

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

Since the former Statistical Account was written, the population has increased. The value of land has risen also considerably, and the farms, which have been let since the present proprietor acquired the property, have been so improved as to wear a totally different aspect. Mr Monteith takes a deep interest in all agricultural improvements, and has exhibited them on his own home farm to a very great extent. It is not saying too much to affirm, that his residence in the parish has proved a blessing of no ordinary character. Besides affording constant employment to the labouring classes, and striving to render their situation comfortable, he takes every opportunity of discountenancing vice, and promoting true religion, by his personal example.

January 1839.

 PARISH OF CARLUKE.

PRESBYTERY OF LANARK, SYNOD OF GLASGOW AND AYR.

THE REV. JOHN WYLIE, MINISTER.

I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Name.—THE earliest notice of Carluke parish occurs in a charter of Robert I.; by which he grants to the monks of Lesmahute ten merks yearly, from the revenue of his mills of Maldeslay, for the purpose of supporting lights at the tomb of St Machute.* In a second charter of the same monarch, dated 8th March 1315, he conveys to these monks from his mills of *Carluk*, other ten merks yearly, to supply eight wax lights for the tomb of Machute, on Sundays and festivals. In the same reign, the Church of Eglis-Maluack, in Strathclyde, with all its rights and pertinents, is granted by the King to the monks of Kelso. From these facts, it is supposed that the name of the church was Eglis-Maluack, whilst the parish in general was distinguished by the appellation of Carluck or Carluke. The former of these names is supposed to be

* Spotiswood's "Religious Houses," appended to Hope's *Minor Practicks of the Law of Scotland*, p. 442.

compounded of the three Gaelic words, *Eglis*, a church, *Maol*, shaved, hence a saint, and *Luac*, Luke,—the church of St Luke. Carluke appears to be compounded of *Caer*, hill and *Luac*, the hill of St Luke,—a name applicable to the elevated nature of the greater portion of the parish.*

Extent, Boundaries, Appearance, &c.—The length of the parish, from west to east, is about 8 miles, and its greatest breadth $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles. It is bounded on the south by Lesmabagow, from which it is divided by the river Clyde; on the west by Cambusnethan, Garrion Gill dividing the two parishes; on the north, likewise by Cambusnethan; and on the east and south-east, by Carnwath, Carstairs, and Lanark, the boundaries between the latter parish and it being March Gill.

The different portions of the parish vary much from each other, both in temperature and appearance. Along the immediate margin of the Clyde, there stretches a narrow but rich tract of warm sheltered holm land, expanding, at a few points, into luxuriant plains or *haughs* of considerable width; beyond which the banks of the river rise rapidly to a height of from 400 to 500 feet above the level of the sea. From the summit of these banks, which is well defined by a ridge of hard sandstone, there extends to the village a sort of table-land, at the west extremity of which is the Law of Mauldslee, a hill of considerable size. On this elevated level, the land is well enclosed, and, though a stiff clay, is in general possessed of considerable fertility. Behind the village, again, the land, which is at first divided and well cultivated, rises gradually

* By the following tradition, the name of the parish is derived from a different source. The church was formerly situated in the forest of Mauldslee, (hence it was sometimes called the Forest Kirk,) close to the banks of the Clyde. This situation, being at the extremity of the parish, was found inconvenient, and it was therefore proposed that the church should be removed to a more central spot. This proposal met with strong opposition from a part of the population, who clung to the holy ground, and, after much difficulty, could only be brought to agree that the new site should be the Law of Mauldslee, a situation not far from the old one. This, however, not meeting the views of the opposite party, it was at length determined that the dispute should be submitted to the arbitration of Providence. With this view a *pow* (skull) was taken from the ancient burial ground, and, together with a burning peat, was laid on the proposed site at the Law. If the *pow* and peat remained, that was to be the spot; but if they should be removed by "a Guiding hand," the church was to be erected wherever they might be found. They were removed, and the whole parish was raked to seek for the *pow* and the peat. After much search, they were at last, to the great joy of the people, discovered by Symeon Haddow of Easterseat, on the spot where the church was eventually erected, about two miles nearer Symeon's house than the Law. The truth was, that the *Guiding hand* was none other than that of Symeon himself, a secret which was carefully kept within his family for many generations. Hence the name Kirk-look,—the looking for the kirk. The derivation is, of course, absurd; but there can be little doubt as to the reference to Providence and its result.

towards the east, until it at last terminates in a track of wild moorland.

To one travelling along the Lanark and Glasgow road, on the opposite side of the Clyde, the lower part of our parish presents an aspect highly picturesque. The banks of the river, richly clothed with fruit and forest trees, and studded with comfortable cottages and farm-houses, or, here and there, with the more aspiring edifices of the rich, form, altogether, a prospect that is perhaps not surpassed by many others in Scotland. None, however, can form a proper idea of the extreme beauty of the district, but those who have explored the numerous romantic glens or gills, through which the streamlets, rising in the higher quarters of the parish, find their way to the Clyde.

Mountains, Caves.—The hills in the parish of any great height are four in number; Kilcadow Law, Lee Law, King's Law, and Law of Mauldslic. Of these, Kilcadow Law, which is the most elevated, is about 150 feet higher than the gate of Cleghorn avenue; which, again, is stated in Telford's railway survey, to be 743 feet above the level of high water at the Broomielaw. The only caverns in the parish are some shelving recesses in the banks of Garrion and other gills, to which the country people are said to have scrambled for concealment, dragging their horses after them, during the commotions in the reigns of the Charleses; as also, when the Highlanders were traversing the country in 1745-6.

Climate.—As the whole of the parish, with the exception of the small portion of it situated in the trough of the Clyde, is exposed to the full sweep of the west and south-west winds, which prevail here, often with great violence, for nearly three-fourths of the year, the climate is, in consequence, both cold and damp. It is far, however, from being unhealthy. The prevalent distempers are inflammatory affections; such as pneumonia, pleuritis, inflammatory affections of the windpipe, terminating frequently in phthisis during the upward portion of life; rheumatism is common during the advanced period of life. On the Clyde, fever, when it occurs, is of a lower type,—assuming a typhoid character, more frequently than in the middle and higher portions of the parish.

Hydrography.—Springs are numerous, so much so, indeed, as sometimes almost to constitute a nuisance. Some of them stand high in repute for their medicinal qualities, as the Physic Well, a ferruginous spring near Carluke town; Duds' Well, a spring of the

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same nature near Chapel.* Guy's Well, a sulphurous chalybeate in Garrion Gill, from which Guy Hamilton, afterwards mentioned, was executed for being concerned in the Pentland rising, was accustomed to drink, whilst lurking from his pursuers. There are numerous petrifying springs, as they are called, at the tower of Hallbar, Jock's Gill, Bashaw, &c. For notices of an ancient lake and river-course, we would refer to the geological department, to which they more properly belong.

Geology and Mineralogy.—The geological features of the parish are interesting in many points of view; but as even a sketch would occupy too much space, we shall notice only the more important.

Towards the western boundary of the parish, portions of the main and splint coal of the Clyde field, with their attendant seams, crop out; on the south-eastern division, the old red sandstone presents itself—so that within three miles of surface, the whole inferior coal seams, and the carboniferous limestone range, are included. Taking the order of superposition, we shall first notice the coal, which has a peculiar distribution in the district.

1. The first or highest workable coal is found at Law of Maulds-lie, called the soft coal, † of 10 feet, lying about 14 fathoms above the main coal.

2. Four fathoms above the main coal there is a seam of 2 feet 9 inches (the Pyetshaw coal of the Monklands).

3. The main coal, a seam 5 feet thick.

4. The splint coal, from 14 to 16 fathoms under the main coal, and of nearly the same thickness.

Between these last, there are two seams, the one six inches, the other about a foot. The same arrangement, with trifling differences, takes place at Chapel, in Cambusnethan parish, close on our north-west boundary, the soft coal being out of the section. The dip of the strata, in the extreme west and south, (without the fault about to be noticed,) is nearly due west.

An extensive fault or upcast, the boundary of which, consisting of a mass of freestone, is traceable from the lower part of Fiddler Gill, on the south, in a semicircular direction by Jock's Gill, Law, and Bogside, or, in other words, south by west to north, brings the coal seams above enumerated to the surface. A considerable portion of the coal range, however, which lies nearer the Clyde, in

* Dr. Duds, a surgeon of some celebrity in his time, lived at Chapel in 1696.

† Throughout this account the local names have been adopted.

the Garrion, Brownlee, Mauldslee, and Milton-Lockhart estates, remains unaffected by this fault, and continues its course rising to the south-east. But on the eastern side of the fault, a new arrangement takes place. What may be called the Carluke coal basin is formed. At the north-west parts of the parish, the inferior coal seams are introduced by an up-cast of 50 fathoms perhaps; at the Theafal stane in Jock's Gill (a well-marked point in the course of this fault,) on the east side, the limestone range is brought to the surface,—an upcast of considerable extent; and at Samson's sling stone in the Fiddler Gill (another well-marked point) the upcast is still greater. The extent of the Carluke coal basin, of which the fault above noticed is one of the grand boundaries, is well ascertained. Words, however, cannot adequately supply the place of a diagram in giving an idea of it,—but when we state that it describes as usual a curve, and that the out-croppings of the coal and lime take a semicircular form north by west to east, the convexity being west and south, we shall presume that we are understood. Taking the east side of the fault above described, near Bogside and Hyndshaw, as the northern limit, and passing due south, the out-croppings of the under seams of the coal are found in Braidwood estate, about a mile south of the town of Carluke, a distance of about three miles. Westward below Whiteshaw bridge, on the estate of Milton-Lockhart, is the boundary in that direction, and, passing eastwards, the out-croppings take place beyond Belston bridge—a distance of about two miles. The centre of the basin is near Castlehill iron works, and of course the dip is towards that point from all directions. In this basin the following seams are wrought:

1. The first or highest is what is here called Castlehill first seam, of about three feet; a soft coal of inferior quality, but found to answer the furnace. Has the appearance of a lignite, and while burning sends out sparks like peat.

2. From seven to eight fathoms below is the Castlehill second seam, of good quality, but not so thick.

3. At from seven to eight fathoms lower occurs the Castlehill third seam, of four feet, with a rib of shale in the under portion; a coal also of good quality.

4. Four fathoms lower, the Castlehill fourth seam is found, of two feet, and of good quality.

5. At a considerable unascertained distance lower, the Castle-

hill fifth seam is found of two feet, which is rather of superior quality.

6, 7. At a considerable unascertained distance lower, and below the first limestones, two seams are found, called the Carluke seams, the one about two feet, and the other, twelve feet lower, a little thicker, the uppermost being of good quality.

8. Lastly, at the distance of eleven fathoms is the Tower coal, of two and a half feet, found at Whiteshaw Bridge. A number of crow seams, as they are called, besides these, are seen, not worth working.

Southward, at Orchard, on the other side of the fault before-described, and in relative connection with the coal range passing up the Clyde, unaffected by the fault, one of the Carluke seams is wrought; and at Tower of Halbar, also on the south of the fault, the Carluke (6 and 7) and the Tower (8) seams are also wrought.

At Mashockmill, sixteen fathoms below the Tower coal, the Lesmahagow cannel, or gas coal, is found, which here is from ten to sixteen inches, with ten inches of dross coal below. This coal has not been found in what we have called the Carluke basin of sufficient thickness to pay the working of it; but its locality occupies a wide circle.

At Gare, towards the eastern boundary of the parish, the lime bands which lie above the Carluke coal seams (6 and 7) are introduced by a downcast of great extent, and of course these coal seams, and those lying under them, occur in that quarter, in connection with another basin which has only been partially explored.

A large extent of the main, splint, &c. seams on the estates of Brownlee, Mauldslee, and Milton-Lockhart, on the west and south of the fault, bounding the Carluke basin on these points, has never been examined or worked; and till very lately, the outcroppings only of the Castlehill first and the Carluke seams have been wrought, so that, in a sense, the Carluke coal basin, and the field to the south and west of it are untouched. The entire coal range in the parish (containing 45 or 46 small seams, besides those above-mentioned), consists of a succession of shales, freestones, fire-clay, ironstone, &c. and corresponds with that at Shotts, Wilsontown, and Douglas. The only important fault in this basin is a slip or upcast of from 40 to 50 fathoms, running in the direction of one of the boundaries already given, namely, from below Whiteshaw Bridge to Belston.

Between the coal and the principal limestone beds, there is a

thick mass of coarse-grained sandstone, and a succession of the same stone in laminæ, in the situation of the millstone grit. This and many of the freestones in the coal range are used for buildings, and many of them are of the best quality for that purpose.

Limestone.—The workable lime bands in the parish are five in number,—all of them occurring under the coal, except the first, and that is the uppermost of the two found above Carluke coal. (6.)

1. The Gare band or bed, of about four feet and a half, worked at Gare, Westerhouse, and Bashaw. It is esteemed highly by the agriculturist of the moorland districts, but it is by no means equal to the main lime in quantity for general use. The dip at Gare is in a semicircular form, west, north, and east; at Westerhouse and Bashaw it is nearly the same. We place this band first in the list, as it is geologically the highest in the group here; but the workings above named are not within the limits of the Carluke basin: indeed, though known, it has never been wrought in that basin.

2. The Kinshaw (Kingshaw) underband of two feet and a half, worked at Kinshaw, Raes, partially at Birkfield, seen in a pit at Braidwood, and in a mine at Hillhead. It is a coarse lime of little repute, but from its highly stimulating (hot) quality, is valuable as an application to clay soils. The dip at different places is remarkably varied. At Kinshaw it is north-west; at Hillhead, west; at Braidwood and Raes, north-east.

3. The foul band of four feet, wrought at Mosside, Hillhead, Leemuir, partially at Raes gill, and seen at Harestanes Loch. It is of indifferent quality, but has been found fit in some instances for the furnace in iron-smelting. It passes round the summit of Hillhead in a semicircular course, and dips north-north-west and west; at Leemuir, Harestanes Loch, and Raes gill it dips north-east.

4. The main limestone, of from four to six feet, wrought at Thornmuir, Mosside, Hillhead, Langshaw-burn, Harestanes, Braidwood, and south-west of Kilcadzow. This is a limestone of excellent quality. Its distribution is very remarkable. At Thornmuir, in the eastern division of the parish, it crops out, and has a dip eastwards; at Mosside and Hillhead, to the west of Thornmuir, it dips to the north-west; at Langshaw-burn, to the south of Hillhead, the dip is north; and at Harestanes and Braidwood, west of Langshaw-burn, and at Kilcadzow, the dip is north-east. The Thornmuir working is in connection with the basin, to which the first (Gare) lime belongs, passing eastwards; the others are in connection with the Carluke basin.

5. On the confines of the old red sandstone, a band, of about three feet, which seems to have been wrought near Yieldshields, said to be of good quality. At all the places enumerated the limestone is found at the surface or outcrop.

A number of others, principally small bands, intermediate with and under the above-mentioned, at least eight, are seen; those occurring under the main band having attendant coal seams, like the main band itself, of from six to eighteen inches. Large tracks of limestone on the estates of Braidwood, Waygateshaw, and Milton-Lockhart, have not yet been explored. From what has been already stated, the numerous faults or casts in this range may be inferred. Marl has been worked at an early period at Oldhill, on the estate of Waygateshaw. It is of excellent quality, and, though long neglected, it is likely to be opened up anew.

At the termination of the limestone group, in the natural arrangement, the old red sandstone appears; but its presence in its proper, or rather regular position, is, from the frequent downcasts of the strata, marked only at one place. On the south-eastern boundary it is not found till we reach Kilcadzow; on the north-east boundary its appearance is protracted much beyond our bounds: but between these two points, it comes under observation just at the outcrop of the limestone range, near Burnhouse,—a sort of tongue-like projection, on either side of which, by repeated downcasts, the limestone is continued. The old red sandstone here bears all the characteristic marks of that range, and abounds with conglomerates. Some particular parts of the rock used as road metal, as it is technically called, is preferred for that purpose to the trap. It constitutes the highest peak in the parish, namely, Kilcadzow Law.

Ironstone.—Ironstone is found in great abundance throughout the coal and limestone ranges.

1. Below the main coal there is a band or lead of 9 inches.
2. Above the Castlehill first coal there is a shelly band of 9 inches.
3. In the shale of the roof of the Castlehill second coal, balls are found equal to a band of 6 inches.
4. In the shale of the Castlehill fifth coal a band of 4 inches is found.
5. A considerable space below this last named coal the slaty band of about 9 inches is found.

6, 7, 8, 9. Above the cannel coal lie the Maggy bands, four in number, averaging in all about 12 inches.

10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19. Between the caumy* and foul bands of limestone, lie ten bands of ironstone commonly called the Raes gill bands, averaging 4 feet in all.

20, 21, 22. Between the foul and main bands of limestone three bands of ironstone occur, averaging in all about 15 inches. Besides these there are several other bands, making in all about thirty. A beautiful natural section of the ten bands is seen at Raes gill, on the estate of Milton-Lockhart, near the western boundary of Carluke basin, dipping north-east; and at Hillhead, near the eastern boundary of the same basin, they are found on edge, dipping west. These bands are found also in Braidwood lands, at Nellfield, Leemuir, Birkfield, &c.

The geological locality of the black band, of great value in the Airdrie field, lies within our boundary, but as yet it has not been discovered.

Minerals.—The following minerals are common in the district.

Quartz in great abundance in the conglomerates of the old red sandstone, and the boulders of the alluvial clay, &c. A flag stone of two feet six inches, lying under the first Kinshaw limestone, consists almost entirely of quartz. Agate, in the old red sandstone; mica in layers in freestone rocks, and abundantly diffused through these rocks; calcareous spar, in fissures of the limestones; heavy spar in the fissures of the old red sandstone; iron pyrites in fissures of the coal, limestone, ironstone, &c; galena among the ironstones at Belston-place and Brockshole.

Calcareous tufa is found in almost every glen and gill in the track of the limestone. Bitumen, or mineral caouchouc, is found in the fissures of the coal, and some of the limestones.

Organic Remains.—This is certainly the most interesting branch of our subject; but we are little qualified, we find, to do it justice.

From the foregoing sketch, the domain of the collector will be seen to be rich and extensive; but his labours have hitherto been necessarily very much circumscribed. The extensive operations, however, lately begun for the supply of the Castlehill iron works have removed many impediments, and with so few labourers, the collec-

* A band of limestone, of from 8 to 9 feet, not before particularly noticed, as it is not wrought, nor is it as a limestone worth working; it is the first lime above the foul band (8), the distance between them being 54 feet.

tion already formed is by no means contemptible, as may be conceived, when we say that a simple catalogue would exceed our prescribed limit.

In the remarks to be made on this branch, we shall keep by the order of the previous part, beginning with the first coal in the Carluke basin.

Our coal-field is rich both in fossil plants and animals.

Plants.—The roof of the Castlehill first coal, in an old working, presents a picture which words cannot adequately describe: The shale abounds with, nay, seems to consist of a tissue of beautiful vegetable stems and imprints of the genera *Lepidodendron*, *Sigillaria*, *Calamites*, *Sphenopteres*, and many others; the *Stigmaria* along with some of the above, and what we conceive to be cones of the *Lepidodendron*, are got from the shale of the Castlehill second coal;—and from the lower seams some of the *Equisetum* tribe, and leaves of aborescent ferns are procured. A magnificent specimen of the *Sigillaria pachyderma*, in a perpendicular position, was found in clearing out the foundation for the furnaces at Castlehill, measuring 3 feet in circumference, but it was totally destroyed. A fine flattened specimen of the same kind is preserved, each rib of the fluting of which measures $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, giving for the entire plant a great circumference. From the small collection already made from these coal seams alone, twenty-five species have been selected, many of them of great beauty.

Animals.—Fishes are found entire, and vast quantities of bones, teeth, vertebræ, scales, and other exuviæ are procured from the bituminous shale of the Castlehill second coal. Among these are identified good specimens of jaws of the *Megalichthys*, *Plesiosaurus*, and *Teleosaurus*, &c.; and teeth of the two first mentioned from $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length downwards; bones of the *Pterodactylus*; feet and bones of the bat tribe; dorsal spines of the *Hybodus* and some others, one measuring 9 inches in length; scales of the turtle, &c. Some of the remains found in this shale (particularly one jaw) are not figured by any writer we have consulted. A circle of bone too, supposed to be that which surrounded the lucid cornea of some reptile monster, found of varied dimensions, from an inch and three-quarters to half an inch diameter, is unique so far as we know. Shells of four species have been got in the shales and ironstone balls of the Castlehill coal seams.

The freestones also abound in vegetable remains; and without

much hesitation we would say, that some remarkable animals have been found in the millstone grit series.

Plants.—From the freestones twelve species have been selected. A very perfect tree of the coniferous class, with its minute branches, was a short time since laid bare at Harestanes quarry. It measured about 40 feet in length, and was proportionably thick: the minuter branches were so perfect that an onlooker found some difficulty in believing them to be anything but recent branches of the Scotch fir. It was broken up and removed, but some good specimens have been preserved.

Animals.—Several specimens of what appears to have been lizards, and also vast quantities of eel-like creatures have been found on Milton-Lockhart estate near Hallcraig Bridge. The forms are very perfect, but the animal structure is by no means so; indeed they are mere casts. Some hope is entertained that specimens may yet be found which may retain traces of the structure. The ripple mark on the laminated freestones is very common.

All the limestones and the shales in connection are charged with animal remains: from thousands of specimens, 120 species and upwards have already been procured, among which are the following. *Madrepora*, 4; *Encrinoida*, 25; Univalves, 34, consisting of *Ammonites*, *Nautilites*, *Orthoceratites*, *Euomphalus*, *Belemnites*, *Cirrus*, *Helix*, &c.; Bivalves, 54, consisting of *Producti*, *Spirifer*, *Cardium*, *Modiola*, *Mya*, *Terebratula*, &c.; also *Trilobites* and teeth of the shark tribe, &c. One of the *Orthoceratites* measures 12 inches circumference. A very beautiful encrinal marble, which receives a fine polish, has lately been found on Braidwood estate about 20 inches thick: it is literally a mass of encrinites.

Among the ironstones, five are shelly bands, as they are called. In the old red sandstone here, no organic remains have as yet been found.

Trap.—A ridge of trap extends from Hillhead eastwards as far as Bashaw (about a mile) both on the north-east. Whether it extends farther we have no means of judging, as a hill of considerable elevation rises over its north-east apparent limit, which consists of freestone. It is very probable that this hill, called King's Law, owes its origin to the eruption of the trap. Be this as it may, the trap exists in the line of an extensive derangement of the strata, but it is not evident throughout, we admit, how far, in producing this, it is concerned. On the east of the trap, a new basin of

coal and lime is formed, where the old red sandstone would naturally be looked for; at the west point of the trap, the foul limestone with its attendant numerous bands of ironstone start on edge, are dislocated, bend back upon themselves, and lie on either side in a position exactly as if broken in upon by a powerful agent—the whole superior strata around Hillhead participating in this change. On the north of the trap, and close to it, the foul band of limestone dips north; at its westernmost point, the dip of that limestone is west; and to the south, the dip is south-west. In other words, the summit of Hillhead is the trap, and around its westernmost point the strata is ranged in a semicircular form. Where the trap is wrought, it is from 18 to 20 feet thick; its columnar form here is beautifully seen, as well as its effects on the adjacent and subjacent strata. It overlays a blackish shale resembling (probably from its altered state) in no respect the shale of the corresponding stratum; and on the west extremity it is overlaid by a few thin seams of freestone. The blue shale (slate-clay) lying above the foul band of limestone, on which the course of the trap seems to have been arrested is changed to the colour of brick, quite like what it is when burnt. Near the trap, in the shales in its course, large masses, of what from description we believe to be magnesite, has been found. To take a position on the west point of the trap, and enumerate what we find around within a few hundred yards, a remarkable catalogue is produced. South-east and east the main limestone is close at hand; to the south-west and north-west lie all the limestones from the foul band upwards, including about twenty bands of ironstone, all at the outcrop; and on the north there is a large deposit of peat. The trap is used as road metal, if we are allowed to use the common phrase.

Alluvial Deposits.—The north-east corner of the parish is almost entirely covered with peat, in some places to the depth of 12 feet. Throughout, it consists of a fibrous mass, containing a vast number of trees of all sizes, generally lying with their roots to the west, stems of reeds, large leaves of plants, and hazel nuts. In some places, the peat merely overlays the outcroppings of the limestone, freestone, &c. but more generally a dense arenaceous clay containing boulders, in which near its surface the roots of plants in some places are found. It is common to find beets (sheaves) of lint and quantities of lint-seed five, six, and seven feet below the surface of the peat, in what no doubt had been steeping pools.

With few exceptions, the dense clay found under the peat pervades the whole district. A deposit of fine quartzose sand, fit for the crystal manufactory, is found on the south base of Kingslaw; and in the valley near Lee, and on the banks of the Clyde, but much above its present bed, extensive deposits of sand and gravel occur, as at Braehead, Gills, Waygateshaw, and Milton-Lockhart, &c.

The soil necessarily is of the same quality as the subsoil, modified by the disintegration of some of the rocks, by the air, by heat, and by artificial processes. Above the old red sandstone, however, in the south-eastern division, the soil is, to use a common phrase, lighter. The loamy soils are found at places favourable only from their position, as the flats around rising grounds, the holms of the Clyde, &c.

Clay fit for a variety of purposes, such as brick-making and the pottery manufactures, abounds. Large deposits of white plastic clay are found in Braidwood lands, at Thorn, &c.

On the Hyndshaw lands, in the north-west, there is a good example of an ancient lake converted into a flat deep rich soil. In some places, the depth of the soil is found to be many feet, consisting of slimy layers, and at other places the clay projects in the form of what may have been little islets. Tradition dates its existence at no remote period. An outlet seems to have been got by cutting through the rock on its western boundary. On its margin, there are places named Waterlands and Bogside. Many fathoms under the surface, the course of a considerable river was discovered some years ago, while working one of the under seams of coal at Orchard; and lately, near the same place, and in the same plane, in the cannel-coal workings, it was again come upon. The coal in its course is worn through and finely polished. We have little hesitation in entertaining the belief that this must have been the continuation of the river which at one time flowed through Lee Valley, of which positive evidence exists in addition to what is implied in the word Lee.*

The courses of our numerous little streams arising in the higher parts of the parish, principally from Kingslaw, and flowing towards the Clyde, afford excellent scope to the geological inquirer; and the equally numerous gills through which these streams flow immediately above the Clyde, are (apart from their intrinsic beauty)

* Lli, a stream.

sections of the strata, presenting many interesting geological phenomena.

Zoology.—Roe-deer are still found, though few in number, in the Gills opening to the Clyde, and especially in the woods of Milton-Lockhart. Pheasants have increased much of late. The badger is now extinct, and the otter nearly so. The cross-bill, after an absence of eleven years, has again paid us a visit, in considerable numbers. (August 1838.)

Botany.—The Flora of the district is rich, as might be expected, from the variety of soil and exposure, including sheltered glens, marshes, open meadows, and moorland. We possess, however, no rare plants, unless *Carduus nutans*, musk-thistle; *Epipactis latifolia*, broad-leaved helleborine, found at Mauldslie, and *Doronicum pardalianches*, great leopard's-bane, found in abundance at Hallcraig, be considered such.

II. — CIVIL HISTORY.

The only account of the parish, that we are aware of, is to be found in Hamilton of Wishaw's manuscript description of the sheriffdom of Lanark, contained in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh. Scattered notices of Carluke likewise occur in the ecclesiastical histories, and in some pamphlets and sermons published in the seventeenth century. From these, as well as from the parish records, it is sufficiently obvious, that our good people were imbued with fully their own share of the covenanting spirit, which distinguished the west of Scotland.

During the earlier period of the reign of the first Charles, a manifesto was published at Carluke kirk door, denouncing the reigning monarch and his posterity, which caused much commotion, and was followed by a strict inquiry. The minister of the parish, Mr John Weir, appears to have abandoned his charge for fourteen or fifteen weeks, in order to perform military duty against Montrose in 1645. The sederunt of session bearing the date of the 26th November in that year, professes to be "the first session after ye minister his returne and ye defeat of ye enimies at Philiphaugh." After his said return, the minister, with his elders, seems to have taken strict account with those accused of "traffiquing with ye enemies," condemning several to "publict repentance" for so doing.*

* This *traffiquing*, in most instances, amounted to no more, than merely procuring a protection from the royal general. Amongst those rebuked is "Helen Allan, who

At a later period, William Lockhart of Wicketshaw, with a party of Carluke men, was one of the first to take a share in the rising, which terminated in the defeat at Rullion Green.* For his share in this transaction, a sentence of forfeiture was passed against his property, and that of Bell of Westerhouse, who had accompanied him.† In the proclamation, dated 9th May 1668, authorizing the seizure of those persons who had refused to avail themselves of the bill of indemnity, passed the previous year, there occur the names of no less than fourteen Carluke parishioners,—a number, we believe, greater than that belonging to any of the other parishes implicated. These individuals were,—William Jack, William and John Gilkersons, William Frame, Archibald, Robert, and Gabriel Forrest, Thomas Martin, John Scoular, James Armstrong, William King, Archibald Hastie, Robert Smith, and William Brown. Amongst the first ten individuals who were condemned for being concerned in the Pentland rising, and executed on Friday the 7th December 1666, was Gavin Hamilton, in Park of Mauldslie, an elder of the parish. ‡

Land-Owners.—The barony of Lee is situated partly in the parish of Carluke, and partly in that of Lanark. It has been the property of the Lockharts since they came into Scotland, with other Norman families in the reign of David I., and is now held by Sir Norman Macdonald Lockhart of Lee and Carnwath, Bart. whose younger brother Alexander represents the county in Parliament.

The barony of Braidwood belonged formerly to the Earls of Douglas,§ on whose forfeiture in 1455 it was bestowed upon the Earls of Angus. It passed into the possession of Chancellor Maitland, then to the Earl of Lauderdale, and ultimately to the Douglasses again. It was sold by James the last Marquis of Dou-

received a protection, but procured it not." The buying of plundered goods appears to have been viewed as a heinous crime. Keeping "commities as a committie man," sending "propynes," and being "a souldier" were the crimes of some.

* Kirkton's Church History of Scotland, p. 234.

† Acts of the Court of Justiciary in 1667.

‡ Samson's Riddle, or, a bunch of bitter wormwood bringing forth a bundle of sweet smelling myrrh, p. i.

The following is the inscription upon a tombstone in the burial-ground of Hamilton, lying upon the heads of John Parker, Gavin Hamilton, James Hamilton, and Christopher Strang, who suffered at Edinburgh, 7th December 1666.

Stay, passenger, take notice what thou reads;
At Edinburgh lie our bodies, here our heads.
Our right hands stood at Lanark,—these we want
Because with them, we sware the Covenant.

§ Hamilton's Account.

glas to the Lockharts of Carnwath, and is now the property of various heritors, who hold of Sir Norman Lockhart.

Waygateshaw, formerly Wicketshaw, forms part of the barony of Touchadam, in Stirlingshire. It was long in the possession of a branch of the family of Lockhart, but was sold in the reign of George II. by William Lockhart of Wicketshaw. Part of it has recently reverted to the family, having become the property of William Lockhart of Milton-Lockhart, but the principal and most valuable portion, including the mansion-house, belongs to Samuel Steel, Esq. of Waygateshaw.

The barony of Milton, now called Milton-Lockhart, to distinguish it from another barony of the same name in the lower ward, was an ancient possession of the Whitefords* of Whiteford. Since they alienated it about 1640 it has been possessed by several families, and is now the property of William Lockhart, Esq. of Milton-Lockhart and Germistown.

Kirkton, anciently church lands belonging to the Abbey of Kelso, was in 1662 erected into a barony by Charles II., in favour of Walter Lockhart, a cadet of the family of Wicketshaw, at that time its proprietor. It now belongs to John Hamilton, Esq. of Fairholm.

The most extensive barony in the parish is that of Mauldslic. It was granted, with other possessions, to the Danielstons or Denistowns of Newark, by a charter of Robert II. dated 1374. From them it passed by marriage in the year 1402, to the Maxwells of Calderwood,† in whose possession it remained till 1640,‡ when it was sold to Arthur Erskine of Scotsraig. From him it passed, by purchase, first to the laird of Alva, and afterwards to Sir Daniel Carmichael, second son of the first Lord Carmichael, ancestor to the Earls of Hyndford. On the death of Andrew, the last earl, in 1817, the unentailed part, situated on the Clyde, was, along with the castle, inherited by his nephew, Archibald Nisbet, Esq. of Carfin. The upper part passed, with the Carmichael estates, to the heir of entail, and now belongs to Sir Windham Carmichael Anstruther of Elie and Carmichael, Bart.

* The discontents, which eventually led to the destruction of Regent Morton, were greatly augmented in 1576, by his putting to the torture Adam Whiteford of Milton, with his nephew, John Semple of Beltrees, on suspicion of a conspiracy. Aikman's Hist. Vol. iii. p. 18, and Balfour's Annals of Scotland, Vol. i. p. 364. Aikman by mistake calls him Wineford.

† Douglas' Baronage, p. 58.

‡ From a censure in the session books against John Maxwell, younger of Mauldslic, the former proprietors appear to have been still residing there in 1662.

The estate of Whiteshaw, originally part of the barony of Maulds-
lie, was lately sold by General Sir James Stewart Denham, Bart.
to the Shotts Iron Company.

Belston, also originally part of the barony of Maulds-
lie, passed through the Livingstons, Lindsays, and Maxwells of Calderwood,
and is now the property of Lord Douglas of Douglas.

Hindshaw is at present, and has been for many ages, part of
the extensive possessions of the Baillies of Lamington.

Valued Rent of the Parish.—

Sir Norman Lockhart of Lee, - - -	L. 725 5 6
William Lockhart of Milton-Lockhart, - - -	580 6 0
Sir Windham C. Anstruther, - - -	500 0 0
Lord Douglas of Belstain, - - -	551 10 6
A. Bailie Cochrane of Hindshaw, - - -	470 0 0
Archibald Nisbet of Maulds- lie, - - -	414 14 10
Shotts Iron Company, Whiteshaw, - - -	380 0 0
Samuel Steel of Waygateshaw, - - -	325 14 0
James Brown of Orchard and Lainshaw, - - -	303 6 8
John Hamilton of Kirkton, - - -	300 0 0
James Harvey of Brownlee, - - -	194 2 2
Nathaniel Stevenson of Braidwood, - - -	109 4 4
James Gilchrist of Gillfoot, - - -	95 15 0
Proprietors of Mashock Mill, - - -	82 0 0
James Bell of Westerhouse, - - -	66 13 4
Heirs of Colonel Robertson of Halleraig, - - -	60 0 0
James Wilson of Kilcadzow, - - -	55 0 0
Alexander Macdonald of Springfield, - - -	51 0 0
36 Heritors of inferior valuation, - - -	795 7 8
54 Heritors in all possessing of valuation,	L. 6000 0 0

Family of Lockhart.—The only family of ancient note, now
more immediately connected with the parish, is that of the Lock-
harts. From time immemorial they have possessed property in
the parish, and Sir Norman Macdonald Lockhart of Lee and
Carnwath, chief of the name, is still the principal heritor. For
an account of the family of Lee, see Lanark parish.

Mr Lockhart of Milton-Lockhart is descended from Stephen,
the second son of Sir Stephen Lockhart of Cleghorn, armour-
bearer to King James III., and head of the principal branch of
the house of Lee. Stephen Lockhart of Wicketshaw, great grand-
son of the Stephen aforesaid, married Grizel, daughter of Walter
Carmichael of Hyndford,* by whom he had three sons, William,
who succeeded him, † Robert Lockhart of Birkhill, and Walter

* Douglas Peerage, Vol. i. p. 754.

† William Lockhart, as mentioned before, was leader in the seventeenth century of
the Lanarkshire Whigs. Robert of Birkhill had a horse shot under him at Both-
well Bridge. Whilst concealing himself after the battle, the Covenanters in his com-

Lockhart of Kirkton. Of these three, the elder branch became extinct in 1776 by the death, without issue, of Sir William Lockhart Denham, Bart., grandson of William Lockhart of Wicketshaw. The representation of the family thereupon devolved upon the late Major-General William Lockhart, great grandson of Robert Lockhart of Birkhill; and on the death of Allan Lockhart of Cleghorn in 1805, he became the undoubted head, in the male line, of that branch of the Lockharts. On the death of his granduncle, James Somerville of Corhouse, in 1767, he also became the representative, in the female line, of the Somervilles of Cambusnethan. His nephew, William Lockhart of Milton-Lockhart, is, after Sir Norman Lockhart, the most extensive proprietor in the parish.

Eminent Characters.—The only native of the parish of eminence was Major-General Roy, famed as a civil and military engineer, as also for his standard work on Roman antiquities. Chalmers, in his *Caledonia*, Vol. ii. p. 64, professes entire ignorance of his birth-place, as does also Chambers in his *Lives of Eminent Scotchmen*. But the parish register mentions his birth at Miltonhead, on 4th May 1726. His brother Dr Roy was also born in this parish, and held the bursary in Glasgow College, instituted for natives of Carluke by the Countess of Forfar. Robert Forrest and John Greenshields, well known for their eminent skill as self-taught sculptors, are also natives of this parish. Mr Greenshields died on 19th April 1835.

Antiquities.—The Roman road, which passed through Clydesdale to the western extremity of the wall of Antoninus, ran through this parish for several miles, in a north-westerly direction; and its course may still be traced from the Roman camp, near Cleghorn, by Kilcadzow, Coldstream, Yieldshields, and Dyke to Belston, after passing which, it runs by Castlehill into Cambusnethan parish. A portion of it is still very perfect at *the Dyke*, accompanied with its wall or dike, a mound of earth on the north-east

pany, proposed to join in a psalm of praise. Birkhill remonstrated, reminding his companions, that the enemy was in close pursuit. He took refuge on the top of a tree; but had scarcely got himself safely ensconced, when the soldiers pounced upon his friends, who shortly afterwards ended their career on the scaffold. Mr Lockhart, however, did not long survive them. Worn out by fatigue and privations, he was soon after found dead in a moss, and was secretly buried, after night-fall, within the church of Carluke. The sword and pistols he wore at his death have been preserved by his family. Walter of Kirkton at first held a commission in the Royal army, but afterwards espoused the cause of the Covenanters. He held the office of Paymaster of the Forces in Scotland, and died in Edinburgh Castle, in 1748, aged 87.

side of the road. At Belston, a branch ran north, by Hyndshaw and Shotts, to an opening in the wall of Antoninus, near Camelon. A parish tradition affirms Hyndshaw to have been the site of a Roman town, but there are now no circumstances to corroborate the report. At Cairney Mount, a knoll about 400 yards to the west of the Roman road, and at Law, in a spot likewise to the west of Wattling Street, several coffins have been found, each formed of six flag-stones, containing ashes, and occasionally, at both places, rude urns full of ashes. Last year, the sexton dug up, in the burial-ground, a coffin, formed of one stone, with a lid likewise composed of a single stone. The coffin was oblong on the outside, but in the interior, cut out to the shape of the human body. Its length is 6 feet, it is 10 inches deep in the inside, and contained a few bones. The only engraving on it was a rude cross cut upon one end of the lid.

Till lately, one of those remarkable monuments of antiquity, called standing stones, stood at Cairney Mount; but the hope of finding a hidden treasure induced some rude hand to destroy it. Another, however, is still to be seen at Braidwood. It is supposed to have stood at the side of a Roman road passing from Lanark, across the bridge of the Mouse beneath Cartland Crags, through Lee valley, across Fiddler's burn at Chapel, and thence by Braidwood into the main street. A celt or stone hatchet; elfin-bolts (flint and bone arrow-heads); elfin-pipes (pipes with remarkably small bowls); numerous coins of the Edwards, and of later dates, have been found in the neighbourhood. A copper coin, of the reign of Commodus, and a silver medal of the Empress Faustina, was lately found at Belston. Gold coins of the Roman period have also been found at Burnhead and Castlehill, in the line of the Roman road.

Hallbar, a square tower, beautifully situated in a fine dell, is said to have been built in the eleventh century. Early as this date is, the appearance of the stair, passing up the walls, in the thickness of the building, * together with some other circumstances, would seem to countenance the supposition of its great antiquity. It is 52 feet in height, 24 feet square on the outside, and 14 feet square in the interior. It contains a vault beneath, and three apartments,

* From the vent of the only fire-place in the tower passing up the north wall, the stair is of course interrupted on that side, and to arrive at its continuation, it is necessary to pass across the floor of one of the apartments. This inartificial method of ascent would seem to argue a remote date.

the one above the other, the uppermost of these being likewise closed with an arched roof. The beams for supporting the floors, which constitute the ceilings of the two intermediate apartments, instead of being inserted into the wall, rest upon projecting brackets of stone. In a deed of retour, dated in 1685, it is called the "Tower and Fortalice of Braidwood." From this, it seems to have been the residence attached to that ancient barony. The remains of a tower of considerable antiquity is embraced in the buildings attached to the house of Waygateshaw. At Wallans, a small portion of Milton-Lockhart estate, on the south side of the Clyde, but in Carluke parish, and, at one time, evidently an islet, part of an old wall still stands, said to be the ruin of a fortalice, where, on some perilous occasion, Sir William Wallace found a refuge. It is sometimes called Castle Wallans and Temple-hall. At the south of the parish there had been a chapel of St Oswald, where some sepulchral remains have been lately dug up. The other chapel, which Chalmers places in the north-east of our parish, belongs to Cambusnethan.

Ha'hill (Haugh-hill), a mound near Mauldslie castle, supposed to be the accumulated earth and ashes of the ancient burial-place, is an object of some curiosity. It is now covered with large trees, a flat spot on the top remaining clear, where the two last Earls of Hyndford were buried. It may be about 60 or 70 feet in height, and covers several acres of ground.

Modern Buildings.—The only edifices in the parish which have any pretence to architectural beauty are three in number.

Mauldslie Castle, built in 1793 by Thomas, Earl of Hyndford, from a design of Adam, is a turreted structure of great elegance, situated in an extensive and richly-wooded park, through which the Clyde flows for upwards of a mile.

Milton-Lockhart, a new house, in the manorial style, has recently been built by Mr Lockhart from a design furnished by Mr Burn. The details are taken from ancient Scottish buildings, and it is generally considered one of the best works of that distinguished architect. Its situation, on a peninsula which projects into the valley of the Clyde, with deep glens and wooded hills in the background, is singularly beautiful. Mr Lockhart has also built a bridge of three arches over the Clyde, on the model of the old bridge of Bothwell.

Braidwood House, the seat of Nathaniel Stevenson, Esq. oc-

occupies a commanding situation on the high ground which overhangs the vale of Clyde, and is a commodious and handsome structure.

Parochial Registers.—The parish registers are preserved in five volumes, two of which (the oldest) are much tattered, the others in good preservation. The first entry of session proceedings bears date 6th August 1645. The minutes are regularly kept from that time till March 1646, whence there is an omission till 1650. Another omission occurs extending from 1662 to 1694. From the latter year until 1813, an exact account of session matters has been preserved. From 1813, however, no regular entry of minutes had been made till 1832. A list of births, &c. has been kept from 1735 to the present time, but it is, of course, very limited.*

Ecclesiastical History.—As stated in a former part of this account, the church of Carluke, with its teinds, and all its rights and pertinents, was granted by Robert I. to the monks of Kelso. They, accordingly, continued to enjoy its revenues, performing the duties of the parish, through means of a curate, until the year 1586.† At that period the Earl of Bothwell, commendator of the abbacy of Kelso, granted to Sir James Maxwell of Calderwood, a lease of the teinds of Carluke, for a lifetime, and nineteen years afterwards, at a rent of 110 merks yearly. In 1617, this lease was extended to two additional lifetimes and two nineteens. In 1607, about twenty years after the grant to Sir James Maxwell, the abbacy of Kelso being erected into a temporal lordship in favour of Robert, Lord Roxburgh, the teinds of Carluke passed into the possession of that nobleman, reserving, however, the rights of the Calderwood family during the continuance of their tack. In 1637, Maxwell of Calderwood sold, to the several heritors, the right to their respective teinds during the remainder of his long lease. The landholders of the parish having, accordingly, for nearly two centuries, been required to pay only that portion of their teinds which

* From an entry in one of the session books, Mr John Scott, when translated to Glasgow, appears to have carried off with him a volume of parish records, of a date between 1662 and 1694. Mr Scott's heirs would be doing no more than an act of justice, were they to examine his papers, and return the book (if it is still extant) to the proper owners. An entry in the session-book, bearing date 27th February 1656, refers to an act of session, recorded in the books of date "Mæii 1636." This is also lost.

† James Cunningham of Glencairn appears to have obtained a grant of Carluke teinds, prior even to that date. In his account of this matter, Chalmers does not display his supposed accuracy.

was allocated for the minister's stipend, the original lay impropiator had been altogether lost sight of. About 1822, however, during the prosecution of a process for augmentation of stipend, an inquiry into the matter was instituted; it was then found that the heritors had been just upon the eve of becoming absolute proprietors of their own teinds; for not only had the Calderwood lease expired, but nearly forty years in addition, when, of course, all rights of the actual impropiator would have been prescribed. The Roxburgh family, having their attention thus called to the subject, of course took immediate steps to confirm their almost obsolete rights.

When the abbacy of Kelso was conferred upon Lord Roxburgh in 1607, the patronage (not the *teinds*, as Chalmers supposes,) of Carluke, was reserved to the Crown. About the middle of the seventeenth century, Lockhart, Laird of Lee, Cromwell's Lieutenant and nephew-in-law, obtained from Charles I. a gift of the patronage of Lanark and Carluke. In 1751, the patronage of Lanark was, by a decision of the law courts, re-assumed by the Crown, on the ground that the grant had been made whilst the King was under coercion, and was, consequently, null and void. The Lee family have continued to present to the living of Carluke, under protest by the Crown officers.

The following is a list of the ministers of Carluke subsequent to the Reformation, as far as any records of them remain in the parish. The dates attached to their names are the earliest periods at which they are mentioned, either in the parish records or in secular deeds, as wills, inventories, &c.—1636. John Lindsay. Baillie, in his letters, mentions that on his refusal to preach before the synod on the last Thursday of September 1637, Mr Lindsay was ordered by the Bishop of Glasgow to do so. An intimation was whispered to him, whilst ascending the pulpit, to beware of touching on the service-book in his sermon. He took the hint, and thus escaped the vengeance which was inflicted by the women 'with neaves, staves, and peats, *but no stones,*' on Mr Annan, who had preached the previous day and defended the liturgy. Being drowned in debt, he had to leave his parish, and seek refuge in Ireland.—(Stevenson's History of Church and State.)—1641. John Weir. A Mr Weir, (supposed to be the Carluke minister, as no other of the name is mentioned at that time,) is stated by Guthrie as sent to Ireland in the sum-

mer of 1644, to procure adherents to the Solemn League and Covenant. 1650. William Jack, was ejected in 1662, and died at Lanark in 1669. 1663. Mr Birnie was prelatie curate after the expulsion of Mr Jack. The good folks gave him by no means a cordial reception, as may be guessed from the following notice in Leighton's works: "17th September 1670. The Lords of the Council having appointed some ministers from other parts to preach in such churches within the diocese of Glasgow, as do most need their help; I desire the Rev. Mr James Aird of Torry to bestow his pains especially in the kirk of Carluke, for bringing the people to frequent the public ordinances, removing their prejudices, and cooling their passions." A robbery of the curate of Carluke is mentioned at a meeting of Covenanters held at Douglas in 1689.—(Faithful Contendings, page 368.)—1672. Peter Kid* and Alexander Livingston were indulged ministers, crammed, as was usual, into one parish.—1689. John Oliphant died minister of Carstairs in 1698.—1694. John Scott, a preacher so famous in his day, as to empty the neighbouring churches. He died minister of the Outer High Church, Glasgow.—1713. James Dick.—1732. Andrew Orr was settled after violent opposition, but proved a most useful pastor.—1763. James Scott, D. D.—1813. James Walker.—1819. John Wylie.

III.—POPULATION.

In 1755, the population of Carluke amounted to	1459
1791,	1730
1801,	1756
1811,	2311

* On Mr Kid's tombstone in Carluke church-yard was the following epitaph, now entirely obliterated:

A faithful, holy pastor here lies hid,
 One of a thousand, Mr Peter Kid,
 Firm as a stone, but of a heart contrite,
 A wrestling, praying, weeping Israelite.
 A powerful preacher, far from ostentation;
 A son of thunder, and of consolation.
 His face, his speech, and humble walk might tell
 That he was in the mount and Peniel.
 He was in Patmos, and did far surpass,
 In fixed steadfastness, the rocky Bass.
 His love to Christ made his life to be spent
 In feeding flocks and kids beside his tent.
 His frail flesh could not equal paces keep
 With his most willing sp'rit, but fell asleep.
 His soul's in heaven, where it was much before,
 His flesh rests here in hopes of future glore.
 Passenger! ere thou go, sigh, weep and pray,
 Help, Lord, because the godly do decay.

In 1821, the population amounted to	2925
1831,	3288
1838,	3879

There is no accurate account of the state of the population previous to 1755; but it would seem, for at least one hundred years before, to have been as numerous as it was at that date, if not considerably more so. The increase between 1801 and 1821, is to be imputed, principally, to the opening up of the resources of the parish, by improved agriculture, and the formation of highways and parish roads, as well as to the extreme cheapness of fuel and provisions, which induced many families, employed in weaving, to take up their residence in the parish. The rapid growth of our population since 1831 has been produced, almost exclusively, by the influx of masons, miners, and other labourers, which the recently established works of the Shotts Iron Company have occasioned.

Character of the People.—The population being at present, as it were, in the very state of transition, presents an interesting subject of observation to those accustomed to study the formation or change of general character, but, at the same time, precludes anything like a decided statement upon the subject. The native inhabitants till recently possessed, and, to a great degree, do still retain, much of that intelligence, and sterling, though unpolished integrity, which are supposed to constitute a main feature in the unsophisticated Scottish character.* Mingled, however, with this patriarchal steadiness of principle, is a considerable portion of that character's other ingredient,—a certain knowing shrewdness, which, whilst it would scorn an actual breach of honesty or morality, is apt, sometimes, to sail so very near the wind, as apparently to place strict honour in some danger.

The recent improvements in the parish, and extensive introduction of strangers, whilst they are obviously producing a higher polish, and greater activity of mind, are as obviously bringing along with them much of the profligacy and laxness of principle so frequently found in more advanced society.

Ancient customs and superstitions have, as might be expected, rapidly disappeared. There may still, however, be seen hanging in some byres, a phial of Lee-penny water, to keep the cows from parting calf, and to preserve the milk from changing. To obtain the former of these objects, the barbarous practice of burying a

* Their own sober and sedate morality is a subject of some pride to those who are parish-born. All the violations of public peace and propriety, which are now too common with us, are sure to be charged by a native, against "thee new incomers."

live calf beneath the step of the byre door, was actually put into execution, within a few years, by the servants of a respectable proprietor in the neighbourhood. The customs formerly observed at weddings* and burials, † have, during the present generation, become almost wholly extinct.

The habits of the people are now, in the highest degree, cleanly and tidy. Indeed, the houses of no village in Scotland can exhibit a more comfortable, and, at the same time, substantial appearance than do those of Carluke.

IV.—INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—

The parish is fully six miles by four when squared, which gives a surface of imperial		15,360
acres of		
Of which in woods and plantations,		600
orchards,		110
roads,		80
water courses, exclusive of Clyde,		21
undivided common,		86
sites of houses,		10
waste land,		400
		<hr/> 1,307
		<hr/> 14,053

There is the greatest possible difference in the value of the land. In the highest parts, in some places, it may not be worth

* Of wedding amusements, that of "creeling the young guidman," used to be one of the most favoured. On the day following the marriage, the friends of the young couple being assembled, a creel was bound with cords to the back of the bridegroom, who immediately set off at full speed, followed by those assembled, all striving to overwhelm him by pitching stones into the creel. The sport continued until the bridegroom had freed himself by speed of foot, or the bride had succeeded in cutting the cords with a pair of scissors. The joke was, to insert the 'girdle clips' amongst the cords.

† The following order was, not very long ago, invariably observed at the funeral of all persons, who aimed, in any degree, at respectability of station. In "bidding to the burial," no hour was mentioned, as ten o'clock in the morning was understood to be the time of assembling, and two or three o'clock in the afternoon, that of "lifting." The intervening time was occupied in treating with 'services,' the various individuals as they arrived; these 'services' being interspersed with numerous lengthened prayers and graces. The mingled worship and entertainment terminated, and the people proceeded to the church-yard, only after a scout, stationed on some rising ground in the neighbourhood gave intimation that no additional mourner was seen approaching the place of meeting. The following was the regular succession of the "services."

- 1st Service, bread and cheese, with ale or porter.
- 2d do. Glass of rum, with "burial bread."
- 3d do. Pipes ready filled with tobacco, handed round in a riddle. To prepare these pipes, was one of the duties of the women who sat at the late-wake.
- 4th do. Glass of Port wine with cake.
- 5th do. Glass of sherry with cake.
- 6th do. Glass of whisky.
- 7th do. Glass of wine (kind not specified) with cake.
- 8th do. Thanks returned for the whole.

After which, the services recommenced as soon as a new individual made his appearance.

more than 5s. per acre, while in the lower and more favoured portion it is from L. 3 to L. 4,—the average of the whole being about 17s.

The universal dictum, that “the recent improvements in agriculture have been adopted in this parish,” is as applicable to Carluke as it is to most other districts. It must, at the same time, be observed, that an opinion is becoming prevalent with the more intelligent of our farmers, that several of these improvements are, at least with us, no improvements at all. The subsoil of the parish consisting of a stiff blue clay, every drain drawn, and every bushel of lime spread, tells visibly upon the fertility and earliness of the land, and a great deal has been already accomplished by this method, as well as by hedging and the rearing of strips of plantations. The attempt, however, to introduce a regular rotation of crops, appears not to have been productive of much good. Even in the lower and richer portion of the parish, the soil, being heavy and wet, is much poached and injured by the removal of green crops; whilst in the upper district, again, the severity of the climate renders crops of every description extremely precarious. With the exception, therefore, of the rich haughs on the Clyde, the surer and eventually the more profitable method of tillage, is considered to be, to throw the greater portion of the parish into permanent pasture, breaking it up every fifth or sixth year for a crop of oats, and again laying it down in grass.

It has been found impossible to ascertain precisely the amounts of the different sorts of annual produce; but the following table, made up from a comparison of the estimates furnished by several intelligent and experienced individuals; the near coincidence of whose calculations afforded a test of their correctness, is believed to be a close approximation to the truth.

Grain of all kinds,	-	-	-	-	-	L. 12,645
Potatoes,	-	-	-	-	-	1,820
Turnips,	-	-	-	-	-	600
Hay,	-	-	-	-	-	2,988
Land in pasture,	-	-	-	-	-	8,747
Fruit, calculated on an average of the last 20 years,	-	-	-	-	-	1,900
Plantations,	-	-	-	-	-	600
						<hr/>
						L. 28,700
Coal,	-	-	-	-	-	L. 7,800
Freestone,	-	-	-	-	-	900
Ironstone,	-	-	-	-	-	6,360
Lime,	-	-	-	-	-	3,960
						<hr/>
						L. 18,420
						<hr/>
						Total, L. 47,120

Fruit.—Of the fruit, for which Clydesdale is famed, a large proportion, nearly one-third, it is said, of all raised between Hamilton and Lanark, is produced by the parish of Carluke. The land devoted to this purpose is computed to be 110 Scotch acres in extent; the greater part of it being the steep banks of ravines, not well adapted for any other produce. Orchard ground lets at from L. 6 to L. 10 per acre, especially if properly stocked with gooseberries; and in favourable years the returns procured have been very great. The extreme precariousness of the crop, however, and the expense of labour, as well as the reduction of price occasioned by the introduction of Irish and foreign fruit, has of late years rendered the cultivation of orchards by no means a favourite object of industry. The vacillation of prices may be judged of from the list which follows:

Price of fruit in	1822.	1838.	
Gillfoot,	L. 270	L. 18	
Orchard,	180	12	
Milton,	463	45	
Brownlee, Harvie,	500	142	
Do. Stuart,	740	130	
Mauldslic,	500	38	
Burnetholm,	50	5	
Garrion,	130	20	part of this is out of the parish.
Hallcraig,	35	6	
Waygateshaw,	125	21	
Gills,	50	7	
Total,	L. 3043	L. 444	

The largest fruit-tree in Clydesdale grows in our parish on the estate of Samuel Steel, Esq. of Waygateshaw. A respectable fruit-merchant mentions that, about thirty years ago, he gathered from it sixty sleeks of pears at 50 lbs. per sleek, the whole produce being thus 3000 lbs. Those who have seen its stately and spreading limbs will readily give credit to our statement.

The largest quantity of fruit procured in recent times from one tree was obtained in 1822 from a Wheeler's Russet, or Lady Lemon apple-tree, in Mauldslic haugh, the property of A. Nisbet, Esq. The produce was estimated at 35 sleeks, but, when measured, amounted to no less than 44 sleeks.

The fruit-tree reputed the oldest in Clydesdale also belongs to our parish, being a Longueville pear tree, in the park of Captain Lockhart of Milton-Lockhart. Tradition stated it to be 300 years old.

Quarries and Mines.—Coal has evidently been wrought in this

parish at a remote date ; and it is equally evident, from the state of the mosses, that peat (which except in the moorland districts is now little used) has been the principal fuel. In the session records of 1650, we find that, " Claud Hamilton of Garein desired liberty to sett the water off the Coalheugh upon the Sabbath morning, qch was granted, because it was ane work of necessity." During the operations at the Castlehill Iron-works, an old working of the most primitive order was come upon. This was a pit, of no great depth, to the first coal, in the form of a winding stair, by which this coal, it is supposed, was conveyed to the surface in baskets, the remains of which were found in the pit. Besides the coal raised from four of the Castlehill seams for the iron-works, there are at present five coal works in operation for general consumption, namely, one at Law of the main seam, two at Carluke, and one at Orchard of the sixth seam, and one at Catcraig of the cannel-coal. The common mode of working the coal is what is called " stoop and room," about a fourth of the coal remaining as pillars for support of the roof. The only exception to that method in the workings above-mentioned is in the cannel-coal, which is done on a modification of the " long wall" principle, called " room and rance," the whole coal being taken out. The coal is brought to the surface by horse or steam-power, which last also generally works the water pumps. Coal at present is from 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d. a-ton at the pits. Cannel-coal 10s. per ton.

There are a great number of stone quarries throughout the parish, generally opened for the use of the proprietors ; the tenants and feuars having the privilege of them. Only one sale quarry is worked, or rather two, on the lands of Nellfield. They are all wrought by tiring or baring the surface of the rock. Good building freestone is furnished at 3d. per foot at the quarries.

For the raising of lime a number of works are in operation. The main lime for the most part is wrought. When the rock is near the surface, it is wrought " open cast," by which method the whole lime is taken out. When mined, about a fourth of the rock must be left. It is raised either on an inclined plane by horse power, or lifted in hutches by steam power. The price is 4s. per ton ;—when burned, 6s.

Ironstone is got in the tiring of the limestone, but no working is carried on exclusively for the iron at present, except by the Shotts Iron Company, and the Coltness Iron Company, both lately com-

menced. The price of the ironstone got as above-mentioned is about 6s. a ton. The Coltness Iron Company have only one ironstone working in the parish at present in operation.

Apart from what is above noticed, coal, ironstone, limestone, and freestone are extensively raised, for the purposes of building and iron-smelting at Castlehill iron works. There are eight coal-pits, and nearly as many mines for ironstone and limestone. We have no direct means of ascertaining the quantity of each produced, but when we know that two furnaces are already in full operation, and take the daily consumption in each of coal at 28 tons, ironstone at 25 tons, limestone at 9 tons, and also estimate the coal used in charring and calcining, and by the workmen for domestic uses, a near approximation may be made.*

Wages.—Labour meets both with a ready and a high market in Carluke. The usual wages for day-labourers vary from 11s. to 14s. a-week: and those who work by the day receive 2s. 6d. during summer, and 2s. during winter. The inhabitants of the parish are famed as hedgers and ditchers, so much so, indeed, as to be engaged from various parts of Scotland, at a considerable distance. A large proportion of our hand-loom weavers used formerly to be employed, but the small emolument now made in that branch of industry, together with the high wages given for day labour, have reduced the number to less than one-half. There are still, however, 225 individuals so employed; those engaged in zebra or figured work make 9s. a-week; and those at plain work only 4s. 6d.; the average on the whole being 6s. 9d.

The wages thus earned at weaving are, L. 75, 18s. 9d. per week, or L. 3948, 15s. per year; 200 females are at present engaged in sewing Ayrshire work, some of whom make as much as 8s. per week, but the average is only 3s. 6d. The amount earned is therefore L. 35 per week, or L. 1820 per year. Wages paid for labour by the iron company are L. 377 per week, or L. 19,604 per year.

V.—PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.

Villages.—The village of Carluke has, within a few years, swelled into the size, and assumed the appearance of a thriving town,†—its

* The mining operations are in a sense just begun. In a short time, thrice the quantity will be required.

† To those who are acquainted with the town and parish of Carluke, the former containing numerous streets of comfortable, well-built houses,—the latter fully divided, and in a high state of cultivation, the following circumstance may convey an idea of the very rapid stride made by this neighbourhood. There is still alive one indi-

present population amounting to 2125. It was erected, in 1662, into a burgh of barony, under the name of Kirkstyle, with the privilege of holding a weekly market, and a fair twice in the year. This privilege, so far as the weekly market is concerned, has not been acted upon; but the town is well supplied with shops for the sale of bread,* butcher-meat, and every other article of provision. The recent act for the establishment of municipal government in Scotch towns, having been taken advantage of by Carluke, a tax of sixpence a pound on house rent is levied for the purpose of supporting a few constables, and of cleaning and lighting the streets.

There are three small villages in the parish, viz. Braidwood, Kilcadzow, and Yieldshields; and if the different lines of houses, lately erected by the Shotts Iron Company for the accommodation of their work-people, and which have been prudently placed at a considerable distance from each other, were taken into account, they would, together constitute another populous village. They have already erected 94 excellent dwellings.

Means of Communication.—The parish is intersected with numerous parish roads, amounting, in all, to upwards of 35 miles, on which about L. 300 are annually expended. Five miles of the Stirling and Carlisle highway, and three miles of the one between Glasgow and Carnwath, lie within our limits.

There are no stage-coaches running on our roads, the mail being brought from Airdrie and Lanark by a gig; but there is a report that the Glasgow and Wishaw Railway is to be prolonged to the neighbourhood of Carluke town.

Ecclesiastical State.—The church, a substantial building, erected in 1799, at an expense of L. 1000, is situated almost in the centre of the parish, and is consequently as conveniently placed as it could be; none of the inhabitants being more than four miles dis-

vidual (if not more) who remembers since the village of Carluke contained only four cottages, with the kirk and manse. At that period, there were neither made roads, nor even enclosures (with the exception, perhaps, of a few on the banks of the Clyde,) within the parish. Wheeled carriages had never been seen, the only means of conveyance being sledges or horseback. The inhabitants of the upper part of the parish had to find their way to kirk and mill, along the side of Carluke burn, "but mony's the time," quoth our informant, "that we faired and stuck fast and firm." At a still earlier date, there is an entry in the heritors' books, directing eight horses to be supplied for the conveyance of 400 slates, with which to repair the roof of the church. Compare this with the loads of metal now conveyed by one horse along the Iron Company's railways.

* Forty years ago, the only "baker's bread" used in the parish, was 1s. 6d. worth, brought weekly from Glasgow or Lanark. Of this quantity, sixpence worth went to the manse, whilst the remaining shilling's worth was intended for "lying in wives" and other sick people.

tant, and very few so far. It contains 1000 sittings, of which 216 are free. This number might be sufficient for the population at the time the church was built, but is now altogether inadequate. The want has been, in one view, supplied by the erection, in 1833, of an elegant Relief chapel, calculated to contain 770 sittings, of which 400 are let. There is, besides, in the village, a meeting-house belonging to the Associate Synod, built in 1797, capable of containing 470 hearers, and having 330 sittings let.

The Established Church is generally well attended. Its joined members are 900; the average number communicating annually, 600. In the Old Light meeting-house the joined members are 320; number belonging to the parish communicating, 240. In the Relief chapel, the average number of communicants is 500.* The church collections for charity are L. 28 a-year; for extra parochial objects about L. 15 a-year. In the Old Light, the collections for congregational purposes are L. 60 a-year; for charitable purposes, L. 7, 10s.; for extra-congregational objects, L. 30. In the Relief, the collections for congregational purposes are L. 68 yearly; for extra-congregational purposes, L. 12.

The manse was built in 1797, at an outlay of L. 356. It has, during the current year, been enlarged and repaired. The expenditure for this purpose has been about L. 170. The glebe contains 11 acres of land, worth about L. 3 an acre.

In 1637, when the first allocation appears to have taken place, the stipend of Carluke was 400 merks of money, and 4 chalders of meal. In 1650, it seems to have been modified and augmented to 3 chalders of victual, two-thirds meal, and one-third barley, with L. 51, 10s. 1d. Sterling in money. In 1774, an augmentation was granted of L. 31, 9s. 8d. In 1803, a further augmentation was obtained of 2 chalders of victual, and L. 1, 13s. 4d. in money, making altogether 5 chalders of victual, with L. 84, 15s. 1d. of money. In 1819, the stipend was raised to 16 chalders of victual, and L. 8, 6s. 8d. for communion elements, at which it still continues.

The minister of the Associate Synod meeting-house receives L. 122 yearly, with a good house and garden. His stipend is raised from seat-rents, collections, and the rent of property. The salary of the Relief minister is L. 110, procured from seat-rents and collections.

* This number of 500 communicants, we must observe, is given solely on the authority of those connected with the chapel.

The following is believed to be a correct list of the parishioners belonging to the various religious sects: Establishment, 2306; Relief, 874; Associate Synod, 369; United Secession, 162; Roman Catholic, 58; Unitarians, 41; Methodists, 11; Reformed Presbytery, 11; Baptists, 10; Episcopalians, 2.

Education.—Besides the parochial school, there are in the parish six others, all unendowed. The branches of instruction are those usually taught at country schools, reading, writing, geography, and arithmetic, with now and then a little Latin. The people have been so far alive to the benefits of education, that there is no native parishioner above fifteen years of age unable to read and write. The income of the parish schoolmaster arises from L. 34 of salary: his fees as session-clerk, and the school fees, which, with 110 scholars at an average yearly charge of 10s. each, amount to L. 55 per annum. Both the school and schoolmaster's house are upon a scale altogether inadequate to the parish,—the school so much so, indeed, as seriously to affect the health of the numerous children attending it.

The Countess of Forfar, in 1737, bequeathed L. 500 to form a bursary for the education in Glasgow grammar-school and college of a boy from each of the parishes of Carluke, Lanark, Lamington, Shotts, and Bothwell.

Literature.—A parochial library was established in the town of Carluke in 1827, and contains at present 600 volumes. The entrance money is 5s. and yearly contribution 2s. There is a library of 400 volumes at Yieldshields, and one at Braidwood of 200 volumes. A Useful Knowledge Society, in which are delivered weekly lectures on subjects of general science, was instituted in 1836, and, at present, numbers 44 members, some of whom display much interest in scientific discussions. Connected with this institution, is a small museum of fossils, antiquarian remains, &c. with a limited collection of books on suitable subjects.

Friendly Societies.—A parish Friendly Society was instituted in 1792, connected with which are 35 members, each paying 2s. 6d. of entry money, and a penny a week of subscription. Its present funds are L. 50. The allowance granted to the sick is 3s. 6d. a week, continued during twelve months. Another Friendly Society, upon the same principles, has been recently commenced by the workmen connected with the Castlehill iron-works.

Savings Bank.—A savings bank has been in operation in this pa-

rich since 1815, the benefits accruing from which have of late been both felt and prized by the inhabitants. The following statement, drawn up on the 11th of November 1838, will fully explain its flourishing condition.

Amount of deposits at last annual balance in November 1837,	L. 889	0	4
Increase during last year from interest and new deposits,	418	2	5
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	L. 1307	2	9
Present amount of deposits,			
Number of depositors at 11th November 1837,	-	-	94
Additional during last year,	49	-	-
Withdrawn,	21	-	-
	<hr/>		
	28		
	<hr/>		
	122		
Present number of depositors,			
Accounts under L. 5,	-	-	29
from L. 5 to L. 10,	-	-	37
L. 10 to L. 20,	-	-	36
L. 20 to L. 30,	-	-	20
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	122		

Poor.—The number upon the poor's roll may be stated at 45, the average yearly allowance to each of whom is L. 4. The sources whence are drawn the funds to meet this demand are the following :

Interest of 2000 merks bequeathed by Sir Daniel Carmichael of Mauldslic,	L. 4	9	0
Hearse dues,	3	0	0
Half of church collections,	14	0	0
Average yearly assessment,	222	0	0
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	L. 243	9	0

The kirk-session has the management of the following sums :

One-half of the church collections,	L. 14	1	0
Interest of L. 120, being the remainder of small legacies by Lady Lockhart of Lee and Dr Scott,	5	0	0
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	L. 19	1	0

The feu-duties arising from the lands of Spitalshiels, (originally belonging to the Hospital of St Leonard's at Lanark,) the superiority of which was acquired in the reign of Charles II. by Lockhart of Lee, are, by the charter, directed to be paid over to the poor of the parishes of Carluke and Lanark. The enforcement of this claim has been for some time neglected. The amount is 60 merks annually.

In 1814, John Reid of Nellfield bequeathed to the parish of Carluke the sum of L. 2000. The interest of this legacy, (L. 80,) Mr Reid's will directs to be expended in small annuities to twelve persons, six males, and six females, of respectable character, and of a rank of life superior to that of mere paupers. It is a

subject of proud, but legitimate boasting with our native population, that it is very rarely any of the "parish-born" apply for relief from the parochial funds. During the time of the cholera, out of a poor's list of between thirty and forty persons, only four were descendants of parishioners. Of these four persons, one would seem to have a heritable right, or, at least, a strong inbred predisposition to the handling of parish money. For, in looking over the records, it appears that for nearly 200 years, there had always been, with but slight exceptions, at least one of the family receiving parochial aid.

Fairs.—Two annual fairs are held at Carluke, the one on the 21st of May, the other on the 31st of October. Both are devoted almost exclusively to the sale of milk cows, of which a large number is frequently exposed.

Inns.—There are three inns in Carluke, and numerous ale-houses, which afford every facility to the dissipation which is rapidly spreading amongst us.

Agricultural Society—a Society, instituted in 1833, mainly for the purpose of improving the breed of cattle. The Society's cattle show takes place on the last Wednesday of July. The marked improvement of stock since the society commenced is the best argument for its utility.

March 1839.