

# PARISH OF CARMICHAEL.

PRESBYTERY OF LANARK, SYNOD OF GLASGOW AND AYR.

THE REV. WILLIAM LAMB, MINISTER.

## I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

*Name.*—THIS parish has retained the same name for time immemorial. It was probably placed under the tutelage of Saint Michael when it was only of a very limited extent, perhaps a chapelry founded by some ancestor of the family of Carmichael; and it afterwards retained the same name, and claimed the patronage of the same saint, when its dimensions were enlarged by the annexation of a part of the contiguous parish of Douglas. The probability is, that it was so named from the saint under whose protection it was placed, and that some ancestor of the principal, perhaps then sole, proprietor of the parish, assumed the same name. There are several places in the parish which still retain the names of saints in the Romish calendar, such as *St Michael's Well and Bog*, now happily drained and very productive: and *Bride's Close*—evidently consecrated to St Bride or Bridget.

*Extent and Boundaries.*—The extreme length of the parish in a south-west and north-east direction, from near Mount Stuart, in the parish of Douglas, to Millhill, in the parish of Pettinain, is 6 miles, and its extreme breadth, from the top of Tinto to the confluence of the Clyde and Douglas Water, is very nearly 5 miles. Its mean length and breadth may be reckoned 5 by  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles; and it contains at least an area of 18 square miles. In Forrest's map of the county of Lanark, the area is stated to be  $18\frac{1}{2}$  square miles. But, according to the measurement of the lands belonging to the different proprietors, and which has been put into my hands, the area does not much exceed 18 square miles. A line drawn from the top of Tinto along the summit of its western ridge, until it reaches the parish of Douglas, forms the boundary between it and Wiston parish on the south. A line drawn nearly at right angles with the preceding, from the south-west point of the parish, and terminating at Douglas Water below the coal-work,

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divides it from Douglas on the west; and Douglas Water is the boundary between it and Lesmahagow on the north-west. The Clyde, from its confluence with Douglas water to Millhill, divides it from the parish of Lanark on the north. It is bounded by the parishes of Pettinain and Covington on the east. The boundary line by which the parish is surrounded, as exhibited on the map, is very irregular.

The surface of the parish presents a very unequal and diversified aspect, the mountain range of Tinto looking down from a commanding elevation upon the several hills and valleys which lie at its base, and sending from its rocky caverns many tributary streams, to the Clyde and Douglas-Water. Tinto, it has often been said, signifies *the hill of fire*; but whether it was so called from the fires which were kindled upon it at *Beltane*, or in the beginning of May, in honour of some tutelary deity, or on whatever other occasion, I do not presume to determine. The hills of a secondary order are Carmichael, Drumalbin, Whitecastle, Cross-ridge, and Stonehill, some of them rising to a considerable height, though of a diminutive size, compared with Tinto. Very different elevations have been assigned to Tinto. The difference may be easily traced to the different points where the measurement commences. The highest point of the cairn or heap of stones on the summit is 1740 feet above the Clyde at Thankerton, and 2351 above the Clyde at the old bridge of Glasgow. Colonel Roy's barometrical measurement gave 2432 feet. As the lowest parts of the parish are washed by the Clyde, the average elevation of the whole must be considerably above 600 feet.

*Topographical Appearances.*—The general aspect of the parish is rather hilly than mountainous. The intervening valleys and acclivities have very different soils. The southern acclivities are generally the most fertile. The land towards the Clyde is of a thin sandy soil. In some parts of the parish, it is a pretty deep loam; but the greater proportion of the arable land is a clayey and wet soil, resting on a substratum of cold impervious *till*, or ferruginous clay, mixed with water-rolled stones of almost every description. Unless a considerable depth of this subsoil be exposed to the meliorating influence of the sun and air, no beneficial improvements can be made upon the surface. When it is turned up, lime or some other earth should be mixed with it, in order to lessen its adhesive quality. It is probable it may, some years hence, by the operation of a subsoil plough, or some other means, be com-

pelled to contribute something more towards increasing the subsistence of man and beast. There is a good deal of clayey soil, resting on clay slate and greywacke slate, as productive as any land in the parish. The reason is obvious,—the water is readily percolated through the fissures of the rock.

*Hydrography.*—This parish has for part of its boundary line, as has been stated, the Clyde and Douglas Water, and is intersected and watered by several burns or small rivulets, which have their sources in the high range of hills which form its southern boundary. Three of these streams, with their tributary rills, flow into Douglas Water, and four into the Clyde. There is a sufficiency of water-power for working all the thrashing-mills in the parish, had the farms been otherwise divided, and the farm-houses built in those localities where advantage might have been taken of this power which Nature has so liberally afforded. There are many fine springs in the parish, but I am not aware that any of them have been chemically analysed. There is a natural *jet d'eau* close by one of the rivulets, and the side of a morass, and which throws up the finest sand. The average temperature of the springs, I am inclined to think, must range between 45° and 47° Fahr. The temperature of six or seven of them on Tinto, from near the top to the base, was ascertained, 15th December 1836, when the temperature of the atmosphere was 24, to be between 36° and 42°. The temperature of the water must have been cooled by the atmosphere or the stones near the surface. At any rate, as the experiment was made by a person not trained to scientific exactness, I cannot vouch for its accuracy.

*Geology and Mineralogy.*—This parish contains abundant materials for the investigation of the geological student. Tinto seems to belong to the same formation as the Pentland Hills. It was surveyed by the late Dr Macknight, and the result of his survey was communicated to the Wernerian Society, and published in the second volume of their Transactions, in 1818. To this survey I beg to refer, as containing many accurate observations, and some probable conjectures concerning the internal structure of the mountain, and the formation on which it rests. As some quarries have been recently opened on the south and west side for metal to the roads, greater facilities are now afforded for a mineralogical survey. A shaft was also dug a few years ago, to a considerable depth, through a vein of heavy spar, in the Howgate Mouth, in the expectation of finding lead ore; but the search was

at last relinquished, though the heavy spar, being of the same kind with that at Leadhills, indicated, in the opinion of the workmen, the vicinity of lead ore. Leaving it to more skilful geologists to assign to their proper epochs or formations the different strata of the parish, I shall mention a few of the more conspicuous ones. The greater part of the parish seems to consist of the old red sandstone rock, forming an excellent material for building either houses or dry stone fences, and sometimes vulgarly called rubble or ragstone. It forms a great part of Carmichael, Whitecastle, and Drumalbin Hills. The next rock is compact felspar and felspar porphyry. On the hill which lies north of the manse, the felspar porphyry is found in juxtaposition with the old red sandstone, in an overlying position, both rocks inclining to the north-west. In the Crossridge hill, or rising ground to the south-east of the manse, there is a stratum of clay slate, vulgarly called *camstone*, passing into greywacke slate, dipping to the north-west, at an angle of  $35^{\circ}$ , under a conglomerate sandstone. In ascending the rivulet which flows between the two hills, a stratum of greywacke slate is seen dipping under another stratum of red sandstone. Stonehill consists wholly of the new sandstone formation, and contains an excellent quarry, from which are carried annually many tons of hewn stone. In the western extremity of the parish, the independent coal formation occurs, including many valuable seams of coal. In the indurated clay, in the limestone and sandstone, dipping under the lowest coal seam, which crops out near the bridge over Ponfeigh burn, are found in great abundance bivalves of the genus *Productus*, also *Crinoidæ*, and vegetable remains. The valley or plain bounded by Tinto, Crossridge, and Drumalbin Hills, consists of a very deep alluvial deposit, composed of gravel and clay, or what is called *till*, containing water-rolled stones of almost every description. One very large block, near the Side farmhouse, laid bare by the action of the burn, detached from some quartzzy rock, contains many curious organic remains. In a stone fence near the church, is found a large block of gneiss, which has probably been carried by a current of water, and deposited in the alluvial soil, as no rock of that formation is to be found within a great distance. Near Douglas Water are several alluvial deposits, consisting of rounded hills or ridges of sand or gravel, lying in the direction of east and west, and nearly parallel to the Tinto range.

Before quitting the geology of the parish, the writer of this ac-

count cannot resist the temptation of remarking, that some of the theories concerning the past and future state of the earth, formed as they have been on too limited an induction, are ingenious and amusing, and may terminate in the establishment of one grand and satisfactory theory. The inference which has been drawn from the absence of animal remains in the primitive formations, and from the fossil remains, in the secondary and transition formations, of many species of animals now extinct, that the earth existed long before the creation of man, is at least equally warrantable as the hypothesis of an ingenious speculator, concerning the indefinite perfectibility and destinies of the human race, that the earth, after undergoing some great changes, may become the habitation of a race of intelligent beings, as superior to man as he is to its present irrational animals.

*Zoology.*—The zoology of the parish is not entitled to much notice, being such as usually characterizes the higher and inland districts of Scotland. The black and red grouse are abundant. The pheasant has been lately introduced. In the plantations within the pleasure-grounds of Carmichael and Eastend, the common singing-birds are very numerous. Their musical notes, however delightful, scarcely compensate the depredations which they commit on the garden fruitage. It would be easy to furnish a complete list of all the animals which either constantly frequent, or occasionally visit the parish; but an enumeration of this kind, containing the provincial and zoological names, could not be very useful or interesting. The mention of a few will be sufficient.

Blackbird, *Turdus merula*  
 Thrush, *Turdus musicus*  
 Bullfinch, *Pyrrhula vulgaris*  
 Chaffinch, *Fringilla Cœlebs*

Brown-linnet, *Fringilla cannabina*  
 Mountain-Linnet, *Fringilla montana*  
 Goldfinch, *Fringilla carduelis*  
 Green-linnet, *Coccothraustes chloris*.

In the pastoral and less cultivated parts of the parish, the ears of the shepherd are delighted with the shrill notes of the

Curlew, *Numenius arquata*  
 Lapwing, *Vanellus cristatus*

Green-plover, *Charadrius pluvialis*.

The banks of the streamlets are frequented by the

Water-ousel, *Cinclus aquaticus*  
 Sandpiper, *Totanus Hypoleucos*  
 Blue-wagtail, *Motacilla cœrulea*

Yellow-wagtail, *Motacilla flava*  
 Heron, *Ardea cinerea*  
 Snipe, *Scolopax Gallinago*.

The Clyde, Douglas Water, and their tributary streams are well stored with

Trout, *Salmo Fario*  
 Pike, *Esox Lucius*

Eel, *Anguilla vulgaris*  
 Perch, *Perca fluviatilis*.

*Botany.*—The botany of this parish is closely allied to that of the Pentlands, comprehending a range of altitude from 700 to

2300 feet above the sea level. A few of the rarer plants are specified.

Bull-rush, <i>Scirpus lacustris</i> , in the Clyde	Field gentian, <i>Gentiana campestris</i>
Buck-bean, <i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i>	Cowslip or paigle, <i>Primula veris</i> , Carmichael Parks
Grass of Parnassus, <i>Parnassia palustris</i>	Red bilberry, <i>Vaccinium vitis-Idæa</i> , near summit of Tinto
Marsh cinquefoil, <i>Comarum palustre</i>	Cloudberry, <i>Rubus Chamæmoris</i>
<i>Chara vulgaris</i> , near Redmire	Alpine club-moss, <i>Lycopodium alpinum</i>
Sheep's scabious, <i>Jasione montana</i> , near Netherton	Iceland lichen, <i>Cetraria Islandica</i> .

John, Third Earl of Hyndford, between the years of 1740 and 1760, added much to the beauty of his pleasure-grounds, by the introduction of foreign trees, of which many still survive as monuments of his elegant taste. The pines are magnificent and beautiful.

Silver fir, <i>Pinus picea</i>	Hemlock spruce, <i>Pinus Canadensis</i>
Black spruce, <i>Pinus nigra</i>	Cedar of Lebanon, <i>Pinus Cedrus</i>
White spruce, <i>Pinus alba</i>	Tulip-tree, <i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i> .
Balm of Gilead pine, <i>Pinus balsamea</i>	

The aged and lofty trees about Carmichael House, chiefly of an exotic kind, indicate an old baronial residence, and beget feelings of regret that it should remain unoccupied. \*

## II.—CIVIL HISTORY.

*Maps, Charters, &c.*—The writer of this Account is not aware of the existence of any separate history of the parish, either in print or manuscript, except what is contained in the last Statistical Account, by his late very respectable friend and predecessor, the Rev. Robert Inglis. The parish does not appear to have been the scene of any important events, either of a civil or military nature, sufficient to attract notice, or to obtain a place in the page of history. The best map of the parish is contained in Forrest's map of the county. Each proprietor, I believe, has a separate plan and survey of his own lands, containing not only a description of the boundaries and extent, but also of the kinds of soil. In Carmichael and Westraw Houses, belonging to the principal proprietor and patron of the parish, there are several valuable papers, and a few pictures of potentates and other personages, who acted their parts on the theatre of the world, during the first half of the last century,—obtained a considerable share of admiration and applause,—and secured for their names and deeds, by the pen of the historian, a more lasting remembrance than could be accomplished by the pencil of the artist. The armoury of Carmichael House contained a great variety of

\* All the animals and plants which have been specified in the above article, have come under my own notice, while in company with my friend, the Rev. Dr Thomas Aitken, to whose assistance I am indebted.

arms, of curious construction and beautiful workmanship. After the succession of the Carmichaels of Mauldslic to the estate and titles, they were removed to Mauldslic Castle; and upon the succession of the Anstruthers of Elie, they found a receptacle in Elie House in Fife.—*Sic transit gloria mundi.*

Beside charters and other papers in Carmichael House, there are in Westraw House, twenty-three folio volumes, of very interesting correspondence between the late John, Third Earl of Hyndford, and different Courts. The information they contain is interesting to all who have a taste for reading the transactions of the *corps diplomatique*, during a considerable portion of his Lordship's life, and may be useful to some future historian of that period.

*Eminent Men.*—Under the head of eminent characters, connected with the parish, John Earl of Hyndford, to whom allusion has been made, has a just claim to be ranked in the first place. He was born, according to the last Statistical Account, in this parish, but according to Douglas's Peerage, in Edinburgh, 15th April 1701, and after occupying many eminent stations, being several times a representative of royalty both in the church and state, he died at Carmichael House, 19th July 1767, having completed his sixty-sixth year. The distinguished appointments which he held, and the honours conferred upon him, afford an incontestible proof that his talents as a statesman were of the highest order. He was chosen several times one of the sixteen representatives of the Scottish peerage, and was appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county of Lanark, and twice Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly in 1739 and 1740. As Envoy Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in 1741 to the King of Prussia, his mediation between that monarch and the Queen of Hungary and Bohemia was successful in terminating their differences by a treaty of peace, signed at Breslaw 1st June 1742. His next appointment as ambassador was to the Court of Russia in 1744—where he continued till 1749, and was instrumental in settling the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. After his return to Britain in 1750, he was sworn a Privy-Councillor, and appointed one of the Lords of the Bed-Chamber—but was soon despatched as Ambassador to the Court of Vienna. He held this appointment from 1752 till 1764, when he was appointed Vice-Admiral of Scotland. He spent the remainder of his life at his house in this parish, enjoying the improvements he had made upon his estate, and still projecting and

carrying on additional improvements until the day of his death. From the improvements which he completed upon his estates, both in this and the adjoining parishes, and from plans which he contemplated, but which he left unexecuted, it is evident that he must have possessed very enlarged and comprehensive views. They were in advance of the age in which he lived, and the plans which he formed and completed, exhausted more than the rental of his estates. There were enclosed and subdivided about 1200 Scotch acres, and the stone and earthen fences were said to measure thirty-five miles. The inclosures, of various dimensions, were surrounded by belts of plantation, and ornamented, according to the taste of that time, with clumps of trees of different sorts. Though now much thinned by the ravages of time, and the axe of the forester, there is still a sufficient remainder to attest the correct design and taste of the contriver. Many thousands of trees have since been planted by his successors, and by which the beauty and value of the estate have been greatly increased.

In a Statistical Account of the parish it may be interesting, before finishing the different branches of its civil history, to exhibit a tabular view of the successive generations of the family of Carmichael from 1350 to the present year. From William de Carmichael, mentioned in a charter of the lands of Ponfeigh in 1350, to Sir Wyndham Carmichael Anstruther, the present proprietor, in 1897, inclusive, there have been twenty-two generations, during a period of 486 years, each generation having had an average occupancy of twenty-two years.

Their names are as follows: 1. William de Carmichael, 1350; 2. John de Carmichael, 1388; 3. William de Carmichael, 1410; 4. Sir John de Carmichael, 1422; 5. William de Carmichael, 1437; 6. Sir John de Carmichael, 1485, of Nethertown of Carmichael; 7. William Carmichael, 1509, of Cruickitstane; 8. William Carmichael of Carmichael, 1532, Overtown and Nethertown; 9. John Carmichael, 1540; 10. Sir John Carmichael, 1580, of Wray and Longherdmanstown; 11. Sir Hugh Carmichael, 1593, married Abigail daughter of William Baillie of Lamington; 12. Sir John Carmichael, 1619; 13. Sir James Carmichael, 1627, of Hyndford, raised to the Peerage by Charles I. in 1647—descended from Walter of Hyndford and Park, of Westraw and of Nova Scotia; 14. John, second Lord Carmichael, 1672, created first Earl of Hyndford in 1701, Viscount Inglisberry and Nemphlar; 15. James, second Earl of Hyndford, 1710; 16. John, third Earl of

Hyndford, 1727; 17. John, fourth Earl of Hyndford, 1767; 18. Thomas, fifth Earl of Hyndford, 1788; 19. Andrew, sixth and last Earl of Hyndford, 1811; 20. Sir John Carmichael Anstruther, 1817; 21. Sir John Carmichael Anstruther, 1818; 22. Sir Windham Carmichael Anstruther, 1831.

The other land proprietors are the Right Honourable Lord Douglas, and Maurice Carmichael, Esq. of Eastend. The valued and real rents of the three proprietors are as follows, viz.

Sir W. Carmichael Anstruther's valued rent	L. 1266	19	4
Lord Douglas's do.	786	13	4
Mr Carmichael's, including Eastend and Lochlyoch,	266	13	4
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	L. 2320	0	0

The aggregate real rent is L. 4591.

*Parochial Registers.*—The parochial registers do not extend farther back than 1694. There are eight volumes in the possession of the session-clerk. The register of births and baptisms appears to have been pretty regularly kept; no register of deaths has been kept. The record containing an account of the administration of church discipline is filled, at an early period, with more minute details of scandal than is consistent with the taste and practice of the present times. No good purpose can be served by minutely recording or transmitting to posterity the facts and circumstances concerning cases of scandal. The preservation of records of scandal may furnish the malignant and the envious with matter of reproach against the innocent posterity of the persons whose misconduct is recorded, but will seldom afford much useful information. The kirk-session of this parish seems to have been guided by such enlightened views during the incumbency of the late minister. Evidence in cases of discipline must be taken in writing at the time, in order to ensure a just judgment; but it is questionable whether the minute record and transmission of such evidence tend to edification.

*Antiquities.*—Except the perpendicular stones or crosses, of which mention has already been made, and the remains of a camp or station in the south-west corner of the parish, there are no other antiquities which deserve notice. A large stone coffin was discovered a few years ago, near the bridge over Douglas Water, but nothing was found in it; it was constructed of sandstone. For the information of the lovers of antiquarian research, it may be also mentioned, that, in 1834, some workmen, when quarrying stones for rebuilding a dry stone wall around the plantation of Stonehill,

found two gold rings or clasps, weighing 29 sovereigns, which were sold to a jeweller in Glasgow, but afterwards re-purchased by Lord Douglas, in whose possession they remain. The gold is very pure, but the workmanship is not very refined. If any respectable antiquary feels desirous of gratifying his curiosity, and of determining the use to which they were intended to be applied, he needs not fear a refusal from his Lordship to be permitted to see them.

*Modern Buildings.*—There are no modern buildings in the parish which demand particular notice. The plan of the mansion-house of Carmichael was formed on a very magnificent scale, but only the two wings, connected by a long gallery or corridor, were finished. They contain a great deal of accommodation. The mansion-house of Eastend is a more modern building, and very commodious. The farm-houses which have been recently built are very neat, and contain much more comfortable accommodation than those which were occupied forty or fifty years ago. There are two very good grain mills in the parish, and the only astringent imposed on the tenants is an obligation to carry their grain to one of the mills of the proprietor, whether in the parish or not.

### III.—POPULATION.

The population, according to Dr Webster, in 1755, was,	899
When the last Statistical Account was drawn up, it had decreased to	781
In 1811 it had increased to	952
1821,	963
1831,	956
At this last period there were	183 families.
Employed in agriculture,	66
in trade,	54
Not included in these two classes,	64
480 males; 476 females.	
In 1835, 180 families,	944 souls.
Average number of persons under 5 years	110
between 5 and 15,	270
15 and 30,	239
30 and 50,	184
50 and 70,	107
70 and 80,	23
80 and 90,	10
90 and 100,	1
bachelors and widowers, above 50,	22
unmarried women above 45,	38

Illegitimate births during the last three years, 4.

There are no towns or villages, but two hamlets; the one containing about 140, and the other 86 persons. The average number of births is 24; average number of marriages, 8. The average number of deaths for the last six years is 10. The average number of marriages cannot be accurately ascertained, as one of the parties frequently belongs to another parish.

There are only three proprietors of land in the parish, as has been already mentioned. Mr Carmichael of Eastend is the only resident proprietor.

There are two females whose mental faculties are weak, and one of them dumb; one young man, deaf and dumb, who was taught at the Deaf and Dumb Institution of Edinburgh, and who is very active.

*Character of the People, &c.*—The habits of the people, in point of dress and mode of living, have been greatly improved within the last five-and-twenty years. They enjoy in a considerable degree the comforts and advantages of society. In proof of their intelligence, activity, and sobriety, I may appeal to the fact, that several of them have secured a competency, and almost all of them live in easy and comfortable circumstances, to which their fathers were utter strangers. For their moral and religious character I appeal to their regular church-going habits, which have attracted the notice of all strangers, and which have been the source of much satisfaction to me, and I trust, of some benefit to themselves. There is a commendable attachment, which many of them cherish towards the parish where they were born and educated, and which displays itself in leaving other parishes where they reside, to join in the celebration of the Lord's Supper, in the church where they first made a public profession of their Christian faith and hope. Perhaps the feeling may be resolved into a wish to accompany their fathers' family, where they had been first taught the value of the privilege, and the obligation of the duty of observing the sacred ordinance.

#### IV.—INDUSTRY.

*Agriculture.*—The parish contains 9252 Scots acres, or nearly 11,631 Imperial acres, that is, rather more than eighteen square miles, as has been already stated. Though I do not vouch for the perfect accuracy of the following subdivisions of the land, into arable, pasture, and plantation, yet I believe it is a near approximation,—

4702	acres arable, including watered meadow grounds,
3815	pasture, including hill and dale,
735	plantation.

There are some hundred acres which have remained, and will remain, uncultivated, because there is not the faintest prospect of any return for the outlay of capital. Some high and sterile grounds in the parish might be improved by belts and clumps of trees, of a hardy kind, which would afford shelter to the sheep and young

cattle which pasture on them. By beginning near the base, and gradually ascending with a plantation, a hill of considerable altitude may be covered to the summit. There are some lands in the parish which might be drained, and others which might be brought into a state of greater cultivation either for cropping or pasturing, did the tenant's capital, length of leases, and encouragement from the proprietors, permit them to entertain the hope of being sufficiently compensated for the primary expense. When a tenant wants capital to carry on necessary improvements, finds difficulty in paying the stipulated rent, and solicits a deduction, perhaps it would be better ultimately, both for him and the proprietor, that the deduction should be given in lime, bone-dust, &c. for increasing the productive powers of the farm. When a stranger outbids an old tenant, with a view to get possession, and then soon complains of the high rent, and solicits a reduction, the equity and justice of listening to his complaint may be justly called in question.

There is no land in the parish in a state of undivided common. The trees growing in the parish, beside the pines already mentioned, are, oak, ash, elm, plane, beech, alder, poplar, birch, horse-chestnut, &c. They are properly managed under the direction of a forester.

*Rent of Land.*—The rent of arable land, according to the nature of the soil, is very various, from L. 3, 10s. or L. 4, to 10s. per Scots acre. The average rent, without urging any claims to accuracy, may be stated as follows, viz.

Arable, 4702 Scots acres, at 17s. 6d.	-	L. 4114	5	0
Pasture, 3815	2s. 6d.	-	476	17
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		L. 4591	2	6

The grazing of a cow or ox, either for dairy produce or the butcher, varies, according to the kind of pasture, from L. 3 to L. 4 during the summer season, and of a sheep about 5s.

*Wages.*—The wages of full-grown men-servants about L. 10 or L. 12 a-year, and of women-servants, L. 6 or L. 7. Masons and carpenters used to get 2s. 6d. but last year they demanded 3s. a-day, of ten hours. Labourers at other work get 9s. or 9s. 6d. a-week. A rood of mason work, when the materials are furnished, costs L. 1, 16s. or L. 2.

*Live-Stock.*—The common breed of sheep is the black-faced, with a few Cheviots, and of cattle the Ayrshire kind. The horses are chiefly of the Clydesdale breed, highly valued, and too well

known to require any description or commendation from the writer of this account.

*Husbandry.*—The old practice of dividing the arable ground into two divisions, the croft or infield and the outfield, of manuring and cropping, without interruption, the croft land, and of taking two or three white crops off the outfield, and then allowing it to rest and produce what grass might grow from the seeds which were lodged in it, or might be carried to it by the winds, has been long since abandoned. The same course of cultivation is not adopted by all the farmers. The nature of the soil, and the limited resources in obtaining manure, except what is produced in the parish, forbid the adoption of a four years rotation of crops. Perhaps in no situation is such a rotation commendable. Some of the farmers take one, and sometimes two white crops, when pasture, with or without a top-dressing, is broken up; then a green crop of potatoes and of turnips, partly consumed by sheep; then a crop of oats, and then hay; and last of all, pasture for two years. Some of them are bound by their leases to a six years rotation of crops, on land kept in a regular state of cultivation, and of course one-sixth part should always be in green crop. When the land is damp, with a northern exposure, two white crops are sometimes taken, and then it lies in pasture four years.

*Recent Improvements.*—The raising of turnips, with bone manure, and consuming them with sheep, on ground of a light soil, or not very accessible with heavy carriages, is a great improvement, which has been recently adopted, and, it is hoped, will soon be generally adopted. Very considerable improvements were made upon the estate of Carmichael from 1819 to 1831, under the management of the late Colonel Robert Anstruther, in the way of draining and fencing,—23,390 yards of drains, from five to seven feet deep, being cut, filled with stones, and covered,—and 19,430 yards of dry stone fences having been built, from 9d. to 1s. 8d. per yard, the average expense being 1s. 2d. per yard; 70 acres of very swampy ground within the inclosures were thoroughly drained, cropped, and sown with grass seeds, and now yield excellent pasture; 33 acres got at the rate of 30 bolls of lime per acre, and 37 were laid down in grass without lime. The difference is very perceptible. Within these few years, the farms belonging to the Douglas estate have been much improved, by the erection of commodious dwelling-houses and offices, and by drainage and fences.

*Anticipated Improvements.*—There is a great deal of ground in

the parish which might be rendered more productive, though it would certainly be unwise for tenants to bestow much labour or expense on improvements towards the end of their leases. But when the leases are renewed, let the tenants be compelled, by an obligatory clause, or induced by some encouragement held out to them, to improve those parts of their farms, which are susceptible of improvement, by draining, liming, or deep ploughing, with a subsoil plough, or otherwise, and, before the expiration of their leases, many acres, saturated with stagnant water, or covered with rank heath, will be converted into dry fields, producing rich crops of grain or close herbage.

*Quarries and Mines.*—Beside the coal seams, there are quarries of limestone and sandstone. The coal seams form an angle with the horizon of  $30^{\circ}$  to  $35^{\circ}$ , and dip to the north-west. The coal is now sold at 9d. the load, of twelve pecks of Linlithgow measure, or rather more than  $2\frac{1}{2}$  cwt. The cart load of four loads commonly exceeds 10 cwt. The burnt unslaked limestone is sold at 1s. 6d. per boll of about six bushels. The hewn sandstone for plinth and rybats costs 7d. or 8d. a foot. Between the coal seams and sandstone are found thick strata of slate-clay and bituminous shale, containing ironstone of different shapes and dimensions; but whether the ore is sufficiently rich and plentiful to encourage the working of it, has not been ascertained.

*Average gross amount of Raw Produce.*—In venturing to give an estimate of the amount of raw produce, I wish the following statement to be considered rather as a matter of opinion, founded partly on returns made to me, than as a matter of fact. The data are furnished, and if any person who is acquainted with the soil and climate of the parish, think the amount either too great or too small, he may apply the necessary correction to the error.

904 bolls of oats sown, yielding nearly an average of 6 bolls, or 36 bushels = 5424 bolls, at 15s. per boll,	L. 4068	0	0
53 bolls of barley, or bear, 48 bushels = 424 bolls, at 18s. per boll,	381	0	0
19 bolls of pease, 4 bushels to the boll, a very precarious crop, yielding, some years, little more than what the straw is worth, but call the increase L. 3 for each boll sown,	57	0	0
97 acres of potatoes, yielding 40 bolls of 4 cwt. each, but for some years past the average produce has been probably lower, at 5s. per boll,	970	0	0
120 acres of turnips, at L. 5 per acre,	600	0	0
200 acres rye-grass hay, about 140 stones of 22 lbs. per acre, at L. 3,	840	0	0
140 acres meadow hay, some watered and some not, at L. 2, 10s. per acre,	350	0	0
2270 sheep at 6s. each,	681	0	0
514 cows, grazing summer and winter, L. 4 each,	2056	0	0
399 queys, from one to two years old, but as several of them are grazed during summer in rented inclosures, perhaps L. 1 is a sufficient average for each,	399	0	0

112 horses, partly grazed when not working, say L. 2 each,	L. 224	0	0
37 colts, from one to two years old. The same observation applies to them as to the queys, call the average 30s.	55	10	0
The revenue arising from the thinning and felling of trees not known.	290	0	0
Coal and lime quarries,			
	L. 10911	10	0

From the above gross amount of produce, ought to be deducted the value of the seed, whether grain, potatoes, turnips, ryegrass and clover, the grain consumed by horses, the expense of servants' food and wages, and several other items, and the remainder will be the amount of sales for rent, interest of capital, and remuneration to the tenant for management.

*Manufactures.*—The same tan-work, which was begun nine years before the last Statistical Account was written, is still skilfully and successfully carried on. One of the partners of the original firm still survives, with his mental faculties active and unimpaired. The currying of leather is also carried on with similar skill and success. There is a foundery, which was established several years ago by Mr James Paterson, at Carmichael-mill. Most of the iron work for thrashing-mills and other machinery in the neighbourhood, is cast by the proprietor, who has a talent for contriving, and hands for executing, work of this kind, surpassed by few in the same profession. There are thirty-two weavers, including apprentices and journeymen.

#### V.—PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.

*Market-Town, &c.*—The nearest market-town and post-office is Lanark, five miles distant from the church. There are about seven or eight miles of turnpike road, and upwards of twenty miles of parish roads, kept in very good repair. Bridges are thrown over the streams which cross the parish roads, in a certain proportion, out of the county funds, and out of the parish road fund.

*Ecclesiastical State.*—The parish church is nearer the eastern than the western extremity of the parish. The most distant house is about four miles from the church. The church was built in 1750, has been often repaired, is at present in a good state of repair, and can accommodate between 400 and 500 persons. The sittings are all free, as should always be the case in country churches.

The manse was built in the same year with the church, and a few years ago received a very handsome and commodious addition. The glebe contains about ten acres, and may be worth L. 24. The soil is naturally bad, but it has been greatly improved. The

stipend is L. 194, 14s. 6d. and 52 bolls, 1 firloft, 2 pecks, and 2 lippies grain, two-thirds meal, and one-third barley. Besides the parish church, there is no other church or chapel of any description within the bounds of the parish. In 1815, when I first visited the parish, there were 48 Dissenters; in 1836 there were 18, including an Irish family, lately come to the parish, 6 belong to the Relief, 3 to the United Secession Church, and 9 to the Reformed Presbytery. All the rest attend the Established Church. The average number of communicants is about 400.

*List of Ministers of Carmichael from 1569 to 1837.*—Mr Ninian Swan, formerly exhorter, settled Beltane (1st May) 1569; Mr Robert Landels, 1589; Mr John Symington, 1597; Mr James Heighe, 1607; Mr Robert Nairne, settled 1636, demitted 1639; Mr Alexander Livingstone, settled 1640, translated to Biggar, 1646; Mr James Semple, admitted 1649; Mr John Hamilton, admitted 1650; Mr Alexander Fauldes, presented by Archbishop of Glasgow, 1666; Mr Peter Peirson, 1670; Mr John Hamilton, indulged by Privy Council, 1672; Mr William Somerville, 1672; Mr John Ferrat, 1675; Mr Lachlan Ross, presented by Marquis of Douglas, 1687; Mr James Gartshore, called 15th November 1693, ordained 1694, died 29th November 1745; Mr William Millar, called 30th June 1747, ordained 23d September 1747, died 2d February 1772; Mr Robert Inglis, presented by Earl of Hyndford, 14th June, ordained 25th February 1773, died 14th January 1814; Mr William Lamb, presented by Andrew, Earl of Hyndford, and translated from Pettinain 16th September 1814.

*Education.*—There are two schools in the parish, the one parochial, and the other partly supported by a voluntary contribution of L. 10 per annum, by the two heritors of the district where the school is situated. In the parochial school, very ably and successfully conducted by Mr Lithgow and two assistants, are taught various branches of education, such as Greek, Latin, French, English, geography, mathematics, drawing, &c. This flourishing academy, where 32 boarders, besides day-scholars, are taught in the most approved method, has, by the liberal encouragement of the heritors, and by exertions and expense on the part of Mr Lithgow himself, accommodations superior to what are found in most establishments of the kind. It had a small beginning, but the success with which it has been crowned, is a proof that great and useful achievements may be accomplished by a spirit of en-

terprise and perseverance. The attention which is bestowed, not only in carrying forward the literary studies of the pupils, but upon their religious and moral training, their health and their comfort in every respect, is deserving of the highest commendation. There have been pupils attending the academy from different parts of the three civilized quarters of the earth. The salary attached to the parochial schoolmaster is L. 32, with more than the legal accommodations. The emoluments of the other schoolmaster consist of L. 10, with house and garden, and school fees.

The school fees, per quarter, are for English, 2s. 6d.; English and writing, 3s.; arithmetic, 3s. 6d.; English grammar, 4s.; Latin, 5s. The amount of fees received by the parochial teacher is about L. 10 per annum. There are none between six and fifteen years, so far as I know, who cannot read or write; and none above fifteen who cannot read, with two or three exceptions. The people are alive to the benefits of education, and every facility is afforded to those who are in straitened circumstances, either by the liberality and forbearance of the teachers, or by aid out of the public fund. The number of scholars, exclusive of boarders, attending the two schools, and some neighbouring schools in adjoining parishes, varies from 130 to 140, being one-seventh part of the population.

There are no parochial or circulating libraries in the parish, no schools of arts or mechanics' institutions, no public reading rooms, or newspapers printed or published; but several of the latter are read. Indeed, some one or other of them finds access to almost every family, and it is to be feared, in some instances, is a substitute for a more profitable species of reading.

*Savings Bank.*—There are no charitable or Friendly Societies in the parish; but a parish Savings bank was established in 1814, and has been productive of very beneficial effects. It has always been under the management of the writer of this account. It has not been limited to deposits from servants and mechanics within the parish, but has received deposits from several in other parishes. The present amount of deposits is upwards of L. 1800. Last year about L. 290 were deposited, and rather more than the same sum withdrawn. The depositors are considerably above a hundred in number, and all are of the description of persons for whose benefit parish banks are intended.

*Poor and Parochial Funds.*—The average number of persons receiving parochial aid, not including those who are occasionally relieved, seldom exceeds 12. The sum allowed monthly to each

varies, according to the circumstances of the individual, from 4s. to 6s. Poor families or individuals, who are not in the list of paupers, receive at least twice a year, and sometimes oftener, some small aid from the poor's fund. The collections in the church amount to L. 25 a-year, and the heritors are always ready to give an equal or greater sum, as the situation of the poor may require it. The interest of L. 115, the collections in church, and the voluntary contributions from the heritors, have hitherto been sufficient to meet all demands. The expenditure last year was L. 54.

*Ale-houses.*—There are only two ale-houses in the parish; they are occupied by toll-bar keepers; and necessity for either of them is questionable. They are of no use to the parish, but enable the tenants of the toll-bars to pay a higher rent to the road trustees.

#### MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

Very great improvements have been made since the former Statistical Account was drawn up. Much greater crops of grain, turnips, and potatoes, are raised. More work is now done by one man and a pair of horses, than was formerly done by a ploughman, a *goad-man* or driver, and four horses. The dairy is better managed and more productive. A spirit of improvement is in active operation, and if it be not checked by some untoward and unlooked for convulsion, it is possible that a generation fifty years hence, when a new Statistical Account may be required, may wonder that people of the present day should have been ignorant of their discoveries.

*November 1838.*