

ever, far transcend those of the law. As specimens take the following: "Item, payed to Walter Pringle, apothecarie, per ac-
compt, 6th Oct. 91, L. 56, 8s.;" "item, payed to James Mure-
head, apothecarie, for drogs, 11th June 92, L. 178, 3s.; item,
to his servant in drink money, L. 2, 18s.; item, to two doctors
and their servants, who attended her (Helen Borthwick) in her
sickness, nyn dollars, L. 26, 2s."

Drawn up 1839.

Revised November 1843.

PARISH OF KIRKNEWTON.

PRESBYTERY OF EDINBURGH, SYNOD OF LOTHIAN AND
TWEEDDALE.

THE REV. ALEXANDER LOCKHART SIMPSON, D.D.,
MINISTER.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Name.—THE parish of Kirknewton comprehends what were
formerly the two separate parishes of Kirknewton and East Cal-
der.

The old church of Kirknewton stood close by the village or
town of this parish, and hence obviously the name, (Kirk-new-town.)

East Calder was anciently called also Calder Clere, or Clair.
The former name has manifest reference to its situation relatively
to Mid and West Calder. The latter designation arose from the
manorial district being the property of Randolph de Clere, to
whom it was granted by Malcolm IV., and it was so called to dis-
tinguish it from Mid-Calder, then called Calder Comitis, which
had belonged to the Earls of Fife from so early a period as the
twelfth century. The word Calder means the woody water, or a
territory so characterized, being compounded of the Celtic terms,
Cal or Coil, signifying wood or woody, and Dur or Dour, water
or stream.

Extent and Boundaries.—This parish lies to the west of Edin-
burgh, one of the great roads from that city to Glasgow traversing
it for nearly 4 miles, viz. from Burnwynd, 8 miles from Edinburgh,

EDINBURGH.

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to the bridge at Mid-Calder. In figure, it approaches to square, extending from east to west towards 4 miles, and somewhat more from north to south. On the north it is bounded by the river Almond, and on this side it marches with the parishes of Uphall and Kirkliston; on the east and north-east, it is bounded by small streams or burns, separating it from Ratho; on the south, it is bordered by the Water of Leith, which divides it from Currie; and on the west, the Linhouse water flows between it and Mid-Calder.

There is a farm called Liston-shields, in a very anomalous situation. It lies at the point of junction of four parishes, viz. Currie, Penicuik, Linton, and Mid-Calder, towards the foot of the Pentlands, and about two miles south from the Water of Leith. It is held to belong, *quoad civilia*, to Kirkliston; and the tenants have been in the habit of receiving religious ordinances at Kirknewton. The exact connection of these lands with the latter parish does not appear. In the Statistical Account of Kirkliston, already published, it is stated, that it "was annexed, *quoad sacra*, many years ago, to the parish of Kirknewton." On reading this, the minister of Kirknewton, whose researches had not been able to discover any evidences to this effect, applied for information, and learned that "it was not thought that there ever was any formal annexation, but that the statement referred to had been made on general supposition," arising out of the fact that religious ordinances were received at Kirknewton, the author of it adding, that, "in this respect, there is an inaccuracy in the Statistical Account of Kirkliston." There is no doubt that this kind of connection has subsisted practically for a very long period. In the "Reports of the state of certain parishes in Scotland, &c. dated April 12, 1627," it is said that "the indwalaris of the rounge of Listonsheills has been thir sundrie yearis by-gane servit at the parochie kirk of Kirknewton."

Topographical Appearances.—The surface of the parochial district falls from the south, where is its greatest elevation, to the north, where it reaches its lowest level; and the difference between these is considerable. The descent proceeds, not in a regular or uniform sweep, but by successive steps, sloping off into each other, the whole track dividing itself into three parallel terraces or stretches. The first or highest lies along the Lanark road, by Little Vantage and Causeyend; the second runs on the same elevation with the church and the village of Kirknewton; and

the third or lowest is that which is traversed by the Glasgow road. In the two uppermost of these divisions, the surface, in its stretch from east to west, is marked by farther intermediate risings and depressions. Nowhere, however, does the land rise to a height entitled to the name of mountain. The nearest approach to this is the ridge called Corston Hill, lying on the north side of the road between Little Vantage and Causeyend.

Climate.—The climate is good and salubrious. There are no particular or prevailing diseases incident to the locality; and instances are quite common of a very advanced age.

Hydrography.—The parish is plentifully supplied with running water. The principal streams are those already noticed as forming its boundaries, none of them of any magnitude, the largest being the Almond and the Water of Leith. On each of these there is a grain mill; and on the latter, till very lately, there was also a mill for the manufacture of coarse paper. It would appear from the ruinous remains still visible in different places, that the number of grain mills had been considerably greater in former times than it is at present. As this change cannot be accounted for by any diminution of employment generally, the most natural explanation is found in the increased facilities of communication, giving ready access to the best mills, and leading of course to the discontinuance of the inferior ones. In addition to the streams washing the borders of the parish, there are rivulets intersecting it in various directions, one of which served formerly to divide the two parishes now united.

The water obtained from springs and from pit-wells is of excellent quality. The supply from these sources has been observed to be less abundant of late, than formerly. This is referred to the thorough drainage which forms so prominent a feature in the present system of agricultural improvement, and the inconvenience may, in time, come to be no inconsiderable drawback on the great advantages of which the process is productive.

Geology.—In this parish there are specimens of almost all the rocks that are to be met with in the county. In the banks of the streams which bound it, the strata are extensively exposed, and consist of sandstone, schale, and lime, the last commonly in thin beds. Sandstone abounds also in the interior, so that it can scarcely be doubted that this is the class of rocks on which, generally speaking, the district is based. To the east of the village of East Calder, close upon the public road, there is an extensive field of limestone, which has long yielded an abundant supply of lime.

to the inhabitants of the district. The rock is about forty feet thick ; it rests on sandstone, and is itself surmounted by thick beds of shale alternating with thin beds of clay ironstone. In addition to these sedimentary rocks, we have whinstone in abundance, almost everywhere. It is found cropping out in many parts of the lower district, but not in such masses as to disturb the general level. On the central terrace, it forms craggy prominences at Hallcraig and Lawhead, and in Corston Hill it appears often enough to show that of it chiefly the hill is composed. This neighbourhood affords some interesting illustrations of the igneous theory of the origin of trap. At Raw it is seen bursting through, and, in its course, turning up the ends of the strata ; at Lawhead and at Redcraig, it is spread out above them ; and in a quarry to the north of Auchinoon farm-house, we find it capped by another rock evidently stratified, but very different from those of that class which prevails in the district. The probability is, that it is shale or sandstone, altered by contact with the igneous mass when first raised into its present position.

The parish may also be considered as rich in the geological records of former ages. Several of the layers of the workable limestone consist almost entirely of shells, and the superimposed shale abounds in impressions of plants in great variety, and some of them of great beauty. The freestone quarries also afford numerous specimens of fossil ferns. Although the system of rocks, which underlies the parish, is supposed to be closely connected with the coal measures, no coal has ever been worked in it. A seam was discovered by boring on the estate of Ormiston, a considerable time ago, but no shaft was sunk ; and, more recently, a mine was driven into the north side of Auchinoon Hill, the property of the Earl of Morton, where a bed about twenty inches thick crops out in the bank of a small stream, but the quality was not deemed such as to encourage farther operations.

The alluvium over the greater part of the north end of the parish is made up of a mixture of clay and sand, abounding in blocks of rolled whinstone. In some spots, there are beds of coarse gravel, and in others, deposits of pure sand of considerable depth. The soil here is of good quality, and produces excellent crops of all kinds. To the south, the subsoil is yellow clay, with a much smaller admixture of sand, and has a less abundant covering of vegetable mould. On the tops of the hills, the soil is a turfy loam, exchanged in a few spots of limited dimensions for peat-earth.

In the banks of the river above Calderhall, the water which exudes from the rocks contains lime in solution, and deposits it in profusion on the mossy covering of the stones, when it comes in contact with the atmosphere.

From the account now given of the geology of the parish, it will be seen that it is well supplied with building materials, having freestone, lime, and sand, in abundance, and all of good quality.

Botany.—The boundaries of this parish are peculiarly inconvenient to the botanist, who, being limited thereby, purposes to convey to a stranger an adequate idea of the Flora of this district of the county; for, although the Dalmahoy and Kaimes Hills, Ravelrig Toll Moss, the Pentland Hills, the north bank of the Almond, and Calder Wood, all well-known habitats for many of the rarer plants of Mid-Lothian, lie closely and temptingly adjacent, yet, being beyond its limits, it would be inconsistent with the plan of a work like the present, to include their productions in a notice of plants purporting to have been actually found within the parish; and, indeed, it may be thought that the printed results of the labours of Dr Greville, Mr Woodforde, the indefatigable Mr Watson, and of the Botanical Society of Edinburgh, have rendered any further enumeration of plants growing within ten or twelve miles of the Scottish capital a work of supererogation. And, truly, it would be altogether so, were it not that, ever since the publication of the more recent of the lists of plants above alluded to, alterations have occurred, and these, instead of increasing, have diminished the catalogue of our rarer plants; for, besides those gradual botanical changes which from time to time result from the planting or removal of trees, and the extension of draining and of cultivation, the popularity of the study of botany has of late years materially co-operated in extirpating, if not totally, at least from known habitats, several of our rarest species; and the unsparing zeal with which “foraging excursions” of herbivorous botanical students carry on their collecting operations, is annually making our plants go through the comparative degrees of rarity, till the local botanist is with grief obliged to remove their names altogether from his list. For example, the *Osmunda regalis* is now no longer to be found on the south bank of the Linhouse Water; the *Gymnadenia conopsea* has become extremely scarce; and the white-flowered variety of that elegant and most fragrant of our native *Orchidææ*, and which at all times was rare, has totally disappeared. The *Glaucium luteum*, once common on the gravelly banks of the Water of Leith, about eleven

miles from Edinburgh, is not now to be met with there; neither is the *Astragalus glycyphyllus*, once frequent on the same habitat. These are among the most recent of our losses, but many others might be added to the list of the departed.

The following catalogue, therefore, besides being limited to species generally more rarely to be met with, contains the names of those only which were actually found to be still extant within the boundaries of the united parish in 1840.

Trollius europæus	Lonicera Caprifolium	Potamogeton rufescens
Viola lutea	Galium erectum	Carex teretiuscula
Campanula latifolia	Gymnadenia conopsea	— fulva
Spergula subulata	Habenaria albida	— stricta
Arenaria verna	— bifolia	— filiformis
Geranium sylvaticum	— chlorantha	Allium ursinum
— pyrenaicum	Cnicus heterophyllus	Poa aquatica
Polygonum viviparum	Gnaphalium dioicum	Phalaris arundinacea
Orobanchia sylvatica	Pyrola rotundifolia	Festuca bromoides
Melilotus leucantha	— minor	Polypodium Phegopteris
Spiræa salicifolia	Anchusa sempervirens	— Dryopteris
Rosa Sabini?	? Scrophularia vernalis	Asplenium lanceolatum
Rubus saxatilis	Mentha viridis	— Adiantum-nigrum
Verbascum Thapsus	— piperita	Scelopendrium vulgare
Melampyrum sylvaticum	Stachys ambigua	Aspidium spinulosum
Comarum palustre	Primula elatior	— aculeatum
Symphytum officinale	Empetrum nigrum	— lobatum
Sedum villosum	Salix pentandra	Lycopodium clavatum
Myrrhis odorata	— cinerea	— inundatum

At Ormiston Hill, the *Meconopsis cambrica* and *Geranium phæum*, and some other scarce plants, are to be found; but the late eminent Dr Cullen, to whom the place formerly belonged, it is said, amused himself by scattering the seeds of many of the rarer British species; consequently plants found there must be taken *cum nota*.

Many curious and rare *Hepaticæ*, *Algæ*, and *Fungi* are to be found throughout this parish, and among the latter may be mentioned the brilliant *Peziza coccinea*; but to enter upon so extensive a field would extend beyond all reasonable bounds this already lengthy notice.

The principal localities wherein the above-mentioned plants are to be met with, and to which a botanist should, in this parish, betake himself, are the banks of the Linhouse Water, up from Calder Hall; the neighbourhood of the lime quarries near the Glasgow road, between the tenth and eleventh mile from Edinburgh; the banks of the Almond at Almondell; the ravine at Ormiston Hill; the woods at Meadowbank; the banks of the Water of Leith towards Leith-head mills; and the mosses to the north of the Cairn Hill.

With the exception of the banks of the Linhouse Water, and

occasionally along the Almond, where several indigenous thickets of hazel, and sloe, and mountain ash, contribute to the picturesque beauty of their respective streams, there are no natural woods, which, however, is in some degree compensated for by the extent of the plantations, which, particularly towards the northern and eastern boundaries of the parish, add richness and variety to the landscape.

The *Orchis* tribe, with the *Parnassia* and *Pinguicula*, abound throughout the ditches and moist pastures. The raspberry and strawberry are plentiful in the woods; and in the muirland parts of the parish, the *Drosera rotundifolia*, *Abama ossifraga*, and *Eriophorum vaginatum*, are frequent.

Of particular trees there are few deserving of much notice. The small portion of the park of Hatton which lies within this parish contained several very handsome specimens of the sweet chestnut and beech; and at Bellfield, though the position is exposed, there were some very fine sycamores; but these have all gone to the saw mill,—the former recently, and the latter previous to the death of the late Earl of Morton. At Calderhall, however, there are several large elms; and also, to the west of the house, there is a fine group of tall Scotch firs, far beyond an average size. And at Meadowbank, there are silver firs sufficiently remarkable to have been noticed in a late edition of Gilpin's Forest Scenery. Of these the finest is at the bottom of the flower garden, and is a very remarkable tree, both from the unusually picturesque mode of its growth, and also from its having attained its present large size within the period of sixty-five years.

II.—CIVIL HISTORY.

Historical Notices.—Reference has already been made to an account of the parish of Kirknewton in the "Reports on the State of certain Parishes in Scotland, made to His Majesty's Commissioners for Plantation of Kirks," &c., in pursuance of their ordinance dated April 12, 1627. This document was printed at Edinburgh, 1835, and presented to the Maitland Club by Alexander Macgregor, Esq. It contains some curious information. The whole parochial establishment appears to have been then in a most dilapidated condition. "The kirk is ruinous, the roof already decayit."—"Thair is a schóole in the parachoun, but lyke lie to dissolve the next terme for want of maintenance."

In the "Report of the several Parochial Ministers in Scotland to the Committee of the General Assembly's Queries for preparing a Plan for augmenting of Ministers' Stipends," there is an

account of Kirknewton, drawn up by the then minister, the Rev. Alexander Bryce, dated July 28, 1749; and one of East Calder, prepared by a committee of the Presbytery of Linlithgow, dated April 25, 1750.

Eminent Men.—The Rev. Alexander Bryce was ordained minister of this parish in 1745, where he remained till his death in 1786. He was buried within the church, and the east wall bears a small tablet with this inscription, "Here lie the remains of the Reverend Alexander Bryce, who was minister of this parish for forty years, and one of the chaplains in ordinary to His Majesty. He was a man of true piety, of great benevolence, and of general science. He died in 1786, aged 73, universally regretted." Mr Bryce was distinguished as a geometrician, and was the author of several scientific papers published by the Royal Society of London. He prepared "A Map of the North Coast of Britain, from the Raw Stoir of Assynt to Wick in Caithness, with the Harbours and Rocks, and an Account of the Tides in the Pentland Frith," which was afterwards published by the Philosophical, now the Royal, Society in 1744, and is the most accurate, it is believed, that exists of that part of the island" (Chambers' Biography.) Near to the tablet just referred to is another, placed there recently, "Sacred to the Memory of Major-General Sir Alexander Bryce, Inspector-General of Fortifications, Son of the Rev. Mr Bryce, an officer greatly distinguished in the service of his country. He died in London, 1832, and was buried in St John's Wood chapel."

To his twin-brother, James, a surgeon of eminence in Edinburgh, belongs the merit of inventing a test by which it might be conclusively determined whether the cow-pox appearing after vaccination was merely a cutaneous pustule caused by the injection of the *virus*, or was the result of the system of the patient having been constitutionally affected by the operation; and also a simple method of preserving and propagating the *virus* itself in a warm climate, which was then unknown.

Dr Cullen, the celebrated physician, was proprietor of Ormiston Hill in this parish. Here he delighted to relax from the laborious duties of his profession, and there are still remaining abundant and interesting traces of his peculiar tastes, and of the care bestowed by him on its embellishment. His remains lie in the churchyard of Kirknewton.

Robert Cullen, Esq., the son of the physician, a Senator of the College of Justice, was also buried in Kirknewton churchyard; and

a monument bears, that he was "an eminent judge, an elegant scholar, and an accomplished gentleman."

Allan Maconochie, Esq., equally distinguished as a man of sciencé and general accomplishment, and as an able and acute lawyer, was proprietor of Meadowbank in this parish, from which he took his official title when raised to the bench. At a very early age, he, with five other fellow-students, founded the Speculative Society, in which so many eminent men have since given the first displays of those powers which have afterwards adorned every walk of intellectual distinction. After visiting the continent, he entered at Lincoln's Inn, and had the benefit of studying under the great Lord Mansfield. He was admitted to the Scotch Bar in 1770; and, having been appointed successively Professor of Public Law in the University of Edinburgh and Sheriff of Renfrew, he was, in 1796, advanced to the bench, of which he continued for twenty years to be a distinguished ornament, having been appointed a Lord Commissioner of Justiciary, and also one of the first Lords Commissioners of the Jury Court when originally erected. He was born in 1748, and died in 1816. His remains are deposited in a private burying ground, selected by himself, in the grounds of Meadowbank.

The Rev. William Cameron, minister of this parish from 1786 to 1811, had a principal share in the preparation of the "Paraphrases," two of which, the 14th and 17th, are entirely his own composition. He was also the author of a volume of poems, published after his death.

Mr James Hamilton, schoolmaster at East Calder, published at Edinburgh, in 1742, a very respectable translation of the Georgics of Virgil, accompanied with notes on the subject of agriculture, of which he seems to have had more knowledge and experience than are generally found accessible by men of his profession.

The chief Land-owners.—The Earl of Morton; Earl of Buchan; Stuart Bayley Hare, Esq. of Calderhall; Archibald Wilkie, Esq. of Ormiston Hill; Earl of Rosebery; A. Davidson, Esq. of Hatton; Alexander Maconochie, Esq. of Meadowbank; Alexander Croil, Esq. of Linnburn; heirs of Major Davidson of Causeyend; William Swanston, Esq. of Little-Vantage; Humphrey Graham, Esq. of Stewart Hill; James Gillespie, Esq. of Burnhouse; George Glendinning, Esq. of Millrigg; George Glendinning, Esq. of Overshiell; Alexander Johnston, Esq. of Hillhouse; Proprietors of East-Camps.

The Earl of Morton takes his title of dignity from the lands of

Morton in this parish belonging to the family, as appears from the Minutes of the Scotch Parliament, 14th March 1457-8, and from an instrument there referred to.

Mansion Houses.—Beginning at the east side of the parish, and going westward, the mansion houses are, Linnburn, belonging to Alexander Croil, Esq.; Hillhouse, Alexander Johnston, Esq.; Meadowbank, the seat of Alexander Maconochie, Esq., and which furnished to him, as it had done to his father, his official title while he occupied the Bench, from which he has very recently retired; Ormiston Hill, Archibald Wilkie, Esq.; Calderhall, Stuart Bayley Hare, Esq.

Parochial Registers.—The parochial registers of more early date are in a state of considerable mutilation, the effects obviously, in no small degree, of neglect, and particularly of exposure to damp. This is the more to be regretted, that they appear to have been full in their entries and accurately kept, and some of them are fine specimens of the handwriting of the period.

The Kirknewton volume (before the union of the parishes) has the earliest date, 1642. It contains the minutes of session, including receipts and disbursements for the poor, and a register of marriages, baptisms, and burials. The session record and the register are begun severally at the opposite ends of the book, and carried on till they meet. The last entry in this volume is in 1655. The next volume commences in 1663, and comes down to 1688. In the third volume the first date is 1691, and the latest 1720.

The East Calder records begin at the same date as those of Kirknewton, viz. 1642. From this period, down to the union of the parishes in 1750, they are more or less defective.

III.—POPULATION.*

Population in 1801,	-	-	-	1071
1811,	-	-	-	1300
1821,	-	-	-	1513
1831,	-	-	-	1445
1844,	-	-	-	1441

In the Account given in by Mr Bryce in 1749, already referred to, the following statement occurs in regard to the population of Kirknewton: "It contains of examinable persons from seven years of age and upwards, 333; of whom 173 are men; 160 are women.

* In the last Statistical Account there occurs the following notice: "*Population.*—According to Dr Webster the population in 1755 was 1157; souls in 1766, 942; in 1792, 812; average of births, 26; of deaths, 19; inhabited houses, 175; males, 395; females, 417; under six years, 118; students in divinity, 2; bachelors keeping house, 21; sectaries, 277; souls in two villages, 180; masons, 4; house-carpenters, 4; tailors, 4; smiths, 4; single male servants, 67; ditto female servants, 42; farmers, 50; horses, 261; black-cattle, 538; sheep, 1563; ploughs, 64; carts, 85."

There are in the parish below this age, 64 children; 33 males, 31 females."

In the Account of East Calder by the committee of presbytery in 1750, the statement relative to the population is as follows: "There are about 620 examinable persons in the parish, of which number there are 416 within a mile of the church."

Customs, Character, &c. of the People.—There is nothing very peculiar in the customs, games, or amusements of the parish. Quoiting in summer and curling in winter are favourite pastimes.

The food used by the peasantry is chiefly farinaceous and vegetable,—butcher-meat not forming an article of ordinary diet, though more common than formerly.

The people, on the whole, enjoy, in a reasonable degree, the comforts and advantages of society, and, as a general feature of character, the praise is fully merited by them of contentment with their lot. The diffusion of knowledge by which the present age is so eminently distinguished, rendered still more available to this parish by its vicinity to the metropolis, is an advantage which has been duly improved; and the population, as a body, are entitled to be designated as an informed, intelligent, and well-disposed community. In their intercourse with each other they are kind and neighbourly, and, in their general demeanour and conduct, civil and obliging.

IV.—INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—Of the whole lands, about two-thirds are under tillage, the remainder being in permanent pasture. Generally speaking, the former description lies chiefly on the north, and the latter on the south. There are from 500 to 600 acres under wood.

The northern half of the parish consists generally of a light free soil; but there is hardly a farm, rarely even a field, in which a portion of the subsoil is not found to consist of a stiff retentive clay. The southern half is very generally of this description.

The operations of agriculture are conducted according to the most approved principles; and discoveries and improvements find their way into the parish all the more readily, that several of the proprietors retain their lands, or a part of them, in their own hands.

As may be supposed, where the nature of the surface, the means of the occupant, and other circumstances, are considerably different, there is no absolutely uniform system of management or rotation of cropping. The following may be stated as what is most generally followed:—*first* year, oats from lea; *second*, po-

tatoes or turnips; *third*, barley or wheat; and *fourth*, hay or pasture. Where potatoes or turnips are not grown, fallow wheat is raised, succeeded by hay or pasture. Peas and beans are now grown less commonly than was the case in former times.

A great proportion of the wet soils, which appear to have been at one time regularly cultivated, is now seldom subjected to the plough, but allowed to remain in pasture. When occasionally such soils are broken up, it is usual to take two crops of oats followed by a fallow, and, the fourth year, to sow them down again with grass seeds and oats.

Rent of Land.—The rent of arable land varies from 10s. to L.3 per Scotch acre.

Wages.—The wages of young unmarried men living as farm-servants in the house of their master are from L.5 to L.7, with bed and board. Married farm-servants or hinds get from L.15 to L.16 in money, with a house and small garden, six and a-half bolls of meal, three bolls of potatoes, coals driven, and two diets daily during a month of harvest time. The weekly wages of labourers are 9s. or 10s.

Draining has been, and continues to be, practised to a considerable extent, and with the most favourable results. Much, however, remains still to be done in this department. Furrow, or, as it may more properly be called, thorough draining, is executed after the following method: The distance between the drains varies from 15 to 18 feet, according to the nature of the soil, and the depth of the cut is from 2 to 2½ feet. Where stones only are used, they are broken to a small size, and the drain, which, at the bottom, varies in width from 4 to 7 inches, is filled to the height of 12 or 15 inches. Where tiles are used (and these are generally placed on soles) the drains are about 2 feet deep. But the plan most approved is to combine these two methods, covering the tiles with 6 or 8 inches of small broken stones; and in this case the drain is commonly 2½ feet deep.

Live-stock.—The breeds of sheep include the black-faced, the Leicester, and the Cheviot. The cattle are chiefly of the Ayrshire and Teeswater breeds, and crosses between these.

On many of the farms in this parish the dairy is the principal, and on some the exclusive object; and there are few on which this species of industry is not carried on to a greater or lesser extent. The produce is carried to Edinburgh, where it finds a ready market. A gentleman who, several years ago, had the largest dairy establishment in this parish,—one of the largest, indeed, in

Scotland at the time,—was in the habit of stating a curious fact, with which his experience had made him acquainted. He had found, that mixing together in the same churn the milk of different cows diminished its productiveness, and this in proportion to the number of cows whose milk was so mixed. According to his opinion, the greatest quantity of butter would be obtained by churning the milk of each cow separately.

Quarries, &c.—There are, as has been already stated, abundant supplies both of freestone and of whinstone.

Reference has been made to the field of limestone to the east of the village of East Calder. There is a lime-work there on the property of the Earl of Morton. The lime is of excellent quality; and, besides supplying the demands of the neighbourhood to a considerable distance, both for building and agricultural purposes, it is carried into Lanarkshire, where it is employed as a flux in the smelting of iron ore; and, since the introduction of gas, it has been found well suited for, and has been extensively used in, the process of its purification.

There is now in progress of erection, on the property of Stuart B. Hare, Esq. of Calderhall, near the village of Kirknewton, a tile and brick-work, which promises to be of great advantage to this part of the country. The clay found is said to be well adapted for the purposes of this manufacture.

V.—PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.

Market-Town.—The nearest market-town is Edinburgh.

Villages.—There are two villages in the parish—Kirknewton and East Calder. The former stands a little way east from the church, occupying, together with its cottage gardens, a square space of no great extent, and containing a population of about 200. East Calder consists chiefly of two rows of houses, with gardens behind, running the one on the one side, and the other on the other of the road from Edinburgh to Glasgow, at the distance of eleven miles from the former. Its population is about 370. In each of these villages there are well-appointed shops, containing all the articles in ordinary demand for clothing, consumption, &c. There are also resident tradesmen belonging to all the common departments of handicraft. Besides these villages, there is the hamlet of Wilkieston, on the north side of the Glasgow road, near the ninth milestone from Edinburgh, having a population of about 77.

Means of Communication.—As already mentioned, there are two public roads running through the parish, the one on the north side, from Edinburgh to Glasgow, the other on the south, from

Edinburgh to Lanark. With these great lines there are cross parish roads connected at different points, so that the means of communication are ample and convenient. On the former of the public roads, previously to the erection of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, the mail, with a variety of other coaches, plied daily between these places; but now there is only one, which goes by Hamilton. There is a coach from Mid-Calder to Edinburgh three times a-week. On the Lanark road, a coach runs to and from that place to Edinburgh, going the one day and returning the other. The Edinburgh and Glasgow Canal is—at Linnsmill, the aqueduct over the Almond, which is the nearest point of communication—about three miles distant; the Ratho station, which is the readiest place for communicating with the railway, is about five miles.

There are carriers to Edinburgh from Kirknewton and from East Calder.

Post-Office.—There is a post-office in Kirknewton, with two arrivals, and the same number of departures daily.

Ecclesiastical State.—The parish of Kirknewton, as already stated, comprises what were formerly the two separate parishes of Kirknewton and East Calder. It belongs to the Presbytery of Edinburgh and the Synod of Lothian and Tweeddale. The union appears to have been contemplated long before it was carried into effect. In the document printed by the Maitland Club, formerly referred to, of date 1627, it is stated, “Thair hes bene, thir dyveris yeiris bygane, purpose of uniteing Calder Cleir and Kirknewton, and that most commodiouslie.” The union did not, however, take place till 1750, when a new church was built, central to the parish as now constituted, and other relative arrangements made. The fabric is plain and substantial, and sufficiently fitted to answer the practical purposes of its erection, while it is certainly to be regretted that the structure had not been planned with a little more regard to the very conspicuous situation in which it stands, and the importance of the parish church as a feature in the landscape.

The situation of the church is convenient for the bulk of the population. Its distance from the extremities of the parish, on the south-west, is about four miles.

The church is seated to accommodate about 430. The usual number of communicants is about 320. The patronage belongs to the Duke of Buccleuch and the Earl of Morton, who present alternately.

While, in consequence of the union of the two parishes, a new place of worship was built, the original churchyards, belonging to them respectively, still remain. The present church has no burying-ground attached to it, and is thus destitute of that most fitting and instructive arrangement, by which it is provided, that, as we approach the place where are published and explained the great truths, bearing on preparation for death and judgment to come, our pathway winds among monuments, reminding us, in every most affecting form, of these events, and by which also our dust, waiting in the hope of a blessed resurrection, finds its appropriate resting-place near the sacred edifice in which we were wont to listen to the glad tidings of life and immortality brought to light in the Gospel. The Kirknewton burying-ground is close by the village of that name, and, in the middle of it, the site of its former church is marked by some scanty remains of the fabric, now converted into enclosures for sepulture. In the churchyard of East Calder, adjacent to the village so called, stands, in like manner, the ruin of its ancient place of worship, with one of its gables richly mantled over with ivy, and the whole still in such a condition as to indicate at once the original character and purpose of the structure. Here, too, the interior has been formed into burying enclosures, affording additional security against farther dilapidation. In connection with the present subject, it may be worthy of notice, that a change very much for the better has been gradually making its way in the mode of conducting funerals. Formerly, there was upon these occasions a formal and protracted service of refreshments. These, in great variety, were handed round separately and in succession. Besides other objections, the expense incurred was a serious evil, coming at a time when, in very many instances, it could ill be borne, and yet being of a kind in which any shortcoming was felt to be at once a kind of disrespect to the dead and discourtesy to the living. The good sense of the people has applied the corrective, and with right and delicate feeling, the lead is taken by those whose known means and liberality, leaving no room for suspicion as to their motives, fit them to set the example in such a course. That most seemly and appropriate part of the service, however, which consists in improving the solemn dispensation, in a prayer offered up by the minister or some pious patriarch of the parish, is continued, and this, it is to be hoped, will never be given up.

When the union of the two parishes took place, and a new church was built, there naturally followed a corresponding change

in the whole parochial establishment. A new manse was erected in the immediate vicinity of the church, with glebe, &c. attached. A few years ago, the manse having become very insufficient in different respects, the heritors, of their own accord, resolved to subject it to a thorough repair, and, at the same time, to make an addition to the amount, and still more to the quality of its accommodations; and this has been done in a manner highly creditable to their taste and liberality. The internal arrangements are in commodious accordance with the style of modern improvement and convenience, and, in external appearance, it is now a very handsome structure, nowise unworthy of the conspicuous and commanding situation which it occupies. The site, it is understood, was selected, among other considerations, for the sake of the view, and the choice in this respect has been eminently successful. Rarely is there to be met with any thing finer or richer in all the constituents of landscape beauty than the surrounding prospect. The stretch of country which it embraces is of wide extent, with a surface broken and varied into the most pleasing and striking forms of picturesque scenery, and wearing throughout an aspect of smiling fertility and cultivation. In this general appearance there are some features which stand out in more distinguished prominence. Among these the eye will not fail to mark the stately baronial mansion of Hatton, old and gray, looking out from among the still noble remains of its magnificent park trees, telling of princely state and wide domain passed away; the deep masses of the Dalmahoy woods; the Frith of Forth, now hid, now seen, amid the openings to the left, and, on the right, the twin hills of Dalmahoy and Kames, towering singly in front of the finely diversified range of the Pentlands; and the whole closed in and terminated by the far-famed capital of Scotland, with all the peculiar characteristics of the "romantic town" spread out in full and clear display.

The glebe contains about eight acres. The stipend is 192 bolls 3 lippies, half meal, half barley, and L.102, 6s. 1 $\frac{7}{8}$ d. in money.

List of Incumbents so far as ascertained.

<i>Kirknewton.</i>		<i>East Calder.</i>	
Mr James Hamilton,	1578 to 1612	Mr James Wardlaw,	1582 to
Mr Andrew Balfour,	1613 to 1624	Mr John Brown,	1596 to
Mr James Layng,	1625 to	Mr Robert Gilmour,	to
Mr John Colvill,	1648 to 1663	Mr John Tennande,	1617 to
Mr William Allisone,	1663 to 1666	Mr John Dunlop,	1642 to 1649
Mr Charles Lumisdan,	1666 to	Mr Andrew Kynneir,	1649 to 1663
Mr John Wilkie,	1669 to	Mr Andrew Kynneir,	1663 to

Kirknewton.	East Calder.
Mr James Waughe, 1673 to 1682	Mr James Browne, 1665 to
Mr John Alexander, 1682 to	Mr John Kinnsaird, 1694 to 1725
Mr John Bannerman, to 1689	Mr Alexander Douglas 1725 to 1749
Mr James Anderson, 1691 to 1697	
Mr John Thorburn, 1699 to 1744	
Mr Alexander Bryce, 1745 to	
Mr Bryce became minister of the united parishes after the death of Mr Douglas.	
Mr Alexander Bryce,	1745 to 1786
Mr William Cameron,	1786 to 1811
Alexander Lockhart Simpson, D. D.,	1812

There is at East Calder a place of worship belonging to the United Associate Synod, originally erected in 1776. It draws its congregation from a circuit of considerable extent, including several of the neighbouring parishes, and is very respectably attended.

Education.—Close by the parish church stands the parish school, erected a few years ago, substantial and commodious. The instruction afforded includes the higher as well as the more ordinary branches, and is conducted according to the most improved system, and in the most efficient manner. The salary of the schoolmaster is the maximum. The number attending is upwards of 100. The fees are, English reading, grammar, &c. 2s. 6d.; writing with the above, 3s.; arithmetic with the above, 4s.; French, taught singly, 7s.; Latin, 7s.; French and Latin, 8s.; mathematics singly, 5s.; mathematics with any other branch, 2s. 6d., in addition to the fees of that branch. The provision here made for the education of poor children is very satisfactory. The kirk-session is authorised to recommend such as they believe to be proper objects; and for these the teacher receives and the heritors pay half fees.

There is at East Calder a private school built originally by subscription, the property of which, with the dwelling-house and small garden attached, is held in shares by individuals connected with the parish, and taking an interest in its education. The number attending here is about 100, and the school is well taught.

Besides these, there are schools, both at Kirknewton and at East Calder, for the instruction of females in the branches peculiar to their sex.

While the provision for education thus afforded is sufficiently ample and convenient for the great bulk of the population, there is one part of the parish where a want is still seriously felt, viz. at the south-west extremity, the distance from any school being fully four miles. A school in the neighbourhood of Causey-end might be expected to draw from this district and the adjoining portion of the parish of Mid-Calder, in which the want is equally felt, from 25 to 30 scholars.

The people in general are fully alive to the benefits of education.

Charitable Institutions.—There are four friendly societies. Of these, two have for their object relief to the members when laid off work by sickness or accidents, &c. The other two are what are called “Dead Societies,” and their purpose is to provide, by a sort of mutual insurance, the means of defraying funeral expenses. The sum allowed, however, is more than sufficient, in ordinary cases, for its nominal object, and affords, beyond this, a seasonable supply to the family or relations of the deceased.

Poor and Parochial Funds.—The poor on the permanent roll, including children of widows, &c. amount to 51. The average number of persons receiving occasional relief, on account of temporary distress, is about 15. The allowance varies, of course, according to circumstances, in both cases. A common allowance to paupers on the permanent roll is 5s. or 6s. per month; in some cases it rises to 10s. or upwards. The annual expenditure for the poor on an average of seven years, viz. from 1836 to 1842, inclusive, was,—enrolled paupers, L.105, 15s. 3½d.; occasional relief, L.9, 5s. 4½d. The average amount of church-door collections for this period was L.14, 11s. 3½d.; of mortcloth dues, &c. L.2, 3s. 5½d. The sum required in addition to the church-door collections and mortcloth dues, being by much the greatest proportion, is raised by assessment laid on according to the valued rent. It cannot be said that there is very much remaining of the old Scotch indisposition to seek parochial relief, nor much evidence afforded in this way that it is considered as degrading. Honourable exceptions do, however, occasionally occur. In the support of the poor, all classes are creditably alive to the duties of private charity, and by none are they felt in a better spirit, or discharged with greater kindness, than by neighbours themselves in the humbler walks of life, and often but a little way removed from the condition of those with whom they are ready to share their own scanty supplies.

Inns.—There are two inns in the parish,—one at Burnwynd, eight miles from Edinburgh, on the Glasgow road, and one at Little-Vantage, on the Lanark road. There are five public-houses.

Fuel.—The common fuel is coal. Peat is also used, but to a very small extent, and this at the south-west extremity of the parish. The coal is brought from a very considerable distance, and is proportionally expensive.

May 1844.