of this well is considered of superior quality."	Claire Williamson
61	Cape Well, Crossmichael	275567, 562130	The site of Cape Well is shown along the southern side of the now-dismantled railway line in fields to the west of Castle Douglas. It first appears on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of 1853. The well continues to be marked	Claire Williamson

			until at least the Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 map of 1968 but no longer appears on current mapping (2022), although a drain is still present in this location. The Ordnance Survey name book (OS1/20/112/33) describes it as "A spring well in the farm of Blackpark near an eminence called Cape of Good Hope."	
62	White Adder Well, Minnigaff	237076, 572892	The site of White Adder Well sat to the south of Craigens farm which is no longer standing (MDG26926), on the north side of Kiln Knowe. It only appears on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1853. Both it and Craigens farm are no longer shown by the time of the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of 1896. The Ordnance Survey name book (OS1/20/71/7) describes it as "A spring well near to the N East side of Craigens. Its name originated from a White Adder having at one time been seen at it."	Claire Williamson
63	Peat Rig Well, Minnigaff	242668, 569247	The site of Peat Rig Well sits to the north of the Loch Of Glenmalloch and Glenmalloch farm. The well first appears on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of 1847. It continues to be shown on mapping until at the Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 map of 1957 but is no longer depicted on current mapping (2022). The Ordnance Survey name book (OS1/20/72/24) describes it as "A good spring well about [?] chains North of Glenmalloch, the spring is very strong but the shape of the well much d[?]."	Claire Williamson
64	The Lairds Well, Minnigaff	244927, 573263	The site of The Lairds Well sits to the southwest of Black Benwee Hill. The well first appears on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of 1853. It continues to be shown on mapping until at the Ordnance Survey 1:10,560 map of 1957 but is no longer depicted on current mapping (2022). The Ordnance Survey name book (OS1/20/73/9) describes it as "A small well at the bottom of a rock at the foot of Stranbae Hill, supposed to be a mineral Spa' The spring oozes thro' [through] the rock the face of which has a red appearance the water from this well has been considered efficacious in curing different diseases."	Claire Williamson
65	St Ringan's Well, Kelton	271901, 557128	St Ringan's Well sits within a field just to the north of Mayfield farm. It first appears on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of 1853 and continues to appear on current mapping (2022).	Moirra Charters

			Mapping shows a trackway leading to the well from the farm to the south until at least the 1950s but this is no longer shown on current mapping (2022). The Ordnance Survey name book (OS1/20/130/36) describes it as "A fine spring which supplies the farm house of Mayfield with water." The name book also notes: "A well dedicated to St Ninian, Ringan being the Irish or Gaelic form of Ninian who first taught Christianity to the Southern Picts about the year 400." The Canmore entry for the well (ID: 64517) mentions a description of the well given in 1916/1926: "St Ringan's Well, which is situated not far from Kirkcormack, is described by M'Kerlie as an oblong aperture, full of clear brown water, with a stone slab, which had been used as a cover, lying on one side, among nettles, grass and stones. St Ringan is a local variant of St Ninian." A later visit in 1972 recorded that "St Ringan's Well has been filled in and the water piped into an open tank about 50.0m to the SW. The name is still in local use." Correlates with entry MDG4103 in the Historic Environment Record.	
66	Craigie Dalzell Spring, Tongland	267510, 556820	The spring sits within enclosed fields on the northeast side of Harris Hill. It first appears on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey 6-inch map of 1852 and continues to appear through to current mapping (2022). In the Ordnance Survey name book (OS1/20/132/19), Craigie Dalzell Spring is described as "An excellent spring on the farm of Fellnaw and but recently covered with a stone and lime building for the purpose of shading the [sun?] off it. Its waters are conveyed through leading pipes to the mansion of Barcaple the residence of David Maitland Esq." In the name book, OS1/20/132/61, it is described as "An excellent spring situated a little S.west of Barcaple House. David Maitland Esq., Proprietor has lately made an erection over it with lime and stone which he intends covering with earth, which will cause it to be out of light. From it water is conveyed through pipes to supply the above mansion house." Nothing about who Craigie Dalzell was however. On today's mapping, the spring appears as a rectangular open pool with no overlying structure.	Lyn Walby

67	Snuff Mill Well, Kirkcudbright	268633, 551284	The site of Snuff Mill Well is shown at the eastern end of Snuff Mill Creek, along the eastern bank of the River Dee. It was shown adjacent to 'Snuff Mill'. The Ordnance Survey name book (OS1/20/151/89) describes it as "A small well the water of which is conveyed by a pipe, it is situated convenient to Snuff Mill hence the name." The well appears on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1854, but a later reprinting of the map in 1865 showed the site to be built over by Kirkcudbright Railway Station. Kirkcudbright Railway Station closed in 1965 and the site was redeveloped for housing in the 1970s.	Claire Williamson
68	Butter Wells, Kirkcudbright	268908, 551093	The site of Butter Wells appears on John Gillone's <i>PLAN of the TOWN of Kirkcudbright</i> signed and dated January 1776. [Original and later tracings in The Stewartry Museum, Kirkcudbright]. Two square structures are shown which are annotated 'Butter Wells. Which Supplies TOWN with Water.' The structures were probably cisterns or tanks and were located immediately adjacent to the south bank of the Mill Burn. The plan shows a dotted line heading west towards the town from the western tank which may possibly indicate the line of the water pipe to the large cistern at the Tolbooth. The name 'Butter Wells' does not appear on Ordnance Survey mapping, but a rectangular water supply cistern is clearly shown at this location as a roofed structure on the Ordnance Survey 1895 and 1908 25-inch maps. There is no caption on the former but the latter identifies the structure as 'Reservoir (Kirkcudbright Corporation Water Works)'. The walls of this now roofless structure can still be seen and the late Peter McAdam informed the researcher that in his boyhood he used to play in it with his friends! The Ordnance Survey Name Book (OS1/20/151/137), compiled between 1848 and 1851, includes the following informative description of the water supply system for the town, originating from this location: "The Apparatus by which the Town of Kirkcudbright is supplied with water and was first put into operation on the 23d March 1763. The following is a description of the construction & operation in detail. The water is collected in the Earl of Selkirk's land of Kirkhouse in small	David Devereux

			cisterns from whence it is conveyed through leading pipes to a tank or reservoir occupying the whole basement floor of the tower of the old jail [the Tolbooth], from this tank it is conducted to the various Fountains distributed through several parts of the town, there are 4 fountains each supplied with a valve and one at the Market Cross which has two valves, at any of these founts by pulling a string the valve is raised and a copious Supply of excellent water is obtained, which ceases as soon as the string is let go. The supply of water rarely fails, And proves an inestimable boon to the inhabitants and contributing in no Small degree to the proverbial cleanliness and health of the town [continues]."	
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