

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

likely to be one of those who would be selected to bear up the Bishop's tail.

*Extent, Boundaries.*—Cadder extends fully 14 miles in length, from the rivulet that divides the lands of Gartinqueen in Cadder from the lands of Ramone in New Monkland, to the river Kelvin, which separates Cadder from New Kilpatrick, directly opposite to the splendid mansion of J. C. Colquhoun, Esq. of Killermont. It averages fully 4 miles in breadth. Its figure is oblong. It is bounded on the north by Campsie and Kirkintilloch; on the east by the New Monkland; on the south by the Old Monkland and Barony; and on the west by New Kilpatrick and Baldernock. It lies on the northern extremity of the county of Lanark, adjoining to the counties of Dunbarton and Stirling. Its nearest part reaches within three miles of the city of Glasgow, and no part of it is distant from that city above eight miles. It extends within the eighth part of a mile from the town of Kirkintilloch, and about four miles from the town of Kilsyth, Cumbernauld, and Airdrie.

*Topographical Appearances.*—The surface of the parish presents a series of undulations, from the Kelvin, which bounds it on the west and north, to the parishes of Barony and Old Monkland.

From the impervious nature of the soil, the greater part of which is the stiffest till, and the quantity of rain exceeding the average that is alleged to fall; from the sponginess of the numerous and large mosses, and the many lochs that stud its surface; and from other circumstances—the atmosphere might be supposed to be saturated with moisture, and to be considerably deleterious; yet we have no local diseases, and in no part of Scotland will the inhabitants be found more healthful.

In 1827 dysentery prevailed to a great extent, and many both young and old were cut off. Some of the young, unable to take any sustenance, died in a few days, and some of the middle-aged lingered for more than a year, till the intestines were completely excoriated.

*Hydrography.*—From the tilly nature of our soil, we have few good springs. To the Gateside well, close on the south side of the ancient road from Edinburgh to Glasgow, the minister has still free ish and entry. On the south side of the road from Auchinloch to Glasgow, there is still the Cockplay well, over which many proprietors and feuars have a servitude. The well on the farm of Auchinleck by Robroyston burn, is common to all the farmers round, and has supplied the wants of many churns. The wells

of Muckcroft and Burnbrae deserve to be noted, though, from the removal of the ancient inhabitants, it is now little frequented. The well at Bedlay behoves to be specially mentioned, not only on account of the copiousness, the constancy, and the salubrity of its water, but from an unreasonable attempt in 1807 to deprive the proprietors, feuars and cottagers of Chryston of its benefit,—which they effectually resisted upon the negative prescription of forty years undisturbed possession; while there could be no doubt that the Grays of Chryston occupied it equally from time immemorial with the proprietor of Bedlay.

There was an extensive loch in the very centre of the parish, which gave the name to a property now converted into two farms by the proprietor of Cadder. It partly gave name to two other properties, called the Easter and Wester Lumloch; and, besides other places, to a considerable township called Auchinloch, whence the water issued from it. One of the proprietors of the parish commenced a drift below one of the gentle ridges which rise from the parish of Kirkintilloch, which drain needed to be continued nearly a mile, but from the unskilfulness or corruptibleness of the miners, it is said to have ruined three proprietors of the Loch estate. After it was drained, the College of Glasgow, the titulars of the teinds of Cadder, tried to get it valued with the rest of the parish, but although it cost the then possessor only a very moderate purchase money, the Court of Teinds overruled the attempt. A lint-mill in the parish of Kirkintilloch has a servitude on its drain, probably because the stream without detriment was to go through the lands where it is placed. The sluice may be shut three weeks after all is shorn, and must be opened again on the first of March.

There was another loch called Loch Grog, which was also drained in 1808, though the ground is not so firm as to be all yet arable. Upon it, the proprietors of the Lumlochs, then not fewer than four, had a servitude for watering their cattle and steeping their lint; and what is more strange, the numerous proprietors of Balmone in the parish of Baldernock, who hold of the duke of Montrose, had a similar servitude upon it, though two miles distant. There is another loch in the west division of the parish called Robroyston Loch, about one-third of which is in the parish of Cadder. It is fast filling up, not so much with what is carried into it, as with what grows and decays all around it. It has been seen by the aged almost completely dry, and the water once was so thoroughly frozen, that most of the fish, chiefly eels, were im-

bedded in the ice. It is surrounded by rising grounds on the one side, equal to any acclivity in the parish,—from which the manure and even soil is washed, and the burn carries down, in its long and circuitous course, so much soil, that it needs no dung; but sometimes the crops are destroyed by the drain not allowing the water to escape when rapidly collected. Oats grew spontaneously at its brink for many years. There is a loch in the east end of the parish and district of Chryston, about a mile directly south from that village, called Johnston Loch. It is about a mile in circumference, and belongs to the Forth and Clyde Canal Company. There, is besides, the Bishop's loch, partly in Cadder, but chiefly in Old Monkland, above a mile in length, and about a quarter of a mile in average breadth. It is also one of the chief reservoirs for the Forth and Clyde Canal Company. Lastly, there is Gartinqueen loch, which is chiefly supplied by a streamlet from the New Monkland parish. Its stream drives a lint and now also a corn-mill at Croftfoot. It afterwards joins the issues from the Bishop and Johnston lochs, which are still further augmented by the issues from two lochs in the parish of Old Monkland; and the whole is collected in winter to drive the flax-mill at Drimcavil. It was wont, prior to the erection of both of these mills mentioned, to be collected at Bedlay by a strong dam, so as to cover about two acres, to drive the Bishop's corn-mill at Bedlay. This dam has been allowed to fall into decay, and the reservoir has been gradually filled up within about thirty years; and latterly, the bed of it has been lessened by sloping down the almost perpendicular bank at Bedlay house, and most likely it will never again be attempted to be re-opened. After this large stream has performed its duty to the ancient mill of the Bishop, it winds through the delightful vale between Millbrae and Gartferry, adorned with almost every species of natural under-wood, and every kind of deciduous forest trees. After Bothland burn has been a good while detained in this valley, it is again stopped to turn the lint-mill of Auchengeich. It then rolls on through haughs which it has raised and fertilized, till it receives the tributary stream of Garnkirk and Daviston. After being joined by some other burns, it falls into the Luggie, which, after it has passed the ancient town of Kirkintilloch, is merged in the Kelvin.

*Geology and Mineralogy.*—The general direction of the strata of the transition rocks in the parish, is from north-east to south-west. Where the new Monkland meets, and indents into the east end, there is presented an invariable though unequal front of

whinstone. From it, several ridges have originated, and run like streams of lava, sometimes rising many feet almost perpendicular on both sides above the surface, but generally sinking below till they emerge at Baldernock, New Kilpatrick, or Barony parishes. The freestone, roughly granulated, rises in several places to the surface, and even a little above it, alternating perhaps with the whinstone. In addition to our inexhaustible supply of whinstone and freestone, there is also abundance of limestone. None of it falls readily or completely in powder; but it is all reckoned strong, and forms a firm band in building. It has been partly wrought throughout the length of the parish, and is at present wrought on the estates of Garnkirk, Bedlay, and Shankramuir, to a great extent. A great part of it is at present required in the surrounding iron-works. Common bivalve and other shells are found in the limestone. In 1829, and for successive years, the gas issuing from the fissures of the limestone rock, rose through the earth, and even the water on its surface, on the small property of the Holms, once belonging to the lands of Chryston,—and was easily kindled with a match, and burnt brilliantly on the surface of the water. It was visited by scientific and other persons, both from Glasgow and Edinburgh. Coal is universal throughout the parish at considerable depth; and what has been wrought to burn the lime is perhaps not even of the third quality. Larger seams and better coal would doubtless be discovered at a greater depth. A small seam was lately discovered in the west end of the parish. Any that has yet been wrought is so far inferior to that in the Monklands and Barony, from which we are so plentifully and cheaply supplied by means of canals, railways, and roads, that it will not likely be soon wrought to a great extent in the parish of Cadder.

There are no other minerals yet discovered in the parish, except immense fields of fire clay, on the track of the Garnkirk and Glasgow railway, and elsewhere. That on the estate of Garnkirk varies in thickness from 4 to 19 feet, and is equal if not superior to Stourbridge clay. That on the estate of Baads, belonging to Dr Jeffray, is not quite so fine, but is excellent for making fire brick. At the extensive works on Garnkirk estate, vases and flower-pots, and cans, and pots, and crucibles are manufactured, which for elegance and durability are perhaps rarely equalled, so that they are likely soon to become as general as Newcastle grinding stones. In our limestone tarrings and other places, boulders of ironstone are frequently found, which would furnish beautiful spe-

cimens, if polished by the lapidary; and it is thought abundance of the metal cannot be far from being discovered.

The soils of this parish are almost of every description. On the banks of the Kelvin, Luggie, and Bothland, and other streamlets, the soil is to a certain extent alluvial. We have next a very light sandy soil in many places, upon deep water-laid gravel. There is, thirdly, in several places a soil a little more earthy, formed chiefly of the whinstone rock. Fourthly, We have a deep black soil, nearly allied to, and perhaps chiefly composed of, moss. Fifthly, There is a thin mossy soil mixed with white sand. Lastly, we have, on by far the greater part of the parish, a deep stiff tilly soil, containing scarcely a stone, but generally tinged with iron for many fathoms, until we arrive at some mineral or metal. We have, moreover, eight or nine mosses, some of them of great depth and extent. Some have already been reclaimed, and they are all gradually, and some of them rapidly, lessening by peat-cutting,—so that oats, rye-grass, and even wheat, grow luxuriantly, where the adder basked, the moorfowl fed, and the long heath waved.

*Botany.*—In such a diversity of soils, and on such an extent of surface, we have a great number of plants. I shall enumerate a few, most of which are rather rare.

<i>Adoxa Moschatellina,</i>	<i>Milium effusum,</i>
<i>Achillea millefolium,</i>	<i>Melica uniflora et cœrulea,</i>
<i>Alisma ranunculoides,</i>	<i>Myosotis palustris,</i>
<i>Briza media,</i>	<i>Menyanthes trifoliata,</i>
<i>Circæa lutetiana,</i>	<i>Nymphæa alba,</i>
<i>Centunculus minimus,</i>	<i>Nuphar lutea,</i>
<i>Convolvulus sepium,</i>	<i>Nasturtium amphibum,</i>
<i>Cicuta virosa,</i>	<i>Ophioglossum vulgatum,</i>
<i>Cardamine amara,</i>	<i>Orchis mascula et latifolia et maculata,</i>
<i>Digitalis purpurea,</i>	<i>Pinguicula vulgaris,</i>
<i>Epipactis latifolia,</i>	<i>Poa decumbens,</i>
<i>Galium cruciatum,</i>	<i>Polygonum bistorta,</i>
<i>Gentiana campestris,</i>	<i>Pyrola media,</i>
<i>Gnaphalium sylvaticum et rectum, et</i>	<i>Polypodium vulgare et phegopteris et</i>
<i>minimum,</i>	<i>dryopteris,</i>
<i>Gymnadenia conopsea,</i>	<i>Ranunculus hederaceus et lingua, et</i>
<i>Hippuris vulgaris,</i>	<i>auricomus,</i>
<i>Hyacinthus non scriptus,</i>	<i>Scirpus sylvaticus,</i>
<i>Hypericum humifusum et pulchrum,</i>	<i>Sherardia arvensis,</i>
<i>Habenaria bifolia,</i>	<i>Symphytum tuberosum,</i>
<i>Jasione montana,</i>	<i>Solanum dulcamara,</i>
<i>Lysimachia thyrsoiflora,</i>	<i>Spergula nodosa,</i>
<i>Ligusticum meum,</i>	<i>Sparganium ramosum,</i>
<i>Linum catharticum,</i>	<i>Tormentilla reptans,</i>
<i>Sison inundatum,</i>	<i>Trollius Europæus,</i>
<i>Lamium incisum,</i>	<i>Veronica scutellata et montana,</i>
<i>Leontodon palustre,</i>	<i>Valeriana officinalis,</i>
<i>Listera ovata,</i>	<i>Viola palustris et odorata et tricolor.</i>

On Cadder estate, there is one plantation that is called the Wilderness. It was designed, it is said, to represent the arrange-

ment of lines in the battle of Dettingen. There are many trees of great size and age on the estate, and especially around the house of Cadder. The quantity of planting on Cadder estate, comprising 4078 acres, is considerably above 280 acres. Garnkirk estate, consisting of 1457 acres, contains 150 of planting. Bedlay estate, which, when possessed by the Robertons, after the Earl of Kilmarnock, contained so much planting, has now only 20 acres under wood. On Robroyston estate, which consists of about 550 acres, there are not above 10 acres of planting. The greater part of the natural wood in the parish is on the banks of Millbrae and Gartferry, and on the estates of Auchengeich and Cadder.

The love of money, and the desire to lay house to house, and field to field, have made many parts of this parish, once populous, now a wilderness. The few who yet linger here of former generations can tell of ten farm-steadings in their remembrance now effaced from the map of the parish. Within the last twenty-six years, no fewer than thirteen properties, some of them of considerable extent, and which were considered as secure as the foundations of the everlasting hills, have from necessity exchanged proprietors, and the decent families have been reduced and scattered. Many passages in the *Deserted Village*, apply strongly and appropriately to the parish of Cadder.

## II.—CIVIL HISTORY.

There is a tradition that, about the year 1666, the plague visited Auchenairston, and other villages in the parish.

*Distinguished Families.*—The Grays of Chryston were a family of very considerable antiquity, possessed of a large property, and who cultivated an ardent, rational, and scriptural piety. The first feu-charter is granted by Walter, heritable proprietor of the lordship and barony of Glasgow, to John Gray of Chryston, November 1589. The family is now extinct. The last that died should have been called Purdon, but he preferred and continued the name of Gray.

Two of the Muirs of Gartferry, a rather ancient and respectable family, the last the great-grandfather of the present proprietor, are still spoken of by every aged person in the parish as remarkable for piety.

Dr William Leechman, Principal of the University of Glasgow, was proprietor of the estate of Auchenairston. In 1764, he gave a house for the teacher, and a school for the children, and the election of the schoolmaster to the moderator and remanent members

of the kirk-session of Cadder, and their successors in office, and about a rood of land for a yard,—under the express condition, that the schoolmaster teach the youth literature and Christian knowledge. The ground has been considerably encroached upon by the adjacent feuars; and a new and superior house was erected in 1826, chiefly by the late Charles Stirling, Esq. assisted by the late Archibald Lamont of Robroyston, Esq. and others.

It is notorious, that the curate of Cadder intimated the sentence of ejection to the Rev. William Guthrie, minister of Fenwick, on 24th July 1664; and it is said he never returned again to his curacy.

Thomas Muir, Esq. advocate, who was banished in 1798 for advocating the principles of Reform, was brought up at Hunters-hill in this parish.

James Boyd of Trochrig, minister of Kirkoswald, was the first regularly appointed Protestant archbishop of Glasgow. He was raised to the see in 1572. He feued the lands of Bedlay to Lord Boyd, afterwards Earl of Kilmarnock.

The estate of Garnkirk belonged to the Dunlops, also a respectable family, of whom Colin Dunlop, Esq. lately one of the members of Parliament for Glasgow, is the representative. Both properties were held for a short time, and transmitted to the present possessors, on whom they are now entailed, by the late John Mackenzie, Esq. The Peters, late of Crossbasket, were the last possessors of the estate of Carderloch, now, with other lands, an unentailed part of the estate of Cadder. It was the practice of the respectable families in the parish, to bury in the aisle or middle passage of the church, and some of them below their own seats.

*Land-owners.*—The chief proprietors are Archibald Stirling, Esq. of Keir, Cadder, and Kenmure in Scotland, and Hampden, and other large estates in Jamaica;\* Mark Sprot, Esq. of Garnkirk; Alexander Campbell, Esq. of Bedlay; and ——— Lamont, Esq. of Ardlamont and Robroyston. These four proprietors possess above L. 400 Scots valuation. The properties of the two last, and by far the lowest, yield about L. 1000 Sterling, annually.

James Denniston, Esq. of Golfhill, banker in Glasgow, proprietor of Easter Muckcroft and Langrig, part of the lands of Chryston; Robert Buchanan, Esq. of Drumpeller, proprietor of Gartinton;

\* In 1535, the estate of Cadder came into the possession of Keir by his eldest son marrying the heiress of Cadder.

queen; Adam Cubie of Auchenloch; John Scott of Auchenloch; David Dobie of Gartferry; the heirs of John Gibson, late proprietor of Johnston; the heirs of the late James Hill of Busby, proprietor of Gartcosh; James Campbell of Auchenairst; James Gray of Auchengeich; Patrick Scot of Auchenairst,—are all commissioners in the parish, possessed of at least L. 100 Scots valuation.

Dr James Jeffray, Professor of Anatomy in the College of Glasgow, proprietor of Baads; Hugh Robertson of Gartloch; John Muir of Gartferry; James Millar of Millersneuck; Charles A. King, Woodneuck; James Tennent, Croftfoot; Robert Bogle, Auchinloch; David Scales Cleland, Springfield; John Drew, Burnbrae; William Dick, Lumloch; James Jarvie, Woodhill; James Watson, Holms; James Johnston, Wester Muckcroft; Mr Cater, Auldyards; William Scott, Mirymailing; Mark Stevenson, Boghead; John Macdougall, Glenbank; Mr Perston, Auldyards; John Carss, Lochbank; Misses Calders, Daviston; William Davison, Auchenairst; Henry Glen, Cladding; Alexander Galloway, Huntershill; are all possessed of properties in the parish, above, and most of them much above L. 50 Sterling, per annum.

*Parochial Registers.*—The parochial register for births and baptisms, commences 28th September 1662; proclamations, 1st March 1663. There are rules at the beginning of the volume for the regulation of kirk-sessions, dated “apud Glasgow, 8th April 1672.” This volume is in an excellent state of preservation. Births and baptisms begin at the one end of the volume, and proclamations commence at the other. There are two more volumes, one finished, and the other in progress. The records of the kirk-session commence September 14, 1688. The first and part of the second volume are also in an excellent state of preservation. There have been no minutes of the session recorded during the whole of Mr Alexander Dun’s incumbency, a period of more than forty years; and nine years of the incumbency of Mr Warden are also lost. There is a blank in the records of session from May 8, 1737, till 27th March 1791.

*Antiquities.*—The Bishops-mill may be reckoned among the antiquities of this parish. Every heritor in the Bishops-land (called anciently the Baldermonocks Ward or Monks-town, and comprehending ten townships, each of which contained eight ploughgates of land, and which comprehends the whole of the parish except the ancient entailed estate of Cadder, which was not more than half

the present estate) is and must be seised in it, else his titles are not valid. The whole of the parish, except the old entailed estate of Cadder and the Midtown of Bedlay (says the writer of the former Account) belonged to the subdeanery of Glasgow. From this ecclesiastical tenure are derived the names of several places in the parish, such as Bishop's bridge;—the Bishop's moss between Huntershill and Springfield; and the Bishop's loch (now subject to the glorious uncertainty of the law) between Cadder and old Monkland.

Another antiquity in the parish was the house, a few yards southwest from the mansion-house of Robroyston, where Sir William Wallace is said to have been betrayed by his kinsman Sir John Monteith, on the 11th September 1303. Every vestige of the house in which he was betrayed is now gone.

Part of the Roman wall, built by Lollius Urbicus, forms the north boundary of the present glebe, intervening between it and the canal. It was above thirty-six miles in length, and the ditch forty-seven feet wide and twenty-two feet deep.

When Cadder pond was cleaned and repaired in 1813, a coin or medal of Antoninus Pius was found in an excellent state of preservation, but with a little piece broken or worn off. It was supposed to be of gold. It was given to the late Charles Stirling, Esq. In the following year, when levelling the lawn in the front of Cadder House, part of the foundations of the old tower were discovered, and a vessel full of gold coins, which the workmen carried away with them. A few of them were recovered in Glasgow. They were generally about the size of a shilling. The number found must have been at least 350; they bore the inscription *Jacobus*. \*

*Modern Buildings.*—Among the modern buildings in the parish, a drawing-room added to the house of Cadder deserves to be mentioned, for the skill of the architect, David Hamilton, and the taste of the proprietor, Charles Stirling, Esq. It may also be noticed that John Knox dispensed the sacrament of the Supper in the hall of the house of Cadder. Mark Sprott of Garnkirk, Esq. has built a neat modern mansion in the parish. The other mansion-houses are at Gartloch, Springfield, Bedlay, Robroyston, Gartferry, and Glaudhall.

\* Some other minor antiquities are noticed in the MS.

## III.—POPULATION.

The population in 1755,	-	2996
1792,	-	1767
1801,	-	2120
1811,	-	2487
1821,	-	2798
1831,	-	3048—males 1600, females 1448.

Taking old and new Auchenairn as one village, we have eight villages in the parish, viz. Cadder, Bishops-bridge, and Auchenairn in the west division of the parish; Auchenloch, Chryston, Muirhead, Mudiesburn, and Mollenburn in the eastern district. Of these, Chryston is the largest, and by far the most handsome, and might become a large and neat village, if it had water; but it depends almost entirely on the well of Bedlay, which is at least the eighth part of a mile distant, and has a very steep descent to it. Chryston contains 84 families and 374 persons; Auchenairn, old and new, 60 families and 284 persons; Bishops-bridge, 38 families and 175 persons; Mollenburn, 32 families and 172 persons. This village is well situated for wood and water and whinstone rock, and might become a handsome village, were the feu more moderate. Mudiesburn, 30 families and 143 persons; Cadder, which used to contain at least 50 families, contains now only 13 families, and 64 persons, all employed on the estate of Cadder; Auchenloch, 17 families, 89 persons; Muirhead, 9 families, and 40 persons. The lime, coal, and clay-works at Garnkirk, have collected a very considerable population, of such a description as is found about newly erected public works.

The average number of births registered for the last seven years, is about fifty; proclamations, twenty-five; deaths or burials, about thirty. The births have never been all registered, though those who are not able to pay, get them recorded gratis. Some have always buried in other parishes. In 1828, a burying-ground was purchased at Chryston, where the greater part in that division of the parish now bury. The ground is sold in perpetuity in three lairs, the highest cost of which is L. 3 in the very best situations. It has been drained, but being an impervious till, the draining has had little effect. The private burying-places, said to be six in number, by the writer of the last Account, viz. Chryston, Bedlay, Gartferry, Auchingeish, Easter Muckcroft, and the tombs at Auchenairn, are fast falling into decay. Over Chryston tomb, where many of the Grays of Chryston and others repose, the Cumbernauld road has now been carried.

There are three fatuous persons in the parish, one of them deaf

and dumb, one furious and confined; five deaf and dumb, and four of them in one family.

#### IV.—INDUSTRY.

*Agriculture.*—The rental of the parish is about L. 14,000, including every burden the farmer bears,—without taking into account the feus paid to the different superiors. There are about 110 farmers in the parish. Of these, two pay above L. 500 of rent, two above L. 400, one above L. 300, sixteen above L. 200, thirty-nine above L. 100, nineteen above L. 50. The largest farmers employ about six men and four women, all in the house: the rest in proportion,—but fewer or sometimes none, if their families are numerous and grown.—There are almost no cottars under the farmers. The cottars Saturday or even Sabbath night will soon not be known in Scotland. We have comparatively very few labourers. Our farmers dwell alone, quite detached. We have, of course, a number of feuars in our villages. None of them are beyond sixty years standing. The destruction of the old townships originated and increased the feuars. The erection of the chapel at Chryston in 1779, gave occasion to feuars in that village. Several of the feuars are bound, in their titles, to pay cess and teind, and other public and parochial burdens; and they are classed among and rank as heritors. Neither superiors nor feuars had, so far as we can learn, any object in view when they so designed them, but that they might so far free the superior. They are not rated in the cess-books, nor have they hitherto paid any teind. It was only ascertained in 1816 that they were heritors and patrons of the parish.

There are about 8700 acres in cultivation. There are more than 300 acres of deep moss. There may be about an acre on which the whinstone rises at least twenty feet perpendicular on both sides; and about three acres on which the freestone rises to the surface. The rest is covered with planting, fences, streams, and roads, and lakes. The commonties are all done away. But there are still about three acres at Muirhead near Chryston, on which the old feuars at Chryston have a servitude for *feal* and *divot*, to keep their houses in repair. They can take only the surface while heath, rushes, or grass continue to cover it.

*Live-Stock.*—Our cows are all of the Ayrshire breed, and it is alleged that we have surpassed the original. It is said that some of the farmers' wives have boasted that they realized fourteen pounds of butter from each cow. We can raise grain on some parts of the parish equal to any or to most in Scotland; but the butter milk and butter

still may be said to pay our rents, when they are brought to Glasgow from a circle of at least fourteen miles round. Almost every farmer has a churning as well as a thrashing machine, all driven by horse power; and the quantity of milk that is taken to Glasgow, sweet and sour, every day, is almost incredible.

Some of our farmers are considered the best ploughmen in the Old Monkland, Barony, Bothwell, and Cadder Farming Society, and have carried off the highest prizes where they competed. Draining has been for a long time attended to, and is now carried on with the greatest vigour, and to the utmost extent. The proprietor in general opens the drains, and the farmer carries and puts in the stones, wood, turf, or tiles, and closes them. A rush bush is likely soon to be as rare as a stone in our tilly soil, and not a drop of water will be seen where the soil is lighter. The heath and indigenous grass which have been long striving to gain their former dominion, will soon be banished, and a softer and more varied carpet will be presented by our pastures. The general duration of leases is nineteen years. The state of the farm buildings is in general good; and in some instances they are elegant and commodious. The soil has hitherto, for the most part, been unfavourable to hedges; and we cannot say that they have been carefully trained. We had few inclosures of any kind prior to 1790.

*Produce.*—We raise annually about 510 acres of wheat, 1900 of oats, 103 of barley, 150 of beans, 470 of potatoes, 140 of turnips, 890 of rye-grass, 80 of flax, and 7 of natural hay. There are about 1000 cows, 490 queys, 150 calves, 320 horses, 50 colts, and 20 foals. To these we may add about 10 pet sheep, and at present 2 goats.

We have no pasturage to let, unless on a farm when accidentally out of lease, or the lawns around some mansion-house, which are generally occupied by the Glasgow butchers. Our young cattle are generally grazed on the braes of Campsie or Kilsyth, or on some other lands somewhat distant from Glasgow.

#### V.—PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.

*Means of Communication.*—Glasgow is the post-office for part of the parish; but Kirkintilloch, to those who live near it. The Inchbelly road, by Kirkintilloch, runs about four miles through the west division of the parish, and the Cumbernauld road runs nearly the same length through the other district of the parish. They are both pretty well kept.

We have not above five of what can be called bridges, all of one

arch, and two of these over the Garnkirk and Kirkintilloch railways. They are all new and substantial. The Forth and Clyde Canal intersects the west end of the parish, running nearly parallel with the Kelvin for about five miles, and has four draw-bridges upon it in that space. The shipping upon it from Grangemouth, where it joins the Forth, to Bowling Bay, where it joins the Clyde, is very great. The number of passengers in the swift boats was in 1835 immense, though the boats have not even the essentially necessary accommodations. They convey even the loaded carts of carriers along it.

The Kirkintilloch railway was opened in 1826, and cost about L. 7000 per mile. It intersects the east end of the parish, about five miles almost directly across. From the canal 160 feet above the sea level, formed by twenty locks, rising each eight feet, the termination of the railway may rise ten feet to allow the vessels to lie along-side to receive the coals and lime, &c. brought down in the waggons; it continues to rise occasionally throughout its course to the loch of Gartinqueen. This railway is mostly single, and has a great trade in coals, and is beginning and will continue progressively to be profitable. The Garnkirk and Glasgow railway skirts the south side of the parish for about five miles. It is altogether double, and was formed at the cost of about L. 12,000 per mile. It was opened in 1831. It has some deep excavations and high embankments. It has not yet begun to pay, and it cannot be conjectured when it will do so.

Besides these public turnpikes and railways and the canal, we have at least thirty-five miles of parish roads; for making and repairing of which, upwards of L. 10 per mile annually have been raised and are said to have been expended, for about twenty years; and yet the roads are in many places scarcely passable. The lines are bad, circuitous and hilly, their width is not regular, and they are not managed as the act directs.

*Ecclesiastical State.*—The parish church is situated about four miles from the westmost houses, and nine miles from the eastmost. It was built in 1829–30, and opened on the 5th September 1830. It is considered particularly neat and commodious, slightly Gothic, with a neat square tower. It contains 740 sittings at 18 inches to a sitter, and cost fully L. 2000. On sacramental occasions, 1000 persons are seated in it, while hundreds stand. There are no free sittings. There have been many benefactions left to the parish; but they have disappeared when no session records.

were kept, partly from the persons who had the care of the money becoming insolvent. The kirk-session had above L. 400 mortified for the poor, and solely at their disposal; but it was all expended during the time that the settlement of the minister was opposed.

The present manse was built in 1794, and received a partial repair in 1819. It was originally insufficient, and no repairs will ever make it comfortable. The extent of the glebe is about 10 acres of very light land. The extent of glebe in 1793, was 4 acres, 1 rood, and 26 falls, and about 20 acres of bog undivided from it, which Mr Dun claimed as part of his glebe; and the ministers of Cadder, for at least 800 years, could get water for their cattle without possessing all the solid part of it, which some say extended to six, others to eight acres. The minister besides, had a right of pasturage over at least 100 acres of moor, on which and the bog, he ordinarily grazed three cows, two horses, and some young cattle. In 1793, an excambion took place, and part of the glebe on the west of the canal, was exchanged for very inferior land on the east of the canal; and four acres were obtained for the servitude over the moor. The bog was neither inspected nor excambied; but was afterwards held as included in the excambion, the minister receiving for tent-ground a piece of waste land of about an acre in extent. The excambion was encroached upon, when the fence between the glebe and the lands of Crofthead was drawn. The extent of the glebe was thereby greatly lessened.

Cadder parish was mostly valued between 1735 and 1750; and though extensive, it had then neither roads nor fences, and the greatest part of it being covered with heath, rushes, and reeds, was valued very low. The College of Glasgow were then titulars of the teinds, and the professors were disposed to value it wholly in money, except about as much meal and barley as they might require. The money stipend amounts to L. 211, 13s. 4d. The meal is 56 bolls, 1 firloft, 2 pecks. The bear 5 bolls, 3 firlots, averaging between L. 260 and 270. There was an augmentation obtained in 1819, which cannot be realized, as the teinds are exhausted, and the College have surrendered them to the incumbent, who draws as stated above, *communibus annis*.

There was, in the corner of the park belonging to Mr Robert Bogle, about twenty yards from the road leading past Auchenloch to Kirkintilloch on the south, and about equally distant on the north from the road, from Auchenloch to Chryston, a meeting-

house, as it was then called,—where the minister of Cadder preached every third Sabbath, at least since the Revolution in 1688. There, every proprietor had his pew as well as in the parish kirk, though it was chiefly for the accommodation of the eastern division of the parish. This meeting-house was afterwards superseded by the erection of a chapel in the village of Chryston. The proprietors and inhabitants in the east district, particularly, contributed to its erection. The labourers quarried the stones gratuitously, and the farmers carted them and the lime. This chapel is now erected into the church of Chryston *quoad sacra*. Mr Provan was the first preacher in the chapel, at L. 50 per annum. The Rev. John Dick, late minister of Rutherglen, was the first ordained minister, at the same stipend. In his time, a manse was erected; but it is the property of the managers in trust. The present legal stipend is L. 70,—which every person must admit to be greatly too little. The chapel is seated to contain about 500 persons, but the sittings are a third more closely compacted than in the parish church. The chapel is generally well attended. Divine service is also well attended in the parish church. About 300 persons communicate in the church, and perhaps rather more in the chapel.

*Education.*—There are seven schools in the parish. Three parochial, Cadder, Chryston and Auchenairst. One endowed, Auchenairst. Two unendowed, Mollenburn and Crofthead. One supported by Mrs Stirling at Bishop-bridge. The first parochial schoolmaster at Cadder has a chalder and a half of salary, amounting to L. 25, 13s. 4d. and about the same amount from school fees. The other parochial schoolmaster in Auchenairst has half a chalder, and about L. 38, of school wages. His school is also endowed with the interest of 1000 merks, mortified by the late Rev. James Warden. The school at Auchenairst is endowed with the interest of at least L. 300, left by the late Patrick Baird, merchant. The parochial schoolmaster at Chryston has a chalder of salary, and the school fees may average L. 50 annually. The unendowed school at Mollanburn may produce from L. 20 to L. 30 annually from school fees. The unendowed school at Gartinqueen may produce about L. 20 from school fees. The infant and sewing school at Bishop-bridge, originated by the amiable widow of the late Charles Stirling, Esq. is supported by her and her brother-in-law Mr Stirling of Cadder. They have built a good school-house, and allow L. 30 annually to the mistress, with the profits of the school,

which are not great. The parochial schoolmasters have all more ~~than the legal~~ accommodation, except the schoolmaster at Chryston, who has no garden, and an insufficient dwelling-house. The teachers have all attended the University of Glasgow; and the principal teacher is a preacher of the Gospel. There are few, if any, persons belonging to the parish who cannot read; but some of the children of the weavers who cannot earn above 6s. a week are put very early to drawing and even weaving, and are but partially taught. We have at least three Sabbath schools in the west division of the parish, supported by the lady before-mentioned. There are small juvenile libraries attached to three of the Sunday schools by Mrs Stirling. A library was originated last year at Auchenairn. There is a library also begun at Chryston.

*Societies.*—We have two charitable societies in the west district of the parish, of about thirty years standing. They do some good to decayed members; but had it not been for extraneous aid, they would have been far reduced, if not completely sunk. There was one in Chryston, perhaps more flourishing than either of them, and which had existed longer, but it was by general consent dissolved and the stock divided.

*Savings Bank.*—The late Charles Stirling, Esq. about ten years ago, established a savings bank, upon the liberal principle of giving at least one per cent. above any chartered, united, or individual banks. The whole of the parishioners, and even those in contiguous parishes, are allowed to lodge their savings in it. A great deal has been lodged; but not chiefly by those for whom such banks are intended. It promises fair to supplant all the friendly societies. The same active and enterprising merchant bequeathed to the kirk-session of Cadder, the right of recommending three patients to the Royal Infirmary of Glasgow. The parish had previously the right of recommending at least one patient.

*Poor and Parochial Funds.*—The average number of persons receiving parochial aid is 16. The average allowance per month is 4s. 4d. in the east district, and a little less in the west. There are two persons in the asylum, supported at an average of 9s. 1d. weekly. At the church and chapel, the collections amount to about L. 27 annually, nearly in equal proportions. The deficiency is made up by voluntary assessment. Besides the supply of the regular poor by the collections and voluntary contributions, a small proprietor of Slakiewood in the east district, named Walter Barton, burdened his property in perpetuity with L. 5 Sterling annually, to

be given to poor householders in the district of Chryston, not upon the roll,—so long as a board was kept upon the chapel in Chryston in good order, and a tombstone also in good repair in the churchyard of Cadder, recording the donation. These boards were common in the olden time. In the parish church of Cadder, there were a great many keeping in remembrance the sums mortified for their particular uses, by the beneficent individuals. They were all, very improperly, cast above the ceiling in 1784, when the late church was lathed and plastered. When it was taken down, the only one that was rescued was that of the Rev. Mr Warden, recording his mortification of 1000 merks to the school of Auchenairston. It is much decayed. Mr Hamilton of Mavisbank lately left to the kirk-session L. 50 Sterling, which is deposited in the Glasgow bank, and aids a little in supplying destitute householders. Beside all this, the necessitous householders would sometimes suffer severely, were it not for the help they receive from their working brethren. No less than L. 9 were collected lately for one destitute family, all almost from the working classes. It must be noticed that the extra collection at the sacrament in Cadder is immediately divided among the needy,—over and above their regular supply. This may average L. 7. At Chryston, the extra collection is given to the minister, to defray public and private expenses.

*Fair.*—There was a fair held in Chryston for fat cattle, and other things about Martinmas: but it gradually dwindled away about the beginning of the present century.

*Inns, &c.*—Of inns and alehouses, there are at present no fewer than 21; but not more than nine would be required. There is one distillery in the parish; and another was lately erected,—but luckily there was not a sufficient supply of water, and it was converted into a farm-steading.

The fuel that is used in the parish is chiefly, it may be said solely, coal. Coals when carted above five miles cost 5s. 6d. the 12 cwt.

*June 1836.*