

UNITED PARISHES OF WANDELL AND LAMMINGTOUNE.

PRESBYTERY OF BIGGAR, SYNOD OF LOTHIAN AND TWEEDDALE.

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I.—TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY.

Name.—CHALMERS in his *Caledonia* states the name of Wandell to have been anciently "Quendal or Gwendall," signifying in the British language the *white meadow*. The parish was also designated in former times "the parochin of Hartside alias Wandle," the former being the name by which a particular district of it towards the northern extremity is still known. The same authority also tells us that the name Lammingtoun, now familiarly abbreviated into Lamington, was conferred upon the northern division of this united parish, from a Fleming called *Lambinus*, one of three brothers who came over from Flanders, and settled in Scotland in the reign of David I., and upon whom that monarch conferred the territory which has since, under various modifications, borne the designation of Lambinstoun, Lambingtoun, and Lammingtoun. In a charter by David II. to Sir William Baillie in 1367, the lands are designated as those of "Lambinstoun." Others contend that Lamington owes its name to one "Lambert," and hence was occasionally written, "Lambertstoun." Chalmers adds that Lambinus had two brothers, Wiscius and Robert, who gave their names to the two neighbouring parishes, Wistoun and Robertoun.

Extent and Boundaries.—Wandell, reckoning from the southern extremity, where it is bounded by Crawford, extends in a north-easterly direction to the parish kirk, a distance of about 6 miles. It is bounded on the south-west and west by the river Clyde, which separates it from Crawfordjohn and Robertoun, and on the south-east and north by Lammingtoun, with which it has long been united. It contains 6099 imperial acres. *Lammingtoun* again, proceeding from the same point, viz. the church, where Wandell terminates, stretches in a north-easterly line along the river, which

here flows in that direction, to a point on the farm of Whitehill, a distance of 3 miles. It is connected on the south and south-west with Wandell; bounded by Culter on the east, and separated from the lower end of Robertoun, and the upper extremity of Symington on the west and north, by the "flowing Clyde." It contains of imperial acres, 5180, being less than Wandell by about a fifth part of itself. According to Forrest's map, the united parish contains 21.75 square miles, and there are only 13 parishes of greater extent in the whole county of Lanark. It somewhat resembles an irregular triangle, having its longest and western side washed by the noble river which gives its name to the district. It extends where broadest from the junction of Hartside *burn*, with the Clyde, to Hatherstane Law and Wingill Bank, two mountainous summits close together on the boundaries of Culter and Crawford to the south-east, a distance of between 3 and 4 miles; narrowing gradually both towards north-east and south-west.

Aspect.—The general character of this parish, like the district in which it lies, is hilly, or perhaps it may be called *mountainous*. There is, however, a tolerable stretch of *holm* or level ground, probably not less than 400 acres in extent, chiefly in the north-eastern corner of Lammingtoun, between the Clyde on the west and the rising and hilly grounds to the east and south-east. There is also an extensive field of fertile holm land on the farms of Hillhouse, Hartside, Woodend, Wandellmill and Littlegill, all in Wandell. These holm lands, however, and especially in Lammingtoun, are not a tame dead level, but are beautifully diversified with rising knolls of considerable height and base, all under cultivation, and many of them crowned or gracefully fringed with aged trees of picturesque outline and of goodly size. These low level grounds extend, at their greatest breadth, to not more than three-quarters of a mile, till they join the ascending fields that connect them with the hills. A little way above Braehead, the hill of Devonshaw almost refreshes its base in the clear waters of the Clyde; and along the sloping sides of most hills in the parish, there are still very visible proofs that in former and distant times they had been pretty generally laid under contribution for supply of "the staff of life." The general aspect of the hills is agreeable; they are smooth and dry, without much heather, and afford easy *footing* and excellent pasture for sheep. They are often finely diversified in their swelling sides, and undulating summits; presenting one while a sweeping curvature of out-

line, and at another point of view a more peaked and conical form; with here and there a gray rock peering above the grassy turf. Many of the hills in the parish are of considerable height, and from their summits afford beautiful and extensive views. Hill-house in Wandell, a short way from the kirk, and Lammingtoun hill to the east of the village, rise about 500 or 600 feet above the level ground around the manse; and when we consider that these are not the highest hills in the parish, that Tinto on the opposite side of the river, and not more than a mile and a half in a straight line north-west from the village of Lammingtoun, is 2306 feet above the level of the sea, we may safely state the highest point in the parish to be not less than 1400 feet above the tide at Greenock.

Soil.—The soil, as may be supposed, varies considerably in different parts. In the holms or low grounds by the river, where the Clyde in the lapse of successive generations has evidently varied greatly in its course, *freaking* from one confining boundary to another, as if in derision of the power and comforts of man, the prevailing soil is a deep rich loam or clay, and in some instances where the deposition has been more scanty, it is sharp, light, and gravelly. The remainder of the cultivated lands, partly interspersed as knolls amid the holms, and partly rising in gradual ascent to the bases of the hills, and of sufficient elevation to be at all times safe from the sudden swellings of the Clyde, are generally of a free, rather light, but yet kindly soil; and the same remark holds good of the greater proportion of those *breaks* of land upon the hill sides that have been subjected to the operations of the plough. The crofts about the village of Lammingtoun, consisting of about 70 acres, are considered the best land in the parish, although from the circumstance of their being held by so many small tenants, they cannot well be permitted to rest for any length of time in pasture. The subsoil of the arable land, with the exception of the very lowest of the holm lands, is generally of a porous gravelly nature, and hence frequent showers in the end of spring and beginning of summer are essential to insure any thing like heavy crops. *Peat moss* occurs among the hills, but not to so great an extent, as in many of the surrounding parishes. There are also a few *bogs*, or spouty marshy spots, occurring in the same localities, but none of a description not to be pasturable by the woolly race.

Climate and Seasons.—In a district of such general altitude,

being within twelve miles of the town of Leadhills, the highest inhabited spot in the kingdom, with the single exception of its neighbour Wanlockhead,—and surrounded on all sides, except the north, by immense ranges of “hills on hills in close succession,”* our climate may be expected to be rather damp. We have accordingly towards the end of autumn, as also frequently in the months of February and March, successive weeks of rain, so that the month of April is sometimes pretty far advanced before the ground is in a fit state to receive the seed, and hence a late harvest is almost the invariable consequence. Notwithstanding of these remarks, I am not sure that we have more rain in this quarter, than falls in the eastern part of Galloway, and certainly we have not so much as falls on the west coast of that province, and in many parts of Ayrshire. I suspect however, we have more, and severer frost, as also more snow, than our neighbours to the south and west. In the winter and spring of 1837–8, the ground was covered pretty deeply with snow for *ten weeks*! The thermometer in the open air at a north-west window of the manse, was as low one morning about day-light at 8 o'clock, as 4 degrees above zero, and it no doubt had been lower during the night. Our summers, however, are sometimes both dry and very warm, so that the pasture is quite burnt up by the middle of June. The thermometer is often about 76; and in that season, remarkable for heat and drought, 1826, when we had scarcely a shower from February to September, it was for months generally about 80°, and sometimes 84°, and 86° in the shade; and one day in removing it into the full sun, it rose rapidly to 120 degrees. Indeed, from being so encircled by hills, our harvest in the vale of the Clyde is much earlier than in some districts greatly lower, but not so well sheltered. We are also less subjected to the evils of lingering frosts in the beginning of summer, or early hoar frost in autumn, than many of our neighbours, particularly about Robertoun, and Biggar and Skirling. There is a *fair at Skirling* in the middle of June, and another in September or October, about which seasons it has long been remarked that potatoes, and even oats, are frequently injured by frost.

The following register, kept by myself, of the farming operations upon my glebe, will furnish a pretty correct idea of the climate of Wandell and Lammingtoun:

* The situation of the parish church is only 120 feet lower than the summit of Arthur's seat.

	Began to sow.	Began to cut hay.	Began to reap.	Finished reaping.	Got all in	Took field potat.
1824,	-----	-----	August 30.	-----	Sept. 17.	-----
1825,	-----	-----	August 20.	August 26.	Sept. 6.	-----
1826,	-----	June ..	July 31.	-----	August 12.	-----
1827,	April 14.	-----	Sept. 4.	Sept. 13.	Oct. 4.	Oct. 17 to 19.
1828,	April 1.	-----	August 26.	-----	Sept. 16.	Oct. 3.
1829,	-----	July 7.	August 29.	Sept. 15.	Sept. 25.	Oct. 15.
1830,	March 26.	July 1.	Sept. 6.	-----	Oct. 18.	Oct. 16.
1831,	March 26.	June 25.	August 12.	August 31.	Sept. 6.	Sept. 26.
1832,	April 5.	June 26.	August 24.	Sept. 14.	Sept. 22.	Oct. 15.
1833,	March 25.	July 5.	August 30.	Sept. 10.	Sept. 20.	Oct. 2.
1834,	March 20.	-----	August 18.	August 28.	Sept. 15.	Sept. 29.
1835,	March 28.	July 2.	August 24.	Sept. 17.	Sept. 25.	Oct. 20.
1836,	April 15.	July 4.	Sept. 16.	Oct. 27.	Nov. 8.	Oct. 24.
1837,	April 12.	-----	Sept. 2.	Sept. 18.	Sept. 25.	Oct. 10.
1838,	April 12.	-----	August 12.	Oct. 4.	Oct. 13.	-----
1839,	April 6.	-----	Sept. 13.	Sept. 21.	Oct. 1.	-----
1840,	March 20.	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

The earliest period at which I ever planted *early* potatoes in my garden was the 17th of March 1834, and the latest at which I ever put into the ground a first crop of the same kind, was the 19th of April 1836. The earliest time I ever had *new* potatoes of my own raising was on the 7th July 1834; and the latest period before the same root was fit for using, was the 1st of August 1836; a season when every article of garden produce was extremely late in this part of the country. The present spring, 1840, is the driest and warmest that I remember ever to have seen, not excepting 1826, which as yet it greatly resembles. Since the 15th of February, we have had only a very few showers. The thermometer has been steadily and unusually high, and consequently vegetation is nearly a month more advanced than usual. Fruit trees, such as apples, pears, plums, and cherries, have blossomed most luxuriantly in the garden of the manse, and many of them are beginning to shed very rapidly their honours in the dust! On one or two trees, both plums and apples, and Jargonelle pears, are beginning fairly to set in the fruit. Yesterday, May 4th 1840, the thermometer in the shade and open air was nearly 78°, at two o'clock P. M. The lilac and laburnum are beginning to open and to shew their beautiful tints. Gean trees and hawberry or bird-cherry, are in full blow around the manse, and the old *planes* behind it have been in leaf for a week past.

Hydrography, &c.—There are many fine springs in this parish. The most celebrated is that dedicated to St Ninian, on the left bank of Lammington burn, a little above the village. From this fountain the villagers used formerly to draw water, but of late there have been no fewer than five wells sunk by various in-

habitants of the *town* of Lammington, some of them supplied with pumps, and all affording excellent water. Both at the manse and school-house, this accommodation has been supplied by the heritors.

Rivers and Burns.—The river Clyde sweeps along the whole extent of these parishes on the west, keeping a direction from south-west to north-east; and from its rise in the mountainous range on the east of Crawford, near Tweedshaws in the parish of Tweedsmuir, to where it passes the manse of this parish, it has a run of at least seventeen miles. Like all rivers in mountainous districts, it is liable to sudden *spates* and overflowings of the low grounds on its margin. One of these *spates* occurred in the month of January 1830, which was attended with a lamentable loss of human life in this very locality;—two young men, with two servant girls, to whom they were said to have been betrothed, having perished in a rash attempt to cross the river in a dark and stormy night, at the ford near the old castle of Lammington. The accident created a great sensation in the neighbourhood, and, as many individuals had previously lost their lives in attempting to cross the Clyde in this vicinity, the public attention was roused to the necessity of having some safe mode of communication established between the opposite sides of the river, there being none from Clyde's Bridge on the south, to Wolfclyde on the north, a distance of about nine miles. Accordingly, an elegant and substantial bridge of two arches, each 53 feet in span, of a hard liver-coloured stone from Robertoun, and costing upwards of L.900, was in 1836 thrown across the Clyde between that parish and Wandell, a little to the south of the 34th mile-stone from Edinburgh, on the road leading from the metropolis through this parish, to Abington and Crawford, on the Dumfries road, either by Moffat or Thornhill.

There is a deep pool in the Clyde, a short way below the old castle, where a man of the name of Johnstone perished long ago, and which still goes by the name of "Johnstone's Pool."

There are several tributary streams in the parish, all descending from the hills on the south-east, and emptying themselves into the Clyde on the west. Some of them, indeed, are mere rivulets, others are of such size as to be dignified with the name of *burns*. Of these, Hackwood, Wandell, Hartside, and Lammington burns, are the largest. All these streams cross the high road, and it was only about eighteen years ago, that the three last mentioned had arches or *pendis* thrown over them!

Mineralogy.—Neither coal, lime, nor freestone is to be found in this parish. The first is brought from Rigside in Douglas, or from Ponfeigh in Carmichael. Lime of good quality is to be had at Newton of Wistoun, about four miles distant, on the property of Mr Baillie of Lammingtoun. Freestone is got from Stonehill in Carmichael, or from Carnwath; and slates can only be had either at Stobo in Tweeddale, or at Glenochar in Crawfordmuir, fifteen miles distant. Porphyry prevails throughout Lammingtoun, and also on the farm of Hillhouse, in Wandell. The transition, however, from porphyry to greywacke, takes place at Hartside burn, a mile to the south of the manse; and the latter runs throughout the remainder of Wandell. *Scots pebbles* are frequently found in the brows and channel of the Clyde; and some fine large specimens, agates, I believe, were dug out of a well at Townfoot, near the manse, last autumn; some of those are very beautiful, and would make fine seals. Lead was once attempted to be wrought on the hill of *Snickerthnees*, on the farm of Birnock in Wandell, but the operation was never, I believe, attended with much success.

Zoology.—Deer are said to have existed in abundance in this parish, in former times. Hence the name of *Hartside*, still applied to a portion of what is now denominated Wandell. A stray animal of this species was said to have been seen upon the hills of Lammingtoun, about fifteen years ago. Hares are plentiful, and black-game, grouse, and partridges are tolerably abundant. Otters are said to have abounded at one time, and may be met with occasionally still. Hence the name of a farm in Lammingtoun, *Otterburns*. Fomarts and weasels, and hedgehogs, and bats, are often seen. Foxes may occasionally have been seen, but they find no cover in the parish. Adders, if they exist here at all, are not numerous. Herons, coots, snipes, and wild-ducks, frequent the low-grounds and bed of the river. Crows are plentiful, and though there is no rookery within the parish, they find abundant shelter in the woods of Bagbie on the opposite side of the river, in Robertoun. The magpie and hawk are also here, but they are sought out and destroyed, as being hurtful to game, by eating the eggs and carrying off the young. Squirrels are seen in the Culter plantations, on the eastern boundary of Lammingtoun. Rats are numerous, chiefly the large Muscovy kind, which have in a great measure, however, extirpated the native and smaller Scots rat. Birds of all kinds are numerous. A goatsucker and a king,

fisher were shot in the parish last summer; and all the following birds have been seen in the parish, and most of them usually frequent the shrubbery and young trees about the manse. These are the lapwing, the *mavis*, (for I prefer the Scottish name for the Scottish philomel,) the missel-thrush, linnets of all sorts, the fieldfare, chaffinch, bullfinch, goldfinch, common wren, the redbreast, titmouse, lark, house and hedgesparrow, the blackbird, the land-rail or corn-craik, which last, though rarely seen, is yet a constant yearly visitant. A few starlings have also been occasionally seen, and some were captured for *pets*. Nor must I omit to mention in the last place, that "sweet messenger of spring," the cuckoo, which usually pays us his annual and truly welcome visit about the last week of April, or the first in May.

Trout of various kinds is found in the several burns already enumerated; and the Clyde *especially*, for several miles, both above and below Lammingtoun, is deservedly reckoned one of the very best rivers in the kingdom for angling,—the banks being open and free of wood,—the trout not only abundant, but a great proportion of them of that fine flesh-coloured kind known by the name of *Lochinvar trout* in the south, and of *Lochleven* in the east, of Scotland. Many of them are of a large size, weighing a pound or more; and I have seen one that measured two feet in length,—but it was of the *white or common species*.

II.—CIVIL HISTORY.

I have never met with any history of this parish, either printed or in manuscript, nor am I aware that any such, ancient or modern, is in existence. Probably some interesting particulars relating to it might be found in the archives of the family at Bonington, as well as in those of the Applegirth and Douglas families. I have never heard of any particular map or plan of the parish, though I have little doubt that the heritors may be in possession of plans of their respective estates.

Eminent Characters.—Of all the celebrated names connected with this parish, by far the first is that of Sir William Wallace-Robertson in his Ayrshire families, tells us that he married, about 1296, the heiress of Lammingtoun, Marion Braidfoot; and by her became possessed of that ancient barony; and that the fruit of this union was an only daughter, who married William Baliol or Baillie of Hoprig and Penston, and thus gave rise to the Baillies of Lammingtoun. (See Nesbit's Heraldry.) It is said by others again, that the Scottish hero left no legitimate children.

Be this as it may, it is allowed by all, that he became possessed of the estate of Lammington, and that, through relationship with him, it soon after came into the family of Baillie,—as appears by a charter of the lands of “Lambinstoun,” granted in favour of Sir William Baillie by King David II. of date 27th January 1367–68.

Many highly respected names occur in the long list of this honourable race. The chief of the family seems generally to have enjoyed the favour of his sovereign, and, with but few exceptions, uniformly bore the honour of knighthood, which in those times carried along with it a much higher rank than it does at the present day. William Baillie of Provand, cousin to the then proprietor of the estate, was appointed to the benefice of *Lammington proper*, in 1557, and was the first incumbent of it after the Reformation. At that period, a certain proportion of the Lords of Council and Session were chosen from among the clergy; and in 1566, the minister of Lammington was called to the Bench by the title of Lord Provand, and subsequently was raised to the presidency of the Supreme Court; but, notwithstanding, continued to hold the cure of the parish till his death in 1593. About the middle of the seventeenth century, the proprietor of the barony was also named Sir William Baillie. He was a true churchman, and an elder in the kirk-session of his own parish, whose meetings he very generally attended, and seems to have taken an active part in providing for the wants of the poor, and in the general business of the parish. He frequently represented the presbytery of the bounds, as their ruling elder in the General Assembly. Being also a staunch monarchical man, he engaged in the Royal cause in the troublous times immediately preceding the martyrdom of the unfortunate Charles the First. For this praiseworthy act of a loyal subject, the kirk-session, either overawed by “the pressure from without” or influenced by a time-serving sycophancy, at their sederunt of the “25th January 1649,” thought fit in their wisdom to “discharge the Laird of Lammington from being an elder in the Session, for his accession to the late unlawful engagement, qll he maké satisfaction;” and at a subsequent meeting they chose another member of their body, “Archibald Baillie of Whitehill,” as elder in room of Sir William to the presbytery of Biggar, by whom, for the same reason, he was in like manner returned as their ruling elder to the General Assembly.

The Rev. David Blinshall, ordained to this cure in 1708, lived

to upwards of a hundred years of age. The late Rev. Dr Blinshall of Dundee, his son, was a native of Lammingtoun; as was the late eminent Professor Jardine of Glasgow, a native of Hillhouse in Wandell,—and a large flat tombstone in the kirkyard marks the spot where his ancestors repose. The late incumbent, the Rev. Thomas Mitchell, was an accomplished scholar, and was a candidate for the *Greek chair* in the University of Edinburgh, at the time when the late excellent Professor Dalzell was appointed to it. Mr Mitchell published a treatise upon the Atonement, in answer to the work upon that subject by the Rev. Dr M'Gill of Ayr. His eldest son, Dr John Mitchell, a native of the parish, is at present Senior Physician to the Royal Infirmary of Manchester, and esteemed a man eminent in his profession. It may be added, that the young laird of Lammingtoun, Alexander Cochrane Baillie, Esq. just returned from his travels in Greece, and the east of Europe, has this spring published a volume of poems called "The Morea."

Land-owners.—There are, at the present day, only two land-owners connected with this parish, namely, Lord Douglas, the sole proprietor of Wandell; and Alexander Cochrane Wishart Baillie, Esq. sole proprietor of Lammingtoun. The former old parish and barony was held, in the time of King Alexander II., by one styled "William de Hertisheved" (since Hartside), sheriff of Lanark in 1225, (see Chart. Glasg.), and subsequently in the reign of David II. by "William de Gardin or Jardin," ancestor of the Jardines of Applegirth in Annandale, in whose family it continued till the time of Charles the First, when it was acquired by William, Marquis of Douglas, who conferred it upon his son Archibald, Earl of Angus, created in 1651, Earl of Ormond, Lord Bothwell, and Hartside, with remainder to the heir-male of his *second* marriage. The only son of that *second* marriage was Archibald, second Earl of Ormond, who, in 1661, was by a new patent created Earl of Forfar, Lord *Wandale* and *Hartside*. His son Archibald, second Earl of Forfar, being mortally wounded in the King's cause at the battle of Sheriffmuir, died on the 8th December 1715, without issue, when the barony of Wandell or Hartside reverted to the head of his house, Archibald, his cousin, created in 1703, Duke of Douglas, &c.; and it is now held by his Grace's grand nephew, Lord Douglas. The farm of Littlegill in Wandell, belonging formerly to a family of the

name of *Bailzie* or *Baillie*, was purchased by the late Lord Douglas only about sixty-five years ago.

The barony of Lammingtoun, being by the deed of entail destined to heirs general, was in the course of the last century held by no fewer than three females, who, marrying into other wealthy families, gave occasion to the old castle or mansion-house being left deserted, and the estate being generally much neglected. The last of these heiresses of Lammingtoun was Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Lord President Dundas, who married Sir John Lockhart Ross of Balnagown. Lady Ross Baillie died in 1817, and was interred in the kirk of Lammingtoun, where, opposite to the pulpit, a marble monument infixed in the wall, is inscribed to her memory,—a plain white paneled tablet and urn, upon a black ground. Her son, Sir Charles Ross, had a daughter, Matilda, by his first marriage, who married Sir Thomas Cochrane, R. N., and she dying, her eldest son, now Alexander Cochrane Baillie, Esq. succeeded, in right of his mother, to the estate of Lammingtoun, last held by his great-grandmother, Lady Ross Baillie, as above noticed. The chief of the Baillies, however, does not appear to have all along been the sole proprietor of what, at the present day, is known as the lands and barony of Lammingtoun. On the contrary, a part of it was sold by Sir William Baillie, in 1611, to a person named John Donaldson. These lands were what is termed "Run-rig lands" lying up and down, and interspersed in ridges or small allotments over the estate. The late Lady Ross Baillie repurchased these lands, known as the *Donaldson* or *Connal lands*, from Alexander Connal, great-grandson of John Donaldson, in 1772; since which, they have merged so completely into the general property, that all traces of their localities or original boundaries have been lost. Tradition, however, says, they consisted of "every ninth step and tree, hill and dale of the lands and barony of Lammingtoun." I have seen a *precept of clare constat* of these lands to John Donaldson, of date 1684.

Besides this Donaldson family, however, it appears, from the Session Records, that there were, in the seventeenth century, other proprietors in Lammingtoun inferior to the "Laird." Thus we find, "April 12th 1658," upon "ane supplication by Thomas Baillie of Tounheid of Lammingtoun, for leave to set up ane seat next unto the minister his seat," the session having "removed" the petitioner, "and taken his desyre into yr consideration," at last "allows and gives his request to the said Thomas Baillie, being ane *heritour* with-

in the parosch." We find one of the elders, too, regularly termed "Whitehill" upon the session roll, even when "Lammingtoun" himself was present, while all the other elders are entered in their own names in the minutes. And that this *Whitehill* must have been a person of some note, appears from the fact of his being returned elder to the General Assembly, at the time when Sir William Baillie was discharged on account of his accession to some engagement in behalf of his suffering Prince, Charles I. And, again, at a meeting of heritors for the erection of a school, June 15, 1697, "there were present of the heritors, the Laird of Lammingtoun, the Laird of Littlegill, the tutors of John Donaldson, portioner in Lammingtoun, as also the minister, who was clothed with a commission for Mr John Watson, *portioner* in Lammingtoun,"—and yet further, on this point, at a meeting of heritors for the poor, in 1699, the Laird of Lammingtoun himself appears with a commission from the same "Mr John Watson," who, in the close of the same minute, is twice expressly designated as "Laird Watson."

Parochial Registers.—The oldest parochial register at present known to be in existence, commences with "the first sessione holden be Mr John Crawford," bearing date at "Lammingtoun Kirk, 6th of February 1645." That there must, however, have been one of a prior date, is evident from the following extract from the minute of that sederunt! "Ordered the *sessione books* to be brought against the next day." It is much to be regretted that those *sessione books* here ordered, have been lost, and not less so that those which still exist are rendered almost useless from the careless way in which they have been preserved,—being not only tattered and torn, but in many parts totally illegible from damp, and falling to pieces on being handled ever so delicately. From what is entire, however, it is evident that not only the volume mentioned, (which ends with October 16, 1660, embracing nearly the whole of the incumbency of Mr John Crawford, who was ejected by the strong hand of arbitrary power in 1662,) but likewise the volume commencing about 1695 and ending 1709, as also the next, beginning 1715 and ending 1722, have all been carefully kept, and especially the one first mentioned. The next in succession commences in 1738 and ends 1753; another then commences, and ends in 1768. The sixth begins at the induction of the late incumbent, the Rev. Thomas Mitchell, in September 1774, and ends with 1813. A great proportion of this volume is distinctly written

out, and is yet in tolerable preservation. Part of the register of baptisms, however, is confused and ill-written, particularly between 1813 and 1821. In all these registers, the birth is seldom entered, merely the baptism; and few marriages or deaths are recorded. A new register and session book was purchased soon after my induction, in which all births, marriages, deaths, and burials, in the united parish, are carefully entered.

Antiquities.—In this respect the parish of Wandell and Lammingtonne is by no means uninteresting. In *camp*s especially, it is most abundant. Three of these, quite adjoining one another, are very distinctly marked out on Whitehill, in the north-east extremity of Lammingtonne, all of very considerable dimensions, the largest being 70 yards in length, by 40 in breadth, with a ditch 5 yards in width. These are supposed to have been of Roman construction. On the top of Starthope hill in Wandell, and nearly opposite to the mansion-house of Hardington or Bagbie in Robertoun, there is a ring of earth and stones about 20 yards in diameter, supposed from its form to be the remains of a British camp. Another of these military stations is to be met with at Hartside, in the form of an oblong 30 yards by 20, having a rampart on all sides. On the south, and west, and north, it is protected by a rather steep brink, and on the east by a deep ditch. This, from its square-like form, has been supposed to have been of Roman construction. A circular camp is next to be found on Devonshaw or Woodend hill, about the centre of Wandell, and opposite the village of Robertoun. This is said to contain more than three-fourths of a Scots acre of land, and has a rampart and ditch. It is supposed, like other circular ones, to have been of British origin. These camps are too numerous, however, to admit of being minutely described in a brief notice like this. There is one on Braehead, another pretty entire near the farm-house of Cauldchapel, said to be 60 yards in diameter, and a second on the south of the same dwelling-house. All these three are circular. Close to Cauldchapel, also, there is a *moat* or *tumulus* about 20 yards in diameter, and about 5 feet in height; and there was formerly a smaller one near to it; which, however, was demolished, when several human bones were cast out. But the most interesting and remarkable curiosity of the kind, perhaps, in the whole parish, is that on *Arbory hill*, which rises about 500 feet in a sort of conical form, above the level of the Clyde, in the upper and most southerly point of Wandell. This hill has been fortified on the top; and on ascending to it, the traveller first

comes to a broad ditch of about 3 yards, with a rampart. At about 6 yards within this rampart, there is a second ditch of 2 yards or so in width, and within it a mound of about 10 feet in height. At the distance of probably 16 yards still farther up the hill, is found a ring or circle of stones, measuring, it is said, 9 yards in thickness, and 4 feet in height, and enclosing a space of ground in its natural state, of about 44 yards in diameter. This has been held by some to have been a military station of the Britons; while others are inclined to view it as an ancient Druidical temple or place of worship.

Watling Street, as it has been called, entered the parish near to the base of Arbory hill, and passed Cauldchapel and Wandell-mill, where it may still be traced; but farther down than this, it cannot be followed with certainty. An urn was not very long ago, dug up by the plough near Cauldchapel, and several more are reported to have been discovered near Wandell-mill, at the time the present high road was made about seventy years ago. Sir William Wallace is reported to have once encamped on the heights above Wandell-mill, where he entrapped and cut off a party of English.

Ancient Buildings.—It is said there were formerly several *towers* or strong buildings in this parish, the scanty dilapidated ruins of which are now all that remain. Whether and where the Jardines ever had a residence in Wandell, is now a matter of the purest conjecture. Within the bounds of this ancient barony, however, at the base of Devonshaw hill, to the west of the high-road, and nearly opposite to the snug little village of Robertoun, lies in a graceful curvature of the Clyde, a baylike nook of land of about 30 acres in extent, called the Bower Park, diversified with two or three rising knolls, having its border washed on all sides by the river, except on the south-east, where it is bounded by the public road running along by the foot of the Hartside hills, and in this way having altogether a sort of peninsular form. Upon one of these little eminences in the south-west corner of this little territory, and with its rocky base shelving into the Clyde, stand the ruins of the *Bower of Wandell*. Little of it, indeed, now remains, nor does it appear from its outlines ever to have been of any great extent, though probably it was built with some attention to security. King James V., when tired of the cares of the state and trammels of a court, is said to have pursued his favourite sport of deer stalking, among the once woody hills and glens of Hartside. This

little *demesne* is truly a lovely spot even in its present naked and neglected state. Were it crowned with a tasteful cottage, its knolls clothed with the fragrant birch, the flowering hawthorn, and the clustering rowan, with a due proportion of more lasting trees,—were its watered borders fringed with the alder, the willow, and the poplar,—and its remaining low and fertile spots laid out in well disposed gardens and shrubberies, with here and there a grassy enclosure,—it might soon be said of *Wandell Bower*, as was once said of *Fascally* by the distinguished tourist Pennant,—“this place is more like the favourite haunt of *faeries* than the abode of mortals !”

In Lammingtoun, there are at Whitehill the remains of some place of strength and consequence; and in the wild but beautifully romantic glen of Keygill, near the head of that stream, and at the very base of a steep and lofty hill named Windgill bank, stand the ruins of Windgate house. This house was built at a remote period by the laird of Lammingtoun, at a time when a feud subsisted between him and the laird of Symington. The latter had erected a building on the side of Tinto, called *Fatlips Castle*, which, being directly opposite, completely overlooked, by its elevated situation, the castle of Lammingtoun, the residence of his rival *laird*. It is recorded that he sent a taunting message to *Lammingtoun*, in no very delicate terms, to the effect that his wife could not go out of doors but her motions might be observed from *Fatlips*; which so incensed the chief of the *Bailies*, that “he vowed that ere that day twelvemonth, he would have a house for himself and his family, where his wife’s motions could neither be watched by Symington nor any one else, and where, on looking out, he should be able to call everything that he saw his own !” The result was, the building of a residence in Keygill glen, about four miles from the village, and in the very wildest and most remote outskirts of the estate of Lammingtoun.

The chief residence of the laird, however, was, notwithstanding, still at the castle or tower of Lammingtoun. It is somewhere about a hundred years since it was regularly occupied by the family. I have been told by some old persons in the parish, about the time when I came here, that they recollected having seen a *roasting-jack* and some other piece of furniture,—I think a large *spinning wheel*, in the kitchen of the old castle, and that a woman was employed to keep fires in it during winter, long after it had ceased to be the family residence. It is of unknown antiquity, though generally supposed to have been erected before the time of

Wallace, between 500 and 600 years ago; and it might have stood as many years more, if we may only judge by the extreme thickness and rock-like durability of the remaining walls. But what *time* had spared, *man* barbarously destroyed! It was dismantled about sixty years since by orders of the factor upon the estate, the proprietor, Lady Ross Baillie, being totally ignorant of the contemplated work of demolition, until it had proceeded too far to be remedied.* Some of the carved freestones may still be seen as lintels to the doors of such buildings, upon the farms in its neighbourhood! A part of the west gable, with the arched window of the large dining-room in it entire, and a part of the north side wall, of the original height, and also a portion of the wall opposite, still remain, to brave "the pelting fury and pitiless storms" of a variable and tempestuous climate. It is said, whether truly or not I cannot tell, that as, by the deed of entail, the proprietor of the estate must assume the surname and bear the arms of Baillie, so he is also bound by the same deed to keep up, in state and repair, the mansion house or *place* of Lammingtoun, as anciently designated. Be this as it may, we of the parish do most earnestly hope to see the day when the present young proprietor of this estate, with a Scottish spirit, and pride of ancestry, will restore the long dormant honours of that ancient family, which his cultivated mind and polished manners so well fit him to represent,—by soon either rebuilding the castle itself, or erecting upon one or other of the many charming situations which Lammingtoun affords, a mansion worthy of the splendid property to which a kind Providence has called him. I may add, that few properties are more capable of improvement; and certainly no parish in the kingdom has greater cause to deplore the accumulated evils which spring from the total want of resident land-owners.

Historical Notices.—Part of the Highlanders who took up arms in 1715, in behalf of the unfortunate Prince James Stuart, amounting to about 400, taking fright on approaching the borders of England, and refusing to follow their commander, the Earl of Winton, on his entrance into that kingdom,—resolved on returning

* When the accounts of this demolition reached Bonington, near Lanark, her ladyship, as might well have been anticipated, was most indignant at the presumptuous but well-meant doings of her servant, and instantly despatched a messenger to Lammingtoun to stop procedure; but alas! it was too late,—the roof was off, and part of the building blown up by gunpowder! The worthy factor thought it would be most profitable to his employer, to make a quarry of it, out of which to erect stables and byres!

directly into their own country; and having in company reached Moffat, they separated about Errickstane, into two parties of nearly equal numbers; one division resolving to pursue their way through Crawford-muir towards Douglas, while the remaining 200 took a more easterly course, and crossed the hills in the direction of Lammingtonne. Two countrymen of Annandale observing their movements, and conjecturing whither they were bound, hastened it is said by night to Lammingtonne, and apprized the people of their approach. "Early next morning, the 2d of November, the lairds of Lammingtonne, Nisbet, Glespine, Moss-castle; a Bailie Vallance from Biggar, a Mr Mitchell, factor to the laird of Hartree; a Mr Baillie, in Moat, and other gentlemen, with a great multitude of the surrounding parishes, as well as the men of Lammingtonne, forthwith assembled, both horse and foot, all of them armed as well as the hurry of the moment would permit." It is said they found the poor Highlanders in different parties, among the hills above Lammingtonne village; and that, had the latter only made a determined resistance, the greater part of the Clydesdale men would soon have fled, as "the hands of many of them were shaking with fear;" but the poor strangers being worn out with cold, hunger, and fatigue, were soon induced to surrender, and being collected to the number, as already stated, of about 200, they were driven before the country people, (who were armed with every sort of rude implement, and had now, when all danger was past, recovered a wonderful degree of courage,) and were at last safely cooped up for a day and night in the parish kirk, and next day marched off to Lanark.

III.—POPULATION.

The population in	1755 was	599
	in 1792	417
By the Government census in	1801	375
	1811	365
	1821	359
	1831	362, males 179, females 283.

The following table exhibits a correct list of the population of the united parish in April 1840:

Number of persons under 15 years of age,	131
from 15 to 30	66
30 to 50	78
Number of persons from 50 to 70	38
above 70	18
Yearly average of births in the parish for the last 7 years,	8
illegitimate children for last 10 years,	1
deaths,	4
marriages,	14
burials,	57

LANARK.

3 G

Number of bachelors and widowers above 50 years of age,		4	
women above 45 years,		22	
same in the parish, there is 1 female.			
Present population of Wandell,	males,	49	
	females,	56	
		—105—families,	17
Lammingtoun village,	males,	52	
	females,	75	
		—127—families,	36
Country,	males,	51	
	females,	48	
		— 99—families,	16
	Total,	381	69
Average number of children in each family,	5		

Rental.—Wandell is valued in the cess books at L. 1300 Scots, real rental, L. 1396 Sterling; Lammingtoun is valued in the same at L. 1300 Scots, real rental, L. 1843, 10s. It is curious to note the fluctuations of the value of landed property at successive periods. For instance, the rental of Lammingtoun estate in 1656 was L. 4000 Scots, or L. 338 Sterling. In 1775, it was L. 448, 5s. 2d. In 1792, Mr Mitchell states it at between L. 700 and 800, and in 1824, the then factor, Mr Stobie, stated it to me, on raising my process of augmentation, at L. 2250.

There are two uninhabited houses in Wandell, and the same number in Lammingtoun, besides the new inn not quite completed. There are in the parish, 1 blacksmith, 1 tailor, whose wages per day, when he goes out to work in families, are 1s. 4d. besides victuals; 3 shoemakers, 4 weavers, 2 wrights. There are two *shops* in the village, where “tea, sugar, tobacco and snuff” are sold, with a variety of other small groceries; and *loaf bread* is retailed in them, from the bakers in Biggar. There has long been an inn, or rather *public-house* in the village, at which carriers frequently put up; and, though contrary to act of Parliament, the keeper of the toll-bar at Hartside, a short distance to the south of the inn, has always a license to sell whisky and ale. There are now no corn-mills in the parish, so that it lies under the disadvantage of having to send all grain either to Culler or Robertoun, three miles distant.

Character of the People.—The people, generally speaking, are healthy and robust, of good size and of active habits; and not peculiarly subject to any particular ailment or disease, if we except perhaps rheumatism, here commonly called the *pains*. They are, on the whole, cleanly, orderly in their household economy, sober, temperate, peaceable, industrious, and neighbourly and obliging to one another. They are much less given to intemperance

now than formerly; and withal, I must call them an *honest* people; for a petty theft is scarcely ever heard of in the parish.

Amusements.—Lammingtoun, so long as it enjoyed a resident proprietor, was famous for its *races*, which are even celebrated in ancient ballad. They were patronised by the “Laird,” took place in the level holms near the Castle, and are said to have been attended by the first gentry in the country. *Cock-fighting* also was long kept up here.* But though *horse-racing* and *cock-fighting* have long disappeared, the customs and amusements common to the country people of Scotland are regularly kept up by the inhabitants of these ancient parishes. *Curling* is the chief amusement in a frosty winter; and a striking peculiarity to this and many of the neighbouring parishes is, that *females* have their *bonspiel* or contest at curling as well as the males. The wives are matched against the unmarried women, and each party has a man in attendance to lend an arm to such as may be afraid of slipping on the ice at the time of delivering the curling-stone! It is very amusing sometimes to witness the scientific skill and prowess displayed by these female *combatants*. In the spring and summer evenings, the young men of the village frequently assemble on the old *school-green* to try their skill at the exhilarating game of throwing *quoits*; and a handsome silver medal (presented to the parish by Dugald Campbell, Esq.) is annually played for. The curlers have also a silver medal, purchased by subscription, and played for in like manner.†

The great proportion of the inhabitants in the country district of the parish are exemplary in their attendance on religious ordinances, as are also many of the families about the village; although, I am sorry to have occasion to add, there are a few belonging to the latter, who are shamefully negligent of that express command of our holy religion, “never to neglect the assem-

* I have in my possession an old manuscript poem, called “Lammingtoun Cock-fight,” written in 1701, “be John Welsh, maker and composer of the same.” It has little merit, and is somewhat in the style of Colville’s *Scots Hudibras*.

† At all these games the utmost decorum and good fellowship are strictly observed, and any thing like quarrelling or angry disputes is seldom, if ever, heard of. Matters were less decorously carried on in former times, as will appear from the following minute of the kirk-session of 28th January 1656: “The sessione considering ane superstitious and abominable custome yt hes continued still in this parochie, That men and women uses promiscuously to play at the foot-ball upon Fasting’s even; and also considering what evill and sadde consequences hes followed y^{re} upon, viz. uncleanness, drunkenness, and fighting; they doe unanimously discharge and inhibit thes^e old superstitious and abominable practise. And hereby macks and ordaines, that whatsoever persone or persones shall contravein this present acts, they shall be censured with the censure of the kirk. And the minister be desyred to publish y^{re} present acte out of pulpitt y^e next Lord’s day, that none pretende ignorance.”

bling of ourselves together." There is one very striking circumstance which I cannot pass by without here noticing, and it is not peculiar to *this* parish, but common to the whole district; namely, the extreme paucity of young persons, below the age of puberty, who are to be seen on Sabbath in any place of public worship. The excuse that I have received for this from the lower classes having families is, that they "*cannot afford to give their children two suits of clothes at once, and are ashamed to send or take them to the kirk in rags.*" This is but a very lame apology for any Christian parent to offer.

Poaching of game has of late received a complete check, by the vigilance of a resident game-keeper. *River poaching*, however, is carried on to a great extent, chiefly by people coming from a distance, with the double rod, &c.

IV.—INDUSTRY.

Agriculture.—The tenants of this parish are an industrious class of men; many of them particularly so. The rotation generally observed in cropping, is, first oats, then potatoes or turnips, then bear or barley along with rye-grass and clover, for a crop of hay in the succeeding year. Both red and white clover seed are sown; a larger proportion of the latter is used when the ground is intended to be laid down in permanent pasture. There is no undivided common in either Wandell or Lammingtoun.

Wood.—The only plantation occupies about a rood of ground behind *Causeway House*, on the side of the old Roman way, or *Watling Street*, about the middle of Wandell;—this was planted with *larches* about twenty-five years ago. Indeed, as to wood of any description, the whole of this fine old barony is naked in the extreme, although a great proportion of it might be planted with immense advantage. So satisfied of this are its intelligent tenantry, that all of them have told me that, for sake of mere shelter, they would gladly give up land for planting without asking damages, provided only the Noble proprietor, Lord Douglas, would put in the young trees and protect them by suitable fences. The reader may have some faint idea how much this improvement is wanted, when it is mentioned, that in what was once a distinct parish, and extends to no less than $11\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, there are only to be met with in all 61 trees! These are chiefly at Hillhouse, Hartside, and Woodend, marking out in some instances the spot where, in former generations, a farm-steading has been. Few of these trees are probably younger than a century, and some from their size

cannot be less than fifty years older; few as they are, they still show how well both soil and climate are suited for the rearing of valuable timber. At Woodend there is a fine ash, measuring 10 feet 1 inch round the stem; and another of still greater height and beauty, that measures 12 feet in circumference. Close by these, there is a noble plane tree 8 feet round; and another of at least equal girth near Hillhouse.

Naked as Wandell thus is at present, it is said by tradition, that in ancient times a forest or wood extended all along the western face of the hills from nearly opposite the Kirk to the south end of Devonshaw hill at Woodend burn, a distance of two miles and a-half; and hence the appropriate name *Woodend* was given to that farm. The woods of Hartside are said to have been formerly the favourite haunt of the deer.

In Lamningtoun, likewise, there are no plantations. Such, however, might with great advantage be scattered up and down in belts and clumps, to the extent of 300 or 400 acres. And were the species of plants only judiciously selected, such as ash, plane, elm, and others that have proved themselves suited to the soil and climate, there can be no doubt, upon a fair calculation of human life, that a young man of twenty-one, on coming to his estate, might find planting a remunerating speculation in itself, even laying beauty and shelter altogether out of the question. With this passing remark, however, I am yet happy to say, that the old parish and barony of Lamningtoun contains many noble trees, of, I should suppose, from 120 to 150 years old. These are chiefly to be found in hedgerows, round square fields, or in small clusters near the present farm-houses, or close by where such buildings formerly stood. The greater proportion of these trees, however, is on the farm of Mains, near the old castle; also on the fields to the west of the manse; and in clumps, and dropping trees upon the crofts and round the gardens, of the villagers; and along the banks of Lamningtoun burn. The number of these trees (for they may be numbered) upon the whole of Lamningtoun is 711. They consist chiefly of ash and plane in nearly equal proportions, also a good many elms, a few beeches, and one very fine horse-chestnut. A large number of these are of very considerable thickness; many planes from 6 feet 9 inches to 8 feet 7, and one as much as 9 feet and a half in circumference. The largest ash is 7 feet 7 inches; largest beech 8 feet 10 inches, and the horse-chestnut is 7 feet 1 inch round the

stems. Upon the glebe of Lammingtoune, and in a hedge common to it and the Lammingtoune estate, there are only nine trees, five of which are on the glebe, two of them old *knurly* oaks of no great size, an ash 8 feet 2 inches, and an aged elm of great beauty 10 feet round the stems. Of young trees, I have on Wandell glebe about 30, and on that of Lammingtoune about 350, all planted in 1826. I was told by an old man, who died about thirteen years ago, that in his *young days* he remembered seeing several *old fruit trees*, such as apples, pears, and cherries, growing near the "Old Place," the remains of the Laird of Lammingtoune's orchard, all of which have long since disappeared! There was, in my recollection, a well-kept garden at Hillhouse, and there are still a good many fruit trees in it. The garden belonging to the schoolmaster is well laid out, and supplied with a full complement of apple, pear, and plum trees, put in three years ago, and promising to do well. He has also a tasteful shrubbery and flower-plot in front of his house, and the whole is enclosed with a thriving thorn-hedge. At Beatlaws and Mains, there are likewise neat gardens, lately formed, and in both of which there are apple and other fruit trees. There are a few also at Otterburns and Loanhead. In the little gardens about the village, there have, for a length of time, been several apple trees, some of which yield a fair crop in good seasons. All these gardens have gooseberry and currant bushes of excellent sorts. When I came to the manse in August 1823, there was neither gooseberry bush, nor fruit tree, nor a single flower nor shrub near it! In short, the old garden had been completely destroyed during a vacancy of five years! A new garden wall was built in 1823, enclosing about a Scots rood of ground; the wall is 9 feet in height, and encloses the garden on all sides, except the north, where it is defended by the back wall of the kitchen and offices. The wall has a freestone cope, and the whole cost L. 74. On the inside of the wall there are thirty-nine fruit trees, and on the east and south aspect of the same, *outside*, there are twenty more; comprehending apples, pears, plums, and cherries, of various sorts; all now arrived at full bearing. There are besides those on the wall, fifty-eight standard trees, chiefly apples. These last do not bear so steadily as the wall trees, being of late much injured by the May fly or grub. Along the whole extent outside of the east and south aspects of the garden wall, there is a border for vegetables 9 feet in breadth, *outside* of which, again, and separated by a gravel walk, there is another border of about the same width, planted with trees,

evergreens, and flowering shrubs in considerable variety. This shrubbery not only runs the whole length of these two sides of the garden outside, but is carried in a curve round the front of the manse, and sweeps along to the west boundary of the glebe at the entrance from the parish road; and then takes a bend to the north-east as far as Lammingtoun burn, by which my little territory is here bounded,—the whole length measuring about 209 yards. I own I mention this favourite little border of thriving shrubs and trees with no little pride and satisfaction, when I think, especially, of the sad, and desolate, and *naked aspect*, that everything wore about the place only fourteen years since; and that now, I can look out in a lovely summer morning upon the aromatic poplar, the sweet-scented birch, the bird-cherry, the mountain ash, the flaunting snow-white gean, the fragrant lilac, the graceful laburnum, with its thousand grape-like bunches of gaudy blossom, the cedar and the juniper of pyramidal form, the laurel and the bay-tree with their lively, verdant, and glittering leaves, all commingling in sweet confusion to perfume the breath of heaven. While the *tout-ensemble* is enlivened by the sharp whistle of the yellow-beaked blackbird, or the mellower music of the Scottish nightingale! A prodigious improvement, in the way of gardens and shrubberies, has indeed taken place about all the manses in the presbytery of Biggar, within these twelve or fourteen years. Before that time, the most of them in these respects were slovenly in the extreme, but now they may well cope with those of any presbytery in the kingdom. *Evergreens* received a severe check in this district, during the winter of 1836-7, but this they did also even in the neighbourhood of London, as I had an opportunity of observing in the following July. The more delicate do not thrive here, such as the sweet-bay, the laurustinus, and the arbutus. Hollies, of different kinds, stand our winters well, also the savine, the arbor vitæ, and the yew, especially the Irish. *Rhododendrons* have never *died* with me, though they do not grow so luxuriantly as in lower situations, where the soil is of a mossy and damper nature.

Of land in the united parishes, there are :—

	In Wandell,	
Under regular cultivation, about		364 acres imperial.
That might be, or has been cultivated, about		636

Total of arable in the barony,		1000
Pasture, partly improvable by draining or top dressing.		5099

Total of arable and pasture land in the barony,		6099

In Lammingtoune,	
Under regular cultivation, about	400
That might be, or has been cultivated, about,	680
<hr/>	
Total of arable in the barony,	1280
Pasture partly improvable by draining, or top dressing,	3900
<hr/>	
Total of arable and pasture land in the barony,	5180
Wandell and Lammingtoune,	
Total of land in both under cultivation about,	764
Remaining arable land in both,	1516
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Total of arable land in both baronies,	2280
Add the globe, 6 Scots acres in Wandell, and 4 do. in Lammingtoune,	12
Total of pasture land in both baronies,	8999
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Total of Arable and pasture in the united parishes,	11291

Rent of Land.—Such farms as are wholly arable are let at about L. 1, 11s. per acre; the croft lands possessed by the villagers at L. 3; average rate of arable land, L. 1, 16s. 5d.; average of hill and dale throughout the parish, 5s. 9d.

Produce.—The produce of the parish in stock and crop will best appear from the following table. There is raised

In Wandell.	
Of oats about 1150 bolls, which at fairs prices for 1839 make	L. 1035 0 0
bear about 86 bolls at do. do. of L. 1, 3s. 2½d per boll,	99 14 1½
potatoes about 690 bolls at 8s. per boll of 8 bushels, the price paid this year by me,	252 0 0
hay, 12500 stones at 8d. per stone of 22 lbs.	416 13 4
turnips, 36 acres, at L. 5 per acre,	180 0 0
flax, about 112 lbs. at 1s. per lb.	5 12 0
sheep, about 3800, at 6s. per head for keep,	1140 0 0
cows about 81, at L. 6 for grazing per head,	486 0 0
other cattle, 44 at L. 2 10s. per head for grass per annum,	110 0 0
horses kept for work and riding 21, at L. 10 per head for grass and straw,	210 0 0
young horses, 2, at L. 4 per head per annum,	8 0 0
swine, about 20, value of each at a year old (after deducting inlay price, varying from 8s. to 15s.) about L. 3, 8s.	68 0 0
Of wool, Cheviot, about 130 stones at L. 1 per stone average price,	130 0 0
blackfaced do. 580 stones, at 10s. per stone of 24 lbs.	290 0 0
<hr/>	
Total produce of Wandell,	L. 4430 19 5½
Lammingtoune.	
Of oats, about 2441 bolls, at 18s. per boll, fairs prices for 1839,	L. 2196 18 0
bear and barley, 281 bolls, at L. 1, 3s. 2½d. per boll,	925 15 8½
potatoes, about 1564 bolls, at 8s. per boll of 8 bushels,	625 12 0
hay, 15200 stones, at 8d. per stone of 22 lbs.	506 13 4
turnips, 65½ acres, at L. 5 per acre,	327 10 0
flax 88 lbs. at 1s. per lb.	4 8 0
sheep, 2208, at 6s. per head per annum for grazing,	662 8 0
cows, 121, at L. 6 per head per annum,	726 0 0
other cattle, 101, at L. 2, 10s. per head for grazing per annum,	252 10 0
horses for work and riding, 35, at L. 10 per head for grass and straw,	350 0 0
young horses, 5, at L. 4 per head for pasturing per annum	20 0 0
swine about 50, at L. 3, 8s. per head at a year old (after deducting inlay cost.)	170 0 0

wool, Cheviot about 150 stones at L. 1 per stone, on an average,	150	0	0
blackfaced, about 210 stones, at 10s. per stone of 24 lb.	105	0	0

Total produce of Lammingtoune	L. 6422	15	0½
Total produce of the parish, exclusive of glebe,	L. 10858	14	5½

Rate of Labour.—The rate of wages for good men-servants fit for all kinds of farm-work, ranges from L. 9 to L. 13 per annum; for stout lads of eighteen, from L. 6, 10s. to L. 8. Servant girls for out-door farm work get about L. 4, and sometimes more for the summer half year; and in winter, from L. 2, 5s. to L. 3; women of experience, and entrusted with the care and management of a house, get from L. 7 to L. 10 per annum; girls of twelve or thirteen, employed to herd cows, get from 15s. to L. 1 for the summer half year. Men on day's wages get 1s. in winter, and 1s. 3d. or so, with victuals in summer. In harvest, the usual wages per day for a man is 1s. 6d. with victuals; women, 1s. or 1s. 3d. with victuals also. *Potato gatherers* get 6d. a-day and their food. Joiners, 2s. with, or 2s. 6d. if without food. Shepherds have the produce of *one pack* of sheep, that is, 48 sheep of the white-faced, or 55 of the black-faced kind, (the pack their own,) pastured with those of their master: married men have also a cow, potatoes, and 50 stones of meal in the year.

Articles of Manufacture, &c.—All the common implements used in husbandry may be procured from tradesmen belonging to the parish. Good iron ploughs, and there are few else now used, may be purchased for L. 4 each. Carts cost from L. 8 to L. 10 each; and a harrow may be bought from 8s. to 10s. The price of a horse-shoe is 9d.; and other smith-work in like proportion. Men's shoes, about 9s. 6d., and women's shoes, 6s. per pair.

Prices of Provisions.—Eggs per dozen in *winter*, from 9d. to 1s.; in *summer*, from 4½d. to 6d. A hen costs about 1s. 6d.; young fowls about 9d., and well-grown ducklings, 1s. each; a duck about 1s. 8d. or 2s. No *geese* are kept in the parish, as they are reckoned hurtful to the pasture. Turkeys may be had from 3s. 6d. to 4s. a-piece. Fresh butter of the best quality may be had in the summer months from 7d. to 9d. per imperial lb. In short, all these articles are sold at a penny or twopence, (the dozen for eggs, and the pound for butter,) below the prices in the Edinburgh market, for which they are weekly collected by carriers and hucksters. Skim-milk sells for a penny the Scots pint, and butter-milk the same. Good skim milk cheese sells at about 3½d. per lb., and sweet-milk cheese about 5d. or 6d. for the same weight, the imperial lb. Clydesdale but-

ter is much prized in the Edinburgh market, and the butter and cheese of this parish are not inferior to what are produced in any part of Scotland, not excepting Cuninghame in Ayrshire, long so famous for these necessary articles of food. Dairy produce in a wholesale way is generally sent to Edinburgh at the Hallow Fair in November.

Live-Stock.—The favourite breed of sheep here still continues to be the *black-faced*. Of the Cheviot, or *white-faced*, there are 82 scores upon Woodend in Wandell, and Beatlaws, in Lammington, nearly in equal proportions. The black-faced are still esteemed as the most delicate mutton; but the white-faced lambs come earlier into the shambles than those of the black-faced. The farm horses are generally of the powerful Clydesdale breed. Ayrshire cows are almost the only ones sought after, and due attention is paid to improving the stock. In some few instances we find a *cross* between them and the Teeswater breed; which are much valued by some.

Draining.—Though the *general character* of the land in this parish is dry and kindly, still there are considerable tracts of it that stand greatly in need of surface and other draining, such as a large portion of the farms of Otterburns and Callands in Lammington; and of Wandell-Mill and Birnock, in the barony of Wandell. A good deal has of late been done to carry off the water from the low-level holms on the Lammington estate.

Leases.—The leases of the larger farms in both baronies are generally for nineteen years. The crofts, or *plans*, as they are termed, let to the villagers, are only on leases of nine years; a term much too short to encourage anything like improvement. The old terms of Whitsunday, the 26th of May, and of Martinmas, the 22d November, are still universally observed here, whether for tenants entering upon leases, or for servants entering to, or leaving their service in families.

Fences.—Enclosures to any extent, or good purpose, were till very lately, but very partially known in this parish; and much in many places has yet to be done in this respect, ere it can be said generally to have fairly lost its naked and deserted appearance. Such fences as are, consist almost exclusively of what are termed Galloway stone dikes, which, however useful, are still exceedingly *ugly* compared to thorn-hedges, which give a soft and clothed aspect to a country, especially when diversified by a due sprinkling of *ash* or *elm*, as in the hedgerows, along the high-roads and

round the enclosures, of "merry England." Really it is not only lamentable, but astonishing in no small degree, that the great landed proprietors of Scotland should not think how easily they might soon wipe away the too much merited stigma so constantly cast in our teeth by our southern neighbours, as to the bleak and sterile aspect of our dear native country. There is not a *quick-hedge* in the whole barony of Wandell, unless it may be round a *hailyard*, and on the south march of the Wandell glebe. Lammingtoun, though not so bad, has yet but few good hedges upon it. Such as are, are chiefly about the village crofts and close vicinity. It is true, however, that within these two years, since the young proprietor came of age, a good beginning has taken place, by putting in thorn hedges on the farm of Mains, both along the side of the parish road, and also in subdivisions throughout the farm. Hedges have likewise been set along the new access to Beatlaws farm-house; and wherever they have been planted they promise to do well.

Farm Buildings, &c.—In respect to farm-houses in this parish, there is also, in the greater part of them, much room for amendment. Generally speaking they are very limited in point of accommodation; ill finished, not being lathed upon the walls, and consequently damp, cold, and uncomfortable. The older ones are all built upon the same plan, of one storey, with three apartments, consisting of a kitchen in one end, a small family room in the middle, off a long passage, leading to a larger apartment called "*the far room*," in the other end of the house. The garret is but rarely either floored or plastered. In all these three apartments there are *beds*. The kitchen is usually the largest apartment in the house,—the fire is placed about 6 feet from the gable towards the middle of the floor, and has commonly a bench or form, or sometimes a long wooden seat with arms, called a "*lang settle*," placed between the grate and the gable wall, occupied by the young farm lads as a "resting chair" in the winter evenings after the labours of the day. The smoke is collected by what is called a *brace*, that is, a square-mouthed *box*, resembling the *inverted hopper of a mill*, about 5 or 6 feet wide, placed directly over the fire, at the height of 6 feet or so from the floor, and gradually contracting itself to about 2 feet square as it ascends, and is carried either into a stone chimney in the gable, or straight up through the roof, *close to the gable*, by what is yet well known through all Scotland, as a "*lamm*," *namely*, a vent or conductor, projecting about 3 feet above the ridge of the roof, the frame work of which is of wood, generally

wrapt round with straw ropes, or, in case of the house being slated, the *lumm* is then slated also. The "*brace*" allows a very roomy fireside in a farm-kitchen, where the servants are numerous, and is better suited to its purpose than a stranger would be apt to suppose. In Wandell, with only two exceptions, all the farm-houses are covered with thatch. In Lammingtoun, again, all the farm-houses are slated, excepting those possessed by the crofters, or *planners*, as the smaller tenants are called. All the cottages in this parish, with only four exceptions, are old and of the poorest description. Those in the village, generally speaking, are particularly so; and in reference to this, it was once happily remarked to me by an amateur artist of considerable talent, that "he knew of no village in the whole country so delightful to sketch as Lammingtoun; the situation was so beautiful, the burn lent so lively an effect, the trees were so old and fantastic, and dropped so tastefully everywhere; and, then, the *houses were so bad*, that nothing could have possibly a finer effect in drawing!"

Notwithstanding my friend's correct taste as an artist, and my own partiality for the picturesque, I should be most happy to see one and all of our villagers put in possession of such snug and comfortable dwellings, as that lately built, upon his own feu, by Archibald French in Lammingtoun, with its neat "*roof of straw*," its little enclosed garden behind, and a tidy flower plot in front, bordering the public road. Few situations, indeed, surpass in beauty that of the village of Lammingtoun,—with its clear winding *burn* rippling by, to mingle its waters with the far-famed Clyde,—its smooth grassy hills forming the background, from which may be seen, in a clear summer morning, the "*top of the lofty Benlomond*," sixty miles to the westward;—the "*hill of fire*," *Tinto*, in front, and just at such a desirable distance, as to enable the naked eye to trace correctly all its striking and massive outlines,—its fine old trees, the twisted elm, the stately ash, the lofty beech, all dropt here and there amid its lowly cottages in graceful variety; and,—not least in point of attraction,—its little *kailyards* so trimly dressed,—with their *gooseberry bushes*, (the *poor man's vinery*,) and their apple trees,—their *rose trees* and *southern-wood*,* from which to cull,

* Southern-wood is the common but much cherished shrub of the worthy peasantry of my native land! It is associated with the holiest recollections of my boyish days,—when, on the *third Sabbath of June*, (a day in the calendar still doubly dear to my heart,) and in the *church-yard of Kells*, and under the cloudless canopy of Heaven, and surrounded by all those relatives and friends I held dearest on earth,—I have seen the holy *communion table*, with its snow white covering of fine linen, so emblematical of the purity befitting the humble and de-

in good old Scottish fashion, *a posy for the kirk*, upon a sultry Sabbath morn!

Improvements.—Various improvements have of late been made, or are still in progress, within the parish. The arable land on the farms of Cauldchapel, Littlegill, and Wandell-Mill, in the barony of Wandell, has within these few years been, to a considerable extent, protected against the inroads of the sheep from the hills, by excellent stone dikes dividing it from the upland pasture. The farm-house and offices at Cauldchapel have been slated and put into a very comfortable state. We hope to see the same soon take place at Littlegill, where all the buildings are wretched, and little suited to a farm of its extent, at the present day. The same remark applies to the dwelling-house of Wandell-Mill, to which, indeed, a small addition of one room was made last summer, though put down without the least attention to good taste. A neat dwelling-house of one storey, and containing six apartments, was built in 1828 on the farm of Hillhouse, upon a beautiful rising ground, a short distance to the south-east of the Kirk, and it occupies one of the prettiest situations in the whole parish.

Within the barony of Lammingtoun, improvements upon a pretty extensive scale have been going on for the last four or five years. Ditches have been opened for carrying off the water from the holm land, hedges have been planted in a variety of places, particularly upon Mains and Langholme,—and a march dike put up between Loanhead and Otterburns. At Mains, Langholme, and Otterburns, the offices have all been either rebuilt, or the old ones greatly improved. A new farm-house of one storey has been built at Loanhead, but put down, very awkwardly, upon an almost inaccessible brink of the high road. Its offices have been partly

vout worshippers around it,—stretching in lengthened line over the grass-grown abodes of the silent dead;—and have eyed the hoary patriarch of fourscore, with head uncovered, and attended by his aged spouse and companion of fifty years,—and followed by the feeble lone widow in doleful black,—all wending their way “with tottering steps and slow.”—amid the green hilloeks and moss-clad stones, with *well-worn Psalm Book* in one hand, and a sprig of their favourite and refreshing plant in the other,—to seat themselves at that *feast of love*, spread before them in the wilderness, for the spiritual refreshment of the “meek and contrite ones,”—their venerated pastor of forty long years, having the while taken his station at the head of the holy table,—his thin gray hairs floating in the gentle noontide breeze, and his paternal eye affectionately surveying his congregated flock,—and his sainted soul prepared to implore, in imitation of his Great Master, a blessing from on high, upon the spiritual repast!—the whole multitude in expectation, standing up,—and a thousand voices, at the moment, chanting the praises of the God and Saviour of all flesh, to the plaintive yet soothing notes of their favourite and time-hallowed *Codewill*,—saying in the words of the sweet Singer of Israel; “We’ll go into his tabernacles,—And at his footstool bow!”

new built and partly repaired, and the whole slated. These buildings at Loanhead cost L. 600. The only two storey farm-house in Lammingtoune, and by far the best upon the estate, is that built within the same period at Beatlaws, about half a mile up the glen of Lammingtoune Burn, above the village. It has a wing or projection in front, and another to the back,—and consists of an excellent large kitchen, with chimney range in the gable, after the *modern* form;—a dining room, drawing room with marble jams, and a parlour on the ground flat, and five bed-rooms on the second floor. The whole is finished and furnished in such good taste and style, as might vie with the generality of farm-houses in East Lothian itself, even in its best days of agricultural prosperity. The cost of these buildings was L. 620, exclusive of repairs upon the offices, which are suitable. All the farms have *thrashing-mills* upon them;—some of these are driven by horses, others by water, and one, at Langholme, is wrought by *steam*. Some of the farm-houses are exceedingly neat and cleanly about the doors. At Beatlaws, the front is gravelled and tastefully laid out. Others of them, however, could “thole” amendment,—such, for instance, as protecting the front from all access by cows and pigs, &c. and removing dunghills, and other offensive though useful objects, from the approach to the house, into a situation of greater concealment. Surely, such little attentions to outward appearances cannot be incompatible with good management, or successful farming. A great improvement to the farms nearest the river has been effected, by an embankment of the Clyde, along the whole extent of Lammingtoune, executed in 1835–6,—stretching not less than three miles, and at an expense of about L. 2000.

Since Mr Baillie came to the management of his estate in November 1837, a handsome fancy cottage has been erected for his game-keeper, on the steep and beautifully wooded bank of Lammingtoune Burn, opposite the ruins of the old mill, and upon what was formerly called the *Millands*. It has excellent dog kennels attached; and I am told the whole cost about L. 300. He has also erected a large and elegant building in the village, now nearly finished, and intended for an inn,—the contract price of which was L. 800. It is of the cottage style of architecture, such as one frequently sees in the south of England, having a steep roof with projecting eaves over gables and side walls; and it has also lattice windows,—those of the two public rooms, on the ground floor, not only projecting beyond the line of wall, but being also

divided into compartments by freestone columns. It will have every sort of convenience requisite to make it a most comfortable inn,—and as the Dumfries heavy coach to and from the metropolis every week-day passes through the village,—gentlemen fond of angling may thus not only find a safe and speedy conveyance, at a small expense, from the dingy atmosphere of “Auld Reekie,” to the pure air and wholesome waters of the “flowing Clyde,” but will also find, at the *Baillies’ Arms Inn* of Lammingtonne, excellent accommodation for a few days or weeks, and that, too, within ten minutes’ walk of one of the very best of trouting streams in the kingdom.

Quarries.—There is no public quarry in this parish. Stones for building dikes are chiefly taken from some rocky spots upon Loanhead Hill, or from that of Hillhouse,—also from a place on Hartside Burn, and sometimes from the rocky bed of the river at Clydesbridge, in Wandell. The stone procured is often of a splinty description, and not very good for building houses, though still used for that purpose. Freestone is brought, if needed, either from Thornhill in Nithsdale, or from Stone Hill in the parish of Carmichael. Slates are got either from Stobo in Tweeddale, or from Glenochar in Crawford, fifteen miles distant.

V.—PAROCHIAL ECONOMY.

Market-Towns.—The village of Lammingtonne is situated on the north-east side of the small burn known by the same name, and on both sides of the turnpike road leading from Biggar to Dumfriesshire, by Abington and Leadhills to Sanquhar, or by Crawford, to either Moffat or Thornhill. It is thirty-three miles and a quarter distant, in a south-westerly direction, from the metropolis. At Abington, six miles up the river, the Glasgow and English mail-coach passes twice every day, thus affording a speedy conveyance either to the south or west. There are various carriers every week from the near neighbourhood, to Edinburgh, besides others passing to the same city, from Nithsdale and Galloway. Biggar, distant rather more than six miles, is our regular market-town, where the farmers and others usually attend every Thursday, to learn the state of markets and transact business. Servants are generally hired at Biggar fairs, in November, January, and April.

Lammingtonne was formerly a market-town itself; Sir William Baillie having obtained a charter from Charles I. to hold “there a weekly market every *die Jovis*, and two fairs, also, in the year, viz. one on the 15th of June, and another on the 22d of Oc-

taber;" of course reckoning by the old style. These have long since fallen into disuse. Lanark, the county town, is twelve miles, and Glasgow thirty-seven, distant from Lammington, both in a north-west direction; Moffat is twenty-four miles to the south, Thornhill twenty-nine, and Dumfries forty-three miles to the south-west. The farm-house of Cauldchapel, in the southern extremity of Wandell, is supposed to be equidistant from the sea at Leith, Ayr, and Dumfries. A post-office was established at Lammington in July 1839, with a runner three days a-week between it and Biggar.

Eccleristical State.—In Bagimont's Roll, "the Rectory of Hartside or Wandell, in the Deanry of Lanark," was taxed at L. 6, 13s. 4d. Scots, and that of "Lambyntoun," also in the "Deanry of Lanark," at the same; being a tenth part of the estimated value of their spiritual revenues respectively. At the Reformation, the parsonage of Hartside was held by a Mr Nicol Crawford, who reported that "the parsonage tithes thereof produced four chalders and six bolls of meal yearly, including fourteen bolls received by the Cauldchapel;" and at the same period, these tithes were rented by the laird of Leffnoreis, (now Dumfries House,) in Ayrshire, for L. 66, 13s. 4d. yearly. (See MS. Rental Book, 18.) Both these parishes are to be found also in Keith's List of Parsonages, at the same important era in the history of the Scottish establishment, and they are given in the following order, viz. Hartside, Torrence, Carstairs, Lammington. Nothing like what may be called a *formal* or *legal* annexation of them ever took place,—but they came first to be held by one and the same individual at a period when there were fewer candidates for the ministry, and consequently when greater difficulty was found in supplying vacant benefices, than at the present day. Mr Charles Jardine, one of the Applegirth family, was the last parson of Wandell or Hartside as a separate parish. Mr James Baillie, a kinsman of the laird's, was at the same time incumbent of Lammington. Mr Jardine, for what cause, however, it does not now appear, having been deposed in 1607, Mr James Baillie, on a presentation from the presbytery of Lanark, *jure devoluto*, did on the 5th November 1608, receive from Mr John Leverance, minister of Robertoun, "institution of the parsonage and vicarage of the said parsonage of Wandell, with manse, gleib, and kirkland pertaining to the samen; and als put ye sd Mr James in actual, real, and corporal possession of the samyn, with all that apperteins thereto, be placing him in the

pulpit of the samyn, and be delyvering the book of God, called *ye Bybell*, in his hands; and thereafter past to the *mans and gleib* of the said parsonage and vicarage, and there, be *delyvering to him of ertth and stane*, put him in real and peaceable possession of the said kirklands thereof, with all the pertinents thereto." Having, in this manner, then, been first conjoined under the ministry of this Mr James Baillie, the two old parishes of Wandell and Lammingtounne have ever since continued to form but one cure or benefice.

The barony and parish of Wandell, with the exception of Littlegill, (noticed in a former part of this account as having been purchased about sixty years ago,) came into possession of the illustrious house of Douglas, early in the seventeenth century, the charter to which in favour of William, Earl of Angus, *in liferent*, and Archibald, Lord Douglas, his eldest son, *in fee*, bears date 15th June 1613,—that is, five years after Mr James Baillie had become "persone and vicar of Hartsyde" as well as of Lamington. He died, it appears, about 1642, when a most violent contest ensued before the presbytery of Lanark, to which both parishes then belonged, between the Earl of Angus and the laird of Lammingtounne, as to which of them should nominate to the united and now vacant benefice. The Earl presented a Mr Andrew M'Ghie, and Lammingtounne issued his presentation in favour of a Mr John Currie. The presbytery failing to effect an amicable arrangement between the two claimants, the matter was referred to the General Assembly, who, after maturely weighing "the rights and evidences of both parties," and hearing "the advice of faithful and skilful lawyers," "advised the presbytery to proceed in the planting of the kirk of Wandell and Lammingtounne with Mr Andrew M'Ghie." The presbytery accordingly "in regard that the said Mr Andrew *had given satisfaction* in his tryalls,"—"appointed him to preach on the following Sunday before the congregation, in the afternoon," and Mr George Bennet, one of their number, to preach in the forenoon, "*and to take aspection of the people's carriage.*" But what followed?—A scene of the utmost violence and confusion, which affords a strange picture of the refinement, delicacy, and retiring habits of the titled and high-born dames of our country towards the middle of the seventeenth century! Mr George Bennet, it appears, *was permitted to preach in the forenoon*, as appointed by his brethren; but as it was only by "*shoot- ing and ramforcing the doors of the kirk*" that the moderator on a previous occasion had found access; so now upon the present oc-

casion "when Mr Andrew M'Ghie offered to preach in the afternoon, he was barred by the *Ladie Lammingtoun*, and some other women, who possessed the pulpit in a tumultuous and disorderly way," her ladyship, it is added, declaring at the same time, "that no dog of the house of Douglas should ever bark there!"

This exhibition occurred in March 1644; but the Lady Lammingtoun, whose maiden name was Grizzel Hamilton, "together with the other delinquents," were not allowed to go unpunished. For, on a complaint by the presbytery to the Lords of Council, "the saidis *Ladie Lammingtoun*, and remanent persons were decreetted to enter their persons in waird, within the Tolbuith of Edinburgh;" "for obedience whereof, the *Ladie Lammingtoun* and remanent persons foresaidis, did then enter their persons in waird;"—and in the heart of *Mid-Lothian* did the lady remain, till her brother in-law, Mr James Baillie, in the following winter, had paid over to the presbytery of Lanark, "the soum of 1000 merks," being the fine imposed upon Sir William Baillie, (then in the public service in England,) "for the riot had by his lady and her adherents in the kirk of Wandell and Lammingtoun!" Nor, yet further, did the presbytery of Lanark lose sight of "this fact, so scandalous for the present, and of dangerous consequence for the time to come," until they brought this amazon to something like a sense of duty. In prosecution of so laudable an end, they forthwith appointed their moderator to correspond with the newly erected presbytery of Biggar, (disjoined since the doings at Lammingtoun from their own body and that of Peebles, by the General Assembly of the same year 1644,) and to "desire them to send to the presbytery of Lanark the Lady Lammingtoun and others, delinquents, that their depending process may be closed, and they censured by the presbytery of Lanark, whaes authority was violated by their scandalous carriage." Accordingly that functionary, Mr Alexander Livingstone, at a meeting of his own presbytery on the 5th December of the same year, "reports that he had gone to the presbytery of Biggar, as his commission did bear;"—"but that he could obtain no satisfaction to these equitable demands; but that after much jangleing and quarreling, their answer was, that they would do nothing of that kind till they should receive a part of the soume lately determined by the council to the presbytery of Lanark." The Lanark presbytery did not see good to share the spoil with their brethren of Biggar, although at the time the offence was committed, and the action was raised, the great-

er part of the latter *were constituent members of Lanark presbytery*, and therefore bore their *share* of "the charges in the tedious business had concerning the scandalous riot in the kirk of Wandell and Lammingtounne." While the Biggar brethren, for the reason assigned, refused to co-operate any farther in this business, with the parent judicatory, they, nevertheless, fully vindicated the church's authority, in due time, within their own bounds; for on Christmas day, only twenty days after the demand had been made upon them from Lanark, "the Ladie Lammingtounne compeared before them at Biggar, and, being accused of ane scandel committed be her in the kirk of Lammingtounne, by her resisting and stopping of Mr Andro M'Ghie, (expectant sent yr be the presbytery of Lanark,) who came there upon the Lord's day to preach; she did confess the samen resistance, but withall did solemnlie protest that she had no ill intention, neither any thought either to prophane God's Sabbath or house, or to hinder preaching, bot only she satt and stayed Mr Andro to enter ye pulpitt, and went into the same, only for fear of losing her husband's right, (he being absent for the tyme in England in the publick service.)"

The Kirk of Wandell and Lammingtounne is situated on the boundaries of these two ancient parishes, the area of the Kirk being held as the exact line of march betwixt them. It was dedicated to St Ninian, as was also that copious and salubrious spring a short way above the village on the west side of Lammingtounne *burn*. The building, originally, must have been of great antiquity, as may yet be seen by a fine massive circular arched doorway on the north side near the west end of the church, which was used as the *most patent* door up to 1828, when the whole fabric underwent a thorough repair. The walls being found very substantial were raised five feet on the sides, which had the effect of taking away from the former exceeding steepness of the roof; which was removed and a new one put on. The whole interior was cleared out and seated anew in a handsome and substantial manner,—the floor laid with freestone flags,—a handsome gallery erected in each end, supported in the centre, on each side the area, by round cast-iron pillars. The pulpit, with a canopy over it, was also made anew, and removed from the *north* to the *south* side of the building. Its old position was on the *Lammingtounne* side, where it had been placed, it is said, by the express orders of the fore-mentioned Lady Lammingtounne, in order to prevent it being called *Wandell Kirk*. Large and pointed arched windows were broken out at regular dis-

tances, instead of the former little contracted ones, which gave little light, and did not open. New and suitable doors, also, were opened up, with fan-lights above to correspond with the windows. The old door already mentioned was preserved, but built up. Tradition says,—that this doorway, which consists of free-stone, has been preserved ever since there was a church upon the spot,—that the *original* structure, having nearly become ruinous, the then incumbent applied for a *new kirk*, which the Lammingtoun family refused, but agreed to repair the old,—and that on the faith of this promise, the minister, at his own venture, had recourse to the help of certain willing hands among his people, who secretly assembled under night, and soon demolished all but the favourite Saxon door, when he reported the alleged accident to the laird, and reminding him of his promise, called upon him to “repair the house of God!” From an inscription upon a door lintel removed in 1828, the present church appears to have been either rebuilt or repaired in 1721. Like all churches of that period in country places, it is ill-proportioned, being 60½ feet in length, by 23 feet 8 inches in breadth, outside. This was partly remedied by taking off, by a partition wall, a vestry or session-house, in the west end of the building. There is a belfry on the same end with a well toned bell, put up, as our session records bear, “by the Laird of Lammingtoun, upon his own charges,” in 1650, having on it this inscription, “Joannes Monteith fecit me 1647.” The *stool of repentance*, projecting three feet in advance of Wandell gallery at its junction with the south side wall of the church, and having merely a few *coarse spars in front*, so as to afford to the congregation a full view of the culprit, remained here entire (the last, I believe, in the kingdom), till it was removed on repairing the kirk, as already stated, in 1828. This conspicuous *station*, for there was no seat allowed in it, went by the name of *Canty!* There is yet another remnant of “the olden time” connected with this building, and that is, an iron *staple* rivetted into the east side of the ancient door-way, in a perpendicular position, having a play of 14 inches up and down, in order to suit every possible circumstance in the objects to which it was applied, namely, by compelling any one who had been guilty of gross immorality, to do penance here on a Sabbath morn in the face of the assembling congregation, having an iron collar fastened with padlock round the neck, and the collar at the same time attached to an iron chain movable up and down, at pleasure, by means of a ring, upon the

stanchel in the wall. This apparatus of punishment and disgrace was named "the Juggs," and I have met with some who had seen it used. The repairs above-mentioned cost about L. 300. The number of sittings was calculated for 300; but I have no doubt even forty more might be accommodated, so that the church could hold more than the whole inhabitants of the parish. The number of communicants varies from 150 to 165. There are two grown-up persons within the parish belonging to the Relief, and 10 or 11 who profess to be of the United Associate Synod,—of the latter, however, only about the half are regular in attendance upon their place of worship.

The Manse and offices were built in 1822, and are upon the Lammingtoun glebe, near to the burn, and about a *gunshot* to the north of the Kirk. The contract price was L. 820, the lowest estimate being, in this case, as it often happens in similar cases of a public nature, unwisely preferred. It was considered by many as much too low for the work to be performed, and the contractor being in difficulties, the job was badly executed. The consequence was, that, (in the first three years after), all the upper floors had to be lifted and relaid in a proper manner, an entirely new garret stair had to be made, and the whole roof was stript and properly slated; and, again, in a few years after these repairs, the whole of the front windows proved so defective, that they were taken out, and new ones of a more substantial make put in their stead. In short, there cannot have been less than L. 300 laid out in repairs, since it was built. There is still something so completely defective about either the south gable or chimney stalk, that, (after all that has been attempted to cure the evil,) what *ought to be* one of the principal apartments, viz. the drawing-room, situated in that end of the house, has been *obliged to be left unoccupied, on account of the quantity of rain water coming from the vent!* Were this only cured, the manse might, in all other respects, be said to be a most comfortable house.

The Glebe consists of 12 imperial acres, including manse, offices, and garden. The glebe of *Wandell* lies on the south-west of the Kirk, and contains 6 Scots acres, and is enclosed on two sides by hedges, on a third by a stone dike, and on the fourth by a hedge with a facing of stones at the root. *Lammingtoun* glebe contains 4 Scots acres, and is enclosed partly by thorn hedges, partly by a wall, and is bounded on the east by the burn. Both glebes are arable, and, if let at the rate of the neighbouring crofts, might, exclusive of manse

and garden, bring L. 30 yearly. The produce from the glebe may be stated as follows, viz.

Of oats, about 24 bolls, at fiars prices of 18s. per boll,	L. 21 12 0
Of barley, about 5½ bolls, at fiars prices of L. 1, 4s. per boll,	6 12 0
Of potatoes, about 34 bolls, at 8s. per boll of 8 imperial bushels,	13 12 0
Of turnips, about 30 carts, at 5s. per cart,	7 10 0
Of cows, on an average of years, 3, at L. 6 per head per annum,	18 0 0
Of sheep, on an average of years, 5, at 8s. per head per annum,	2 0 0
Of pigs, on an average 1, value at a year old, after deducting inlay,	3 8 0
Of horses, on an average 1, partly fed by hay and straw from my glebe,	10 0 0
The garden may be worth about yearly,	8 0 0

Total of estimated produce of the glebe, L. 90 14 0

The stipend, as by the locality fixed by the Court of Teinds in 1798, is as follows, viz.

Wandell, . . . 23 b. 2f. 1p. 3½l. meal; 11 b. 3f. 0p. 3½l. bear, and L.55, 10s. 1d.
Lammingtoun, 19 b. 0f. 0p. 3½l. meal; 9 b. 2f. 0p. 1½l. bear, and L.16, 8s. 3d.

Total, 42b. 2f. 2p. 2½l. meal; 21 b. 1f. 1p. 1½l. bear, and L.71, 13s. 4d.

In this the allowance for communion elements is included. In the year 1824, I applied for an augmentation, when the Court modified 15 chalders, one-half meal, and the other half barley. This was met on the part of the heritors by saying that all their teinds were valued and exhausted. It has, however, since turned out, that a portion of the estate of Lammingtoun has been found unvalued; but the teinds from which have not yet been fixed by a decision of the Court. The minister has a right to peat, fuel, turf, and divot, both in Lammingtoun and Wandell, and which I exercise as often as I have occasion for all or either of them.

Education.—There were formerly two schools in the united parish, namely, one upon the farm of Woodend, about the centre of Wandell, on the south side of the high road, where the ruins still remain, and another in Lammingtoun, both of which were established by “the Commissioners of the shire of Lanark on the 15th of June 1697, conformed to the twentieth act of the sixth session of this (*i. e.* then) current Parliament.” “The yearly salaries modified for the schoolmasters were 200 merks Scots, viz. 50 for the school of Wandell, and 150 for the school of Lammingtoun, appointed to be at the church.” Mr John Tweedie, father of the present respectable parochial teacher of Pettinain, was the last schoolmaster of Wandell. He died after the commencement of the present century, when, owing to the smallness of the salary, and the great decrease in the population of that district, no *male* teacher could be had to accept of the situation, and accordingly it was conferred upon a *female*, Janet Telfer, who continued to teach

there for a few years afterwards. The loss of this school still continues a matter of deep regret to the present inhabitants of Wandell. Attached to this humble seminary, there is a bursary at the High School and University of Glasgow, endowed by the last Countess of Forfar, in 1737; and the last bursar who enjoyed the benefit of it was the Rev. Alexander Telfer, minister at Johnstone in Renfrewshire. The bequest is in favour of any boy nominated by the kirk-session, "being born of honest parents, educate and taught in the school of said barony and lands of Wandell." And accordingly, on this account, the original school having, as stated, been allowed to fall into decay, the only other school in the united parish was, in 1836, removed from the village of Lammingtoun, and a handsome and commodious new school-room was then built in its stead within the bounds of Wandell, near to the high road, and but a short distance from the kirk, and intended to accommodate the whole parish. The building cost L. 164 and upwards. A small plot of ground was at the same time set off between the school and the road for the use of the children at their amusements. The old school and school-house of Lammingtoun were, in the same year, thrown into one, as a dwelling-house for the teacher. The whole was remodelled and completely repaired at an expense of L. 240. The old *playground* in front, now no longer required for that purpose, yet being public property, would seem to fall naturally to the schoolmaster of the united parish, and if inclosed, might go to compensate him for the garden belonging to the old school of Wandell, to which, as schoolmaster of both parishes, he is in strict justice clearly entitled. The salary is the maximum. The wages are, 2s. per quarter for English, and the other branches taught are charged in proportion. The present teacher is also postmaster, for which he has L. 5 per annum. When there is a full complement of scholars, the fees may amount to L. 24 per annum.

Poor and Parochial Funds.—The number of families upon the roll, receiving regular parochial aid, is at present 7. Some of these are merely *lone* and aged women, who receive on their own account, and others receive partly on account of destitute children under their care. The allowance to each varies from 5s. to 10s. monthly. Besides the regular paupers, there are several others who receive occasional assistance, from the proceeds arising from the interest of a bond of L. 105 and some odds, over the estate of Lammingtoun, and of L. 70, bequeathed by the late Dr. Blinshall.

of Dundee, and others to the poor of this parish, and also from small sums collected at private baptisms and marriages. The weekly collections in a parish so thinly inhabited, *without resident heritors*, and with only *nine resident farmers* of the first class, cannot be supposed to amount to much. They average only about L. 6 per annum. The remainder of the demands on account of the poor is made up by assessment upon the heritors and tenants, varying from 2d. to 3d. upon every pound of real rent.

Inns.—There has long been an inn, or rather public-house, in the village, which is necessary for people travelling by this road. There is one toll-bar in Hartside or Wandell, where spirits are also licensed to be sold. This is an act of the Justices themselves, to raise the rent of toll-bars, although in doing so they violate an express act of Parliament, and inflict a sore evil upon the morals of the community.

Fuel.—Peats were formerly generally used as fuel in this parish, but the mosses from which they are dug being both distant, and not of easy access, nor of very good quality, they have long been but little resorted to. Coals are to be had about eight miles off at Rigside in Douglas, and at Ponfeigh in Carmichael, for about 6s. 6d. or 7s. per cart, when laid down at Lammington.

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

Many changes have taken place in connection with these parishes, since the drawing up of the last Statistical Account forty-eight years ago. The old race of tenants have all disappeared, and but few even of their descendants are now to be found in the parish. Incomers from other parishes occupy their room, and many farms, then let separately, are now possessed in lease by one and the same individual. Hence, with new men come new measures, and here, as generally speaking everywhere else, a new and improved system of agriculture has been introduced; and altogether the people may be said to be becoming more cultivated in their manners, and more comfortable in their mode of living. The throwing together of so many farms, however, is to be regarded as the chief cause of the decrease in the population from 417 in the year 1792, to 381 in 1840. The great obstacles to the farther improvement of land in this parish are, the want of complete *enclosures* and *subdivisions* of farms,—the want of *shelter*, only to be remedied by the proprietors putting down plantations of young woods,—the want of *draining* in many places,—and, lastly,

the great distance from any large or populous market-town. It has been already mentioned, that the estate of Lammingtounne has, for a century past, gone into various families, owing to its being entailed upon *females* as well as *males*; and it may not be generally known that the present Marquess of Anglesea is the lineal descendant, and *male representative* of the ancient family of Lammingtounne,—his grandfather, Sir Nicholas Bayley or Baillie, having in 1737, married the Honourable Caroline Paget, in right of whom her son, Sir Henry, succeeded to the honours and estates of Paget in 1769, and in the year following assumed the surname of Paget, and in 1784 was created Earl of Uxbridge.

Wheat of good quality has been raised in this parish, though ever since the severe winter of 1896, I believe it has been mostly given up. I tried winter wheat for several years upon the glebe, and the return was from ten to twelve bushels from one bushel of seed. The weight of one bushel thus raised was exactly the same as that of the grain sown, which was bought in the Edinburgh market. But such a result can only be looked for in good seasons.

Every dwelling-house within the parish, with only two exceptions (Keygill and Birnock) may be seen from the public road.

The following is a list of the several incumbents of Wandell and Lammingtounne, since they became united in 1608, upon the deposition of Mr Charles Jardine, the last "parson" of the old parish of Wandell:—Mr James Baillie,—died 1643; Mr John Crawford, ejected about 1662, and died 1674; Mr William Baillie, ———; Mr James Baillie, 1689; Mr William Baillie, (who appears to have been minister for only one year, but whether he was translated, or died at that time, does not appear); parish vacant from 1690 for several years; Mr Robert Baillie, translated to Inverness about the year 1700; another vacancy till 1708, when the ordination took place of Mr David Blinshall, who died upwards of 100, in 1765; Mr James Reid, transported to the parish of Kinglassie in 1778; Mr Thomas Mitchell, died 12th March 1816. After another long vacancy of five years, the present incumbent was ordained the 3d of May 1821, on a presentation from the late Lord Douglas, whose right as alternate patron of the benefice, along with Mr Baillie of Lammingtounne, was decided that year by the Court of Session.

May 1840.