

PARISH OF RUTHERGLEN.*

PRESBYTERY OF GLASGOW, SYNOD OF GLASGOW AND AYR.

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I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

THE royal burgh and parish of Rutherglen is situated in the lower ward of the county of Lanark. It stands on the south bank of the river Clyde, latitude $55^{\circ} 51' 32''$ north, and longitude $4^{\circ} 17' 84''$ west.

Name and Boundaries, &c.—The name of Rutherglen, or by contraction Ruglen, is said to be derived from King *Reuther* or *Reutherus*, the fifth in the genealogy of the Kings of Scotland from Fergus I. This King, according to the Scottish historians, was the son of Dornadilla, whose memory is still preserved in the name of Dun-Dornadilla, a venerable ruin in Strathmore.

From Reuther or Reuda, as Bede calls him, the Scots were for a long time called *Dalreudini*. He began to reign about the year 213 B. C. Having experienced the various changes of a war, by which his army was greatly exhausted, he retired to the mountainous county of Argyle, where he remained in peace for several years. Finding at length that his forces, now greatly increased, were inflamed with the love of war, he left his retirement, and by many successful attacks upon the Britons, regained the ancient boundaries of his kingdom. It appears from Wright's Inquiry into the Rise and Progress of Parliaments, that Rutherglen was erected into a royal burgh in 1126 by King David, and from the numerous subsequent royal charters narrated in Ure's History, it is evident that Rutherglen was originally a place of great note; indeed, it seems probable, that, for a considerable time after its erection into a royal burgh, it was superior to Glasgow as a place of trade, the latter being chiefly occupied by churchmen.† Its consequence, however, as a place of trade, has long been on the

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† It would appear that the bishops burgh of Glasgow had been comprehended within the original boundaries of the royal burgh of Rutherglen, and that in the year

decline. In 1692, as is elsewhere shown, it had neither foreign nor home trade, while Glasgow had a part of both. It is remarkable that two places so similarly situated, both on the banks of the Clyde, and within two miles of each other, should, in the process of time, become so very different. In 1831, the population of Rutherglen was only 5503, while that of Glasgow had increased to 202,426. At that period the former had no shipping,—whereas, the latter had ships trading to all parts of the world, besides sixty-seven steam vessels of nearly 10,000 tons burthen, carpenter's measurement.

In the early part of its history, the town of Rutherglen contained a castle which appears to have been a place of great strength, and ranked among the ancient fortresses of Scotland. In 1306, when Edward King of England was appointed arbiter in the dispute between Bruce and Baliol, respecting the succession to the throne of Scotland, the castle of Rutherglen fell into his hands. Bruce, sensible of the great importance of this fortress, besieged it, and this coming to the knowledge of Edward, he sent his nephew, the young Earl of Gloucester, to raise the siege. After various conflicts, this castle seems to have been taken from the English in the year 1313 by Bruce.

The castle, which stood near the east end of the back row, was kept in good repair till a short time after the battle of Langside, when it was burned by order of the Regent, out of revenge on the noble house of Hamilton, in whose custody it then was. The principal towers, however, were soon repaired, and, being enlarged by some modern improvements, became the seat of the Hamiltons of Elistoun, lairds of Shawfield, &c. At length, on the decline of that family, it was more than a century ago left to fall into ruins, and by frequent dilapidations was levelled to the ground. The walls of this ancient tower were very thick. Each corner rested upon a foundation stone 5 feet in length, and 4 feet in breadth and thickness. These corner stones being very massy, were allowed to remain till about seventy years ago, when they were quarried out, as being cumbersome to a kitchen garden, into which the site of the fortress of Rutherglen is now converted. Some carved stones belonging to the castle are built in the adjoining dikes.

About 150 yards to the south of the main street, there is a kind of lane known by the name of Dins-Dikes. A circumstance which be-

1226, Alexander II. granted a charter to Walter Bishop of Glasgow, relieving his town from certain servitudes formerly due to Rutherglen.—Municipal Corporation Report, 1835, Part II. p. 371.

fell the unfortunate Queen Mary, immediately after her forces were routed at the battle of Langside, has ever since continued to characterize this place with an indelible mark of opprobrium. Her Majesty during the battle stood on a rising ground about a mile and a-half from Rutherglen. She no sooner saw her army defeated than she took her precipitate flight to the south. Dins-Dikes unfortunately lay in her way. Two rustics who were at that instant cutting grass hard by, seeing her Majesty fleeing in haste, rudely attempted to intercept and threatened to cut her in pieces with their scythes if she presumed to proceed a step farther. Neither beauty nor even royalty itself can at all times secure the unfortunate when they have to do with the unfeeling or the revengeful. Relief, however, was at hand, and her Majesty proceeded in her flight.

The parish of Rutherglen, of which the burgh forms a part, extends on the south bank of the river Clyde, about 3 miles in length, and 1 mile 2 furlongs in breadth. Clyde is the boundary on the north; the parish of Govan on the west; Cathcart on the south-west; Carmunnock on the south; and Cambuslang on the east. The whole is arable, and is mostly enclosed, chiefly with thorn hedges. It lies in a pleasant situation, forming the lower part of the declivity of Cathkin hills, and is beautifully diversified with a regular succession of hills and narrow dales, excepting the parts next the river, where it forms into some very fertile plains.

There is nothing on record by which we can precisely ascertain what was anciently the extent of Rutherglen, or the number of houses it contained. When digging at the east end of the town, the foundations of buildings are sometimes met with in places which were never known to have been occupied by houses. One principal street, in a direction nearly east and west, and a parallel lane called the Back Row, constitute the greatest part of the town. The main street, which is very straight and well paved, is nearly half a-mile in length, and is in general 112 feet broad. From both sides of it go off a few lanes, as the Farm Lone, School Wynd, &c.

The plains next the river comprehend the estates of Shawfield, Farme, Hamilton Farme, and Rosebank. Shawfield extends about a mile in length from the town of Rutherglen to Polmadie, having the Clyde for its boundary on the north. Sir Claud Hamilton was laird of Shawfield in 1615. This property was adjudged to Mr John Ellis, and other creditors of the family, about the year 1657, and in 1695 it was conveyed by the said John Ellis to Sir Alexander Anstruther of Newark, who sold it in 1707 to Mr Daniel

Campbell, collector of his Majesty's customs at Port-Glasgow, whose descendant, Mr Walter Campbell of Shawfield, sold it in 1788 to Mr Robert Houston Rae of Little Govan. It does not appear that any of the proprietors took the title of Shawfield, but the Hamiltons, Crawfords, and Campbells.

Next to the town on the east, and along the side of the river, is the estate of Farme. It is said to have been once the private property of some of the Stuarts, Kings of Scotland. It afterwards belonged to the family of Crawford, who naming it from themselves called it Crawford Farme. It soon afterwards came into the possession of Sir Walter Stewart of Minto, who dwelt in the castle about the year 1645. He is reported to have been a gentleman of extraordinary prudence and humanity, and during the commotions of the times, to have obtained many favours for Rutherglen. The Flemings had it for some time in their possession, and at length it came into the Hamilton family. It is now called Farme, and was purchased by Mr Farie, father of Mr James Farie, the present proprietor, from the Duke of Hamilton. On the estate, and nearly in the middle of the beautiful lawn, the ancient castle, now the family seat of Mr Farie, is situated. The period in which it was built is unknown, but the thick walls, the narrow and irregularly placed windows, the strong battlements, &c. are evidences of its antiquity, and that it was erected as a place of strength. Being kept in excellent repair, it is wholly habitable, and may continue for ages to come, a beautiful pattern of the manner in which the habitations of the powerful barons of Scotland were anciently constructed. Mr Farie has built a suitable addition to the castle; and, to prevent his lands from being injured by inundations, has raised a bank at the river along his property.

In May 1792, one of the principal rooms in the old castle was repaired. The workmen having pulled down an old stucco ceiling, discovered another of timber under it. On the beams, which had been long covered up, several lines were written in old English characters, in the style of precepts, one of which was, "*Fair speech in presence with good report in absence, and manners even to fellowship obtains great reverence; written in the year 1325.*"

Farther up the Clyde is Hamilton Farme, the property of Miss Sommerville. Near to Hamilton Farme is Morrieston, the property of Mr Joseph Bain; and Rosebank, the property of the heirs of the late-Mr David Dale.

In the higher parts of the parish are some considerable estates,

as Gallowflat, the property of Mr John Robertson Reid; Scotstown of Mr John Gray; Stonelaw of Mr Charles Cunningham; Bankhead of Mr Walter White, the present Provost of Rutherglen. Elegant and commodious mansion-houses are built on these estates.

The town's lands consist of the Green, a plain of 32 acres and 31 falls, lying between the town and the river. The soil is rich and deep, owing to the accumulation of mud and decayed vegetables carried down the Clyde. It appears from the Municipal Corporation Report that the other property of the burgh consists of the Court hall, prison rooms, gaoler's house, &c., a schoolhouse, schoolmaster's house, town-hall, and two other properties, the whole supposed to be in value about L. 10,000.

Climate.—As there are no known data in Rutherglen from which to ascertain the heat and quantity of rain, the following is taken from Cleland's Statistical Tables for Glasgow.

The state of the thermometer in 1834 was ascertained at the Cranston Hill Water-works, (separated from the parish of Rutherglen only by the Clyde) by Mr M'Kain, the scientific manager of the works, who suspended one of Crichton's Fahrenheit thermometers in an open well about twenty feet diameter, cradled with stone, in a position apart from the rays of the sun, and enjoined the day and night engineers, who are in constant attendance, to mark the hourly state of the thermometer in a book, and from that book Mr M'Kain constructed a table, exhibiting the temperature hourly, daily, weekly, monthly, and yearly. The result was, an average temperature during two years, from 1st January 1833, to 1st January 1835, 48.43.

The greatest heat of the thermometer on 24th January 1834 was 44.37, and the least heat on the 29th, 33.12. Average heat 40.58. On the 18th February, 46.08; on the 13th, 32.25; average, 40.08. On 6th December, 52.16; on the 19th, 26.37; average, 39.63. On 2d June, 63.45; on 13th, 52.33; average, 57.91. On 4th July, 67.33; on 19th, 56.87; average, 62.04. On 3d August, 67.83; on 28th, 49.75; average, 59.37. These six months exhibit the extremes in the year. The extremes were applicable only to a few hours in the respective months. The mean heat of Glasgow was formerly determined by Professor Thomas Thomson to be 47.75, while that of Edinburgh, as determined by Professor Playfair, was 47.72. But it is presumed that these eminent philosophers had not the advantage of hourly inspection.

Hydrography.—A considerable part of the parish is bounded on the north by the river Clyde. The Bowtree dam, which supplies the mill with water, is the only pool in the parish.

Mineralogy.—There are five coal-mines in the parish, viz. one worked by Mr Farie at Farme; two by Mr Gray at Eastfield; one by Mr Cunningham at Stonelaw; and one by Mr Colin Dunlop at Hamilton Farme. Some of these mines produce a small quantity of ironstone. It appears from the Government abstract for 1831, page 999, that 305 persons were then employed in the coal mines, and 27 in the quarries of Rutherglen. Prior to 1775, the colliers of Rutherglen, and other places in Scotland, were by the common law in a state of slavery. They, and their wives and children, if they had assisted at coal-works, became the property of the coal-masters, and were transferred with the coal-work, in the same manner as the slaves on a West India estate.

In the Rev. Dr Maclae's report of the parish of Rothsay for the Statistical Account in 1791, it is said that a cart of coals containing 12 cwt. cost 3s. 6d. in Glasgow, and an equal sum to take them to Rothsay in the Island of Bute. For seven years prior to 1836, coals in quantities were delivered in Glasgow at the steam-boat quay from Rutherglen at from 6s. 9d. to 7s. 9d. per ton. The supply for families was 1s. more per ton.

II.—CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

The following facts, collected from the records of the burgh, the Presbytery of Glasgow, the Synod of Glasgow and Ayr, Ure's History of Rutherglen, and other authentic documents, contain a pretty accurate account of the state of society in Rutherglen at the periods referred to.

The distinguishing characteristics of the people of this parish, (like others in the neighbourhood,) about the time of the Reformation, and for nearly a century after it, were ignorance and a fierce sanguinary spirit. Their belief in apparitions, witches, second-sight, their profanation of the Sabbath by working, rioting at fairs, and the numerous murders and cases of incest of the worst description, exhibit the depravity of the age. The administration of justice, and the execution of the criminal law must have been in a most deplorable state, when such crimes were left to the censure of the church.

A long letter from King James VI. is engrossed in the Synod records. - It is dated at Ruthen (Ruglen) 19th August 1586, and directed to Mr Andrew Hay, Commissioner for the west country.

It recommends the suppression of impiety and vice, and authorizes discipline—promises the support of the civil power—is willing to put the benefices on a proper footing—to receive proposals from the church—but reserves consideration of any alteration that may be made. Among the evils to be removed by the kirk are witchcraft, incest, murders, idle beggars, persons passing on pilgrimages to chapels or wells, inquiring the names of certain crofts or pieces of ground reported to be superstitiously consigned to the devil, under the name of the Gudeman or Hyndeknyt.

On 24th February 1590, the presbytery of Glasgow directed the doctor of the school of Rutherglen to desist from reading prayers, and they complained that those who provided wine for the sacrament of the Lord's supper mixed it with water. The presbytery exhorted the people not to drink the wine greedily but to receive it with all sobriety, and to have the eyes of their souls lifted up to heaven, and not to drink the wine barbarously.

On 8th May 1593, the presbytery ordered their clerk to write a letter to my Lord Paisley to repair the *choir* of Ruglen kirk; and at the same time they prohibited the playing of pipes on Sundays, from sun rising to its going down, on pain of excommunication, and forbade all pastimes on Sundays. This order to be read in all the kirks, but especially in the kirk of Ruglen.

On 20th May 1595, the presbytery sent three letters, viz. to the Laird of Farme, the Laird of Lekprivick, and the bailies of Rutherglen, to stay the profane plays introduced in Ruglen on the Lord's day, *as they fear the eternal God, and will be answerable to his kirk.* They also complained of the practice of drawing salmon, and of the colliers in Ruglen settling their accounts on Sunday.

On 20th March 1604, Sir Claud Hamilton of Shawfield "interrupted the minister of Ruglen in time of sermon, after a barbarous and unchristian manner; and Andrew Pinkerton boasted that he had put away four ministers from Ruglen, and he hoped to put away Mr Hamilton also. He drew a whinger and held it to the minister's breast, and David Spens said he would stick twa ministers, and would not give a fig for excommunication."

On 29th July 1607, the presbytery ordered the minister of Ruglen to intimate from the pulpit on Sunday next, that the next Wednesday is to be solemnly kept by every parishioner resorting to the kirk, for praising of God's blessed name, for his Majesty's preservation and deliverance from that treasonable attempt and conspiracy against his Majesty's life at Perth, (the Gowrie con-

spiracy.) The tumults at Ruglen at this period were so great that it was thought meet that the minister should urge his transportation. James Riddell sat at the communion table, though his *minister* had ordered him to rise, and, in contempt of the minister and session, he cut the grass on the kirk-yard on the Sabbath day. At this period Sir William Hamilton, Elistoun, came from France, to reside in Ruglen, and being suspected of favouring papists, gave great uneasiness to the presbytery.

During the troubles in the reign of Charles I. the presbytery of Glasgow, on 17th May 1648, declared that they were not satisfied with the lawfulness, necessity, and manner of prosecuting the war, and desired that the levy might be stopped, and that religion, loyalty, and the King, might be kept in their proper place. Mr Baillie, Professor of Divinity in Glasgow, and Mr Gillespie, minister of the Outer Kirk there, were appointed to draw up a remonstrance to Parliament. The commissioners transmitted their declarature, in opposition to the Parliament's wish, and in defiance of the privy-council, and ordered the declarature to be read in all the kirks, as the ministers will be answerable to God and the kirk. Mr Robert Young, minister of Ruglen, was opposed to the reading of it, and the town-clerk of that burgh, who was a member of Parliament, forbade the magistrates to hear it. The laird of Minto, the magistrates, and the town-clerk, went out of the church, and desired the people to dismiss. The communion was to have been celebrated on the Sunday following, but the presbytery prohibited it till the scandal was tried and censured. The session of Ruglen, in opposition to the minister, sent a letter to the committee of war at Hamilton, informing them that they were not satisfied with the lawfulness of the war, and desired that it might be put an end to.

The birth-day and restoration of Charles II. was celebrated at Ruglen, with bonfires and other marks of rejoicing, on 29th May 1679. On that occasion a body of men, about eighty in number, who were incensed at government on account of the persecutions against the covenanters, to which it gave its sanction, assembled at the cross of Ruglen, with a fixed resolution to execute a plan of retaliation they had previously concerted. Having chosen a leader, they sung psalms, and prayed. The acts of Parliament against conventicles were then committed to the flames of the bonfire. This was the first public appearance of the Bothwell Bridge as-

sociation, as it was called by the covenanters, or rebellion, as it was termed by the court party.*

Guthrie gives the following account of this affair in his history of Scotland: "In the year 1679, immediately after the death of Sharpe Bishop of St Andrew's, the cruelty of Lord Lauderdale and his party arose to such a height against the Presbyterians, that many of them resolved to assert their liberty by taking up arms. About eighty of them assembled at Ruglen, a young preacher of the name of Hamilton was declared their head, and on the 29th May, they drew up a declaration against all the acts of Parliament relating to religion, and publicly committed them to the flames of the bonfire that had been lighted up in commemoration of the day. After a successful engagement with Captain Graham of Claverhouse, they took possession of the town of Hamilton, and soon made themselves masters of Glasgow, but were afterwards totally defeated at Bothwell Bridge, by the Duke of Monmouth."

On 4th June 1690, the presbytery informed the people of Ruglen, that, as this was the first meeting after the re-establishment of the Presbyterian form of government, the only standing government of this church, Mr Joseph Drew was directed to go to Stirling, and preach to the people who had left the west country, on account of the troubles of the kingdom, and considering the ancient and laudable custom of the ministers meeting together at dinner on the ordinary days of the presbytery, agree to dine in Alexander Cochrane's house in Glasgow. Mr Dixon the minister of Ruglen was prohibited from mentioning various interpretations of texts, in opposition to one another, and is instructed to give the interpretation which is agreeable to the analogy of faith and the analogy of the text; and if any error is supposed to be taught it shall not be introduced before the congregation, but represented to the presbytery, and their direction followed. The curates were examined on oath as to their knowledge of where the synod and presbytery records could be found. Some course was to be

* The people of Glasgow seem to have been actuated by a similar spirit to that of their neighbours in Rutherglen. "The commission of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, deprecating the union with England, appointed a fast to be kept on Thursday, the 7th of November 1706, to implore divine assistance from the impending calamity; on which occasion the Rev. James Clark, minister of the Tron Church, Glasgow, preached from these words in Ezra viii. 21. 'Then I proclaimed a fast there, at the river of Ahava, that we might afflict ourselves before our God, to seek of him a right way for us, and for our little ones, and for all our substance.' After the discourse was finished, the preacher said 'Wherefore up and be valiant, for the city of our God.' The people instantly arose, and, along with their clergyman, hurried to the cross, where they burned the proposed articles of union."

taken with the Episcopal men who preach on holidays, and administer the sacrament of the supper privately, and by kneeling.

The following account of the affairs of Rutherglen is taken from the general report of the Commissioners on Municipal Corporations, presented to both houses of Parliament in 1835, by command of his Majesty.

At a meeting of the general Convention of Royal Burghs, held at Edinburgh on 9th July 1691, it was enacted, that two commissioners should be sent to every burgh in Scotland, to ascertain their true state. Mr James Fletcher, Provost of Dundee, and Mr Alexander Walker, Bailie of Aberdeen, two of the Commissioners, opened their commission at Rutherglen on 7th May 1692, when Robert Bowman, Provost, John Scott, Bailie, and William Spens, town-clerk, gave in the following statement on oath :

1st, That the common good of the burgh amount to 959 lib. 16, 8, Scots, and the debt to 7100 merks.

2d, That the burgh has no mortifications (mortmains.)

3d, That they have neither foreign nor inland trade ; that they do not vend nor consume French wine, sack, or brandy, except some few pints of brandy they buy in Glasgow ; and that they consume about five bolls of malt weekly.

4th, They have no ships, barks, boats, or ferry-boats belonging to them.

5th, Their minister is paid out of the teinds ; their schoolmaster and all their public servants out of the common good.

6th, The most part of the houses are inhabited by the respective heritors. The rent of the best and the worst of those houses will be between the rent of eight and four pound Scots, and that they have no stranger inhabitants.

7th, They have four yearly fairs, three of one day's continuance, and the fourth of four or five days' continuance, and that they have no weekly market.*

* The following note, taken from the same document, relates to Glasgow. On 1st May 1692, Provost James Peddie, Bailies Matthew Cummin and Simon Tennent, and Mr George Anderson, town-clerk, gave in the following statement on oath :

1st, The common good of the burgh amounts to 16,902libs. Scots, and the debt to 178,800 libs. Scots, principal, and annual rents.

2d, That their foreign trade amounts to 205,000 libs Scots ; that they vend and retail about twenty tuns of French wine, twenty butts of sack, and about ten or twelve butts of brandy yearly ; and that they vend and consume about 1000 bolls of malt monthly.

3d, That they have fifteen ships, whereof eight are in the harbour and seven abroad, and eight lighters ; viz, 1 ship, 160 tons ; 2, 150 ; 1, 100 ; 4, 80 ; 1, 70 ; 2, 50 ; 2, 36 and 2, 30. At this period the shipping harbour was at Port-Glasgow.

Antiquities.—At Gallowflat there are the remains of a tumulus of earth. This mound was anciently surrounded with a ditch, the traces of which were visible so late as the year 1773. At that period the proprietor, Mr Patrick Robertson, formed the ditch into a fish pond. During the operation a paved passage, six feet broad, was discovered leading up to the top of the mound. Near to this passage, two brass or copper vessels were found shaped like porringers, with broad handles about nine inches long, on which the word Congallus was cut.

In a tumulus at Hamilton Farm, a stone coffin was found in 1768; since that period, it has been levelled with the ground. The tumulus at Drumlaw has long since been removed.

The cross erected on the top of Cross-hill was made of a hard stone, ten feet high and three and a-half broad, ornamented with various figures. The most remarkable was that of our Saviour riding upon an ass. This religious monument fell a sacrifice to the fury of a mob during the civil wars in Charles I.'s time. In Ure's History, from which this account of antiquities is taken, there are several others, though of less importance.

Ancient Customs.—The inhabitants of Rutherglen seem to have been very tenacious of ancient customs, some of which are still kept up.

Perambulating the Marches.—On a particular day, the magistrates, accompanied by a great proportion of the inhabitants, perambulated the burgh marches, with drums beating and colours flying. When the procession was over, a mock engagement with broom besoms took place, which ended in a *jollyfication*. This custom was given up in 1830.

Sour Cakes.—Rutherglen has long been famous for sour cakes. About eight or ten days before St Luke's fair, in October, a certain quantity of oat meal is made into dough with warm water, and laid up in a vessel to ferment. Being brought to a proper degree of fermentation and consistency, it is rolled up into balls, proportionably to the intended largeness of the cakes. With the dough is commonly mixed a small quantity of sugar, and a little anise-seed or cinnamon. The baking is executed by women only,

4th, The decay of trade is such that a great number and many of the best of the houses are waste, yea, that there are near 500 houses standing waste, and that those inhabited are fallen nearly one third of the rent, and that the best and worst will be betwixt 100 pounds, (whereof they have not eight inhabited by burghers) and 4 lib. Scots yearly, except some large taverns.

and they seldom begin their work till after sunset, and a night or two before the fair. A large space of the house chosen for the purpose is marked out by a line drawn upon it. The area within is considered as consecrated ground, and is not by any of the bystanders to be touched with impunity. A transgression incurs a small fine, which is always laid out on drink for the use of the company. This hallowed spot is occupied by six or eight women, all of whom, except the toaster, seat themselves on the ground in a circular form, having their feet turned towards the fire. Each of them is provided with a bake-board, about two feet square, which they hold on their knees. The woman who toasts the cakes, which is done on a girdle suspended over the fire, is called the Queen or Bride, and the rest her maidens. These are distinguished from one another, by names given them for the occasion. She who sits next the fire towards the east is called the *Todler*; her companion on the left hand is called the *Hodler*, and the rest have arbitrary names given them by the Bride, as Mrs Baker, best and worst maids, &c. The operation is begun by the *Todler*, who takes a ball of the dough, forms it into a small cake, and then casts it on the bake-board of the *Hodler*, who beats it out a little thinner. This being done, she in her turn throws it on the board of her neighbour, and thus it goes round from east to west, in the direction of the course of the sun, until it comes to the toaster, by which time it is as thin and smooth as a sheet of paper. The first cake that is cast on the girdle is usually named as a gift to some well-known cuckold, from a superstitious opinion that thereby the rest will be preserved from mischance. Sometimes the cake is so thin as to be carried by the current of the air up into the chimney. As the baking is wholly performed by the hand a great deal of noise is the consequence. The beats, however, are not irregular, nor destitute of an agreeable harmony, especially when they are accompanied with vocal music, which is frequently the case. Great dexterity is necessary not only to beat out the cakes with no other instrument than the hand, so that no part of them shall be thicker than another, but especially to cast them from one board to another, without ruffling or breaking them. The toasting requires considerable skill, for which reason the most experienced person in the company is chosen for that part of the work. One cake is sent round in quick succession to another, so that

none of the company is suffered to be idle. The whole is a scene of activity, mirth, and diversion, and might afford an excellent subject for a picture. There is no account of the origin of this custom. The bread thus baked was doubtless never intended for common use. It is not easy to conceive why mankind, especially in a rude age, would strictly observe so many ceremonies, and be at so great pains in making a cake, which, when folded together, makes but a scanty mouthful. Besides it is always given away in presents to strangers, who frequent the fair. The custom seems to have been originally derived from Paganism, and to contain not a few of the sacred rites peculiar to that impure religion, as the leavened dough, and the mixing it with sugar and spices, the consecrated ground, &c. &c. This custom is given up, except in the house of Bailie Hugh Fulton, vintner, where the entire ceremonies are gone through.

Sour Cream.—Rutherglen is famous for making *sour cream* of an excellent quality. It is made in the following manner: A certain quantity of sweet milk is put into a wooden vessel or vat, which is placed in a proper degree of heat, and covered with a linen cloth. In due time, the serous or watery part of the milk begins to separate from the rest, and is called *whig*. When the separation is complete, which, according to circumstances, requires more or less time, the whig is drawn off from near the bottom of the vessel. The substance that remains is then beat with a large spoon or ladle, till the particles of which it is composed are properly mixed. A small quantity of sweet milk is sometimes added to correct the acidity if it is in excess. The cream thus prepared is agreeable to the taste, and nourishing to the constitution.

III.—POPULATION.

There seems to have been no enumeration of the inhabitants of the parish of Rutherglen that can be relied on prior to 1755, when it was taken for Dr Webster, then drawing up his report for the widows' fund. In that year, the population amounted to 988. In 1791, according to Chalmers' Caledonia, it amounted to 1860. In 1793, Ure states, that, "the town of Rutherglen consisted of 255 dwelling-houses, inhabited by 400 families, containing 1631 persons, of whom 270 children under six years of age, males, 801, females, 830." This does not include the landward part of the parish. If the landward contained 500 persons, which it is very probable it did, the population in 1793 would have been 2131.

From the Government Censuses.

Year.	Houses.				Occupations.			Persons.		
	Inhabited.	Families.	Building.	Uninhabited.	Families chief-ly employed in agriculture.	Do. in trade, manufacture, and handicraft.	All other fami-lies.	Males.	Females.	Total persons.
1801,	947	583	0	21	270	640	1527	1200	1237	2437
1811,	728	726	9	19	48	427	251	1660	1869	3529
1821,	617	928	0	0	163	736	29	2295	2345	4640
1831,	661	1238	2	4	102	1136	0	2733	2770	5503

As there is no enumeration of births, marriages, and deaths, in this parish, by which the probability of human life can be ascertained with any degree of accuracy, it seems proper to explain the manner in which bills of mortality have been drawn up in the adjoining parishes of Glasgow, where great pains have been bestowed to render them accurate. For want of understanding the principles upon which the proper construction of such tables depend, most of the writers on this subject, many of them men of great merit and industry, have taken much pains to little purpose, and after excessive labour, have arrived at false conclusions. Hardly any of them appear to have been aware of the necessity of obtaining the number of the living as well as of the annual deaths in each interval of age, or that that would greatly enhance the value of bills of mortality, by extending their useful applications.

According to Cleland's folio Statistical Tables for Glasgow, p. 260, it appears that, in the year 1821, the population was 147,043; deaths, 3686; rate of mortality 1 in $39\frac{8}{100}$ persons.

In 1831, the population was 202,426; deaths, 5185; rate of mortality, 1 in $39\frac{4}{100}$ persons.

From an official return for the kingdom of the Netherlands, where the code Napoleon is strictly enforced, the population was found to be 6,166,854; deaths, 158,800; rate of mortality, 1 in $38\frac{8}{100}$ persons.

From the Government parish register abstract, Vol. iii. p. 496, ordered by the House of Commons to be printed on 2d April 1833, it appears that, on the average of the metropolis from 1811 to 1821, the rate of mortality was 1 in 39.6 persons. From the same official document it appears, that, on a similar average, from 1821 to 1831, the rate of mortality was 1 in 39.8 persons.

IV.—INDUSTRY.

It does not appear that Rutherglen has ever been very conspi-

cuous for the extent of its trade. At an early period, there was a considerable traffic in salmon for the French market; returns were made in brandy. The quay at the south-west corner of the public green seems to have been built for shipping coals. In 1813, a judicial examination of very old persons took place with reference to the upper navigation, from which it appeared, that about the year 1745, craft went up the Clyde as far as West-thorn, and even so late as 1786, small craft went up to Rutherglen, and it is pretty evident, that but for the erection of a wear at the Glasgow bridge, the trade might not only have continued, but increased. A few years ago, the Messrs Wilson of Thornlie began to bring coals down the river, from their pits at Dalmarnock, in punts propelled by a steam tug, to their quay a little above Hutchison's bridge, but with this exception there is no craft plying above Glasgow bridge. About ten years ago, a small steamer, the Marion, during a flood in the river, made an experimental trip through the arches of the bridges, and moored off the quay at Rutherglen.

Fifty years ago, there were no manufactories in the parish. About 1790, two printfields were made, one in the burgh of Rutherglen by Mr Cumming, and the other in Shawfield by Mr DalGLISH. These works, which then employed about 200 persons, have been enlarged, and now belong to Messrs Reid and Whiteman, and Stewart and M'Aulay.

About 1796, Mr Peter Ferguson made a bleachfield at Shawfield Bank. After occupying it for some time he was succeeded by Messrs Gowdie, who introduced Turkey-red dyeing on the premises. It was subsequently converted into a chemical work by Messrs Downie and White, and is now the property of, and occupied by Messrs John and James White, manufacturing chemists.

About 1800, Mr M'Taggart built a small cotton-mill in the parish, which, after passing through several hands, has been enlarged, and is now the property of Mr M'Naughton; and in 1833, Mr Mathieson fitted up an extensive Turkey-red dye-work, on the lands of Farme. These are the only manufactories in the parish, but there are nearly 500 hand-loom muslin weavers in it, who all work for Glasgow manufacturers.

Agriculture.—The agriculture of the parish has been greatly improved of late years. Inclosing, draining, and limeing has now become general in the parish. Ure, in giving great credit to Major Spens of Stonelaw, for his improvements in 1790, mentions, that to improve the soil, besides limeing and dunging, he purchased

all the oyster-shells he could get in Glasgow, which he spread in the gin-tracks of his coal-works, where they were broken in pieces by the horses feet, and reduced to excellent manure.* The seed-time in the parish is usually about the end of March, and the harvest about the middle of September. The farms are let from L. 2, 10s. to L. 5 per acre, according to quality; good land rents at a grain rent of $3\frac{1}{2}$ bolls of wheat per acre.

Price of Labour in Rutherglen.—In 1660, a ploughman received L. 10 Scots, with a pair of shoes and stockings for a half year's service; a female servant ten merks Scots, a pair of shoes, an ell of linen, and an ell of plaiding; masons and wrights a merk Scots without meat, or half a merk with meat and drink for a day's work. A common labourer half a merk without meat, and forty pennies with meat and drink. In 1836 a good ploughman gets from L. 9 to L. 10 Sterling, with bed, board, and washing for six months service. Dairy-maids having a charge, L. 5, and ordinary female farm-servants, L. 3, 10s. to L. 4, 10s. with bed, board, and washing, for six months service. Masons and wrights average 3s. per day; labourers, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 10d. In 1660, workmen who refused to work for the prices fixed by the magistrates were imprisoned; and no servant was allowed to take up house and work for themselves without a warrant from the magistrates. In 1836, workmen of all descriptions combine to raise their wages, and frequently through the medium of political unions clog the wheels of industry, to the great injury of their families.

V.—PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.

Royal Burghs.—Although in the lapse of ages, the privileges originally granted to royal burghs have now become questionable, we should not forget that we are much indebted to them for the religious and civil liberty we now enjoy. They were at first erected by our monarchs with a view to rescue mankind from the oppressive power of the barons. For this purpose certain portions of the King's lands were bestowed upon them. The circumstance of these lands being commonly adjoining to royal garrisons, is the reason why the greatest number of ancient burghs are situated in the

* It appears from the following note, taken from the Rev. John Bower's account of the parish of old Monkland, in the former Statistical Account of Scotland, vol. vii. p. 389, that the steam engine was not then used in taking up coals from the pits. Mr Bower says "In the spring of 1792, Mr Hamilton erected a machine for drawing up the coal at Barrachnie and Sandy-hills coal works entirely by steam. It is on an improved plan and the first of the kind in Scotland. It is found to be the cheapest and most expeditious way of doing that business, for could colliers be placed in the pit to keep her constantly employed, she would turn out about 200 tons per day. The present output is 35,000 tons per year."

immediate neighbourhood of places of strength. They were put in possession of certain rights and privileges, the management of which was committed to the inhabitants. They were consequently viewed as so many free and almost independent communities existing in the midst of oppression and slavery. Justice was to be found in their courts,—the lives and properties of the inhabitants were secured from the rapacity of the haughty barons,—arts, commerce, and industry prospered within their territories,—and from them the cheering rays of liberty were widely diffused.

The inhabitants of Rutherglen have long been considered adepts in burgh politics. From the union with England till the passing of the Reform Bill, great exertions were made by many of the inhabitants to become members of the town-council, that body having an equal share in electing a Member of Parliament as the important city of Glasgow. At contested elections (and there were few otherwise) a considerable part of the community deserted their usual avocations. The sinews of industry were enervated, and instances were not wanting of families being ruined by habits of dissipation, acquired on such occasions. Liberty was turned into licentiousness, and the political franchise became, in the respect now alluded to, a curse instead of a blessing to its possessors. From living several years in the immediate vicinity of the burgh, I am enabled to say that, notwithstanding this general character, I have seen some noble instances of patriotism among the working-classes who happened to be electors.

Since the passing of the Reform Bill, for the attainment of which the inhabitants were most solicitous, the political influence of Rutherglen may be said to be annihilated. There is now good reason, however, to hope that industry, trade, and manufactures will rapidly increase in the burgh.

Incorporations.—There are four incorporated trades in the burgh, viz. hammermen, governed by a deacon, collector, and four masters, freedom fine for a stranger, L. 1; weavers, governed by a deacon, collector, four masters and five directors, freedom fine for a stranger, 16s. 4d.; masons and wrights, governed by a deacon, collector, and four masters, freedom fine for a stranger, L. 1, 13s. 4d.; tailors, governed by a deacon, collector, two masters, and an assay master, freedom fine for a stranger, L. 1, 5s.

Burgess Fines.—The fines on becoming a freeman are as follows: a stranger, L. 1, 2s. 2½d., a burgess's eldest son, if his father is in life, 8s. 4d.; if his father is dead, 6½d.; other sons of burgesses and sons-in-law, 11s. 1½d.

Members of the Scottish Parliament.—The following is a list of the commissioners which the burgh of Rutherglen sent to the Scotch Parliament :

1579, 23d Oct. Robert Lindsay	1661, 1st Jan. David Spens
1587, 13th July, David Spens	1669, 19th Oct. James Riddell
1612, 20th Sept. Andrew Pinkerton	1670, 22d July, James Riddell
1617, 28th June, Robert Lindsay	1672, 12th June, James Riddell
----- James Riddell	1673, 12th Nov. David Spens
1621, 25th July, John Pinkerton	1699, 14th March, John Scott
1633, 20th June, John Scott	1703, 6th May, George Spens.

Mr Spens served till the union with England. The commissioners had their expenses paid out of the town's revenues, at the rate of L. 3 Scots per diem, during their attendance in parliament.

At the union with England, 13th June 1707, the burghs of Glasgow, Rutherglen, Renfrew, and Dumbarton, sent one member to the British Parliament, and since the 2d of February 1801, (the Union with Ireland,) till 3d December 1832, when the parliament was dissolved after passing the Reform Bill, one member to the Imperial Parliament.

The following is a list of the Members of the British and Imperial Parliaments for the above burghs:

1. Sir John Johnstone, Knight,	- - -	elected on 13th June 1707.
2. Robert Rodger, Lord Provost of Glasgow,	- - -	8th July 1708.
3. Thomas Smith, Dean of Guild of Glasgow,	- - -	28th Nov. 1710.
4. Do. do. do.	- - -	12th Nov. 1713.
5. Daniel Campbell of Shawfield,	- - -	6th Oct. 1715.
6. Do. do.	- - -	28th Nov. 1727.
7. Col. John Campbell of Croombank,	- - -	13th June 1734.
8. Neil Buchanan, Merchant in Glasgow,	- - -	25th June 1741.
9. Lieut. Col. John Campbell of Mawmore,	- - -	13th Aug. 1747.
10. Do. do.	- - -	31st May 1754.
11. Lord Frederic Campbell,	- - -	19th May 1761.
12. Do. do.	- - -	10th May 1768.
13. Do. do.	- - -	29th Nov. 1774.
14. John Crawford of Auchinames,	- - -	31st Oct. 1780.
15. Islay Campbell of Succoth.	- - -	18th May 1784.
16. John Crawford of Auchinames,	- - -	26th Feb. 1790.
17. William M'Dowall of Garthland,	- - -	12th July 1790.
18. do. do.	- - -	27th Sept. 1796.
19. Boyd Alexander of Southbar,	- - -	16th Nov. 1802.
20. Archibald Campbell of Blythswood,	- - -	15th Dec. 1806.
21. do. do.	- - -	22d June 1807.
22. Alexander Houston of Clerkington,	- - -	30th June 1809.
23. Kirkman Finlay of Castle Toward, Lord Provost of Glasgow,*	- - -	30th Oct. 1812.
24. Alexander Houston of Clerkington,	- - -	11th July 1818.
25. Archibald Campbell of Blythswood,	- - -	31st Mar. 1820.
26. Do. do.	- - -	3d July 1826.
27. Do. do.	- - -	23d Aug. 1830.
28. Joseph Dixon, Advocate,	- - -	23d May 1831.

* Ninety years having elapsed since the burghs were represented by a Glasgow merchant, Mr Finlay's election was attended by extraordinary marks of approbation. His fellow citizens, as a pledge of their esteem and regard, appreciating his commercial enterprise, popular talents, and public spirit, drew him in an open carriage from the town-hall of Glasgow, where the election took place, to his house in Queen Street, amid the acclamations of the multitude. His friends, Mr James Oswald of Shield-

By the reform in parliament bill, the burghs of Kilmarnock, Port-Glasgow, Dumbarton, Rutherglen, and Renfrew, send one member to the Reform Parliament.

Constituency, 1415, viz. Kilmarnock, 687; Port-Glasgow, 238; Dumbarton, 204; Rutherglen, 196; Renfrew, 90.

John Dunlop of Dunlop, represented these burghs in the first Reform Parliament, which met on 29th January 1833.

John Bowring, LL. D. represents these burghs in the second Reform Parliament, which met on 19th February 1835.

George Crawford, Town-Clerk, salary L. 30.

Poor.—There is no assessment for the maintenance of the poor in the parish. The heritors make an annual subscription, and it is from this, the fees from proclamation of marriages, and the collections at the church doors, that the ordinary poor are maintained. In 1835, the poors' fund amounted to L. 279, 19s. 1d. and the number of enrolled poor, to 86.* The allowance to paupers and their families is from 2s. to 4s. per month; a few of the more clamant receive 6s. per month. The interest of some small bequests, and the donations of Messrs Finlay and Buchanan, amounting to L. 23, was given to poor householders not on the paupers' roll. As the mortcloths belong to the corporations, the fees arising from them are given to decayed members.

Church.—The old church with the burying ground, nearly in the middle of which it was situated, exhibited a beautiful example of a Druidical temple with its groves of trees. The oldest account probably on record concerning the church of Rutherglen is in the History of the Life of Joceline Bishop of Glasgow, who made a donation of it, together with the churches of Cathcart and Mearns, &c. to the Abbey of Paisley.† He died in the year 1199. The church, which was dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was 62 feet long, 25 feet wide, and 20 feet high. Plans and elevations of this church are given in Ure's History of Rutherglen. The choir, which

hall, (one of the present Members of Parliament for Glasgow,) and the writer of this account, were selected to accompany him in the carriage. Medals were struck on the occasion. On the one side, were inscribed the words, Truth, Honour, Industry, Independence, Finlay, 1812; and on the other, Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures, for our King and country, &c. On 29th December 1812, Mr Finlay gave two hundred guineas, and his brother-in-law Mr Archibald Buchanan of Catrine one hundred guineas, to the corporation of Rutherglen, the interest of which to be given annually to the poor householders in that burgh not on the poors' roll. The provost of the burgh, and the minister of the parish for the time being, and the writer of this account, were appointed trustees for the charity.

* From July 1790 to July 1791, there were 26 persons on the poor roll in Rutherglen who got from 2s. to 5s. per month. The sum expended was L. 46, 16s.

† Keith's History of the Scots Bishops.

extended 33 feet from the steeple, has long since been entirely demolished. The church was rebuilt in 1794. The old steeple still remains at about the same distance from the new church as it did from the old; the bell was made in Holland in 1635, by Michael Burgerhwys.

The church of Rutherglen is rendered famous on account of two transactions in which the fate of Sir William Wallace and of his country were deeply concerned. It was in this place of worship that a peace between Scotland and England was concluded on 8th February 1297.

In Ruglen kirk ye traist yan haiff yai set
A promes maid to meit Wallace but let
Ye day offyis approchyt wondyr fast
Ye gret Chanslar and Amar yidder past,
Synce Wallace come, and hys men weill beseyne
With hym fifty arayet all in greyne,
Ilk ane of yaim a bow and arrowis bar,
And lang swerds, ye whilk full scharpy schar, &c.*

It was in this place also that Sir John Monteath contracted with the English to betray Wallace.

A messynger Schir Amar, has gart pass
On to Schir Jhon, and sone a tryst has set
At Ruglan kirk yir twa togydder met,
Yan Wallang said, Schir Jhon yow know yis thing, &c.†

Patronage and Ministers.‡—The right of patronage was anciently lodged in the abbots of Paisley. After the Reformation it be-

* Henry's Life of Wallace. B. vi. v. 852.

† Ibid. B. xi. v. 796.

‡ *Ministers since the Reformation.*—1. John Muirhead, son of the laird of Carluke, admitted on 16th December 1586. He left Rutherglen and went to Glassford, or parsonage of Castle Sympell, on 8th December 1587. Mr Muirhead and the laird of Cleland-town and his friends had a quarrel, in the course of which Mr John was put in fear of his life, and durst not attend to his cure. Mr John Hamilton, provost of Bothwell, was directed to endeavour to make peace. At length Lord Hamilton settled the difference between the lairds of Cleland-town and Carluke.—2. Alexander Rowat, from Dalziel, admitted 25th April 1592. In 1596, he went to be minister of the Barony parish of Glasgow, and to Calder in 1615. Lord Hamilton having failed to pay his stipend, is supplicated by Mr James Crawford of Farme.—3. Archibald Glen, admitted 30th March 1596. He was a man of great abilities and learning. He left Rutherglen and went to Carmunnock in 1603.—4. William Hamilton, son of John Hamilton of Newton, admitted 18th April 1604.—Mr Hamilton gave in his presentation to the rectory of Rutherglen from the master of Paisley in a different form from that of Mr Glen, the last minister.—5. Robert Young, admitted on 21st August 1611. His son William was ordained assistant and successor to his father on 28th May 1647. He was succeeded by another assistant, of whom Principal Baillie in his letters says, "He was a manikin of small parts." The laird of Shawfield, patron.—6. John Dickson was third assistant to Mr Young, and succeeded him in the charge. It appears from Wodrow's Church History, that on 18th October 1660, Mr Dickson was brought before the Committee of Estates, and confined in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh, in consequence of information given by Sir James Hamilton of Eliestown, and some of his parishioners, of some expressions he had used in a sermon alleged to reflect upon the Government and the committee, tending to sedition and division. This good man was kept in prison till the Parliament met. His church was vacated in 1660, and he was kept a prisoner in the Bass for nearly seven years. The church was given to Mr Hugh Blair Junior, who was ordained in 1661: he remained till the revolution in 1688, when he was turned out and Mr Dickson replaced, where he continued till his death

longed to the Hamiltons of Eliestoun, and having passed through several families along with the estate, was sold in 1724 by Mr Daniel Campbell of Shawfield, for the perpetual retention of eight bolls of teind meal, payable from his lands within the royalty. "The magistrates and council, the heritors residing within the burgh, and thirteen pund land thereof, the members of the kirk-session, and the proprietors and tenants of the lands of Shawfield have jointly the right of presentation."

Stipend.—In 1586, the stipend of Rutherglen was only 60 merks. In 1648, 4 chalders 6 bolls of victual, and 250 merks. In 1665, 6 chalders and 200 merks. In 1668, 6 chalders 200 merks, and 50 merks for communion elements. At this period the following articles were given in charge to the minister, viz. communion cups, tables, table-cloths, bason, stoup, and kirk Bible. In 1775, the stipend amounted to L. 77, 10s. In 1793, including allowance for communion elements, 147 bolls 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ pecks of victual, of which 55 bolls oats, 34 bolls barley, and the remainder oatmeal. In 1805, the stipend amounted to L. 203, 15s. 5d. In 1831, 3 $\frac{4}{1000}$ chalders of oats, 4 $\frac{754}{1000}$ of meal, 4 $\frac{254}{1000}$ bear or barley, and L. 40, including communion elements.

On 24th of February 1836, the Court of Teinds augmented the stipend to as many imperial bushels of victual as are equal to eighteen chalders, * Linlithgow standard, half meal and half barley, convertible into money at the highest fiar price of the county, with L. 10 for communion elements, exclusive of manse and glebe.

This stipend, which is considerably above the average in the country, is very difficult to collect, it being paid by no less than 151 heritors in the burgh and landward part of the parish; eighty-seven of the above number pay under 5s.; some as low as 2d.; twenty

in 1700. The laird of Eliestown, patron.—7. Alexander Muir, ordained 17th December 1701.—8. Alexander Maxwell, ordained 22d September 1719.—9. William Maxwell, his brother, admitted 19th August 1742.—10. James Furlong, from Albion Street Chapel of Ease, Glasgow, admitted on 17th August 1780.—11. John Dick, from Chryston Chapel of Ease, parish of Cadder, admitted on 11th December 1810. He died on 29th November 1826.—12. Peter Brown, the present incumbent, was ordained on 25th September 1834.

* As reference in this account of the parish is frequently made to chalders, and as it is enacted, that, from and after the 1st January 1835, the fiar prices of all grain in every county in Scotland, for ascertaining the value of minister's stipends, teinds, &c. shall be struck by the imperial quarter, it may be useful here to state the difference between the old and the new measures. A Linlithgow firloft for the sale of oats, barley, bear, and malt, is equal to 1.456231.. that is, one bushel and .456231 decimal parts; therefore 5.49363...firlofts are equal to one imperial quarter. An imperial quarter, therefore, contains 1 boll, 1 firloft, 1 peck, 3 lippies, and about $\frac{1}{10}$ ths of a lippie. A more particular account of the old and new measures may be seen in the article Glasgow, in this work.

pay below 6d.; twenty-nine from 6d. to 1s.; eighteen from 1s. to 2s. eleven from 2s. to 3s. five from 3s. to 4s. and four from 4s. to 5s.

Price of Oatmeal.—Fiar price of best oatmeal per boll in Rutherglen at the following periods, viz. in 1705, two years before the union with England, L. 5 Scots, and in 1709, two years after the Union, L. 8, 17s. Scots.

The following is the fiar price for thirty years of the best oatmeal in Lanarkshire, by which the stipend of the minister of Rutherglen has been paid in Sterling money: In 1800, L. 1, 19s.*; in 1801, 18s. 6d.; in 1802, 18s. 6d.; in 1803, 19s.; in 1804, 19s.; 1805, L. 1, 1s.; in 1806, L. 1, 2s.; in 1807, L. 1, 9s. 6d.; in 1808, L. 1, 6s.; in 1809, L. 1, 6s. 6d.; in 1810, L. 1, 2s. 6d.; in 1811, L. 1, 4s. 6d.; in 1812, L. 1, 14s. 6d.; in 1813, L. 1, 4s.; in 1814, 18s. 6d.; in 1815, 16s.; in 1816, L. 1, 10s. 6d.; in 1817, L. 1, 9s. 9d.; in 1818, L. 1, 3s. 7d.; in 1819, 18s.; in 1820, 17s. 7½d.; in 1821, 16s. 7d.; in 1822, 13s. 10d.; in 1823, L. 1, 0s. 6½d.; in 1824, 17s. 2½d.; in 1825, 18s. 7½d.; in 1826, L. 1, 6s. 6d.; in 1827, 15s. 10d.; in 1828, a boll imperial, 19s.; in 1829, a bag of 280 lbs. imperial weight, L. 1, 14s.; in 1830, a boll of 140 lbs. L. 1, 0s. 4½d.

It appears from Ure's History, "that at and prior to 1793 the community of Rutherglen was strongly attached to the Established Church of Scotland. There was not in the whole town above seven or eight families belonging to the different parties of the Secession." Till 1836, there was no place of worship in it but the parish church, when two churches were built by private subscription, one of them in connection with the Establishment, and the other with the Relief body.

The West Church, connected with the Establishment, contains 800 sittings. Rev. James Munroe, minister; stipend L. 100.

The Relief church contains 950 sittings. Rev William Wardrop, minister; proposed stipend L. 130. As the original church contains 800 sittings, there is now church accommodation in the three places of worship for 2550 persons, by which nearly two-thirds of the examinable persons in the parish may be accommodated—the amount prescribed for parochial church accommodation.

Those friends of the church who consider individual patronage as an evil which ought to be abolished, must not expect to find complete relief in popular elections. In the presbytery of Glas-

* 1800-1 were years of great dearth. A peck of meal in 1801 was sold in Rutherglen at 3s. 8d. In 1836, it is only 1s. 2d. In the former year the wheaten quarter loaf was 1s. 10d., and in the latter only 6d.

gow there are two parishes whose ministers are elected by the people. The parishioners of Rutherglen, with a model of patronage so liberal that 471 persons voted at the last election, have been deprived of the ministration of a pastor for nearly eight years, while those of Cadder, after long and painful litigation in the Supreme Ecclesiastical and Civil courts, are again without a pastor.

Manse.—The manse was rebuilt in 1781. It is commodious, but ill situated, being nearly in the centre of the town.

Glebe.—On 17th January 1667, the presbytery of Glasgow, considering that the glebe of Rutherglen contained only three acres, added two additional acres of kirk land, lying on the west side of Ruglen burn, and contiguous to the glebe.

Churchyard.—The churchyard is elevated several feet above the streets, by which it is bounded on the south and north, and is surrounded by trees. In 1660, the magistrates and council ordered the trees, then growing old, to be cut down and others planted in their room. These having served their time were cut down in 1715. The present trees occupy their place. It seems to have been anciently a religious custom, probably coeval with the offering of sacrifices, to have trees surrounding burying-grounds.

Schools.—The parochial schoolmaster is appointed by the town-council. In 1685, his salary was L. 80 Scots, viz. L. 60 from the burgh funds, and L. 20 from the landward heritors. In 1793, the salary was L. 10 Sterling, paid from the burgh funds. Quarter wage for reading English, 2s.; writing, arithmetic, and Latin, 2s. 6d. In 1836, the parochial schoolmaster has a free house and a salary of L. 16, 13s. 4d., paid from the burgh funds. There are seven other schools in the parish, the teachers of which have neither dwelling-houses nor salaries. One of these schools is for Roman Catholics, and another for girls, taught by a female. Fee per quarter, English reading, 2s. 6d.; knitting and sewing, 2s. 6d.; reading and writing, 3s.; writing and arithmetic, 3s. 6d.; Latin and Greek, 5s.; book-keeping, 15s. In these schools there are 414 scholars, and in the Sabbath schools 383 scholars.

Valued Rent of Rutherglen.—According to Ure, the valued rent in 1793 was L. 2100 Scots.* The real rent, at the average price

* *Scots Money.*—As reference to Scots money frequently occurs in this article, the following is its value in Sterling money:

<i>Scots.</i>	<i>Sterling.</i>	<i>Scots.</i>	<i>Sterling.</i>
A doyt or penny, is	L. 0 0 $\frac{1}{12}$	A merk or 13s. 4d or two	
A bodle or twopence is	0 0 $\frac{2}{12}$	thirds of a pound is	L. 0 1 $\frac{1}{3}$
A plack, groat, or fourpence is	0 0 $\frac{4}{12}$	A pound is	0 1 8
A shilling is	0 0 1	Jamieson's Etymological Dictionary.	

of L. 2 per acre, allowing 200 acres for roads, rivulets, &c. comes to L. 4720 Sterling, exclusive of the rent of houses in the town, which, at L. 3 per family, amounts to L. 1200 ; in whole to L. 5920 Sterling.

It appears from the Government official tables laid before Parliament on 19th October 1831, that the annual value of the real property in the parish of Rutherglen as assessed in April 1815 is L. 9771 Sterling, viz. in the burgh L. 5263, parish L. 4508.

Public-Houses.—There are 1108 families in the burgh, and 46 houses in it licensed to sell spirituous liquors. In the landward part of the parish there are 130 families and 3 public-houses.

Irregular Marriages.—In former times, too great facilities were given to irregular marriages by the magistrates of Rutherglen, who frequently received a fee for their trouble, and even at this day a Rutherglen marriage is too easily obtained. The form is simple. The couple go before a magistrate, and acknowledge that they have been married without the proclamation of banns by a person unauthorized by the church whose name they do not recollect ; and, in consequence of this irregularity, they acknowledge a fault, and subject themselves to fine and imprisonment ; on which the magistrate fines the parties, remits the imprisonment, and gives an extract of their acknowledged marriage, which is binding in law.

Benefit Societies.—There are five benefit and two funeral societies in the parish. Besides weekly aliment paid to sick members, the friends receive 20s. for funeral expenses. The members of one of the funeral societies pay 1s. 8d. at entry, and 6d. in the month, and for this the family receives L. 3, 5s. for the funeral of a member or his wife, and a proportional sum for their children. The other is a collier society ; the entry money is 2s. 6d. and 9d. in the month. The colliers dissolve their society at the end of every year and begin again. These societies are of great use, they tend to keep up a spirit of independence among the working-classes, and relieve the poors' fund. From 1810 to 1820, the Rutherglen benefit societies paid L. 1120 in aliment to their members, besides L. 240 for funeral expenses. These societies contributed L. 40 from their funds to the relief of cholera cases from 20th February to 10th May 1832.

Fairs.—The best frequented, and probably the most ancient, of all the fairs in Rutherglen is the one called St Luke's. It begins on the third Monday of October, and used to continue the whole week.

The following is a list of the fairs held in Rutherglen, viz. last Friday of April; first Tuesday of June after Trinity Sunday; third Friday of July; third Friday of August; third Monday of October; third Friday of November. All these dates are old style.* On 1st of October 1670, a numerous list of market dues were enacted, but they are all but gone out of use except for horses and cows, which are 1½d. and sheep ½d.

Mill.—The only mill in the parish is the town mill, to which all the burgh lands are astricted or sucken, at the thirlage or multure of a fortieth part of grain seed and horse corn excepted. The miller is entitled to half a peck for bannock meal out of every six fir-lots grinded at the mill, and the multuror or miller's servant has an additional fee equal to one-half of the bannock meal. The mill is supplied with water from the Bowtree pond, from 1st March to 1st of November, and during the other months in the year the miller has to pay the proprietor of the pond 1s. per day for the use of the water. For this and other reasons, the multure was given up in 1830, and the rent of the mill, which is stated in the Municipal Report to be L. 30, is reduced to L. 20 per annum.

Cross and Trone.—These ancient appendages to burghs were removed from the main street as incumbrances in 1777. The cross was made of stone 14 feet high, 14 feet diameter at the base, tapering to the top. The ascent round the pedestal was by twelve steps. In 1660, Provost Robert Spens made a present to the town of an oak tree, 18 feet high, which grew on the moor, and from a cross beam the balances were suspended.

Arms of the Town.—The arms of Rutherglen consist of the Virgin and Babe, attended by two priests holding up thistles in their hands. On the reverse a ship, with two mariners on board. The Virgin has probably a reference to the church. The ship to the navigation of the Clyde.

Rutherglen gave the title of Earl to Lord John Hamilton, fourth son of William and Anne, Duke and Duchess of Hamilton. He was baptised at Hamilton 26th January 1665. His patent was dated

* *Old Style.*—The old style, or the Julian Kalendar, remained till 1582, when Pope Gregory XIII. threw ten days out of the month of October, so many having been introduced into the computation since the time of the Council of Nice in 325 by the defect of eleven minutes, so as to restore the equinox to its place, viz. 21st March, and thus introduced the form of the Gregorian year with such a provision as that the equinox should be constantly kept to the 21st of March. The kalendar, however, was still retained in Britain without this correction, whence there was a difference of eleven days between our time and that of our neighbours. But by 24th Geo. II. C. 23, the Gregorian computation was established here, and accordingly took place in 1752.

14th April 1697. On the death of his brother Charles Earl of Selkirk in 1739, that title and the barony of Crawfordjohn in Lanarkshire devolved on him. The Earl of Ruglen was thenceforth styled Earl of Selkirk and Ruglen, and dying at Edinburgh, on 3d December 1744, in the eightieth year of his age, was buried at Cra-mond.—Douglas's Peerage of Scotland, Vol. ii. p. 457.

Rutherglen Bridge.—A stone bridge of five arches was thrown over the Clyde between the lands of Shawfield and Barrowfield in 1775. It was built by subscription, and the burgh and inhabitants of Rutherglen contributed about L. 1000 that it might be free of pontage.

Timber Bridge.—A timber bridge was erected a few years ago a little farther up the river, and a new line of road opened from the collieries in Rutherglen to Glasgow, which considerably shortens the distance. There is a pontage on this bridge for carts, carriages, and foot-passengers.

Mason's Lodges.—There were formerly two mason lodges in the parish, but now there is only the Rutherglen Royal Arch.

June 1386.

PARISH OF CADDER.

PRESBYTERY OF GLASGOW, SYNOD OF GLASGOW AND AYR.

L.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Name.—VARIOUS derivations have been assigned to the name of this parish; but the most probable is that which traces it to the ancient British word *Calder*, signifying “a place beautifully embellished with wood, and copiously supplied with water.”

Cadder was probably one of the 365 parishes which St Patrick, (who was born in the adjoining parish,) erected about 490, and which Convallus II. (who was born about 558) endowed. The latter (says Archbishop Spotswood) appointed mansion places to the clergy, at the churches where they served, with a competent portion of land there adjoining, and declared the tenth of all corns, fruits, herbs, and flocks, &c. to belong properly to the church. Kentigern, called St Mungo, founded a bishoprick at Glasgow about 560; and the parson of Cadder, from his contiguity, was