

PARISH OF CAMBUSLANG.

PRESBYTERY OF HAMILTON, SYNOD OF GLASGOW AND AYR.

THE REV. JOHN ROBERTSON, D. D. MINISTER. *

I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Name.—IN the last Statistical Report, it is stated that this parish was anciently called Drumsargard; but this appears to be a mistake. In the seventeenth century, the name of the barony of Drumsharg or Drumsargard, which includes the larger portion of the parish, was changed to Cambuslang, the name the parish always bore; and hence, probably, the misapprehension into which the late Dr Meek, Anderson in his *Diplom. Scotiæ*, and others have fallen. *Cam* in the British and Celtic, transformed by the Scoto-Saxons into *Cambus*, signifies bending or bowed,—*usg* or *uisg* means water,—and *glan*, which in composition becomes *lan*, denotes a bank or bank of a water;—thus Cambuslang appears to signify the “water with the bending bank.” But whether the *Cam* or *Cambus* is to be sought for in the bending banks of the rivulet which passes the church, or in the magnificent sweep of the Clyde, as it winds round the northern end of the parish, it is impossible to say.

Extent—Boundaries.—The length of the parish from near Stonymeadow toll-bar on the south, to the Clyde near Kenmuir on the north, is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles; and from the eastern boundary of Carmunnock near Fishes Coat, on the west, to the point where the waters of the Calder fall into the Clyde on the east, it is nearly the same across. It is bounded by the Clyde on the north, which separates it from the parish of Old Monkland; by the Calder on the east, which separates it from Blantyre; by part of Blantyre and Kilbryde, on the south; and by Carmunnock and Rutherglen, on the west.

Topographical Appearances.—It forms a very irregular quadrilateral figure, one part of it jutting a considerable way into the pa-

* Drawn up by the Rev. William Patrick. The notes to the account of the “Cambuslang Work” are supplied by a clergyman who was for some time minister of an adjoining parish.

rish of Rutherglen, in the north-west corner. According to an authentic and very accurate survey, it contains 8.50 square miles, and 4325 statute acres. Lying at the north-west extremity of the great trough of the Clyde, near the western boundary of the district of Clydesdale, the greater part of the parish exhibits a low undulating surface, and forms part of the great vale on which the city of Glasgow stands. The high grounds at Turnlaw and Dechmont, towards the south-west, which form a ridge about half a mile broad, and extending nearly two miles from east to west, are a continuation of the same range of whin hills which separate Douglas and Lesmahago from Ayrshire, and running through Avondale, Stonehouse, Hamilton, Blantyre, and Cambuslang, terminate in the county of Renfrew. Dechmont is about 600 feet above the level of the sea; but as it lies in a comparatively level country, the view from it is very extensive. Towards the south-east, Tinto, the Tweeddale, and Pentland hills are distinctly seen; and to the north-west, the "lofty Benlomond," and many of the hills of Cowal and Breadalbane. Among these last, the conical summit of Ben Loe, which is partly covered with snow from the end of October to the beginning of July, makes a conspicuous figure. But (as the writer of the last account of this parish justly remarks) "the beauties of this prospect lie nearer at hand and more immediately in view, comprehending the strath of Clyde, from Lanark on the one hand, to Dumbarton on the other." Amidst the amazing variety of objects which here present themselves to the eye of the spectator, the most striking are the windings of the river, and its banks adorned with villages, towns, and gentlemen's seats; the extensive woods and plantations about Hamilton; the magnificent ruins of Bothwell Castle; but above all, the large and populous city of Glasgow, with its numerous spires and beautiful cathedral.

Meteorology.—The air, as in other places in the neighbourhood, varies considerably according to elevation and the nature of the soil. In the low dry sheltered lands near the Clyde and Calder, it is generally mild and temperate; but towards the west and south-west, especially about Dechmont and Turnlaw, it is sharper and more inclement. No diseases are peculiar to the climate; but small-pox, which was scarcely heard of for many years, is again beginning to make its appearance, and often in an aggravated form. The climate is so mild that snow seldom lies in the lower parts of the parish towards the Clyde; but in the high grounds towards the south west, Dechmont often assumes a wintry shroud. Almost every fa-

mily of any consequence is now possessed of a thermometer, barometer, and hygrometer, which are hung up in a handsome mahogany frame as a piece of ornamental furniture. But few who are possessed of these instruments make any use of them, or know their value. We must therefore have recourse to other sources.

From the most careful inquiry, it appears that the following tables, drawn up by the late Dr Meek from observations made at the manse of Cambuslang, from 1st January 1785 to 31st December 1791, are the most correct which can be procured, and accord best with the present state of the climate. The three first columns contain the mean, the greatest, and least height of the barometer; the three next, the mean, the greatest, and least height of the thermometer; the four following, the average number of days in which the wind blew from the N. E., the S. E., the S. W., and the N. W. quarters; the two last, the average number of dry and wet days. The barometer was marked every day at 8 o'clock in the morning, and 10 o'clock at night; the thermometer, not only at these times, but also at 2 o'clock afternoon; so that columns first and fourth express the mean height between these extremes of the day. The situation of the manse is about 200 feet above the level of the sea, and about two miles north of Dechmont. The last column is supplied from a rain-gage kept within a mile of the eastern border of the parish.

	Barometer.			Thermometer.			Winds.				Weather.		Rain in inches.		
	M. H.	G. H.	L. H.	M. H.	G. H.	L. H.	N	E	S	E	S	W		N	W
Jan.	29.55	30.47	28.20	38.2	52°	3°	7	6	15	3	14	17	1.541		
Feb.	29.59	30.65	28.48	38.9	55	13	7	4	15	2	14	14	.886		
March,	29.69	30.50	28.60	39.7	58	18	9	5	12	5	17	14	1.55		
April,	29.72	30.30	28.70	46.2	70	27	12	2	12	4	17	13	1.134		
May,	29.74	30.28	28.52	52.3	80	36	10	3	15	3	17	14	1.969		
June,	29.70	30.20	28.06	58.4	85	48	10	2	15	3	18	12	1.148		
July,	29.53	30.22	28.78	59.3	77	47	5	3	18	5	12	19	2.591		
Aug.	29.61	30.26	28.90	59.3	77	45	7	3	18	3	14	17	1.582		
Sept.	29.59	30.24	28.44	54.5	77	36	7	4	16	3	15	15	2.164		
Oct.	29.51	30.48	28.38	47.8	65	26	10	4	14	3	14	17	2.039		
Nov.	29.48	30.24	28.48	41.3	36	21	11	6	10	3	18	12	2.699		
Dec.	29.39	30.14	28.50	37.6	34	3	9	5	14	3	15	16	2.478		
	29.59	30.65	28.20	47.9	85	3	8.6	3.9	14.5	3.3	15.4	15	21.056		

The mean monthly and quarterly temperature in 1820 was as follows :

Winter.	M. H.	Spring.	M. H.	Summer.	M. H.	Autumn.	M. H.
Nov.	49.9	Feb.	38.	May,	54.	August,	61.6
Dec.	39.3	March,	43.9	June,	58.7	Sept.	57.8
Jan.	36.1	April,	49.9	July,	61.	Oct.	48.9
Mean,	42.1		43.6		57.9		56.1

The thermometer is always highest between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and lowest at 5 o'clock in the morning. During the great annular solar eclipse, May 15th 1836, the thermometer exhibited the following phenomena :

Previous temperature in shade, 56° ; in sun, 61°

Time.		Temp. in shade.	Temp. in sun.
1 h.	45 min.	55°.	59°.7
2		55.9	59.4
2	30	55.9	58.
2	45	56.	57.5
3	15	55.2	57.7
3	30	55.	56.2
3	45	55.	57.3
4		55.4	57.6
4	15	56.	57.8

Hydrography.—The Clyde runs about three and a-half miles on the north of the parish. Its general course through the middle ward is from south-east to north-west ; but here, if we take it from the point where it enters the parish at the mouth of the Calder to the point where it leaves it, its course is due east and west. It is from 200 to 250 feet broad, and, when it fills its channel, sweeps along with great majesty. The tide generally flows to within a mile of this parish, and some great spring-tides have been observed to come up to the confines of it ; but this is a rare circumstance. The greatest floods seldom rise higher than 17 feet above the bed of the river. On 24th September 1712, the Clyde rose 18 feet 6 inches ; and on 12th March 1782, it attained the enormous height of 20 feet. There is only one haugh, consisting of 18 acres of very rich land, liable to be overflowed. The Calder forms the boundary between Blantyre and Cambuslang for three and a-half miles. It runs due north, and after passing a variety of handsome seats in Kilbride, Blantyre, &c., such as Torrance, Calderwood, Crossbasket, and Calderbank, falls into the Clyde at a place called Turnwheel, near Redlies. The banks are in general steep and richly wooded. The channel is gravel or freestone rock, and is from 30 to 40 feet broad, but is seldom wholly covered by the stream, which is rapid and shallow. The Kirk-burn rises near Easter Hill, on the borders of Carmunnock, and, after a course of about two and a-half miles due north, joins the Clyde near Moriston. For about a mile and a-half before its *embouchure*, it makes several turnings, and is confined by bold and perpendicular rocks of freestone from 50 to 100 feet high. The bold sweep which its banks make near the church is probably the *cam* from which the parish derives its name. Newton burn rises near Turnlaw, and, after pursuing a northerly course

for about two and a-half miles, falls into the Clyde near Clyde's Mill. Cocks-burn rises near East Rogerton in Kilbride, runs in an easterly direction upwards of three and a-half miles, and falls into the Calder near Greenhall in Blantyre. These are all small streams, running on gravelly or rocky beds, in deep gullets or great ravines; occasionally pouring down heavy torrents, in the winter season, into the channels of the Clyde or Calder, while in the summer season many of them are nearly dry. The village of Kirkhill, Cambuslang, is not well supplied with water. In the summer season, in particular, the inhabitants are obliged to go a considerable distance to the Burn-well, a small open spring at the bottom of the "Preaching or Conversion Brae." There are two small lochs or lakes to the east of Dechmont, which appear to be artificial.

Geology and Mineralogy.—This parish forms part of the great coal basin of the Clyde. The coal is wrought chiefly to the west and north-west towards Rutherglen, Springhall, and Coats. The field in which it is found lies on the south side of the Clyde, and may be about 3 miles square. It has a general slope from the Cathkin hills towards the river, with considerable swellings here and there, and in several places is cut and broken by rivulets. At this field, at Stonelaw in Rutherglen, and generally throughout the district, there have been found at intervals, within 415 feet of the surface, seven seams of coal, five of which are workable. The thickness of the seams, and their distance from the surface are nearly as follows:

	<i>Thickness.</i>		<i>Relative depth.</i>		<i>Total depth.</i>		<i>Names of</i>
	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Inch.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Inch.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Inch.</i>	<i>workable seams.</i>
1. seam, soft coal,	4	6	55	0	55	0	Mossdale.
2. do. do.	3	6	31	0	86	0	Rough ell.
3. do. do.	5	0	67	0	159	0	Do. main.
4. do. do.	6	0	70	2	223	2	Humph.
5. do. do.	3	0	89	0	312	0	Splint ell.
6. do. hard do, good for ironworks, forges, &c.	3	6	8	0	320	0	Do. main.
7. do. soft coal,	1	6	1	6	321	6	
Till, &c. with thin seams of coal,	0	0	84	0	415	0	
Total,	27	0	415	8	415	8	

Before reaching the first coal, there is in most places a surface of earth and clay, from a few feet to 20 or 30 feet thick; beneath which, there are 20 feet of an argillaceous white freestone, succeeded by 30 or 40 feet of shale, with vegetable impressions, intermixed with thin strata of freestone separated from each other by a little clay or mica. There are about 6 inches of Dogger or coarse

ironstone above the coal,—and beneath, a little fire clay, and about 6 feet of shale mixed with shivery thin laminæ of freestone. Beneath this, are 24 feet of extremely hard freestone rock, and then the 3 feet 6 inch coal. 62 feet of till or shale separate this thin seam from the 5 feet coal, which lies on a bed of shale 20 feet thick. Beneath this, at the depth of upwards of 189 feet, we have a bed of hard compact limestone, usually called the Cambuslang marble, from 6 to 18 inches thick, and beautifully variegated with bivalve shells. This marble lies on 8 feet of shale, succeeded by about 3 feet of very hard white freestone, and 32 feet of shale or slate-clay, mixed with ironstone. This brings us to the 6 feet coal, which lies upon a stratum of shale, with freestone 47 feet thick. The 3 feet coal is covered with about 8 inches of coarse ironstone, and lies upon 10 feet of shale, with vegetable impressions. After passing through 6 feet of freestone, we come to 14 feet of shale with vegetable impressions, and, at the depth of about 320 feet, there are two seams of ironstone 10 inches thick. These rest immediately upon the 3 feet 6 inch coal, which is separated by 18 inches of shale from the 1 foot 6 inch coal. Beneath this, to the depth of upwards of 80 feet, thin seams of coal are penetrated by boring, mixed with shale, freestone, and ironstone.

This arrangement is by no means invariably the same, but is only given to furnish a general idea of the order of succession in which the metals lie. The thickness of the coals and of the freestone varies considerably, and the strata are frequently deranged by troubles, or dikes, of which there are several which run in a direction from east to west, and at pretty regular distances from each other. In their general *lie*, the seams are usually nearly parallel to each other, although they always subtend a considerable angle with regard to the surface of the earth, and uniformly have their dip or declination towards the Clyde. At the river, they lie many feet deep, but rise gradually till they crop out, or reach the surface, within less than a mile and a half from it. In approaching the Clyde, the dip is so much the less, and at a distance from it, it is one in four or five. The pits in Cambuslang are all the property of the Duke of Hamilton, but are rented by James Farie, Esq. of Farme. Before 1787, they were kept clear of water by a level, which conducted the accumulated water of the workings into the Clyde. But as it was found impossible to work the coal beneath that level, a steam engine was erected in the above year, and has ever since been used for the double purpose of drawing

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up the coal, and keeping the pits dry. The coals near Glasgow are in general much deeper than in the upper or eastern parts of the county, where they have not been so long wrought. At Cambuslang, the pits are about $39\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms deep, at Fullarton 65, at Westmuir 54, at Faskin 49, at Shettleston 42; whereas about Hamilton and Dalsersf, they are seldom more than 30 fathoms deep, and at Cleland sometimes only three or four. In sinking pits in this neighbourhood, there is often found a bed of free mud or quicksand many fathoms deep, which is kept from running away, and filling up the pits, by vast cylinders of iron, about 8 feet in diameter, attached together with iron bolts. Each of these cylinders may weigh from two to three tons, and for every fathom of a pit perforating the quicksand will cost from L. 35 to L. 40. The place where this is most troublesome is a broad strip or belt of sand, which runs from Sandy Hills near Tollcross, towards the green of Glasgow. The pits now wrought at Wellshot, are evidently of long standing, and are said to be the oldest in the neighbourhood of Glasgow. There are upwards of 100 coal pits which have been wrought, and if we allow three years only to each of these, they must have been begun upwards of three centuries ago. In 1790 about 62 men, young and old, were employed in these collieries; at present 100 are employed. An ordinary collier can easily dig 40 cwt., for which he then received 2s. 2d. a day, and if he wrought hard 13s. a week. At present, a collier can make 3s. 6d. or 4s. a day, or at the rate of from L. 1, to L. 1, 4s. a week. The wages of colliers and other incidental expenses were then estimated at L. 2000 per annum; they may now be estimated at L. 2500.* In 1790, about 600 carts, or 360 tons were put out per week, and 18,000 tons per annum. At present, the output is nearly 550 per week, or 30,000 per annum. In 1750, a cart of coals of nine cwt. cost 9d. on the coal hill; in 1790, they cost 2s.; and at present 2s. 11d. A cart of coals from Wellshot, weighing 20 cwt. is now laid down at the village of Kirkhill for 7s. 4d. The driving is 1s. 6d., tolls 3d., and cost at the hill 5s. 7d.

Ironstone abounds in various places in the parish, but is only wrought on a small scale. Lime is not found here, but is brought chiefly from lime-kilns in the parish of Kilbride, where it costs from 12s. to 16s. per chald. The stratum of marble already noticed, from 6 to 18 inches thick, is known to extend over a great portion of the parish, and to run into Rutherglen, in the direction of Stonelaw.

* The Duke of Hamilton's rental is L. 400, or a seventh of the output. The profit on the sales is not included.

Like the other strata of the district, it dips towards Clyde: and wherever coal pits have been sunk, it has been found at the depth of from 180 to 200 feet. At such a depth, it cannot easily be come at; but there is a place on the Kirk-burn, to the south-west of the church, where it has been wrought at several times. It is of a dark gray, or more rarely of a reddish-colour, and is beautifully ornamented with white bivalve shells. Both varieties take a good polish, and are occasionally used for ornamental purposes. Of this marble there is a handsome mantel piece at Chatelherault near Hamilton, and in the College library at Glasgow; and at Duddingstone, near Queensferry, it has been still more amply made use of. There is abundance of freestone on the Kirk-burn, near the manse. It is of a whitish colour, hard and close-grained, and consequently capable of being made very smooth and beautiful. It is held in high estimation, and is often carried to a great distance. At Brenshaw, a little to the east, a red sandstone of a different texture, and of a much coarser grain, is much used in building. This seems to be the outcrop of a new or upper red sandstone, which covers so large a portion of the middle ward of Lanarkshire, and evidently lies on the top of the usual coal measures. Below this sandstone, there are two seams of coal, each about 10 inches thick, and from 6 to 10 feet separated, lying in a thick bed of fire clay. Connected with it, is the 20 feet bed of white argillaceous sandstone, which is the uppermost of our coal measures. It is generally intersected horizontally with layers of slate clay. Dechmont (the rampart of protection or of peace,) and Turnlaw are entirely composed of whin, and furnish abundance of excellent materials for making roads. On the east side of Dechmont, is a quarry of excellent blue metal, from which upwards of 2000 cubic yards are cut annually. It is of a hard grain, and of a rough prickly texture, and is interspersed with veins of quartz. Some of these are of various colours, such as red, blue, violet, and are often got in large pieces. The whin here, as at Shotts and New Monkland, evidently overlaps the freestone. It seems to cover not more than from 300 to 400 acres. The soil upon and around the hill is light and stony; that of the rest of the parish is mostly clay, on a tilly subsoil. Along the banks of the Clyde it is partly a light loam, and partly a light sand. The general succession of strata throughout the whole of this district is argillaceous freestone, schistus, including slate-clay, and bituminous shale, ironstone,

and coal, among which there is no small disorder, in arrangement, position, and qualities.

Zoology.—Of the hawk tribe the following are occasionally observed. *Falco peregrinus*, peregrine falcon; *Falco Tinnunculus*, kestrel; *Falco Æsalon*, merlin; *Gyrfalco candicans*, seen at Dechmont, 10th May 1835. *Circus cyaneus*; *Buteo vulgaris*, buzzard; *Buteo Nisus*, sparrow-hawk. The long horn-owl, the short horn-owl, the barn-owl, and the ivy-owl, also occur. *Motacilla boarula*, or grey wagtail is frequently seen in the summer season, and builds on the shelves of rocks near the water-courses. A bittern (*Ardea stellaris*) was lately shot in this neighbourhood, and is now in the possession of Mr Grimson, Hamilton. No species of woodpecker was ever observed in this district till within these few months, when two specimens of the great spotted woodpecker, *Picus major*, were shot, and both preserved by the individual above alluded to. The squirrel, which was formerly a stranger in these parts, has of late become common throughout all the wooded districts of Clydesdale. These alterations in the *habitats* of animals may probably be owing to increase of plantations, and the superior cultivation of the soil.

Among the Mollusca, the following may be given as a specimen:

Arion ater,	Pupa pygmæa,
Limax cinereus and agrestis,	Carychium minimum,
Helix ericetorum,	Balea perversa,
H. rufescens,	Clausilia perversa,
H. nemoralis,	Limnea palustris,
H. nitida,	L. fossaria,
H. rotundata,	L. limosa,
H. costata,	Physa fontinalis,
H. arbustorum,	Planorbis albus,
Bulimus obscurus,	P. nitidus,
Vitrina pellucida,	P. complanatus.
Pupa muscorum,	Valvata piscinalis.

The *Hydra viridis* or green polype is very common in many of the streams and stagnant ditches in this neighbourhood. The best way of procuring them is to pull some aquatic plants growing beneath the surface of the stream or ditch where they are produced, and to place them in a basin of pure water, when this curious zoophyte will soon become apparent. It is of the size of a pin's head, and has the faculty of withdrawing itself from the vegetable surface to which it is attached by its tentacula or roots, and either moving or swimming about among the plants and in the water. They catch their prey with their arms, which they expand or contract at pleasure, and are invested with the power of voluntary motion.

Botany.—The *Chara vulgaris* is common in the Clyde at Bogle's-hole ford, and at Kenmuir. The *Chara flexilis* or smooth

chara is also found in the same places. The *Calitriche aquatica*, variety β , occurs near Carmyle. The *Circea Lutetiana* abounds in the woods. The *Veronica scutellata* is found in bogs at Kenmuir, immediately on the confines of the parish. The following may also be mentioned as interesting to botanists: *Aira aquatica*, near Gilbertfield Castle; *Aira caryophylla*, Dechmont; *Sherardia arvensis*, plentiful; *Galium Mollugo*, on the Clyde; *Alchemilla minor*, variety β , Dechmont; *Campanula latifolia*; *Scutellaria minor*; *Althæa moschata*; *Carex hirta*; *Taxus baccata*, at Flemington. The *Equisetum sylvaticum* grows on the road side between Hamilton and Cambuslang, and the *E. hyemale* at Carmyle ford.

II.—CIVIL HISTORY.

The history of this barony and parish can be traced as far back as the time of Alexander II. During his reign it belonged to Walter Olifard, the justiciary of Lothian, and it afterwards passed into the hands of the Morays of Bothwell. In 1370 the Castle of Bothwell, and also the barony of Drumsharg or Drumsargart, came into the possession of Archibald the Grim, Earl of Douglas, by his marriage with Johanna, daughter of Sir Thomas Moray of Bothwell. The Douglasses continued in possession of the property till 8th November 1452, when it was disposed by James Earl of Douglas to James Lord Hamilton. In 1455, on the forfeiture of the Douglasses, Lord Hamilton acquired the superiority of the barony also, by obtaining a charter from James II. as tenant in *capite*; and it has remained with his descendants ever since. In the seventeenth century the name of the barony (which includes nearly two-thirds of the parish) was changed from Drumsargart to Cambuslang.

The "*Cambuslang Work*."—The parish of Cambuslang has long been celebrated for the religious impressions which were produced under the ministry of the Rev. Mr M'Culloch in 1742. Party spirit and selfish motives have each exhausted their ingenuity in giving a gloss to these transactions, and in bending them so as to suit their own peculiar views and purposes. Keeping clear of the heterodox fury of secession incredulity on the one hand, and of the too ready credence of zealous and interested though well-meaning partizans on the other, our object shall be merely to give a statistical view of *facts*, and to leave the reader to draw his own conclusions. The religious phenomena, commonly called the "*Cambuslang work*," seems to have originated in circumstances apparently accidental. The kirk of Cambuslang being too small and out of repair (as is too often the case in the pre-

sent day,) the minister in favourable weather frequently conducted the public devotional services of the parish in the open fields. The place chosen was peculiarly well adapted for the purpose. It is a green brae on the east side of a deep ravine near the church, scooped out by nature in the form of an amphitheatre. At present it is sprinkled over with broom, furze, and sloe-bushes, and two aged thorns in twin embrace are seen growing side by side near the borders of the meandering rivulet which murmurs below. In this retired and romantic spot Mr M^cCulloch,* for about a year before the "work" began, preached to crowded congregations, and on the Sabbath evenings after sermon, detailed to the listening multitudes, the astonishing effects produced by the ministrations of Mr Whitefield in England and America, and urged with great energy the doctrines of regeneration and newness of life. The effects of his zeal soon began to evidence themselves in a striking manner among the multitudes who waited on his ministry. Towards the end of January 1742, two persons, Ingram More, a shoemaker, and Robert Bowman, a weaver, went through the parish, and got about ninety heads of families to subscribe a petition, which was presented to the minister, desiring that he would give them a weekly lecture. This request was immediately complied with, and Thursday was fixed upon as the most convenient day of the week for that purpose. These meetings were crowded with multitudes of hearers, and at length from weekly were extended to daily exhortations, which were carried on without interruption for seven or eight months. Many people came to the minister's house under strong convictions of sin, calling themselves "enemies to God, despisers of precious Christ," and saying "what shall we do to be saved?" The first prominent symptoms of the extraordinary effects produced by these multiplied services were on the 8th February. Soon after, the sacrament was given twice in the space of five weeks; on 11th July and on 15th August. Mr Whitefield had arrived from England in June, and many of the most popular preachers of the day hastened to join him at Cambuslang, such as Messrs Willison of Dundee, Webster of

* Mr M^cCulloch, much and justly as he was esteemed by his own parishioners, was never a popular preacher in the district in which he resided. So much was this the case, that up to the time of the Revival at Cambuslang, when assisting at neighbouring communions, he was usually called "the Ale Minister," the meaning of which was, that his appearance in the tent was considered by the great majority as the signal for their retiring for a refreshment. He is said to have been most diligent and faithful in catechising his parishioners of all ages, and evinced and often expressed great uneasiness, when any of them betrayed ignorance of the doctrines of the gospel. All bore witness, that while he was severe in manners and of a warm temper, he was a man of a noble generous nature.

Edinburgh, M'Knight of Irvine, M'Laurin of Glasgow, Currie of Kinglassie, Bonner of Torphichen, Robe of Kilsyth, &c. The sacrament on the 15th August was very numerously attended. One tent was placed at the lower extremity of the amphitheatre above alluded to, near the joining of the two rivulets; and here the sacrament was administered. A second tent was erected in the churchyard, and a third in a green field a little to the west of the first tent. Each of these were attended with great congregations, and it has been estimated that not less than 30,000 people attended on that occasion. Four ministers preached on the fast day, 4 on Saturday, 14 or 15 on Sunday, and 5 on Monday. There were 25 tables, about 120 at each, in all 3000 communicants. Many of these came from Glasgow, about 200 from Edinburgh, as many from Kilmarnock, and from Irvine and Stewarton, and also some from England and Ireland. The Cambuslang work continued for six months, from 8th February to 15th August 1742. The number of persons converted at this period cannot be ascertained. Mr M'Culloch, in a letter to Mr Robe, dated 30th April 1751, rates them at 400, of which number 70 were inhabitants of Cambuslang. The 18th of February, the day on which this extraordinary work began, was, long after, observed in the parish partly as a day of humiliation and fasting for misimprovement of mercies, and partly as a day of thanksgiving for the season of grace to many in the British colonies, and particularly in this small corner in 1741 and 1742.* The secession clergy, who had lately broken off from the church, viewed these transactions in a very unfavourable light, and evidently with a malignant

* When the present venerable and learned incumbent of Cambuslang entered on the charge of the parish, a number of the converts of 1742 still lived, and gave evidence, by the piety and consistency of their conduct, of the reality of the saving change that had been wrought on their hearts. So late as July 1818, the writer of this note heard an aged clergyman of a neighbouring parish allude in the church of Cambuslang, on a Monday after a communion, to the revival in the following terms: He had been speaking of the time and place in which God had been pleased to afford extraordinary manifestations of His power and grace in the conversion of sinners, and in comforting and strengthening his people, and he added, "Such was Bethel to the Patriarch Jacob, Tabor to the three disciples, and such was this place about seventy-six years ago, of whom I am told some witnesses remain to this present hour, but the greater part are fallen asleep." If any one is still so bold as to allege that the work at Cambuslang was "a work of the Devil," he will find no countenance from the serious part of the inhabitants of the district in which it took place. No one ever attempted to justify every thing that was said or done at that memorable period; but, on the other hand, it is hoped that the warmth of party spirit will no longer prevent good men from admitting what even the correspondent of Mr Wishart of Edinburgh was constrained to acknowledge in regard to the revival in New England at that time, "that an appearance so much out of the ordinary way, and so unaccountable to persons not acquainted with the history of the world, was the means of awakening the attention of many, and that a good number settled into a truly Christian temper."

eye. Observing something superhuman in the effects which were here produced, they did not attribute them to the right source, the spirit of God, but to the Devil. These sentiments they openly avowed by industriously preaching and writing against the Cambuslang work; and especially by an act dated Dumfermline, 15th July 1742, appointing the 4th of August following to be observed in all their congregations, as a day of fasting and humiliation; one of the principal grounds of which was "the delusions of Satan, attending the present awful work upon the *bodies* of men, going on at Cambuslang." Many scores of pamphlets were written on this subject, all of which have long ago fallen into oblivion.*

Eminent Men.—Lieutenant William Hamilton, the author of a metrical version of the life of Sir William Wallace, lived many years, first at Gilbertfield and then at Leterick, in this parish,

* For the sake of those who may be anxious to study more minutely this deeply interesting portion of Scottish church history, I subjoin a list of tracts and books relating to the work at Kilsyth and Cambuslang, in 1742. 1. Robe's Narrative of the extraordinary work at Kilsyth and Cambuslang, (written in parts) 1742; 2. A short Account of the wonderful conversions at Kilsyth, 1742; 3. A short Narrative of the extraordinary work at Cambuslang, 1742; 4. A true Account of the wonderful conversions at Cambuslang, 1742; 5. A warning against the ministration of George Whitefield, 1742; 6. Mr Adam Gib catechised, in a letter, &c. 1742; 7. A Conference between an elder of the kirk of Shotts and a parishioner of Cambuslang, 1742; 8. Fisher's review of Robe's preface, 1742; 9. Webster's Divine influence, &c. 1742; 10. Satan's ape detected, &c. 1742; 11. Satan's advocate driven from the bench, 1742; 12. A warm and serious Address, 1742; 13. A warning and reproof by the same author, 1742; 14. A friendly caution to the Seceders, 1742; 15. The Declaration of the true Presbyterians, (by Wilson,) 1742; 16. A Letter to Mr Wishart on the state of religion, &c. 1742; 17. The state of religion in New England, R. Foulis, 1742; 18. Caldwell's trials of the spirit, &c. ditto, 1742; 19. The wonderful narrative of the French prophets, 1742; 20. Edwards's Distinguishing marks prefaced by Wilson, 1742; 21. The Glasgow weekly history by M'Culloch, 1742; 22. Edwards's narrative, &c. London, 1738; 23. Robe's first letter, 1742; 24. Do. second letter, 1743; 25. Do. third letter, 1743; 26. Do. fourth letter, 1743; 27. Erskine's fraud and falsehood, &c. 1743; 28. Truth and innocency vindicated, in a letter to Robe, 1743; 29. Willison's letter to Fisher, 1743; 30. Kennedy on conversion,—preface to the Dutch edition of Robe's narrative, 1743; 31. Currie's new test and vindication, &c. 1743; 32. Fisher's review, second edition with a preface, &c. 1743; 33. Currie's plain history of the seceding brethren, 1744; 34. Faith no fancy, against Robe's fourth letter by Ralph Erskine, 1745; 35. Robe's monthly history, 1743-4; 36. Ditto, new series, 1745; 37. Burt's narrative of the revival, &c. 1768; 38. The signs of the times by Dr John Erskine, 1742; 39. A letter from Webster to Ralph Erskine, 1743; 40. An account of some remarkable events at Cambuslang, 1742; 41. A warning against the spreading contagion broken out, from A. Gib, 1742; 42. Act of the Associate Synod anent a fast, 1742; 43. Brown's history of the secession, sixth edition, 1791; 44. Robe's narrative, &c. with additions, 1791; 45. Prince's weekly history published at Boston, 1743; 46. Mather's letters on state of religion in New England, 1743; 47. Visible signs of the Lord's return to Scotland, 1742; 48. Observations in defence of the work at Cambuslang, 1742; 49. Remarks on the fast, 1742; 50. Remarks on the state of religion in New England, 1742; 51. A true narrative of the conversions at Cambuslang, 1742; 52. Gillies's exhortations, 1751; 53. Life of Whitefield, 8vo, 1773; 54. Historical collections, 2 vols. 8vo. 1754; 55. Meek's statistical account of Cambuslang, 1793; 56. Moncrieff's life of Erskine, 1818; 57. A short narrative of the extraordinary work at Cambuslang, 1742; 58. An apology for the Presbyterians of Scotland, who are hearers of the Rev. George Whitefield, 1742.

where he died 24th May 1751, at an advanced age. He is well known as the friend and poetical correspondent of Allan Ramsay.

Dr Claudius Buchannan, celebrated for his Asiatic researches, was also a native of this parish. His father was schoolmaster of Cambuslang, and was appointed session-clerk 1761. During his time, the school fees were raised from a merk Scots per quarter, to 1s. 6d. for reading, and 2s. for writing and arithmetic.

The Rev. Robert Fleming, the author of "Scripture Truth confirmed and cleared," was for many years minister of Cambuslang. He was the son of Mr James Fleming, long minister at Bathans or Yester, and after undergoing many trials and persecutions, and residing for some time at Rotterdam, was finally called to fill the charge at Cambuslang, where he died July 25th 1694. His works are now chiefly remarkable for having foretold, with great accuracy, the revolutions which occurred in Europe and America towards the close of the last century. George Jardine, Esq. the late excellent and laborious Professor of Logic in the University of Glasgow, had his summer residence at Hallside, in this parish, where he was universally beloved and admired.

Land-owners.—The chief land-owners are, the Duke of Hamilton, Mr Graham of Westburn, Sir James Montgomery of Stanhope, Mr Jackson of Spittalhill, Mr Jardine of Hallside, Mr Bain of Morriston, and Mr M'Ewen, Calder Grove.

Parochial Registers.—The parochial registers, at present, consist of twenty volumes; some of these are small, and twelve of them are in a dilapidated condition. Some older ones were destroyed by a fire about 1724, and a few have got into private hands, but may yet be recovered. The oldest date in the registers of proclamations and baptisms is June 14th 1657. From this date they have been regularly kept.

Antiquities.—About a mile east from the church, there is a small ridge, terminated, on the west, by a circular mound level on the top, about 20 feet in height, and 140 feet in diameter. It is evidently a work of art, and resembles those artificial mounds on which the ancient Britons and Saxons built their fortresses. It was here that the Castle of Drumsargard formerly stood. *Drumsargard* or *Drum-searg-aird* in Gaelic, signifies the dry ridge or height; a name descriptive either of the particular spot where the castle stood, or of a long ridge, at a little distance from it. The situation was doubtless well chosen for a place of security in disorderly times; and though only about sixty or seventy feet higher than the adjacent ground, the prospect from it must always have

been extensive and commanding, but it is now highly rich and beautiful. About sixty years ago, there were some remains of this ancient castle; but now no vestige of it is to be seen. The stones of it were employed in building the farm houses called Hallside, from its standing in the neighbourhood of the great hall. The tenant in possession of it, at the time that the last Statistical Report was written, dug from its ruins many carts of stones, some of which were hewn, and had iron crooks in them, upon which doors had been hung. Amongst the rubbish, human bones have been found, once a pewter plate, and on many occasions ancient coins, of which the dates or reigns of the sovereigns to whom they belonged have not been ascertained. On the summit of Dechmont-hill, there are still some faint traces of the foundations of ancient buildings, and in one place the *Urtica urens* or common nettle grows in abundance, which is seldom or never found except in the vicinity of human habitations. The ruins of these buildings were considerable about fifty years ago; but since that time, the stones and rubbish have been removed for making dikes and repairing roads. A former possessor, when digging on the summit of the hill, discovered the foundation of a circular building, about 24 feet in diameter. The stones had been carefully joined together, but no signs of mortar could be observed. They were freestones; and must have been carried with much labour from a distance, as the stones, which are found in great abundance upon the hill, are all whin.

Dechmont stands in the centre of the Rutherglen and Cathkin tumuli, and was the place where our forefathers lighted their beltane fires. A thick stratum of charcoal has been discovered, which had lain concealed from time immemorial under a stratum of fine loam, near the summit of the hill. When the country people saw it, they expressed no surprise, because the tradition was familiar to them, that it was here where the former inhabitants of the country had been in the habit of lighting their beltane. The Lady Chapel of Kirkburn, formerly stood on the ravine a little below the church. It was founded and endowed in 1379, by William Monypenny, rector of Cambuslang. Lands were purchased for this purpose from William Dalyell, out of the estate of east Farme of Rutherglen, at an annual rent of six merks Sterling. The whole was ratified by a charter of Robert II., dated 8th December 1379. This chapel was held by Sir John Millar at the time of the Reformation, who reported its value at seven merks yearly. The land still bears the name of Chapel; but no traces of the ancient buildings remain.

There was also an hospital two miles east from the church, to which about 130 acres of land called Spittal and Spittalhill, seem to have been annexed; but all traces of it are now lost except the name. Gilbertfield is a turreted building, erected in 1607. It is now the property of John Graham, Esq.

An elegant and commodious new house has been lately erected by Sir James Montgomery at Newton; and a handsome mansion has also been built by Mr M'Ewen, from Glasgow, at Calder Grove, near Prior Bridge. The other mansion-houses in the parish are pleasant and commodious, but exhibit nothing remarkable.

III.—POPULATION.

The state of the population for the last eighty years is as follows :

Years.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Houses.	Families.	Average of Families.	Increase, &c.
1755,	934						
1775,	1096	547	549		238	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ nearly	increase 62
1785,	1088	529	559		236	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ do.	decrease 8
1791,	1288	657	631		280	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ exactly	increase 100
1796,	1558	787	171				do. 270
1801,	1616						do. 58
1807,	1870						do. 254
1811,	2035						do. 165
1815,	2045						do. 10
1821,	2301	1122	1179	364			do. 356
1831,	2697	1331	1367	369	525	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	do. 396
1835,	2705						do. 108
							1787

The average increase for the last eighty years is rather more than 34 per annum.

The following table was drawn up for private use, by Mr Hall, present parochial teacher.

Districts.	Families.	Inhab. houses.	Houses uninhabited.	Fems. employed in agriculture.	Do. in trade, manufacture, &c.	All other families.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Rural districts,	114	104	4	58	27	29	356	375	731
Dalton,	10	6	0	0	5	5	22	26	48
Lightburn,	22	14	0	0	17	5	58	61	119
Deans,	8	6	0	0	4	4	28	21	49
Howieshill,	18	10	1	1	10	2	34	28	62
Vicarland,	25	15	0	1	21	3	106	118	224
Kirkhill,	43	27	0	2	32	9	67	58	125
Sauchiebog, &c.	32	22	0	0	22	10	142	167	309
Chapelton, &c.	69	41	0	1	52	16	193	185	378
Bushyhill,	72	40	1	1	33	38	193	185	378
Cullochburn,	29	14	0	1	17	11	78	68	146
Silverbank,	30	21	4	0	2	28	75	69	144
East Coats,	26	20	2	0	3	23	48	60	108
West Coats,	32	29	0	0	4	28	62	72	134
Total,	525	369	12	65	249	211	1330	1367	2697

In 1791, when the total population was 1288, more than one-half, viz. 677, resided in villages, and 611 in the country. At present, 1966 live in villages, and 731 in the country. There are employed in coal pits, 100; in the quarries, 8. The increase of 396 between 1821 and 1831, is chiefly owing to the proximity of the parish to Glasgow, and to the large proportion of persons employed in manufactures and coal-pits, most of whom marry early, and generally rear large families. There are about 500 weavers, including females. There are 65 names on the roll of electors, 44 of whom voted at last election for Mr Maxwell, the Whig candidate; 5 for Mr Lockhart, the Tory candidate; and 5 did not come to the poll.

A register of births and proclamations, and also a register of burials has been kept with great accuracy. The following is the gross amount of each, with the average number for the last seven years:

	<i>Proclamations.</i>	<i>Births.</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
1829,	29	66	43
1830,	30	57	34
1831,	23	71	61
1832,	26	68	81
1833,	27	67	51
1834,	24	79	49
1835,	30	70	47
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total,	189	478	366
Average,	27	68 $\frac{2}{3}$	52 $\frac{2}{3}$

There thus appears to be one baptism per annum to 39 persons nearly, one burial to 51, and one marriage to 99. The proportion of marriages here is very great; in England it is 120, and in Wales 136. There are 253 children for 100 marriages, which makes about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ children for each marriage. Hence every 20 have about 50 children. Perhaps four-tenths do not marry, which will make a proportional increase in the number of children born of each marriage. In 1791, when last report was drawn up, the population was 1288; in 1836 it is 2705, which is 129 more than doubled. The births between 1720 and 1728 inclusive were 123, which, if taken at the same ratio as at present, would give a population of only 693. The following tables contain a classified arrangement of the inhabitants in 1791 and 1836, from authentic sources:

	1791.	1836.
Aged below 10,	337	615
Between 10 and 20,	240	464

No. 20 and 50,	-	517	1247
Do. 50 and 70,	-	154	289
Above 70,	-	40	90
		<u>711</u>	<u>1626</u>
Total,		1288	2705

The number of families of independent fortune residing occasionally or permanently in the parish is about 5. There are about 7 fatuous persons and 2 blind.

Places.	Males upwards of 20.	Occupiers, 1st class.	Occupiers, 2d class.	Labourers, agricultural.	Manufacturers — weavers.	Retail and handicraft.	Capitalists, clergy. &c.	Labourers not agricultural.	All other males of 20 years.	Upwards of 20.	Female servants.
Rural districts,	187	40	2	73	22	8	7	22	7	6	84
Dalton,	10	0	0	0	1	5	0	4	0	0	1
Lightburn,	27	0	0	0	20	0	0	7	0	0	1
Deans,	10	0	0	0	6	0	0	3	1	0	0
Howieshill,	14	1	0	1	9	1	1	0	1	0	0
Vicarland,	26	0	1	0	20	1	1	1	3	0	1
Kirkhill,	46	0	0	3	31	3	2	4	3	0	3
Sauchiebog,	35	0	0	0	27	2	1	1	4	0	2
Chapelton,	73	0	1	0	59	8	0	4	1	0	5
Bushyhill,	82	0	0	1	24	22	0	31	3	1	0
Cullochburn,	32	0	0	2	13	4	0	10	3	0	1
Silverbank,	33	0	0	0	1	0	1	29	2	0	1
E. Coats,	29	0	0	0	3	0	0	22	4	0	1
W. Coats,	34	0	0	0	7	2	0	22	3	0	2
Total,	638	41	4	80	243	55	13	160	35	7	101

Of the 80 labourers in agriculture, 27 are sons of occupiers of the first class. The four occupiers are such as employ neither sons nor male servants. The cotton-mill at Flemington, mentioned in last Statistical Report, has been long given up, and is now used as a barn.

IV.—INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—The property of the parish is distributed among 13 heritors, and is laid out nearly in the following allotments:

Estates.	Acres, about	Valued rent, Scots money.	Real rent, about
Cambuslang estate,	3507	L.2087 19 0	L.4000 0 0
Westburn,	800	523 5 0	1600 0 0
Newton,	361	263 0 0	700 0 0
Spittal,	203	133 6 8	500 0 0
Moriston,	50	68 0 0	246 0 0
Rosebank,	50	43 0 0	240 0 0
Daviesholm,	50	38 8 8	246 0 0
Hallside,	50	23 13 3	240 0 0
Crookedshields,	25	19 0 0	80 0 0
Calder Grove,	20	10 14 6	40 0 0
Chapel,	5	10 10 0	12 0 0
Letterick,	4	9 0 0	8 0 0
Do.	3	6 0 0	7 0 0

The above is an estimate which will not bear a critical investi-

gation, but it will afford a pretty accurate idea of the average value and distribution of property in the parish. About 200 acres are taken up with waste grounds, roads, braes, and plantings. There is very little waste or uncultivated land. The average value of the land per acre is from L. 1, 5s. to L. 1, 10s.; in 1791, it was 15s. Some acres towards Dechmont and Carmunnock are not worth so much; but about Hallside and towards the Clyde, L. 3 and L. 4 are paid for the acre. There are about 41 farmers in the parish at present; in 1791, the number was 50; of course the farms must now be much larger. If we take the amount of arable land at 4125 acres, the average size of farms will be 108 acres. Nearly the whole of the land is arable, and is well cultivated. All the ordinary kinds of grain are produced in great abundance. The number of acres of the different kinds of produce, with the average value of each, at the time last report was drawn up and at the present day, is subjoined:

Produce, &c. in 1791.

	<i>Acres, Scots.</i>	<i>Produce per acre.</i>	<i>Price per boll, &c.</i>	<i>Total value.</i>
Oats, -	950	5 bolls.	L. 0 15 0	L. 3562 10 0
Wheat, -	180	8 do.	1 0 0	1440 0 0
Pease and beans, -	190	4 do.	0 16 0	608 0 0
Barley, -	160	5 do.	0 16 0	640 0 0
Potatoes, -	70	20 do.	0 9 6	655 0 0
Hay, - -	400	132 stone	0 5 0 per stone.	1100 0 0
Pasture, -	1720	12s. 6d. per acre		1075 0 0
Fallow, -	180			
Total,	3800			L.9080 10 0

Produce, &c. in 1836.

	<i>Statute acres.</i>	<i>Produce per acre.</i>	<i>Price per boll, &c.</i>	<i>Total value.</i>
Oats, -	1000	7 bolls	L. 0 16 0	L. 5600 0 0
Wheat, -	300	10 do.	1 2 0	3300 0 0
Pease and beans, -	250	7 do.	0 16 0	1400 0 0
Barley, -	15	7 do.	1 0 0	105 0 0
Potatoes, -	140	30 do.	0 9 6	945 0 0
Hay, -	610	150 stone	0 7 0	2664 11 8
Pasture, -	1800	L. 1, 10s. per acre.		2650 0 0
Fallow, -	10			
Total,	4125			L.16664 11 8

The above is a very moderate average. The gross produce of coal and minerals in the parish may be worth L. 3200 more. It is observable that the produce has much increased during the last forty-five years, which is chiefly owing to improved management. Wheat is chiefly sown on the rich level fields bordering on the Clyde. It is raised on all soils; but the clayey, which is the most common, is found to answer best, because the crop suffers least by

the frosty nights and sunshine days in the spring. The practice of summer fallowing for wheat is less common than it formerly was. The expense of preparing and sowing an acre of land in summer fallow for wheat, in 1791 and in 1836, supposing every article to be paid for in money, is nearly as follows.

	Cost	1791.	Cost	1836.
5 ploughings,	L. 0 8 0	L. 2 0 0	L. 0 8 0	L. 2 0 0
45 carts dung,	0 2 6	5 12 6	0 5 0	11 5 0
4 chalders lime,	0 10 0	2 0 0	0 12 0	2 8 0
$\frac{1}{4}$ boll seed wheat,	1 0 0	0 10 0	1 2 0	0 11 0
2 years rent,	0 15 0	1 10 0	2 0 0	4 0 0
Total		L. 11 12 6		L. 20 4 0

Cambuslang is about five miles from Glasgow. The tolls for dung are $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. The expense of ploughing and harrowing an acre for oats is L. 1, 1s.; and two ploughings and harrowings for potatoes cost L. 2. Wilkie's iron plough is now almost universally used. It cuts a more acute-angled furrow than Small's plough; and differs from it chiefly in having the sock covered over by the mould board, and thus is less subject to wear and tear, and is more easily repaired. A two horse plough weighs about 1 cwt. 3 qrs. The cost from L. 4 to L. 8, 8s. The ploughs were mostly of wood frame work before 1810; after that period, they were all of iron—and in 1829, cast-iron socks were introduced, and are a vast improvement. It has been observed that agriculture never rises to perfection in a merely agricultural country. It requires the stimulus and support of manufactures and foreign trade. This remark is well illustrated in the agricultural districts which surround Glasgow. It is upon it, that the neighbouring parishes chiefly depend. Glasgow is the market where they sell every thing they can spare, and purchase whatever they want. Nearly all the wheat, except what is preserved for seed, a third of the potatoes, and a great part of the dairy produce, are sold in Glasgow.

Live-Stock.—The number of horses in the parish is about 200, all of which, with a few exceptions, are employed in the cultivation of land. There would thus appear to be one horse for 26 acres at an average; but if the 1800 acres of pasture land be excluded, there is one for 11 or 12 acres. The horses are nearly all of the Clydesdale breed, and are generally purchased at the fairs at Rutherglen and Glasgow. There are 600 cows in the parish, of which 300 are milk cows; and about three acres appear to be the average calculation for each cow; but if we add to these 300 sheep and the grass depastured by horses, it will diminish the amount of land allowed to each cow to a considerable extent.

Dairy produce.—The yearly average profit of milk cows in 1791 was L. 3, at present it is nearer L. 9, and taking the number of dairy cows kept at 300, the average profit from this source alone will be L. 2700. The farmers find it more advantageous to make their milk into butter than into cheese; of which last they make no more than is sufficient for the supply of their own families. Almost all the butter and churned milk they can spare is sold in Glasgow. The cows are nearly all of the improved Ayrshire breed. A good cow will yield 4000 quarts of milk per annum; but take the average amount at 3000 quarts, and we will have from 300 cows 900,000 quarts. About 16 quarts produce one pound of butter, and of course 900,000 quarts will yield 56875 pounds, which at 1s. per pound will amount to L. 2843, 15s. The pint of butter milk, containing two quarts, is sold at a penny, and of course 900,000 will yield L. 1375. This, however, is only a gross calculation, and does not pretend to be minutely accurate. The real gross amount is probably much higher. The keep of a cow may on an average be L. 10, 10s. per annum, and the grassing of 300 cows will be L. 900. The profit arising from the different modes of conducting the dairy produce may be estimated as follows:

160 quarts churned.	160 quarts, new- milk cheese.	160 quarts, butter & skimmed cheese.	160 quarts feeding veal.
10 lb. butter at 1s. -	24 lb. at 5d.	10 lb. butter at 1s. -	A veal 20 days old will have consumed
160 quarts of butter milk at $\frac{1}{4}$ d. -	120 quarts whey, worth 2d. per gal- lon, -	1 stone cheese at 5s. -	160 quarts at 8d. per diem, price L. 1 at 3d. per pint Scots.
	10s.	12 quarts but- ter milk at $\frac{1}{4}$ d.	Calf will sell at L. 1, 16s. deduct milk L. 1.
	6s. 8d.	100 quarts weak whey at 1d. per gal.	Profit 16s.
		1s. 3d.	
Total.	16s. 8d.	11s. 3d.	16s.
			16s. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.

In 1791, the parish was in the hands of about 50 farmers; at present, there are only about 41. The rentals in 1791 and in 1836 stand as follows:

	In 1791.		In 1836.
1 farmer pays,	L. 600	1 farm worth,	L. 400
2 pay above,	100	3 do.	300
10 pay L. 50 and upwards,	50	8 do.	200
19 pay L. 20 and upwards,	20	10 do.	150
18 pay less than	20	9 do.	100
		1 do.	60
		1 do.	35
		2 do.	20
		1 do.	12
		1 do.	10
		1 do.	9
		Total	L. 5666

About L. 1300 per annum is paid, or is in the hands of proprietors, small farmers, and feuars.

The leases are generally for nineteen years, and the farm-steadings are in some instances very respectable. The following table will exhibit the relative state of the country, in respect of prices, &c. at three different periods—1750, 1791, and 1836.

	1750.	1791.	1836.
Rent of the parish,	L. 1000	L. 2850	L. 7897
Wheat, rye grass, hay and potatoes,		650 acres	650 acres
Fat cattle killed for common use,		100 head	150 head
Beef and mutton per stone,	2s 6d. to 3s.	5s. to 7s.	8s. to 8s. 6d.
Butter per lb.	3d. to 4d.	6d. to 1s.	1s. to 1s 3d.
Cheese per lb.	1d. to 2d.	3d to 6d.	6d.
Eggs per dozen,	1d. to 2d.	5d. to 10d.	5d. to 8d.
Oatmeal per boll,	11s. 8d.	16s. 8d.	18s. 8d.
Ditto per peck,	8½d.	1s. 0½d.	1s. 2d.
Draught horse,	L. 5 to L. 10	L. 15 to L. 25	L. 25 to L. 30
A milk cow,	L. 2 to L. 4	L. 5 to L. 9	L. 6 to L. 10
A sheep,	3s. to 6s.	9s. to 18s.	11s. to L. 1
A hen,	6d. to 9d.	1s to 2s.	10d. to 1s. 6d.
Man-servants' wages,	L. 3 to L. 4	L. 8 to L. 10	L. 7 to L. 9
Maid-servants' wages,	L. 1, 10s. to L. 2	L. 4 to L. 6	L. 3 to L. 6
Day labourers' wages per day,	6d. to 7d.	1s. 2d. to 1s. 4d.	1s. 6d. to 2s.
A man in harvest per day,	8d.	1s. 6d.	2s. to 2s. 6d.
A woman in harvest per day,	6d.	1s.	1s. 6d. to 2s.
A mason per day.	8d. to 10d.	1s. 8d. to 2s.	2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.
A wright per day,	7d. to 9d.	1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d.	2s. 6d. to 3s.
A tailor per day besides meat,	4d.	10d. to 1s.	1s. 6d.

The lands towards the Clyde and near gentlemen's houses are tastefully adorned with plantations. The Cairns planting presents a number of very fine beeches; and the ravines, through which the Calder and the Kirk-burn run, are beautifully sprinkled over with wood of different sorts.

Manufactures.—The weaving of muslin was introduced about the year 1783. The work is chiefly derived from the manufacturers in Glasgow. In 1791, there were 120 weavers. They could easily earn 10s. a week, and the total gross income from this branch of industry, including the labour of journeymen and apprentices, was estimated at L. 2800 per annum. At present, a good weaver with difficulty earns 10s. per week, and the general average is probably not more than 8s. The number of weavers, including females, who also work at the loom like men, is 500. They will earn about L. 200 per week, or nearly L. 10,000 per annum, which is at the rate of L. 20 per annum on an average to each individual. No cotton work now exists in the parish.

V.—PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.

Means of Communication, &c.—The nearest market-town is Rutherglen, which is about two miles distant. There are seven

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fairs in the year at Rutherglen. The best frequented and probably the most ancient is St Luke's. It begins on the third Monday of October, old style, and continues the whole week. Glasgow is about $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles distant. Its market-day (Wednesday,) and its fairs and other markets are always well attended by people from this parish. Hamilton is about $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles south-east. The market-day is Friday. There are thirteen villages, (having distinct names,) inhabited by 1966 individuals, leaving only 731 for the rural districts. Two turnpike roads run through the parish. The Glasgow and Hamilton road within the parish is $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The Glasgow and Muirkirk road by Fishescoat is $2\frac{1}{2}$. The parish roads are about 12 miles. The rents paid at the two following toll-bars, which are now the only ones where toll is levied, was during the last and present year as follows: Greenlees in 1835, L. 425; in 1836, L. 375. Cambuslang in 1835, L. 575; in 1836, L. 525. Two coaches run daily between Glasgow and Hamilton by the Cambuslang road; and Kilbryde and Strathaven coaches pass and repass thrice a week on the Muirkirk road. There is a penny-post in the village near the church. There are 7 bridges in the parish, all of one arch, and some of them very small. The fences are in general well kept, and the Duke of Hamilton has of late introduced great improvements over the whole of his estates. There are two corn-mills, one on the Calder in the south, and another on the Clyde in the north. Each of these is capable of grinding 50 or 60 bolls a day. In winter and spring, the mill on the Clyde is chiefly employed by the farmers in the neighbourhood, and in summer and autumn by the dealers in foreign grain, in and about Glasgow. In some seasons, 2000 bolls of foreign oats have been milled here, and in every season above 1000. Here thirlage still continues.

Ecclesiastical State.—The church is a plain antiquated edifice, built in 1743. It is now in a somewhat dilapidated state. The south wall is considerably pushed out by the rafters, the couples of the roof having bent beneath the baulk. It allows accommodation for 500 sitters, allowing 18 inches to each. The area contains 329 sittings; the galleries, 113; the communion or table seats, 40. The rest are set aside for women who come to church with children for baptism, including some cross seats at the head of the communion tables. The manse was built in 1756. The walls and roof were repaired last spring. The glebe contains about $4\frac{1}{2}$ acres, and would let for about L. 10. The stipend in

1755 was L. 71, 16s. 8d ; in 1798, it was L. 145, 9s. 10d. At present it consists of 121 bolls, 3 firloths, 3 pecks, 2½ lippies of meal ; barley the same ; surrendered teind or money, L. 49, 8s. 10d. To which must be added Duchess Anne Hamilton's bounty for communion elements of 50 merks, or L. 2, 15s. 6d. Communion elements, L. 10. There is a small congregation belonging to the missionaries or Congregational Union. The church was built about 1802. It is situated in the village of Chapelton Cambuslang, and is capable of containing 200 sitters. The average number attending public worship is below 50. There are about 20 communicants, all of the poor or working-classes. The minister has about L. 30 per annum. The parish church stands considerably to the north-west side of the parish. It is about 1 mile and 4 furlongs from the border of Carmunnock on the west, and the eastern corner is 3½ miles distant. Eighteen inhabited houses are farther than two miles from the church. The relative number of churchmen and dissenters is as follows:

Establishment, - - -	2016	Working-classes, establishment, -	1928
Other denominations, -	562	Do. dissenters, -	511
Of no denomination, -	127		
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	2705	Poor of no denomination, -	127
		More wealthy, establishment, -	88
		Do. dissenters, -	51
			<hr/>
			2705

The number of communicants at the Established Church is 245, of whom 186 are of the poor or working-classes. The average attendance in June, July, and August is 400 ; in December, January, and February 300. About 848 say they are in the habit of attendance, of whom 697 are of the poor or working-classes. There are in the parish about 1008 persons twelve years of age and upwards, belonging to the Establishment ; and 281 of the same ages belonging to dissenters or persons of other persuasions. The accommodation in the church is 500 sittings, and if the population twelve years and upwards be 1008, about 508 must be without seats ; and if 848 be in the habit of occasionally attending public worship in the parish church there must be 348 who cannot attend every day for want of seats. But if 848 could be accommodated, there would still be 150 twelve years of age and upwards without accommodation. The number of persons belonging to other persuasions scarcely amounts to one-fifth of the population ; and those twelve years and upwards are scarcely one-tenth. About one twenty-third part of those belonging to the Establishment are

of the wealthy classes, among those of other denominations one-eleventh part. Those belonging to no denomination form upwards of a twentieth part of the whole population. The proportion of the poor or working-classes who worship in the parish church is at least twice greater than among the other denominations.

Education.—Besides the parish school, there are also schools at Lightburn, Bushyhill, and Silverbank. The parish school has for many years past been in a very flourishing condition under Mr Hall. The salary is the maximum, with a good house and garden. Through the liberality of the heritors a considerable addition is now making to the school-room, and also to the dwelling-house above it. The following tables will give an interesting view of the state of education in this parish.

Parochial School.

	<i>Greatest number.</i>			<i>Least number.</i>		
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Scholars of each sex between 25th March, and 29th September 1833.	63	44	107	58	37	95
Do. do. from 29th September, to 25th March 1833-34.	56	36	92	50	34	84

The branches taught are English reading, English grammar, writing, arithmetic, book-keeping, Latin, geography and French. The average attendance is 95, and the fees amount to about L.40. It would appear that the average number of boys more than girls in the summer season is 19, and in the winter season 18.

Schools not Parochial.

	<i>Greatest number.</i>			<i>Least number.</i>		
	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Lightburn school,	28	19	47	30	15	45
Bushyhill do.	14	10	24	10	10	20
Do. two schools no returns.						
Silverbank no returns.						

The following table will give an idea of the ages of pupils, and of the branches of education taught in the private schools.

	<i>Lightburn.</i>			<i>Bushyhill 1st.</i>			<i>Bushyhill 2d.</i>			<i>Silverbank.</i>		
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Under 5,		1	1								1	1
5 to 15 reading,	29	11	40	9	6	15	8	11	19	4	4	8
5 to 15 writing, and arithmetic,	10	5	15	1	1	2	0	2	2	2	1	3

The average number of children attending the above schools is 82, and if we add 95 for the parish school, the total number of scholars in the parish will be 177. If the number of children below twelve years of age be 1352, only one-seventh attend school. There are 615 children below ten, of whom 350 will be below five, leav-

ing 265 capable of attending school; and admitting that 177 do so, there must be 88 who are not receiving regular public instruction at any of the schools in the parish.

Poor and Parochial Funds.—There are in this parish several mortifications for the support of the poor. In 1615, James Marquis of Hamilton, in conjunction with Mr John Howison, minister of Cambuslang, mortified a sum of money, the yearly interest of which was directed to be employed for maintaining in an hospital in Hamilton eight poor men, two of whom were always to belong to the parish of Cambuslang. Gabriel Hamilton of Westburn, in 1700, mortified 600 merks, the interest of which was to be laid out in buying shoes and hose to the indigent. James Glassford, Esq. of the family of Douglaston, mortified L. 100, in 1828, the interest of which amounts to L. 2, 10s. for providing clothing to poor children attending school, and to the more necessitous and better behaving poor. There is an annual collection for coals, which amounts to about L. 3, and Mr Farie, tacksman of the Duke of Hamilton's colliery, usually furnishes twenty-four carts annually at his own expense.

The number of poor upon the ordinary poors' roll is 58, including widows, 15 of whom have families, perhaps about 100 persons in all. The regular contributions are L. 100 in six months, or L. 200 per annum, which is at the rate of L. 3, 10s. each per annum, or if 100 in all be dependent on these funds, it will be L. 2 each. Only one twenty-seventh of the population are paupers, and the greater portion of these are rendered incapable of earning a livelihood from debility or old age. The collection at the church door, for the last five years, was as follows: In 1830, L. 31, 11s. 8½d.; 1831, L. 28, 16s. 9¼d.; 1833, L. 23, 8s. 0¼d.; 1834, L. 25, 16s. 5d.; 1835, L. 25, 14s. 2d. Total L. 135, 9s. 1¼d. Average, L. 23, 1s. 9d. The sum of L. 23, 1s. 9d. per annum will average 218 halfpennies every Sunday; and if 450 be the average attendance, scarcely one-half of those who attend put any thing into the plate. The average amount to those who contribute regularly will not exceed 2s. per annum.

The mortcloth dues for the last six years during summer and winter were as follows:

<i>Autumn and Winter.</i>			<i>Spring and Summer.</i>		
1830	L. 3	3 6	L. 2	10 0	
1831	4	11 6	4	19 6	
1832	4	19 8	1	14 3	
1833	3	11 0	2	14 9	

1834	L. 2 0 0	L. 2 11 6
1836	3 4 0	1 11 0
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	L. 22 9 8	L. 16 0 5
Average	L. 3 14 11	L. 2 13 4

It is observable that the second half year exceeds the first by L. 1, 1s. 7d.; the total amount of the whole year is L. 6, 7s. 5d. The average number of deaths is nearly 52; this will give as the average price of each mortcloth for rich and poor 2s. 5d. The excess of L. 1, 1s. 7d. on the latter half of the year, will give fully eight more deaths for that half than for the former half. There are in the parish about 28 public houses where ardent spirits are sold.

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

This and the neighbouring parishes depend in a great measure on Glasgow; which is the great mart to which the inhabitants resort, both for buying and selling. The improvements in Glasgow, and the great increase of its population, have extended in a considerable degree to the districts around. An increasing demand for the articles which land produces, a ready market, and favourable, though not extravagant prices, give life and vigour to the exertions of the farmer. Growing wealth has created new wants, and the habits of the people and their means of subsistence have been gradually improving. The rental of the parish has been more than doubled since the publication of last report, and the gross amount of raw produce has also undergone a proportional increase. The population is more than doubled, and seems to be still on the increase.

June 1836.