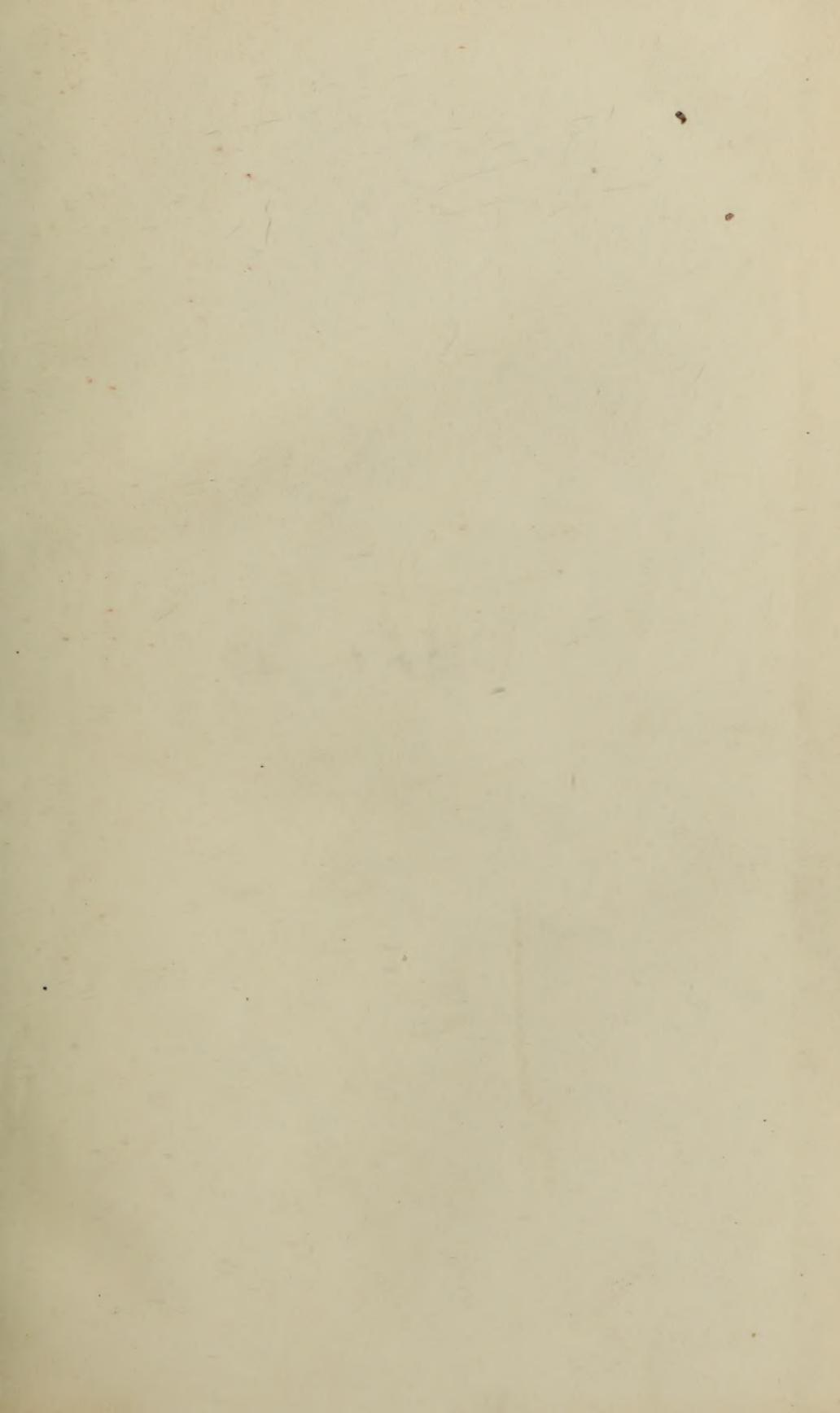
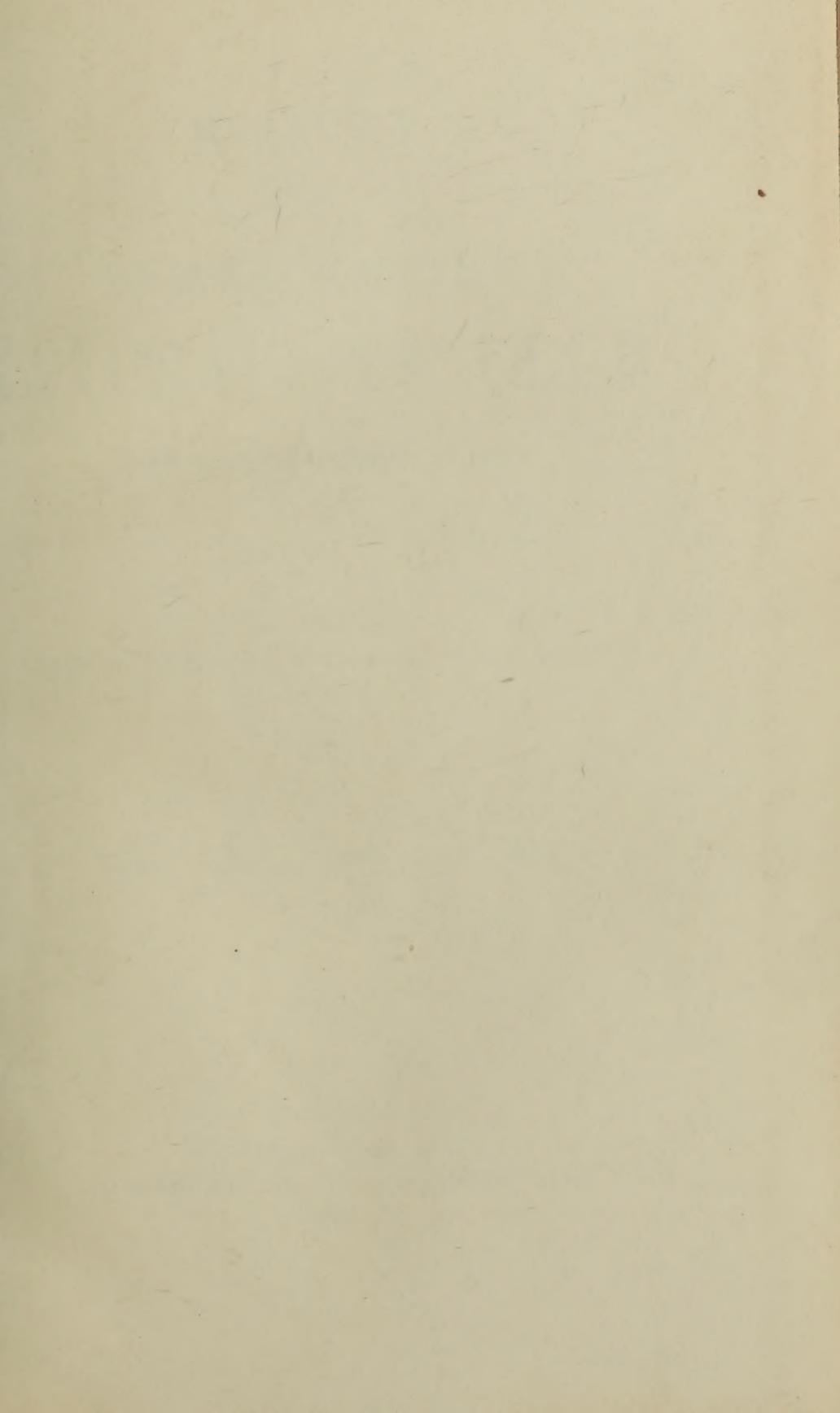






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HISTORY
OF THE
BERWICKSHIRE
NATURALISTS' CLUB

INSTITUTED SEPTEMBER 22, 1831

“MARE ET TELLUS, ET, QUOD TEGIT OMNIA, CÆLUM”

VOL. XXIII. 1916, 1917, 1918

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PREFACE

IN presenting the twenty-third volume of the *Transactions*, the Secretaries desire to place on record the unexampled difficulties in which it has been prepared during the Four Years' War.

The opinion of members of the Club having been ascertained, field meetings were continued throughout the year 1916—the last one of the season being held at Abbotsford under highly favoured conditions,—and were intermitted during 1917 and 1918, as against the fitness of things and impracticable.

Although the present volume has the faults due to all co-operative work, it may be claimed to contain papers not unworthy of the best traditions of the Club. If it be not invidious to single any out for special consideration, attention may be drawn to the unmatched collection of "Old Rites, Ceremonies, and Customs of the Inhabitants of the Southern Counties of Scotland," made by Thomas Wilkie, some time of Bowden, and given to the Club by Mr John Ferguson; the exhaustive catalogue of the "Fishes of Northumberland and the Eastern Borders," by Mr George Bolam; "Notes on Plants" found in the district worked by the Club, by Mr A. H. Evans, who supplements and completes the lists by Mr Adam Anderson printed in vol. xx, p. 227; the very valuable paper on "Alnwick Typography, 1748-1900," by the late Dr C. C. Burman; the biography of "John Baird of Yetholm," in which the Rev. J. F. Leishman, with pious care, has gathered and set out with practised skill details of the life of one of the founders of the Club; Mr C. H. Hunter Blair's description of the "Mediæval Seals of Berwick-upon-Tweed"; and, finally, Mr J. L. Hilson's very useful paper on "Berwick-upon-Tweed Typography, 1753-1900."

It is to be understood that each writer and contributor is responsible only for his own article.

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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BERWICKSHIRE NATURALISTS' CLUB

*Address delivered to the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club
at Berwick, on the 11th October 1916. By the Rev.
R. C. INGLIS, of Berwick.*

THE STORY OF THE BATTLE OF HALIDON
HILL AND WHAT LED TO IT: 1328-1333.

AFTER full thirty years of struggle the Scots compelled the English to renounce their claim of right of superiority over Scotland. The records of a Parliament held at York on the 1st of March 1328 contain the renunciation: "Whereas we, and others of our predecessors, Kings of England, have endeavoured to obtain a right of dominion and superiority over the kingdom of Scotland and have thereby been the cause of long and atrocious wars between the kingdoms, . . . we have, by the assent of the prelates, barons, and commons of our kingdom, in parliament assembled, granted, and hereby do grant, for us and our heirs and successors, that the kingdom of Scotland shall remain for ever to the magnificent prince and lord, Robert, by the grace of God the illustrious King of Scots, our ally and dear friend, and to his heirs and successors, free and entire and separated from the kingdom of England by its respective marches, as in the time of Alexander III,

King of Scotland, without any subjection, servitude, claim, or demand whatsoever. And we hereby renounce and convey to the said King of Scotland his heirs and successors, whatsoever right we or our ancestors in times past have laid claim to in any way over the kingdom of Scotland.”

The treaty of peace consequent upon this renunciation and acknowledgment was concluded at Edinburgh on the 17th of March 1328, and ratified by the English Parliament assembled at Northampton on the 4th of May of the same year. One of the articles of the treaty stipulated that Henry Beaumont, Earl of Buchan, Thomas, Lord Wake of Liddell, and Henry Percy should be restored to their lands and lordships in Scotland. King Robert of Scotland, thinking it dangerous to admit to possessions and power in his kingdom men who had been his enemies, or finding it difficult to take from those who had stood by him in his long struggle for his country's freedom the possessions bestowed on them as the reward of faithful service, delayed the carrying out of this stipulation. The nobles concerned, disappointed in their expectations, began to think of a way of redress. Nor was it long before such a way seemed to open for them. King Robert died on the 9th of July 1329. He was succeeded by his son David, a boy of six years of age. This seemed to these nobles a time favourable for the vindication of their rights. Edward Baliol, son of John Baliol, was by them brought from France, and permission was obtained for him to reside in England. They determined with him to contest the succession to the Scottish throne. They applied to the English King for his concurrence and approval. This Edward refused, and he issued a proclamation prohibiting the gathering of an army of invasion on the Borders. Hume suggests these reasons for the King's action: First, in the treaty with Scotland he had entered into a bond of £20,000, payable to the Pope, if within four years he violated the

peace ; second, the injury which he would sustain in character, if he attacked a minor king, who was his brother-in-law, and whose right to succeed and independence had so lately been recognised by solemn treaty. But that Edward acted insincerely cannot be doubted. The renunciation of superiority over Scotland at York was really the work of Isabella, the Queen-mother, and Mortimer, the King being then a lad of sixteen years of age ; and Edward never ceased to regard it as a disgraceful alienation of part of the inheritance bequeathed to him by his grandfather and father. Although refusing openly to approve this project of the nobles, and seeming to seek to frustrate it, Edward secretly encouraged and helped it. Baliol, Wake, and Beaumont, without hindrance, got together a fleet and an army at the Humber. This expedition sailed in the beginning of August 1332, and effected a landing at Kinghorn in Fife on the 6th of that month.

It is not necessary for our purpose to tell the story of Baliol's invasion of Scotland. Suffice it to say that, successful in its first movements—so successful that Baliol was crowned King of Scotland at Scone on the 24th of September—it ended disastrously. In the month of December, Baliol with an inconsiderable force lay encamped at Annan. A party of Scots, led by the son of Randolph, King Robert's trusted friend and companion in arms, and Sir Archibald Douglas, entered his camp at midnight. Of his forces, many were slain, the rest were scattered. Baliol himself, half naked, got to horse, unbridled and unsaddled, and succeeded in crossing the Border, where with Edward he found sanctuary. It was now common knowledge that Edward III had secretly countenanced and helped Baliol. It was also common knowledge that Baliol had surrendered the independence of Scotland and given up Berwick and much of the Borderland to the English King. The Border men were patriots and always fighting men.

Exasperated by Edward's duplicity and Baliol's treachery, the men of the Tweed and of the Solway entered England, burning and pillaging.

This was excuse enough for Edward to throw off the mask. No fear of fine—the peace time-limit had expired: no fear of character maligned—had not the Scots crossed his border? He might now undo the work of a degenerate mother, and establish himself in the fullness of his patrimony. He openly espoused the cause of Baliol and the barons.

He first sent ambassadors, of whom the chief was Ralph, Lord Basset of Drayton, demanding the town of Berwick, "which his grandfather, Edward the First, had held in peaceable possession," and summoning the Scottish King to proceed to England to render homage to him as lord superior. The reply was emphatic: "Lords, it is no small wonder to us and to all our Barons, that the King, your master and our good brother-in-law, should send us such a message as here you bring us. For it could never appear to us that the Realm of Scotland was of old bound or subject to England either to yield homage or any other service thereto. Wherefore neither would the King our father, of famous memory, ever own any such thing for all the wars that were made against him by your King's father and grandfather. The steps of our father, we ourselves, God willing, intend to follow, in all that is just and honourable, even though thereby we hazard both our life and our kingdom. As for Berwick, it was fairly won by the prowess of King Robert, our father, from King Edward, father to the King, your master, in time of open war. And by the same prowess he held it with honour, till by his death it came with his inheritance to us, his undoubted son and heir, who intend also with our utmost ability to hold it in the best manner we may." With some conciliatory garnishing, such was the reply, in answer to his demands, sent to the English King.

With the approval and promise of support of a Parliament convened at York, Edward raised an army and marched on Berwick, which he straitly shut up. Edward had determined to subdue the place by means of famine rather than take it by assault. The blockade continued for three months. Many attempts were made by the besieged to drive off their enemies, but in vain. The failure of these sallies, the serious losses attending them, and the extremity of suffering to which the close blockade had brought the garrison induced Sir Alexander Seton, the Governor of Berwick, to propose to Edward that if in five days the town was not relieved with two hundred men at arms from the Scottish army, or by a battle, the town and castle should be delivered to him, on condition that the lives of the garrison and the people should be spared, and their properties secured; and further, that Sir William Keith should be permitted to go to Lord Douglas, then Regent, to acquaint him of this arrangement. To these proposals Edward assented, and demanded hostages. Among the hostages given was one of the sons of Sir Alexander Seton.

When Edward had advanced on Berwick, Lord Douglas had summoned the nation to arms. The summons was answered by nearly 60,000 men. Sir Walter Scott, in his *Halidon Hill: a Dramatic Sketch*, surely expresses the mood and the action of the patriotic—perhaps I should say Nationalist—Scots in the words which he puts into the mouth of Swinton, one of his Scottish chiefs:

“Thou dost see them all
That Swinton’s bugle-horn can call to battle
However loud it rings. There’s not a boy
Left in my halls, whose arm has strength enough
To bear a sword—there’s not a man behind,
However old, who moves without a staff.
Striplings and greybeards, every one is here,
And here all should be—Scotland needs them all:
And more and better men, were each a Hercules,
And yonder handful centuplied.”

With this army of 60,000 men the Regent went to the relief of Berwick.

On his march north, Edward had left his Queen—Philippa of Hainault—at Bamburgh Castle. To draw off Edward from Berwick, the Regent crossed the Border and laid siege to Bamburgh. Edward, confident that the castle building and the strengthened garrison within it would necessitate lengthened siege operations, and seeing that he had the promise of the early possession of Berwick, maintained his blockade of the town. The Regent, perceiving the futility of his move, and learning from Sir William Keith the conditions of the treaty for the capitulation of the town, at once marched north to face Edward. When Edward saw the Scottish army crossing the Tweed he demanded the immediate surrender of the town, and threatened that, if this were refused, he would hang Sir William Seton's son, whom he held as a hostage, and with him his brother, who in one of the sallies had been taken prisoner by the English. The Governor reminded the King of the terms of their treaty. Edward was inexorable. He caused a gallows to be erected within sight of the town and the Governor's two sons to be placed beside it. The gibbet is an incident in the story of every life true to duty. Sacrifice there must be. But surely this was the supreme sacrifice: a sacrifice more than one's own life. The struggle between a parent's love and a patriot's duty was terrible for the Governor and Lady Seton. The issue involved the fate of their two sons, and they had none other. Lady Seton determined it. An old chronicler has preserved for us her appeal to her husband:

“ My deir husband, gude comfort to you tak
 And keip this toun, that 3e haif tane on hand ;
 And do 3e nocht, 3e ma weill understand,
 That 3e will tyne for euirmair 3our fame
 And 3our self onto grit lak and schame
 To falt, and mister, and penuritie,

And euirmoir' ane tratour callit be.
 'Thairfoir,' scho said, 'thocht thi sonis to the
 Be deir alway, thi fame sould derar be
 To the all tyme, no other barne or wyfe,
 And derar, als befar, nor thi awin lyfe.
 For quhy thi fame will lest perpetuall,
 Thy barne, thy wyfe, thi self are all mortall.
 Sen immortall, as previs weill in deid
 All mortall thing of prysis dois far exceed.'
 'Quhairfoir,' scho said, 'my counsall is for me
 To keip thi fame, and lat thi sonis be
 And tak sic chance this tyme, as tha will get
 Sen neidfull is to thame to pay thair det.'
 'Thairfoir,' scho said, 'as far as I hai feill
 Thou suld be blyth sen for the common weill
 Thy sonis baith this tyme are brocht in beir
 Sen gratuit God his ane sone wes so deir
 For mannis ransom for to make remeid
 Upon the croce he offerit to the deid.
 Siclike sould thou now hald the ballance evin
 And tak exempill at the father of hevin
 Gif that thou list the richtest way to gang
 Quha followis him of no way can ga wrang.'''

Sir Alexander Seton, to his and Lady Seton's lasting honour, refused to surrender the town. Edward III, to his lasting shame, violated sacred treaty obligations, and did dishonour to the chivalry that obtained even in those times of rude war by hanging Sir Alexander Seton's two sons—the one his hostage, the other his prisoner of war.

The English army, considerably strengthened by troops from Ireland and Gascony, and the Scottish army of relief under Lord Archibald Douglas, met at Halidon Hill, about two miles north-west of Berwick. The English occupied the hill, and were marshalled in four "battails." The mailed men at arms were dismounted and took their places in the line, using their lances as pikes. Between each battail there was a "herse" or "harrow"—a hollow wedge of archers, with the apex pointing towards the enemy. The Scots, under Lord

Archibald Douglas, took up position in front of the hill. They also were marshalled in four battails.

In the first battail, commanded by Lord John Murray, who took the place of Lord John Randolph, Earl of Murray, he being detained by sickness, Lord Andrew Fraser and his two brothers, Simon and James, and others, were 40 knights newly dubbed, 600 men at arms, and 3000 commons.

In the second battail, commanded by Robert, Steward of Scotland, James Stuart, his uncle, the Earl of Menteith, Lord William Douglas, and others, were 30 bachelors newly dubbed, 700 men at arms, and 17,000 commons.

In the third battail, commanded by Hugh, Earl of Ross, Kenneth, Earl of Sutherland, the Earl of Strathearn, and others, were 40 knights newly dubbed, 900 men at arms, and 15,000 commons.

In the fourth battail, commanded by Archibald Douglas, Earl of Lennox, Earl of Fife, John Campbell, reputed Earl of Athol, and others, were 30 bachelors, 900 men at arms, and 18,400 commons.

These forces were augmented by contingents from the castle and the town of Berwick. The Scottish force has been said to have been between 60,000 and 70,000 strong.

An incident which took place before battle was joined—an incident of evil omen for Scotland—is to be noted. In the ranks of the Scots was one Turnbull, a man of unusual stature and incredible strength. When King Robert the Bruce, in hunting a white bull, had been thrown, and was in danger of his life, this man, who was one of his esquires, ran up, seized the bull by the horns, and by sheer strength threw him and held him, till the hunters came up and killed him. His name became Turn-bull, and the King bestowed upon him great possessions. This Turnbull challenged any of the English to mortal combat. A young knight of Norfolk, by name Venile (Baker) or Venale (Stow) or Benhale,

obtained leave from King Edward to take up the challenge. The English champion—"inferior to the Scot in stature, but of great bodily strength, and yielding to none in military address"*—first slew the Scottish champion's great mastiff, which sprang at him fiercely as he was approaching his adversary, and then after lengthened conflict, in which his agility stood him in good stead, the Scottish champion himself.

Among the leaders of the Scots opinion was divided as to what ought to be done in order to the relief of Berwick. There were those who called for an immediate attack on the English: there were others who advocated more cautious action. Those latter were influenced by two main considerations: (1) The strong natural position of the English. A chronicler, writing of the battle, describes the position:

"The Scottis men arayid tham hail,
And held to thame in plaine batail.
Bot thai consydryd noucht the plas;
For a gret syk betwene thame was,
On ilke syd brays stay:
At that gret syk assemblyd thai,
Qwhare thame worthyd fyrst down to ga,
Syne on thare fays clyme up a bra,
Qhare a man mycht dyscumffyte thre."

(2) The English, though not so numerous as the Scots, were for the most part trained fighting men; whereas the Scots were largely youths untrained in war. Sir William Keith, who had been in command of the beleaguered garrison until he was sent to Bamburgh to acquaint the Scottish leaders of the treaty of capitulation, strongly urged immediate attack. So it was determined. Possibly his story of the sufferings of the besieged inflamed hearts already greatly moved by the news of the death of Sir Alexander Seton's sons. Besides, a Scot's love, nay pride, of adventure in a cause

* Cf. Ridpath, *Border History*, p. 308.

which appeals to him is apt to silence the voice of prudence.

The attack was made on the 20th of July, at the time of full tide, so that the retreat of the English might be cut off. All the Scots were on foot, their horses being left in the camp in charge of servants. The close formation of the Scots battails was speedily and completely broken by the deep and uncertain foothold in crossing the morass and by the deadly flight of the showers of arrows shot from the longbows of the English archers. Nor could they reform, on crossing the morass, before the English pikemen and men at arms with their lances were upon them. Still the Scots fought on bravely. Only when Sir Archibald Douglas and others of their leaders were killed did they begin to fall back. Closely pressed by the English, the retreat soon became a rout. Here and there there were brave rallies, but these were speedily broken. When those who had been left in charge of the horses saw the defeat of their masters, they mounted their charges and fled. King Edward with some of his horsemen, accompanied by Lord D'Arcy and his Irish troops, riding forward, slaying as they went, cut off the retreat of the fleeing Scots, so that they were caught as "within a toil or deer stalls." Never had Scotland sustained such a defeat or witnessed such a slaughter. Eight earls, 90 knights, 400 esquires, 35,000 commons slain, is the account given by one writer. Different writers give different statements of the number of Scots who fell in the battle. These numbers vary from 10,000 to 35,000. The battle of Halidon Hill has sometimes been called "England's revenge for Bannockburn."

An old chronicler, reviewing the battle, thus gives the reason of the defeat:—

" Be this ensawmpill men suld knawe
Thaimself, and dowl ay Goddis awe,
Quha will noucht ken hymself for pryd,
That he may schamyd be sum tyde.

Awld men in thare prowerbe sayis,
 ‘ Pryde gays befor, and schame alwayis
 Folowys this on alsa fast,
 And it owretakis at the last.’
 Sa pryde is offt ourtane wyth skath,
 Or wyth schame, or than wyth bath.
 Be thir ilke men I say,
 That kend noucht thameself for pryde that day,
 Na set noucht before thame God off mycht,
 That offt relevyd thame in to fycht
 Agayne the gret mycht off England.
 At Mytown, Bannokbwrne, and Byland,
 Off Goddis help and His gret grace
 The victory ay thairis was :
 And at Roslyne on a day
 Fechtand thryis in hard assay,
 Havand God in to thare thowcht,
 All thare fays thai cowntyd noucht :
 Ilke tyme fechtand then
 The feld aye wan the Scottis men :
 Al pompe off pryde thai put by,
 And all off God wes ay thowchty :
 He ekyd thare manhad and thare mwde,
 Therefor thai drede na multytude.”

Berwick surrendered to Edward on the day after the battle. The conditions of the treaty of capitulation were observed : life and property were respected. Lord Henry Percy was appointed governor of the castle.

The battle of Halidon Hill was fought on the eve of the day of Saint Margaret the Virgin. In a church and convent of nuns near to the field of battle the King caused an altar to be erected and dedicated to Saint Margaret. He gave to the nuns and to their successors for ever the sum of £20 per annum, to be paid by the town and county of Berwick until land of that annual value should be settled on them, “ that annually on the eve of the day of St Margaret for ever, they should commemorate the goodness of God for his so prosperous success in that battle.”

*Reports of Meetings of the Berwickshire Naturalists'
Club for 1916.*

HORNCLIFFE.

THE first meeting of the year was held at Horncliffe on Thursday, 1st June, when the members assembled at Velvet Hall Station on the arrival of the Kelso train at 10.35 a.m. There were present:—Rev. R. C. Inglis, Berwick, President; Rev. J. J. M. L. Aiken, B.D., Secretary; Mr Robert Carmichael and Mrs Carmichael, Coldstream; Rev. Matthew Culley, Coupland Castle; Miss Greet and party, Birchhill, Norham; Mr William Grey, Berwick; Mrs Hogg, Berwick; Miss Hope, Sunwick; Mr James Laidlaw, Jedburgh; Mr Francis M'Aninly, Coupland Castle; Dr M'Whir and Mrs M'Whir, Swinton; Misses Milne Home, Paxton; Mr Lesslie Newbigin and Mrs Newbigin, Alnwick; Mr Howard Pease, Otterburn Tower; Miss Simpson and party, Coldingham; Mr Jas. A. Somervail, Hoselaw; and Mr Edward Willoby, Berwick.

The day proved showery, but did not mar the delightful excursion on foot which the President had mapped out, and conducted in person. The first place of interest visited was the Dean, of which the founder of the Club wrote so lovingly in his *Natural History of the Eastern Borders*. It runs in a north-westerly direction towards the Tweed, and is completely shaded by forest trees, in consequence of which the path following the stream that divides it proved difficult to traverse after the rain. Botanically it may not be rich, but such deficiency is made good by the diversity and picturesqueness of its surroundings. Half a mile along it stands an old water-mill, close to the burn's edge and under an overhanging cliff of sandstone—a snug retreat in days when rieving was the fashion. A quaint vane still survives, and an outside stone stair, covering what seems to have been the old mill kiln. In its disused lade was gathered the Brittle Bladder Fern (*Cystopteris fragilis*), not many feet above the level of the Tweed. At this point the glen opens out into a broad haugh, bounded on the west by a strong plantation of

hardwood, and on the east by an abrupt bank of pasture land, above which a path leads to the hamlet of Horncliffe, known in earlier times, and even to-day among older inhabitants, as Horckley. Early mention is made of it in history, as in the *Book of Carlaverock*, vol. i, p. 215, it is stated that about September 1545 "the Earl of Bothwell, Lord Home, the Master of Home, the Abbots of Jedburgh and Dryburgh, with 2000 to 3000 men, entered Northumberland, and burned a town called Hornecllyffe." In the modern village there stands a low thatched cottage in which Cromwell is alleged to have passed the night on the occasion of his army crossing the Tweed and encamping on the opposite bank. Whatever credence may be given to the local tradition, it is certain that he wrote from Norham on 21st September 1648 to the Committee of Estates at Edinburgh, apologising for depredations committed across the Tweed by some irregular northern horse. Three days earlier, on his way to Norham, he wrote from Cheswick to Loudon, Chancellor of Scotland; and on 2nd October of the same year he sent a dispatch from Berwick to Speaker Lenthall, in which he declared: "I having given, as I hoped, sufficient satisfaction concerning the justice of your cause and the clearness of my intentions in entering that Kingdom (Scotland). I did upon Thursday, 21st September, and two days before, the Tweed being fordable, march over Tweed at Norham into Scotland with four regiments of Horse and some Dragoons and six regiments of Foot; and there quartered; my headquarters being at the Lord Mordington's house." No reference is made by him to Horncliffe, though doubtless his troops were there, as well as at Norham. An allusion to the camp in the neighbourhood of Horncliffe occurs in a letter written by Mr Robert Nicholson of Loan End, Northumberland, dated 31st October 1821, which may be of interest. It is as follows: "My father when a boy remembered him (apparently the writer's grandfather) saying, that his father took him in his hand, when very young, through the camp of Oliver Cromwell, who at that time was encamped in our low fields."

In the course of the walk from the Dean to the river the botanists were fully rewarded for their diligence. Among more noteworthy specimens gathered were the following:—*Nasturtium palustre*: *N. sylvestre*: *Reseda luteola*: *Arenaria*

trinervia : *Stellaria nemorum* : *S. holostea* : *Ononis arvensis* :
Vicia hirsuta : *Geum rivale*, var. *intermedium* : *Potentilla*
reptans : *P. sterilis* (Garcke) : *Saxifraga granulata* : *Conium*
maculatum : *Pimpinella saxifraga* : *Ænanthe crocata* : *Chæro-*
phyllum temulum : *Valerianella olitoria* : *Lactuca virosa* : *Hiera-*
cium pilosella : *Eupatorium cannabinum* : *Veronica montana* :
Lathræa squamaria : *Ajuga reptans* : *Nepeta glechoma* : *Rumex*
nemorosus (Schrad.) : *Parietaria officinalis* : *Alisma Plantago* :
Arum maculatum : *Carex aquatilis* : *C. glauca* : *C. paludosa* :
Avena pratensis : *Polystichum aculeatum* : and *Lastræa dilatata*.
The May blossom, which attained perfection in sheltered posi-
tions, was not generally full. A number of trees bore evidence
of exposure to the spring blast, which in many places scorched
the hedges.

Descending by a steep path to the river, the members were
conveyed across by a boatman engaged by the President, and
climbed the wooded knoll on which stood the ancient church
of Fishwick. Though only a graveyard remains to indicate
the site of the early building, the name of the parish occurs in
a charter granted by King Edgar towards the end of the eleventh
century, in which he gave, "in alms to God and St Cuthbert
and to his monks, Fisciwic, both in lands and waters, and with
all that is adjacent to it, namely that land which lies between
Horuerdene and Cnapadene." Swain (Suanus) was its first
priest, of whom Reginald of Durham, writing *circa* 1170, makes
mention in chapter lvii of his book * as witness to an oath
of innocence taken in the parish church of Norham, upon a
cross made out of St Cuthbert's table, by a company of men
charged with the crime of purgation by combat at Midhop (in
Cockburnspath). He conveyed to the priory of Coldingham
his lands at Fishwick, half of Prenderquest (Ayton), and lands
in Coldingham and Lumsden, a benefaction confirmed by a
royal charter of David I. In 1300 the possessions of the priory
in this place included a mansion-house, garden, and pigeon-
house, about 200 acres of arable land and 52 of pasture, together
with a mill, and two salmon fishings on the Tweed—Northford
and Schipswell. As late as 1751 Fishwick continued a consider-
able village, its inhabitants being then solicited for charity in
behalf of neighbours who had suffered loss by fire. On the

* *Reginaldi Dunelmensis Libellus*, p. 115, Surtees Society, No. I.

parish being united to Hutton in 1610 the church fell into ruins, which were only removed in 1835 to make way for a mortuary chapel built for the family of Macbraire of Broadmeadows and Fishwick. Nothing remains to mark its erection save the place of graves, which has been planted round with trees and overrun by nettles. In spite of the chaste structure which now occupies its centre, an air of neglect pervades the scene, which the multitude of headstones does little to relieve. Many of these are quaintly inscribed, as the following examples may show :— *

I · C · 1642
 M · S · 164 . . .
 I · P ·
 E · R · 1654
 158 . . . (?)
 IIS
 GI
 HI

Here lyes John Bald who died 1679.

Mary Brovn 1647.

Here lays the boody of Beatrich Grac spows to Peeter . . . who departed this lyfe Novembr, the 2. 1705.

Heir was bvrjed John Hogard who died Anno 1640.

Here lyes the corps of William Lyle who die 1711 and Helen Boumeker (?) his spous who died 1702 . . .

Heir was bvrjed Christian Lyle Anno 1648 and John Hutscheson her husband 1661.

Heir was bvrjed Georg Maben 1612 and William Maben his sonne departed first of September 1666.

Heir lyes William Wilson 1656 and Robert Wilson his sone 1677 and Margie Blekiter his wife 1675.

Here lies William who deceased the . . . and Allison King his spous who deceased the . . .

Heir lyes the body of John Wilson who died 1690 and Helen Aird his spous who died 1699 and John Wilson grandchild who died 1716.

Owing to the regrettable absence through indisposition of Rev. W. Steven Moodie, Ladykirk, who had prepared some historical notes on Fishwick and Paxton, which appear in a

* *Churches and Churchyards of Berwickshire*, Robson, pp. 136-8.

separate notice, they were read by the Secretary, who was instructed to convey to him the cordial thanks of the members, and their good wishes for his speedy restoration to health.

A delightful walk of half a mile along the banks of the river brought the party to the Union suspension bridge, erected by Captain S. Brown, R.N., and opened for traffic on 19th July 1820. Graceful in its outline, it measures 432 feet between the extreme points of suspension, and 367 feet between those of actual contact with the roadway. It stands 27 feet above low water, and 10 feet above highest known flood-tide. From it a charming view of Tweed as it flows past the lands of Tweedhill and Paxton was obtained, its left bank being richly wooded to the water's edge, while its right slopes gradually southward in fine arable land. Arriving at scheduled time, the company had half an hour to spend ere means of transit were available. Arrangements had been made to return to Berwick by the river, and at three o'clock all eyes were strained to discover the anchorage of the steam launch which had been chartered to transport them thither; but, though ready to admit that "time and tide wait for no man," the members were not prepared to find they must wait on both of them. Inadvertently, their officers had failed to make allowance for the tide's disdain of legislative enactments, however beneficial! Not till the appointed hour of high water could the shallows be negotiated, and therefore, in spite of consultation of timepieces, patience had to be exercised till the shadow on the dial announced the possibility of their return. The master of the ship, however, proved better than his word, and, embarking the passengers at Bankhead, brought them forward on their cruise at no mean speed. No sooner had they headed eastwards than they perceived on the right bank of the river the site of Charles I's camp in 1639, when on his way to Scotland to meet the Covenanters. The "King's Cave," as a point within the fortified area is named, owes its origin probably to some incident in connection with this encampment, which continued during part of the months of May and June 1639. On the 24th June both the English and Scottish armies were disbanded, and Charles took up his quarters for a short time in Berwick. A print of Hollar's "Mapp of King Charles, his campe or leagver in the North, AN^{no} DOMⁿⁱ 1639," may be found in the

*Proceedings of the Club.** In an explanatory note Dr Robert Chambers describes the camp as situated upon "an open tract of slightly undulating ground, on the right or English bank of the Tweed, opposite to Paxton, and extending southward to a farmhouse called The Birks, which still exists." Most of the ground enclosed lies out of sight from the river, and is now trodden only by the peaceful husbandman. After passing the grounds of Paxton, attention was drawn to the Bounds road, which reaches to the river after following a straight course southward from Lamberton Moor, and forming from the old Starchhouse toll the march between Scotland and the Liberties of Berwick. On the east of it stands the house of Gainslaw, in the fork between the Tweed and the Whitadder, which mingle their waters a little farther down. From this point the situation of the Border town is very imposing, the Castle Hill rising very abruptly and necessitating an expanse of masonry in the formation of the picturesque viaduct which connects Berwick with Tweedmouth. Designed by Robert Stephenson, it was begun on 15th May 1847, and opened by Queen Victoria on 29th August 1850. No sooner, however, has the impression of elegance and airiness been received than, on approach to the more ancient bridge which spans the river about a quarter of a mile farther east, a sense of strength in union with proportion is conveyed by its low-set and artistically graded arches, the largest of which marks the channel of the river, not the centre of the structure. There are in all fifteen, which occupied twenty-four years in construction. The bridge is uniquely interesting also as being the only Imperial one in the kingdom—not belonging to any county or town, but to the Imperial Government, who pay an annual subsidy to Berwick Corporation for its maintenance. Having reached the landing-stage a few minutes after four o'clock, the members repaired to the Red Lion Hotel, where they dined and pledged the customary toasts, very general expression being given to the conviction that a large amount of pleasure and information might be derived from a six miles' easy excursion from the old Border town. A nomination in favour of Mrs Margote Swan, Ewart Newtown, by Wooler, was duly intimated.

* *Ber. Nat. Club*, vol. v, Plate XIV.

RODDAM.

The second meeting was held on Wednesday, 28th June, at Roddam, Northumberland, and partook largely of a botanical character, the Dean of that name being the chief object of scientific interest. Though distant from any station on the railway and somewhat inaccessible, it attracted a goodly number of members, among whom were the following:—Rev. R. C. Inglis, President; Rev. J. J. M. L. Aiken, B.D., Secretary; Mr J. C. Hodgson, Assistant Secretary; Mr John Balmbra, Alnwick; Rev. Wm. Napier Bell, Saughtree, and Miss Bell; Mr Wm. B. Boyd, Faldonside; Mr G. G. Butler, Ewart Park, and Miss Butler; Mr John Cairns, Alnwick; Rev. Matthew Culley, Coupland Castle; Mrs Erskine, Melrose, and party; Miss Greet, Birchhill, and party; Mr William Grey, Berwick; Miss Hope, Sunwick; Mr George P. Hughes, Middleton Hall; Mr William Maddan, Norham; Mr F. M'Aninly, Coupland Castle; Dr James M'Whir, Swinton; Mr James A. Somervail, Hoselaw; Mrs J. C. Swan, Ewart Newtown; and Lady Wigan, Roddam.

A bright morning favoured the assembling of members at Roseden farm, to which point the greater number proceeded on foot. They were met by Lady Wigan, who accompanied them during their ramble. Entering the grounds of Roddam by the main approach, they crossed the stream which flows through the Dean from Ilderton Moor, and continued along its right bank till, on account of the precipitous nature of the ground on both sides, progress became impracticable. The larger portion then made tracks for a path above, though one or two more venturesome, by wading, succeeded in ascending the narrow gorge. Much of the rock channelled by the stream consists of the Pudding-stone or Conglomerate order, resembling that which characterises similar ravines at Penmanshiel and Aikengall in Berwickshire; and the *flora* follows suit. The season proved to be distinctly late, and many of the early summer plants were not in flower. This was all the more to be regretted as considerable curiosity had been aroused by the record in the *Transactions* by Mr George Tate * that on the occasion of the

* *Ber. Nat. Club*, vol. iii, p. 90.

Club's visit to Wooler in 1852 he had gathered in Roddam Dean Black Bitter Vetch (*Lathyrus niger*), "not recorded from any other locality in England." Whatever credence may be given to the statement of this usually accurate observer, it has to be acknowledged that no vestige of the Pea came under notice in the course of this meeting. The Wood Vetch (*Vicia sylvatica*) hung in long and tender sprays from the damp, loose soil above, which rendered footing insecure and dangerous, but it bore no inflorescence.

As it was past noon before the Dean was reached, and members were trysted to reassemble on Ilderton Moor at 2.30, there was not sufficient time to do justice to what proved unusually interesting ground. Indeed, the few who devoted themselves to the collection of specimens along the channel of the stream were forced to relinquish their task before they had overtaken much more than a half of its course, and with a feeling of disappointment that they had been unable to trace it nearer to its source. In spite of haste, however, and difficulty in negotiating the deep pools in which the volume of water is frequently confined, a varied vasculum was obtained, of whose contents the following may be mentioned:—*Cardamine amara* (a variety in which the lilac of the anthers seemed to be imparted to the outside of the petals): *Hypericum quadrangulum*: *H. pulchrum*: *H. hirsutum*: *Chrysosplenium alternifolium*: *Adoxa Moschatellina*: *Chærophyllum temulum*: *Asperula odorata*: *Crepis paludosa*: *Campanula latifolia*: *Ajuga reptans*: *Myosotis sylvatica*: *Lysimachia nemorum*: *Luzula sylvatica*: *Melica uniflora*: *Polypodium vulgare*: *Cystopteris fragilis*: *Polystichum aculeatum*: *Lastræa Filix-mas*: *L. dilatata*: *Athyrium Filix-fœmina*: *Asplenium Trichomanes*: and *Scolopendrium vulgare*.*

By reason of the lack of a public house of entertainment, it had been arranged to dine at Wooler; and for this purpose carriages were requisitioned to meet the members at the game-keeper's house on Ilderton Moor. The company accordingly returned by the road which passes through that hamlet, and, alighting at the parish church, which was open through the

* On the resumption of travelling facilities, the Club would do well to organise another visit to this district, timing it a little later in the season, as its botanical treasures have not as yet been fully ascertained.

favour of the vicar, they examined the ancient portions of the church of St Michael, confined to two stages of the strong tower at the west end, which are of the Transitional period. At the east end of the grave-yard is a mausoleum of the family of Roddam of Roddam. As the history of this very ancient house has never been worked out thoroughly, historical notices of Roddam and its owners must be held over for a future occasion. While the members rested near the church Mr J. C. Hodgson supplied a historical notice of the manor, As he has already worked out the history of the very ancient house of Ilderton of Ilderton in a paper printed in *Archæologia Æliana*, 3rd series, vol. vii, in which the authorities and references may be found, a brief sketch may here suffice. The history of the family may be divided into four periods. (1) It is suggested that the founder of the family may have been Hildemar, prefect of King Egfrid, also a neighbour, and on one occasion the host, of St Cuthbert. If that were indeed so, the vill has been in the possession of the family from the seventh century to the present time. The first line continued until the year 1328, when Henry de Ilderton, having no son, obtained licence to settle his manor on Thomas Wetewang, probably his daughter's son, in tail. (2) The second line, beginning with the above-named Thomas Wetewang, who probably assumed the territorial name of Ilderton, continued until 1578, when Thomas Ilderton of Ilderton was succeeded by Thomas Ilderton of London, a distant kinsman, who was found by inquisition to be his heir-at-law. The heir was apparently by profession a scrivener, or writer of petitions about the Court and Westminster Hall. Eight years later he was succeeded by his brother, William Ilderton, a London attorney and well-known Elizabethan ballad-writer. (3) The third line began with John Ilderton, who may have been son or grandson of the last-named William. He had dealings with the property in 1637. This line ended in 1789 with Thomas Ilderton, who, according to an inscription placed on his tombstone by his widow, was the last in a direct line of the family of Ilderton of Ilderton, and the inheritor of all their virtues! The writer of this very provocative inscription, which has now been removed, was Mary, or Maria, Burn, the wife, first of Rev. Alexander Ferrier, sometime minister of Pottergate Chapel in Alnwick, and after-

wards minister of Oxnam, and the second wife, and subsequently the widow, of the above-named Thomas Ilderton. (4) The property was held for two years and a half by Robert Ilderton of Hexham and Westoe, Co. Durham (full cousin of Thomas Ilderton's father), who devised the same to Charles Ilderton of Newcastle, attorney, with whom he had a common ancestor in George Ilderton of Ilderton, whose will is dated 26th January 1696. The fourth line is now represented by Major Thomas George Ilderton of Ilderton, the present owner.

Through Ilderton there passes an old road from Wooler, which, running eastwards, crosses Roseden Edge, the site of an old British octagonal camp, whose inner area is about sixty yards in diameter, and comprises a number of hut-circles. Though presenting considerable attraction, it was found impossible to include it in the day's excursion, members having to content themselves with a view of it from a distance. The drive now led over a high ridge, separating the sequestered hamlet lately visited from the line of railway and the Great North Road, and brought the party within a few miles of Wooler, which was reached at four o'clock. An excellent dinner awaited them in the Black Bull Hotel, at which Rev. R. C. Inglis presided. In giving the usual toasts from the chair, he congratulated the Club on having in their midst that day two venerable members, whose names occupied the first and second places on their roll, and whose loyalty and enthusiasm had entitled them to election to the Presidentship. Nominations in favour of Rev. John Ritchie, B.D., Gordon; Rev. William S. Crockett, Tweedsmuir; Mr John B. Sparkes, Ellem Lodge, Duns; and Miss Gertrude Clark, Abbey Park, Coldingham, were duly intimated. A communication regarding the discovery, on 25th June of this year, of an urn in good preservation on the Crag Hill, Brockey-hall, South Charlton, was read and remitted to Mr J. C. Hodgson to make further investigation. It is matter for congratulation that, through the public spirit and enterprise of His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, excavations have been made, which already have resulted in the unearthing of other relics.

INNERWICK.

The third meeting was held on Wednesday, 19th July, at Innerwick, for the purpose of visiting the ruins of the castle there and the remains of the collegiate church at Dunglass, and of examining the shore between Skateraw and Thornton Loch. The day proved exceptionally favourable, and there was a large attendance of members. Among those present were:—Rev. R. C. Inglis, President; Rev. J. J. M. L. Aiken, B.D., Secretary; Mr J. C. Hodgson, M.A., Assistant Secretary; Mr Adam Anderson, Sanson Seal; Madame Bertalot, Ayton; Mr William B. Boyd, Faldonside, Miss Boyd, and Miss Boyd Wilson; Sir Archibald Buchan-Hepburn, Bart., Smeaton-Hepburn; Rev. Matthew Culley, Coupland Castle; Mrs Erskine, Melrose, and party; Mr George Hardy, Old Cambus, and Mrs Hardy; Mrs Hogg, Berwick; Miss Hope, Sunwick; Mr James Hood, Linnhead; Mr James Laidlaw, Jedburgh; Mr F. M'Aninly, Coupland Castle; Mr T. B. Short, Berwick; Miss Simpson, Coldingham, and party; and Mr Jas. A. Somervail, Hoselaw.

At the railway station the company was divided into two sections, the larger, under the guidance of Mr James Hood, proceeding on foot to Crowhill, whose genial occupant, Mr Thomas Broadwood of Fulfordlees, though unable through indisposition to accompany them, had made provision for their viewing the dean in which the ruins of Innerwick Castle still occupy a bold position. At his house were exhibited some curiously shaped potatoes of East Lothian origin, and a collection of carronade balls gathered by him from the bed of the Thornton burn. On the lawn were also stationed a number of old ship guns, believed to have been mounted on two ships of war which were wrecked upon the neighbouring coast.

From the *New Statistical Account of Scotland*, 1845, it appears that Walter Stewart received the manor of Innerwick from David I, the grant for which was confirmed in 1157 by Malcolm IV, and that the superiority of the Stewarts continued till the time of Charles II. In the thirteenth century the estate was held by a family of the name of Glay, a member of which, by her marriage with John de Hamilton, introduced the inheritance

into a line from which sprang the Hamiltons of Innerwick, ancestors of the Earl of Haddington.

The ruinous fortress, which is romantically situated on the west side of the rocky glen through which flows the Thornton burn, must have been a place of considerable strength and importance, as alike in 1403, when the Earl of Dunbar led the Northumbrians as far as Innerwick, it was besieged and laid waste, and, on the occasion of Protector Somerset's invasion of Scotland, it was subjected to assault along with Thornton on the opposite bank of the ravine, a stronghold of Lord Home. In his narrative of the expedition of Somerset in 1548, Patten relates that, while a portion of the miners were sapping the foundations of the fortress of Dunglass, held by Sir George Douglas, who was afterwards slain at the battle of Pinkie, the Southern army marched northwards a mile and a half, "where were two pyles or holdes, Thornton and Inderwicke, set both on craggy foundation, and divided a stone's cast asunder by a deep gut, wherein ran a little river. Innerwick pertained to the lord of Hambleton (Hamilton), and was kept by his son and heir (whom of custom they call the Master of Hamilton) and an viii more with him, gentlemen for the most part, as we heard say. My lord's Grace, at his coming nigh, sent unto both these pyles, which upon summons refusing to surrender, were straight assailed—Thornton, by battery of iiii of our great pieces of ordnance, and certain of Sir Peter Mewtus' hakbutters to watch the loop-holes and windows on all sides, and Innerwick by a sort of the same hakbutters alone, who so well bestirred them, that where these keepers had rammed up their outer doors, cloyd and stopped up their stairs within, and kept themselves aloft for defence of their house about the battlements, the hakbutters gat in, and fired them underneath: whereby being greatly troubled with smoke and smother, and brought in desperation of defence, they called pitifully over the walls to my lord's Grace for mercy: who notwithstanding their great obstinacy, and the ensample other of the enemies might have had by their punishment, of his noble generosity did take them to grace, and therefore sent one straight to them. But ere the messenger came, the hakbutters had got up to them, and killed viii of them aloft: one leapt over the walls, and running more than a furlong after, was slain without in a water.

Innerwick was burned, and all the houses of office, and stacks of corn about them all. While this was thus in hand, my lord's Grace, in turning but about, saw the fall of Dunglas, which likewise was undermined and blown with powder." Parts of its walls are still standing, at the base of which vestiges of its former inhabitants may be seen in a clump of White Horehound (*Marrubium vulgare*).

Quitting the glen, the members proceeded by the road which skirts the hamlet of Thornton to Springfield, and turning eastward through a field entered the grounds of Dunglass, which, through the courtesy of Sir John Hall, Bart., were opened for their convenience. A charming walk through the dean, which is noted for its clean-boled Beeches and Scots Fir, brought them in sight of the modern mansion-house, which occupies the picturesque site of the stronghold for a period possessed by the Earls of Home, and the source of the title borne by the heir of that house. Dunglass belonged to the family of Pepdie, whose history on both sides of the Tweed goes back to the twelfth century. During the reign of Robert III (1390-1406) Sir Thomas Home of that Ilk took to wife Nicolas Pepdie, who brought him the lordship of Dunglass, their arms, a white lion on a green field for Home, and the three birds called papingoes, relative to the name of Pepdie, being affixed to the wall of the church near the north transept.* A particular account of the building having recently been added to the *Proceedings*,† it may not be necessary to do more than refer to the date of the foundation charter, which is believed to reach back to the middle of the fifteenth century. There exists a charter of Confirmation by King James II of a charter by Alexander Home, lord of that Ilk, granting to the chapel of the Virgin Mary of Dunglass, and the presbyters there serving God, on behalf of the souls of the granter, his parents, his wife, brothers, sisters, and others, certain lands specified in Kello, and an acre of land with mansion-place, lying in the town and territory of Dunglass, near the fount called Bryan's Well, to be held to the grantees from the granter and his heirs in perpetual alms, with pasture for two cows and one horse, with the animals of the Laird of Dunglass. Dated at Edinburgh, 30th November 1423. The Confirmation charter

* *Scottish Ecclesiological Society*, vol. ii, part i, pp. 166-7.

† *Ber. Nat. Club*, vol. xix, pp. 294-5.

is dated Falkland, 22nd August 1450. It describes the earlier charter as by the late Alexander Home, father of Alexander Home of that Ilk, knight, to the chapel of the Virgin Mary at Dunglass, now lately founded as a collegiate church. The foundation was made at the instance of James Kennedy (1440-1466), Bishop of St Andrews, and enumerates, among those whose souls are to benefit by the founder's grant, his great-grandfather, Sir John, his grandfather, Sir Thomas, and his wife, Nicolas (Pepdie), and others.* The Bull of Pope Nicholas V further confirmed and approved the deed of gift. A considerable time was spent by the members in examining the well-preserved structure of the church, which still retains its hewn-stone roof, though ivy shows signs of obtaining a destructive hold. To it the building owes in great measure its preservation. The tower, which stands open to the sky, is in need of attention in respect of the top of its walls, now visibly mouldering. Within the building a portion has been screened off as the burial-place of the Halls of Dunglass, Henry, who succeeded to the property in 1913, having been interred in the family vault there. His immediate predecessor, Basil, however, chose to be buried in a portion of ground outside, on the north of the sacred edifice, where in all likelihood other parishioners had already been laid to rest. Time did not permit of a minute examination of the dean, or a visit to the garden, though Sir John and Lady Hall had signified their consent that an opportunity might be taken to make a list of the less common plants to be found there.

The botanical section followed the road leading to the old lime-kiln at Skateraw, to examine the salt marsh there, and the shore land lying eastward. Their search proved most productive, all the known plants of the district being gathered with the exception of *Carex incurva*, whose station appears to have been washed away. Conspicuous was the patch of Lovage (*Ligusticum scoticum*), as also that of the Great Knap-weed (*Centaurea scabiosa*) among the Bent on Thornton Loch farm. As the district had often been searched before, it was not to be expected that any novelties would be met with: yet of these were the Horned Poppy (*Glaucium flavum*), familiar to those frequenting the shores nearer St Abb's Head; the Purple Mountain Milk-vetch (*Astragalus hypoglottis*), firmly estab-

* *Scottish Ecclesiological Society*, vol. ii, part i, p. 167.

lished on the White Heugh, Coldingham; and the Spreading and Knotted Hedge Parsley (*Torilis infesta* and *T. nodosa*). An interesting ramble as far east as Linkheads supplied the following noteworthy collection:—*Thalictrum minus*: *Papaver dubium*: *Cakile maritima*: *Spergularia rubra*: *Malva rotundifolia*: *Geranium pusillum*: *G. dissectum*: *Erodium cicutarium*: *Ononis arvensis*, var. *alba*: *Trifolium arvense*: *T. procumbens*: *Vicia sativa*, var. *Bobartii*: *V. hirsuta*: *Conium maculatum*: *Cœnanthe crocata*: *Anthriscus vulgaris*: *Chærophyllum temulum*: *Tragopogon pratensis*, var. *minor*: *Carduus tenuiflorus*: *Artemisia maritima*: *Senecio viscosus*: *Matricaria inodora*, var. *phæocephala*, Rupr.: *Convolvulus arvensis*: *Lycopsis arvensis*: *Echium vulgare*: *Anagallis arvensis*: *Glaux maritima*: *Triglochin maritimum*: *Juncus compressus*, var. *Gerardi* (Lois.): *Blysmus rufus*: *Scirpus maritimus*: *Carex vulpina*: *C. arenaria*: *C. extensa*: *Koeleria cristata*: *Hordeum maritimum*: and *Agropyron junceum*. In the course of the walk through the dean at Dunglass, the party also noted *Trifolium scabrum*: *Vicia lathyroides*: *Symphytum tuberosum*: *Neottia Nidus-avis*: and *Carex muricata*. On their way to Cockburnspath the members halted at the railway embankment facing south, on which five characteristic specimens of the Umbrella Pine (*Pinus pinea*) continue to thrive under the care of the North British Railway Company, and obtained the height of the second and third from the west, namely, 39 feet and 41 feet respectively. It is worthy of note that the trees bear a regular crop of cones, much prized by the school children.

Both sections returned by the path through the dean which leads across the grass park, locally called "Eild Bauks," a name interpreted by the late Dr Hardy as signifying that the land had originally been cultivated on the ridge and bauk system; and entered the village of Cockburnspath near the site of the modern artistically designed public school. Dinner was served in the hotel at two o'clock, when twenty-two partook of an excellent and seasonable repast. Nominations in favour of Rev. Thomas Gillieson, Cranshaws, and Mr Harry Parker, Tyndal House, Norham, were duly intimated. A beautiful collection of blooms from Faldonside were on view and much admired.

ELLINGHAM AND PRESTON.

The fourth meeting was held on Wednesday, 23rd August, when members met at Chathill Station, and spent the afternoon in the grounds of Ellingham Hall and Preston Tower. Among those present were the following:—Mr J. C. Hodgson, M.A., Assistant Secretary; Mr Adam Anderson, Sanson Seal; Professor Anderson Scott, Cambridge; Mr John Cairns, Alnwick; Rev. Matthew Culley, Coupland Castle; Mrs Erskine, Melrose, and party; Mr Ralph Henderson, Alnwick; Miss Hope, Sunwick; Rev. Philip S. Lockton, Melrose; Mr William Maddan, Norham; Mr F. M'Aninly, Coupland Castle; Dr James M'Whir, Swinton, and Dr M'Morland; Mr Henry Paynter, Alnwick, and Miss Paynter; Mr T. B. Short, Berwick; Captain George H. T. Swinton of Swinton, and Miss Swinton; Mr Edward Thew, Rowland's Gill; Mr John A. Voelcker, Ph.D., Kensington; and Mr Edward Willoby, Berwick. The President and Secretary sent apologies for unavoidable absence.

The members were welcomed at the station by Mr Charlton Haggerston, who conducted them to Ellingham, not by the public footpath through the fields, but through the Big Wood belonging to Sir John Haggerston. Immediately after leaving the platform at 2.25 p.m., a clear and excellent view of the new airship on her maiden voyage northward was obtained. She passed almost overhead at a height computed to be a quarter of a mile, and sailed very steadily and swiftly. Skirting the gravel mound, locally known as the *Chathill*, which gives its name to the modern poor-law township, the hamlet and the railway station of Chathill, and a long field containing a closely planted row of Crab Apple trees, they entered the wood. On the authority of their guide, the last of the Northumberland fairies only quitted the *Chathill* when the contractors of the North Eastern Railway, in the 1840's, dared to carry away the gravel of the hill to ballast the permanent way! In the Big Wood a spot was shown where the Bittern (*Botaurus stellaris*) was stalked more than thirty years back; * and the following plants were noticed:—*Circœa lutetiana*:

* *Ber. Nat. Club*, vol. xiii, p. 264.

Veronica montana: and *Lysimachia nemorum*. Herons (*Ardea cinerea*) now breed in it, though much harassed by Rooks, which have a winter rookery there. They began with a couple of nests, which have gone on increasing. Young plantations of Larch were inspected, in which the Japanese (*Larix leptolepis*) had outgrown the English variety (*L. europæa*). On the wall of a mill-race in the neighbourhood of the mansion, Hart's-tongue seedlings (*Scolopendrium vulgare*) were plentiful.

In the gardens of Ellingham Hall the party was received by Sir John Haggerston and Mrs Haggerston, who escorted them through the old-world garden, and also through the reception rooms of the house, and the recently rebuilt domestic chapel. The family portraits, now let into the oak panelling of the dining-room, received particular attention, especially those—for there were two—believed to be of William Charlton of Redesmouth, commonly called "Bowrie" Charlton, who died about 1750, and that of a gentleman, with a fine head set in a large white and powdered wig, said to be one of the family chaplains.

On the lawn Mr J. C. Hodgson read the following historical notices:—Ellingham is the centre of a barony generally known as that of Gaugy—a name which may perhaps be represented by the Border surname of Gergie. The family of this name probably came originally from Caugé—a canton in Evreux, department of Eure, now a small place of 264 inhabitants. The barony, granted before the year 1135 by Henry I to Nicholas de Grenville,—who may have come from the seaport of Granville in the department of La Manche,—comprised Ellingham, Doxford, and Osberwick, now Newstead, in the northern part of the county, and Hartley, Cramlington with "Witelawe," Heaton, and Jesmond, all between the rivers Wansbeck and Tyne. The new lord was a munificent benefactor of the congregation of St Cuthbert, to whom he gave the church of Ellingham; and in the Treasury of the Cathedral of Durham there is preserved a noble series of charters given by him and his successors. Nicholas de Grenville's niece, Mabel de Grenville, became the wife of Ralph de Gaugy I, and ancestress of a long line of descendants. On the death, *circa* 1279, of Adam de Gaugy the inheritance was obtained by his cousin,

Robert de Clifford, whose descendant, John de Clifford of Ellingham, in 1366 forfeited for murdering, in 1362, John de Coupland, a Warden of the Marches, whose widow, Joan de Coupland, received the grant of Ellingham as compensation for the loss of her husband. After passing through the families of Arundell and Heron, the greater part of Ellingham was acquired by Sir Robert Harbottle, whose ultimate heiress, or rather co-heiress, Eleanor Harbottle, carried it in marriage to Sir Thomas Percy, whose son, the Blessed Thomas Percy, seventh Earl of Northumberland, falling into rebellion, was executed in 1572, his estates being forfeited to the Crown. From the Crown grantors Ellingham was acquired, in or before 1637, by William Armorer, whose grandson in 1699 sold it to Edward Haggerston, sixth son of Sir Thomas Haggerston of Haggerston, second baronet. Edward Haggerston either rebuilt or reconstructed the mansion, seeing his initials, together with those of his first wife, Mary Salvin, under date 1703, were engraved above the door of the house taken down as recently as 1899. The present owner, Sir John Haggerston, ninth baronet, is collaterally descended from the above-named Edward.

Before leaving for the parish church, Rev. Matthew Culley, in well-chosen words, moved a vote of thanks to Sir John Haggerston and Mr and Mrs Haggerston for the kindly reception they had accorded to the members, and expressed the pleasure which their visit to his ancestral seat had afforded them. A few hundred yards covered the distance between the Hall and the entrance to the churchyard, at the gate of which Mr Hodgson, in the absence of the vicar, Rev. W. A. M'Gonigle, on urgent public business at Belford, supplied a few interesting notes regarding the church and the parish. Ellingham Church occupies a bold and beautiful situation. It is a modern structure without any remains of pre-Conquest masonry. It was granted before 1150 by Nicholas de Grenville to the congregation of St Cuthbert, and still belongs to their legal representatives, the Dean and Chapter of Durham, the rectory being administered by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The dedication of the church to St Maurice is proved by a charter of the twelfth century, which makes mention of St Maurice's well. Probably the monks rebuilt the church almost immedi-

ately after they obtained possession. Two relics of that period are built into the present structure, namely, the head of a lancet window, and a piscina. A vicarage was constituted and endowed about the year 1273. The twelfth-century church was cheaply rebuilt in 1805, and again rebuilt in 1862, after a design prepared by Mr, afterwards Bishop, Turner. In the churchyard are two tombstones of special interest to Berwickshire and Roxburghshire men. The first, a slab, with the arms of Home quartering Papedie, is probably the tombstone of George Hume, the vicar who died in 1665, although some later hand has cut the date 1618. The second is that of Robert Ker, Esq., of Hoselaw, who died in 1792, aged 25 years.

On retracing their steps by the public footpath, the leadership of the party was undertaken by Mr G. G. Baker Cresswell. The route lay eastward in the direction of "Long Nanny," which as it flows towards Newham partially drains a swampy hollow, which appears to be the bed of some primeval lake. On the right bank of the stream rises a prominent ridge, known as "The Crutch," which separates it from a landlocked marsh on the farther side. Each of these marsh-lands seems to have undergone a process of gradual draining, with the result that the soil has contracted, and on the steep banks has cracked and settled, forming well-marked terraces now overgrown with herbage. Yellow Iris (*Iris Pseudacorus*) grows rampant in the hollows, and among the reedy vegetation the Skull Cap (*Scutellaria galericulata*) was gathered in unusual vigour. Little time was available for an exhaustive examination of the flora.

Following the ridge, the members reached Preston Tower, where they were most hospitably entertained by Mrs Baker Cresswell, who did her utmost for the comfort of her guests. Tea being over, they dispersed through the grounds, and were delighted with the rarities and variety of a skilfully designed garden. Among less common plants worthy of mention were the following:—*Viburnum Rhytidophyllum*: *V. utile*: *V. Carlesii*: *V. dilatatum*: *Zelkova Davidiana*: *Ilex Pernyi*: *Osmanthus Delavayi*: *Clethra alnifolia*: *Exochorda grandiflora*: *Rhamnus alaternus*: *Escallonia*, Edinburgh Hybrid: *Akebia quinata*: *Ceanothus rigidus*: *Potentilla Vilmoriana*: *Azara microphylla*: *Clematis Davidiana*: *C. integrifolia*: *Romneya Coulteri*: *R. trichocalyx*: *Rhododamnus Chamæcistus*: *Primula*

minima : *P. Juliae* : *Ranunculus Thora* : *R. Seguieri* : *Eryngium spina-alba* : *Berberis* and *Saxifraga* in many varieties. Subsequently they visited the fifteenth-century tower, probably built by Robert Harbottle. According to Mr Cadwallader Bates, it must have been a long building with turrets at the four angles, and what now remains of it is the south front, with the S.E. and S.W. corner turrets, and portions of the side walls running north from these. To the crest of the present battlements it measures 49 feet 9 inches. In 1864 a clock was placed in the second floor of the south front by Mr Henry Baker Cresswell.

It was intended that a short account of the manor of Preston should be read in the course of the afternoon ; but the exigencies of railway travelling unfortunately prevented this from being done. The following historical notices had been prepared by Mr J. C. Hodgson :—So far as can be ascertained, the manor of Preston comprises the two townships of Preston (454 acres) and Chathill (437 acres), with shadowy claims on certain lands in Tyneley, Shipley, Swinhoe, Tuggall Hall, Newham, Beadnell, and Charlton, all in the immediate neighbourhood, as well as on other places south of the Coquet. Some of the old court rolls are in the possession of Sir John Haggerston. At the close of the twelfth century Preston was held of the barony of Alnwick by Walter Bataill, whose descendant Walter Bataill, son of Henry Bataill, was a benefactor of the abbot and convent of Alnwick, to whom he granted 100 acres of land, including two acres in the Crukes—a place-name perhaps now represented by the *Crutch*.

In 1275 William Bataill sold Preston and Brunton to William Middleton, whose son or grandson, having fallen into rebellion, forfeited his lands in 1333, though subsequently his family would seem to have regained part of Preston, for as late as 1428 Sir John Middleton was seized. But in 1399 a lease of certain of the lands had been obtained by Robert Harbottle. Though his origin has not been ascertained with precision, he was evidently a magnate, being sheriff of Northumberland in 1408 and 1413, and constable of Dunstanborough in 1409. His wife, a lady of position, was Isabella, widow of Sir Henry de Heton of Chillingham, and daughter (and in her issue heiress or co-heiress) of Sir Bertram de Monboucher II. On the

death in 1528 of Robert Harbottle's great-great-grandson, the family estates were partitioned between the latter's two sisters and co-heirs, Preston falling to the share of Dame Eleanor Percy, mother of the Blessed Thomas, seventh Earl of Northumberland. On his execution for treason in 1572 Preston escheated to the Crown, under which it was held, by lease, by a family of Harbottle apparently illegitimately descended from the knightly line. Subsequently they appear to have obtained a royal grant of the manor and lands, and Christopher Harbottle died seized of the same in the year 1653, when engaged in litigation in London. Within ten years thereafter Preston became the property of William Armorer. By the Armorer's, who probably sprang from the chapelry of Belford, the property was dismembered, and in or before 1687 a portion, perhaps a moiety, was sold to James Walker of Newtown. It was resold in 1715 by the trustees of his will to Thomas Wood of Burton in Bamburghshire, with whose descendants it remained till 1805. After passing through other hands, it was purchased in 1861 by Mr A. J. Baker Cresswell, grandfather of the present owner.

When Armorer sold a portion of his property to Walker, he retained the north-eastern moiety of the estate—now represented by the modern township of Chathill, with the manorial rights and the tower, all of which he sold with Ellingham in or about 1699 to Edward Haggerston. Subsequently, under a neighbourly arrangement in 1719, the Haggerstons conveyed the tower of Preston to Thomas Wood in exchange for a parcel of land near to Ellingham Hall.

The present mansion-house at Preston, originally built soon after 1782, has been enlarged and improved by successive owners.

ABBOTSFORD.

The fifth meeting was held at Abbotsford on Wednesday, 20th September. Though the Club had traversed the Scott country on previous occasions, there remained no record of any visit to the scene of the poet's manifold labours and tragic death. In consequence, it was arranged that the excursion should include both Ashiestiel and Abbotsford, and for the

accomplishment of it Clovenfords was selected as the rendezvous. The day broke dull and chilly, but ere noon the grey clouds had given place to perfect sunshine, rendering the meeting pleasant as well as memorable. Among those present were the following :—Rev. R. C. Inglis, President ; Rev. J. J. M. L. Aiken, B.D., and Mr J. C. Hodgson, M.A., Secretaries ; Mr Henry D. Bell, Peelwalls ; Rev. John Burleigh, Ednam ; Mr G. G. Butler, Ewart Park ; Miss A. N. Cameron, Trinity, Duns ; Mr Robert Carmichael, Coldstream, and Mrs Carmichael ; Mr John Caverhill, Jedneuk, and Mrs Caverhill ; Mr T. Craig Brown, Selkirk ; Rev. Matthew Culley, Coupland Castle ; Mr James Curle, W.S., Priorwood, Melrose, and Mrs Curle ; Dr Alexander Dey, Wooler, and Mrs Dey ; Lady Elliott, Bothendene, St Boswells ; Mr S. Douglas Elliot, Edinburgh, and Miss Elliot ; Mrs Erskine, The Priory, Melrose, and party ; Mr John Ferguson, Duns, and Mrs Ferguson ; Mr C. J. N. Fleming, H.M.I.S., Melrose ; Dr Henry Hay, Edinburgh, and party ; Mr Oliver Hilson, Jedburgh ; Miss Hope, Sunwick ; Mr James Laidlaw, Jedburgh ; Rev. H. M. Lamont, B.D., Coldingham ; Rev. J. F. Leishman, Linton ; Mr William Maddan, Norham ; Mr W. J. Marshall, Berwick ; Mr F. M'Aninly, Coupland Castle ; Rev. Morris Piddocke, Kirknewton ; Lady Polwarth, Harden ; Mr Alexander F. Roberts, Fairnilee ; Mr Henry Rutherford, Fairnington ; The Hon. Katherine Scott, Harden ; Mr T. B. Short, Berwick ; Miss Simpson, Coldingham, and party ; Captain George H. T. Swinton, Swinton House ; Miss Boyd Wilson, Faldonside ; Mr David Veitch, Duns, and party.

On the arrival of the train from Galashiels at 9.45 a.m., the members were accommodated in two brakes, and drove by Caddonfoot along the Peebles road to the bridge which crosses the Tweed below Peel, and skirting the policies of that modern mansion they reached the gateway to the residence of the Sheriff of Ettrick Forest from 1804 to 1812. By the kind favour of Miss Lockhart, Milton Lockhart, instructions had been given to the caretaker to conduct the party through the grounds and grant access to the rooms of chief interest within the mansion. Ashiestiel, the property in Sir Walter's day of General Sir James Russell, whose daughter was for many years an ardent member of the Club, occupies a commanding site on the right bank of the Tweed, which before the growth of under-

wood and forest trees would have afforded an extensive prospect. Early in the nineteenth century it consisted of a two-storied building with a western wing, the original approach to which lay on the northern side, the former door being surmounted with the family coat of arms. To-day it presents three sides of a square, an east wing having been added to the obliteration of two windows in the dining parlour used by Sir Walter as his study. This room, as well as the others in the house, is without pretension, affording a measure of what was then considered seemly and sufficient. Simplicity characterises also the wing erected in later times, and is reflected in the plan of the grounds immediately surrounding. To ensure accurate information regarding the house as occupied by Scott, occasion was taken to rehearse part of the notes contributed by the late Miss Russell* in refutation of mistakes which had been prevalent regarding the disposition of the rooms. From these it was learned that the centre building is the oldest, and that the window on the ground floor, on the east side of the door (presumably the original one facing the Tweed), is the remaining window of the room used by him for the purpose of writing, while that on the ground floor in the west wing is the window of the old drawing-room—now a bedroom, in which our venerable member drew her last breath—above it being situated the bedroom of Lady Scott. In the same volume there is figured the invalid chair which Sir Walter presented to his kinswoman, Miss Jane Russell, and which has been assigned an honoured place in the sitting-room so much frequented by him. A bust of the poet, wearing a benevolent expression, received particular attention, as did also a checkered fable, removed from the old house of Fairnilee, on which it was alleged Alison Rutherford, better known as Mrs Cockburn, wrote her version of *The Flowers of the Forest*. The whole place stirred the imagination, and not least the venerable oak by the river, beneath which the poet was wont to linger. Very general expression was given by the party to their sense of indebtedness for the privilege of roaming at will about a haunt for ever lusted by the rising sun of Sir Walter's celebrity.

At 11.30 the drive was resumed, the members retracing their steps by the bridge at Caddonfoot, and proceeding along

* *Ber. Nat. Club*, vol. xv, pp. 256-92.

the left bank of the Tweed in the direction of Yair. The river at this point was well wooded and extremely charming. On the lower slopes of Meigle stood the picturesque church of Caddonfoot, set in a background of trees and surrounded by its well-kept lawn and burying-place. On the low wall of the road, facing the river, Black Maidenhair Spleenwort (*Asplenium Trichomanes*) luxuriated, while on the left bank Scots Fir and hardwoods formed a canopy of sombre colour. Sunshine meanwhile irradiated the valley, and tempering the morning air rendered the progress alike cheerful and enchanting. All too short it proved, however, for at the end of two miles and a half the lodge gate of Fairmile was reached, by which a diversion from the public road was made to the ornate mansion of Mr Alexander F. Roberts, at whose invitation the members were entertained to a feast of beauty in the garden and grounds. On ascending the winding approach a vista of peculiar charm opened out to them through the ornamental iron rail which connected the remaining portion of the historic building with the overshadowing mass of masonry which forms the present-day mansion. From the carriage road a view of the flower-garden, bathed in soft sunlight, was obtained, serving as an earnest of the pleasure awaiting the visitors in a walk through the highly cultivated and skilfully laid-out pleasure-grounds. Under the guidance of their genial host they examined the numerous hothouses and artistically designed flower-borders, particular attention being paid to the remarkable crop of wall fruit in the garden (450 feet above sea-level), notably Pears—Doyenné du Comice, Petite Marguerite, Souvenir du Congress, Conference, and Marguerite Marillat. Bush and standard Apples which repaid the labour of cultivation comprised—Early Victoria, Lane's Prince Albert, Golden Spire, Grenadier, Cellini, Lord Grosvenor, and Stirling Castle. For table use, James Grieve and Lady Sudeley yielded excellent results. Among objects of interest were some forest trees dotted here and there, which on account of favourable situation had attained noteworthy dimensions. Of these were two stately and well-furnished Sycamores (*Acer Pseudo-platanus*) on the bank sloping to the public road, which measured respectively 14 feet 10 inches and 14 feet at $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the ground; a symmetrical three-boled Elm (*Ulmus montana*) girthing 14 feet 6 inches at

the point of division; a gnarled Oak (*Quercus robur*) which, at 5½ feet above ground and beyond the burrs which disfigured the bole, measured 16 feet 4 inches; and a graceful Birch (*Betula alba*) at the edge of the Bamboo pond which had reached 9 feet 5 inches in circumference. Of the Bamboos, which seemed to be much at home, *Bambusa palmata*, *B. nitida*, and *B. nana* were the most conspicuous, the first having taken possession of the bank and bottom of the pond. Close by the old house of Fairnilee, which has to some extent been curtailed, but still retains the upper room and turret associated with the name of Alison Rutherford, flourish two umbrageous Yews (*Taxus baccata*), which vie in antiquity with the famous specimens at Dryburgh, the larger of which, at a point below the radiation of the branches, measures 12 feet 6 inches. The grounds abounded in flowering shrubs, conspicuous for its ruddy autumn glow being *Berberis thunbergii*. In the shelter of the wall of the house *Carpentaria californica* and *Choisya ternata* maintained a vigorous growth, while on a height above it the Mexican Pine (*Pinus Montezuma*) gave proof of its accommodation to more rigorous conditions by sending up a 10-inch shoot to mark its progress for the year. Successful and satisfying as was the landscape gardening, it owed not a little to its natural setting, the hills among which the mansion nestles contributing greatly to the delight of the spectator. And, as was indicated by their host in returning thanks for the resolution moved by Mr Henry Rutherford as the party prepared to leave, the place was visited under the most favourable circumstances, as sunshine brightened the prospect, and rendered happy and memorable first impressions of this lowland scene. It must not be omitted to mention also that, through the kind hospitality of Mr and Mrs Roberts, the creature needs of the company were amply provided for.

Leaving Fairnilee at 1.15, the members made their way to the high-road by the eastern approach, from which a charming view of the valley of the Yair burn was obtained. On their way to Abbotsford they needs must make a detour to gain the right bank of the Tweed, crossing it below Sunderland Hall, and the Ettrick at Lindean, and continuing their route along the public road which intersects the lands of Faldonside. On reaching the dean to the north of the ferry, which forms

the march between the counties of Selkirk and Roxburgh, they viewed on both sides of the road the possessions which Scott by dint of perseverance was enabled to call his own; and in the course of half a mile entered the grounds of his Tweedside home. Through the kind favour of the Hon. Mr and Mrs Maxwell Scott, whose guests they were, they were privileged to assemble in the courtyard of the house, where a number who had been prevented joining them earlier were in waiting. Having been graciously received by their host and hostess, they were favoured by their past President, Mr James Curle, with some notes on Sir Walter's choice and purchase of the lands now designated under the name of Abbotsford, and on the building of the house, as follows:—

Those who are familiar with Lockhart's *Life of Sir Walter Scott* will recall the passage in which he relates how Sir Walter first saw the site of Abbotsford. "I have often heard him tell that when travelling in his boyhood with his father from Selkirk to Melrose, the old man suddenly desired the carriage to halt at the foot of an eminence, and said, 'We must get out here, Walter, and see a thing quite in your line.' His father then conducted him to a rude stone on the edge of an acclivity about half a mile above the Tweed at Abbotsford, which marks the spot

'Where gallant Cessford's life-blood dear
Reeked on dark Elliot's Border spear.'

This was the conclusion of the battle of Melrose, fought in 1526 between the Earls of Angus and Home and the two chiefs of the race of Kerr on the one side, and Buccleuch on the other, in sight of the young King James V, the possession of whose person was the object of the contest. The spot where the retainer of Buccleuch terminated the pursuit of the victors by the mortal wound of Kerr of Cessford (ancestor of the Dukes of Roxburghe) has always been called Turn Again."

We can understand how this historic site, with its tradition of "battles long ago," had charms for Sir Walter long before he dreamt that he should possess it. In 1799 he became the Sheriff of Ettrick Forest, but for the first year or two he had no permanent residence in his Sherifffdom, as he came down from time to time to fulfil the duties of his office. In the summer

of 1801 he wrote to a correspondent: "I shall be in Selkirkshire immediately after the races to make some stay. I think of taking up my quarters at Whitebanklee, where I suppose they can give my servant, myself, and horses decent accommodation. As I intend to ride a great deal I hope I shall have fine weather." In 1803 he was looking out for more permanent quarters; the choice seems to have lain between Broadmeadows and Ashiestiel, and was finally made in favour of the latter. Sir Walter offered to take a lease of the whole property, handing over the sheep farm to Mr Laidlaw, who, at the time, was tenant of the neighbouring farm of Peel, and retaining the house and the arable land lying between it and the Tweed. Seven years passed at Ashiestiel, and the tide of Sir Walter's fortune had begun to flow; and then in more than one of his letters he acknowledged, "I am dog tired of Ashiestiel," and he began to look around for a piece of land on which he could build a house of his own. More than one site must have been offered to him. Writing in April 1811 to his friend Charles Erskine, he said: "I am obliged to you for the look-out you kept for me about land. But Andrew Lang's are greatly too near Selkirk. I must be on Tweed-side if possible." A little later in the year he had been offered a site at Bridgend, but this also he rejected. "I hasten to tell you," he wrote, "that I have objections, perhaps whimsical but invincible, when I am making so great a sacrifice to taste, to the Bridgend lands. I detest being stared at." Finally he decided upon the little farm somewhat higher up the river which belonged to Dr Douglas of Galashiels. Lockhart tells us that it was known as Clarty Hole, but Sir Walter in one of his letters called it Newhartlee, and it was also styled Newharthaugh on the backing of one of his letters that told of the purchase.

Sir Walter had entrusted his negotiations to Mr Laidlaw, his neighbour at Ashiestiel, and the letter in which he reported the result of his bargaining with Dr Douglas is still extant and runs as follows:—

"PEEL, 1st June 1811.

"DEAR SIR,—I went to the Docter this day. I asked if he meant to sell his land. He said he did. I wanted to know the number of acres; 110—13 of which is planted, this I

have from the plan and measurement which he showed me. Next question, the rent—£120 or £125. I asked how him and his tenant stood should he sell. Answer, that he and him has a clause in their agreement that if the Dr sells, he is to flit and remove. As I found everything clear I then asked the price, which he said was Four Thousand Guineas. After some more conversation which I refer to meeting, I told him I would give him £4000. He said he would take no less. I asked him 14 days to advise on it, to which he granted. If you are pleased with these terms I will close a bargain for you at the time fixed. Dr wants £1500 at the term of entry, Whs. 1812, and whole remains may continue on the land if desired. I am apt to think you will be a Tweedside Laird, but Mrs L. and me will be sorry, sorry to part with Mrs Scott, you, and your dear children for neighbours.

If you still think of a carriage horse the Docter has one 4 years old near 16 hands or about 62 inches high and marked much like your horses, he is going to sell him and asked what I thought he should have for him. I thought he was worth £47 his price the Dr says is £50. I do not think he is asking too much for him even for a carrier's cart.

I delivered the stock of Ashiestiel on the 27 May to Mr Pringle and his new Tenant. Notwithstanding my remonstrances Mr Pringle would leave a blank in the Submission when the price was to be fixed by the Arbitrators (or to them fixing a day), to this the Arbitrators would not agree ; but as soon as Mr Pringle and me agreed on a day they would fix the price of the sheep immediately—Mr Pringle will not allow the price to be fixed till Lammas ; and I insist on it being fixed the day when the stock was delivered and bill and caution should be granted agreeable to the Tack. Mr Pringle asked to Wednesday next to advise, and if we do not agree which I very much suspect, I will most likely pay you a visit on Thursday or Friday for your advise and counsel.

I am, Dear Sir,
Your very Humble Servant,
ROBERT LAIDLAW."

Sir Walter did not require the fourteen days to make up his mind, and at once authorised the completion of the purchase.

His scheme of operations was comparatively modest. "My plan," he wrote in one of several letters in which he announced his acquisition, "is to make the present farm house do by dint of crowding for next season, and to set about a handsome cottage"; but the letter itself bears witness also to the beginnings of his land hunger and to the success which enabled him to gratify it. "I am offered 3000 guineas for a new poem. I can easily fetch myself home for additional expense." And so Newharthaugh was purchased, and Clarty Hole gave place to Abbotsford. As we look at it now it bears a very different aspect from what it must have done in 1811. The farmhouse must have occupied much the same site as the present mansion, but the public road then, and during all Sir Walter's lifetime, passed close to the house just to the south of the garden wall, and the whole of the ground north of the road must have lain in rough pasture or under cultivation. In the early autumn Sir Walter was making his arrangements with the tenant, Mr Redford, to enable him to enter on his new possession. He was to take over the waygoing crop. Mr Redford was to give him facilities "to get his planting forward as fast as possible." The bank below the road was to be planted as quickly as the turnip crop was removed, and the western and whinny end of the haugh was to be planted with acorns and seedlings about the month of October. A labourer's cottage was to be built on the top of the bank to the westward of the entrance from the road, and the spot intended for a garden was to be ploughed and then trenched. In May 1812 the Redfords had fittted and removed from the farmhouse, and the Scott family moved from Ashiestiel to their new home. The appearance of the little house can be seen in the vignette prefixed to Lockhart's fifth volume. It was two stories in height, but the upper windows projected in part from the roof. It, however, possessed a classic portico supported on four columns, which was characteristic of the period, and perhaps a feature added by the new Laird. To the west of the house stood the old farm buildings. In the following year Sir Walter, writing to his friend Terry, reported the completion of a good garden wall and complete stables in the haugh. By 1814 the house had begun to expand somewhat, and writing again to Terry Sir Walter said: "I wish you saw Abbotsford, which begins this

season to look the whimsical gay odd cabin that we had chalked out. . . . I have made the old farmhouse my *corps de logis*, with some outlying places for kitchen, laundry, and two spare bedrooms, which run along the east wall of the farm court, not without some picturesque effect." In November 1816 there was further progress. Plans had been obtained for an addition to occupy the space between the old farmhouse and the line of farm buildings. It was to consist, in Sir Walter's words, of "a handsome boudoir, a little drawing-room, a handsome dining parlour, a conservatory, and a study." By July 1817 the work was in progress; and in September of that year Sir Walter, writing to Joanna Baillie, announced that the building was about to be roofed in, "and a comical concern it is," he added.

If you would visualise to yourselves, then, the Abbotsford of 1817, you must imagine standing before you the old farmhouse with its dormer windows and its classic portico occupying the line of the hall and the study; and standing beside it on the west, and probably overshadowing it in height, the present central portion of the house containing the armoury, the dining-room, the small writing-room with the staircase and bedrooms above, and the tower, while still farther to the west were some portions at least of the old steading. Mr Lockhart, who saw it in 1818, confessed that it had a fantastic appearance, the new portion not at all harmonising in its outline with "Mother Redford's tenement" to the eastward.

In 1820 Mr Blore, who had assisted in designing the addition, was employed to furnish plans for a further addition. And Sir Walter, writing from London to Lady Scott, said: "I have got a delightful plan for the addition at Abbotsford, which I think will make it quite complete, and furnish me with a handsome library and you with a drawing-room and better bedroom, with good bedrooms for company, etc. It will cost me a little hard work to meet the expense, but I have been a good while idle." The plans, which included the wall and gateway of the courtyard to the south, and the graceful stone screen on the east, were approved, and the work begun in 1821. The plan, of course, involved the clearing away of the old farmhouse, and it was only after some delay that Sir Walter could bring himself to authorise the demolition of the porch with its luxuriant

overgrowth of roses and jessamines. By the end of 1822 the new house was finished as to masonry, and in 1824 Sir Walter's Abbotsford was finally completed.

In the years 1855-7 Mr Hope Scott added the considerable addition which forms the western wing.

The members thereafter examined the interior of the building, being conducted by Mr Maxwell Scott and the custodian in small parties to avoid overcrowding. While their attention was directed to the many objects of historic interest in the armoury and study which are on exhibition to casual visitors, they inclined to linger by the window in the dining-room from which, as "the sands of time were sinking," Sir Walter loved to view "the ripple of the Tweed over its pebbles"—"a requiem dear, that, through death's twilight dim, mourned in the latest minstrel's ear." Nothing could have exceeded the courtesy of their host and hostess, as they directed their way through the public rooms of the stately mansion, and on the terrace overlooking the river. Through the zeal and enterprise of Mr Curle, a case containing volumes and manuscripts from the library of special interest to book-lovers was set in a convenient place, where its precious contents were described by him.

Among these was the manuscript of Sir Walter's boyish translation of a passage in the third book of the *Æneid* :—

"In awful ruins Ætna thunders nigh,
And sends in pitchy whirlwinds to the sky
Black clouds of smoke, which, still as they aspire,
From their black sides there bursts the glowing fire.
At other times huge balls of fire are tossed
That lick the stars, and in the smoke are lost,
Sometimes the mount, with vast convulsions torn,
Emits huge rocks which instantly are borne
With loud explosions to the starry skies,
The stones made liquid as the huge mass flies ;
Then back again with greater weight recoils,
Where Ætna thundering from the bottom boils."

Lockhart tells that on the cover was inscribed his mother's note : "My Walter's first lines, 1782," but this unfortunately does not appear to be extant. At the High School of Edinburgh, under the tuition of Dr Adam, he had attained

some celebrity as a classical scholar; and in a letter published in his uncompleted autobiography, he put on record his appreciation of his tutor's praise: "Nor shall I soon forget the swelling of my little pride, when the Rector pronounced that though many of my school-fellows understood the Latin better, Gualterus Scott was behind few in following and enjoying the author's meaning. Thus encouraged, I distinguished myself by some attempts at poetical versions from Horace and Virgil."

To the same early period is attributed his collection in six volumes of *Popular Ballads and Stories*, of which the first was on view, with his manuscript note: "This collection of Stall Tracts and Ballads was formed by me when a boy, from the baskets of the travelling pedlars. Until put into its present decent binding, it had such charms for the servants that it was repeatedly and with difficulty recovered from their clutches. It contains most of the pieces that were popular about thirty years since, and I daresay, many that could not now be procured at any price.—1810, W. S."

Regarding *The Tea Table Miscellany, or a Collection of Choice Songs Scotch and English*, by Allan Ramsay, the original of which was likewise included among the literary treasures, a note is preserved in Sir Walter's unfinished *Reliquiæ Troticosenses*, wherein he purposed to treat in some detail of what he styled his "gabions." It ran as follows: "This copy of a memorable work has for me the recommendation contained in the following inscription which the reader will hardly fail to appreciate: 'This copy of Allan Ramsay's Tea Table Miscellany belonged to my grandfather, Robert Scott, and I was taught Hardikanute by heart before I could read the ballad myself.' Automethes which I have also, and Josephus's History of the Jews, added to this collection, made my library. Hardikanute was the first poem I ever learned, and the last I shall ever forget."

An interesting relic of the period of Sir Walter's legal training, contributed from Mr Curle's own collection, was a list in the handwriting of Mr Walter Scott, Writer to the Signet, of the clerks and apprentices in his office in the year 1797, in which his son, the future author of *Waverley*, appears in the latter category. Still more interesting was a folio volume, one of three

preserved in the library, which contain beautifully written, in a clear and distinct hand, Sir Walter's notes on Professor (afterwards Baron) Hume's lectures on Scots Law, which he attended in 1791. He twice copied out his notes on these lectures, and the second copy, no doubt the one now at Abbotsford, being fairly finished and bound into volumes, was presented to his father.

Another notable volume was Sir Walter's first complete work, entitled *The Chase, and William and Helen*, which was published anonymously in October 1796 by Manners & Miller, Edinburgh, and contained translations from Bürger of *Lenore* and *The Wild Huntsman*, the former of which so impressed his friend Miss Cranston, afterwards Countess Purgstall, that she recognised the certainty of his becoming a poet—"something of a cross," she thought, "between Burns and Gray."

In the course of a visit to London in 1798 Scott's friend William Erskine chanced to meet Matthew Gregory Lewis, best known as the author of *Ambrosio, or The Monk*, who was busy with the *Tales of Wonder* or *Tales of Horror*, and beating up in all quarters for contributions. Erskine submitted to him Scott's version of *Lenore* and *The Wild Huntsman*, assuring him of his friend's possession of other equally meritorious adaptations. Forthwith an invitation was addressed to him by Lewis to join in his enterprise, a compliment which Scott esteemed so highly that he at once offered him all the translations or imitations he had made from the German Volkslieder. Thereby an intimate friendship was formed to which Lockhart attributed the rekindling of the spark of poetical ambition in the breast of Scott, and his immediate engagement upon his "first serious attempts in verse." While in Kelso during the autumn of 1799, James Ballantyne waited upon him to solicit his assistance on a legal question in the columns of the *Mail*. With this request Scott readily complied, and, carrying his article to the printing office, produced some of his own recent literary efforts, whose merit greatly impressed the printer. At parting, his visitor casually observed that to him it was matter of surprise that one whose time was not fully occupied should not attempt to secure some small bookseller's work to keep his types in play during the remainder of the week. To this Ballantyne replied that the idea had never occurred to him,

and that he had no acquaintance with the Edinburgh trade, though he did not doubt that he could afford to work on lower terms than those of the city printers. His answer led Scott with his good-humoured smile to respond: "You have been praising my little ballads. Suppose you print off a dozen copies or so of as many as will make a pamphlet sufficient to let my Edinburgh acquaintances judge of your skill?" One of the twelve copies thus printed, entitled *Apology for Tales of Terror*, 1799, was on view. It was the first production of the kind from the Kelso press, and the occasion of a fateful association with the poet.

Long before Sir Walter's day the Scott clan had been celebrated in a rhyming chronicle entitled, *A true History of several honourable Families of the Right Honourable name of Scot in the shires of Roxburgh and Selkirk, and others adjacent, gathered out of Ancient Chronicles, Histories, and Traditions of our Fathers*, by Scot of Satchells:—

" Captain Walter Scot, an old souldier, and no Scholler,
And one that can right name
But just the letters of his name."

The volume comprises a string of complimentary verses to the first laird of Raeburn; and it is conjectured by Lockhart that the copy which was the personal possession of that gentleman was in all likelihood about the earliest book of verses that fell into the hands of the aspiring poet. In a footnote he adds: "His family well remember the delight which he expressed on receiving in 1818 a copy of this first edition—a small, dark 4^{to} of 1688 from his friend Constable. He was breakfasting when the present was delivered, and said: 'This is indeed the resurrection of an old ally. I mind *spelling* these lines.' He read aloud the jingling epistle to his own great-great-grandfather, which, like the rest, concludes with a broad hint that as the author had neither lands nor flocks—'no estate left except his designation'—the more fortunate kinsman, who enjoyed like Jason of old a fair share of fleeces, might do worse than bestow on him some of King James' broad pieces. On rising from table he immediately wrote as follows on the blank leaf opposite to poor Satchells' honest title-page:—

‘I, Walter Scott of Abbotsford, a poor scholar, no soldier, but a soldier’s lover,
 In the style of my namesake and kinsman do hereby discover,
 That I have written the twenty-four letters, twenty-four million times over,
 And to every true-born Scott I do wish as many golden pieces,
 As ever were hairs in Jason’s and Medea’s golden fleeces.’ ”

This “small dark 4^{to},” so full of association and charm for book-lovers, formed part of the exhibit.

One of the treasures of the Abbotsford library is *Gilbert of the Hayes Prose Manuscript*, a volume comprising the earliest-dated literary prose in the Scottish language. It contains translations of *L’Arbre des Batailles*; *L’Ordre de Chevalerie*; and *Le Gouvernement des Princes*. It was compiled in the year 1456, in Roslin Castle, at the command of the Earl of Orkney and Caithness, Chancellor of Scotland, by Sir Gilbert of the Hayes, knight, late chamberlain to the King of France. The binding is probably Scottish of the fifteenth century. It bears the stamp, *Patricius Lowes me ligavit*. This volume and an interesting manuscript of *Tam o’ Shanter*, with corrections in the author’s handwriting, concluded the series.

An hour and a half having been profitably spent in making acquaintance with the scene of Sir Walter’s triumph and subsequent pathetic demise, the members reassembled in the courtyard before leaving, and through the President accorded Mr and Mrs Maxwell Scott a hearty cheer for the pleasure they had afforded them in throwing open for the day the private apartments and grounds of Abbotsford, which Mr Maxwell Scott graciously acknowledged. The efficient help and loyal service of Mr James Curle were likewise fittingly made mention of. Half an hour’s drive by the river and through the village of Darnick brought the party to Melrose, where in the Abbey Hotel upwards of thirty sat down to dinner. The customary toasts were duly pledged; and nominations were intimated in behalf of the Hon. Mrs Maxwell Scott of Abbotsford; Captain George S. C. Swinton, Gattonside House; Mr Frederick Mills, Horndean; Rev. Robert Cranston Kerr, Longformacus; and Miss Jane R. Marshall, Berwick. On the application of the Secretary, the meeting unanimously approved of the alteration of the date of the Annual Meeting to Wednesday, 11th October, at 12 noon.

BERWICK.

The Annual Business Meeting was held in the Museum, Berwick, on Wednesday, 11th October, at noon, according to resolution of 20th September. There were present:—Rev. R. C. Inglis, President; Rev. J. J. M. L. Aiken, B.D., and Mr J. C. Hodgson, M.A., Secretaries; Mr W. J. Bolam, Treasurer; Mr G. G. Butler, Ewart Park; Mr Robert Carr, Grindon; Miss Greet, Birchhill; Rev. Richard W. de la Hey, Berwick; Mr Ralph Henderson, Alnwick; Mr J. Lindsay Hilson, Jedburgh; Miss Hope, Sunwick; Mr G. P. Hughes, Middleton Hall, Wooler; Rev. J. F. Leishman, Linton; Mr William Maddan, Norham; Mr Frederick Mills, Horndean; Mr Lesslie Newbiggin, Alnwick; Captain F. M. Norman, R.N., Berwick; Mr Henry Rutherford, Fairnington; Mr T. B. Short, Berwick; Miss Simpson, Coldingham; Mr James Stevenson, Berwick; Mr William Weatherhead, and Mr Edward Willoby, Berwick; and others. Apologies were intimated from Hannah, Lady Elliott of Stobs; Sir Archibald Buchan-Hepburn, Bart.; Mr Alexander Cowan, Valleyfield, Penicuik; Rev. Matthew Culley, Coupland Castle; and Mr Howard Pease, Otterburn.

The President delivered his annual address, choosing for his subject the Battle of Halidon Hill; and nominated as his successor Mr James A. Somervail of Hoselaw. On the motion of Rev. James F. Leishman he was cordially thanked for his historical exposition.

The reports of the meetings held at Horncliffe, Roddam, Innerwick, Ellingham and Preston, and Abbotsford were laid on the table by the Secretary, who intimated the deaths during the year of Mr A. B. Boyd, Cherrytrees; Mr J. A. Harvie-Brown, LL.D., Dunipace; Mr R. O. Heslop, F.S.A., Newcastle; Mr James Lyle, Edinburgh; Mr Stephen Sanderson, Berwick; Rev. John Sharpe, Heatherlie, Selkirk; Lt.-Col. E. H. Trotter, Grenadier Guards (killed in action); and Mr R. Lancelot Allgood, Titlington, Northumberland: also, the resignations of Mr Arthur Giles, Edinburgh; Mr C. A. Hope, Chapel on Leader; and Rev. P. T. Lee, Shilbottle. He desired to correct the record of *Stellaria aquatica* (vol. xxii, p. 359), which should have read *S. uliginosa*; and to intimate the fresh discovery this summer of *Linnæa borealis* at Mellerstain by Mr John Ferguson, Duns.

The following members, in the order of their nomination, were duly elected:—Mrs Margote Swan, Ewart Newtown, by Wooler; Rev. John Ritchie, B.D., Gordon; Rev. William S. Crockett, Tweedsmuir; Miss Gertrude Clark, Abbey Park, Coldingham; Mr John B. Sparkes, Ellem Cottage, Duns; Rev. Thomas Gillieson, Cranshaws; Mr Harry Parker, Tyndal House, Norham; The Hon. Mrs Mary Monica Maxwell Scott of Abbotsford; Captain George S. Campbell Swinton, Gattonside House, Melrose; Mr Frederick Mills, Horndean; Rev. Robert Cranston Kerr, Longformacus; Miss Jane R. Marshall, Northumberland Avenue, Berwick; Mr Harry R. G. Inglis, 10 Dick Place, Edinburgh; Rev. Norman J. N. Gourlie, M.A., Galashiels; Mr Thomas Fergusson, Firwood, Wooler; Mr Charles Stodart, Kingston, North Berwick; and the American Museum of Natural History, New York, per Mr Ralph W. Tower, Ph.D., Curator. The Treasurer's Financial Statement was submitted, showing a credit balance of £280, 11s. 7d.; and the Annual Subscription was fixed at five shillings. A list of suggested places of meeting in 1917 was read and amplified; and it was remitted to the Secretaries to make a suitable selection from it.

The President read the report of the Printing Committee, as follows:—"After consideration in the light of modern requirements of the Club's publications at the last business meeting, it was remitted to a Committee of six (including the officers of the Club), with powers, to inquire into the state of the *Transactions*, with a view to the improvement of the printing and illustrations. The subject having been carefully discussed at a full meeting, it was decided, though with considerable reluctance and generous recognition of the faithful services rendered by Mr Henry Hunter Blair for so many years, to terminate the present contract with him at the close of the year, namely, the month of October 1916, three months' notice being given to him. The Committee subsequently entered into negotiation with an Edinburgh firm, whose estimate and workmanship met with their approbation; but, in view of a circular to members issued by the Alnwick printer, they deferred availing themselves of the powers conferred upon them, till their course of action should be confirmed at the present meeting." The adoption of the report was moved by

the President and seconded by Mr Henry Rutherford. An amendment was moved by Mr G. G. Butler and seconded by Rev. J. F. Leishman, to the effect that "the contract with Mr Henry Hunter Blair should be continued; but that for the future he should be instructed that it is essential (if he would retain the Club's contract) that he should in every way consult the convenience and meet the wishes of the Secretaries." After discussion a vote was taken, when a majority declared in favour of the adoption of the report.

Mr G. P. Hughes, delegate to the British Association meeting at Newcastle, reported his diligence, and was thanked for his services and reappointed.

The skin of a young pole-cat (*Putorius fœtidus*), recently trapped in a field behind the house which served as mess to the 176th Company of Royal Engineers, then quartered in France, was exhibited by Dr W. J. Rutherford, late of Norham, who wrote regarding it: "I understand that the pole-cat is of fairly common occurrence in this district, and is much in vogue for the making of cheap furs for women's wear. For this purpose the winter coat is the one most sought after. The creature raids the farms in order to attack the hens; and the capture of one is taken as an indication that others are in the neighbourhood, and will continue their depredations."

The members thereafter dined in the Red Lion Hotel, when the customary toasts were duly pledged.

BERWICK-UPON-TWEED.

1450, *April* 28.—Indult to Thomas Gray, nobleman, lord of the place of Hydhyll in Berwick-on-Tweed, in the diocese of St Andrews, to have a portable altar.

Cal. Papal Records, vol. x, p. 485.

OLD RITES, CEREMONIES, AND CUSTOMS
OF THE INHABITANTS OF
THE SOUTHERN COUNTIES
OF SCOTLAND.

COLLECTED BY T. WILKIE.

[INTRODUCTORY NOTE.—A brief notice of Thomas Wilkie, the author or compiler of the following notes, was contributed by Dr Hardy to the Club's *Proceedings* in 1894 (vol. xv, part i, p. 141). A native of Bowden, in Roxburghshire, and a surgeon by profession, he was an enthusiastic antiquarian, and a diligent and painstaking collector of the old ballads, songs, and traditions of the Border country, many of which he communicated to Sir Walter Scott, who, no doubt, made characteristic use of the material so provided.

Mr Wilkie's collections of songs and ballads, and his observations on the old customs, games, and superstitions of the Scottish Borders, were copied by him into three small quarto volumes, which came into the possession of Dr Hardy—when or how I have been unable to ascertain. Dr Hardy set great store by them, fully recognising their value as preserving, as he expresses it, “a curious picture of some of the habits of the rural population during the last (eighteenth) century”; and he seems to have at one time contemplated printing them, either as independent publications, or in the *Proceedings* of the Club. With this object in view, he made, apparently in the sixties, a careful transcript, annotated by himself, of the volume on *Old Rites, Ceremonies, and Customs of the Inhabitants of the Southern Counties of Scotland*, and this transcript is now printed and presented to the members of the Club.

At Dr Hardy's death the Wilkie collections, with the transcript just mentioned, were given to me by his widow. Shortly afterwards, the three MS. volumes were borrowed by our late Secretary, the Rev. George Gunn, who would, doubtless, have carried out Dr Hardy's original intention had his life been spared. Unfortunately, his illness and death prevented the accomplishment of the project; and at the subsequent dispersion of his effects the volumes disappeared. All endeavours to trace them have failed. Their loss is greatly to be regretted, especially that of the volume entitled *Old Scots Songs collected in Roxburghshire, Selkirkshire, and Berwickshire*, A.D. 1815. There can be little doubt that this collection contained not a few songs, ballads, and rhymes which had never seen the light, and are now, it is to be feared, irrecoverably lost. But Dr Hardy's industry has fortunately preserved for us the contents of what was, probably, the most important volume in the series.

It only remains to be added that in transcribing the MS. Dr Hardy has scrupulously adhered to the spelling and even the punctuation of the original, varying and uncertain as these frequently were, and that his example has been followed in the printing, except, in a few instances, where departures from recognised usage have obviously been due to slips of the pen. The annotations in square brackets and most of the footnotes are Dr Hardy's, and the occasional explanations of dialect words in ordinary brackets are also his. References in the footnotes to Brand's *Popular Antiquities* have been kindly verified by the Editing Secretary, using the 1813 edition of that work.

J. FERGUSON, *December 1916.*]

“ Why sounds yon stroke on beech and oak,
 Our moonlight circle's screen ?
 Or who might dare on wold to wear
 The fairies' fatal green ?

“ My visioned sight might yet prove true,
 Nor bode of ill to him and you.
 When did my gifted dream beguile ?
 Think of the stranger of the isle,
 And think upon the harpings slow,
 That presaged this approaching woe !
 Sooth was my prophecy of fear ;
 Believe it when it augurs cheer.”

“ And much was said of heathen lore,
 Mix'd in the charms he mutter'd o'er.
 The hallowed creed gave only worse
 And deadlier emphasis of curse ;
 No peasant sought the Hermit's prayer,
 His cave the pilgrim shunn'd wi' care,
 The eager huntsman knew his bound,
 And in mid chase called off his hound :
 Or if, in lonely glen or strath,
 The desert-dweller met his path,
 He prayed and signed the cross between,
 While terror took devotion's mien.”

“ Yes ! let the rich deride, the proud disdain,
 The simple pleasures of the lowly train :
 To me more dear, congenial to my heart,
 One native charm, than all the gloss of art.”

GOLDSMITH.

THE following remarks were made at different times and seasons, and whenever an opportunity occurred of investigating the ceremonies, customs, spells and amusements of the inhabitants of the southern counties of Scotland. Most of the following are either almost occult, or very obsolete, and every day becoming more so, especially as they are disregarded by the present generation, and those who believe in them, held in contempt. He, who would fly to such means, to unriddle the mysteries of Providence, would be laughed at by his compeers, altho' they believed themselves in revelation, when they heard his voice among the multitude, attesting what he had heard or seen from his Urim. As the aged drop into their graves, these spells and charms; nay, even their ceremonies and amusements, are buried along with them. When *this* is the case, would it not be a disrespect to the ashes of those individuals, who bore thro' the battlefield the royal standard of our much-loved land, and drove far from hence the spoiler, not to record the rites by which they were often stimulated to march to the ensanguined plain?—And also, from such revelations, were they not as often deterred, of risking their lives and fortunes in hazardous undertakings, both by land and sea.

An instance of this kind occurred, when the royal standard of Scotland was hoisted in the year 1745, in the just, but unfortunate attempt, to reinstate the family of Steuart on the

throne of that kingdom. The golden knob fell from above the flag, and presently one of those seers, who happened to be among the royal adherents, called out, "We'll do nae gude at a'." Every person knows the issue of that undertaking. I may just add another instance of the same kind to elucidate how firmly these frets (spells) were given credit to, in the thirteenth century. When Sir Patrick Spence was commanded to go to Norway on a political mission, one of his men told him that he had seen "the new moon, with the *auld* moon in her arms," therefore he advised him not to put to sea; at which information, Sir Patrick let the tears down fa'. He went to sea, and as it was predicted, he, with his whole retinue and ship's company, were drowned off Aberdour.

If, from the verification of such fatal occurrences, people believed in such prognostications, when they related to the fate of kings and kingdoms; why should we overlook the narrations of the lower, tho' not less ingenious part of the community? when such well-authenticated instances are produced by them. And why should we disrespect the workings of the fancy of this useful class of men, when they themselves find satisfaction, and derive a pleasure from such frets? (charms). And why should not a remnant of such mystic rites be saved? when they are a feature of the state of the civilization of a nation, being only in its infancy; and a leading clew, to elucidate the language and origin of the people, by analogy.

I am inclined to believe, however, that we never find those individuals so deficient in understanding, who are much addicted to follow after, and seek for solutions of obscure occurrences, connected with or relating to their future prosperity, as is in general believed. First, we find that they have always an object in view, which they would wish to turn out to their advantage. And secondly the completion of such an event would be of advantage as a precedent afterwards, to stimulate their friends to prosecute with ardour, what might to them seem highly improbable, or extremely difficult to be accomplished. By adherence to mystic rites, we find whole nations and people of every description have been stimulated to accomplish great national undertakings, without which rites they would have never been carried into effect. For such aid many a mission visited the Pythonesse (*sic*) in the temple of Apollo; and only a

few centuries ago, instances might be produced from the histories of our own country of many such rites, having been had recourse to, to prevent what seemed impossible to be accomplished, or to avert an impending blow, which might have involved their country in ruin.

It is the natural belief of mankind, that there is a God ; and that the soul exists after the dissolution of the body ; and that men are rendered according to their deserts after death ; and that every animal of the Creation is more or less the slave of fear. Hence, we observe the oyster clinging closer to the stone upon which it grows, on being touched ; quadrupeds running from every thing that they are unacquainted with ; birds flying from sudden noises, which they are not accustomed to hear ; and men of all ages and countries evading with alacrity, what will deprive them of life. If the fear of death, therefore, be so general, in all the various degrees of the scale of existence, it is natural enough for man, to make the enquiry by every means which he is acquainted with, to know when such an event will take place. Hence, the origin of charms and spells and all the machinery of the fertile imagination of man ; to know what we cannot prevent, and to be informed of what would only be a pain, instead of a pleasure.

This is merely a book of memorandums, as there is neither any plan, or arrangement of what is contained in it, being written at various times, and only when occasional frets (spells) were communicated.

THOMAS WILKIE.

THE SAINING OF A CORPSE.

“Thrice the torchie,* thrice the saltie,
 Thrice the dishies (*sic*) toom for loffie,†
 These three times three, ye must wave round
 The Corpse, till it sleep sound.
 Sleep sound, and frown nane ;
 Till to heaven the soul’s gane.
 If ye want that soul to die,
 Procure the torchie frae the Elleree.
 But gin ye want that soul to live,
 Between the dishes place a seive,
 And it shall have a fair fair shrive.”

* Torchies : *cf.* Brand, *Popular Antiquities*, ed. 1813, ii, 181–184.

† Luffie, a stroke on the palm of the hand : Jamieson. = palmie ? here for hand.

In the southern counties of Scotland when a man, etc., dies, it is customary to wash and clean the body; after this is finished, it is stretched out, and laid upon a bed. Then one of the oldest women from among the attendants is made choice of, to perform the ceremony of *sainin'* the body, which is as follows:—

The matron lights a candle and waves it thrice round the body. This being done, she takes three handfuls of common culinary salt, which she puts into an earthenware plate, and places it upon the breast of the body; which they say prevents it from swelling, or rising from the bed of death.* Next three empty (toom) dishes are arranged upon the hearth, and as near as possible to the fire. The company of attendants then walk out of the room where the body is laid, either to the door, or into another room, and instantly return to the apartment where the corpse is, backwards, and place their hands in the dishes and repeat a rhyme of *saining*. This was called *dishaloof*, and in Wales, *gwylmabsant*, or *gywylnos*. [*Dishaloof*, Jamieson says, is a sport of children, Roxburgh.] *Gwyll* is a shirt, *mabsant*, the parish saint.† Sometimes a sieve is placed between the dishes, and she who is so fortunate as to put her hand into it, is said to do most for saving the soul: if they all miss the sieve, it augurs ill for the soul of the newly dead.

The dishes being placed near to the fire, as the soul is supposed to represent a flame and was firmly believed by many a person both among the ancients and moderns that it hovered there for a certain time before it took its departure to the land of shades. It is always customary to open all the windows in the house for a certain time after the person is dead in order that the soul may make its escape.‡

In some of the western counties the dishes are set upon the table near to the bed where the dead is laid, or on a bunker (a long chest) close to the side of the death-bed; and while the people have their hands in them, they *spae* (tell) each other's fortunes, sing songs and utter mystical rhymes, etc., etc.

At such incantations it is reported that the dead men arose from their beds and frowned and went and put their cold

* Cf. Brand, ii, 146.

† Cf. Brand, ii, 139–143.

‡ See *Guy Mannering*, chap. xxvii.

hands into the same dish, that one of the company had put hers into; a warning that she would soon follow the recent dead to the lowly bed and land of dreary shade.

The company then join hands and dance round the dishes placed upon the floor, singing as follows: "A dis', a dis' o' green gress, a dis', a dis', a dis'."

Lastly bread, cheese and a bottle of spirits are placed on the table, which all partake of, and then the attendants are at liberty to go home. It is usual that one of the relatives and a stranger watch the corpse, while it remains in the house, and they are relieved by turns by another relative and acquaintance.*

The candle for *sainin'* was by some people procured from a person suspected of being a witch, or wizard; or from a person who had scloof-feet (that is, plain-soled) or ringlet-eyed (cat-eyed) or long-lipit (projecting thick lips), or from the Elleree or seer; they being reckoned all unlucky. Light being procured from unlucky persons is accounted fortunate in the extreme. The ancient mosstroopers preferred a torch or candle made from the foot of one of their enemies, or one who had been murdered, as one of the most valuable articles their dens contained.

This kind of candle must be kept burning all night where the dead is; and the table must always be covered with a cloth, so long as the body remains in the house. I have never been able to learn what has been the intention of the table cloth, nor have I ever found out why the people will not suffer any person to sleep in the same bed, until the wood has been washed for three successive days.

The bed and bed clothes are always washed as well as the wood, which is necessary; but that the bed should undergo three successive scrubbings, is an adherence to some mystical ceremony, which I am unable to make out.

LATEWAKE.

Watching the dead is called a Latewake if it is attendance in the evening; if while the sun shines, a Sitting.

At Latewakes all the young people assembled together from

* Cf. Brand, ii, 141.

a great distance to play and go through ceremonies, incantations, sing, etc., etc., etc.*

The game of Blind Harrie (*sic*) was always one of those made choice of on these occasions. In the old song of the Humble Beggar, notice is taken of this game at his Latewake.

“ It happened ill, it happened warse,
 It happened sae—that he did die ;
 And wha do ye think was at his latewake,
 But lads and lasses of high degree.

Some were blyth and some were sad
 And some they play'd at Blind Harrie ;
 But suddenly up started the auld carle,
 I redd ye, good folks, tak' tent o' me.”

Games at cards were commonly played on these occasions, the coffin always being the card-table in preference to any other, nor were they allowed to play their cards upon the covered table where the candle was placed.

It was a custom among those who were to sit up at these Latewakes, that every person in the house, should touch the corpse with his hand. This they said prevented the person afterwards from dreaming of the dead, or thinking of any misdemeanour that might take place during the night among the attendants.

An instance is recorded of a party of these youths taking the dead body out of the coffin, and that one of them lay down in the place thereof, in the time while his neighbours were playing at Hide and Seek, he being one of those sent or picked out to *hide*. After all search was made for him he was at length discovered in the coffin, dead, and the body, whom they came to attend, was no where to be found.

The first body was thought to have been carried off by the fairies, the latter to have been killed by the Devil.

Tradition makes mention of another horrible instance occurring at one of these Latewakes, where the dead man arose up and sat on the bed and frowned dreadfully but did not speak. The salt-plate which stood upon his breast, being by an unseen hand placed on the *rack* of the bed, which indicate that there was something awanting in the performance of the

* Cf. Brand, ii, 143-148.

ceremony of *sainin'*, or that some improper incantation was performing by the attendants.

An old religious woman was immediately sent for to "lay the body," who repaired to the place where the body was and found that all the attendants had fled out of the house on account of the frightful noises which the body made, and which were heard about different parts of the house. She went in by herself, took out a bible which she brought in her pocket and read several portions of it aloud, the body immediately ceased to frown, and fell slowly down on the bed. She then prayed, went and took the sheet and covered the corpse; replaced the plate of salt upon the breast; prayed again, then all noise ceased. She then took water and washed her hands, and went and ordered all the attendants who stood collected together at the door of the house, to go in, and to give up their wicked amusements and they would not be any more troubled with the Devil.

FUNERALS.

To meet with a funeral on the road or street coming towards you, is an unlucky omen, as the person so situated, will surely die very soon after, if he does not take off his hat or bonnet, and go forward with the procession a considerable way. If the coffin is carried by bearers, he must take a *lift*, or assist in carrying it so far, and then he may stop, and, after taking off his hat and bowing to the company, return on his ways prosperously. If he is not attentive to this injunction his doom is sealed.

If the sun shine very clear and bright on the face of any attendant at a funeral, while he stands by the grave after the body of his friend or acquaintance has been *committed* (consigned) to the dust; he will die very soon after, and will be the next that will be buried in that churchyard.

If attending at the funeral of a friend or relation, when the coffin is laid in the grave, if any person hears the noise occasioned by the mools falling on the coffin, at a considerable distance from the churchyard, and informs you of the circumstance, one of your family or relatives will die very soon after. This is always accounted one of the surest signs of a death taking place, and is very much dreaded by all who hear it.

If the coffin is large, and the mools wet, the sound is sometimes heard at the distance of a quarter of mile from the churchyard.

CRAWING HEN.

The wife who hears her own hens crawl, will hear, soon after, of the death of some of her family or relations.

An instance of this kind took place in the parish of East Kilbride a few years ago. An old woman one morning heard one of her hens which was roosting on the top of a dyke before her house, crawl loudly. She told one of her neighbours the circumstance, which she said foreboded ill, and it so happened that her husband soon died, after this warning.

About a month after she heard it crawl again, and in the course of a few days, heard of the death of her eldest son. One week intervened and the hen crew once more, and her eldest daughter died.

These deaths were all attributed by the old woman to the crawling of the hen, and with the savageness of a Nero, she killed and burnt this faithful monitor.

PHANTOM SHROUD OR FUNERAL.

If a person is perceived to be surrounded by a shroud, it is a sure prognostic of his death taking place soon after.

If the winding-sheet or shroud is perceived to be long, the person will die very soon after; if short, not for a long time after, altho' he were unwell at the time of its being seen by the Elleree or seer. If the Elleree sees a funeral and is able to tell the names of any of the attendants, those whom he names will soon after die.

On the banks of the River Ale, about seven years ago, a woman thought that she saw, as she was looking out at her window, a funeral coming towards her house; this she told to some of her next-door neighbours who were in the house with her at the time and ran out to see if a funeral was coming that way, but after looking about they could see nothing that had the smallest appearance of a funeral. This being told to her, when they came into the house, they again took to their seats.

She appeared very dull and got up again and looked out at

the window and told them that they certainly had not looked, as she saw it distinctly, and coming very fast towards them. They looked again, but could not see any procession and went in and joined her again; when she cried out a third time, that she was quite certain as she saw it distinctly.

They went out again and returned with the same opinion as the former times, that no funeral was upon the road, which very much surprised her.

In about half an hour after voices were heard at the door and on going out to see who they were, found that the servants belonging to the farm were carrying home the dead body of this woman's husband, who had been killed by a fall from a cart.

PROGNOSTICATIONS OF DEATH.

If the Elleree see sparks of fire (neidfire) falling on any person, it prognosticates his death.

If a person's nose itch, it is said, he shall shortly hear of the death of one of his relations.*

For persons to see empty seats and people sitting in them, is a presage of that person's death.

To hear the sound of bells in the night-time; crickets chirping; deep groans; melancholy sounds; lights shining not produced by candles or fire and of a circular form; † the dead-chack, *i.e.* a noise like the sound of a watch but louder; the voices of persons you know naming you in the night or day-time when they are not within the distance of hearing them;

“The airy tongues that syllable men's names;”

being caught hold of by a clay-cold hand on the arm, leg, etc.; dogs howling before the door of your house; your hen's bringing out all their seat of eggs, *henbirds*; hens laying eggs with double yolks; ewes having lambs with more legs than the usual number, or great deformity of parts; sounds as if the house were falling, or slaps fallen out of dykes; magpies flying before you on the road in going to sermon, or surrounding the house; ravens croaking on the house-top or neighbouring trees to your house; swords falling out of their scabbards; the noise of a sudden

* For the itching of the nose, *cf.* Brand, ii, 496.

† Corpse candles, Brand, ii, 549.

shot; to observe the crook swing backwards and forward; to rock an empty cradle; to tread on the grave of an unchristened child, are all sure signs of a speedy dissolution.

But the most fatal to a person is to see his wrath or spectre, while he is in good health, walking to or from you, at noon or before the sun-set.

WAG-AT-THE-WA'.

“A spectre that haunts the kitchen, and takes its station on the crook. It is seen to *wag* backwards and forward before the death of any one of the family. Roxb.”—*Jamieson*.

“Wag-at-the-wa' went out i' the night,
To see that the moon was shining bricht :
The moon, she was at the latter fa',
'Gang tae yer beds,' cried Wag-at-the-wa'.

'Why do ye wag the witch nicket-crook ?
When the pyet's asleep where the corbies they rook ;
Hell's e'en shimmert on ye in the moon's latter fa',
And ruin's fell cooter will herrie ye a'.

'I maun gae frae ye, tak' tent what I say !
Gae tear frae the sowie, ane armfu' o' hay ;
Fling wisps i' the fire till it make a red low,
From the isles will rise up a dead man's pow.
The pow will stare ugsome but never mind that,
Thud fast on the wisps—and beware o' yer cat,
For she will your foe be with teeth and with claw,
And her mewng will warn soon auld Wag-at-the-wa'.

'Whenever the e'en holes wi' low shall be fou',
Then then is the time come, that ye may dread the pow—
For Hell's e'en are firelike, and fearfu' to view ;
Their colour they change oft frae dark red to blue ;
They pierce like an elf-prick, ilk ane that they see,
Then beware of their shimmer, if ye're seen ye will die ;
Your heart pulse will riot, your flesh will grow cauld ;
Ah how happy's the wight, that draws breath till he's auld.

'Then fly from the house—to the green fast (quick) repair,
And Wag-at-the-wa' will soon meet you there ;
As you kneel 'nent the rood, and mutter yer prayer.'”

* * * * *

This curious fragment I took down from an old lady in the village of Bowden, Roxburghshire.

The spectre *Wag-at-the-wa'*, a species of the Scotch Brownie, generally presided over the affairs of the kitchen, and was also the family monitor, and the servants', particularly the kitchen-maids', constant tormentor.

His seat was by the kitchen fire, or on the crook; and his great delight was in swinging the crook backwards and forwards immediately after the pot or pan which had been hanging upon it, was removed from the fire. This swinging of the crook was an admonition to the family, that one of them was going to die, or to be sick; or that one of the relatives of the family was dead, or was going to die suddenly; therefore they laid this swinging down, as a rule, that they would hear soon after some disaster befalling to their friends and relatives or to themselves. If the crook swung backwards and forwards and the fire sparkled or crackled and emitted small blue flames, and moanings were heard in the house, it was a certain indication of the death of the master or mistress of the house next day, and that *Wag-at-the-wa'* had left his usual seat, and gone from the house, which he always did, before any death in the family.

He returned back to the house when the corpse was removed to the church, or was buried. Prayers being generally read in houses where dead bodies are, was the reason he used to cry aloud, and the cause of his banishment. His return was known by the crook swinging across the fire three times and followed by three shrill whistles, as if a man was calling upon his dog.

The crook is a rod of iron which in old houses hangs by a swivel, from a piece of wood, in the lum (vent) and upon which they hang pots, pans, etc. to boil, the fire being always in below the crook. It takes its name from having a broad hook on the end next the fire. These hooks in general have a deep cut or nick in the iron in form of the cross X which is called the witches' nick or mark, in order to prevent the witches presiding over the fire, which by most old people is accounted sacred.

Wag-at-the-wa' is not fond of touching the fire, but loves always to be in its vicinity. He seems to be the last of the evil spirits who has contended that fire is not holy, and his total disappearance has been occasioned by the new-fangle

mark of the cross, which debars him from even touching the crook—to the great happiness of the kitchen-maid.

He was particularly fond of children, and loved the society of men more than that of his own race; which was one of the principal causes of his loving to sit by the fire in order to hear their conversation. He was said to laugh very heartily at any story relating to that class of impotent men called by gossips, fumblers, and cough severely when he heard of people drinking very freely, of any drink but home-brewed ale.

At the present day it is thought very improper to wag the crook and is by some old people called a sin, as they say it is invoking spirits to preside over us, that we have no need for.

I have seen a person rise from her seat, and leave the house, when one of the boys belonging to the family swung the crook; so much horror had she attached to this *invokerie*, as she termed it, that “she wadna bide in the house where it was practised.”

Wag-at-the-wa’ was described by this old lady to have the appearance of a grizzly-headed old man, with yell-cap eyes [see Jamieson, “Yill-cap”] (large or saucer eyes) of a fiery colour; a large mouth, full of stumps of broken teeth and only one in front entire, which was very long and hooked; long ears, one of them having a hole in it, into which he put this crooked front tooth, in order to keep it close to the side of his head, as he was very much troubled at times with the toothache. Long arms and covered with yellow hair, which also was the colour of his gemeroll (general?) coat; but very much darkened from being so much surrounded by smoak, in his seat on the crook in the lum. His legs were small, crooked and very short. He wore at times a grey mantle, and he had his head surrounded by the remains of an old pirniecap; his grizzly hair curling up all round the lower margin of it, which he rather wore inclined to that side, from which he was most liable to be attacked by the toothache. He had a long tail by which he fastened himself on the crook to a fragment of a hair-tether (rope made of hay), which he held at arm’s length when in the attitude of swinging the crook. His side arms were a folding jocktheleg and a bull’s pisle (the *ultima ratio* of the Baillie of Haltwhistle); with the former he cut what he could not break; with the latter he punished all those who gave him the smallest disturbance.

On the death of any of the family to whose house he belonged, he wailed and lamented very sore; and his marching dress was a red coat and blue breeches, etc. An old song describing his dress runs thus:—

“ His ears they were long, and his snoot’s like a sow,
His stockings were made out o’ Fairnilee woo’ :
His coat it was red, and his breeches were blew,
With a hole behind for his tail to come thro’.” *

CROSS.

It is very singular that the cross (X) should have been marked upon almost every mechanical tool, house, etc., etc.; even the torwoddie of the harrows formerly made of wood, now of iron, is always marked with it, and the crook and crook tree of most houses in the Lowlands of Scotland have it, at the present day. This shows to a nicety, how very universal the belief in superintendent beings, commonly called spirits, was believed in, by all ranks and classes of men, and what care was taken to prevent the most malicious of them from frustrating any of their endeavours in the ordinary occupations, of procuring a competency for the sustenance either of the body or the mind, and also, how firmly they have believed in the virtues of the cross, and the blessings of Christianity.

THE TOOM CRADLE.

“ O rock nae the cradle whan the babie’s not in,
For this by old women is counted a sin ;
'Tis a crime so inhuman, it may na be forgiven,
And they that will do it, hae lost sight of heaven.

* “With a hole behind which his tail peeped through”: quoted by H. D. Morgan, *Athenæum*, July 2, 1854.

[The Rev. R. O. Bromfield of Sprouston remarks that “the two last lines are to be found in Porson’s description of Satan in the *Devil’s Walk*. I wondered when I first saw them if they could have furnished the satirist with his description. The same lines occur in another volume of Wilkie’s, and to them he there appends a notice that he got them from Mr George Thomson (Dominie Sampson), who was very learned and very absent, likely enough to know the *Devil’s Walk*, and who might further make such a jumble of matters as to apply the description to ‘Wag-at-the-wa’.’ As Wilkie, however, refers to an old song, perhaps you may know something about it.”—Letter, Dec. 10, 1861.—J. H.]

The rocking does bring on the babie disease,
 That makes it grow fréttý and nane can it please ;
 Its crimson lip pale grows, its clear eye grows dim,
 Its beauty soon fades and its visage grows grim :
 Its heart flutters fast—it sighs—then is gone
 To the fair land of heaven. . . .

To rock a toom (empty) cradle is a crime of the highest nature, among superstitious women. It is believed firmly in the most of the southern counties of Scotland, particularly in Selkirkshire, that it brings a disease on the child that is accustomed to sleep in it, and that, if it is continued for some time unknown to its parents, it will ultimately die of the disease.

FAIRIES AND CHILDREN.

It is supposed that the fairies preside over young infants, and that an article either of the father, or of the mother, such as a handkerchief, waistcoat, etc., etc., should always be kept in the cradle to prevent them having the power of taking away the children or inflicting upon them incurable disease.

The fairies have no power over the mother, or child, if the mother wear an article of dress belonging to her husband. [So St Francis' breeches.]

A story is told of a woman in the neighbourhood of Selkirk having got her bed and had born a fine male child, whom she had lying by her. In the morning, in the absence of her husband, who was a shepherd, she heard a confused noise of tongues of beings in the spense (room) laughing very merrily and as it appeared afterwards, were forming a child of wax, resembling hers, whom they intended to steal away from her, and to leave in the place of it, this one of fairy birth. She became terrified and observing her husband's waistcoat in the foot of the bed, took hold of it, and laid it upon both her and her child. Immediately the fairies gave a loud scream, and cried out: "Auld luckie has cheated us o' our bairnie." Soon after she heard something fall down the lum (vent) and on looking over the bed, beheld the waxen figure of her own child lying on the hearth, stuck full of pins.

When her husband came home he made a large fire and threw this fairy lump in it, but instead of burning it flew up the lum and instantly the house was surrounded by peals of laughter and shouts of joy.

THE STILL (DEAD) BORN BABIE.

" Wae be to the babie, that never saw the sun,
 All alone and alone, oh !
 His body shall lie by the kirk 'neath the rain,
 All alone and alone, oh !

 His grave must be dug by the foot o' the wall,
 And there he must lie all alone, O !
 The foot that treadeth his body upon,
 Shall get scab that will eat to the bone, O !

 And it will not cure by doctor on earth,
 Though they should him see every one, O !
 He shall tremble and die, like the witch- (elf-) shot kye,
 And return to from whence he came, O ! "

When a child is still born, *i.e.* one who never saw the sun, he is buried the same evening after sunset, at, and as close (near) to the north wall of the church as it is possible to dig a grave, in order to prevent people stepping over the grave in which the body is deposited.

It is generally believed by the superstitious, that whoever steps or treads upon the cemetery, will soon after be seized with a disease that is incurable. This disease is known by a severe fit of trembling sickness and difficulty of breathing in the first stage. In the second the skin feels as if heated iron was applied to it; which is followed by the breaking out of blotches, which are called the grave-merels* (merled is variegated), or grave-scabs. The patient is always a victim to the manes of the dead. It is believed to be incurable even tho' all the medical men in the universe were attending a patient of this description.

Treading upon the graves of unbaptized children is equally dangerous; also in the cemeteries of those children whom nurses have overlaid, *i.e.* smothered in the night-time by unattention; and on the lowly beds of those poor unfortunates, who have died of venereal infection, from brutal mothers.

These last are not allowed to be buried in the churchyard, but at the outside of the churchyard dyke; if it can be proven that their death has been occasioned by venereal virus.

It was believed that the witches could cure this disease

* *Mirls*, the measles, Aberdeen.

occasioned by treading upon the graves of still-born and unbaptized children, with a sark (shirt) prepared according to the following directions.

The lint must grow in a field which is dunged by the farm-yard heap, that has not been removed for forty years, and full of Bramlin [bramlin, brammin, brammel-worm. A species of speckled or striped worm found on old dung-heaps in dairy farms. Roxb. Perhaps the same with *E. brandling*.—Jamieson]; spun by a person of the name of Habby-trot; wove by an honest weaver; bleached by an honest bleacher, in an honest miller's mill-dam; sewed by an honest taylor, and if worn by a person who is suffering from the grave-merels, he will instantly recover his health and strength.

THE LASS WHO WOULDN'T SPIN.

Habbitrot is the name of the fairy who presided over spinsters.

A woman in Selkirkshire had a daughter, who was fonder of idling away her time than of spinning on her distaff; which gave much vexation to her mother, as she thought that her daughter would have no chance by (*sic*) being joined by the chain of wedlock, till she could teach her to be industrious and a good spinster. The old woman sometimes cajoled, sometimes beat her daughter; but it was all in vain; she had the sorrow to see that she would turn out nothing but an "idle cutty." Her mother, therefore, gave her one morning seven *heads* of lint, which she said she must return her, in three days, made into yarn (thread), which if she did, she would think very highly of her abilities. The daughter plied the distaff as hard as she could, but on the evening of the second day, she had not finished half of her allotted task. She became sorrowful, and on the morning of the third day, took a walk into a neighbouring field, where she sat down by the side of a small knowe (knoll) at the foot of which, flowed a pure stream of water which was shaded on each side with (eglantine) woodbine, and wild rose or briar. She was surprised to see by the margin of the stream, an old woman—who was seated on a self-bored stone, "*drawing (spinning) out a thread,*" as she beeked herself in the sun. She immediately left her seat, and went forward to where she sat, and after paying the compliments of the morning

to the old woman, seated herself by her on the grass. The young woman was much surprised when she beheld that the old woman's lips were uncommonly long and thick. This upon enquiry, was found to be occasioned by spinning. (Good spinsters usually wet their fingers with the lips to apply to the thread as it is drawn from the rock.) The young woman asked the old matron where she resided, as she said she had some lint to spin into thread. To which question, she replied that she lived over the knowe, and if she would go and bring the flax to her, she would return it that evening spun into thread; which much rejoiced the young woman, as she thought she would get clear of a scold from her mother on the score of spinning.

She, on giving away the lint enquired of her, her name and how she would find her, so as she might call for the yarn; but to this enquiry, she made no reply but went in—among the trees and bushes, where she disappeared in a moment. Being left in this dilemma, she sat down by the brook, then arose and wandered first one way and then another and at last laid herself down by the small knoll, when she fell into a profound sleep. When she awoke she found it was sunset; the welkin was tinged by a variety of colours which seemed to die away into an endless variety of fantastic forms, the perspective of each, beautifully tinged with the mild silvery light of Causlem (the name of the evening star) and all rapidly disappearing in the encreasing splendour of the Queen of Heaven.

As she eyed the light and shade of each of these objects alternately, she was surprised at the sound of an uncouth voice which seemed to issue from beneath a very large, *self-bored stone*, lying very near to where she sat. She arose and went forward and laid her ear to the hole of the stone, when she heard distinctly these words: "Little kens the wee lass on yon brae-head, that ma name's Habitrot." She next looked down the hole, where she observed the old woman to whom she gave the lint, walking back and forwards in the middle of a circle or ring of spinsters, all of whom were seated on colladie (quartz) stones of a very large size and busily plying the distaff and spindle.

The underlip of each, being longer and thicker than old Habitrot's, seemed to be divided or split to the teeth,

through which fissure the saliva flowed in great abundance. In a distant corner of this singular cavern, sat a female, whose grey eyes seemed to project from her head as if they had been horns; but seemingly very quicksighted; her nose was long and hooked; her underlip fashioned after the same manner as her immured neighbours. Her department was that of reeling the yarn that Habitrot's sisterhood spun, upon the hand-reel (Z) into hanks, cuts, slips, etc. Her enumeration ran thus: "Ae cribbie, twa cribbie, haith cribbie, thou's ane; ae cribbie, twa cribbie, haith cribbie, thou's twa, etc., etc., etc." After this manner she continued, till she had counted a cut, hank, slip, etc.; a cribbie being once round the reel, or a measure of about three foot; the reel being about eighteen inches long. This accountant's name was that of Scantliemab, which the young listener heard old Habitrot call her, when she gave orders to bundle up the yarn, as it was time that the young lassie should give it in to her mother. This news charmed our listener, who went on her way home, and shortly after was overtaken by Habitrot, who delivered it up to her, beautifully spun; and would take no remuneration, but desired her not to inform her mother of the manner how it was spun.

When the young woman went home she found that her mother had been making *sausters* (puddings of blood) which she had hung up in the lum to dry. She being hungry took them down one after other and eat them, then went to bed. In the morning when the old woman turned out of bed, she found her *sausters* all gone, and the seven slips of yarn lying on the table. Her loss and good fortune being at the same time known, threw her into such a paroxysm of fury and joy, that she run out of the house crying out, "My daughter's eaten se'en, se'en, se'en, my daughter's eaten se'en, se'en sausters, and all before day-light." A gentleman who was riding by, heard her cry out, but could not distinctly hear what she said, rode up to her, and enquired what was the matter, when she again cried out, "My daughter's spun se'en, se'en, se'en, my daughter's spun se'en, se'en, se'en slips o' yarn, before day-light; if ye dinna believe me please come in and see't." The gentleman's curiosity being aroused, alighted and went into the house, where he saw the yarn, which he thought very beautiful, and desired to see the spinner of it, who was soon

lugged in by the auld rudas her mother to the presence of the gentleman. The girl being young and beautiful and seemingly more modest than the mother, soon gained in the course of the conversation, the favour of the gentleman, who proposed to marry her, as he had, he said, been looking out for a woman that could spin beautifully, one of whom, he said, he had not been able before to discover, and if she was agreeable, he was willing to take her as his wife.

Soon after they were married, one day old Habitrot called to see her acquaintance, and advised her if she could prevail with her husband to take a walk to her house, she would show him the bad effects of spinning on the human form, and that her husband would never after insist upon making her spin. She took a walk one day with her husband to the knoll where Habitrot resided, where he had a peep down the hole of the self-bored stone and saw old Habitrot dancing and jumping over a rock, and singing to the sisterhood, who keep time with their spindles, to the ungracious notes of the hag, the following rude verse :—

“ We, who live in dreary den,
 Are both foul and rank to see,
 Hidden from the glorious sun,
 That leems all fair earth’s canopie.

Ever must our evenings lone
 Be spent on the colladie-stone.
 Cheerless as the evening grey,
 When Causlem dies, beneath the moon away.

But ever blithe, and ever fair,
 Are they, who breathe this evening air ;
 And lean upon the self-bored stone,
 Unseen to all but *I (me)* alone.”

When she had ended this song, Scantliemab asked Habitrot, what she meant by the last line of the last stanza, “ Unseen to all but me alone.” She told Scantliemab, that she had desired an acquaintance of hers, to call and see her that evening who had been listening to her song at the hole of the self-bored stone that covered the entrance to their dwelling. She immediately went to another door, that was concealed by the root of an old tree, which she opened and desired the pair to come

in, and see her family. The gentleman when he approached this monstrous assembly, made enquiry, what was the cause of this deformity of mouth, to which question each answered in a different tone of voice and with a different twist of the lips that it was "a' occasioned by spinning." The word occasioned was pronounced by one "ha-kas-in'd," by another "hoa-kas-waand," by a third "O—a-s'in'd," etc., etc., which gave the gentleman a distaste for spinning. Old Habitrot slyly observed that if he allowed his wife to spin, that she would be in danger of acquiring the long prominent underlip, like her people, and have an ugly appearance that would never leave her. Henceforward the flax belonging to his house was always sent to be converted into thread by old Habitrot and her household, and the young woman ever after this, was debarred from spinning.

[For the varieties of this story see "The Girl who could spin Gold from Clay and Long Straw," and "The Three Crones each with something Big," p. 168, p. 170, Thorpe's *Yule Tide Stories*; also "The Three Aunts," p. 312; "Whippety Stourie" in *Chambers' Pop. Rhymes*, pp. 54, 55; also *Irish Penny Journal*. I will give the Norse stories in the Appendix.]

SELF-BORED STONE.

A self-bored stone is a stone that has a hole through it, worn out by water, from one part of its composition being of a softer nature than the general mass. These stones are much esteemed by the vulgar and valued on account of their having the supposed virtue of curing those persons who are subject to the disease of the night-mare or incubus. They are taken and hung up by a small cord, in the bed curtain, or top (if it is a wooden bed) above, or as near to the person as possible. They are of use also in the cure of sprains or bruises, in the same manner as the adder-stone, namely by rubbing the joint, etc. affected. It is a popular belief that the fairies always had one of these stones of a large size laid upon the entrance of their subterranean abodes. This, they said kept them at an equal distance from christened men and the Devil and deterred the witches from taking their possessions. This kind of middle region the fairies always seems (*sic*) to have taken notice of, and if they had any person whom they had stolen

in their company, who had been christened, if they were riding, he had a right to ride nearest the town or village.

THE HALIHOO'—SEVEN STARS—SEVENTH SON.

The Haliwoo', membranes which some children are born with, surrounding the head, are esteemed by most people sacred, and are kept, and much used in cures of various diseases. If they are lost, or thrown away, the child either dies or loses his strength, which he never again perfectly recovers. Children are all imagined to be fortunate in the world whose heads have been covered with this cap when they entered into it. They are supposed to have the power or virtue of curing all in disease, whom they rub with their hand. But like one who has been born a twin, or a seventh son, the virtue he emits in cures affects his own health; and what he bestows to (on) a friend is a diminution of his own strength, without having the power of preventing it.

The seventh son who is born with the seven stars, or with one or more stars surrounding his body, is reckoned to have more virtue than one who wants them altogether, in the cure of diseases. These stars are brown spots or marks, properly called the *navi materni*, and take their arise, as is supposed, from some impression made on the mind of the mother during pregnancy, or at the time of conception, and these spots happening to be on any seventh son, are by the fertile imagination of the attendant women so designated.

The seventh son was sometimes bred a physician, and if this circumstance was known he was sure of having business from all those who build their faith on superstitious charms.

The seventh son was always a seer.*

TWINS.

One, of twin-children, is said to have sometimes the prophetic quality, but not always, for both of them may have it, and both may want it. It is a singular belief that people have respecting twins—that if any of them should marry they never have the power of propagating their species, being called

* Cf. Dr. Hardy's paper on "Beliefs on Physical Endowments," Richardson's *Borderer's Table Book*, vol. vii, p. 396.—ED.

half-men, women, etc. [See "Free-martin."] If one of them is unwell, the other is sympathetically so; and what gives pleasure or pain to the one, the other suffers or enjoys accordingly. But if the one dies, the other, if he is weakly, becomes strong almost immediately and seems to combine in himself the strength and power of the other and his own. They (it is supposed) never have great or bright mental powers; but are in general rather dull and phlegmatic; though their bodies are for the most part elegant and handsomely formed. It is very easily accounted for, that the one remaining should after the death of the other, become strong. The parents in general pay more attention to the survivor, in clothing, diet, etc., etc.

SWALLOWS—RATS.

It is a very fortunate omen when swallows take possession and build their nest in any person's premises; and unfortunate when they take their departure and never return. Rats taking possession of any of your houses, barns, stackyards, etc. is a fortunate omen to the person with whom they have taken up their abode and equally unfortunate when they leave their usual haunts to go to the fields. In their march it is reported that always a blind one is of the party, and it is led by one of his own family by a small piece of stick, which it holds in his mouth.

The rats or swallows leaving their annual haunts, is a sure prognostication of the death or failure of a wealthy laird or farmer.

BAT.

If the bawkie-bird or bat is observed to rise and occasionally descend to the ground, in the act of flying, it is reported that the witches' hour is come, when they have power over every human being under the moon, unless they are protected by good genii.

SOUND OF WATER.

To hear the falling or hushing sound of water in your ears, it betokeneth that one of your relatives is either drowned, or drowning at the time of your hearing the sound.

THE DEAD-BELL.

To hear the dead-bell is very unfortunate, as you, or some of your relatives, will soon die, or you will in a few hours after the ringing, hear of the death of one of your relations.

The dead-bell is named from the sounding of your ears when you are under the influence of a severe, or slight cold, like that of the funeral warning bell, which is rung by the hand of the sexton.*

This sound was taken notice of by the Lowland Scots at a very early period, and in many of their old songs we find this sound of bells made mention of, as in the song of Barbara Allan.

“ She had na’ gane a mile but twa,
When she heard the deid bell ringing,
And every jow the deid-bell gied
It cried, Woe to Barbara Allan.”

BLOOD FROM THE NOSE.

When blood drops from the nose of any person when he is not expecting it, previously having no indication, nor predisposition to sudden issues of blood; it is very unfortunate, as the person will either soon die, or hear of the death of one of his near relations.

ORDEAL OF TOUCHING THE MURDERED BODY.

On touching the dead body of any person who had been murdered, if the toucher had any hand in the murder, blood immediately issued from the nose of the dead. In many places of Scotland, all who go into the house where the body of one that has been murdered lies; they must, or generally of their own accord, touch the dead to shew that they are innocent of his death.

A story is told of a person who had murdered his father-in-law, for his money, by driving a nail into his head, while he lay in his bed; and that the murderer happening to be at a funeral of an acquaintance, who was to be interred in the same grave, where his father-in-law was buried; observed all the people pointing

* See Hogg's *Mountain Bard*, p. 6.

to a skull, that was dug out of the grave, having a large nail sticking in the bone. They all touched it to show their innocence, except this man who had done the injury. But one of the attendants who suspected him, ordered him to come forward and touch the skull, which he did, but to the astonishment of all present on his touching it, the blood streamed out afresh, as if it had been drawn from the arm of any one present.

He confessed the murder and suffered accordingly. All the readers will mind, who have perused the ingenious story of the "Queer wee bane o' the Pedlar's heel," by Mr J. Hogg, of a similar story of blood streaming from a bone of the murdered pedlar's heel; and of the blood flowing from the nose of one of our English Kings, Henry II, after he had lain some time dead; on the approach of his son and successor, who had an active hand in shortening the life of his father.

TO DREAM OF TEETH FALLING OUT; AND FIRE.

A person who dreams of his teeth falling out will next day hear of the death of one of his relations; * or of fire, something that will give him much trouble and pain.

FLOWER ON THORN; AND GREEN YULE.

It is remarked by old people when there is much flower on the thorn, and followed by many haws, that there shall follow a very severe storm, and a severe storm often makes a green Yule, and a green Yule makes a fat churchyard.

COCK-BIRDS AND HEN-BIRDS.

It was reckoned fortunate by the housewife who had all her seat of eggs brought out by her hen, cock-birds, hen-birds *vice versa*.

TO SPILL SALT ON THE TABLE.

If any person spilt salt at table, was a sure prognostication of their being unfortunate in the choice of a wife; if by women, that the young man, who was paying his addresses to her, would betake himself to some one else and forsake her.

* For dreams, *cf.* Brand, ii, 463-469.

TO BOIL THE DISH-CLOUT.

For a young woman to boil the dish-clout among the dish-water, was a sure sign, that all her suitors would forsake her, which phrase according to the olden Scots runs thus, that "she would boil away all the lads" (also by causing dish-water to run over).

CABBAGES.

Fortunate presages were first, cabbage growing double, *i.e.* two stock or shoots from one root. Growing lucken, *i.e.* having a great many leaves growing open, instead of closing or growing into what is called a stock. [This is contrary to Jamieson's explanation: "A cabbage is said to *lucken*, when it grows firm in the heart."]

DEFORMED POTATOES, ETC.

Potatoes, gooseberries, etc., of a deformed shape, were reckoned extremely fortunate for those who found them.

SPIDER.

A spider descending from any place upon you, where you may be sitting, it is a sign that you will soon hear of a legacy being left you, or some of your family, by a friend. It is reported that King Robert Bruce was one day lying in bed, and that he observed a spider endeavouring to get up by her web to a certain pin, at the head of the bed, and that she was beat up seven times before she accomplished it, which he construed to represent his *seven* unlucky or unsuccessful attempts to regain the throne of his ancestors. He arose out of his bed and said, that he would try it once more, which he did at the memorable field of Bannockburn, which terminated so fortunately for himself and for the honour of Scotland.

HEN LAYING WIND-EGGS.

It is very unfortunate when a hen lays small eggs like those of a pigeon, or eggs called wind ones, that is eggs whose shells are not sufficiently hard, so as to prevent them from being pressed flat by the fingers. This sometimes takes place before the death of the chief of or head of a family.

TO HEAR SMART STROKES ON FURNITURE.

To hear a smart or very loud stroke on the table, or on any article of furniture, as if it had been produced by a wand or club, is very unlucky for the hearer, as he will die in a few days, or he will next day hear of the death of one of his near relatives. To hear three successive strokes, or a sound as if a bullet dropt upon the table, is equally unlucky.

TO LOSE ONE'S HAIR SUDDENLY.

For a person to lose all his hair in the course of one day or night, is a prognostication of his losing all his money, or all his friends; or to hear of the death of one of his children.

UNUSUAL NUMBER OF PEAS AND BEANS IN A POD, ETC.

If your peas or beans are more in number in the pod than usual, or have their attachment to the opposite side of the hool or covering, is a very fortunate prognostication for the owner; but if only one is found in that situation it is uncommonly lucky for him or her who finds it.

CANDLE.

If the candle or lamp go out suddenly before you, without any evident cause, is a very unlucky omen; as all your endeavours to do good will be frustrated by some unknown cause.

For a candle to burn faint and blue before you is a prognostication of sudden death.* Shakespere takes notice of this omen in his tragedy of Richard III, that the candle burnt blue before him the night preceding the battle of Bosworth.

For a candle that is newly blown out, to burst into light immediately after, is very fortunate for him who blew it out.

If a candle when burning has a very large halo surrounding the flame, is a very unlucky omen to the person who is using it.

If your candle light grows dim and then bright alternately, you have evil spirits or witches surrounding you, therefore, you are in their power for the space of an hour after this signal.

* For candle omens, *cf.* Brand, ii, 502-505.

BLACK SLUG.

If on the outset of a journey, you should meet with a black snail (slug), endeavour to take hold of one of its horns and fling it over your left shoulder, and you will prosper on your way, and gain the object of your journey. To throw the snail over your right shoulder is unlucky.

SKER- OR KER-HANDED (SINISTER).

Skер-handed or кер-handed, *i.e.* people who use the left hand more than the right, or sinister handed, "are not safe to be met with on a Tuesday morning," if you are on the outset of a journey. But on all other mornings of the week it is considered lucky to meet with them. Sker or кер is derived from the old British word *scare*, holy. [It is from Gaelic *caerr*, signifying *left*.]

LEFT FOOT FIRST.

To enter into the house of a stranger with the left foot first (or sker-fit), brought evil upon the inhabitants; and it was therefore necessary that you should go out, and return in again with your right foot foremost, to prevent any disagreeable circumstance taking place. The celebrated Dr Samuel Johnson always paid attention to this ominous entrance into houses and would return after having walked out with his right foot first.

PLAIN-SOLES.

To meet with a person having plain-soles or large flat feet, on a Monday morning, was always reckoned a very unlucky omen, if you were on the outset of a journey; but especially if the person you met spoke first.

To prevent any evil befalling you, from meeting with plain-soled, large-footed, or sker-handed people, you must return to your house and eat and drink, then you may proceed with safety.

TO SHAKE HANDS WITH, BE PRAISED BY, OR
SPEAK TO A WITCH.

If a witch wants to shake hands with you, do not refuse to do it, altho' it is very unlucky, as you will have all the bad

fortune, that she thinks proper afterwards to wish you; and all the good also, which is sufficient cause to allow her that favour.

To be praised by a witch is equally unfortunate.

If you should chance to speak to a witch, fairy, brownie, spectre, wreath or ghost, or any of the spawn of hell, take care to speak the last word, at parting, or you will die very suddenly after.

These singular rules give rise to two very old phrases, viz. "That some witch or other has shook hands or spoke with him and has gotten the last word." "I doubt he's seen a wreath and must die." "He's been praised by a witch."

TO SEE SPIRITS.

It is reported that all those people who see any of the agents of the other world, that they invariably die soon after.

AIR-BLADDER OR SOAM OF FISHES.

A very curious method is taken to tell or spae fortunes by the swimming or air-bag of fishes, commonly called the soam. The soam taken from the herring is the one generally used in this ordeal of fortune. A young man or woman takes the soam by one of the ends and throws it against the wall near by the fire-place commonly called the hood, and if it sticks there they will be lucky in all their love undertakings and *vice versa* unlucky. I am informed that the ancient place where the soam was thrown against was the girdle (a flat piece of cast iron on which bread is roasted) which for the most part in cottages hung in the lower part of the lum (vent). This throw of the soam was practised by a number of the Low country peasants who took up arms for the restoration of the family of Steward and all who cast this air-bag were as unfortunate in making it adhere to the girdle, as they were in their rightful, but unfortunate undertaking.

USES OF THE GIRDLER.

The girdle was used also for another purpose, viz. that of assembling of the inhabitants of villages, to arise in arms to protect themselves from the attacks of the enemy. When Sir Ralph Evers and Sir Brian Latoun sacked the villages of Teviotdale, the inhabitants assembled themselves by ringing the

girdle as the Indian natives do the gong, to meet those ruthless invaders.

The girdle or plate of iron was always one of the necessaries of the Highland soldier, on his march, to roast his bread upon, and at the same time it could be used as a gong if necessary.

Tradition informs us, that the night so many of the Danes were destroyed, the women roused the people to arms by ringing upon girdles to revenge themselves for the ravishment they had sustained, and that each woman killed her own ravisher in cold blood. The evening ever after was called "Ring-girle e'en," and was kept as a night of mirth and festivity annually.

At the present day, the sound produced by the ringing of the girle or girdle is the signal for the women to assemble to punish those men who strike their wives by ducking them in the village well.

DUCKING AND RIDING THE STANG.

In the village of Gallashiels the girdle has been rung to assemble the fair forces, as well as in many places else, in Selkirk and Roxburghshire twice or thrice within these last twelve years to inflict this punishment. [Mr Wilkie went to India in 1815.]

The girdle derives its name from its round figure.

Another punishment for (to use their own expression) "lifting a hand to a woman," was placing the culprit upon a long piece of wood, so that one of his legs came down on each side of it; which were taken hold of and pull[ed] down by females, till he was carried thro' the village, and well beplastered by filth and mud, which was termed "Riding the stang."

As they had little sympathy for the culprits they were easily pleased with a *stang*, which was as often a knotty thorn or a rough piece of fir, as a bar of a smoother kind.

The women who struck their husbands, or were unconstant, were subjugated to the more uneasy, tho' not less shameful punishment of being ducked in the village well.

This was sometimes inflicted on wives who got drunk oftener than once in leap year.

MEAT THAT CRINES OR SWELLS.

Meat that *crines* (grows less) in the pot is a sure sign of that person's downfall in life. If it swells to a large size it is very

lucky and the person to whom it belongs will be prosperous in all his undertakings.

HENS FALLING DOWN DEAD.

Hens falling down dead suddenly and without having been previously ill, is a bad omen to the owner, as he will soon after die.

HARES RUNNING THROUGH A VILLAGE.

Hares running through a village betokeneth that that village will soon be pulled down, or that the villagers will be obliged to fly before the enemy, like that animal.

CROWS OR ROOKS IN THE STREETS.

Crows or rooks sitting down in the streets of a town or village betokeneth that there will be much death shortly after among the inhabitants; or a very severe storm, if they feed in the streets.

DEAD-SPALE AT A CANDLE.

The dead-spale, or shaving being seen at your candle is a monitor that one of the family towards whom it always points will die in a few days after. The spale is a thin piece of grease neatly nicked, resembling a shaving of wood, produced by a current of air blowing upon the candle.

AIR OR FAT GLOBULES ON BOILED COLEWORT OR MILK.

If colewort that has been boiled have the appearance of eyes or round globules of fat or water glancing upon them, these are called e'en, and thought lucky. But if the same appearance is observed in milk, it is reckoned unlucky and under the influence of the witches.

WIND BLOWING IN THE FACE.

If on the outset of a long journey you feel the wind blow in your face, you will be very unfortunate; and *vice versa*, fortunate.

BUTTER BEWITCHED; AND THE ELF-STONE.

Butter not coming as usual is reckoned bewitched, or that the cow has been struck by an elf-stone while a-field. Phrase. "Surely that milk's been witched."

The disease commonly called elf-shoting, might be traced to a natural want, provided superstition did not interfere.

It is known by the cow withholding her milk, or what she gives has the appearance of being rancid, and is called by dairy-women "eeny," which is unfit for making into butter.

The cure is to take a blue-bonnet that has been worn by the chief of the family or that of a very old man and with the bonnet rub all the cow over and the wound will make its appearance. or the place will be seen, where the wound has been, altho' whole.

The elf-stone is described as being very sharp and having many angular points, so, which ever way it falls upon the animal, it makes an incised wound; which is cured according to the preceding directions.

These stones are said to be procured from the old fairies, by the elves, having been previously used as breast-pins by them at the fairy court. The old fairies were believed to have had them from the mermaids, after they had picked out a certain number of the eyes of those whom they had stolen, or deluded into their emeral (emerald) caves [not a plain sentence; "they" is likely the mermaids].

A few years ago, one of these stones was reported to have been found in Ettrick-forest, by a plowman, in a field, where he was plowing. He heard the sound of something buzzing thro' the air, which he perceived to be a stone falling in the direction of one of his horses, which he drove forward and presently the stone fell by the side of the animal. The stone was transparent and its angles were so sharp, that they perforated the skin of his hand in many places, by the weight of the stone laying in his hand, which was only one ounce troy.

TO CURE CATTLE WOUNDED BY ELVES AND WITCHES.

Another cure for the cattle wounded by elves or by the witches, or the uncanny auld women, is to take the blood of the animal injured and mix it with a quantity of pins, and boil it, taking

care to stir it as it begins to boil. You must also take care to lock the door of your house, and keep every one out of the secret but those of your own family, while the blood is boiling upon the fire. And presently the witch will come to the door of your house and desire to be let in, which if you do, she will instantly murder all concerned in the ordeal of blood. Then is the time to make her take the spell off the diseased animal, and so soon as she promises to do this, you may open the door and let her have admittance. This gives rise to the old phrase, "She who comes first to the door, has injured your cow."

To cure calves that have been bewitched, you must take of their own dung and rub their mouth and lips with it, and particularly the nose; and immediately they will recover from the effects of witchcraft.*

TO FIND WHO WITCHES YOUR BUTTER.

If you suspect a woman of having witched your cows and preventing your butter from being procured by churning: Order the dairy-maid to press down the churn-staff to the bottom of the churn; and immediately the witch will come into the house and sit down, and so long as the maid continues to hold the churn-staff in this position, she, *i.e.* the witch, will be unable to rise up from her seat. At this time, you make her acquainted with your opinion of suspecting her of having injured your milk, without her having the power of doing you any harm by spells, etc., and make her give you a promise of allowing your "butter to come," as usual, and then you may let her rise up and depart from your house, which she will instantly do attesting her innocence.

Vide Satan's Invisible World for a number of other charms respecting making butter.

TO SWEEP DUST OUT OF THE HOUSE.

To sweep the dust out of your house by the great door, is to sweep away all the good luck of the family. It must always be swept from the door into the house and then carried out in a bucket, etc., which will prevent misfortune entering.

* Brand, ii, 401-403.

COCK-BIRDS.

This good, or returning fortune will be observed in having more than one half of your first clecking of chickens in the season cock-birds, and your evil fortune, by hen-birds.

TO BE CALLED BACK WHEN ON A JOURNEY.

To be called back on the outset of a journey to be informed of something the family or your friends have forgot to communicate ; your undertaking will prove unfortunate ; therefore, return back and call for meat and drink, which after having partaked of, you may resume your journey prosperously.

SWINE CROSSING A MARRIAGE PARTY.

If swine cross the way on the approach of a wedding party, it is a bad omen of their future happiness. This gives rise to the old adage, "The swine's run through'd."

SWINE, ETC., CROSSING THE PATH.

Swine and hares among animals, plain-soled and ringlet-e'en'd of the human race were always, if found crossing your path, unlucky.

MARRIAGE FREITS AND CUSTOMS.

The bride who is married after sunset has never any pleasure in the married life ; as either she or her husband will soon die ; or their progeny will give them much vexation.

This *freit* was much observed, as we find in many of the old Scotch songs allusions made to this circumstance ; as in the old song which begins thus : "The bridegroom grat when the sun gaed down."

If a bride went home in a rainy day, or dark day to her husband, she would be unlucky in her choice ; but if she went home to her husband on a windy day very fortunate.

For a newly married pair to sleep on beds or pillows filled with the feathers of wild fowls ; or that such bed should be used by any person, were always reckoned unlucky, as all those who slept on them would soon die.

Broths, soup or kale that is presented at the wedding dinner must never have any greens in it. It is reckoned unlucky, but why so, I cannot by all my perseverance find out.

None of the wedding party must wear green clothes, this colour being universally reckoned unlucky in the lowlands of Scotland.

This colour was esteemed unlucky by many of the Highland clans, the Grahams, Grants, etc., etc. It is believed that this being the colour the fairies always dressed themselves in—that all those who took it upon them, to venture to wear a dress of it—were destroyed by the fairies.

It is accounted fortunate to be hit by the stocking of a bride, if she throw it over her shoulder while sitting in bed, with her face turned from you. The party hit will soon after get married much to their satisfaction.

To rub shoulders with a bride or bridegroom is reckoned very lucky, as you will soon after this friction, be married to the person you would wish, in preference to all others.

To receive from a bride on the day of her wedding dinner a piece of the cheese which she first cuts off before rising from the table, is very fortunate to her who is the receiver, as she will be the next bride among the party present; those next who had the second, the third, etc.

After dinner the bride sticks her penknife into the cheese, and all at table endeavour to get the first hold of it, and he or she who procures it, without cutting her fingers in the struggle, will be lucky in the choice of her husband, wife, etc. But if the *Best-man* (brides-man) loses it, by want of perseverance, he will be unfortunate in the choice of a wife. This knife is generally called the “Best-man’s prize,” he ninety-nine times out of the hundred, catches it in the struggle.

As the bride enters the door of her husband’s house after returning from church, one of the oldest of the inhabitants stands with a plate full of short-bread, which she throws over the bride’s head, so as it may fall on the outside of the threshold, and all those who can get a piece of it are lucky. This bread they wrap up in a piece of paper, and place it below their heads in bed upon which they are said to dream about their sweethearts.

If any of the brides-cake remains, it is sent to all her acquaintances next day for the purpose of divining of their lovers, etc.

A shaping of the cloth, silk, etc, which the bride’s gown is made of is esteemed as a lucky talisman, in the mystic rites of Venus, and of divining for husbands.

BIRTH CUSTOMS—SHOOTIN'-CHEESE AND MERRY-MEAT.

At the birth of a child, the gossips after having a good *blow-out* with merry-meat (meat that is so named on these occasions) orders the husband or father of the new-born child, to present his *shootin'-cheese* and cut the "whang of luck," for the young unmarried women in the company. This lucky whang is always cut from the edge of the cheese and divided into equal portions, a piece for every unmarried person in the house, and what remains of it is sent to all the young women of their acquaintance to dream upon of their lovers. If the husband has not cut so much at the first, as will be a piece to each present, what is cut after is of no value to them who receives it. If he should cut his fingers when he is dividing the *lucky whang*, it is unlucky for him, as the new-born child will never arrive at the age of manhood. This piece of cheese, if taken and wrapt up in paper and put into one's bed, and placed below the pillow unknown to him or her who is to sleep upon it, will dream pleasantly of his lover.

It is unlucky to let any of the gossips to go home without eating and drinking, after the birth of a child, therefore, all who attend keep a look out for the merry-meat and its ardent successor.

BLUE WOOLLEN THREAD OR CORD.

Many women when suckling their children are liable to ephemeral fevers, vulgarly called weeds and onfas, which on the borders (banks) of the rivers Ale and Teviot, are imagined to be cured, by wearing a blue woollen thread, or small cord around their necks, till their children are weaned. These threads are handed down from the mother to the daughter and esteemed on account of their age.

The firm belief in them is certainly a principal part of the cure, as they give the wearer a confidence; and those initiating (*sic*) (preliminary) causes preceding these fevers, were (*or are*) but slightly taken notice of, which used, previous to the adoption of the blue thread, to be the principal part of the disease, on account of these women giving way to their attacks.

The one I have attached to this collection, I had from a woman in the farm of Caverse, in the vicinity of Melrose, who I saw wearing it, and from her I learned all the preceding account.

[Someone has removed the thread, but it has left a trace of indigo in the book, in dust, as if the dye had not been washed out of it.]

I observed all the wives there who were suckling their children, ornamented in the same manner, as the wife from whom I had this one.

Quer.—May this custom not be traced to the famous Bra-minical thread of the eastern world? [Things said to have thread o' blue in't, indecent.]

FLOWER OF THE HORSE-KNOT—DIVINATIONS FOR HUSBANDS.

If an unmarried person pull from the stalk, the flower of the horse-knot (prunella) [the horse-knot is *Centaurea Jacobæa*, but this divination is performed with the kemp, *Plantago lanceolata*] and with a pair of scissors cut the tops off the stamens, and lay it by[e] in a secret place, where no other person can see it. Then go and think on your sweetheart occasionally thro' the day and dream on the same subject in the night, and next morning you will find the stamina shot out to their former length, if you are to be successful in love, and *vice versa*, if the stamina are not longer than at the time you concealed the flower.

THREE LEAVES OF IVY.

Any lady who is anxious to know the person who is to be her husband must take three leaves of ivy and pin them on the breast of her shirt; on the evening of the last day of December, or Christenmass, Beltane, or Hallowe'en, and she will dream of the person who will become her husband.

NEW YEAR—BORROWED FIRE.

The name of the first person whom you see in the morning of the first day, of the first month of the year, will be the Christian name of your wife, husband, etc.

To let the fire go out on the evening of the last day of the month of December, or Hallowe'en, Beltane, or Christenmass eve, it is reckoned very unfortunate for that family who are so careless. Fire on these particular days, being always accounted by the superstitious holy. To give away fire to your neighbours on the mornings of any of the preceding days mentioned to kindle theirs,

is called giving away to these individuals all your good luck for that season from your house and family. But if any person come into your house and took it away unseen, they will not fare the better for so doing, as what they take is not holy, unless they have previously asked and got liberty.

These customs, certainly may be traced to the earliest periods of Eastern history, and the analogy may be as convincing, as that of language, to the numerous ceremonies of the Persians, Hindoos, of the present day.

RAVEN—ROOK—MAGPIE.

The raven and rook are among the superstitious always reckoned ominous. This evidently has its source from the same eastern fountain, as these birds by the Persees, Hindoos, Gentoos, etc., are held sacred, and are not allowed to be killed by any of their tribes, even tho' they were on the point of dying for hunger.

This reason refers to the magpie also, as it belongs to the class of ravens, and is our most ominous bird in the lowlands of Scotland.

ROBIN REDBREAST.

Robin Redbreast belongs to the carnivorous class of birds, and is another of the ominous kind; but his kind-heartedness has always made him a favourite, although his song forbodeth no good, if heard by a sick person.

The song of the "Babes in the Wood," and also that of Lennox's "Love to Blantyre," have brought Robin Redbreast into credit, and great attention is always paid to him in storms, when he draws near the haunts of men for a small pittance of his corn, the crumbs of his bread, etc., for his humanity to the sick wren and the dying babies.

CAT AND THE CORPSE.

Some old superstitious people never allow the cat to remain in the house while there is a corpse in it. This is taken notice of in the old song of "Wag-at-the-wa'." *

* Brand, ii, 144.

TO HAVE NO MONEY, ETC., AT OLD YEAR'S EVE.

To be without money, bread, butcher meat, etc., in the house on the last day of the year, betokeneth that you shall be in great want of all these articles, in the ensuing year.

Burns the poet takes notice of this in an epistle to Colonel De Peyster, from whom he borrowed a small sum "to keep the house bien," and make the old year go out groaning and to prevent the new from coming in moaning.

TO HANDSEL RIGHT POCKET.

It is very unlucky to put on a new coat, small clothes, etc., and not have money put immediately into the right pocket; but to put it first into the left one, very unlucky; as all the time that article of dress lasts, you will have no money to put into either pocket; but *vice versa* if the right one be handselled first.

FOR CHILD TO SUP WITH LEFT HAND.

If a child begins to sup holding the spoon with his left hand first, he will be an unlucky rascal all his life.

FISH CHEEPING.

To hear fish cheeping sometime after they have been taken out of the water, or when they are laid upon the table to be dressed for dinner, breakfast, etc., it is very unlucky, as some one of the family will soon after this admonition die.

LOOKING TO SUN, EARTH, AND WATER.

There is a tradition that all who entered into or engaged with any difficult task, such as fighting in battles, duels, etc., always looked up first to the sun, the earth next, and lastly the water, if any could be seen, and if it was night to the moon and stars, as if they might never see them again, or take them to witness their faithful behaviour, in battle, etc., so that if their life should be required in the contest, they should be rewarded on that earth, which they had gazed upon, by having a stone placed to their memory, and the sun by day and the moon and stars by night would shed their influence on that stone, and the water or

rain from heaven would fall as tears upon it ; in commemoration of their faithfulness,

“ Grieving if aught inanimate e'er grieves
Over the unreturning brave.”

—BYRON.

while they lived in defence of their country and its laws.

“ Each looked to sun, and stream, and plain,
As what they ne'er might see again.”

Lady of the Lake.

FIGURES ON TOMBSTONES.

This is the reason we see on many of the old tombstones a rude representation of the sun, moon and stars, also on armorial bearings, swords, spears, daggers, etc., these faithful witnesses pourtrayed. The representation of scissors on tombstones, shewed that the person had cut his locks and becomed monk, friar, etc. A battle-axe the grave of a warrior—sword of a knight. A hood or cowl, the gravestone of a monk or abbot, etc. A bow and arrows, or a quiver or a hunting-spear a forester or huntsman to the king, or keeper of the king's forests.

A grave with the singular mark cut in it of a horse-shoe, that of a page or courier. There is a stone of this kind in Melrose Abbey. The gravestone of a nun a book, and a veil hung from the upper part of the stone in the form of a festoon.

BURIED NEAR THE ALTAR, AND CHURCH WALL.

To be buried near the altar, or in the church, was an honour only allowed to the people of rank and fortune.

To be buried at the foot of the church wall so that the rain might fall upon the grave, was accounted as great an evil, as to be buried where three lairds' lands meet, and in an unpainted or white coffin.

Tradition says that Thomas Rhymer took a protest against this and would not be said to be buried in the churchyard of Earlstone where his fathers lay, as the rain would fall upon his grave. When he mentioned this, he perhaps alluded to his being obliged to go to fairyland, to the elfin green where no rain ever falls.

DIVINATION FROM THE FIRST LAMB.

The first lamb you see in the season you must take notice, whether the head of the animal or its tail is towards you. If it is the head, then you will have a good chance to live more on butcher meat than on milk; but, if it is the tail, you will be obliged to live on milk and vegetables and have little or no butcher meat all that season. If the side of the lamb is toward you, you will have both milk and butcher meat in abundance all that season.

APPEARANCE OF THE DEVIL.

Tradition says that the Devil never makes his appearance in the form of a lamb, but he has been, it adds, known to have taken the shape of a black ram, with long horns and fiery eyes. He hides his satanic form in the shape of a sow, a bull, and a gnat, sometimes in that of a horse and a very large dog, or brindled cat. Among the various birds he takes the shape of none but that of the crow and the drake. The cock, hen, and pigeon are too pure to have such an inmate; the cock and hen on account of their watchful disposition, and the pigeon from having no gall-bladder. He assumes the likeness of a very tall man dressed in black and a tall woman dressed in white, but never short people, or children. Burns, in his inimitable poem of "Hallowe'en" and Dr Sinclair in his *Invisible World Discovered*, give excellent descriptions of his form, occupation, and appearance in that of a piper, and an old verse which runs thus:

" His ears they were lang and his snoot's like a sow,
 His stockings were spun out o' Fairnilee woo;
 His coat it was red and his breeches were blue,
 With a hole behind for his tail to come thro'."

THE DEVIL WISHES TO BE A TRADESMAN.

Tradition informs us that the Devil was very anxious to become a tradesman, but that he was always unfortunate in his attempts to learn, as he generally happened to be set (ordered) to do something difficult in the occupation, which either gave him pain or puzzled him.

In his attempt to become a weaver, he pricked his finger with the hanks of the Temples and he disowned the occupation.

Note.—In his weaving dress he was once sent out by his master to see whether the moon was at its full or no, which is described in an old song thus :

“The weaver deil gaed out at night,
 To see the new moon,
 Wi’ a’ the heddles (*perhaps* treddles) on his back ;
 And the sowin-bag aboon.”

He began mowing and left off because his partner would not play whety whety. See Sternberg’s *Northampton Sayings*. He fixed his finger to the cloth which he was sewing, with the needle and thread, and spoiled the arm (sleeve) of a coat which he was making for a gentleman, in cutting the curve of the elbow ; so that his master in a passion run the bodkin into the rascal’s hip and knocked him over the board with the goose, which disgusted him with the occupation of a taylor.

He next commenced the occupation or tradition of blacksmith with a garrulous old fellow who set him to shoe a horse, but the rascal priekt and he drove the nail into his finger. After this he endeavoured to make a shoe to a horse, but the chaper (*sic*) struck the mouth of the tongs with which he held the iron and so pinched his fingers, that they never could, though they tried every method, make him remain in the smithy.

After this he went to a ferrier who ordered him to burn a horse for the disease called school (*or* schorl), but he heated the iron too hot, and only renewed the mark of the animal’s mouth, without eradicating the disease, which so enraged his master that he swore he would rump him and pare his nails if he did not immediately leave his service, therefore he was obliged to leave the old ferrier and take up the budget and the apron and commence the itinerant occupation of a tinker. Here again he made his rivets so fast, that he split all the caldrons—tore the frail bellows, and put too much druget (drugget) into the seam of the servant maids, that his master was glad to get quit of him without any *breakage*.

His Devilship after leaving the roving life of tinker, betook himself to that of a carpenter, but from the severe wounds he inflicted upon himself in his attempts to hew wood ; the bruised fingers he gave himself with the plane ; the tumbles he had from the upperside of the logs of wood, which he and his fellow

apprentices were sawing, and particularly from the toothache with its severest pangs, which was occasioned by the noise produced by the file when his master sharpened his saws, induced him to leave this trade much against his inclination, he being particularly delighted with the smell of new cut wood, and the charming morning and evening walks he had with his fellow apprentices to and from work.

His next choice was that of shoemaker and cobbler, with which he became much enamoured, till his master gave him a severe yerkin' with the foot-stamp ? [stirrep ? is rubbed out in the orig.] for taking a wrong measure of a lady's foot, and not being able to give an account of the number of rubsticks necessary to finish a pair of shoes, after he had been at the business three months ; induced him to make a rive in the upper leather of his indenture, and take his last leave of making and mending shoes.

He next became musician and poet and strolled thro' the country, singing the songs of his own composition, which were much esteemed by that class of men called freethinkers and debauchees, and in the evenings frequenting all the low alehouses and ginshops ; where he "screwed his pipes and gart them skirl, till roof and rafters a' did dirl." Add to this, he became a soldier and a leader of a band of infernal rascals, whose mutinous and rebellious behaviour caused him and them to be confined in the bottomless pit, where he may play "Up and waur them a', Willie," till his cheeks burst, ere he, with all his knowledge of the blacksmith's trade, can add another link to his chain ; as it was said by his master Vulcan that "deil haet he could do but blow the bellows and piss among the coals, in the coal hole," all the time he remained his apprentice.

HIDING MONEY ; AND THE DOBIE.

It was a custom with every person in the South of Scotland, when they yirded (hid) money, to commit it to the protection of a Dobie,* or a Brownie, or any tutelal saint of the family. This was always done by dropping some of their own blood or that of some other person upon the money, goods, etc. hid, or animals were slain and buried along with it, even human beings in the very early ages of the world in some districts were deposited alive with hoards of money, as it was supposed that the soul of

* Cf. *The Denham Tracts*, ed. by James Hardy, vol. ii, 1895, p. 77.—ED.

the murdered person always haunted the spot and prevented any person digging it up and carrying it away.

In many of these large urns that are found at the present day, human bones and ashes are along with a quantity of silver or gold, the only contents of these vessels. Urns found containing only bones and ashes with one or two coins, were the relics of a warrior or head of a clan or family, and the coins, the fare of Charon.

Burning the dead was never universal in Britain, nor was it so among the Grecians and Romans as many people imagine; but only certain individuals and heads of families were allowed that privilege.

The Brownie was more esteemed for his unremitting attention to the family than the Dobie, hence the latter was seldomer consulted and less frequently employed as the attendant of the hidden treasures than the faithful Brownie. The Dobie was a stupid senseless awkward kind of an animal. Hence the phrases: "O ye stupid Dobie," "O she is a senseless Dobie."

Charms and spells were also used on these occasions when any person hid his money, so that by these, he might afterwards find it.

DIVINING BY THE COAL-LEAF.

Divining by the coal-leaf (flakes of smoke attached to burning coal) is very common among young girls in many of the southern counties of Scotland. From the appearance it has to a leaf, they call those letters, which, they say they shall receive next day, or that evening, if they, by the wind occasioned from clapping their hands together drive this monitor from the coal. But if it does not fly from it, another tries it, and a third, till it flies off and she who is so fortunate will receive a letter from her sweetheart that evening.

DEAD-LIGHTS.

To see what is commonly called dead-lights in the water are phosphorescent light occasioned by dead putrid matter lying at the bottom.

The body of a man was discovered in the river Yarrow some years ago by this luminous appearance being observed on the surface of the stream, in a dark hazy night.

It is singular that the ancients believed that if you searched the deep pools of the rivers at midnight you could find the bodies of dead men.

In some of the oldest Scotch songs we find allusions to this as in the stanza that follows :

“ Go to the plum yersel, dear May,
Go to the plum yersel ;
And there ye’ll see a deadly light,
As the drumly surges swell, dear May !
And gar dive the plum at dark midnight,
O dive the plum yersel ;
And there ye’ll find your William sweet,
’Neath the light on the surges swell, dear May ! ”

Many other verses might be quoted on this subject, but the preceding is quite sufficient to show that this was not unknown to our forefathers, tho’ they could not account for it by any natural reason, and therefore called to their aid superstition which was their never failing solvent in all such mysterious cases.

DIVINATION BY PAILS OF WATER—HOLLY LEAVES.

If any young woman would know who she would like [for] her husband and *vice versa*, or if unmarried, let her take three pail-fulls of water and place them upon the floor of her bed-room, next pin to the breast of her shirt, three leaves of green holly and after she has slept some time she will be roused by three yells, as if there were three bears in the room, and as these sounds die away, they will be followed by three deep groans, which will terminate in three hoarse laughs, immediately she will see the person to whom she is to be married come into the room, and change the position of the water pails, if he is *very* partial to her ; and if he is not excessively fond, he will walk out of the room without touching the water pails. Tradition says that one of these invoked lovers let fall as he was shifting the position of the pails of water, a rope with a noose on one of its ends, which next morning the young woman took up and laid into her press. She was soon after married to a person resembling this spectre, who, two weeks after marriage hung himself in a fit of inebriety with the same rope which his wife picked up.

TREES THE WITCHES AND FAIRIES HATE.

(Elder, Rowan-tree, Witch-elm, Yew, Holly, Fern, Ivy, also, Bindwood.)

There are a certain number of species of trees, shrubs and plants which the witches and fairies hate, and which are supposed to drive and keep at a distance, all evil designing spirits, viz. the Bour-tree (elder), the Rowan-tree (mountain ash), the Witch-elm, the Yew, the Holly, the Fern and the Withershins.

The Bour-tree is hated on account of the green juice produced by squeezing from the inner bark, being used to anoint the eyes of baptized people, who after this friction of green salve, can see what the witches are doing in any part of the world. Salve made from this bark is used by the witches themselves to dim the eyes of all christened people, who may be in their societies, or among the fairies, provided they touch your eyes with the end of one of their wands dipt in it. Suppose you were sitting among thorns, nettles, or old ruins after this touch, the habitation of the witches and fairies will appear like splendid palaces.

The Rowan-tree is dreaded more than all other woods, as if any witch or fairy is touched with it, by a christened person, that witch, etc. will be the kane one, which is paid to the devil at the end of every seven years. In the song of Janet of Cartownha' (*sic*) [Cavertoun ?] or Young Tamlane, we see this particularly taken notice of :

“ O pleasant is the fairy land,
And happy there to dwell ;
But aye at every seven years end
We pay the kane to hell.”

And I have not the smallest doubt but that Shakespeare when he uses the phrase, “ Aroynt ye witch, aroynte ye,”* had this dreaded witch-wood in his eye.

The Elm was pernicious on account that none of the malicious spirits would remain in the surrounding atmosphere where it grew, or have any power over those who planted and preserved it, as a protecting tree. This is the reason why we in general see a large elm-tree in the vicinity of old castles, towers and cottages. In the old Border fort of Holydean, Roxburghshire,

* *Macbeth*, Act I, Scene 3.

I have seen a very large tree of this kind, which seems to have been planted in the heart of the wall of the court-yard.

The Yew was the upas of the witches and its atmosphere was not less pernicious to them, than to the bees in its vicinity.

How the Holly is a hated tree of the witches I cannot find out : but the Fern was detested because it had the letter C or initial of the Saviour of the World, Christ, on its root, which is distinctly seen, if cut horizontally.

BROOM, THORN, AND WITCH-HERBS.

The Broom and the Thorn were always the favourite woods of the witches ; these they used as horses, in preference to any other, except the senacio (*sic*) (*Senecio Jacobæa*) or rag weed, upon which they rode on their ruthless midnight errands.

Witches were also fond of the herbs, Hemlock, Nightshade, St John's Wort, and Vervain : these were always infused in their lurid draughts to destroy their enemies ; and with the *Digitalis purpurea*, they decorated their fingers, with its largest bells or thimbles, hence the name of "witches' thimbles."

WITCH ANIMALS.

The cat and the hare were the animals they made choice of for the purpose of transmigration of their souls or spirits to the wine-cellars of their neighbours or friends. The broom-cow for the transfretration (*sic*) to distant islands, continents, etc.

THE PLACES WITCHES AND FAIRIES FREQUENTED.

The witches and fairies always kindled their fires in deep glens, or on the tops of high hills, or upon the wildest moors, in the neighbourhood of romantic rivers and there danced round them, or sat in a ring and talked, or eat the plunder of the graves, which they had dug up and regaled themselves on the choicest wine of their rich neighbours.

THE MILLER AND THE FAIRIES (?).

One evening as the miller of Haldean mill, Berwickshire, was drying a *melder* of oats, belonging to a neighbouring farmer, he being tired with the fatigues of the day, threw himself down upon some straw in the kill barn, near the bauks upon

which the corn was spread out to dry, and on this pallet fell soon into a profound sleep. He was awaked by a confused noise, as if the killogie was full of people all speaking together, which made him pull aside the straw from the bauks of the kill, and on looking down, observed a number of feet and legs paddling among the isles (ashes) as if they were enjoying the warmth of the recent fire, which was hardly extinguished. He heard distinctly the words, as he listened, "What think ye o' my fitie?" A second answered, "What think ye o' mine?" Being very much surprised, he took up the beer-mell (a large hammer of wood) and threw it down among their legs, and then he cried out to this infernal assembly, "What think ye o' ma meikle mell, amang a' thae legs o' thine?" when immediately the hellish legion sallied out with much yelling as if they were burnt, which was succeeded by a hoarse laugh, and the words in an unearthly tone, "Mount and fly for Rhymers tower: ha! he! he! the pawky miller has beguiled us, or we wad hae stown his luck for this se'en year to come, and meikle water wad hae ran when the miller sleep'd."

KILLMOULIS.*

Killmoulis is a kind of Brownie of a singular kind, his residence is the killogie, and when seen he appears to have no mouth; still there is evidence that he has one, as he is particularly fond of swine's flesh, as appears from an old rhyme, which runs thus:

"Auld Killmoulis wantin' the mou,
Come t' ma ye now, come t' ma ye now;
Where was ye yestreen, when I kill'd the sow?
If ye'd com'd ye'd gotten yer belly fou."

Killmoulis is one of those domestic spirits who took an interest in the prosperity of millers and intimated by his wailing, the approaching disaster of the kill going to be burned, or the death of his master, or any of his family.

He took great pleasure in tormenting the miller with throwing isles (ashes) out, when he threw sheelin' into the ogee, to dry the corn upon the baulks (kill-floor) and desisted, when the miller called upon him thus: "Auld Killmoulis wanting the mou, come t' ma ye now," and instantly he came to the miller puffing and

* See Jamieson.

blowing—in the shape of an old man, having no mouth, but immense large nostrils, from which issued much grizzly hair and into these huge organs of smell, he put all his victuals, presented him by the miller, or his family. He never quitted the ogee, but when the miller wanted a person to thresh his corn, which he always did, if none else could be found for that purpose, and ride for the midwife, which he performed with much expedition, tho' at times he handled these old women's horse, rather roughly on the road.*

He was a perfect devil with a whip, when he got into the wake of the midwife's horse, and to bawl out "gee our" (*sic*) was as foreign to his ideas, as a Christian being forced to dance the Highland fling in the moonlight circle, with the witches o' Selkirk, on Bulsheugh or on the Gosliedales.

Every kill was protected by a Killmoulis, hence the number of traditions of spectres, apparitions, etc., having been seen in the neighbourhoods or vicinity of kills and mills. At the present day (by the vulgar) the mill-dam, the mill-ee, etc., were as noted as the mill-lead for these sights.

The May Moulloch or female Banshie is very probably of the same kind of spirits, as Killmoullach or Killmoulis.

The name kill, gil, or gillie signifies servant, and from this faithful attendant of the miller having that name, it may literally signify, the miller's servant [more likely the Kiln-moulloch].

THROWING THE BLUE-CLEW.

In Roxburghshire, the spell of throwing the blue-clue, darkling and alone, into the pot, pan, cog, etc., which is left empty for that purpose on Hallowday, so as the unmarried young men and women may, in the evening, wind it in a new clew off the old one; and towards the latter end, Killmoulis will hold the thread, and on asking whae holds, he will snort out the Christian name and surname of the person who will be your spouse.

Spells or charms of this kind are of little value if there is not something difficult to be encountered with, in the performance, which going thro' the ceremony properly wards off, and the person gains the object of his fortitude and perseverance.

* So in Dumfries the Brownie rode for the howdie.—KEIGHTLEY.

RED-CAP OR RED-COWL, OR BLOODIE-CAP.*

Red-cap or Red-cowl, or Bloodie-cap, is a tutuler (*sic*) spirit of a mischievous and very cruel disposition, and dreaded by all benighted travellers. He inhabits old towers, castles, peel-houses, and wherever tyranny existed, even in the cottages of the peasant, you would have found this knave. He is represented as a very thick short old man having long prominent teeth; fingers armed like the claws of eagles; large eyes like ale-caps, of a fiery-red colour; grizzly locks of hair dangling over his shoulders; iron boots or shoes; a pike-staff in his left hand; and a red cap upon his head; a leather jacket and a blue doublet are the clothes which he usually wears on all occasions. The cap is coloured by the blood of the victims killed by his unhallowed hand—which is said to be caught in it, and hence his name.

Travellers who have taken up their residence in any of those houses which he frequents, he disturbs by throwing at their heads, large stones, filth of all kinds, and broken plates, etc., etc.

He is represented as being excessively fond of grinning in the faces of those travellers whom chance has driven into his haunts, and he is as easily put to the flight if a portion of scripture is repeated in his hearing, or the representation of the cross held out in his path. This makes him yell dismally and scratch his head, and finally [make] his exit in a flame of fire, and always leaving behind him a tooth of a large size on the spot whence he vanishes.

There is a very common song which runs thus :

“Now Red-cap he was there,
 And he was there indeed;
 And grimly he grinn’d and glowr’d
 With his red-cowl on his head.

Then Red-cap gaed a yell,
 It was a yell indeed;
 That the flesh ’neath my oxtter grew cauld,
 It grew as cauld as lead.

* See Jamieson and Chambers.

Auld Bloodie-cowl gaed a grin,
 It was a grin indeed ;
 Syne my flesh it grew mizzled (measled) for fear,
 And I stood like a thing that is dead.

Last Red-cowl gaed a laugh,
 It was a laugh indeed ;
 'Twas more like a hoarse hoarse scraugh,
 Syne, a tooth fell out o' his head."

Some old houses had a spirit of this kind, only he wore a cap, which is commonly called a *pirnie-cap*, *i.e.* a cap having circular rings of red, blue, and white colour, alternately, and hence its name—*pirnie* signifying a narrow circle or ring.

POWRIE * OR DUNTER.

Powries or Dunters were spirits that inhabited old castles, towers, dungeons of forts, and peels. They make a noise as if they were beating flax, or knocking barley in the hollow of a stone, and this noise was a monitor to the family, whenever it was more than usually loud, and longer continued, that one of the family was going to die, or some accident befall to one of their relations.

DIVINATION FROM THE HARROWS.

In the spring, the first harrows you see employed observe whether they are going from or coming towards you, or crossing the field in the direction you are walking. If they cross the field, you will have good success in all your undertakings and abundance of bread to eat all the ensuing season. If they are coming towards you, you will have sufficiency of bread and good fortune all that season ; and if going from you, a very scanty allowance of bread, and bad luck the whole of the year.

BUTTER FROM COWS FED IN CHURCHYARD.

The butter procured from the milk of cows fed upon the grass of churchyards is esteemed by the superstitious, an excellent remedy in all diseases, but particularly in the disease of consumption from being witch-ridden.

In the village of Yarrowford, tradition mentions a very curious case of this kind, cured by the butter procured from the cows fed in the churchyard of Traquaire.

* Most likely Towrie, as he (Wilkie) makes P's different.—J. H.

THE WITCH OF YARROWFORD.

The blacksmith of Yarrowford had for apprentices two brothers both of whom were very strong and enjoyed good health for the first six months of their apprenticeship, but on the beginning of the seventh month, the younger of the two began to look pale, lose his appetite daily, and would not account for this change by any satisfactory argument to his elder brother, who seemed anxious about his health. Day after day, he was unable to attend to his work, from weakness, for which he said he would not inform his brother, or how it took place, till one evening he burst into tears, and said to his brother he would soon die, as his mistress, who was a witch, came regularly every evening and touched him with a wand, after which he became transformed into a horse, and upon which she rode to all the infernal meetings of her kind; where she drank, robbed cellars, etc. till the morning, when she took the bridle off his head and then he resumed his wonted shape. This she did when the elder of the two was asleep. The elder brother advised his younger, to sleep beyond him in the same bed, and he would take his chance for a night among the witches and endeavour to outwit the tormentor of young Vulcan. He lay awake till the hour mentioned by his brother, when she used to come and put the bridle over his head, and touch him with the wand; and presently in came her ladyship, rigged out in high style with a bridle in one hand and a wand in the other. She threw the bridle over his head and gave him a touch with her wand and instantly he sprung up in the shape of a fine hunting horse. She vaulted into the saddle, and off she rode in the midst of a numerous assemblage of witches to the cellar of a neighbouring gentleman, where they plied the inspiring juice of the grape, till their own torches burnt blue before them. Her horse all the time kept rubbing his head against the stall till off came the bridle and he once more resumed the human form. He took the bridle and stood hid by the stall, till his mistress with her companions entered the stable, and in an instant threw it over her head, and presently a fine grey mare started up in his hand, upon which he mounted, and off he rode through thick and thin, till he observed one of her fore-feet had lost a shoe: he took her into the first smith's shop he arrived at, and had it replaced, and a new one put on the other foot. After this he propelled her into a new plowed field, where he rode

her all the morning among the deep furrows, till he had nearly exhausted her, and at last took her home, and pulled off the bridle, so that she might have time to get into her bed before her husband arose, to go to his work in the morning.

When the blacksmith turned out from his wife, she complained of being very ill, and desired him to send for a physician, as she thought she was dying. The servant was immediately dispatched and soon returned with a medical gentleman, whom he met with by chance, who instantly attended at the bed of the sick wife. He desired her to allow him to examine the state of her pulse, but her ladyship being averse to shew her hands, when her husband instantly and in a passion lifted the bed-clothes, when he observed to his very great astonishment, that she had the shoes of a horse, nailed to her hands, and her sides all galled from the kicks which the apprentice had given her, as he propelled her in the field newly plowed. The apprentice told the whole circumstances, and the following day she was tried by the magistrates of Selkirk, and condemned to be burnt on a stone in Bulsheugh, which was as promptly carried into effect, as her discovery, trial, and condemnation had been.*

TO TRY WITCHES.

In the southern counties of Scotland, it was a very common ordeal to try those old women who were suspected of being witches, by ducking them in a river or pool of water. If they sunk they were innocent, and guilty if they swam.

Another method of trying them was by thrusting forcibly the kinch-pin of a cart, against their hip-bones; if they cried, from the pressure being insufferable, they were condemned to be burnt as witches, but if they did not cry from the pain, they were ever after esteemed virtuous and good.

WHAT MAIDS ARE NOT TO EAT.

Young maids should beware of eating the black spot of a sow's jadie (stomach), the black spot of a black sheep's brain, and sausters (pudding) made of the blood taken from an elfshot cow's tail; as, shortly after a transgression of this rule, they will remain anything but maidens.

* See a counterpart of this story from Dumfriesshire in Campbell's *Popular Tales of the West Highlands*.

BRIDE-OMENS.

It is unlucky for a bride, when the person is fastening her conjugal knot, if her mother remain in the room the time of the ceremony. But for a bride to receive the bone of a fowl, called the hug-me-close, on the day of her marriage at dinner, will be very fortunate in her choice of a husband.

HALLOWE'EN SHIRT (SARK).

On Hallowe'en or the last day of the year, let a young woman wash her shirt, and hang it over the back of a chair to dry, when she goes to her bed, taking care that nobody knows that she has done so, and let her keep awake, she will see the man who will be her husband come into the room and turn the shirt.

A story is told of a young woman who was amusing herself in the foregoing manner of washing and drying her shirt, that on looking over the bed she saw a coffin set down opposite the shirt in her room, where it continued for some time and then disappeared. She arose from her bed in a state of delirium, and told what had befallen her, and next morning she was informed of the death of her sweetheart.

A similar story is told of a young woman who was divining by the shirt, that the appearance of her lover came in, and turned the shirt and immediately on his leaving the apartment (*sic*), a coffin was set down in the same position as the shirt hung. The girl was soon after married and a widow.

DIVINING BY A WILLOW ROD OR SWORD.

Another method of divining is by a willow-wand. Let the person who is anxious to know who she will get for a husband leave the house unnoticed and run thrice round the house, repeating to herself as she runs, "He that is to be my true love come and grip the end o't"—and as she runs her last circular course, the appearance of the man to whom she will be married, comes and takes hold of the distal end of the willow.

The same divining is performed by holding a sword instead of a rod of willow in the right hand. A story is told of a young woman, who found a sword lying at her bedside, on the first morning of the year, which she imagined had been used the preceding evening by some of the diviners, or wife-hunters: she

took and locked it into her chest, never mentioning the circumstance, as she imagined that the invoked spirit had run away with it, from him who had been trying his luck, commonly called the wheel, or ring of fortune.

It is firmly believed that if the sword, or willow-wand is lost in this manner, the person, who has been so unfortunate, never prospers, till he can recover it again; and those who find these divining rods, if they keep them locked up, prevent those unfortunates from being tormented by the spirit *Hallowa'* and *vice versa*.

This young woman was afterwards married to one of a neighbouring gentleman's servants, to whom she had a child. Before she was perfectly recovered, she told her husband that she wanted an article of dress for the child, and desired him to open her chest, and he would find it lying in a corner, which she mentioned, never recollecting the sword which she had there concealed. The moment the husband had opened the chest, he beheld the sword which he had lost, and instantly cried out: "This is my sword which has troubled me so much," and in a moment transfixed himself with it, to the utter astonishment of wife.

DIVINATION BY EGG.

On the last night of the year, take a new-laid egg and perforate the small end of it with a pin, and let fall three drops, into a bason filled with water, of the white (albumen) which diffuses itself upon the surface in beautiful and fantastic shapes of trees, etc., from which they augur what the fortune of the egg-dropper, will be in the ensuing season, and what kind of temper his wife will have, and how many children she will bring to him.

HALLOWE'EN CEREMONIES.

As the *Hallowe'en* ceremonies in Roxburghshire are the same as all those practised by the vulgar in the western counties of Scotland, I shall transcribe from Burns's poem of "*Hallowe'en*" all his notes, and when there is any difference which I am acquainted with I shall take notice of it.

"The first ceremony of *Hallowe'en* is, pulling each a *stock*, or plant of kail. They must go out, hand in hand, with the eyes shut, and pull the first they meet with. Its being big or little, straight or crooked, is prophetic of the size and shape of the

grand object of all their spells—the husband or wife. If any *yird*, or earth, stick to the root, that is *tocher* or fortune; and the taste of the *castoc*, that is, the heart of the stem, is indication of the natural temper and disposition. Lastly the stems, or to give them their ordinary appellation, the runts, are placed somewhere above the head of the door; and the Christian names of the people whom chance brings into the house, are according to the priority of placing the runts, the names in question.”—BURNS.

It is a common practice in Roxburghshire for the young persons of both sexes to assemble in a place, pointed out in the street of the village, and from whence they set out in search of cabbage-stocks which they bring to this place of rendezvous from all the gardens of the village, till a stock cannot be found: then they dash them against the cross, if there is one in the village, or any large stone, till not one remains of the collection. This finishes the divining by the stock, for the season; and if any are to be found next morning, they are reckoned not fit to be used for food, as they imagine the fairies have had them as horses the preceding evening; which is the reason for dashing them to pieces against the cross. A stock may be thrown against any person who comes in the way and the only retaliation is to return the charge. It is common also to throw down the lums (vents) of disreputable people, who are noxious to all such amusements of young people, the largest cabbage stocks they can find, and dead cats; also to fasten their doors, and to besmear their windows with mud, etc., etc.*

The young women steal out unseen, and “go to the barnyard, and pull at three several times, a stalk of oats. If the third stalk wants the *top-pickle*, that is, the grain at the top of the stalk, the party in question will come to the marriage bed anything but a maid.”—BURNS.

“Burning the nuts is a favourite charm. They name the lad and lass to each particular nut, as they lay them in the fire,

* At Penmanshiel when boys we used to go into the garden backwards, and pull behind us the first stock we found; if hair was found among the earth, this was the hair the colour of our future wife's. (Also when new moon first seen went out and took a handful of earth from beneath left sole from behind, and found a hair therein.) We also threw large cabbages down the huge old lums of people we did not like. [This is an interesting autobiographical note by Dr. Hardy recalling the amusements of his childhood.

and accordingly as they burn quietly together, or start from beside one another, the course and issue of the courtship will be."—BURNS.

This charm is more common on the eve of St Valentine in Roxburghshire, than on Hallowe'en.

Pease and beans are sometimes substituted for nuts, and placed in the fire in the same manner.

"Take a candle, and go alone to a looking-glass; eat an apple before it, and some traditions say, you should comb your hair all the time; the face of your conjugal companion, *to be*, will be seen in the glass, as if peeping over your shoulder."—BURNS.

"Steal out, unperceived, and sow a handful of hemp-seed; harrowing it with anything you can conveniently draw after you. Repeat now and then, 'Hempseed, I saw thee; Hempseed, I saw thee; and him (or her) that is to be my true-love, come after me and pou thee.' Look over your left shoulder, and you will see the appearance of the person invoked, in the attitude of pulling hemp. Some traditions say, 'Come after me and shaw thee,' that is show thyself; in which case it simply appears. Others omit the harrowing, and say, 'Come after me and harrow thee.'"—BURNS.

TO WIN THREE WECHTS O' NAETHING :

Verbatim from Burns.

TO FADDOM THE STACK :

Verbatim from Burns.

SOUTH-RUNNING STREAM :

From Burns. On this it is remarked: The reason that the junction of three lairds' lands is made choice of, is, because all these unfortunates who have committed suicide, are buried on these marches, and their spirits are supposed to preside over the neighbouring springs, brooks, rivers, etc.

THE THREE DISHES :

From Burns. This is the last of the ceremonies that Burns takes notice of. [He does not cite the clue and kiln, but adds the following.]

Take a clue of blue worsted thread, and hold by the end of the thread, and throw it over the house, unseen and alone, taking care not to break the thread by the throw. When the clue falls on the other side, something will take hold of the other end, and hold it. Ask who holds, and he (or she) will tell you his Christian name and surname, which will be the name of your husband (wife).

The reason why we find blue worsted thread used, in many of the charms practised on Hallowe'en, is because, that thread is imagined to have the virtue of preventing evil spirits from doing harm to the person using it.

Ducking in a tub full of water, in order to bring from the bottom an apple, by taking hold of it with the mouth, the hands not being allowed to be put into the tub, is a very common amusement on Hallowe'en. This is the ordeal by water.

Another is to suspend a small rod of wood by the middle with a cord or thread, one of its ends having a lighted candle fixed in it, the other having an apple stuck on its point. This is twirled round, and one by one the company endeavour to pull off the apple, at the moment it passes by their mouth: they are not allowed to put their hands to the rod, nor touch the apple. This is the ordeal by fire, and he (or she) who gets the apple has saved his (her) credit as being active and deserving a good wife (husband).*

Another, take a piece of paper or wood, and light it at the fire or candle, and shake or wave it before your face quickly, in a circular direction, and the fire on the wood or paper will represent serpents, ribbands, etc., and sing this singular old verse:

“ Dingle, dingle, dousie,
The cat's i' the well,
The dog's awa to Berwick,
To buy a new bell.” †

* In ducking for the apple the only sure way of obtaining it is to follow it to the bottom and then catch it by pressing it against the bottom.—J. H.

† The Song of the Tongs. In Berwickshire “Haddington” is the word.

“ Ting, tang, tousie,
The cat's, etc.
(The miller's a' lousie).”

Then you must observe the last spark or spot of fire on the paper or wood, and augur from it accordingly. Many round spots signify money. If they quickly disappear, loss of money, etc.

This verse evidently alludes to the family of Douglas, probably old "Bell the Cat." Dogs may be a contraction for Douglas. [Very unlikely.—J. H.]

Dingle dousie is the name of this amusement, which signifies a rough light.

Mr Ure in his history of the parishes of Rutherglen and Killbride takes notice of this amusement, but he does not mention, that it is particularly used on Hallowe'en.

FIRST-FOOTING—NEW AND OLD YEAR CUSTOMS.

You must beware of going into any person's house on the morning of the first day of the year, without having something to present to the inhabitants. You are called the first-fit, and are said to be lucky or unlucky according as their success is, in that season, in all their undertakings. People who are the first-feet generally carry into their neighbours' houses, het-stoups or ploties, as they are called in their dialect, which all the inhabitants drink of. Horse dung is sometimes carried in, in the same manner, by these early fortune dealers, and each of the inhabitants receives a share, and after this he (or she) is fortunate all the year after. Hence the adage, "Dirt bodes luck."

On the first morning of the year if your dress is fine, and have in the pockets of it money of every description as guineas, crowns, shillings, etc. you will have a continuance of all such throughout that year.

THE LAST GLASS OF OLD YEAR (LUCKY-GLASS).

The last glass of wine, spirits, etc. of the last bottle drunk on the last night, or on the first night of the year, is called the lucky-glass, and that person who drinks it, if unmarried, will be the first person married in that company. At all other times this last glass of the bottle is lucky, provided that the person who receives and drinks it, has on the same day broken, with a lady, the bone called the merry-thought, and got the longest and largest part of it.

COW-LUG E'EN.

Tradition says that there is a certain night in the year, called from a number of spirits having been seen in it, having ears resembling the ears of a cow, Cow-lug e'en. I never could find out what this has taken its rise from, altho' I have made many enquiries at old people, versed in the traditions of the country. I never heard it taken notice of, anywhere but in the villages of Bowden and Gattonside.

TO CLEAN OUT THE WELLS.

In some of the villages of the southern counties of Scotland, it is common to clean out all the wells from which the inhabitants procure their water, twice in the year. Each time, each of the inhabitants put a handful of salt, into that from which they take their water, in order they say, to purify it, and prevent the evil spirits inhabiting the springs.

THE APPRENTICE'S NEW APRON.

If a person said to be lucky meet with a young tradesman, the first day he is dressed with an apron, or going home to a master to learn any trade; if that person say to him, "Weel may ye brook (dirty) ye'r apron," he will become an excellent tradesman, and be fortunate while he is an apprentice.

KIRN-BABIE.

To be allowed to cut the last hookful or handful of corn, at the termination of the harvest, the person will be lucky, and have plenty to eat all the year. This handful of corn is dressed up with ribbands, pieces of scarlet, or blue cloth cut into the shape of hearts, diamonds, etc., and called Kirn-babie; which is stuck up against the walls of their houses and allowed to continue there till the next season. Kirn is the name for the harvest feast, in the south of Scotland:—in the north, it is called a Maiden, probably from this handful of corn being of the feminine gender—maid or babie, Ceres presiding over the amusements, as well as the harvest.*

* Rev. R. O. Bromfield of Sprouston writes, December 10, 1861: "When I first came to this district, every house in the rural parts of it had a kern babie or dolly; which I take to be the representative of Ceres, and therefore

FESTIVAL DISHES.

The dishes common at Kirns are first the haggis, flesh and kale, and the singed sheep's head and feet, potatoes dressed "both ways, baith roasted and boiled," and a potatoe-pudding, dumplings or hodgels surrounded by greens, and lastly a whang o' the gudewife's cheese, made from the milk of her own cows. The drink used on these occasions is home-brewed ale or whisky.

The Curlers' dinner in Scotland is always "beef-and-greens"—drinks, brandy, rum, or whisky-punch.

The Swingers of the Lint's dinner is champit 'tatoes and butter—drink, whey, or lappert milk among cottars, sweet milk among farmers.

The Hallowe'en supper is sowens and butter.

The Fastrense'en supper is cockilecky.

Wedding dinners consist of all the dishes in use, thro' the season, except broths having greens in their composition; there being no other exemption in the numerous dishes on some of these occasions that I am acquainted with.

At Births always tea and cheese, which is succeeded by short-bread, buns, and whisky, rum, gin, brandy, or wine.

At Burials (funerals) bread and cheese, which is succeeded by whisky, and lastly by a sweet biscuit, or short-bread, and buns, and a glass of wine—no ale being ever drunk at funerals.

Mossers are fed upon parritch and milk in the morning; oat bannocks and butter, succeeded by milk at dinner; and 'tatoes and broo to supper.

The drunkard gets a saut herring and a flyte to supper, and parritch and sour-milk next morning to breakfast.

These are old-standing rules for feeding, and for the most part there is no deviation, excepting the rich laird or farmer who sometimes alters the customs out of a saving-idea.

THRUMPIN'.

It is firmly believed in the south of Scotland that there are spirits who constantly attend every person, and have the a very old custom. When I came to seek for one this last spring it was with utmost difficulty I could find one. When the present old generation was young, every young girl was practised in making these things and they were put up on the bink; not one of the present young generation knows about them, so that I may say I have seen that old idea vanishing away."—J. H.

power at times given them, to take away the lives of their proteges. This is called thrumpin'. There is an old rhyme which runs thus :

“ When the hullers* o' night are loorin',
 When the quakens are crimplin' eerie,
 When the moon is in the latter fa',
 When the oolets are scraughan' drearie,
 When the ellere'ed † are clumperin'
 And the toweries hard are thumpin',
 When the bauckie-bird he kisses the yird,
 Then, then's the time (hour) for thrumpin'.

And gif ye miss the mystic hour,
 When spirits have been raised by invokerie,
 To thrump ilk faithless wight ;
 The heavens will gloom like a wizard's smile,
 And the founmart will dern his carcase vile,
 From all uncannie sight.
 For man and beast, by the three sterns' light,
 Have little chance to thrive ;
 Till the sixty are past, and not till the last,
 Can man and beast survive.”

THE TAILORS AND THE MILK.

In the lowlands of Scotland, it is customary to employ tailors from the neighbouring villages to work in farm-houses thro' the day, and at night they return home to their own houses ; where they work for the villagers, at what is called by-hours, for a small sum of money, mending their clothes, etc.

The farmer's wife of Delorain engaged one day [the lands of Deloraine are joined to those of Buccleuch in Ettrick Forest], the tailors to work at her house, and according to promise they came, and commenced operations early next morning. When breakfast was presented on the table, which consisted of porridge and milk ; one of the apprentices observed that the milk was nearly done, and immediately the mistress slip'd out to the door with a basin in her hand, which young snip thought was rather curious, she having no milk in the house, and off he walked after her, and placed himself behind the door unperceived, where he saw her turn a pin in the wa', and instantly a stream of pure milk issued into the

* See Jamieson : raw mists.

† As if a compound of *eye*.

basin. She turned the pin and the milk ceased to flow. This basinful of milk she presented to the tailors, with which they washed down the remainder of their porridge. About noon, one of the tailors complained of thirst and wished that he had a basinful of milk as good as they had at breakfast, to drink—when instantly young snip said so soon as the mistress went out, he would procure him that, as he saw where she got that which they used in the morning. He took the opportunity of going to the pin and turning it, as he had seen the mistress, and once more the milk flowed from the hole in the wa', till his basin was full. But he was quite surprised, when he found that turn the pin as he could, the milk still continued to run [like the mill that ground salt: *Norse Tales*]. He called all his partners of the goose, and held a consultation what was to be done; by this time they had filled all the tubs, and empty vessels in the house; when in cam' the mistress, who cried out with a fiendish voice, "A ye loons, ye hae drawn a' the milk, from every cow, between the head o' Yarrow and the foot of it, this day; ne'er a cow will gie a drap o' milk to its master, altho' he was gawing (*sic*) to sterve." Hence the wives of Delorain, never after that day, will feed their tailors, on anything but champit 'tatoes and cabbage.

SOWING PEASE AND SWALLOWS.

It was a custom among the farmers in the southern counties of Scotland, never to sow their peas, till the swallows made their appearance. This observation, I am of opinion is one that should still be followed by the farmers of the present day, as the genial heat is never in the land, till these monitors arrive and stay with us.

BATHING TIME AND EELS APPEARING.

On the banks of the rivers Tweed and Teviot, there is a determined rule, never to bathe, till the eels are observed in the water. That fish burrows all the winter in the mud or sand at the bottom of rivers, and never, except it is dug out, makes its appearance, till the weather begins to be mild and warm.

WILL AND THE WISP.

Will and the Wisp, or Jack and Lantern, is one of those phenomena that the vulgar are much terrified at, especially if seen by a person going to see his sweetheart. They report that if he succeeds in obtaining the girl's consent to marry, that some unforeseen accident will prevent the match taking place; or if it does take place, he shall have much trouble and vexation with his progeny; and be the constant slave of a drunken wife, whom he must ever obey.

GOLD-FINDING.

Tradition says that if any person should happen to find a quantity of gold or silver, that if he does not take it away with him, even tho' he were returning back to the place, shortly afterwards, he would not be able to find it again, even tho' he took ever so much trouble to hide it, and mark the place.

FAIRY MONEY.

Tradition reports that if you should by any means receive money from the fairies, witches, etc., you should always put a piece of it, into your mouth, which prevents them having the power to retake it, and supply the place thereof with a round slate stone, which all spirits transform the money they give away to any baptized man, into: hence the reason why we observe old people when we give them money, always put it into their mouth.

WITCHES, ETC., SHOT WITH SILVER.

Witches, wizards, etc., cannot be shot with lead. But by putting into the gun a sixpence piece of silver, or a silver button, you can always make a separation betwixt their souls and their bodies.

SCORE ABOON BREATH.

Another method of making a witch confess is to score, *i.e.* cut her aboon (above) the breath.

BRIDE-BALL.

It is unlucky for a bride to go home to her husband, without giving a small sum to the boys, where she resided, to purchase a ball.

WEDDING PARTY AND HOUSES OF CALL.

It is also unfortunate for a wedding party, to pass any house, where drink is sold, without calling and drinking.

CHILD MINISTER FIRST BAPTIZES.

The first child that a minister baptizes, in his first appointment to a parish church, should and is always, or for the most part, called or named by his Christian name.

THE MALE TO BE BAPTIZED FIRST.

When children are offered up to be baptized, if there is a male child among the number to be baptized, he must always be first presented and named, else, if a female is offered up and named before him, he will be weakly and girlish, she, strong like a boy, and when grown up to womanhood, will have a beard, and all her actions are supposed to resemble those of the male more than that of the female sex.

TO BE BORN WITH TEETH, LONG HAIR, OR DEFORMED.

To be born with teeth is unlucky, with long hair lucky; but if wanting any of these natural members, such as hands, arms, legs, etc., or greatly deformed, is very lucky, as these children shall all have great riches, or be endowed with excellent abilities.

OLD LADY OF LITTLEDEAN TOWER.

Tradition informs us, that the old Tower of Littledean was haunted by the apparition of an old lady, who had lived in it before her death, and who had been a great extortioner of the poor people in that vicinity, all her life. It also reports that she had hid a great quantity of money collected in this manner, and that she could get no rest in her grave, till she told where it was, and what to make of it. One Saturday evening, the servant-maid was busy cleaning shoes in the kitchen by herself [used to be once a week only]. On looking about, she observed an elf-light shining on the floor, which gradually vanished, and instantly an old woman dressed in a brown cloak, entered the kitchen. She approached the maid, and said that she was "cauld"; and requested permission to warm herself at the fire,

to which the maid consented ; seeing her feet all weet, and her toes sticking out, she desired her to lay off her shoes and she would clean them ; which she did. The old lady then said that she was the apparition that haunted the house and that she had hid a large sum of money below the undermost step of the principal stair of the Tower, which she must next day go and dig up and give to the laird, who was to keep the one half of it to himself ; the other half was to be divided among the poor people of the parish of Maxton, and the servant-maid. At the end of this speech she said her grave had never properly been het, since her death, but if she acted up to what she required her to do, that she would get rest in it till the last day, and that she would never trouble the house more. Accordingly, the next day, the servant took the laird to see the foot or undermost step removed, where they found the specified sum, as the apparition had foretold : which was divided as she desired, and the tower was never more troubled with her appearance.

THE APPARITION OF THE TWO SISTERS AT BOW-BRIG-SYKE.

In the vicinity of the village of Maxton, there is a small rivulet, which runs across the turnpike road, about a half mile to the eastward called the Brig-brig-syke. In a triangular field near to the bridge, there appeared to numbers of people in that neighbourhood, as well as to people who came from a great distance, every evening at a certain hour, the appearance of two ladies, dressed in white clothes. They were always seen walking arm and arm ; and continued in this position, till the morning, when they disappeared. They never varied their walk, but continued to pace the same piece of ground, for nearly a century. About twelve years ago, as the roadmen were repairing the roads, they took up the large flat stones upon which the passengers crossed the burn, and below them were found the bones of two females lying side by side. This account I had from the gentleman who saw and examined the skeletons, when they were found. After this the Bow-brig ladies were never more seen walking in the triangular field.

Tradition says that there were two ladies of the name of Gilles, sisters to the laird of Littledean, whom one day he slew in a passion, for endeavouring to prevent him from ravishing

a young lady, whom he met at the Bow-brige-syke, when they were taking a walk thro' the fields with him. It also says, that he put them below the bridge and lowered the stones upon them to prevent a discovery. Some years afterwards, tradition reports, that he fell over the brae opposite this bridge, and was found lying dead at the side of the river Tweed.

THE LAIRD OF LITTLEDEAN AND THE WITCHES.

Tradition says that this Laird Harry Gilles of Littledean was extremely fond of hunting. One day as his dogs were pursuing a hare, they suddenly stopt and gave up the pursuit. He being angry with his hounds, swore that the animal they had been in chace of, was one of the d——d witches of Maxton. He had not sooner spoke, than the hares arose all round him so numerous, that they were springing over the saddle before him. His anger was so violent, when he saw his hounds would not kill them, that he jumt off his horse and killed them where they stood, all but one black one, who at that moment pursued a very large hare. He mounted his horse, and pursued the black greyhound, who had turned the hare and was coming directly towards him. It made a spring to clear his horse's neck, but he dexterously laid hold of one of her fore-legs, and with his knife cut it off, and very soon after the hares which were running so plentiful, instantly disappeared. Next morning he heard that a woman of Maxton had lost her arm by an accident, which the informer could not account properly for. When the laird went to her house he pulled out the hare's foot, who had by this time changed into a woman's arm. He applied it, and found that she had been one of the hares, as it answered to the stump perfectly. She confessed her crime and was taken and drowned in the wiel, by the young men of the village that same day.

THE MAN ATTEMPTED TO BE CARRIED OFF BY WITCHES OR FAIRIES.

As a man of the name of Ronaldson was one morning about sun-rising tying his garter, having his foot upon a low dyke, he was astonished when something like a rope of straw was passed between his legs; upon which he was carried to a small

brook at the foot of the southernmost hill of Eildon. From hearing a hoarse laugh he imagined that he was taken away by the witches or fairies; and as he was endeavouring to dismount from the rope, at a ford called the brig-o'-stanes, he chanced to get his foot against a large stone, and cried aloud, "In the name of the Lord ye's get me nae farther," when at that moment, the rope broke and the whole air seemed (resounded) as if a thousand people were laughing, and a voice was heard saying, "A, we've lost the coof." Ronaldson lived in the village of Bowden and had frequent encounters with the witches of that place.

"HESI HOSI, OR WEIGH BUTTER, WEIGH CHEESE."

There is a common amusement in the harvest time among reapers, called "Hesi hosi, or weigh butter, weigh cheese." A man and a woman stand with their backs to each other, the woman grasping the man round the breast, and he, the woman round the waist with his arms. The man then bends forward and lifts the woman off the ground and at the moment when the man erects himself, and when the woman's feet touch the ground; then she bends forward and lifts him from the ground. This being begun at the first slow, is increased till it becomes like the motion of a balance, at which they continue till one of them gives in as beat.

COCKI-REDI-ROSIE.

Another common amusement among reapers is called Cocki-redi-rosie. One man takes another upon his shoulders, having a leg on each side of his neck, and in this position he is carried to a specified distance and back again before he sets him down. Each are carried in their turn till all of them have had cocki-redi-rosie.

TIP AND HURLE OR HURLIE-HACKET.

At the game of Tip and Hurle, or as it is more commonly called Hurlie-hacket, is common among all young boys and girls. A sloping bank is selected for the hurlie or sliding ground; the hacket being generally the skull of a horse, a broad flat stone, or a piece of wood, upon which they mount and descend with

considerable impetuosity to the bottom; each mounting the hacket in his turn.*

THE QUICK AND THE DEAD.

Another game which at one time was common in the vale of Teviot, is now almost forgotten; which was called, the Quick and the Dead. The players divided themselves into two parties, the one taking the name of the quick, *i.e.* the living, and the other of the dead. The dead were all seated in a row at one another's sides, and each held a green branch of a tree covered with leaves before his face, as he sat in this region of the dead. The other party called the quick, approached this rank of the dead, and with great ceremony carry each after each of the dead to a spot where they lay them down, as if they were put into their graves. One of the quick then gives a loud whistle and instantly all the dead spring up, and join hands with the quick in a ring where they dance and sing as follows:—

“We who lay in lowlie bed,
 Clean in lith and limb are we;
 We who ance were earthly mould,
 Were wash'd by him in blude sae free.

Now we live and wave our palms,
 Now we sing and now we're free;
 Now we have no iron bands,
 Now we need nae lock nor key.

Merrily dance, cheerily sing,
 Lightly trip it on foot sae free;
 Gaily carol this jentie sang,
 Thrice airily round and out go we.”

At the termination of this song, which they all sing at the same time, the ring is broke up, which finishes the amusement.

This game of the Quick and the Dead has the appearance of being one of those early dramas which were from their being of a religious nature, first introduced upon the stage, as they corresponded better with the idea of the early Christian, than

* In 1860 I saw Arthur's Seat's braes much browned by this exercise. We used it at Penmanshiel only in winter with a piece of wood and a string attached to it, or better still a shovel, on a snowy brae. We had no name to it. [Another autobiographical note by Dr Hardy recounting the scenes of his youth.—ED.]

some other of their mystic rites, which they at times were obliged to perform in order to procure the good opinion of their superiors.

WATCHING THE ENEMY BY THE HORN.

In many of the villages of the southern counties of Scotland, a man or boy is employed by the villagers to blow a horn at a specified hour every evening. In some of these villages the custom is said to be derived of a very ancient game, called "the watching the enemy by the horn." There is a particular night in the year, that all the young people assemble themselves, and each of them have a horn, which they continue to blow every four or five minutes, thro' the night, each of them stationed by something belonging either to himself, or to his neighbour, which he guards by a blast of his horn. If he leaves his charge unprotected, then the first person who can take it away and throw it into any pool of water, and return to his station, is accounted one of the faithful guardians. Everything they find unprotected belonging to any person in the village, they are at liberty to hide it in water.

HANSEL MONDAY GIFT OF VILLAGE HERD.

Those boys who blow the village horn collect on the first Monday after the New Year, a small sum from every villager; which he calls his Handsel Monday gift, and all who give him a sum, have a right to try a blow on his horn. The money being first put into the open end of it.

GOWK-DAYS.

The first and second days of April are called the Gowk-days or Auld fools days. These are days wherein the unsuspecting people are sent on errands to one another's houses; or to do something which their parents or masters wanted done instantly; or whatever the person thinks who sends him will create a laugh against the *gowk*, who allows himself to be thus deceived. An old verse runs thus:

"The first and second of April,
Hund the gowkes another mile."

This is supposed to be of Roman extraction, and derived from the tricks of the Saturnalia, when the slave had the liberty to

lampoon his master, and annoy him by all the tricks of his invention, for a certain number of days of that feast of the father of Time.

HOGMANAY.

Hogmanay is another of these customs, derived from the feasts of Saturn, which word signifies a present. Children in Scotland go in the morning of the last day of the year to the houses of their neighbours and sing this versè :

“ We are children come out to play,
Gie’s our cakes and let’s away.”

The cake made of oatmeal, is always present, for which sing :

“ We joyful, wish ye a good day,
And thank ye for yer Hogmanay.”

HANDSEL MONDAY—KING AND QUEEN—BARRING OUT.

The Cake-day is followed by another donation day, which is the first Monday of the month of January, commonly called Handsel Monday. The presents for this day are pieces of money, which is put into the hand or lap of the receiver.

It is a common practice to give handsel to teachers of schools on this day. Each scholar giving a sum according to the rank he holds in his class, or according to the ability of his parents. He who gives the largest sum is called the king; she, among girls, the queen. The king has the right to demand that day and one or two more of the season as holydays from his school-master. He also has the honour to pit his cock first at Fasten’s e’en; but on the 22nd of the month of December, which is the shortest day in the year, he loses his power as king. This day the master of the school is barred out, till he grant all of them a holyday, or make good his entrance by force, which has of late years become rather a dangerous undertaking as pistols and spears have been used in the contest of “ Barring the door weel weel.”

FASTEN’S E’EN.

At Fasten’s e’en, which falls on the first Tuesday or Thursday after the Candlemas term. An old verse runs thus :

“ First comes Candlemas,
Then the new moon ;
And the next Tuesday after
’S the Fasten’s e’en.”

All the boys of each parish school provide themselves with a game cock and pit them one against another in the school-house. The Domenie being judge, for which service he is entitled to all the cocks which are killed and the fugies. These cocks that run away, or shun the fight, are called fugies; and are all drawn by the knight-judge of the sovereign order of the ferula; and laid aside till all the fighting is over—which his wife makes into the old Scotch dish cookie-leekie. The victor, or he whose cock has gained the greatest number of battles, is obliged to pay a certain sum to a person to run for him, or do it himself. In the parish of Bowden, Roxburghshire, the victor was always allowed a hundred yards of a start and had to run to the west mill-dam, then into the adjoining field belonging to the Laird of Kippilaw, where there was a thorn tree, called the Corsyke Thorn, which he had three times to run round; his course was next to the west mill hopper, where he had to put in his hand for three several times; from the mill he proceeded to the church, and encircled it thrice; and lastly the village cross, which he was obliged to climb over, and back again, three times, which finished the amusement of the day. But if any of his pursuers had the fortune to catch him before he performed this circuit, he was taken and ducked in the mill-dam.

ANCIENT THORNS AND TRYSTING TREES.

This old Corsesyke Thorn was taken away by order of the late laird John Seaton Ker, who by cutting down the trees in the village of Bowden and its vicinity, brought upon his head, which was already quite grey, as many curses as could be invoked, with propriety, to save their own souls and damn his eternally.

In the immediate vicinity of that village there are a number of thorn trees, which were famous among the villagers in their various amusements, which are partly now cut down by people who have, by some lucky chance, been called gentlemen; who really if they had been weighed in the balance with the gypsies, would have been found wanting in the scale, either for virtue or abilities.

These were as follows: First, the Marcus Thorn, which stands in a field, about half a mile to the eastward of the village. These point out the centre of the encampment, and the field of

battle, where the last of the battles was fought, viz. the one that decided the dispute betwixt the kingdoms of Scotland and Northumberland, as is mentioned in Bede's history of the times.

The next is Bonnington's Thorn, at the east end of the village, which has lost its top twice or thrice since I remember. The root is still fresh, and it yearly continues to flourish and bring forth haws. This was always one of the hails at the time when the games of foot, and hand ball, were common; the other hail was the small brook or burn at the west end of the village.

The Camp-Knowe Thorn grew at the south east corner of the park of that name, where tradition says that an isle for burning (*sic*) the dead, stood, and a churchyard. On the top of the same knoll there is the remains of an old Roman encampment, which tradition points out as the situation where Leslie and his troops rested, the day before the battle of Philiphaugh. This tree was cut down by Mr Murray the farmer on the account that the boys used to hobble upon it, and knock down his dykes. A beautiful excuse for the destruction of such a relic.

The Trysting or Weapon-shaw Thorn-tree stood in the park on the west side of the Camp-Knowe near the roadside. Here the lairds of Halydean assembled at particular seasons the individuals who composed their marauding bands, and here also, the royal weaponshaws [were] held, when this was within the pale of Ettrick or the Royal Forest. This was the largest thorn-tree, that I ever remember to have seen in Scotland or England. This was also cut down by Mr Murray in order to save his fences.

THE BORROWED DAYS.

There are three days by which the old people regulate the whole season according to what comes to pass in them. An old rhyme runs thus :

“ March borrowed frae April,
 Three days and they were ill;
 The o' (*sic*, first *om.*) them was wind and weat,
 The next o' them was snaw and sleet,
 The last o' them was wind and rain;
 Which gar'd the silly pure ewes come toddlin' hame.”

They divine accurately from these observations, and would puzzle a Belfast astronomer to give a more curious detail of

the following seasons, than they would, from the first day of January, to the last day of December.

VALENTINES.

The amusement of drawing Valentines is very much attended to by all the young people in the south of Scotland on St Valentine's even. All the names of their acquaintances are written on slips of paper; the men putting all their female acquaintance, and the women, theirs, into a bag which is well shaken. Then each draws out a slip, or valentine alternately, till all of them have drawn out three different names; the first and second which they draw out of the bag are returned at the end of each drawing; that is after each has pulled out one, and he (she) who draws the same valentine three times will have the fortune to get to be his wife, that person whose name is inscribed on the valentine. Burns takes notice of this amusement in his song of "Tam Glén," thus:

" Yestreen at the Valentine's dealing,
My heart to my mou gied a sten;
For thrice I drew ane without failing,
And thrice it was written Tam Glén."

The valentines drawn are taken home by every individual, and wrapped up in a piece of paper and laid below their pillows, upon which they sleep, and dream of their lovers. These valentines are sometimes sent to their sweethearts, at a great distance. Much pains is taken to paint and decorate them in the most elegant manner, and surround them with ingenious verses, and quotations, from both ancient and modern poets. Valentine's even is the 14th February.

MARCH-STONES SETTING UP.

It is a common custom when march-stones are set up for sons of the proprietors of land in the vicinity to be asked to stand as witnesses. After the stone, or stones, are fixed, these young men are laid hold of, and their ears are cruelly pinched, by the lairds of the lands, newly marched. This is to make them remember the transaction of the stones being placed to the god Terminus.

These stones are known by a singular method, that is, if a dispute arise, whether the stone pointed out, by one of the

proprietors, is a march one or not, let the stone be dug up and they will find the danders or dross of the smith's forge always surrounding the lower end of these stones. In Roxburghshire they often pay attention to have these danders in all situations where march-stones are set up, also in the Highlands of Scotland.

I have seen old stones, between the lands of gentlemen in the south of Scotland, having the face of a man cut out in a rude manner upon them, which stones are in general called head-stones; which they really are not, but, march-stones with the representation of the god Terminus. We find also the Elder or Bourtree, planted as a march, in old gardens, and also the Rowan-tree. In the village of Bowden, this was very commonly the manner of marching gardens.

THE STOOL OF REPENTANCE—AND JOUGS.

The stool of repentance is a seat, that many individuals have a superior claim to, who never mount it, even tho' they would afterwards have a right to all church priviledges, by seating themselves upon it, in the presence of the whole congregation for three successive days in time of sermon. This seat is placed in such a situation in the church that every person may have a view of the individuals who are to be rebuked for the foul fact. About half a century ago these merry inclined, or rather loose characters, were condemned by the session to stand three different days at the kirk-door, in the jugs, clothed in a gown called the sackin-gown (probably from being made of the same materials that sacks are made of), and finally, to be led in by the sexton to the celebrated stool, and kept there, till the sermon is finished, when he is clapper-clawed by the minister, and removed to the door, and replaced in the jugs, till all the people have left the church, when he is liberated.

The jugs are a chain and collar of iron, which chain is fixed in the wall or lintle of the door, and the jugs embraces the culprit's neck, which are fastened by a staple and padlock.

GAME OF THE PARSON AND CLERK.

The old game of the "Parson and the Clerk" is a very common amusement among young people in Roxburghshire, which is as follows.

The players arrange themselves by the wall of a house or dyke, except two, one of whom is called the Parson, and the other takes the name of the Clerk. Each player takes the name of some bird, beast, or tree, which he tells to the parson only. The parson then orders the clerk to go and find out such an animal, etc., and bring it to him; at the same time, he informs him, that that animal, etc., must be one of the rank, he first calls upon to come out.

The clerk then selects one, and brings him to the parson, who says, if he has not happened to find the animal wanted, that he deserves to be punished for bringing to him such an animal (here the parson names the name of the one brought him) and then he calls upon the one whom he wanted to be brought, to come forward and take the clerk on his back. When the clerk is thus secured, he orders each of the players to give him a certain number of blows upon the breech with a piece of wood for the purpose called the chappin-stick. But if the clerk finds out the animal wanted, then, the clerk orders the parson to be mounted upon the animal's back, and each has a right to have three strokes at his posteriors with the chappin-stick; the clerk gives the three first, as an example.

This game is common in most of the southern counties of Scotland, and I am informed, it is a favourite game among the Welsh.

ARLES AND BOONTETH.

It is a general rule when any person engages a servant for a specified time, that the individual must accept of a penny, or what now-a-days is more common, a shilling. This is called the erels—(the earnest) which confirms the bargain. If a servant is unwilling to go home with his master, being informed that the situation will be a disagreeable one; the person who hired him, cannot oblige him to go home, if he did not accept the erels.

Sometimes servants over and above their wage, make bargain for a boonteth, at certain times of the season. Boonteth signifies a little gift, and boon a gift. Boonteths consist of cloth of various colours for mauds (plaids), and hose, gowns, petticoats.

NICK-STICKS—BULL-MONEY.

There is another very curious custom which elucidates fully the meaning of the word nick-stick. [When a woman loses her reckoning, said to have lost her nick-stick in Ber.] Every herdsman of cattle has a staff with which he walks and at times beats his charge, if they should get lazy or troublesome, while he drives them to and from the field. If there is a bull in the herd, the herdsman receives a penny called the Bull-penny for which he cuts a notch or nick on his staff, for every cow that has been with the bull. This nick tallies with the account kept by the farmer, who on a certain day collects all the bull-money, which the mistress of the farm claims, as well as the money received for the pigs, which are sold from the farm; with this money and that received for the butter and cheese, she must pay the household expences.

THE MASTER TAILOR.

The old game of the "Master Tailor," being a great favourite among all young people, in the south, as well as the north of Scotland, I shall insert it among the ceremonies of the former class of people. The game can never be played, but when there is one of the company a stranger to it. The stranger is always selected to be the master tailor, whom they place upon the ground, and form themselves into a ring round him; he being exactly in the centre, and they sitting with their feet touching him all round and every one seemingly in the act of sewing a piece of cloth, which they hold on their knee like a tailor. Then one of the apprentices (as they are called) tells him, whenever he wants them to finish the work quickly; he must call out loudly, "Work on boys." Snip, being thus instructed, gives the word, "Work on boys, work on," when to his great surprise, he is assailed on all sides with the feet of his apprentices and journeymen, who kick his shins, back and sides, till they have given him a complete stitching, and introduced him regularly into the craft.

THE FA'UN BRIGS.

At the Fa'un Brigs (Fallen Bridges) the players form a bridge, by two of them joining their hands, so as to represent

an arch, below which they all run, having hold of the skirts of each others garments, and in this manner forming a rank. But just as the last is running through, the brig falls and detains him in the ruins, and presently he is laid hold of by the keepers of the brig, who make him a prisoner. Then the leader of the rank comes to the keepers and says, "What is this pure (poor) prisoner taen?" They answer in the affirmative and say, "That he's broken a kirk, he's killed a man." The leader then asks what they will liberate him for? They reply, "For five hundred pound." The leader then, after expressing what an immense sum they demand says, "I will gie a hundred pounds," which they at last consent to take, and immediately the leader demands a trifle from each individual in the rank, who give him keys, knives, etc., with which, he pays his ransom, calling every article so may pounds, which he gives to the keepers. After being liberated, the prisoner does not join the rank; but stands till all of them have been taken in the same manner and liberated, except the last of the rank, who is detained by the keepers till the following song is sung:

"Lunnen brigs are faun down,
Dance ye on my ladie's lea;
Lunnen brigs are faun down,
My fair ladie!"

The keepers answer:

"Stane and lime will build them again,
Dance ye on my ladie's lea;
Lime and stane will build them again,
My fair ladie!"

The prisoner answers:

"Stane and lime will wash away,
Dance ye on my ladie's lea;
Lime and stane will wash away,
My fair ladie!"

The custodiers reply:

"We'll build them up wi' siller and gowd,
Dance ye on my ladie's lea;
Wi' siller and gowd we'll build them again,
My fair ladie!"

The leader of the rank replies :

“ Gowd and siller may be stown away,
Dance ye on my ladie’s lea ;
Gowd and siller may be stown away,
My fair ladie ! ”

The keepers reply :

“ We’ll set a doug to watch a’ night,
Dance ye on my ladie’s lea ;
We’ll set a doug to watch a’ night,
My fair ladie ! ”

They all sing at once :

“ What if the doug may rin away ?
Dance ye on my ladie’s lea ;
What gin the doug be stown away,
My fair ladie ! ”

The keepers answer :

“ We’ll set a man to watch a’ night,
Dance ye on my ladie’s lea ;
We’ll set a man to watch a’ night,
My fair ladie ! ”

The leader answers :

“ What if the man should fa’ asleep ?
Dance ye on my ladie’s lea ;
What if the man should fa’ asleep,
My fair ladie ! ”

The keepers sing :

“ We’ll set a doug that winna sleep,
Dance ye on my ladie’s lea ;
We’ll set a doug that winna sleep,
My fair ladie ! ”

The prisoner answers :

“ Perhaps the doug will shake a paw,
Dance ye on my ladie’s lea ;
Perhaps the doug will shake a paw,
My fair ladie ! ”

The keepers reply :

“ That’s what never nane shall see,
Dance ye on my ladie’s lea ;
The doug will watch or—
Do or die.”

The prisoner is relieved by a ransome. Then the money or articles which each gave are laid down upon the green, and one sits down and takes up two each time, which he holds out and calls, "Seize yer ransome wad," and the two to whom they belong, go forward and receive them and join hands; and all the others, after the same manner, receive their articles, and join, till they have formed a ring. In this circle they dance and sing as follows :

"Round we go, round we go,
 Sometimes on heel, sometimes on toe ;
 Dancing, singing, joyfully springing,
 As if around us a Heaven did grow !
 Thrice happy are we, as round we flee,
 Then off to our homes, like a garie-bée ;
 Blithe bumming and humming, some toddling, some running,
 From auld Lunnan brigs, on my ladie's lea."

This amusement of the fallen bridges is still well known among the young people in Roxburghshire, Lanarkshire, Selkirkshire, and Mid Lothian. The air which is sung to the preceding verses I had it taken down by my friend Mr A. Blaikie Parslaw [like this: or Panlaw ?] which he admired, much for its simplicity, as well as for its wildness.

THE POKER.

In Roxburghshire there is a very ancient amusement which is commonly acted amongst the young people, to beguile the simple and unsuspecting, and to kill time. A pocker is taken and stuck down into the floor, and there must always be a stranger among the players: he is selected to take the first trial of running round it. He is instructed by one of the oldest, to put his hands upon the head, or upper end of the pocker, and on his hands he must lay his forehead, which he is told must not be removed, till he has run round the specified number of times, which he or they make choice of. He is also informed that he shall have a blow at the head of one of the company, at the distant end of the apartment, with the pocker, which he must pull out of the ground, before he lifts up his head, just as he finishes his last round. Being thus prepared, his instructor says, "Come, I will sing you a song, to which you must keep time, as you run round," which is as follows :

“About he goes, about he goes,
 Paddlin’ it quick in boots and hose ;
 Niddlin’, nodlin’, coughin’ and goglin’,
 While on the pocker he keeps his nose.”

When he has finished his task, he lifts up his head to look round for the individual, whom he is to strike with the pocker, but from being so giddy, the result is easier conceived than described. He endeavours to stand, and like a drunk man he runs in a different direction than that he intended, which evolutions are ended, by tumbling headlong upon the ground, where he lies, till he recovers the natural use of his suspended faculties, and the sport-giver, to all the company.

I am informed that this amusement is common in Wales, where it has been known from the earliest period of that ancient kingdom.

THE KING AND QUEEN’S ENTERTAINMENT.

There is another amusement, by which, the raw and unsuspecting are often made the dupes of their elder and more wary companions. This is called the “King and Queen’s Entertainment,” and well known, in the southern counties of Scotland.

A stranger to this amusement is asked by one of the courtiers, if he would like to be at the King and Queen’s entertainment ? To which he replies in the affirmative. The courtiers are all seated round the King and Queen who are seated in the middle of the ring, on separate chairs, having a space betwixt them, which would contain another seat. This space is concealed by a piece of cloth, which is extended over the seats of their majesties and called the stranger’s seat. He is then introduced to the King and Queen, who order their pages to show him to a seat. Then two of them take him and place him on this space between the King and Queen, after he has kissed their hands, and made a genuflexion, and immediately they rise up, and he falls down, at which the courtiers laugh heartily, and to the great amusement of their majesties, who have him wrapt up in the cloth upon which he trusted to as a seat ; and all of them dance and sing round him this verse :

“ O what think ye o’ the black sheep’s head,
 O’ the black sheep’s head, o’ the black sheep’s head,
 O what think ye o’ the black sheep’s head,
 And the haggis prepared wi’ rue ?
 We’re sure the herring in the ingins and sa’t (salt),
 And the puddings and punches, weel fry’d wi’ fat,
 Did gust yer gab, when ye had frae the vat
 A bicker o’ hallowmas new.”

At the termination of this song, he is unswaddled and all of them shake hands with him. In Wales this game is well known, and called there, Glwedd-y’ Brenin ar Pranhines. Every person who has read Fielding’s *Hist. of Joseph Andrews*, will recollect of the celebrated Parson Adams being introduced into the Squire’s to see the King and Queen’s entertainment and the result.

THE MILLER.

At the game of “ The Miller,” the evenings of the inhabitants of the southern counties of Scotland are spent with much felicity ; when they have finished their daily toils, and assembled around a ranting fire in the gloaming. One of the oldest is selected as the miller, and the next oldest as the judge. There is a seat set to every person around the fire, but one fewer, than there are players in the ring. The miller gives orders that, so soon as he shall give a rap on the floor, with a piece of wood, called the clack, that each shall run to a seat, and he (she) who is last, will be obliged to stand ; having no seat, for which accident he must give him a wad or pledge, which he will receive from the judge when all of them have been left without a seat, and have given pledges that they will redeem them, by doing some particular thing, that he may think proper to impose, at the termination of the dance. They all join hands and dance round, singing and keeping time, till they hear the stroke, or clack, at which sound they quit their hold, and run to their seats, and the first wad is a key, a knife, etc., which they receive back from the judge after this manner. If it is a gentleman who is to be punished, the judge makes choice of one of the young ladies, who mentions what he must do to regain his wad. The judge then orders him to perform what the lady condemned (assigned) him to execute, or lose his wad—which sentences are as follow. “ That he must run

and kiss the four corners of the room." This sentence is ameliorated by four of the kindest hearted females, running and taking possession of the corners, who receive what he would have been obliged to bestow on the wall.—That he must give a young lady in the company (mentions the name) two, three, six, twelve ells of love ribband. This is performed by the gentleman taking hold of the lady's hands, and stretching out her arms, and at the end of each ell, salutes her.—Another—Stand upon a chair, till one of the kindest, fairest, etc., ladies in the company kiss you and assist you down.—You must go with a lady (names the lady) into another room, and bring from it to us the most beautiful object you see there. If he brings anything but the lady whom he took with him, he is laughed at by all the company.

Another—Stand up in the middle of the room, and let each lady in the company, put you in a different position! There, and whatever his punishers think proper to inflict, he must perform before he can regain his pledge.

To the lady who proposed his punishment, when it comes her turn to claim her wads, the judge makes choice of him, whom she ordered to be punished, to mention her sentence which is as follows. You must go to the back, or outside of the door, and answer three questions which shall be put to you; such as "Would you like to be married?" "Would you like to be kissed?" "Tell me who kissed last?" "Did you love the person who kissed you?" "Were you willing to allow him?" "Did you stand quietly, when he kissed you?" "Do you love to sleep alone?" etc. To which questions she must answer yes or no; then she is ordered into the room, and the questions are mentioned to the company, as well as her answers, which often give much amusement to the party, as well as satisfaction to her punisher, which he considers as a just retaliation.

When all the forfeitures are redeemed the game is terminated. Some players begin this game by twirling a plate on the floor, the judge calling to one of the company by name to rise and catch the plate before it falls over, which, if he cannot do, he is in a wad.

This amusement is also known in Wales and in the north of Ireland.

“ AT THE SWORD DANCE.”

The individual who is going to dance, orders a sword to be unsheathed and laid down upon the ground, with the cutting edge uppermost; over which he dances a Gillicallum, in which there are cutting, shuffling, sinking, etc., without ever touching the blade, altho' he never looks to the ground. Sometimes two swords are placed salterwise, and sometimes a fiddle-bow, which he will spring over and back again, with the greatest dexterity, and perform all the evolutions of the dancing-master.

This dance is first learned over a scratch made on the floor, before they begin to venture the sword. This I was informed of, by a Mr Grant who used to dance this Gillicallum, with much dexterity and spirit. To see Donald's petticoat wall opening, his legs crossing each other; and to hear the martial sound of the chanter, is nae common sight now-a-days. But for that martial noise, that dress and warlike spirit, the gleam of his claymour, and the waffle o' his philibeg, many have fled before him in battle, or fallen by his wally-blade.

HOOP.

At the game of Hoop, there are none but children amuse themselves, altho' at one period, this was the great favourite of our countrymen. They used to roll the wheel of a cart, or the iron-ring of the cart wheel, which required great strength and agility, up and down steep banks, a certain number of times, in a specified time; and he who could perform this soonest, and bring his hoop to the starting place gained the prize. In my own recollection I have seen all the young men, in the village of Bowden, engaged in this arduous amusement, for a number of evenings together.

FINIS.

THE LOCAL ANTIQUARY.

The local antiquary is a man of much importance in the community in which he resides. He is the mouthpiece of the people in all cases in which enquiries are made regarding their old church or the ruins of the old castle on the hill-side. He is generally a man of great kindness, aston[ish]ing the people

by his acts of beneficence, especially in giving large sums of money for rusty swords and flat buttons newly dug from the ground, which being still encompassed with a husk of extraneous matter, he hesitates not to dignify with the designation of coins. Though often duped in this way, he never loses his self-importance, and he maintains the esteem of all, especially of those who cater for his cabinet (who may sometimes remark that he pays dear for his whistle).

The antiquary is not a being of the present day, he belongs to the past. He has a present corporeal existence, but his love belongs to the time when the Memnonium, etc. Indeed it is difficult to define what is meant by the existence of an antiquary, for the followers of the late learned principal of St An[drews] have given us no tense in which to express our meaning. They have kindly considered the case of visionaries and of builders of castles in the air, and have assigned to them the present future, and if the same courtesy had been extended to the antiquary, the present past would have found a place among the emphatic forms of the English verb. Till such a desideratum be supplied we must postpone this part of our description.

The local antiquary is the gem of the village. He is like a gold [illegible] in the collection of Charles the Second's bodles. Of the antiquities which he every day points out to his visitors, he himself is one.

The local antiquary must be a man of a very retentive memory, and altho' he often varies in the *res gestæ* of his narrative, and may make David the First live a hundred years after his time, the greatest charity should be extended to him.

And it is not easy to determine at what particular period he belongs. Speak of the Tower of Babel, one would imagine from the minuteness of his description, he had assisted in the rearing of that vast structure; of Alexander the Great, he has accompanied him in all his victorious career. There is no great event in ancient times of which one would think he has not been a spectator. He was coeval with Romulus, with Targum, with . . . [These remarks are probably by Mr J. G. Smith, the brother-in-law of Mr Wilkie, and the owner of the volume, whence this is a copy. The volume ends here.]

SUPPLEMENT.

PARALLEL STORIES TO THE TALE OF HABITROT.

Collected by the late JAMES HARDY, LL.D.

THE GIRL WHO COULD SPIN GOLD FROM CLAY AND
LONG STRAW. *From Upland.*

There was once an old woman who had an only daughter. The lass was good and amiable, and also extremely beautiful; but, at the same time so indolent, that she would hardly turn her hand to any work. This was a cause of great grief to the mother, who tried all sorts of ways to cure her daughter of so lamentable a failing; but there was no help. The old woman then thought no better plan could be devised than to set her daughter to spin on the roof of their cot, in order that all the world might be witness of her sloth. But her plan brought her no nearer the mark; the girl continued as useless as before.

One day, as the king's son was going to the chase, he rode by the cot, where the old woman dwelt with her daughter. On seeing the fair spinner on the roof, he stopped and inquired why she sat spinning in such an unusual place. The old woman answered: "Aye, she sits there to let all the world see how clever she is. She is so clever that she can spin gold out of clay and long straw." At these words the prince was struck with wonder; for it never occurred to him that the old woman was ironically alluding to her daughter's sloth. He therefore said: "If what you say is true, that the young maiden can spin gold from clay and long straw, she shall no longer sit there, but shall accompany me to my palace and be my consort." The daughter thereupon descended from the roof and accompanied the prince to the royal residence, where seated in her maiden bower, she received a pailful of clay and a bundle of straw by way of trial, whether she were so skilful as her mother had said. The poor girl now found herself in a very uncomfortable state, knowing but too well that she could not spin flax, much less gold. So sitting in her chamber, with her head resting on her hand, she wept bitterly. While she was thus sitting, the door was opened, and in walked a very little old man, who was both ugly and deformed. The old

man greeted her in a friendly tone, and asked her why she sat so lonely and afflicted. "I may well be sorrowful," answered the girl. "The king's son has commanded me to spin gold from clay and long straw, and if it be not done before to-morrow's dawn, my life is at stake." The old man then said: "Fair maiden, weep not, I will help thee. Here is a pair of gloves, when thou hast them on thou wilt be able to spin gold. To-morrow night I will return, when if thou hast not found out my name, thou shalt accompany me home and be my wife." In her despair she agreed to the old man's condition, who then went his way. The maiden now sat and spun, and by dawn she had already spun up all the clay and straw, which had become the finest gold it was possible to see.

Great was the joy throughout the whole palace, that the king's son had got a bride who was so skilful and, at the same time, so fair. But the young maiden did nothing but weep, and the more the time advanced the more she wept; for she thought of the frightful dwarf, who was to come and fetch her. When evening drew nigh, the king's son returned from the chase, and went to converse with his bride. Observing that she appeared sorrowful, he strove to divert her in all sorts of ways, and said he would tell her of a curious adventure, provided only she would be cheerful. The girl entreated him to let her hear it. Then said the prince: "While rambling about in the forest to-day, I witnessed an odd sort of thing. I saw a very very little old man dancing round a juniper bush and singing a singular song." "What did he sing?" asked the maiden inquisitively; for she felt sure that the prince had met with the dwarf. "He sang these words," answered the prince:

"Idag skall jag maltet mala,
I morgen skäll mitt bröllopp vara.
Och jungfrun sitter i buren och gråter;
Hon vet inte hvad jag heter.
Jag heter *Titteli Ture*,
Jag heter *Titteli Ture*."

"To-day I the malt shall grind,
To-morrow my wedding shall be.
And the maiden sits in her bower and weeps;
She knows not what I am called.
I am called *Titteli Ture*,
I am called *Titteli Ture*."

Was not the maiden now glad? She begged the prince to tell her over and over again what the dwarf had sung. He then repeated the wonderful song, until she had imprinted the old man's name firmly in her memory. She then conversed lovingly with her betrothed, and the prince could not sufficiently praise his young bride's beauty and understanding. But he wondered why she was so overjoyed, being, like every one else, ignorant of the cause of her past sorrow.

When it was night and the maiden was sitting alone in her chamber, the door was opened, and the hideous dwarf again entered. On beholding him the girl sprang up and said: "Titteli Ture! Titteli Ture! here are thy gloves." When the dwarf heard his name pronounced, he was furiously angry, and hastened away through the air, taking with him the whole roof of the house.

The fair maiden now laughed to herself and was joyful beyond measure. She then lay down to asleep, and slept till the sun shone. The following day her marriage with the young prince was solemnized, and nothing more was ever heard of Titteli Ture.—Thorpe's *Yule-tide Stories*.

At p. xi we are informed:—This tale occurs among the following people:

1. THE GERMANS. *a.* See Grimm, *K. und H. M.*, i, No. 55: "Rumpelstilzchen" (conf. *ibid.*, iii, pp. 97-99). *b.* A similar story is given as a popular tradition in Harrys, *Sagen Märchen und Legenden Niedersachsens*, first number, Belle, 1840, pp. 16-19: "Zwerge in den Schweckhäuserbergen."

2. THE IRISH. The story is mentioned by Taylor in his *Gammer Grethel*, p. 333.

3. THE ITALIANS. See an old, and somewhat paraphrastic tale called "Rosaine," translated into Danish, and first published at Copenhagen, in 1708. Cf. Nyerup, *Morskabslaesning*, pp. 173-274.

4. THE FRENCH. See a part of the story of Ricdin—Riedon, in the "Jour tenebreuse et les jours lumineux; Contes Anglois tirez d'une ancienne Chronique composée par Richard, surnommé Cœur de Lion, Roy d'Angleterre." Amsterdam, 1708. (See *Irish Penny Journal*.)

THE THREE LITTLE CRONES EACH WITH SOMETHING BIG.

From Upland.

There was once a king's son and a king's daughter who dearly loved each other. The young princess was good and fair, and well spoken of by all, but her disposition was more inclined to pleasure and dissipation than to handiworks and domestic occupations. To the old queen this appeared very wrong, who said she would have no one for a daughter-in-law that was not as skilled in such matters as she herself had been in her youth. She therefore opposed the prince's marriage in all sorts of ways.

As the queen would not recall her words, the prince went to her and said, it would be well to make a trial whether the princess were not as skilful as the queen herself. This seemed to every one a rash proposal, seeing that the prince's mother was a very diligent, laborious person, and spun and sewed and wove, both night and day, so that no one ever saw her like. The prince, however, carried his point; the fair princess was sent into the maidens' bower, and the queen sent her a pound of flax to spin. But the flax was to be spun ere dawn of day, otherwise the damsel was never more to think of the prince for a husband.

When left alone the princess found herself very ill at ease; for she well knew that she could not spin the queen's flax, and yet trembled at the thought of losing the prince, who was so dear to her. She therefore wandered about the apartment and wept, incessantly wept. At this moment the door was opened very softly, and there stepped in a little little woman of singular appearance and yet more singular manners. The little woman had enormously large feet, at which every one who saw her must be wonderstruck. She greeted the princess with: "Peace be with you!" "And peace with you!" answered the princess. The old woman then asked: "Why is the fair damsel so sorrowful to-night?" The princess answered: "I may well be sorrowful. The queen has commanded me to spin a pound of flax: if I have not completed it before dawn, I lose the young prince whom I love so dearly." The old woman then said: "Be of good cheer, fair maiden; if there is nothing else, I can help you; but then you must grant me a request which I will name." At these words the princess was

overjoyed, and asked what it was the old woman desired. "I am called," she said, "*Storfota-mor* (Mother Big-foot); and I require for my aid no other reward than to be present at your wedding. I have not been at a wedding since the queen your mother-in-law stood as a bride." The princess readily granted her desire, and they parted. The princess then lay down to sleep, but could not close her eyes the whole livelong night.

Early in the morning before dawn, the door opened, and the little woman again entered. She approached the king's daughter and handed to her a bundle of yarn, as white as snow and as fine as a cowbeb, saying: "See! such beautiful yarn I have not spun since I span for the queen, when she was about to be married; but that was long, long ago." Having so spoken the little woman disappeared, and the princess fell into a refreshing slumber. But she had not slept long when she was awakened by the old queen, who was standing by her bed, and who asked her whether the flax was all spun. The princess said that it was, and handed the yarn to her. The queen must needs appear content, but the princess could not refrain from observing that her apparent satisfaction did not proceed from good-will.

Before the day was over, the queen said she would put the princess to yet another proof. For this purpose she sent the yarn to the maiden-bower together with a yarn-roll and other implements, and ordered the princess to weave it into a web; but which must be ready before sunrise; if not, the damsel must never more think of the young prince.

When the princess was alone, she again felt sad at heart; for she knew that she could not weave the queen's yarn, and yet less reconcile herself to the thought of losing the prince to whom she was so dear. She therefore wandered about the apartment and wept bitterly. At that moment the door was opened softly softly, and in stepped a very little woman of singular figure and still more singular manners. The little woman had an enormously large hinder part, so that every one who saw her must be struck with astonishment. She, too, greeted the princess with: "Peace be with you!" The old woman said: "Why is the fair damsel so sad and sorrowful?" "I may well be sorrowful," answered the princess. "The queen has commanded me to weave all this yarn into a web; and

if I have not completed it by the morning before sunrise, I shall lose the prince, who loves me so dearly." The woman then said: "Be comforted, fair damsel; if it is nothing more, I will help you. But then you must consent to one condition which I will name to you." At these words the princess was highly delighted, and asked what the condition might be. "I am called *Storgumpa-mor* (from *stor* and *gumpa, nates*), and I desire no other reward than to be at your wedding. I have not been to any wedding since the queen your mother-in-law stood as bride." The king's daughter readily granted this request, and the little woman departed. The princess then lay down to sleep, but was unable to close her eyes the whole night.

In the morning, before daybreak, the door was opened and the little woman entered. She approached the princess, and handed to her a web white as snow and as close as a skin, so that its like was never seen. The old woman said: "See! such even threads I have never woven since I wove for the queen, when she was about to be married; but that was long long ago." The woman then disappeared, and the princess fell into a short slumber, but from which she was roused by the old queen, who stood by her bed, and inquired whether the web were ready. The princess told her that it was, and handed to her the beautiful piece of weaving. The queen must now appear content for the second time; but the princess could easily see that she was not so from good-will.

The king's daughter now flattered herself that she should be put to no further trial; but the queen was of a different opinion: for she shortly after sent the web down to the maiden-bower with the message, that the princess should make it into shirts for the prince. The shirts were to be ready before sunrise, otherwise the damsel must never hope to have the young prince for a husband.

When the princess was alone, she felt sad at heart; for she knew that she could not sew the queen's web, and yet could not think of losing the king's son, to whom she was so dear. She therefore wandered about the chamber, and shed a flood of tears. At this moment, the door was softly softly opened, and in stepped a very little woman of most extraordinary appearance and still more extraordinary manner. The little

woman had an enormously large thumb, so that every one who saw it must be wonderstruck. She also greeted the princess with: "Peace be with you!" and likewise received for answer: "Peace be with you!" She then asked the young damsel why she was so sad and lonely. "I may well be sad," answered the princess. "The queen has commanded me to make this web into shirts for the king's son; and if I have not finished them to-morrow before sunrise, I shall lose my beloved prince, who holds me so dear." The woman then said: "Be of good cheer, fair maiden; if it is nothing more, I can help you. But then you must agree to a condition, which I will mention." At these words the princess was overjoyed, and asked the little woman what it was she wished. "I am," answered she, "called *Stortumma-mor* (Mother Big-thumb), and I desire no other reward than that I may be present at your wedding. I have not been at a wedding since the queen your mother-in-law stood as bride." The princess willingly assented to this condition, and the little woman departed. But the princess lay down to sleep, and slept so soundly that she did not dream even once of her dear prince.

Early in the morning before the sun had risen, the door was opened and the little woman entered. She approached the bed, awakened the princess, and gave her some shirts that were sewed and stitched so curiously that their like was never seen. The old woman said: "See! so beautifully as this I have not sewed since I sewed for the queen, when she was about to stand as bride. But that was long long ago." With these words the little woman disappeared; for the queen was then at the door, being then come to inquire whether the shirts were ready. The king's daughter said they were, and handed her the beautiful work. At the sight of them the queen was so enraged that her eyes flashed with fury. She said: "Well! take him then. I could never have imagined that thou wast so clever as thou art." She then went her way, slamming the door after her.

The king's son and the king's daughter were now to be united, as the queen had promised, and great preparations were made for the wedding. But the joy of the princess was not without alloy, when she thought of the singular guests that were to be present. When some time had elapsed, and the wedding

was being celebrated in the good old fashion, yet not one of the little old women appeared; although the bride looked about in every direction. At length, when it was growing late, and the guests were going to table, the princess discerned the three little women, as they sat in a corner of the dining-hall, at a table by themselves. At the same moment the king stepped up to them, and inquired who they were, as he had never seen them before. The eldest of the three answered: "I am called *Storfota-mor*, and have such large feet because I have been obliged to sit so much spinning in my time." "Oho!" said the king, "if such be the consequence, my son's wife shall never spin another thread." Then turning to the second little woman, he inquired the cause of her uncommon appearance. The old woman answered: "I am called *Storgumpam-mor*, and am so broad behind because I have been obliged to sit weaving so much in my time." "Oho!" said the king, "then my son's wife shall weave no more." Lastly, turning to the third old woman, he asked her name; when *Stortumma-mor*, rising from her seat, told him that she had got so large a thumb because she had sewed so much in her time. "Oho!" said the king, "then my son's wife shall never sew another stitch." Thus the fair princess obtained the king's son, and also escaped from spinning, and weaving, and sewing all the rest of her life.

When the wedding was over, the three little women went their way, and no one knew whither they went, nor whence they came. The prince lived happy and content with his consort, and all passed on smoothly and peaceably; only that the princess was not so industrious as her strict mother-in-law. (From the Swedish).—Thorpe's *Yule-tide Stories*.

[At p. xi] The following variations of this tale are known to us:—

1. NORWEGIAN. See Asbjørnsen og Moe (*Norske Folkeeventyr*), *ut sup.*, No. 13, "De re Mostre."

2. GERMAN. *a.* See Grimm, *K. und H. M.*, i, No. 14, "Die drei Spinnerinnen" (*cf.* iii, pp. 25, 26). *b.* Büsching, *ut sup.*, i, pp. 355–366 (Büsching's work is *Wöchentliche Nachrichten für Freunde der Geschichte, etc., des Mittelalters*, Breslau, 1819), "Die fließigen Spinnerinnen."

3. SCOTCH. See Chambers' *Popular Rhymes, etc.*, pp. 54, 55, "Whippety Stourie."

4. ITALIAN. See Basile, *Il Pentam.*, iv, No. 4, "Le sette Cotenelle."

5. FRENCH. See the first part of Madem. L'Heritier's story of "Ricdin—Ricdon."

THE THREE AUNTS.

(From the Norse of Asbjörnsen and Moe.)

There was once a poor man who lived in a hut far away in the forest, and supported himself on the game. He had an only daughter, who was very beautiful, and as her mother was dead, and she was grown up, she said she would go out in the world and seek her own living. "It is true, my child," said her father, "that thou hast learned nothing with me but to pluck and roast birds; but it is nevertheless well that thou shouldst earn thy bread." The young girl therefore went in search of work, and when she had gone some way, she came to the royal palace. There she remained, and the queen took such a liking to her that the other servants became quite jealous; they therefore contrived to tell the queen that the girl had boasted she could spin a pound of flax in twenty-four hours, knowing that the queen was very fond of all kinds of handiwork. "Well, if thou hast said it, thou shalt do it," said the queen to her. "But I will give thee a little longer time to do it in." The poor girl was afraid of saying she never had spun, but only begged she might have a room to herself. This was allowed, and the flax and spinning wheel were carried up to it. Here she sat and cried, and was so unhappy she knew not what to do; she placed herself by the wheel and twisted and twisted at it without knowing how to use it; she had never even seen a spinning wheel before. But as she so sat, there came an old woman into the room. "What's the matter, my child?" said she. "Oh," answered the young girl, "it is of no use that I tell you, for I am sure you cannot help me!" "That thou dost not know," said the crone. "It might happen, however, that I could help thee." "I may as well tell her," thought the girl; and so she related to her, how her fellow-servants had reported that she could spin a pound of flax in twenty-four hours. "And poor I," added she, "have never before in all my life seen a spinning wheel; so far am I

from being able to spin so much in one day." "Well, never mind," said the woman; "if thou wilt call me Aunt on thy wedding day, I will spin for thee, and thou canst lie down to sleep." . . . In the morning when she awoke, the flax was spun and lying on the table, and was so fine and delicate that no one had ever seen such delicate and beautiful thread.

The queen was delighted with the beautiful thread she had now got, and on that account felt more attached to the young girl than before. But the other servants were still more jealous of her, and told the queen she had boasted that in twenty-four hours she could weave all the thread she had spun. The queen puts her to another trial, and another old woman relieves her, if she will call her Aunt on her wedding day. When she awoke the piece of linen lay on the table woven, and the queen was delighted with the web, and the servants, more exasperated, say that she had boasted she could make the piece of linen into shirts in twenty-four hours. Another old woman on a similar condition makes the shirts.

When the queen saw them she was so delighted with the work that she clasped her hands together. "Such beautiful work," said she, "I have never owned nor seen before." And from that time she was as fond of the young girl as if she had been her own child. "If thou wouldst like to marry the prince, thou shalt have him," said she to the maiden, "for thou wilt never need to put out anything to be made, as thou canst both spin and weave and sew everything for thyself." As the young girl was very handsome, and the prince loved her, the wedding took place directly. Just as the prince was seated at the bridal table with her, an old woman entered who had an enormously long nose; it was certainly three ells long.

The bride rose from the table, curtsied, and said to her: "Good day, Aunt." "Is that my bride's aunt?" asked the prince. "Yes, she is." "Then she must sit down at the table with us," said he: though both the prince and the rest of the company thought it very disagreeable to sit at table with such a person.

At the same moment another very ugly old woman came in; she was so thick and broad behind that she could hardly squeeze herself through the door. Immediately the bride rose and saluted her with "Good day, Aunt"; and the prince asked

again if she were his bride's aunt. They both answered "Yes": the prince then said, if that were the case she must also take a place at the table with them.

She had hardly seated herself before there came in a third ugly old crone, whose eyes were as large as plates, and so red and running that it was shocking to look at. The bride rose again and said: "Good day, Aunt"; and the prince asked her also to sit down at table: but he was not well pleased, and thought within himself: "The Lord preserve me from my bride's aunts." After a short time he could not help asking: "How it came to pass that his bride, who was so beautiful, should have such ugly and deformed aunts." "That I will tell you," replied one of them. "I was as comely as your bride when at her age, but the reason of my having so long a nose is that I constantly and always sat jogging and nodding over the spinning wheel, till my nose is become the length you see it." "And I," said the second, "ever since I was quite little, have sat upon the weaver's bench rocking to and fro; therefore am I become so broad and swelled as you see me." The third one said: "Ever since I was very young, I have sat poring over my work both night and day; therefore have my eyes become so red and ugly, and now there is no cure for them." "Ah! is that the case?" said the prince: "it is well that I know it; for if people become so ugly thereby, then my bride shall never spin, nor weave, nor work any more all her life."—Thorpe's *Yule-tide Stories*.

This story is also translated by Dasent, *Norse Tales*.

THE LATE DR HARDY AND FOLKLORE.

THE attraction of folklore to the late Dr Hardy was deep-seated and abiding. As far back as the year 1846 he contributed to Richardson's *Borderer's Table Book* a series of papers on the subject which are printed in the legendary division of that work. Evidences of his later studies may be found scattered through the volumes of the Club's *History*. They were crowned by the two volumes of *The Denham Tracts* which he edited for the Folklore Society in 1891 and 1895.—ED.

NOTICES OF FISHWICK AND PAXTON.

By Rev. WILLIAM STEVEN MOODIE, Ladykirk.

FISHWICK appears in one of the earliest Scottish documents that has been preserved. When King Edgar succeeded in 1098 to his father's throne, after a five years' stormy interval, he determined to pay honour to his patron saint—St Cuthbert—by building a monastery at Coldingham which was to be under Durham. Before the monastery was completed, he granted a charter in these words: "Know that I give in alms to God and St Cuthbert and to his monks, Fiscivic, both in lands and waters and with all that is adjacent to it, namely that land which lies between Hornerdene and Cnapdene." Swain was about 1100 the priest of Fishwick, and gave to Coldingham—the first priory founded in Scotland—his lands at Fishwick, half of Prendergust, and lands in Coldingham and Lumsden. This gift was confirmed by a royal charter of David I, which names also the fishing on Tweed which Swain had held and cleared of stones. Swain seems to have owned a considerable extent of land, as his two sons, Patrick and Eustace, succeeded him in the village of Renton. He is also mentioned in the case of some men who took part in a trial by combat and swore the oath of innocence in their parish church of Norham, on its treasured relic—the cross made from the table that St Cuthbert had used in his cell. The fight took place at Midhop in Cockburnspath.

In 1230 two fishings were given to the monks—one below the garden at Fishwick, and one at Schipswell, near the Suspension Bridge. The donor was a Huntingdon knight who had received lands from Walter Olifard (Oliphant), lord of Hutton before the Douglas family. His name—Clarebald de Esseby—remains in Clarabad on the Whitadder, in Hutton parish. Paxton was also granted in one of these early charters to Coldingham. In 1300 we have a description of the priory's

possessions here. At Fishwick there was a mansion-house, garden, and pigeon-house, about 200 acres of arable land and 52 of pasture, a mill and two salmon-fishings in the Tweed—Northford and Schipswell,—while one toft, with a garden, was occupied by a weaver. At Paxton there were two dwelling-houses with 16 acres and four fishings; there was also one free tenant, who occupied a house and 80 acres, with five labourers, one of whom had a toft and 15 acres. Rent was often paid in kind by the free tenants. Thus we find at Fishwick five farmers who were bound to give one day's labour at the digging of turfs, one day's weeding, four days' mowing, and also to work at the harvest, for which they were to get meat twice a day. Robert gets his 6 acres for 1s. a year, but he has to mow two days a week, shear corn, and dig turf one day, and drive the sheep to water. When the prior is at his house at Fishwick, on every day that he worked, Robert was to receive two loaves of bread, three herrings, and cheese; but at other times he was to have his meat in the hall twice a day with the prior's servants.

The church seems to have been a long plain building, narrow, and of small dimensions, of a type common in 1100. In 1548 James Young is vicar; and, soon after, Robert Gibson; and in 1567 Robert Douglas was vicar and reader with £20 a year, and £30 in 1572, when he has also charge of Horndean parish. Andrew Winchester came next, but by 1610 the parish was united to Hutton. The church soon fell into ruins, and these were removed in 1835 to make way for a mortuary chapel for the Macbraires of Broadmeadows and Fishwick. The minister surrendered his right to the grass in the eighteenth century, but there is no doubt the kirk-session have some control over the churchyard, where interments still take place.

There was a small hamlet, with joiners, labourers, and fishers resident. From its position, it was bound to suffer in the old raiding days. In 1482 the Duke of Gloucester burns Paxton, Hutton, Fiswick, and many other places; and in 1542 Paxton, Ramrig, and the whole neighbourhood are laid waste by the Duke of Norfolk. As late as 1751 there was still a village at Fishwick, when charity is asked for the sufferers by fire here. George Betts receives a collection in 1695 from the churches about, "for the making up of his boat at Fishwick broken by

the breaking of the storm of snow." The fishers here and at Paxton were before the Church-courts for Sunday fishing. No fewer than ten had to appear before the Presbytery of Chirnside, and then, robed in sackcloth, in Hutton Church on a Sunday, because they had broken the Sabbath "by fishing after the sun rising in the morning and before the sun set at night" in August 1649. Probably a Lammas flood had filled the pools with fish, and the temptation was too great. The fishings at Brade, Streambank, Ringnet Stand, and Nunlands are named. When the church-lands were gifted away after the Reformation, the Homes of the Kirklands drew the tenth fish from the six cobles on the Tweed.

In 1537 the 800 acres of Fishwick were in the hands of the King. Subsequently they seem to have been gifted to the Homes of Blackadder, though the Homes of Polwarth possessed it for a short time. Sir Daniel Home of Fishwick was the last priest of Duns, and died in 1582. Sir David Home of Fishwick, who had been Governor of Tantallon, along with young John Home of Blackadder, was one of the Regent Morton's captains over his waged soldiers. In 1592 a number of the neighbouring lairds had to find security not to harm Captain David's daughter Beatrix—no doubt because she was a rich heiress. What became of her does not appear, but the main line of the Homes of Blackadder are soon in possession. Soon after, the laird of Blackadder is accused of having crossed the Tweed, and having carried off three kye from George Reed of Horclay. The Blackadder Homes are prominent in local affairs throughout the seventeenth century. The Earl of Home, Home of Wedderburn, and Home of Manderston had all fallen on evil days financially, for they each in turn had found what attendance on the Royal Court meant—a burdened estate, and debts incurred for the King which a royal Stuart never dreamed of paying. Meantime the Homes of Blackadder held many lands—Blackadder, Hilton, Whitsome, St Abbs Promontory or Burgh, and lands in East Lothian, Greenlaw barony, and at Auchencrow, while here they had Fishwick with its harbour, lakes, and fishings. Unfortunately, the baronet of the day was a prominent subscriber to the ill-fated Darien scheme, for £1000, and was one of the committee of management. From this time their fortunes declined, and one estate after another was sold till

they had no lands left, and to-day the present Sir James Home, the 10th baronet, has not an acre of land in the homeland of his fathers. When King Charles lay with his army at the Birks, Sir John Home of Blackadder was a deputy from the Scottish army at Duns Law.

The Rentons of Lamberton bought Fishwick and Blackadder; and when they sold the former it went to the Trotters of Charterhall, and, more recently, to the Macbraires of Broadmeadows and to Mr John Black of Seahouses. Among the tenants of Fishwick appear the well-known farming families of the Merse—the Blackadders, Wilsons, Birds, Logans, and Grieves. In his life of his father—Robert Story of Roseneath—the late Principal Story, of Glasgow University, speaks of his father's life at Fishwick when tutor to the Grieves. Was it his pupils who bought Hutton Castle and held it till 1876, when Lord Tweedmouth became the owner? They are chiefly remembered for their ungracious refusal to allow the last of the Johnstons of Hilton and Huttonhall to be buried in the family vault. The wise woman of Hutton prophesied that they would never need it themselves. The one laird met a tragic end, for his horse was found one morning grazing near Waterhaugh, but his body was not recovered. The other lived chiefly in Paris and died away from home. Was the prophecy broken when the amputated limb of one of them was buried in the old vault at Hutton?

Tweedhill was formed of land in Fishwick, and in 1763 was held by a Mr Graham. The Logans, who were here, claimed descent from the notorious Robert Logan of Restalrig, whose lands were forfeited for his connection with the Gowrie Conspiracy, and his name declared infamous. A son of Tweedhill, going one day to a cobbler at Auchencrow for a pair of leggins, had a curious experience. The man said that he had some lasty material in which he would cut out the shape. He produced a piece of parchment, but his hand was stayed, for Mr Logan noticed his own name on the charter, for such it was. On reading it he found it to be a charter of James VI restoring some of the lands to the family of the forfeited laird of Fast Castle, and also permitting the use of the family name.

Paxton barony belonged of old to the Paxtons of that ilk. Like many on the Borders, they held lands in England, at

Abberwick, in the parish of Edlingham. When King Edward invaded Scotland these men found it impossible to serve both their overlords, and some, like the Paxtons, were forfeited both by the English and the Scottish kings. When peaceful times returned, the once rich Paxtons of that Ilk had only a few acres left in Auchencrow. Sir Joseph Paxton, who built the Crystal Palace in London and was for long a member of Parliament, was of this stock. The divided barony now fell to various owners, and the Ramsays of Foulden and Dalhousie, the Humes of Ninewells, and the Homes of Wedderburn were the chief possessors. When Ninian Home, planter, and Governor of Grenada, came back to Berwickshire, he bought the divided lands; and in 1777 Adams built him the stately mansion of Paxton House. His brother George succeeded him, and became, ultimately, laird of Wedderburn, Paxton, Caldra, Billie, etc. His great wealth was spent partly in gathering one of the best collections of pictures in Berwickshire. He was a man of literary tastes and contributed to the *Lounger*, while Sir Walter Scott numbered him among his friends.

Paxton village had once its common lands and its portioners, and slanderous neighbours declared that it was famous of old for "Drunken old wives and salmon sae fine." The rude old version of "Robin Adair" describes the social attractions of the place about 1730 :

"Come and sit down by me, Robin Adair ;
 And welcome you shall be, Robin Adair,
 To everything that you see.
 Thou shalt carve the goose for me,
 And o' our roast pig you shall prie, Robin Adair.

The best fish in the Tweed, Robin Adair,
 Shall be thy weel-war'd meed, Robin Adair.
 Bring Benjie Ford along wi' ye,
 And kind and winsome Willie Lee,
 And troth we'll hae a night o' glee, Robin Adair.

Paxton's a fine snug place, Robin Adair ;
 It's a wondrous couthie place, Robin Adair ;
 Let Whitadder rin a spate
 Or the wind blow at ony rate,
 Yet I'll meet thee on the gait, Robin Adair.

We're a social honest set, Robin Adair,
 As ever ye hae met, Robin Adair ;
 We're a mense to Paxton town
 And to a' the country round,
 And surely our feast you'll crown, Robin Adair."

The fine later version is well known :

"What made the assembly shine ? Robin Adair.
 What made the ball so fine ? Robin was there.
 What when the play was o'er,
 What made my heart so sore ?
 Oh ! it was parting with Robin Adair."

THE CHURCH OF DUNGLAS.

1450, 4 Non. Jan. Pope Nicholas V. grants relaxation in perpetuity, at the petition of James, King of Scots, and of Alexander [Home] knight, lord of the place of Home, in the diocese of St Andrews (founder and patron of the church of St Mary the Virgin, which he has built, founded and endowed in the town of Dunglas, in the said diocese, and which he has had erected into a collegiate church), of seven years and seven quarantines of enjoined penance to penitents, who, on the feast of the Assumption, visit it and give alms for its conservation.

Alexander Home, knight, lord of Home, in the diocese of St Andrews, having for the welfare of the souls of himself, his progenitors and friends, caused to be built, and has founded and endowed, in the town of Duuglas (*sic*), a church of St Mary the Virgin, and obtained the erection, by the authority of the ordinary, into a collegiate church for a provost and other persons, the patronage and presentation of the said provost and other persons being reserved by the said bishop, for the first time, and in future to the said Alexander, his heirs and successors. At the petition of the said Alexander and of James, King of Scots, Pope Nicholas V. on the 4 Non. Jany. 1450 grants a confirmation.

Cal. Papal Records, vol. x, pp. 217, 219.

THE FISHES OF NORTHUMBERLAND AND THE EASTERN BORDERS.

By GEORGE BOLAM.

SCATTERED through the pages of the Club's long *History* there are many valuable contributions to the general knowledge of our fishes, and records of the occurrence of some of the rarer species; but since the appearance of Dr Johnston's "List of the Fishes of Berwickshire, exclusive of the Salmones," in 1838 (vol. i, pp. 170-176), no attempt has been made to bring these records together, or to deal systematically with the Ichthyology of the district. To remove that deficiency is the purpose of the present paper. While it is based chiefly upon notes made by the writer during the past forty odd years, it draws freely, with due acknowledgment, from the labours of his predecessors above alluded to; and, since it has been deemed best to make the southern boundary of the area treated coincide with the boundaries of Northumberland, a similar contribution has been levied upon the *Transactions of the Tyneside Naturalists' Field Club*, and those of *The Natural History Society of Northumberland, Durham, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne*. By far the most important contribution to our subject in the last-named *Transactions*, is a "Catalogue of the Fishes of the Rivers and Coast of Northumberland and Durham and the adjacent Sea," by Richard Howse, for some time curator of the Hancock Museum at Newcastle. This admirable work appeared in 1890, and ran to 63 pages. The only other attempt at any list of the fishes of this county is that given in Wallis's *Natural History and Antiquities of Northumberland*, published in 1769, in which forty-six species are enumerated, and to which occasional reference will be made.

In dealing with the inhabitants of the sea which laves our shores, a somewhat liberal view of our confines has almost of necessity to be taken. The advent of steam-trawling has enormously increased our knowledge of marine life, but it is

often very difficult to say where any particular fish may have entered the net. Some reference is therefore here made to all those species which are commonly landed by the boats fishing from our ports, and where doubt may exist as to whether a species ought actually to be included in our fauna, it is enclosed in the convenient square brackets now commonly adopted in such cases. One or two fresh-water fish, such as the Ten-spined Stickleback and the Burbot, have been similarly treated, so that, if they have not yet been proved to occur in the district, the attention thus drawn to them may induce a careful look-out to be kept for them in the future.

A good many fish that have been artificially introduced to inland waters have strictly, perhaps, even a more slender claim upon our notice; but the difficulties of drawing any hard and fast line between aliens, or colonists, and truly indigenous species, only come to be appreciated when the attempt is made. No doubt may exist as to the alien pedigree of Roach or Gudgeon in Tweed; but if they are (as seems not unlikely) only colonists also in the southern parts of Northumberland, all history of their introduction has been lost. With the Pike and the Grayling, which some authorities refuse to admit as indigenous to any part of Britain, the difficulty becomes even greater. It has therefore been thought best to treat all alike, and include them even without the warning brackets; but some reference to the matter will be found under the heading of each doubtful species. Some day, perhaps, the researches of archæologists may throw more light on this aspect of our subject; meanwhile we must dismiss it with regret that our forebears have not left any written history of their meddlings with nature, and some sense of satisfaction that we are avoiding a like complaint on the part of those who are to come after us.

The nomenclature and arrangement followed are those of Day's *Fishes of Great Britain and Ireland*, which, though published more than thirty years ago, still probably remains the standard book of reference to most of the Club's members. Some pains have also been taken to add local names.

It only remains to me to thank the many kind friends who have from time to time contributed to the making of these pages as complete and comprehensive as possible. They are far too numerous to be mentioned individually here, and, although

an endeavour has always been made to acknowledge help in dealing with the various species, mere repetition and the exigencies of space often make this very imperfect. Especial acknowledgments are due to Professor Meek, and Mr B. Storrow of the Dove Marine Laboratory, and to Mr E. Leonard Gill and the authorities and staff of the Hancock Museum.

In order to facilitate future reference, all the species enumerated are consecutively numbered, and an index referring to these numbers will be given at the end of the paper.

1. PERCH : *Perca fluviatilis*, L.

Abundant in many of our lakes and ponds, and occurs also in most of the larger streams. In Tweed, Coquet, Wansbeck, and Blyth, Perch occasionally descend to within the influence of the tide.

Individuals of more than 2 lbs. in weight are not common with us, but Mr J. J. Hardy tells me that some thirty years ago he made a cast of one, taken in the Aln below Alnwick Castle, which scaled over 3 lbs. In the ponds left by the old lime-workings near Bowsden, into which Perch were said to have been introduced only a few years previously, I caught one of rather more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. on 3rd June 1881. Many of these ponds then swarmed with small Perch. In Coldmartin Loughs, near Wooler, where, as in many similar peaty tarns, small Perch may be caught by the proverbial small boy with his crooked pin by the basketful, Captain Norman and the writer found a large specimen floating dead, in June 1900, which had been choked in the attempt to swallow one of its smaller brethren.

2. BASS : *Labrax lupus*, Cuvier.

Not rare upon the coast, and taken at intervals from the Forth to the Tyne. It is frequently caught in the salmon nets about the mouth of the Tweed, occasionally ascending as high as Norham, where one of $17\frac{3}{4}$ inches in length was taken on 26th July 1902. By Tweed fishermen it is generally called *Salmon Bass*; sometimes *Pike Bass*, in order to distinguish it from the Sea Bream, which frequently shares the former appellation. *Steam Bass* is another name in occasional use, no doubt a corruption of *Stream Bass*.

About Berwick I have only met with it during the summer months, the earliest date being 12th May, when one was taken at the Bailiff's Bat, in 1884, the latest about the middle of September. Southwards there are some winter records: Howse recorded one taken in the Tyne on 12th February 1894; Professor Meek has met with it in that neighbourhood in October and November. Mr Gill found a large example on Fenham Flats on 31st October 1909; and one was taken off the Longstone on 3rd February 1914. One sent into Berwick from Dunbar, in June 1888, weighed $6\frac{3}{4}$ lbs., an exceptional weight for our district.

3. RED MULLET: *Mullus barbatus*, L.

Appears to be only a straggler to our coast.

Johnston recorded one taken in 1836; Hardy another, from Coldingham, in 1859.* Professor Meek has noticed that it is not infrequently landed by trawlers at North Shields, and records one captured seven miles off Blyth on 10th March 1903.†

The Striped Red Mullet, *M. surmuletus*, L., formerly regarded as a distinct species but now recognised as only a variety of *M. barbatus*, has likewise occurred on our coast. Howse recorded one taken in the herring nets at Sunderland in 1849; John Hancock, one at Newbiggin in October 1870; and on 12th April 1902 I examined one which had been taken off Berwick that morning.

4. BLACK BREAM: *Cantharus lineatus* (Fleming).

Occasionally brought into the Tyne by trawlers. Mr B. Storrow records one, 40 cm. long (say $15\frac{3}{4}$ inches), obtained in November 1911 from a North Shields trawler which had been fishing on the local Prawn Ground.‡

Our only record for the northern part of the district is of one quite as large as that mentioned above, which was taken inside the pier at Berwick in January 1889, and preserved by Brotherston for Messrs R. Holmes & Son, fishmongers, Berwick, in whose possession it remained long afterwards.

* *Hist. Ber. Nat. Club*, vol. iv, p. 155.

† *Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Northumberland, Durham, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne*, 1904, p. 35.

‡ *Dove Marine Laboratory Report*, 1916, p. 53.

5. GILT-HEAD : *Pagrus auratus* (L.).

Only a rare wanderer to any part of the British coast, and has not been recognised in our district within recent years.

Johnston included it in his list as " Rare. A specimen occasionally taken during the summer at the mouth of the Tweed " ; a record which some more recent, and perhaps less accurate, observers have sometimes been inclined to cast doubts upon, overlooking the fact that Yarrell referred to a specimen, 8 inches long, which he had received from the mouth of the Tweed, and which he doubtless owed to Johnston, a frequent correspondent of his.

6. SEA BREAM : *Pagellus centrodontus* (De la Roche).

Not very uncommon upon the coast, and occasionally landed at Berwick, where it is sometimes called *Salmon Bass* by the fishermen, although, as already pointed out, that name is commonly applied to *Labrax lupus*. Those taken here usually run from 12 to 15 inches in length, rarely exceeding 18 inches.

It is regularly brought into the Tyne by trawlers during the winter months.

7. AXILLARY BREAM : *Pagellus owenii*, Günther.

A rare straggler to British seas, of which we possess but a single record for our district : a specimen taken off Beadnell on 1st December 1867, a notice of which by Dr Embleton was read at the Club's meeting on 4th June 1868.*

Parnell recorded two examples taken in salmon nets at Musselburgh, in the early part of July.

[8. BRAIZE, BECKER, OR SPANISH BREAM :

Pagellus erythrinus (L.).

Was included by Parnell in his *Fishes of the Frith of Forth* (1838), and is not considered a rare British species, but we seem to have no record for our immediate district.]

9. *Scorpæna dactyloptera*, De la Roche.

This rare wanderer to our seas had not been recognised as British when Day's work was published, but was first recorded

* *Hist. Ber. Nat. Club*, vol. v, p. 408.

for the North Sea from a specimen washed ashore near Redcar in January 1893. Howse subsequently obtained a specimen for the Hancock Museum, Newcastle, which was taken by a trawler about twelve miles off the Wansbeck, on 8th May 1894. It was $6\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, and of a brilliant carmine colour on the back, gradually softening into nearly white below.*

10. BERGYLT: *Sebastes norvegicus*, Cuvier.

Not uncommon off the coast, and well known to our fishermen as the *Norway Haddock*. Its bright colour always attracts attention when exposed in shop-windows, frequently leading to a paragraph in the newspapers. Pretty commonly brought by trawlers into the Tyne.

The *Sebastes viviparus* of Günther's Catalogue was regarded by Day as merely a variety of the Bergylt. A specimen considered by Howse to be referable to that form is preserved in the Hancock Museum, Newcastle, and was taken about 150 miles off the Tyne, by a trawler, in April 1892. Its distinguishing characters, as given by Howse, are its browner colour, a large dark spot on the operculum, and a "finer contour of body." † Some of the Norway Haddies I have seen landed at Berwick, though bright vermilion in colour, have shown distinct indications of an opercular spot.

11. BULL-HEAD, OR MILLER'S THUMB: *Cottus gobio*, L.

Northumberland appears to lie rather beyond the northern range of this fish upon our eastern watershed, although, as I am informed by Mr Henry Storey, of Bothalhaugh, it used to be abundant in the Bothal Park Burn, a tributary of the Wansbeck, until about ten or twelve years ago, when it was killed out by pollutions from the coal-mines. In the Wansbeck itself I have not been able to hear of it, and, unless it occurs there, such local distribution would seem to suggest that it may at some former period have been artificially introduced at Bothal.

So far as I am aware, it does not now occur anywhere within

* *Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Northumberland, Durham, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne*, vol. xi, p. 351.

† *Ibid.*, vol. xi, p. 352.

our area,* except in the Irthing (which has a western outlet, and where it is still common) and in the South Tyne. In the latter stream, I have not yet been able to find that it has, so far, penetrated downwards across the march into Northumberland; but that, doubtless, is only a question of time, and the history of its introduction into the head-waters of South Tyne is so interesting as to deserve mention at some length.

The Bull-head is well distributed in Yorkshire, and common in many of its streams. In Durham, so far as I am aware, it is confined to the Tees and some of its tributaries, *e.g.* the Skerne. The Tees, as is well known, marks the division between Yorkshire and Durham over the entire distance that these counties join one another. It takes its rise on the eastern slopes of the summit of Cross Fell, on the borders of Westmorland and Cumberland. South Tyne rises on the same slopes only a short distance further to the north in the latter county; but, while Tees runs east, Tyne flows almost due north for some twenty miles to Haltwhistle, leaving Cumberland for Northumberland at Randalholme, about fourteen miles south of the latter town. In Tees the Bull-head is common almost to its source; † but in Tyne, except as presently to be noted, it seems to be unknown. About a century ago, a trench was cut across the moor to divert a portion of the water from the infant Tees to the head of Tyne, in order to increase the available supply in the latter stream used for the washing of lead at the Tyne Head mines. This trench still exists, though now fallen much into disrepair, and generally dry, lead-washing having ceased to be practised

* The statement, in the *Victoria County History*, that the Bull-head occurs in Beaumont and Glen is probably an error. I have never heard of it there, and Professor Meek, who was responsible for the article in question, had never himself seen a specimen, and agrees that his informant was doubtless mistaken, led astray, perhaps, by some of the local names of the common Loach. His recent endeavours (as well as my own) to procure a specimen have only resulted in negative evidence in confirmation of my belief that the Bull-head does not occur in these streams.

† I have seen it there on several occasions, but may specially mention that on 12th June 1915 I saw one lying dead by the side of the Tees, within about a mile of its source, far above the inlet of the ditch referred to below. On the same day I caught another, almost on the watershed, in the small runner which flows to the Tees, past Lady's-vein Shop, from very near the source of Tyne.

at Tyne Head for something like fifty years. While it was in use, however, it was well known to the miners, and others interested, that trout made their way through the trench from one river to the other; and the marked superiority of the trout in the head of the Tyne, to those found a few miles further down, is still held by residents in the locality to be due to the infusion of Tees blood so obtained. During the past four years I have been much interested to find that there are a few Bull-heads in the higher reaches of the Tyne, and that they have been occasionally caught almost as far down as Alston. Lower than that I have not yet been able to trace them, but that they will ultimately spread down the river seems pretty certain; and, since there can scarcely be a doubt as to how they reached the head of Tyne, we may anticipate the time when perhaps the whole watershed may become colonised by them. Should that occur, it will supply a truly remarkable instance of how even so sedentary a species as *Cottus gobio* may accidentally extend its range; and, as all trace of the ditch will probably have vanished long before that period arrives, and its erstwhile existence have passed from memory, it is not without importance that some record of the known facts should be preserved.

12. SEA SCORPION : *Cottus scorpius*, L.

Common all along the coast, in rock-pools between tide-marks, but seldom attaining to any considerable size there.

Our fish is considered to be a degenerate form of the larger and more brightly coloured *C. grænlandicus*. I have seen examples answering to the description of the latter at Holy Island, and on the oyster- and mussel-scalps there, strikingly beautiful in markings, and exceeding a foot in length; larger specimens are occasionally brought in by our fishing boats, and still larger ones by the further-going trawlers.

13. FATHER-LASHER : *Cottus bubalis*, Cuvier.

Abundant in rock-pools with the last, from which it is not now generally regarded as specifically distinct. Both are called *Gundies* and *Bull-heads*, but more commonly they are the *Devil Fishes* or *Sea Devils* of our 'longshore-fishing boys.

[14. MURRAY'S TRIGLOPS : *Triglops murrayi*, Günther.

This fish has been added to the British list since the publication of Day's work. Our solitary record is due to Professor Meek, a specimen taken by a trawler on 11th October 1906, in 43 fathoms of water off Souter Point, which, though in County Durham, is only a few miles south of the Tyne.]

15. STREAKED GURNARD : *Trigla lineata*, Gmelin.

My only definite record is of a specimen landed at Boulmer on 15th September 1892 ; but I have an old note of a fish I examined there in 1876, which we then thought we had correctly identified as belonging to this species. It appears to be only a straggler to the North Sea, but is said to be occasionally landed on the coast.

16. RED GURNARD : *Trigla cuculus*, L.

Johnston included this in his list, under Bloch's name of *T. pini*, as rare upon the coast of Berwickshire, and it must still be considered so in the district. I have only seen one or two landed at Berwick during the last thirty years, the largest, on 31st March 1896, being about 18 inches in length. It is more frequently taken off Cullercoats and the mouth of the Tyne, and I have seen it at Boulmer.

17. SAPPHIRINE GURNARD : *Trigla hirundo*, L.

More frequent than the last, but still not of common occurrence with us. Has been taken occasionally at most of the fishing villages along the coast, but generally only singly. Most of those captured are of largish size, 18 inches and upwards in length. Berwick, Holy Island, Boulmer, Newton, Cullercoats, etc.

Professor Meek noted the appearance of considerable schools on the Northumbrian coast from 1902 to 1907, but since the latter date they have not been in evidence.

18. COMMON GURNARD : *Trigla gurnardus*, L.

Abundant all along the coast, where it is the *Grey Gurnard* ; *Gurnald* at Holy Island ; *Girnet*, *Crooner*, and *Gowdie* in other places. It seldom equals the last in size with us.

19. ARMED BULL-HEAD, or POGGE: *Agonus cataphractus* (L.).

Common along the coast, and off the mouth of the Tweed. Provincially known as *Miller's Thumb*, and *Lylie*.

20. ANGLER: *Lophius piscatorius*, L.

Common, and frequently left stranded by a receding tide, or cast up upon the beach by a storm. Usually runs from 2 to 4 feet in length with us, but even larger examples are not rare. The "bait" upon the "fishing-rods" of these stranded Anglers is very seldom intact, and the "rods" themselves are very often broken or skinned, even though the fish be still alive in rock-pools. Provincially called *Devil Fish*, a name well earned by its truly repulsive appearance.

The *Berwickshire News* of 12th October 1886 stated that: "The other day some fishermen at Coldingham observed a gull struggling in the water, and being gradually drawn under the surface. They pushed off a small boat and proceeded to the spot, where to their surprise they saw a monster devil fish, or angler, in the act of swallowing the bird. The fishermen tried to get hold of the fish, and in consequence the gull escaped; but the voracious denizen of the deep made another dart at it. The bird, however, took to flight, and the fishermen secured the devil fish, which was so large that they baited thirty crab-snares with it." From this account it would appear that the fish must have been going very deliberately about the making of its meal. Many years ago I witnessed a somewhat similar inclination of an Angler to play with its food before swallowing it, which likewise cost the fish its life. I was upon the rocks behind the pier at Berwick early one morning, and had shot a duck, which had fallen into a large sheet of comparatively shallow water near low-water mark. Not having a dog with me that morning, I was preparing to wade in to retrieve the bird, when it began bobbing about in the still water in a most curious manner, sometimes quite disappearing beneath the surface, but always coming up again near the same spot. Advancing cautiously, I found a large Angler Fish toying about with the bird, which sometimes disappeared entirely inside its mouth, only to be ejected again; and I watched this game being played for several minutes before shooting the fish. When recovered, the duck was found to be quite uninjured by the Angler's teeth. The latter was very nearly 4 feet in length.

Several instances of this fish swallowing, or attempting to swallow, birds are on record. Day mentions one case in which even a Great Northern Diver had been attacked, both bird and fish being secured by a fisherman while they were engaged in struggling for the mastery. At Holy Island one was found dead which had swallowed two large lumps of cork, used as buoys, and some seven yards of stout fishing-line to which they were attached.

21. GREAT WEEVER: *Trachinus draco*, L.

Not very uncommon in Berwick Bay, and along the coast in either direction. In addition to the dorsal spines, which it has in common with the next species, the Great Weever is armed with a sharp spike on each side of the head, and makes use of these weapons of defence with marvellous dexterity.

22. LESSER WEEVER: *Trachinus vipera*, Cuvier.

Common all along the coast, and familiarly known as the *Stanger*, or *Stang-fish*, a name the appropriateness of which no one is likely to call in question, who has experienced the pain which the blackish spikes on the back of this little fish are able to inflict upon fingers incautiously handling it. The pain and swelling resulting from a "sting" last for some hours after it has been received—our fishermen assert, "until the change of the tide." Sweet oil, to which the addition of a little opium is an improvement, rubbed over the wound, used to be the palliative recommended at Boulmer in the days when we used to catch many of these fish from the rocks, and almost as frequently to get pricked in trying to remove them from our hooks.

23. MACKEREL: *Scomber scomber* (L.).

Plentiful enough in some seasons, from about July to September, to afford good sport to the amateur fisherman, but seldom present in sufficient numbers to make its capture of commercial importance, and our professional fishermen generally set little store by it. Off the Tyne, however, considerable numbers are occasionally taken by drift-nets and line-boats.

24. TUNNY: *Orcynus thynnus* (L.).

An occasional visitor to Berwick Bay, but not often caught there, and those taken have all been of small size. In similar

manner it occurs from the Forth to the Tyne, considerable shoals of small individuals having been more than once noticed off the latter estuary.

At Berwick I have seen three or four examples landed in the course of the past thirty years : one in September 1884, weighing about 4 lbs., being the largest noticed. At Beadnell, where Dr Embleton had previously noted a single occurrence, one was caught in September 1889. Howse recorded a shoal off Cullercoats in June 1884; and one taken off Tynemouth in August 1885 weighed between six and seven hundredweight, and measured nearly 9 feet in length.* An even larger example was caught in the same locality in August 1913, as I have been obligingly informed by Mr E. Leonard Gill.

25. BONITO : *Thynnus pelamys* (L.).

Another fish of only casual occurrence on our coast. There is in Berwick Museum a specimen which was landed there in 1872 ; and another local example was caught about 1875. On 15th September 1881 I saw a third Berwick specimen landed by one of the herring boats. One was caught off Beadnell in September 1884, and others have been landed in both Forth and Tyne. Professor G. Brady recorded one taken off Sunderland in 1870.†

26. BLACK FISH : *Centrolophus pompilus* (L.).

There is a well-known example of this rare fish in the Hancock Museum at Newcastle, obtained at Cullercoats in 1849, and recorded by Joshua Alder in his address to the Tyneside Naturalists' Field Club in the following year, but we have no other local record.

27. RAY'S BREEM : *Brama raii* (Bloch).

An occasional visitor to our coast, but must still be considered rare. Johnston had seen two specimens only, cast on shore after a storm, and mentions another which had met a similar fate below Cockburnspath. Frank Buckland received one, weighing $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., from the Northumberland coast in 1868, and one or two others have been found on the southern shore of

* *Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Northumberland and Durham*, vol. viii, p. 223.

† *Ibid.*, vol iii, p. 381.

that county. On 3rd December 1895, one of 5 lbs. weight was stranded at the mouth of the Tweed; and on 6th October 1898, another was picked up near the same place. Professor Meek has recorded one from Beadnell, 31st January 1907.

28. OPAH, or KING FISH : *Lampris luna* (Gmelin).

A rare visitor, although, as Mr Gill informs me, the trawlers now bring it into Shields about once or twice a year; these boats, however, are constantly travelling further and further from our coasts.

Sibbald recorded an Opah from the Forth so long ago as 1664; in 1769 one taken at Blyth, $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet long and weighing 70 or 80 lbs., was described by Harrison in the *British Zoology*; and several have since been obtained upon either border of our district. One, in the Museum at Newcastle, was found by John Hancock at Newbiggin-by-the-Sea in 1840; one recorded by the Rev. J. Dixon-Clark, measuring 36 inches in length and weighing about 4 stones, was thrown ashore near Budle Bay in February 1869; a third was taken off the Farne Islands in September 1903; and a fourth, $40\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and weighing about $6\frac{1}{2}$ stones, examined and identified by Captain Norman, R.N., was cast ashore at Holy Island at the beginning of September 1909.

29. SCAD, or HORSE MACKEREL : *Caranx trachurus* (L.).

Frequently taken in our herring nets, and often called a *Flying Fish* locally: well known all along the coast. One of about a foot in length, captured off Berwick on 23rd August 1899, which showed some variation from the usual type, I presented to the Hancock Museum, preserved in spirit. Professor Meek tells me that it is only occasionally brought into the Tyne by trawlers.

[30. BOAR-FISH : *Capros aper* (L.).

There used to be a specimen in Berwick Museum, which the late John Scott, during his curatorship, regarded as local, but all record of it had been lost. It is recorded as having occurred in the salmon nets at Redcar, at the mouth of the Tees,* but it is a rare fish in northern waters.]

* Ferguson's *Natural History of Redcar*, 1860.

31. DORY : *Zeus faber*, L.

Rare at Berwick and on the northern parts of the coast, but occasionally landed at most of our fishing villages, and by trawlers in the Tyne and Forth. All those which I have seen at Berwick have been small specimens ; more than one of them I have helped to eat, and found very good.

The name *John Dory* is of more familiar use amongst our fishermen than the presence of *Z. faber* would seem to justify, but, as pointed out in dealing with that species, it is frequently applied to the Whiting Pout (*Gadus luscus*).

32. SWORD-FISH : *Xiphias gladius*, L.

Very rare. The head of one, landed at North Shields, is preserved in the Hancock Museum, Newcastle. Our only other record is by Mr Anthony Harris, who, in the *Field* of 1st October 1892, refers to one seen by himself and others when sailing off Dunstanburgh Castle, on 18th August of that year. It was estimated to be about 9 feet in length, as it frequently leapt high out of the water. Specimens have been occasionally recorded from the coast both north and south of our district.

33. MAIGRE : *Sciæna aquila*, Lacépède.

Rare ; John Hancock recorded one from Blyth in November 1833 ; one was found on Jarrow Slake in 1838 ; and Howse had a note of another taken off the Tyne a year or two later. Embleton recorded one taken at Craster in 1847.* It has occurred in the Forth, as well as on the Yorkshire coast, but I know of no other local records.

34. TWO-SPOTTED GOBY : *Gobius ruthensparri*, Euphrasén.

The Gobies are small, insignificant fishes, which are easily overlooked, and are not very readily determined. Records from our coast are but meagre, or altogether wanting. Gobies rather resemble Sticklebacks in their movements through the water, in the rocky, weed-clad pools which they frequent, and are known generally amongst our boys as *Star-gazers*, from their prominent, up-turned eyes. All the family would repay closer attention by anyone with the necessary leisure.

* *Hist. Ber. Nat. Club*, vol. v, p. 343.

The Two-spotted Goby is common about the mouth of the Tweed, and in the Forth, and off the Tyne; no doubt it would be found equally common elsewhere if looked for.

35. *Gobius paganellus*, Gmelin.

Occurs with the last about the mouth of the Tweed, where my son obtained several from pools in the slaky ground below Castle Hills in July 1903. It is likewise recorded from the Forth, and is probably not rare on our coast, but wants careful looking for.

[36. ROCK GOBY: *Gobius niger*, L.

Has been recorded from the Firth of Forth, and should be looked for about Berwick, where I have seen a large Goby in the dark pools in the Coves, near the Needle's-eye, which I suspected to be this, but never managed to catch one for identification.]

37. YELLOW or ONE-SPOTTED GOBY: *Gobius minutus*, Gmelin.

This also occurs commonly along with *G. ruthensparri* in the mouth of the Tweed. It has been found in Druridge Bay and on Fenham Flats, as well as off Tynemouth, by Professor Meek, and is likewise recorded from the Forth. Known also as the *Freckled* or *Spotted Goby*.

38. *Gobius parnelli*, Day.

Is also recorded from the Forth, but its occurrence on our coast up to the present rests upon a single specimen which I took near the Royal Border Bridge in 1902, and deposited, in spirit, in Berwick Museum.

By some later authorities this is considered to be only a race or variety of *G. minutus*.

[39. SLENDER GOBY: *Aphia pellucida* (Nardo).

Another Forth species which closer attention might probably discover on our coast. It is also known as the *White Goby*, *A. minuta*.]

40. DRAGONET: *Callionymus lyra*, L.

This, the *Goldie*, or *Gowdy*, of our fishermen, is not uncommon on the coast; sometimes appearing "in great plenty at Cullercoats on the fishermen's lines" (Howse).

The female was long regarded as a distinct species under the name of *C. dracunculus*, the *Sordid Dragonet*. Couch's remark that "the habits of naturalists rather than of the fish have caused it to be regarded as rare," is equally appropriate to many of these small fish.

41. LUMP-SUCKER : *Cyclopterus lumpus*, L.

Common on rocky parts of the coast, and, after storms about the end of March, numbers may be found cast up upon the beach, as well as large clusters of their pink and green spawn. The provincial names of *Cock-* and *Hen-Paidle*, applied to the different sexes (which are very dissimilar in size and colour—the male being much the smaller and, at this season, reddish in colour, while the female is blue, or sometimes nearly black), are much less frequently heard nowadays than seems to have been the case in Johnston's time.

42. UNCTUOUS SUCKER : *Liparis vulgaris*, Fleming.

Not common, but a few are always to be found about the mouth of the Tweed, and over the Slakes at Holy Island. Occasionally taken in crab-pots along the coast.

Sometimes called the *Sea Snail*.

43. MONTAGU'S SUCKER : *Liparis montagu* (Donovan).

Rarer than the last near Berwick, but Professor Meek finds it to be more common about Cullercoats, and in the southern portion of Northumberland. I have taken it at Holy Island, but always considered it rarer there than the *Sea Snail*.

44. WOLF FISH : *Anarrhichas lupus*, L.

Common upon rocky parts of the coast, and frequently taken on long lines; but, though well known as an excellent fish for the table, it comparatively seldom finds its way to our markets, and then generally only after decapitation. Most of those caught seem to be carried home by the fishermen for their own use.

Locally, it is usually known as the *Cat Fish*, it is said on account of its tenacity of life. Johnston stated that, "A fisherman having cut off the head of an individual, attempted to remove

the hook from the mouth upwards of an hour afterwards, when the jaws closed so forcibly that the teeth were thrust through his thumb, and he was incapacitated for work for a week after."

45. ARCTIC CAT FISH : *Anarrhichas latifrons*, Steen. and Hall.

The first specimen from British waters was recorded by Mr E. Leonard Gill in the *Transactions of the Natural History Society of Northumberland, Durham, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne* for 1907 (New Series, vol. i, p. 500), from which the following particulars are extracted. It is the *Anarrhichas latifrons* of Steenstrup and Hallgrimossn, the *A. denticulatus* of Kröyer. The specimen was landed at North Shields on 25th July 1906, and was caught about fifteen miles E.N.E. of Tynemouth, in 50 fathoms of water. It measured 49 inches in length. It differs from *A. lupus* in the size and arrangement of the teeth, these being much smaller in *A. latifrons*, and the vomerine teeth, in middle of roof of mouth, do not extend so far back as the palatine series at the sides. In *A. lupus* exactly the opposite arrangement is found.

A second example, 50½ inches long, taken very near the same spot as that above referred to, on 13th July 1909, is recorded in the *Northumberland Sea Fisheries Report* for the latter year.

[46. GATTORUGINE : *Blennius gattorugine*, Bloch.

"Five stuffed examples in the British Museum are said to have come from the Firth of Forth" (Day); and it is included in the List of Fishes given in Sir Cuthbert Sharpe's *History of Hartlepool*, in 1816; but we seem to be without any record for the intermediate district. It is, however, a fish of small size and unobtrusive habits, and very likely to be overlooked.]

[47. MONTAGU'S BLENNY : *Blennius galerita*, L.

The only record for our coast was thus referred to by Howse : "In June 1893 I saw a small specimen, in spirit, in the late Dr R. Embleton's collection, said to have been taken at Beadnell." *

According to Day, this Blenny does not often exceed 2 or 3 inches in length, in the British Isles, and has only occurred upon the south coast of England, and once, doubtfully, in Banffshire from the stomach of a Haddock.]

* *Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Northumberland, Durham, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne*, vol. xi, p. 354.

48. SHANNY : *Blennius pholis*, L.

Common in pools and under stones, between tide-marks all along the coast.

49. YARRELL'S BLENNY : *Carelophus ascanii* (Walbaum).

Must at present be considered rare with us, though possibly it might be found more often if carefully looked for. Johnston took a specimen at Berwick on 27th January 1833, and sent it to Yarrell, who referred to it as the first he had ever seen. I found one at Holy Island in 1900; Mr E. Scott, one at Newbiggin in 1905; and Professor Meek has noted it at Cullercoats, as occasionally brought into the Marine Laboratory there, in the dredge. Mr B. Storrow obtained a specimen from the Crumstone, Farne Islands, on 10th October 1912. This is the *Blennius yarrellii* of the 2nd and 3rd editions of Yarrell's *British Fishes*, and appears as such in Johnston's List.

50. BUTTER-FISH : *Centronotus gunnellus* (L.).

Very common in pools all along the coast.

51. VIVIPAROUS BLENNY : *Zoarces viviparus* (L.).

Equally common with the last, and in same places: locally called the *Barber Eel*.

52. SHARP-TAILED LUMPENUS : *Lumpenus lampetiformis*,
Walbaum.

Must at present rank as rare upon our coast. It was first recognised as British by Day, in 1884, from a specimen obtained by Professor M'Intosh, fifteen miles off St Abbs Head, in May of that year.* Since then it has been found in the Forth, and at other stations on the Scotch sea-board. Professor Meek recorded one taken at extreme low-water mark at Cullercoats, on 12th February 1903, the fin formula of which he gave as: D. 72 spines; A. 1 spine and 48 rays; C. 12 rays, P. 14; V. 1 spine and 3 long rays.† I saw one from Holy Island in 1900; and Mr Ben Storrow has reported finding it fairly common amongst other

* *Proc. Zool. Soc.*, 1884, p. 445, plate xli.

† *Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Northumberland, Durham, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne*, 1904, p. 36.

small fish landed at North Shields in the latter part of 1909 and beginning of 1910.

53. RED BAND-FISH, or RED SNAKE-FISH :

Cepola rubescens, L.

Amongst his localities for this fish, Day gives " Berwick (Johnston)," * but I have not been able to trace the reference. It is, however, a wandering species, whose occasional appearance here need cause no surprise, although, so far as I am aware, we have no other record. Possibly it ought to be included here in brackets.

54. VAAGMAER, or DEAL-FISH : *Trachypterus arcticus*
(Brünnich).

This weird-looking creature is only a rare and uncertain wanderer to our shores, and is generally found dead, washed up upon the beach in more or less mutilated condition.

One 3 feet 5 inches in length, preserved in the Hancock Museum, was found at Newbiggin-by-the-Sea on 18th January 1844 ; another, about 4 feet long, but in a somewhat mutilated state, came ashore on Spittal Sands on 26th March 1879 ; and a third, now in Berwick Museum, 3 feet in length, was picked up near the mouth of the Tweed in February 1882.† Mr William Evans has recorded a female, about 6 feet long, found stranded near Dunbar on 28th November 1908.‡

55. BANKS' OAR-FISH : *Regalecus banksii* (Cuv. et Val.).

Six instances of the occurrence of this fish upon the North-umbrian coast are referred to by Day, viz. :—

1794, 27th March, one of 10 feet 1 inch in length taken at Cullercoats.

1800, two, of 14 and 18 feet respectively, captured at the outer Farnes.

1845, one of 16 feet long found near Alnmouth.

1849, 26th March, one of 12¼ feet caught off Cullercoats.

1876, 8th March, one 13 feet 4½ inches captured off Amble.

* *Fishes of Great Britain and Ireland*, vol. i, p. 214.

† Brotherston (who recorded this specimen in *Land and Water* of 11th March 1882), in a subsequent letter to me, remarked upon some peculiarities in which it differed from the published descriptions of the Vaagmaer, and considered it might ultimately prove to belong to a new species.

‡ *Annals Scot. Nat. Hist.*, 1909, p. 20.

A seventh is mentioned in Howse's Catalogue as having been found at Cullercoats in 1796; and to these I am able to add an eighth Northumbrian example—a fish of over 10 feet in length, which had been dead for a day or two before it was thrown ashore at Alnmouth on 12th June 1882.

In Berwickshire, one was cast up at Eyemouth on 16th April 1882, and brought into Berwick on the following day. It had been broken in two, and the tail portion was wanting; but what remained measured about 9 feet in length, and it was estimated that when whole the fish must have been from 12 to 15 feet long.

A specimen of 14 feet in length was found on the beach near Dunbar in June 1908.

56. ATHERINE, or SAND SMELT: *Atherina presbyter*, Jenyns.

Has been recorded as occasionally washed up after easterly winds in the Forth; but we seem to have only one record for our coast, Professor Meek having found a specimen near the mouth of the Tyne, on 2nd December 1909. It is a fish that more carefully looking for would probably discover at other of our estuaries.

57. GREY MULLET: *Mugil capito*, Cuvier.

Rare, and not often distinguished from the next by our coast fishermen. The only specimen I have personally been able to identify at Berwick, was taken in the salmon nets at the mouth of the Tweed on 5th August 1902, and measured a little over 18 inches in length. It was called a *Salmon Bass* by its captors, the name usually given to *Labrax lupus*, although they were well aware of its distinctness, and professed to have seen other examples taken in other years.

John Hancock recorded it from the Tyne, and the British Museum contains specimens from the Forth. Mr E. Leonard Gill identified one at the mouth of the Coquet in the autumn of 1911.

58. LESSER GREY MULLET: *Mugil chelo*, Cuvier.

Johnston recorded it as "of frequent occurrence in Berwick Bay in autumn," and Parnell noted that in some seasons numbers were taken off Dunbar. This description still holds good. In

some years it is not uncommon about the mouth of the Tweed, being usually taken in the salmon nets, and known as "*The Mullet*," or *Malled*, sometimes also as *Salmon Bass*. Along the southern portion of our coast it seems to become scarcer, and Professor Meek has not met with it in the neighbourhood of the Tyne.

59. STICKLEBACK : *Gasterosteus aculeatus*, L.

The *Bainstickle* of Berwick boys, *Boneytickle* about Alnwick, and *Baneytackle* on the Scotch side of the Borders—a name which, varied as *Benstickle*, *Banstickle*, and so forth, seems to be in common use in many parts of the country, extending even to the Shetland Islands. Males in their bright nuptial garb are called *Pinkies* in north Northumberland.

Common in almost every pool and stream, and seems to be nearly equally at home in fresh, brackish, or even salt water. In some peaty lakes, as at Hoselaw, it abounds, and is freely preyed upon by birds, from Kingfishers to Gulls and Grebes, despite its prickles.

It used to be a firm belief in Glendale, during my younger days (and probably is so still), that a Stickleback was a better lure than a Minnow for a large Trout, but before mounting it upon the hook the spines were always carefully cut off. Without that precaution the bait was supposed to be useless, but fuller experience has long since proved that Trout feed as freely upon fully armed Sticklebacks as on any other small fish, and that the removal of the spines may be as safely disregarded by the angler as many another foible of his salad days.

Most of the varieties into which this species has been divided are found in the district, the *Rough-tailed* (*G. trachurus*), the *Smooth-tailed* (*G. gymnurus*), the *Half-armed* (*G. semiarmatus*), and the *Four-spined Sticklebacks* (*G. spinulosus*) being all almost equally common ; the last-named is perhaps the most prevalent form in rock-pools along the sea-coast.

[60. TEN-SPINED STICKLEBACK : *Gasterosteus pungitius*, L.

This is a species which ought apparently to occur in the district, especially in some of the burns along the Northumbrian coast ; but, although I believe I have taken it there in days past, no record can be found in my journals, and it is only included here

within brackets, that others may be stimulated to look out for it.

Parnell took it at Prestonpans; and it was included as a native in Sharpe's *History of Hartlepool* in 1816; while Professor Meek has lately obtained it from near Stockton, County Durham.]

61. FIFTEEN-SPINED STICKLEBACK: *Gasterosteus spinachia*, L.

Fairly common about the mouth of the Tweed, and at most suitable places along the coast; known to our youthful population as the *Tinker*.

The number of spines on the back is no more constant in this species than in other members of the family, one or two more or less than the normal number not being unusual in any of them.

62. BALLAN WRASSE: *Labrus maculatus*, Bloch.

Fairly common along our rocky shores, and often found washed up after a storm. Usually from a foot to 18 inches in length, and almost rivalling the rainbow in the blending of the red, blue, green, and yellow tints upon its scales.

Many curious old superstitions still linger amongst our fisher-folk, one of them being a great dislike to the word "pig," which is regarded as extremely unlucky. They have no objection to the animal itself, which many of them keep, and which is a common article of diet in all the villages; but it is always referred to as "yon thing," and to use the word pig in conversation with a man on his way to sea is often enough to make him turn back again. Upon my remonstrating with a fisherman, on one occasion, on the inconsistency of his aversion to the word, while without compunction he was eating sandwiches made from the flesh of the animal, he very gravely replied: "Aye, nae doot it's queer; but ham's ham, and yon's a different thing a'-the-gither"!*

This makes the Wrasses, which are all known provincially as *Sea Sows* and *Sea Swine*, very unpopular fish, and they are seldom landed by the boats. When one happens to be caught upon a line, it is shaken off if possible, or the hook is actually cut off sometimes rather than that the fish should be drawn aboard.

* For some further references to this superstition at Holy Island, see *Hist. Ber. Nat. Club*, vol. vii, p. 359.

The *Green* or *Striped Wrasse* (*L. lineatus*) of older authors is now regarded as only a variety of the present species. It is not of infrequent occurrence on the coast, some of those I have examined at Berwick, Boulmer, or Holy Island being extremely beautiful when fresh from the water, but the colouring is very fleeting.

63. COOK WRASSE : *Labrus mixtus*, L.

Probably not so rare as the paucity of records, or well-authenticated specimens, might suggest. Not often distinguished by fishermen from the last, and sometimes called *Striped* or *Streaked Wrasse*. One in Berwick Museum, of rather over 14 inches in length, was caught at Dunbar on 26th November 1877, and fully described by Brotherston in the Club's *History*.* Others have been reported from the Northumbrian coast, without their identity having been quite fully established. The only fresh specimen which I have had, came from Holy Island in 1883. It was a female, the *Three-spotted Wrasse* (*L. carneus*) of Yarrell's work ; but, as pointed out in dealing with the last species, none of these fish are easy to obtain from fishermen.

[64. BAILLON'S WRASSE : *Crenilabrus melops* (L.).

Recorded by Parnell as occasionally taken in the Forth, and not infrequently at North Berwick—mostly in crab- or lobster-pots—but I know of no capture within the proper limits of our district.]

65. JAGO'S GOLDSINNY : *Ctenolabrus rupestris* (L.).

Probably not very rare upon the coast, but it is seldom, if ever, taken on the fishing-lines, and all our records are of examples stranded along the shore during stormy weather. Johnston recorded that numerous specimens were so washed up near Berwick in February 1836, and about the same time Selby found one at Bamburgh.† In December 1876 three more were found on the beach near Berwick ; ‡ in 1879 I found one at Holy Island ; and another on Chiswick Sands in December 1890. John Hancock found several specimens about Cullercoats, and it has likewise been obtained in the Forth.

* Vol. viii, p. 522.

† *Magazine of Zoology and Botany*.

‡ And. Brotherston, *Hist. Ber. Nat. Club*, vol. viii, p. 117.

66. COD : *Gadus morhua*, L.

Common, and too well known from its commercial importance to require comment here.

The young are known as *Codlings* and *Rock Cod*, and afford considerable amusement to anglers on the coast, at times, from the guileless manner in which they take a bait ; their flesh is soft, however, and much inferior to that of older fish.

From Thomas Moufat or Muffett, a great physician and writer, who flourished during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, we learn that, so long ago as the end of the sixteenth century, Budle Bay was celebrated for its codlings,*—a reputation it still preserves ; according to natives, from the goodness of its shell-fish—especially Cockles †—on which the fish feed.

67. HADDOCK : *Gadus æglefinus*, L.

Another abundant and deservedly popular fish. Very large *Haddicks* sometimes appear in our fish-shops, and I rather regret not having kept a note of some of the largest ; on 30th January 1897 I measured one which was upwards of 3 feet in length ; it had been landed at Berwick that morning.

68. BIB, or WHITING POUT : *Gadus luscus*, L.

Not uncommon, but more regularly taken at Holy Island and some of the villages on the Northumbrian coast than at Berwick. The fishermen have an idea that where *Souters* or *Sooters* (as they call this species) are, they seldom catch haddocks, so that its presence on the lines is never welcome. At Holy Island it is sometimes called *Johnie Dorie*, a name supposed to be a corruption of *Jaune dorée*, from the golden-yellow colour of the fish. When fresh from the sea the Bib often displays some beautiful yellowish-bronze tints, but they are very evanescent, and have generally almost vanished ere the fish is brought to market.

At Holy Island I have frequently seen examples of 3 or 4 lbs. in weight, and even larger ones are not unknown. In November 1898, one was sold to me in one of the chief fish-shops in Berwick

* Note by Dr Hardy, *Hist. Ber. Nat. Club*, vol. xii, p. 497.

† The Cockles (*Cardium edule*) of Budle Bay have long been, and still are, famous for their large size ; the most appreciated variety on our markets are known as “ Budle Blues,” from the colour imparted to the shell by the clay in which they live.

as a *Grey Mullet*, perhaps a commercial adaptation of *Malled*, which Johnston gives as a provincial name in use in his day.

Professor Meek has noted that the Bib is most frequent towards the end of the year.

69. POWER, or POOR COD : *Gadus minutus*, L.

Occasionally landed at Berwick ; fairly commonly brought into the Tyne by trawlers.

70. WHITING : *Gadus merlangus*, L.

Common ; often abundant in Berwick Bay.

71. COAL-FISH : *Gadus virens*, L.

Common, and often very abundant at the mouth of the Tweed, where they devour large numbers of Smolts in spring, and where hundreds of them are sometimes landed at a single shot in the salmon nets. The young are the *Green Cod*, once believed to be a distinct species : when older they become *Podlers* and *Podlies* ; while the full-grown fish, which attains a large size and becomes very dark in colour, is the *Black Jack*, *Coal-sey*, and *Saithe* of our seafaring people.

[72. NORWAY POUT : *Gadus esmarkii*, Nilsson.

This fish, which was not recognised as British when Day's work was published, was found by Mr Ben Storrow in numbers amongst other small *Gadoids* landed by trawlers in the Tyne, which had been fishing for herrings in September and October 1913, at a considerable distance off the coast—perhaps further than the limits of our district should rightly extend.]

73. POLLACK : *Gadus pollachius*, L.

Common, and, under the name of *Lythe*, always in more estimation than *Podlers* by local sea-anglers, on account of its superior culinary qualities.

It is another voracious feeder upon the descending Smolts at the mouth of the Tweed. Professor Meek observes that it is not common south of the Tweed ; but I have frequently seen it at Holy Island, and have caught it at Boulmer.

74. HAKE : *Merluccius vulgaris*, Cuvier.

Rare upon our coast, but is more frequently seen now than formerly in our markets, owing to the presence of trawlers. Regularly brought into the Tyne in small numbers.

[75. GREATER FORK-BEARD : *Phycis blennoides* (Brün.).

The first example recorded for our coast was landed at Sunderland in April 1907, and presented to the Hancock Museum. Since that date others have been noticed amongst the catches of trawlers fishing from the Tyne, by Mr Ben Storrow, on 12th April and 2nd June 1910. Probably these may all have been caught at considerable distances from our shores.]

76. LING : *Molva vulgaris*, Fleming.

Common, though much less abundant than the Cod.

[77. DEEP-SEA LING : *Molva abyssorum*, Nilsson.

This is another species whose detection, since Day's time, we owe to the trawlers, and its strict claim to be regarded as "British" is somewhat slender.

Professor Meek has recorded our first locally-landed example as taken off the Faroes, and landed at North Shields on 25th May 1910. Since then, as Mr Gill informs me, others have begun to appear in the Tyneside markets, but all probably trawled a long way from our shores.]

[78. BURBOT : *Lota vulgaris*, Cuvier.

In the Skerne near Darlington (Sturtee's *Hist. Durham*, vol. iii, p. 22), and, as Howse ascertained, in some of the other tributaries of the Tees; but does not seem to extend further north, though some of the sluggish rivers of south Northumberland, like the Blyth, would seem to be not unsuited to its habits. It is only mentioned here in order that it may be looked out for in such places.]

79. FIVE-BEARDED ROCKLING : *Motella mustela* (L.).

Generally common in rock-pools along the coast.

80. FOUR-BEARDED ROCKLING : *Motella cimbria* (L.).

I have never noticed this species at Berwick, but Professor Meek records it as "common in about 30 fathoms," on the coast of Northumberland; * and Parnell found it in the Forth. It is frequently brought into the Tyne by trawlers.

81. THREE-BEARDED ROCKLING : *Motella tricirrata* (Bloch).

Had not been noticed here when Johnston wrote, but was added to the Berwickshire list by Hardy, from a specimen obtained near Cockburnspath on 8th April 1875; † and he subsequently recorded several others from the same locality.

During the last thirty years I have observed it fairly commonly about Berwick, in rock-pools and landed in crab-pots, and it occurs, in similar circumstances, regularly along the coast to the Tyne.

The stomachs of some I have examined have been filled with shrimps. One, on 19th November, had apparently recently spawned; but I have seen others full of eggs as late as the middle of February. They are in best condition about May, and are then of a rich tawny orange colour, beautifully spotted with dark brown, and having a portion of the belly white. They are excellent on the table, giving off a pleasing aroma, but with us they rarely exceed 15 or 16 inches in length. Large specimens are sometimes brought into the Tyne by trawlers. They should be eaten quite fresh, as they do not improve by keeping.

82. LESSER FORK-BEARD, OR TADPOLE FISH :

Raniceps raninus (L.).

Not perhaps common, but has occurred from time to time all along our coast, especially in the southern part of Northumberland, where Howse observed that it was often taken on inshore lines. Professor Meek has obtained it at Cullercoats in recent years, where formerly John Hancock had noticed it, but considered it rare. I got one from Holy Island in 1902, and saw another that had been cast ashore at Nêwton a year or two previously.

* *Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Northumberland, Durham, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne*, 1904, p. 37.

† *Hist. Ber. Nat. Club*, vol. vii, p. 470.

Johnston included it in his list as rare at Berwick, but since that date we have had several records. One was cast up by a storm on Spittal beach in December 1876 ; * two were landed by line-boats at Berwick in February and March 1899 ; † and I saw one that had been caught at Eyemouth in 1900. The largest of our specimens run from 10 to 11 inches in length, which seems to be about the size attained by adults here. All have occurred during the cold months of the year.

83. TORSK : *Brosmius brosme* (Müller).

Rare ; Johnston recorded it from Berwick Bay in 1840, ‡ and Hardy one from Coldingham in 1872. § From what Holy Island fishermen have told me, it seems likely that it is occasionally landed there, and I have seen one or two sent into Berwick from Dunbar. Some of those from the latter locality have been large specimens ; the largest, 3 feet in length, was said to have been taken off the May Island.

The Torsk is often brought into the Tyne by trawlers, but probably always from some distance to the north of our district.

84. SAND EEL : *Ammodytes lanceolatus*, Lesauvage.

Abundant on all sandy parts of the coast. This is the *A. tobianus* of Yarrell, etc. It is sometimes very numerous off the harbour at Eyemouth, where, personally, I do not happen to have noticed the next species.

85. LESSER SAND EEL : *Ammodytes tobianus*, L.

“ More common than the preceding, from which it is not distinguished by our fishermen.” So wrote Johnston in 1838, and the same still holds good at the present day, though in some localities the larger species seems to predominate. This is Yarrell’s *A. lancea*.

Both the Sand Eels are extensively used as bait for larger fishes, and each affords equal amusement to our children in digging them from the wet sands, where they are commonly known as *Lanners*. They constitute one of the chief food supplies of our Terns, or Sea Swallows, as well as of many of our diving birds ;

* *Hist. Ber. Nat. Club*, vol. viii, p. 118.

† *Ibid.*, vol. xvii, p. 112.

‡ *Ibid.*, vol. i, p. 214.

§ *Ibid.*, vol. vi, p. 432.

and that large birds like Cormorants and Divers (*Colymbidæ*) are able to catch such small and nimble fishes in their native element is eloquent testimony to their powers of vision and movement under water.* I have frequently seen numbers of them taken from the stomachs of *Salmonidæ* caught near the coast, and occasionally from other fishes, such as Podlers and Lythe. In the *Newcastle Daily Journal* of 26th April 1893, the late Sir William Crossman recorded that from a Sea Trout of 4½ lbs. caught at Goswick two days before, he had taken twenty-five Sand Eels of from 4 to 5 inches in length, all silvery and fresh and evidently quite recently swallowed.

86. HALIBUT : *Hippoglossus vulgaris*, Fleming.

Not common in local waters, but plentiful in all our markets, most of the larger examples being caught at considerable distances from shore. Specimens of up to 6 feet in length, and weighing as much as 12 stones, are not very uncommon. Known as the *Turbot* amongst our fish-dealers.

87. ROUGH DAB : *Hippoglossus limandoides* (Bloch).

Not rare off Berwick, but never, apparently, present in large numbers. In our market it frequently passes under the name of *Lemon Sole*. I have seen it also at Holy Island and Boulmer, and it is regularly brought into the Tyne, in limited numbers, by trawlers; also to the Forth. Professor Meek has noted that it is common some three miles out from the Northumbrian shore.

88. TURBOT : *Rhombus maximus* (L.).

Taken regularly, though in small numbers, all along the coast, and sold in northern Northumberland as the *Brat*, perhaps a contraction of *Turbrat*, its common name further southwards. Howse gives *Roddams* as a local name on Tyneside.

As in the case of most of our flat fishes, specimens more or less perfectly coloured on both sides are occasionally landed.

* See references to this habit in my *Birds of Northumberland and the Eastern Borders*, p. 678; and in my *Wild Life in Wales*, p. 47.

89. BRILL : *Rhombus lævis* (L.).

Rarely seen in Berwick fishing boats, and always scarcer than the Turbot all along the coast ; but regularly landed by trawlers in the Tyne, and not uncommon a few miles from shore.

90. BLOCH'S TOPKNOT : *Zeugopterus unimaculatus* (Risso).

Very rare. I have never met with it at Berwick, but it was recorded by Johnston, and Howse referred to this species a small specimen in the Hancock Museum, picked up on the sands at Cullercoats in 1830.*

A good deal of confusion has occurred, however, between this and the next species, both as regards names and characters, and fresh specimens are much to be desired for fuller identification.

The present is the *Rhombus punctatus* of Yarrell's work, and the Eckström's Topknot of Couch.

91. MÜLLER'S TOPKNOT : *Zeugopterus punctatus* (Bloch).

This is the *Rhombus hirtus* of Yarrell, and the Müller's and Bloch's Topknot of Couch.

It is certainly more common than the last in Berwick Bay, whence Johnston forwarded a specimen to his friend Yarrell. Embleton recorded one from Beadnell in 1859, and Howse one from Cullercoats in 1894. I have already referred at some length to two examples which I examined at Berwick on 22nd December 1892 and 12th January 1899, and pointed out some details in which they differed from published descriptions.† Both were taken in Berwick Bay. Professor Meek has found it occasionally caught in crab-pots off the Tyne, and more rarely by trawlers.

92. WHIFF, OR SAIL FLUKE :

Arnoglossus megastoma (Donovan).

Johnston wrote : " I believe this is very rare. My specimen was named by Mr Yarrell " ; to which Howse added : " Appears to be more common on the east coast than was formerly supposed." It is taken both north and south of us, but I have no other local records.

* This specimen is, unfortunately, not at present forthcoming for further examination, having been either lost or mislaid.

† *Hist. Ber. Nat. Club*, vol. xvi, p. 202.

[93. MEGRIM, or SCALDFISH : *Arnoglossus laterna* (Walbaum).

A rare fish on the east coast of England, which I have not personally met with, but it is said to have been occasionally taken on the Yorkshire coast, as well as to the north of us, and is sometimes brought into the Tyne by trawlers. Mr H. Fletcher, of the Hancock Museum, noted the presence of several dozens in the Shields market on 10th February 1914, but proof of their place of capture was not forthcoming.]

94. PLAICE : *Pleuronectes platessa*, L.

Common, and generally plentiful along our coast. Reversed specimens, or fish which rest upon the left instead of the right side as is usual, are not uncommon; and I have seen them, occasionally, almost perfectly coloured and spotted with red on both sides. More usually such specimens are more or less piebald on the under side.

95. SMEAR DAB : *Pleuronectes microcephalus*, Donovan.

Not very common; but, since the advent of trawlers, much more often seen in our markets now than formerly. It is the *Lemon Dab* and *Bastard Sole* of our fishermen, and is frequently marketed as *Lemon Sole*.

96. CRAIG FLUKE, or LONG FLOUNDER :

Pleuronectes cynoglossus, L.

About as common as the last, and known locally under the name of *Witches* : regularly landed by trawlers in Tyne and Forth. I have seen an individual coloured alike on both sides, but it lay upon the right.

97. DAB : *Pleuronectes limanda*, L.

Common, and when in good condition—in the early spring—one of our best flat-fishes. Locally called the *Sand Dab*. Varieties coloured on both sides frequently met with.

98. FLOUNDER : *Pleuronectes flesus*, L.

The common *Fluke* is well known along the coast, and ascends all our burns and rivers till stopped by some unsurmountable

obstruction, considerable weirs being frequently successfully passed. Double and reversed varieties both occur.

For the table, it is the least favoured of the family, but in Tweed, and elsewhere, it is much sought after by Cormorants and Divers, and appears to be a favourite food of the otter. I have taken small ones from the maw of a trout, and have occasionally caught it on an artificial fly.

99. SOLE : *Solea vulgaris*, Quensel.

Fairly common, and attaining a large size ; but it is to trawling that we are indebted for nearly all of those that find their way to market. Captain Norman drew my attention to an individual in Cowe's shop, Berwick, on 11th January 1904, which was "double," or dark alike on both sides, and which was called a *Black Sole*. Price of Sole that day, 2s. 4d. per lb.

100. LEMON SOLE : *Solea lascaris* (Risso).

Not common, though occasionally seen at Berwick ; but, as already stated, the Lemon Dab is often made to do duty for it in shops, a substitution in no way prejudicial to the purchaser. It scarcely seems to be known in the Tyneside markets, but Mr Ben Storrow has noted one landed by a trawler at Blyth in 1912.

101. VARIEGATED SOLE : *Solea variegata*, Donovan.

The only record for our coast is by Professor Meek, who obtained one on 2nd October 1897, which had been captured forty-five miles north-east of the Tyne. It is rare in the North Sea, but was occasionally met with off Banff by Edward.

[102. ARGENTINE : *Maurolicus pennantii* (Walbaum).

Howse used in former years (1859-60) frequently to find this little fish washed up on the shore at South Shields and Marsden, during winter ; and it has also been taken in the Forth, but we have no records for the intermediate district.]

103. SALMON: *Salmo salar*, L.

In Tweed and her * larger tributaries; Tyne, † North Tyne and Reed; Coquet; and of recent years in the Aln. ‡ Along the coast Salmon are, of course, netted wherever practicable, or where netting is permitted.

It may safely be asserted that no fish in the world has had more attention paid to it, or been more written about, than the Salmon, whether by legislators, § biographers, or that more

* The use of the personal pronoun will be pardoned; no true Borderer—least of all a fisherman—ever speaks of his river otherwise.

† From South Tyne Salmon were probably driven by pollutions from the lead-mines, in olden days, and their re-entry to that branch of the river is debarred by the ancient dam at Warden, up the old-fashioned by-pass on the side of which only Trout, in limited numbers, now find their way.

‡ In the Aln, Bull Trout have always been well known (and are still commonly spoken of, locally, as "Salmon"), but odd examples of *Salmo salar* have been captured, or reported, therein, from time to time, for many years past, and latterly the species has shown a decided tendency to increase there. Commenting upon three true Salmon, poisoned along with many other fish by an escape of creosote into the river, as the result of a railway accident near Alnmouth Station, on 6th April 1913, Mr H. A. Paynter wrote me: "During the last few years Salmon have been caught in the Aln every season"; to which Mr J. J. Hardy adds: "I fancy there has always been an odd Salmon or two in the river; none were ever introduced, to my knowledge; the largest I have known caught here weighed 23½ lbs. and was taken at Flint Mill some four or five years ago, late in October. The largest I have killed personally weighed 11½ lbs., but truth to tell I don't remember catching more than two others." (In letters of 29th December 1914 and 4th January 1915.)

With very little trouble, the Aln could probably be turned into a very nice little *early* salmon river—for the fish run early in it. Perhaps Nature may be effecting the change without extraneous aid, as she has done so admirably in the Coquet.

§ Laws for the protection of Salmon are specially mentioned in Magna Charta, A.D. 1215.

The earliest legislation for the regulation of fisheries in Tweed was an Act passed by the parliament of King Robert the Bruce, "Anent the preservation of Salmonde."

In the 1st parliament of King James I of Scotland, it was enacted: "Quha sa ever be convict of slauchter of Salmonde in time forbidden by the law, he sall pay fortie schellings for the unlaw, and at the third time, gif he be convict of sik trespasse, he sall tyne his life or then bye it." (No mention is made as to the price to be paid for the life forfeited.)

In 1429, the 9th parliament of the same King passed an Act relating

reasonable class of people known since the days of Isaac Walton as "contemplative men."

Passing over much that is interesting in the local ancient history of the fish,* it may be remarked that although there is plenty of evidence of former very large takes of Salmon in, or at the mouth of, Tweed,† and of their local cheapness, it must not be forgotten that fishing was not then so systematically practised; that the fish itself was often no dearer to purchase elsewhere; ‡ and that markets were very restricted owing to lack

exclusively to the fisheries of Solway and Tweed which affords a curious glimpse into the customs then in vogue on the Border by conditionally exempting the Scotch from penalties for poaching, for it enacts that "the waters of Solway and Tweede qu hilikis sal be reddie to all Scottes-men all times of the yier als lang as Berwick and Roxburgh ar in the English mennes handes."

See a paper by Robert Douglas, a late Town Clerk of Berwick, on the earlier Acts relating to Tweed (*Hist. Ber. Nat. Club*, vol. v, pp. 67-69), wherein some statistics of former rentals of fisheries, and the number of fish caught annually, will also be found.

The subsequent "Tweed Acts," under which the river is still administered, are too familiar to every resident on the Borders to require comment: the latest of them became law in 1862 and 1868.

* A curious insight into the customs of our forebears in regard to the packing and curing of Salmon at Berwick, as well as the regulations laid down for their preservation, extracted from an old manuscript book for long in the possession of my father, will be found in the President's Address to the Club for 1890—vol. xiii, pp. 6-20.

† In an account of Sandstell Fishery, near the mouth of the river, published by William Waite in 1831, and covering the period between 1736 and 1818, during which the fishery had been in the occupation of his family, it is noted of the year 1760: "Believed the most plentiful season ever known in Tweed, a great quantity of Salmon sold at 9d. and 8d., and one day at 4d. per stone. One flood on a Monday supposed to produce 10,000 Salmon. *N.B.*—In all these years very few Trouts." But the following year broke even that record, and is described as "the greatest year that ever was at Sandstell," no fewer than 17,484 Salmon and 13,000 Trout being taken in the nets. It may not be out of place, either, to recall the fact that on the Borders at that period a stone of fish usually weighed 18 lbs. 10½ oz.

‡ In a letter dated 26th April 1824 (as quoted by Day), Thomas Bewick, the famous wood-engraver, wrote to Mr Pease, banker, Newcastle: "When a boy, from about the year 1760 to 1767, I was frequently sent by my parents to the fishermen at Eltringham Ford to purchase a Salmon. I was always told not to pay two pence a pound, and I commonly paid only

of expeditious transport, and much liable to glutting in consequence. Large numbers of Salmon were annually "packed" at Berwick for shipment to London and other "over-seas" destinations; but it was not until towards the beginning of the nineteenth century that the practice of putting them into ice became general,* and quite another fifty years † before the railway began to supersede the swift sailing smacks and clippers which had hitherto been relied upon as the speediest means of reaching distant markets.‡

a penny, and sometimes three half-pence, before or about this time. I have been told that an article had been always inserted in every indenture of apprenticeship in Newcastle that the apprentices were not to be forced to eat Salmon above twice a week, and the same bargain was made with common servants."

Much similar evidence, both as to low prices and "apprentices' Salmon," has from time to time been published from districts so far apart from ours as the Severn and the Spey, but need not be quoted here. At Berwick, more or less legendary knowledge of the apprentices' Salmon is very common, but I am not aware of the actual existence of any indenture containing the prohibition.

* "About 1780 a Scottish laird, Mr George Dempster of Dunichen, discovered that Salmon packed in ice could be conveyed in good condition for long distances" (Day's *Brit. and Irish Salmonidæ*, p. 115).

† The Royal Border Bridge, which carries the railway over the Tweed at Berwick, was begun on 15th May 1847, and opened by Queen Victoria on 29th August 1850.

‡ "Pennant, writing in 1776, informs us that the Tweed fish were sent fresh to London in baskets by sailing vessels, unless the craft was disappointed by contrary winds, when they were relanded, boiled, pickled, and kitted and so dispatched, while other fresh ones replaced them in the baskets. At the commencement of the season, *when a ship was on the point of sailing*, a fresh, clean Salmon would sell from 1s. to 1s. 6d. a pound, and the price at such periods was from 5s. to 9s. a stone of 18 lbs. 10½ oz. weight, but the value rose and fell according to the plenty or paucity of fish and the prospect of a fair or a foul wind. In the month of July, when they were said to be most plentiful, the cost has been known to be as low as 8d. per stone, but in 1775 never less than 1s. 4d. and from that to 2s. 6d." (Day, *op. cit.*). For present-day prices a pound weight might be substituted for a stone.

The present "Berwick Salmon Fisheries Co., Ltd.," it may be noted, began its trading in Salmon as "The Berwick Shipping Co.," and owned some of the smartest clippers that sailed from Tweed. It was incorporated as a limited company in 1856, and changed to its present designation, as above, in 1872.

Tweed has always been more famous for the numbers and quality of her Salmon than for their individual size, yet she produces a few fish of over 40 lbs. each nearly every year, with occasional specimens of more than 50 lbs., and now and again one of upwards of 60 lbs. in weight. Moreover, in Lord Home's fish, first below mentioned, she holds, I believe, the undisputed record for the heaviest Salmon ever killed with rod and line in this country. To claim to have made an exhaustive search, where records are so numerous and so widely scattered, is perhaps too much; but the following list includes, I think, all the most important Tweed Salmon of which there is any reliable history.

About 1830, or within the next year or two, a Salmon weighing $69\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. fell to the rod of William, Earl of Home, on either Wark or Birgham waters.*

On 1st December 1907 a kipper, partly spawned and considerably affected by disease (probably the cause of its death), was found dead near Mertoun Bridge and buried by the water bailiffs, by whom it was weighed, but unfortunately not measured, and turned the scale at just over 60 lbs. When fresh from the sea, and in condition, it must of course have been considerably heavier.

A kipper Salmon killed by Mr Prior, of Chelmsford, on the Upper Floors water, on 28th October 1886, weighed $57\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. on the following morning.† It had bled a good deal, and was said

* This fish was referred to by Yarrell, who gave the weight as $69\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., and his statement has naturally been frequently quoted since; but the above information is extracted from a letter dated 3rd July 1914, with which the present Earl of Home has kindly favoured me.

† The back end of 1886 was a wonderful angling season on Tweed, and it is worthy of mention that, before killing his big fish on 28th October, Mr Prior had landed no less than fourteen others. At Carham, during the same week, Mr Hay Gordon had sixty fish to his own rod between Monday and Thursday, weighing 1063 lbs.; twenty-eight of them on the best single day. On 27th October 1883 Mr Sidney Lane killed eighteen Salmon and twenty-one Grilse on Wark water. As an example of an earlier record, it may be added that on 8th October 1873 Mr Brownlees, C.E., on Sprouston Dub, killed thirteen salmon and three grilse to his own rod, the weights being 24, 21, 20, 25, 18, 22, 24, 34, 21, 35, 12, 22, 29, 8, 9, and 8 lbs. I am not sure that these records may not since have been beaten; but they serve at least as evidence of the sport Tweed is capable of yielding, when she is in trim, and fortune happens to smile upon the fisherman. During the autumn of 1903, there fell to the rod on the waters between Wark and Rutherford, both inclusive, upwards of 2700 fish, ninety being killed on the Teviot.

to have scaled 64 lbs. at the river side when landed. Its measurements were: length 53 inches, girth $28\frac{1}{2}$ inches, breadth of tail fin $15\frac{1}{2}$ inches. It fell a victim to one of Forrest's small double-hooked "Silver Grey" flies, and was landed after about an hour's run. Preserved by Brotherston for the Duke of Roxburgh.

During the second week of November 1889 * Mr R. P. Brereton, of London, on Mertoun water, killed a male fish which weighed 55 lbs., and measured 49 inches in length, 27 inches in girth, and looked as if it had been some considerable time in fresh water.

On 7th November 1913 Mr W. A. Kidson, of Sunderland, killed a kipper on the Temple Pool at the Lees, which, though said not to be in the best of condition, weighed 55 lbs. four hours after it had left the water. It measured 51 inches in length by 29 inches in girth, and some of its scales having been submitted to Dr J. Arthur Hutton, the well-known expert, he reported that according to his reading of their rings of growth the fish had migrated to sea as a smolt of two years old in the spring of 1909, and had spent the intervening four and a half years in salt water. It was thus rather over six and a half years old when killed on its first return from the sea for spawning purposes.

Amongst other notable captures by the rod have been: a fish of 52 lbs. in 1873; two of 53 and 49 lbs. respectively, in 1876; one of 51 lbs. in 1880; and one of $48\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. in 1909, the last referred to falling to the rod of a lady angler, Lady Edith Trotter, on Sprouston Dub.

The largest Salmon ever taken in the nets, of which any record has been preserved, was caught near the mouth of the river in 1869, and weighed 57 lbs. Its length was somewhat doubtfully given by the late George L. Paulin, from memory, as 51 inches. In 1885 the nets accounted for one of 56 lbs.; on 27th August 1888, one of 53 lbs. ($50\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by 27 inches in girth) was netted at Great Haugh, near Twizel; and on 27th July 1893, one of $50\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. ($53\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by 27 inches in girth) was got

* During the same week a fish of 48 lbs. (47 inches long by 28 in girth) was landed on Birgham Dub by Lord Alexander Paget. On the same day one of 44 lbs. (54 inches long and 26 in girth) was killed on Wark, and on the following day one of 43 lbs. at Hendersyde; while about the same time one of $51\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. fell to General Home's rod at Birgham, and two of 48 lbs. each to anglers on other waters. A record year for big fish, ten altogether, of upwards of 40 lbs. each, falling to the rod, and at least seven to the nets, the heaviest of the latter 48, 48, and 50 lbs. respectively.

at Shoreside. The latter is specially mentioned as an exceptionally early date for so large a fish, the reason why the heaviest fish generally fall to the rod being that they seldom enter the river until after the close of the netting season on 14th September.*

It may be added that the largest Salmon I ever saw personally was found washed up on Goswick Sands, after a storm, on the afternoon of Sunday, 18th March 1888. It had been partly eaten by gulls, but its length was still intact, and, carefully measured, I found it taped close upon 5 feet between the tips of nose and tail fin.

A very large fish that was stranded upon Spittal beach, in October 1906, also deserves mention, if only from the publicity it obtained in the newspapers. It was variously estimated to have weighed anything up to 80 lbs., the *Berwick Advertiser* of 26th October stating the length to have been 5 feet 10 inches, and girth 2 feet 9 inches; but the truth is it was probably cut up and carried away by the finders without having been weighed, and Mr James Thomas, who made all possible inquiries on the spot, arrived at the conclusion that "in all probability it did not exceed 60 lbs., although it must have been a very large Salmon," and with that certificate its authentic history must unfortunately end.†

* Those specially interested in Tweed fishery statistics—the estimated annual produce of the nets from 1808 to 1892; average weights and numbers of Salmon, Grilse, and Sea Trout, respectively, each year; notes on the heaviest fish, and similar matters—may be referred to the late Mr Paulin's admirable tables published in *Hist. Ber. Nat. Club*, vol. v, pp. 69–70; vol. vii, pp. 116–118; vol. viii, pp. 112–114; vol. xi, pp. 534–537; and vol. xiv, pp. 189–191. For some later statistics I am under obligation to Mr James Thomas, Mr Paulin's successor as Secretary to the Berwick Salmon Fisheries Co.

Some of the earlier volumes of the Club's *History* likewise contain valuable contributions on different aspects in the life of the Salmon by other members; and there are the voluminous *Reports by the Police Committee of the Tweed Commissioners*, which appear annually in September; and the annual *Report of the Scottish Fishery Board*, all of which may be consulted with advantage.

† This, of course, is not the only large Salmon which has fallen to the nets of poachers along the coast. I have notes and newspaper cuttings of several of them going back over thirty years, but from the circumstances of their capture details can seldom be verified. One which was believed to have weighed 71 lbs., and whose length was given by a most reliable man as 57 inches, was so caught by some Eyemouth fishermen in the beginning of October 1887.

In Tyne, Salmon do not run as large as they do in Tweed, and anything approaching 40 lbs. is exceptional, though one or two exceeding that weight are frequently taken in the sea nets at the mouth of the river. Amongst these, from the returns furnished to me by Inspectors Harbottle, Crawford, and Dagg, the largest have been: one of 52 lbs. caught off Briar Dene in July 1880; and one of $47\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. at Seaton Sluice on 7th August 1913. In June 1873, one of $48\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. was netted in the river at Scotswood; one of 46 lbs. at Stella Fishery in August 1903; and another of 46 lbs. at Benwell Boat House on 14th June 1912.

For returns of Tyne Salmon landed by rod, I am indebted to Mr Thomas Taylor, Captain Adrian Allgood, R.N., Mr Abel Chapman, and Mr A. Robson, gamekeeper at Beaufront Castle; and from these, and my own records kept for many years, the largest fish killed have been: one of $38\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. caught by Robson on Beaufront water on 12th October 1897; * one of 38 lbs. landed by Hindmarch, Mr Chapman's keeper, at Wark, a few years later; and one of $37\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. killed by Mr Hilton Ridley at Park End. The largest Salmon ever killed by Mr Taylor at Chipchase (amongst some hundreds) weighed 32 lbs., which was also the weight of a "record" fish killed at Lee Hall on 17th October 1892.†

One episode in the life of a Tyne Salmon Mr Robson delights to relate. At an exhibition in Tynemouth, in 1882, Inspector Harbottle showed nine Salmon alive in tanks. Eight of them were males, one a female, and the latter was affected with disease (*Saprolegnia ferax*) when caught, but before the end of her six weeks' residence in the tanks had been, apparently, quite cured. When the exhibition closed, the fish were marked by Mr Harbottle with silver rings bearing reference numbers and letters,

* I measured this fish myself, and found it to be $47\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length; its girth Robson gave as 25 inches. Robson tells me that a few years ago he landed a male kelt that was two inches longer.

† In the *Field* of 28th February 1914, Mr Alfred Chaytor, writing from Iridge Place, Sussex, on large Tyne Salmon, refers to an autumn fish of $40\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. which he had seen landed at Beaufront, and adds: "In the winter of 1906 or 1907 I was shown, and measured myself, a dead Salmon kelt found below the village of Broomhaugh which was $57\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length and over 14 inches in depth. This fish, when in condition, must have weighed well over 50 lbs."

and liberated into the estuary at North Shields on 16th October. On 24th February 1883 the female fish was landed by Robson at Beaufront, and, having been returned to the water again, was captured by him a second time, on the same stream, on 14th April in the same year.

In the Coquet, the status of *Salmo salar* has been much involved owing to the local custom of speaking of Sea Trout as "Salmon"; but there is at any rate no doubt that of late years *S. salar* has been rapidly supplanting *S. trutta*,* and Coquet is now entitled to rank as quite a good Salmon river. It would, undoubtedly, rank much higher still were really effective measures taken to restrict the illegal "snatching" of fish which has always been a curse to the lower reaches of the river. There seems to be no dispute that towards the end of the eighteenth century true Salmon were abundant in Coquet, and continued to be so until, early in the following century, the heightening of old mill-dams, or the building of new ones, began to impede their upward passage from the sea, and gradually brought about their almost total extinction.† The chief blame for this has generally

* It has been generally supposed that, if left to their own resources, Sea Trout may displace Salmon in a river, but Coquet supplies, I believe, unique proof of the opposite taking place.

† The different races of Sea Trout were then very generally held to be distinct species, although it is worth while to note in passing that even at that early date some prominent residents stoutly maintained the opposite view, viz. that "Sea Trout" and "Bull Trout" were one and the same fish under different conditions, or at different stages. There was also, as already stated, a great deal of confusion between "Salmon" and "Salmon Trout."

Before the passing of the Salmon Act of 1861, Coquet had been, for all practical purposes, for upwards of fifty years, absolutely closed to all migratory fish wishing to enter it before 13th November, whereby, no doubt, a race of late-running Trout had been encouraged, and an exactly opposite effect produced upon *S. salar*. When that Act came into operation, fixing a close time for nets as from 1st September, these late-running fish became practically immune from legal capture, trending towards their still further increase.

The Board of Conservators for the Coquet was formed on 18th January 1866, and in the following year—with the consent of the riparian owners and the permission of the Secretary of State—the netting season was extended to 31st December, for the express purpose of attempting an extermination of these late-running Trout. By arrangement with the Duke of Northumberland, the work was carried out at his private fishery at Wark-

centred, in the public mind, round the dams at Warkworth and Acklington; but whether the charge may not have been exaggerated is still a matter of dispute amongst local experts, and will probably always remain so.

Mr Pape, who was tenant of the Warkworth Fishery from 1872 to 1894, tells me that he kept no record of when they first began to find Salmon amongst their takes; but during the last worth, and the following figures, taken from the Report made by a Committee of the Board in 1872, give an indication of what was done:—

TOTAL NUMBER OF TROUT TAKEN.

	From April to August.	From 1st Sept. to 31st Dec.
In 1868	1,757	26,350
„ 1869	1,747	15,464
„ 1870	770	10,687
„ 1871	4,434	9,188

The total weight of these 70,397 fish was given as 295,060 lbs.

The endeavour was continued, with abated zeal, for another year or two; but if any further return was made, I had not thought it worth while to preserve the exact figures. In all, I believe, some 71,808 Trout were accounted for before the experiment was finally abandoned, and the close time allowed to revert to its erstwhile date.

In order to replace the Sea Trout by Salmon, a hatchery and breeding ponds were established at Rothbury, but these also were given up as a failure (so far as resuscitating Salmon was concerned) after a few years, the hoped-for improvements to Warkworth and Acklington dams not having been carried out. From 1865 to 1871 the return of ova introduced to the river was given as:—

LAID DOWN AT ACKLINGTON.

1865	60,000 ova obtained from Tyne and Reed.
1866	80,000 „ „ „ Tyne and Tweed.
1867	10,000 „ (including some laid down at Biddleston).
1868	36,000 „

AND LAID DOWN AT ROTHBURY.

1869	100,000 ova from Thurso.
	8,000 „ „ Tweed.
1870	105,000 „ „ Thurso.
	About 48,000 more retained for hatching in the ponds at Rothbury.
1871	140,000 ova from Tyne.

But a large proportion of these ova was known not to have successfully hatched; while it was very doubtful how many of them were the produce of Salmon and not the supposed superior race of Sea Trout.

season he had the fishing Salmon and Trout were caught in about equal numbers, while up to 1888 at any rate there were no Salmon. Mr Arthur Thompson, who, in succession to his father, has been many years connected with the net fishings at Warkworth, attributes the wonderful increase in *S. salar* to the deepening of the harbour and the mouth of the river, for shipping purposes. In his father's experience only two Salmon were taken in the nets (in August, he thinks in 1874); while in 1895, when he himself began netting, he took nearly 200 Salmon. In the autumn of 1913 Salmon were so numerous that 500 of them were reported to have been netted in a week, in the tidal waters.* The largest Salmon Mr Thompson has seen was caught in the estuary and weighed 42 lbs.; in the river he has known one taken of 32 lbs.

Herrings and other food have, of course, often enough been found in the stomachs of Salmon taken at Berwick,† as elsewhere. In May 1882 a silver watch-chain was found in one of about 20 lbs. when cut open in the shop of Messrs R. Holmes & Son, of Berwick. This fish was believed to have come from the nets at Norham. In Richardson's *Local Historian's Table Book* (vol. iii, p. 319) is the following entry: "1825, Oct. 12. A pair of spectacles in a steel case were taken out of the maw of a Salmon in the fish market, Newcastle." While from Howse's Catalogue (p. 43) we learn that "It is recorded of an alderman at Newcastle, Francis Anderson, Esq., that dropping his gold seal-ring from his finger into the Tyne, as he was leaning over the bridge, it was found in the belly of a Salmon, bought in the market by one of his own servants.—Wallis, from Bourne's *Hist. Newcastle*."

Much additional light has, of recent years, been shed upon the life-history of the Salmon (and other fishes) from the study of the rings of growth upon their scales, carried on by many indefatigable workers, prominent amongst whom have been Mr W. H. Johnston, Dr J. Arthur Hutton, Mr W. L. Calderwood, and

* A cutting from the *Berwick Advertiser* of 8th August 1913, now before me, which probably refers to a part of this catch, states that 367 Salmon had been taken in three shots of the net below Warkworth Bridge on Monday morning, 4th August. The first catch numbered 180, which was "said to be 50 above the previous record"; the second shot yielded 127, and the third 60.

† See, for example, *Hist. Ber. Nat. Club*, vol. vi, p. 432.

Mr P. D. Malloch ;* but the subject can even yet scarcely be regarded as far removed from its infancy, and must be dismissed here with this passing reference. It has entirely disposed of the old belief that all *Salmonidæ* spawned every year, and has established the fact that many of them spend several years in the sea before returning to fresh water for the purpose of reproducing their species. Incidentally, also, it would seem to have demonstrated that the preservation of kelts may not be of such importance to a river as has for so long been imagined by our legislature and conservators. And, in the latter connection, it is instructive to re-read the evidence of many an old Tweed fisherman, bearing upon that very point, as published in the several Blue-books, and Reports of Government Inquiries into the working of the Protective Acts, held fifty or sixty years ago ; in days when the kelt was to the conservator a thing of solicitude as the presumed forerunner of future leviathans, but to the illiterate fisherman only an object of intolerance owing to the waste of precious time it occasioned by getting upon his patron's hook, or a voracious devourer of Smolts who would never repay his keep, and who was best knocked on the head and transferred to boiling water rather than returned to the river again.†

* As demonstrating the truth of Solomon's observation that there is no new thing under the sun, Mr R. B. Marston, in the *Fishing Gazette* of 13th December 1913, and Mr H. T. Sheringham, in the *Field* of the following week, pointed out that fish scales, and the lessons they might have to teach, had already attracted the attention of several earlier writers. The subject is referred to in Daniel's *Rural Sports*, published in 1800, and in *The Microscope Made Easy*, by Henry Baker, F.R.S., the 4th edition of which was issued in 1754, in each of which works reference is made to still earlier investigations.

† The late Major Dickins of Cornhill caused some amusement at one of these Government inquiries, when, if memory serves me right, the Commissioner, his examiner, was Frank Buckland. He was being questioned regarding the old practice of dealing with kelts (particularly "well-mended kelts," which are always most troublesome to the angler), and his evidence was somewhat as follows :—

Question—"Of course, Major, I suppose you have caught a good many kelts in your time ?"

Answer—"Yes, I have."

Question—"I presume you always returned them to the water again ?"

Answer—"Of course I did,"

And *sotto voce* he added, "But I guess I always boiled that water first."

A word must be added in explanation of some of the names applied to Salmon, a few of them being native to the Borders, though now widely employed owing to the incursions of anglers from all parts of the country. Emerging in early spring from eggs laid in the *Redds* during the winter months, the young fish are known as *Alevins* for the first month or two of their existence, or until the umbilical- or yolk-sac has been absorbed.* This accomplished, they become *Fry*, from which during the course of the next few months they develop into *Par*,† *Fingerlings*,‡ or *Pink*. The silvery garb of the *Smolt* is assumed when the fish is ready to go to sea, which is usually in the spring of its third year. Frequently, however, the change is deferred for another twelve months, whence, probably, the very large Smolts, often as big as Herrings, which appear amongst their five- and six-inch relatives at the mouth of the Tweed every May. The most forward of these fish may return to the river, during the following summer, as *Grilse* § of anything from a pound and a half upwards; || but a large number of them seem to pass this stage at sea, and make their first reappearance in fresh water as *Salmon* at various subsequent periods, often after an interval of several years. A female Salmon, in autumn, when heavy with spawn, is called a *Baggit*, her consort a *Milster*, *Cock-fish*,

* The period may vary from three weeks to as many months, depending, like some of the later stages of development, on the temperature of the water, and the inclination to feed. The sac depends like a large bag attached to the belly near the pectoral fins.

† So spelt in Jameson's *Scottish Dictionary*. *Parr* appears to be a modern innovation.

‡ From the dark finger-marks on the sides; common to the young of Trout and Salmon.

§ In the old manuscript referred to on page 186 the name appears as *Gilse* throughout the book, as far back as 1508, and that rendering (plural *Gilses*) is still in common use upon Tweedside. When the more usual spelling of the word became general is uncertain, but in the Act of King Robert the Bruce, already referred to (p. 185), it appears as *Grilse*, plural *Grilsis*.

|| It is only exceptionally that a Grilse is caught in Tweed before June, and the netting season ends on 15th September. The late George L. Paulin's statistics, so carefully kept for so many years, showed that 442,138 Grilse, netted between 1860 and 1886 inclusive, averaged just over 4½ lbs. each; while the average weight of 861 Grilse taken by rod, between 15th September and 30th November, over thirteen (not consecutive) years, ending with 1892, was 8½ lbs., the largest individual fish scaling 14½ lbs.

Gib-fish,* or *Kipper*.† *Swooning Kipper* is an old name given to sickly male Salmon in autumn, whose condition was supposed to be due to their having been unable to find a mate, with the result that the milt had hardened within them, usually bringing about their death. If, however, the fish managed to return to sea, he was believed to recover. *Kelt* is a fish of either sex after spawning, indifferently applied to Salmon and Trout, synonymous with “Unclean Fish” — a fish whose condition makes it illegal to kill. *Red Fish* is a common designation, amongst our coast fishermen,‡ of all *Salmonidæ*, as opposed to “White Fish” (Cods, Haddocks, and sea-fish generally). On the rivers, in late autumn, highly coloured Salmon are also spoken of as “Red-fish,” from their colour.§

(*To be continued.*)

* From the hooked projection, or gib, of gristle, which at the breeding season develops on the lower jaw.

† In general use, in this sense, at the present day. Formerly *Kipper-time* meant close season, and *Kipper* was applied to a *Kelt*.

‡ The men themselves are called “*Red Fishers*,” or Red Fishermen.

§ In some of the old Acts, and other ancient documents, we have “Red fische,” “Rede fyshe,” etc.

BERWICK PARISH CHURCH.

St Peter's, Rome, 2 Kal. April 1424. Pope Martin V to the Archdeacon of Teviotdale. Mandate to collate and assign to John Erch, priest, of the diocese of Dunblane, the perpetual vicarage, value not exceeding 40^l of old sterlings, of Holy Trinity, Berwick-upon-Tweed, in the diocese of St Andrews, papal provision for which, on its voidance by the death of William Wardell, was made to Richard Penven, who before getting possession thereof, obtained, by collation of the ordinary, the rectory of Sowdon, in the diocese of Glasgow, so that the said vicarage still void.

Cal. Papal Records, vol. vii, p. 351.

CUMBERLAND BOWER AND THE OWNERS THEREOF.

By W. MADDAN.

THIS little holding with the picturesque name lies on the extreme limit of the Bounds of Berwick, in front of Mordington House on the road to Duns. Mr Scott in his *History* informs us: "The Berwick Bounds extend from the mouth of the Tweed by the river-side for about five miles to Gainslaw, where the Bound Road meets the river. The boundary then passes northwards over the river Whiteadder, and continues in the same direction to the German Ocean [or, to be more correct, North Sea], then by the seashore to the mouth of the river again. Of all the land within this boundary the freemen own about two-thirds, or 3077 acres. The remainder, at first conferred upon George Home, Earl of Dunbar, is now held by several proprietors." * Lord Mordington (title created 1641), son of William, tenth Earl of Angus, acquired before 1628 the estate of Mordington, and apparently soon after the Magdalen Fields and the little property now known as Cumberland Bower, as in 3rd November 1648 we have reference to "Lord Mordington's corne at the Garrison's meadows," that being the original designation of the lands in question. † They were subsequently known as Crawford's Closes, otherwise Cumberland Bower, as per feoffment dated 10th March 1809: It is now impossible to explain why the lands were designated Cumberland Bower, but the name does not appear before 1809. It is only one of several peculiar place-names within the Bounds, as we find "Steps of Grace" and "Conundrum," and within a few miles, in Norham parish, we find such peculiar place-names as Velvet Hall and Royalty. The devolution of the lands, so far as known, is as follows:—

* *Berwick-upon-Tweed*, by John Scott, 1888, p. 285.—ED.

† *Ibid.*, p. 269.—ED.

(1) On 8th April 1752 Patrick Crawford of Athnames (now Auchenames), Co. Renfrew, Esquire, eldest son and heir and also administrator of Patrick Crawford, late of the city of Edinburgh, merchant, deceased, who was nephew and heir of Thomas Crawford, late of the same city, also deceased, conveyed the newly erected messuage or tenement with several fields, closes, or enclosed parcels of ground known by the name of the Garrison meadows (purchased by the said Thomas Crawford off the Right Hon. William Lord Mordington, and James Douglas, his eldest son, both since deceased), to and in favour of John Romer, Esquire, of Berwick-upon-Tweed, by lease for a year, followed by a (2) Conveyance from Patrick Crawford, Esquire, and John Romer, Esquire, to Mr William Armourer, an assignment for a term of years to protect the inheritance 8th April 1752. All this cumbrous procedure seems to have been caused by the unusual accident that the title-deeds of the said estate were burned by a fire that happened some time before in the chambers of Rowland Crawford, Writer to the Signet, Edinburgh, younger brother of the grantor. Consideration money £1100, tenant Charles Constable. Mr Patrick Crawford signs and seals with a signet bearing a fine coat-of-arms. It seems probable that Lord Mordington had borrowed money from Thomas Crawford, merchant in Edinburgh, and being unable to refund had conveyed this detached portion of his property.

(3) John Romer was succeeded by his son Robert Romer, Esquire, who along with Mark Riddel and William Riddel conveyed to Mr Thomas Gilchrist, surgeon, Berwick-upon-Tweed, per feoffment dated 10th March 1809; and the lands have descended by inheritance from him to his grand-daughter, the present owner, Mrs Georgina Gilchrist, wife of Colonel John Jacob of Sandown, Isle of Wight.

It is of great interest to note that families bearing the name of Crawford have been settled in Berwick-upon-Tweed from an early date, the first, according to the parish registers, being 16th Dec. 1572, and very many subsequent entries. The family of Auchenames, Co. Renfrew, is very ancient and their pedigree well known, being descended from a son of Sir Reginald Crawford of Loudoun, Sheriff of Ayr, who witnessed a charter by James the High Steward to the Monastery of Paisley in 1283-5. He was one of the nominees of Robert Bruce in his

competition with John Baliol for the crown, swore fealty to Edward I. in 1296, but was, it is said, murdered by the English in 1297. His seal bore a *fess ermine* (see *New Scots Peerage*, vol. v, under Earl of Loudoun). Sir Reginald Crawford was descended from another Sir Reginald, Sheriff of Ayr. Sir William Wallace, the Scottish patriot, is reputed to have been the son of Margaret, the aunt of the ancestor of the family of Auchenames. There were other families of the name in Ayrshire, as, in addition to Sir Reginald, Roger de Crawford and five other Crawfurds affixed their seals to the well-known Ragman Roll for the County of Ayr.

The surname is taken from an extensive upland territory in the Upper Ward of Lanarkshire, now divided into the parishes of Crawford and Crawford-John. The first Sir Reginald Crawford, Sheriff of Ayr,* born about 1165, was perhaps the son of John, stepson of "Baldwin de Biggar, who obtained the barony of Crawford-John," in which he was succeeded by his son John.† The Earl of Crawford (Lindsay) takes his title from Crawford proper, sometimes styled Crawford-Lindsay, where the Lindsays were settled *circa* 1170. The first bearer of the surname removed to Ayrshire, perhaps as a man of tried loyalty, to be Sheriff, and was, so far as known, the first to fill the office in that county. There are still many Crawfords in every station in life in Ayrshire and Renfrewshire.

* *New Scots Peerage*, vol. v.

† Baldwin of Biggar was no doubt a leading member of the colony of Flemings who in the time of Malcolm the Maiden settled about the head waters of the Tweed and Clyde, an offshoot of the famous colony who established themselves in Berwick-upon-Tweed in the time of Alexander I. and assisted to found the burgh with its famous Guild-Merchant.

UNEXPECTED DATA AS TO THE PREVIOUS OCCURRENCE OF THE CHOUGH ON THE MIDDLE MARCHES.

By Captain W. J. RUTHERFURD, R.A.M.C.

THE coat-of-arms of Rutherford *de eodem, anno* 1260, shows three similar black birds, which are depicted without legs, but as having red eyes and beaks; * the beak of one of them—and this is important—being arched downwardly almost like the bill of a curlew: indeed, so far as draughtsmanship is concerned, they are faintly reminiscent of the three papingoes of the house of Home, which the latter has inherited through the heiress of Papedie. John Rutherford, who was Provost of Aberdeen in 1485, shows similar birds on his arms, as do Hundolö in 1500, Langnewton in 1550, Keidheuch in 1580, and Fairnington in 1600.

The Townhead Rutherfurds and the Jedburgh lorimer in 1640 have three martlets in chief, but they still have the red bills along with feet of the same colour; and similarly for Sir John Rutherford of Edgerston in 1720. By a curious effort of decadent heraldry, scarlet martlets—birds that can only be described as being an outrage against nature—are depicted on the shield that was borne by an English branch of the same family (the Rutherfords of Middleton Hall in Northumberland).† These birds in the Rutherford arms of whatever period, however, have always, I believe, been described as martlets, and are officially recorded as such by the heraldic authorities. As martlets they are designated in Sir James

* Hood, *Rutherfurds of that Ilk*, 1884, p. xxiv.

† The arms allowed to Thomas Rotherford of Middleton Hall in the parish of Iderton, Northumberland, by Flower, Norroy King of Arms, in 1563 were: quarterly, 1 and 4 or, an inescutcheon gules, in chief three martlets of the second, 2 and 4 a lion rampant argent (Flower's *Visitation of Yorkshire*).—ED.

Balfour Paul's *Ordinary of Scottish Arms*, which is, of course, the most recent and authoritative work on the subject for Scotland. Without them, whether with or without the peculiarities above noted, the arms in question would be nothing more nor less than those of the family of Balliol, the metal and colour being reversed.

In the Royal MS. 19 B xv in the British Museum (an illuminated manuscript of the Revelation in French, and dating from the beginning of the fourteenth century), there is an illustration for ch. xix, ver. 19—the beast with the kings of the earth and their armies; and in it two corvine birds are to be seen attacking the slain even before the battle has ceased raging around them. They are large, darkly coloured birds, with stout bills and claws and fully feathered faces. One, perching on a recently decapitated trunk, is tearing at the exposed and bleeding tissues of the neck; while the other, seated on what appears to be intended for a molehill, is eagerly stretching downward and forward as if to commence an attack on the features of a fallen soldier in the middle distance. These birds are drawn with such fidelity that they are recognisable zoologically at the first glance as ravens (those dark birds of battle, the claimers of the slain, as they are called in *Beowulf**); and they are referred to here as a proof, which could be multiplied if necessary, that the medieval artist, sometimes at least, had a very definite idea in his mind while at his work. So where we find that he has depicted black birds with red downwardly hooked bills (and especially where we find them shown as having red legs also), it is possible that they were intended to represent, not fabulous monsters, but actual living creatures with which the draughtsman, as also his patron, was sufficiently familiar.

Now, the Chough (*Pyrrhocorax graculus*) is the only bird that answers to this description, and it does so with fidelity. It is a bird which used to nest in Berwickshire at St Abb's Head and about Fast Castle, the stronghold of that old ruffian Logan of Restalrig, of Gowrie House fame, as was noticed as far back as 1578 by Leslie in his *De Origine Scotorum*. Selby

* "The dark raven, busy over the fallen, shall send his frequent cry, telling the eagle how he sped to the feast, when along with the wolf he spoiled the slain." This is another of the references to the bird in *Beowulf*.

and Muirhead * both—and probably with justice—credited the Jackdaw with a share in expelling the Choughs from the Berwickshire sea-cliffs, and in the *Transactions* of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club for 1851 we find, from Mr Archibald Hepburn's paper, † that in 1850 there was only a single pair of the birds left there, while in 1866 there was still a solitary pair haunting the cliffs. ‡ Between that date and 1895 they seem to have deserted the district, but in the latter year Mr George Bolam § was informed by the fishermen at Petticowick that a pair of the "red-legged crows" had bred there that season, and in 1903 one of these birds was again seen at St Abb's Head. ||

As further proof that the Chough is the bird intended on the Rutherford arms, reference may be made to the seal of Aymer de Rutherford del Counté de Rokesbrug, ¶ a signator of the Ragman Roll of 1296, which shows clearly and unmistakably a *chough displayed*. And, as a digression, the Rutherford arms should thus be: *argent and gules, an inescutcheon voided and in chief three Cornish corbies proper with shanks coupéd*: the crest also being a *Cornish corbie proper*.

This family of Rutherford,—which, as we have just seen, bore three Choughs as an armorial bearing—upon a shield which, as has already been indicated, would otherwise have shown merely the "arms of patronage" ** of the once powerful family of Balliol—has been, from the earliest times from which they are mentioned, an essentially Border family of the Scottish side of the Middle Marches, which in fact were at one time

* Muirhead, *Birds of Berwickshire*, vol. i, 1889, p. 199.

† *Hist. Berwickshire Nat. Club*, iii, p. 72.

‡ Turnbull, *Birds of East Lothian*, 1866, p. 18.

§ Bolam, *Birds of Northumberland and the Eastern Borders*, 1912, p. 186.

|| It may prove interesting to record here another instance of the way in which the Chough has been expelled from its haunts and its range restricted. My sister, Dr Margaret Rutherford, informs me that this bird nested on Oransay up till 1911. In that year it was harried by the summer visitors on Colonsay, with the result that on inquiries being made the next season it was found to have abandoned its old breeding-places and deserted the island, although it still nests on some of the Hebrides, where it is less liable to be disturbed.

¶ Hood, *op. cit.*, p. xix (figure).

** For a fine plate showing the coats armorial of eight ancient Northumbrian families deriving their arms from those of Balliol, see *Archæologia Æliana*, 3 ser., vol. vi, p. 100.—ED

in the guardianship of the head of the clan as Warden. If, then, the early Rutherfurds placed on their coat-of-arms a bird with which they were locally familiar (as must, in all probability, have been the case), it is justifiable to conclude that this bird—now perhaps, so far as the Borders are concerned, only lingering precariously, and on the verge of extinction, among the sea-cliffs at St Abb's Head—was in those days a sufficiently noticeable member of the Roxburghshire avifauna. In this case the probability is that, at the period when heraldic devices came into use, and were adopted by the family in question, these interesting and picturesque birds were nesting among the windy crags and summits of the Cheviot range, perhaps even among the Ancrum caves near Jedburgh as well, until these latter were taken over by the anchorites who are said to have made their homes there for some time, and who maintained themselves there independently of the religious at the Abbey of Jedburgh.

THE CHURCH OF MOREBATTLE.

St Peter's, Rome, 10 Kal. Aug. (22 Sept.) 1454. Pope Nicholas V to the Abbot of Holyrood, the Archdeacon of Glasgow, and Walter Stewart, a canon of the same. Mandate on the petition of John Raparlaw, perpetual vicar called *pensionarius* of the parish church of Merbotil, in the diocese of Glasgow, Master of Arts, to collate and assign to the said John, who is a priest, the vicarage of Symonton, in the said diocese, value not exceeding £9 sterling, notwithstanding that he holds the said vicarage called the *pensionaria* of Merbotil, value not exceeding £3 sterling, which he is to resign on obtaining that of Symonton. *Cal. Papal Records*, vol. x, pp. 693-694.

AN ILDERTON MYSTERY.

By J. C. HODGSON, M.A.

IN the fourth chapter of *St Ronan's Well*, the scene of which is laid, as is believed, at Innerleithen, near Peebles, in the early years of the nineteenth century, Scott makes the president of the *table-d'hôte* of the new hotel prepare the negus after a recipe which, he said, he had learned at Bath, from the son of old Dartineuf, who "always used East India sugar, and added a tamarind," remarking that "Dartineuf knew a good thing almost as well as his father."

Of Charles Dartineuf, otherwise Dartiquenave, there is a very good memoir in the *Dictionary of National Biography*.* He is believed to have been born about the year 1664, and his paternity is ascribed to Charles II. If this be so, it would explain the preferment and public offices which he enjoyed. At the same time, or successively, he was Joint Keeper of Hampton Park, Bushey Park, Hampton Court Palace, Paymaster of the Royal Works, Surveyor-General of the King's Gardens, and Surveyor of the King's Private Roads. He enjoyed the friendship of Swift (in whose *Journal to Stella* he is several times mentioned), Addison, Steele, and Pope. His portrait, painted by Kneller, was engraved by Faber in mezzotint, half-length, looking to right, in wig, 12½ in. × 9¾ in. "The pleasures of the table and of convivial society proved an irresistible attraction for him throughout his life, and he became, in general estimation, the *bon vivant* of his day." His ham-pie was noted. By his marriage with Mary, daughter and at length co-heir of John Scroggs of Patmer, in the parish of

* Cf. "Some Brief Notices of the Family of Dartiquenave of Patmer Hall, Herts, and at Ilderton in Northumberland," contributed by the present writer in 1900 to *Proceedings of the Newcastle Society of Antiquaries*, ser. 2, vol. ix, p. 301, since which time many interesting details have been gathered together.

Albury, Hertfordshire, he became possessed of a moiety of the manor of Patmer, and subsequently acquired the other moiety by purchase from his wife's sister Judith, wife of John Lance. He had an official apartment at St James's Palace, where he died on the 19th of October 1737, and was buried at Albury.

He left, with other issue, a son, also named Charles, an officer in the army, who is described as of the parish of Latton, Essex. He succeeded his father, and was buried at Albury on the 21st of May 1748. His wife's name has not been ascertained, but he left (perhaps with other) issue two sons, Charles Peter and Jacob, and two daughters, Anne and Dorothy.

Charles Peter Dartiquenave, son and heir of Charles Dartiquenave II, succeeded to Patmer Hall, but sold the property in 1775. In the following year he and his two maiden sisters, Anne and Dorothy, migrated to the highlands of Northumberland. Under the description of "Charles Peter Dartiquenave, Esq.," then of London, he obtained, 21st September 1776, a lease from Mr Thomas Ilderton of the farms of Ilderton and Longhough, with the water-corn mill of Ilderton, to hold for the term of twenty-one years, paying yearly for the land £570, and for the tithes £30. It may have been at this time that he had made for himself an armorial bookplate, *argent, a castle triple-towered gules, on a chief azure, a key erect or, between two fleurs-de-lis of the first. Crest, A lion sejant or, powdered with fleurs-de-lis azure, holding in the dexter paw an arrow gules.*

By the year 1792 Dartiquenave had got through his resources, and on Monday, the 10th of September of that year, his live and dead farming stock, with the crop of corn and turnips, etc., were offered for sale by auction. On the following Monday his plate, china, linen, and household furniture were also brought to the hammer.* In the same month public notice was given in the newspapers to his creditors to send in particulars of their claims against him to Mr Barber of Westgate Street, Newcastle, attorney.†

There is a tradition that, while residing with her brother at Ilderton, Miss Dorothy Dartiquenave came to a violent end, and certain stains on the floor of one of the rooms at Ilderton used to be pointed out as being those of her blood.

* Advertisement in *Newcastle Courant*, 8th September 1792.

† *Ibid.*, 22nd September 1792.

Students of the *Life* of Sir Walter Scott will remember that in his youth he was taken into Northumberland by his uncle, and, failing to obtain comfortable accommodation in the inn at Wooler, they secured quarters in a farmhouse in the neighbourhood.* That farmhouse has always been identified with Langleyford. Being so near to Ilderton, it is neither impossible nor improbable that Scott may have heard of Dartiquenave, or made his acquaintance. May he not even have tasted the negus made after "old Dartineuf's" recipe?

After his failure at Ilderton, Charles Peter Dartiquenave retired to Alnwick, where he died on the 17th of September 1801. He was buried in the churchyard there, but if any stone was set up to mark the spot it can no longer be identified; nor has his will been found in the Probate Registry at Durham.

The following notice of his death appeared in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1801, p. 1054:—

"At Alnwick, Charles Peter Dartiquenave, Esq. of Ilderton. His father was captain in the Guards; his grandfather a natural son of King Charles II, and himself was nephew to the late Mrs Dent, mother to the present Sir Digby Dent, bart." †

* Scott's visit was in the month of August 1791.

† Sir Digby Dent, captain R.N., was *knighted* at St James's, May 19, 1778.

BERWICK PARISH CHURCH.

1447, Dec. 11. Papal mandate for the rehabilitation of John Guthere, a Trinitarian friar, who had irregularly obtained from the Master General of the Order the administration of the house of Trinitarian Friars of Berwick, void by the death of John Andreston, and held the same, without dispensation of illegitimacy, being the son of unmarried parents.

1447, Dec. 11. Mandate to the Bishop of Brechin requiring him to collate John Guthere, [the administrator of the Trinitarian house at Berwick, to which is annexed the parish church of Ketnes in the diocese of Brechin.]

Cal. Papal Records, vol. x, p. 287.

BERWICK BURGHAL FAMILIES: FORSTER OF BERWICK AND OF WARENFORD.*

By J. C. HODGSON, M.A.

THE borough of Berwick-upon-Tweed from the sixteenth century down to the Reform Acts seems to have been ruled by an oligarchy which shared its fat things, and, through the mediation of their two members of Parliament, procured for their sons appointments and commissions in Church and State, especially in the army. In that oligarchy, during the late seventeenth and in the eighteenth century, a branch of the prolific family of Forster was prominent. Owing to circumstances to be mentioned later, nearly every member of that family can be accounted for until its representative, in the middle of the nineteenth century, abandoned the Old for the New World.

On the 4th of September 1640 there came to Berwick, as an apprentice to Thomas Watson, burgess and merchant, a boy named Ralph Forster, described as son of Matthew Forster I of Warenford, gentleman, deceased. He was apprenticed for seven years, and the indenture was enrolled in the books of the Guild on the 7th September 1640. On the expiration of his apprenticeship he was admitted, 19th January 1648/9, to the freedom of the borough.

The sunny hamlet whence the boy issued is situated in the same parish as, and only a short distance from, Adderston, from which house all pedigree-loving Forsters claim to spring. The place takes its name from the Waren burn, rising in the

* This paper has been written at the instigation of our fellow-member, Mr T. B. Short, who supplied much of the material on which it is based from the law papers, in his possession, in the suit in which Captain Matthew Forster, R.N., of Berwick, *circa* 1821, succeeded in establishing his claim to be heir-at-law of the real estate of Thomas Forster of Alnwick and Warenford as third cousin once removed.

township of Warenton, on the confines of Chatton parish, and crossed, at Warenford, by the Great North Road.

The first of the family, so far as is known, was Mark Forster, who is stated to have taken a conveyance, 26th April 1551, of lands in Warenford. He was dead before 1567, when his widow's second husband, Thomas Franche, was in possession of the property during the "nonage of Cuthbert Forster his wiefe's sonne." There can be little doubt that this Cuthbert Forster was he who, in 1592, purchased property in Beadnell which, by deed of gift dated 28th May 1615, under the description of Cuthbert Forster, late of North Charlton but then of Warenford, he granted to his grandson Matthew Forster I of Charlton, eldest son of the grantor's eldest son Thomas Forster of Charlton, "for his better maintenance, alimentionation, education in learning, and preferment in marriage."

The above-named Thomas Forster, by a deed dated 3rd May 1623, gave property in Warenford and Charlton to his son Matthew and grandson Cuthbert. The christian name of Matthew's wife was Isabella.

Matthew and Isabella Forster were the parents of Cuthbert Forster, ancestor of the Forsters of Warenford and of Alnwick, and of Ralph Forster the Berwick apprentice.

If Ralph Forster was sixteen years of age in 1640, when he was apprenticed to Thomas Watson, he must have been born *circa* 1624. After establishing himself in business at Berwick, he married, 26th June 1651, Anna, daughter of William Temple of Berwick.* He never attained the mayoralty, and was buried 6th March 1667, having had issue:—

Matthew Forster II.

Ralph, baptised October 12, 1658.

Charles, baptised March 19, 1660/1; living 1674.

William, baptised February 16, 1663/4; apprenticed November 6, 1680, to his brother Matthew; admitted a burghess July 21, 1699.

Isabel, baptised July 23, 1652; buried May 10, 1654.

Anna, baptised November 6, 1656.

[Eleanor, baptised July 1666.]

* The dates of baptisms, marriages, and burials are all from Berwick Parish Register unless otherwise stated.

Matthew Forster II was baptised, 16th September 1654, as son of "Raph Foster, burgis," and was admitted to the freedom of the borough, 22nd October 1680, as eldest son of Ralph Forster, burgess. Under the will (dated 16th July 1674) of his maternal grandmother, Anna, widow of William Temple, who had married secondly, 6th August 1642, Henry Ord, he took on his mother's death one-fourth part of "the fishery on the Tweed called New Water," in tail male. He was mayor in 1712 and 1714, being popularly called Justice Forster, and was buried 2nd March 1728/9.

24th February 1728. Will of Matthew Forster of Berwick, alderman. I give to my wife £30 per annum out of my lands in Humbleton and Wooler. My brother in law William Pratt of Warenton. I give to my daughter Ann, wife of Mr William Forster, £100. My daughter Mary, wife of William Shell. My daughter Elizabeth. Their legacies to be paid out of my corn tithes of Spittle and Tweedmouth, my farms of Aymerside-law (*sic*), the Lee-closes, and the Intake in the parish of Chatton. I give to my only son Matthew Forster my fisheries of New Water or Annoside, Abstell, and the Boat-holes, my copyhold land in Tweedmouth, etc. My mother-in-law Mary Colles, widow. My wife Ann, and my said son executors. Seal armorial, a chevron between three bugles. Proved 4th April 1730.

The record of his marriage has not been found. It may have taken place in Scotland. His wife's name was Anne, and both she and her mother, Mary Colles, are named in his will. By her Matthew Forster II had issue:—

Matthew Forster III.

John, baptised January 20, 1711/2; buried July 10, 1712.

Hannah, baptised October 1, 1699.

Mary, baptised September 24, 1702; married April 21, 1725, William Shell of Berwick, and named in her father's will.

Elizabeth, baptised December 8, 1706; named in her father's will.

Anne, wife of William Forster, named in her father's will.

Matthew Forster III baptised, 15th December 1700, as son of Matthew Forster, burgess and merchant, was admitted to

the freedom of the borough 16th March 1721, by patrimony. He was no doubt educated at the Grammar School of his native town, under John Scott and James Nelson, successive masters, and at the famous University of Leyden—where so many eminent surgeons have studied,—being admitted 27th October 1719.

He married, at Tweedmouth, 3rd June 1729, Margery, daughter of William Cooper of Berwick, surgeon, and of East Ord; the articles before marriage being dated 13th May 1729. She was aunt of Sir Grey Cooper, barrister-at-law, a Privy Councillor, and prominent politician of his time, who revived in his person the dormant Nova Scotia baronetcy of Cooper of Gogar. She died at Berwick, 1st April 1787, in the house in which she had resided for fifty years. Dr Forster, who was Mayor in 1742, died 4th July 1748, receiving the following eulogium in a local periodical:—

“On the 4th inst[July 1748 died] at Berwick, universally lamented, Matthew Forster, Esq., M.D. In his profession he was eminent, having studied under the best masters of this or any other age, and his improvements were accordingly such as from the greatest natural abilities might be expected. By an early acquaintance with antiquity he was perfectly knowing in the history and progress of the Art of Physic, and thereby enabled to render the experience of remotest ages subservient to his own. A great promoter and encourager of all works of ingenuity and liberal studies; a lover of all good men and a detractor from no man’s virtue but his own. In the love of his country ‘a patriot heart’; and in other relations what became one so nobly touched. Of a goodness indefatigable, and a charity to relieve the miserable yet more extensive than his abilities, under the influence of which his practice was constantly guided, rather than by interest or worldly honour. Of a Roman spirit, patient in the difficulties and sufferings himself underwent; yet of a woman’s softness in his compassion toward those of others. In his ordinary conversation affable and modest; in his more private, open and generous, lively and instructive. In a word, the poor in him have lost a kind helper and support, his acquaintance an industrious benefactor, the society a worthy and useful member, and mankind a friend.”—*Newcastle General Magazine* for 1748, p. 383.

18th May 1747. Will of Matthew Forster of Berwick, M.D. I give all my estates to William Cooper of Newcastle, M.D., and Joseph Watson of Berwick, Esq., to pay my debts, and for the benefit of my three sons, Matthew, William, and George Forster, now under age. I give to my wife Margery my plate, etc. She executrix. Proved 1750.

Matthew Forster III had (perhaps with other) issue :—

Matthew Forster IV.

William Forster, second son, of whom hereafter.

George Forster, baptised November 27, 1735; apprenticed May 8, 1752, to Joseph Watson; admitted a burghess in 1763; successively lieutenant in General Barrington's Regiment of 8th Foot, and rose to be lieut.-colonel; Mayor of Berwick 1788 and 1792. He resided at Morris Hall, and died June 15, 1798, aged 63. [His daughter Elizabeth, born in America, was married at Norham, October 23, 1794, to Robert Grey, of Shoreston in Bamburghshire.] He had, perhaps, a son Matthew Forster, named in the will of Matthew Forster V.

Matthew Forster IV, son and heir, was baptised 21st April 1730, and was admitted to the freedom of the borough 17th May 1751, by patrimony. Entering the army, he became a captain in General Townsend's Regiment of Foot. He was appointed Collector of H.M. Customs in Berwick in 1766; and having differed with a fellow-townsmen, Ralph Forster, merchant, on Corporation politics, in the month of September 1773 he fought a duel with him, happily "without hurt on either side." He was mayor in 1767, 1771, 1774, 1777, 1787, and 1795; also an alderman. In 1780 he was appointed to be Commissary-General to the Forces in the West Indies, and thenceforth was known as Commissary Forster. He married, 9th April 1764, Sarah, daughter of Fenwick Stowe of Berwick, "an accomplished young lady with a handsome fortune," who is named in her husband's will, but died in his lifetime. He afterwards married Isabella Stowe, on whom, by marriage contract, he settled an annuity of £80 per annum, charged on New Water fishery. she survived him until January 1824, when she died at the age of 85. He died 16th June 1798, aged 68.

12th Jan. 1775. Will of Matthew Forster of Berwick, Esq. I give to my wife Sarah my quarter of New Water fishery and quarter of Abstell, Steals, White Sands, and Boat-holes fisheries for her life. Remainder to my eldest son, Matthew Forster; together with my burghage in Holy Island in the occupation of Captain William Grey. To my son William Cooper Forster, £500. To my son Vaughan Forster, £500. To my son Thomas Forster, £500, when 21. To my daughter Margaret Watson Forster, now wife of John Randal Forster, £200. My friend Isabella Stow, spinster. I give

my two-thirds of Tweedmouth and Spittle tithes to my son Matthew Forster. My good friend the Hon. Sir John Vaughan, Knight of the Bath, lieutenant-general and Governor of Berwick, and my wife executors.

Codicil dated 18th Nov. 1797. My wife Isabella Forster, formerly Isabella Stow. My grandson Matthew, son of John Randal Forster, Esq.

Proved 1798.

Matthew Forster IV had issue, by his first marriage, four sons and one daughter, viz. :—

Matthew Forster V.

William Cooper Forster, captain 46th Regiment, who was admitted to the freedom of the borough in 1787, and died in his father's lifetime.

Vaughan Forster, of whom presently.

Thomas Forster, admitted to the freedom of the borough, in 1796, by patrimony; for whom there was obtained an appointment in the offices of the Exchequer. Under his brother Matthew's will he took one-fourth share of his property. He was residing at Kensington in 1826 and 1841, when he voted at the election of Knights of the Shire for Northumberland; and in the parish of Charlton, Kent, where he made his will, October 10, 1840 (proved at Canterbury, 1843). He left him surviving his wife Eliza, and a son named Matthew Forster, of the Excise.

Margaret Watson Forster, who was married 1st December 1794 to her cousin John Randal Forster, then captain 60th Regiment.

Matthew Forster V, baptised 27th March 1765, was admitted to the freedom of the borough 27th February 1786, by patrimony, as eldest son of Matthew Forster. He became a captain in the Royal Navy. By suits at law he succeeded in establishing his title as heir-at-law to the real property of Thomas Forster of Alnwick and Warenford, who died intestate 13th October 1813, as third cousin once removed, and as descended from Matthew Forster of Charlton and Warenford, the common ancestor,* who died before September 1, 1640.

* The property of Thomas Forster of Alnwick, so recovered by Captain Matthew Forster of Berwick, comprised houses in Narrowgate, Alnwick, lands at Warenford and at Beadnell, the hay tithe of the township of Lucker, and a moiety of the corn tithes of Lyham in the parish of Chatton.

He died unmarried 12th January 1824, and was buried at Bamburgh. Having already provided for his natural son, William Forster Trotter, by an annuity secured on his property at Beadnell, by deed dated 26th December 1821; he provided for another natural son Matthew Forster, born of another mother, by his will. Matthew Forster, the putative son, was subsequently (17th July 1824) made a ward of Court.

9th Jany. 1824, Will of Matthew Forster of Berwick, captain Royal Navy. I give all my real estate and the residue of my personal estate to my brothers, Vaughan Forster and Thomas Forster, my sister, Margaret Watson Forster, and my adopted son, Matthew Forster (son of Elizabeth Forster the younger, of Berwick), to hold as tenants in common. I give to my female servants £10 apiece and mourning. To my godson, Matthew Forster, son of Lieutenant-Colonel George Forster of the Artillery £50. Executors, my said brothers and sister, Dr Alex. Cahill, Dr William Hogg, and Robert Weddell, solicitor.

Proved at Durham 10th April, and at Canterbury 11th March 1824.

Vaughan Forster, third son of Matthew Forster IV by his wife Sarah Stowe, and brother and heir-at-law of Captain Matthew Forster, was named after his father's friend, Sir John Vaughan, sometime Governor of Berwick. He was admitted to the freedom of the borough in 1794, by patrimony, and subsequently was made Town Major of Berwick, receiving in 1819 the additional office of Inspecting Officer of Army Pensioners. Under his brother Matthew's will he took one-fourth of his real estate in Warenford, Alnwick, Beadnell, Lyham tithes, etc., and an interest in the New Water fishery. He made his will 23rd April 1827, and died at Berwick 2nd November 1839. By his marriage with Anne Cameron (who died shortly before her husband) he had issue an only surviving child, Charles Vaughan Forster.

Charles Vaughan Forster, born 20th September 1798, was admitted to the freedom of the borough in 1820. He emigrated to North America, and in 1839 was residing in New Brunswick. By his wife Jane, daughter of Patrick Dickson, of Whitecross, Berwickshire, and of Berwick, solicitor, he had issue six sons and one daughter, some of whom have left descendants in North America.

Let us return to the issue of Matthew Forster III.

William Forster, his second son, was apprenticed, 7th June 1751, to his eldest brother Matthew, but did not take up the freedom of the borough until 1765. He entered the army, and rose to the rank of major of the Royal Marines.

He had (perhaps with other) issue three sons, viz. :—

George Forster, Royal Marines, admitted to the freedom of the borough January 3, 1793, by patrimony.

William Forster, admitted to the freedom of the borough in 1794, by patrimony.

John Randal Forster.

John Randal Forster, third and youngest son of Major William Forster, was born at Rochester, Kent; entered the army, and rose to the rank of major 22nd Regiment. He is otherwise described as "major in one of the Provisional Battalions of Militia." He was admitted to the freedom of the borough 25th July 1791, by patrimony, and died 14th March 1814. By his wife, Margaret Watson, daughter of his uncle, Matthew Forster IV (she died 21st January 1839), he had issue five sons and two daughters, viz. :—

Matthew Forster, baptised November 8, 1796; admitted to the freedom of the borough January 23, 1818; of 85th Regiment; afterwards police magistrate at Hobart's Town, Van Diemen's Land.

William Frederick Forster, baptised December 17, 1798; sometime Deputy-Adjutant-General to H.M. Forces; Military Secretary to H.R.H. the Commander-in-Chief.

Thomas Bowes Forster, baptised March 8, 1803; admitted to the freedom of the borough February 16, 1824, by patrimony; major 8th Madras Infantry, and Paymaster of His Majesty's Forces in India; afterwards a major-general; married a daughter of General Sir Peregrine Maitland, and had issue.

Henry Francis Forster, of the Foreign Office; admitted to the freedom of the borough, by patrimony, December 24, 1834.

John Forster, admitted to the freedom of the borough March 4, 1835, by patrimony; sometime of Berwick, attorney; afterwards assistant police magistrate at Hamilton, Van Diemen's Land.

Sarah, baptised October 15, 1795; buried October 26, 1795.

Ameha—generally called Emily; wife of John Pratt of Easter Melkington and of Adderston Mains.

A FORGOTTEN BERWICK POET.

AMONGST the leading families of Berwick during the seventeenth century was that of Jackson, of whom some attained wealth and one at least a knighthood. They favoured the christian names of Robert and Stephen. Stephen Jackson, who was mayor in 1690 and again in 1691, married on the 3rd February 1672/3 Ann Ord, widow, by whom he had, with other issue, a son, also named Stephen, baptised 25th January 1674/5. The latter, as Mr Stephen Jackson, junior, married, 6th February 1698/9, Elizabeth Crisp. Of this family came Stephen Jackson the poet. He was author of a poem in blank verse entitled:—

A THOUGHT ON CREATION. A POEM: TOUCHING SOME OF THE LIBERAL SCIENCES: With a Reference to the Usefulness of THE ART OF PRINTING, By STEPHEN JACKSON, Gent. BERWICK-UPON-TWEED: PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR BY R. TAYLOR. MDCCLIII.

It is beautifully printed in 4to, on handmade paper—the title-page in red and black—with a fount of bold type. It has a dedication to Hugh, Earl of Northumberland, and a list of the numerous subscribers; pp. v+33. The following is a specimen of the verse:—

Time's distant records to the fair review
Of realms attentive Printing shall renew,
Bring back his annals at the impious cost,
And give the world her heroes almost lost.

NOTES ON PLANTS FOUND IN THE DISTRICT WORKED BY THE BERWICK- SHIRE NATURALISTS' CLUB.

By A. H. EVANS, M.A., F.Z.S., M.B.O.U.

THE following pages must be considered a supplement to the excellent "List of Less Common Plants in the Area of the Club," by Mr Adam Anderson (*Hist. Ber. Nat. Club*, xxii, p. 227). Such a supplement is desirable for three reasons. Firstly, though Mr Anderson's List acts as an index to our Club Proceedings, it does not profess to include records in Dr G. Johnston's *Natural History of the Eastern Borders*, or in his *Flora of Berwick-on-Tweed*. Secondly, certain species that are rare in our district, but not uncommon elsewhere, are omitted, as Mr Anderson judged of their rarity by their "vice-comital" distribution. Thirdly, the present writer is able to supply many deficiencies from his own observations, as he is a native of the Borders, while Mr G. C. Druce once accompanied him in an extended tour, and wrote on his experiences in the *Annals of Scottish Natural History*. It should be added that Dr Johnston's work is of the greatest importance, for he was a well-known British authority on various scientific subjects early in the last century, and gathered round him a band of very good and careful botanists, such as Messrs J. and A. Baird, F. Douglas, and A. Jerdon, who were followed later by Messrs W. B. Boyd, J. Hardy, and R. Brotherston. In the following pages, "Johnston" refers to the author's *latest* book, that on the Eastern Borders; but the present article must be read in conjunction with that publication and Mr Anderson's index, as it only treats of species on which some special information is necessary.

Many of our bogs have been drained more or less completely—Ferneyrig, Lithtillum, and Learmouth, for example: but

records from these places are not omitted, as they are of historic interest in any case, and plants occasionally survive long after the time of the original drainage.

Aliens, as a whole, are not discussed here; they are peculiarly plentiful near the Galashiels mills, and often attain a certain permanency. A few of the more ancient records are, however, included—for instance, that of *Sisymbrium Irio* at Berwick, and also others which have been thought of considerable importance by former botanists, as *Poa Chaiixii* at Kelso.

The author has, of course, been obliged to follow Mr Anderson in using the nomenclature of the tenth edition of the *London Catalogue of British Plants*.

[**B.** stands for Berwickshire; **D.** for Dumfriesshire; **N.** for Northumberland; **P.** for Peeblesshire; **R.** for Roxburghshire; **S.** for Selkirkshire; **E.L.** for East Lothian.]

Thalictrum minus. This species is given by Mr Anderson in the aggregate. Specimens from most localities need to be re-determined, but there can be no doubt that our sandhill form is *T. dunense*, and one of our inland forms *T. majus*, while the Kylee plant was determined in 1864 by Mr T. Baker as *b. calcareum*.

Ranunculus circinatus. Holy Island (*vide* Babington), **N.**, and Foulden, **B.** (Johnston).

R. fluitans. Not very uncommon in fast-running water, as at Paston, **N.** (Evans). Locally called "Eelware."

R. trichophyllus has been recorded (as *pantothrix*), but should be re-determined, as it was not always formerly distinguished from *R. Drouetii*.

R. peltatus *b. truncatus*. Coldingham, **B.** (Evans and Druce).

R. Baudotii. The Bowmont Water form is *b. confusus*, and was found on the Northumberland portion of the river (Evans).

R. auricomus. For further localities *see* Johnston.

R. acris *d. Steveni*, Duns, **B.**, Galashiels, **S.** (Druce, *Ann. Scot. N.H.*, 1907, p. 97, 1910, p. 42).

R. sardous. Add Bamborough, **N.**, and Velvet Hall, **N.** (Johnston). Always as a casual.

Caltha radicans. Coldingham Loch, **B.** (Druce and Evans, *Ann. Scot. N.H.*, 1907, p. 97); Peebles, **P.** (Druce, *op. cit.*, 1916, p. 42).

Aconitum Napellus. In a wooded glen near Ale Mill, **B.** (Evans), Haughhead, Wooler, **N.** (Johnston).

Papaver dubium and *P. argemone* are occasionally found with us, the former being the commoner, especially near Cockburnspath, **B.**

Glaucium luteum. Add the shore between Coldingham and Eyemouth, **B.** (Johnston).

Corydalis claviculata. Add Longridge Dean, **N.**, and many parts of the Cheviots (Johnston).

Fumaria capreolata. The Halidon Hill plant is true *pallidiflora*, (Evans); the Chirnside form needs corroboration.

F. Boræi. Gordon, **B.** (Druce and Evans, *Ann. Scot. N.H.*, 1907, p. 97); Moffat, **D.**, Peebles, **P.**, Galashiels, **S.**, Dryburgh, **B.** (Druce, *op. cit.*, 1910, p. 42). The exact form in each case is undetermined.

F. Bastardi. Add Galashiels, **S.** (Druce, *op. cit.*, 1911, p. 97).

F. densiflora. Add Dunbar, **E.L.** (Evans).

Radicula sylvestris and *R. palustris* are local, but not uncommon, on the lower Tweed.

Arabis glabra. On a bank in the Kale valley below Hounam, **R.** (Evans). This locality has long been known.

Cardamine amara. The localities given shew the general distribution well; it is a local, but not uncommon, species in the area. *C. flexuosa* is uncommon.

Draba muralis. Only in a nursery-garden at Selkirk, **S.**, and as a casual at Spittal, **N.** (*Hist. Ber. Nat. Club*, xxii, p. 152).

Cochlearia micacea is recorded from Peeblesshire by M'Taggart Cowan, jun. (*Journ. of Bot.*, 1910, p. 334); it is also reported as occurring at Dunbar, **E.L.**

Sisymbrium pannonicum, Gullane, **E.L.** (Evans).

S. Irio. Known on the Berwick Walls at least since the time of Ray (*cf.* Johnston).

Brassica nigra. Galashiels, **S.** (Druce, *Ann. Scot. N.H.*, 1910, p. 42).

Diploxys tenuifolia. A feature of the Berwick Walls, where Ray noticed it.

Coronopus procumbens. This plant is quite common.

Lepidium campestre. Add Peebles, **P.** (Druce, *Ann. Scot. N.H.*, 1910, p. 42).

L. heterophyllum b. *canescens*. Add Bowmont Valley and

other spots near Yetholm, **R.**, commonly; Galashiels, **S.** (*Hist. Ber. Nat. Club*, xxii, p. 132).

Teesdalia nudicaulis. Add Langley Ford Valley (Johnston).

Thlaspi arvense. Occurs sporadically (*cf.* Johnston).

Crambe maritima. Shore near Fast Castle, now extinct (*cf.* Johnston).

Reseda lutea. Add Berwick, Spittal, and Scremerston, **N.**, always as a casual.

Viola hirta. Locally common, but depends upon the soil.

V. sylvestris. Less common than the next species. Abbotsford, **R.**, etc., etc.

V. Riviniana. Common. A new form, *V. Riviniana* var. *diversa*, has been separated by Mrs Gregory and Miss Hayward from the banks of the Tweed and Ettrick, **S.**, and the high parts of the hills near Hawick, **R.**

V. canina. Probably not uncommon locally, but needs investigation.

V. canina × *sylvestris* was found at Faldonside, **R.**, by Mrs Gregóry.

V. tricolor and *V. arvensis* are common; but the only segregate of the first precisely determined is *saxatilis* (*cf.* Johnston), and of the second a. *agrestis* in the form *segetalis* (Druce, *Ann. Scot. N. H.*, 1907, p. 97), from Duns, **B.**

V. curtisii. Ross Links, **N.** (Evans).

V. lutea. Reaches from the Cheviot and Lammermuir Hills to the Berwickshire cliff-tops.

Polygala oxyptera, Ettrickside, **S.** (Druce, *Ann. Scot. N. H.*, 1910, p. 42);

Silene noctiflora and *Dianthus deltooides* are not uncommon in suitable localities throughout the district.

Lychnis alba × *dioica*. Occurs locally, as at Berwick and Duns, **B.** (Evans).

Mænchia erecta. Spindlestone, **N.** Well known from this locality (*cf.* Johnston).

Stellaria aquatica. Recorded from Denholm Dean, **R.**, by Mr Gunn, in a list of "rather common" species. On the contrary, it would be a remarkable discovery for our parts, and certainly needs confirmation. Mr Gunn was an excellent botanist, not likely to have identified a plant wrongly; a slip of his pen is most probable, *S. uliginosa* being intended.

S. nemorum. Found at the Chain Bridge near Berwick, **N.**, in 1915 (Evans); the range is thereby considerably extended to the east of our area.

S. palustris. The Gordon plant, and most probably those from Lurgie Loch, **B.**, Greenknow, **B.**, Bowmont Water, **B.**, Newham Bog, **N.**, and Spindlestone Pond, **N.**, belong to the glaucous form with large flowers.

Arenaria verna. Add Spindlestone, **N.** (Johnston).

A. leptoclados. Moffat, **D.**, Peebles, **P.**, Galashiels, **S.**, Dryburgh, **B.** (Druce, *Ann. Scot. N. H.*, 1910, p. 95).

Sagina maritima. Add Holy Island, Fenham Links, and Yarrow Haugh at Berwick, all **N.** (Johnston).

S. nodosa is only given by Mr Anderson from one locality; in reality it is common in suitable places in Northumberland and Berwickshire, and extends inland to the west of our area in Selkirkshire.

Spergula sativa (as distinguished from our common *S. arvensis*). Moffat, **D.**, Peebles, **P.**, Selkirk, **S.**, and Dryburgh, **B.** (Druce, *Ann. Scot. N. H.*, 1910, p. 95); Duns, **B.**, (*id.*, *op. cit.*, 1907, p. 97).

Spergularia rubra. Locally common, but absent in many places. Berwickshire (Johnston), Roxburghshire (Evans).

S. marginata. All the localities on record probably furnish this, our common salt-marsh plant; but that from the Farne Islands will bear re-examination.

Polycarpon tetraphyllum. An alien, from the Galashiels mills.

Montia lamprosperma (as distinguished from *M. fontana*). Moffat, **D.**, Ettrick, **S.**, Langton, **B.**, Broughton, **P.** (Druce, *Ann. Scot. N. H.*, 1907, p. 122; 1910, p. 96; 1911, p. 164).

Hypericum dubium. Recorded by Johnston, with the var. *maculatum*, from the Chain Bridge above Berwick, where both are said to have been found in company with Professor Babington. The typical form is said to be "not uncommon" (*Nat. Hist. Eastern Borders*, p. 46). Some mistake may have occurred, as these plants have not been again noticed in our area, and the specimen in the Johnston Herbarium at Berwick may certainly be referred to *H. perforatum*. This was submitted to Mr C. E. Salmon.

H. montanum was once reported from near Longformacus,

B.; but here "*Hypericum*" was probably a slip of the pen for "*Epilobium*." Local botanists should, however, search in that locality.

Some curious forms of *H. humifusum*, as yet undetermined, occur at Caldshiels Loch, **R.** (W. B. Boyd).

Althæa officinalis has occurred as an alien at Berwick, **N.** (F. M. Norman and A. H. Evans).

Radiola linoides. Ancroft Moor, **N.**, Dulaw, **B.**, Birgham, **B.**, Caverton Edge, **B.** (Johnston), Ross Links, **N.** (Evans).

Geranium sanguineum. Add banks, links, and rocks near Scremerston, **N.** (Johnston), Howick, **N.** (J. Hardy).

G. lucidum is not very common with us (*cf.* Johnston), but is found in Northumberland, Berwick, and Roxburgh counties.

G. pusillum is rare; add Gattonside, **R.** (W. B. Boyd), and Berwick, **N.** (Evans); *G. columbinum* is recorded by Johnston only from Penmanshiel, **B.**, and Minto, **R.**

Erodium maritimum. A mistake for *E. cicutarium*. The former does not occur in our district.

Genista tinctoria. Add near Eccles, **B.**; near Coldstream, **B.**; Longridge and Haiden Deans, **N.** (Johnston).

Ulex Gallii. This species is recorded by two excellent and careful botanists, Messrs James Hardy and R. Brotherston. It is no doubt the *U. nanus* of Johnston.

Melilotus officinalis, **B.** and **N.**; *M. alba*, **B.** and **N.** (*cf.* Johnston).

Trifolium incarnatum. Occasionally grown as a crop.

T. arvense. Add several localities from Johnston; Yetholm, **R.** (Evans).

T. hybridum. Not uncommon.

Astragalus danicus. Add Coldingham, Lambertton, Redheugh, **B.** (Johnston); Spittal, Scremerston, Goswick, **N.** (Evans); Howick, **N.** (J. Hardy).

A. glycyphyllos. Add several localities from Johnston; Lambertton, **B.** (Evans).

Vicia tetrasperma. Kelso, **R.** (Evans).

V. Orobus. Add other localities from Johnston, all in Berwickshire.

V. sylvatica is quite a feature in the district, growing on certain banks for hundreds of yards together. It is, however, local.

V. angustifolia. Gordon, **B.** (Evans); Galashiels, **S.** (Druce, *Ann. Scot. N.H.*, 1910, p. 96).

b. *Bobartii*. Scremerston Sand Banks, **N.** (Evans).

Lathyrus niger. The plant was gathered near a garden, and has been vainly sought for since.

Prunus insititia. Horndean, **B.** (Johnston).

Spiræa filipendula. Add Belches Brae Wood, **B.** (Johnston).

Rubus. The following are recorded by Johnston among the *Fruticosi*:—*plicatus*, **B., N.**; *nitidus*, **B.**; *corylifolius*, **B., N.**; *macrophyllus*, **N.**; *rhamnifolius*, **N.**; *cordifolius*, **B.**; *micronatus*, *carpinifolius*, **B., N.**; *leucostachys*, **N.**; *rudis*, **B.**; *radula*, *Koehleri*, and *cæsius*, **B., N.** He has long notes on these and allied forms. Mr Druce (*Ann. Scot. N.H.*, 1907, p. 98) adds *R. Selmeri* (Duns, **B.**), *R. dasyphyllus* (Duns, **B.**).

Geum intermedium. Not uncommon on the Eastern Borders, **N., B.**, etc. Mr Druce records it from as far west as Peeblesshire (*Ann. Scot. N.H.*, 1911, p. 165).

Potentilla verna of Johnston and *P. alpestris* from Spindleston, **N.**, are the same plant.

P. procumbens. Add Coldingham Moor (Evans).

Alchemilla vulgaris. The varieties *pratensis* and *filiacaulis* both occur in our area; but exact localities would be at present misleading, as the species is very common, and has not yet been sufficiently examined.

Agrimonia agrimonoides. Duns, **B.** Discovered by Mr J. Ferguson of Duns. (Seen by Druce and Evans. Cf. *Ann. Scot. N.H.*, 1907, p. 98.)

Rosa. For this genus consult Johnston, and also for later information Druce (*Ann. Scot. N.H.*, 1907, p. 97; 1910, p. 97; 1911, p. 166).

Cratægus oxyacanthoides Thuill. Bowhill, **S.** (Druce, *Ann. Scot. N.H.*, 1910, p. 97).

Saxifraga Hirculus. Extinct at Langtonlees, in the locality originally recorded.

Chrysosplenium alternifolium. Rather common in our area in suitable places. Add in particular Yetholm, **R.** (Evans); Three-Stone Burn, **N.** (W. B. Boyd and Evans).

Parnassia palustris. The dune form at Holy Island and Ross Links, **N.**, is apparently the same as that of the Lancashire sandhills.

Sedum purpureum. Peebles, **P.**; Galashiels, **S.** (Druce, *Ann. Scot. N. H.*, 1910, p. 97). *S. Telephium* is recorded by Johnston, but perhaps not carefully distinguished from the last-named in his day.

S. villosum. Add many spots on the Cheviots, Lammermuirs, and the basaltic rocks of N.E. Northumberland.

S. anglicum. Holy Island (Johnston and others).

Drosera anglica. Recorded by Johnston from near Coldingham Moor, on the authority of A. A. Carr. *D. rotundifolia* is common enough.

Hippuris vulgaris. Rare. Near Eccles, **B.**; Lithtillum and Ferneyrig Bogs, **B.**; Coldingham Moor, **B.**; Greenlaw and Gordon, **B.**; Learmouth, **N.** (Johnston).

Myriophyllum alternifolium. Canty's Bridge, Whitadder, **B.** (Evans); Tweed (v.c. 78, 79, 80, Druce, *Ann. Scot. N. H.*, 1910, p. 98). *M. spicatum* is not uncommon.

Callitriche intermedia (hamulata). Duns, **B.** (Druce, *Ann. Scot. N. H.*, 1907, p. 98). Johnston's record of *C. pedunculata* from Berwickshire may refer to the same form.

C. autumnalis. Yetholm Loch (Brotherston and Evans).

Lythrum Hyssopifolia. An alien near the mills at Galashiels, **S., R.** (Miss Hayward).

Epilobium angustifolium. See Johnston for Northumberland and Berwickshire.

Apium inundatum. Not very uncommon, reaching as high on the hills as Fox Crag, Yetholm, **R.** (Evans).

Cicuta virosa. Add Primside Bog, **R.**, and Learmouth Bog, **N.** (Johnston).

Sium latifolium. Given on the authority of a Mr A. Kelly, never confirmed by other more experienced local botanists.

Myrrhis odorata. Not very common, and decidedly local. Coldingham Moor, Blackburn Mill, **B.**; Kelso and Melrose, **R.**; Cornhill, **N.** (Johnston); near Dunglass, **E.L.** (Evans).

Enanthe pimpinelloides. The Waren Burn plant is *Æ. Lachenalii*. We have never found the first-named or *Æ. silaifolia* in the district.

Silaus flavescens. Fairly common, though local, in Berwickshire, Roxburghshire, and Northumberland (Johnston; Evans).

Ligusticum scoticum. Plentiful along the whole coast of Berwickshire.

Archangelica officinalis. Longniddry, **E.L.** (W. Evans).

Caucalis nodosa. Rare. Berwick, Oxford, Holy Island, **N.** (Johnston).

Cornus suecica. Dunsdale is on Great Cheviot, but the plant occurs also on the Langley Ford side of the hill (Evans).

Adoxa moschatellina. Not common (*cf.* Johnston). Add roadside near Detchant Wood, **N.**, where it has been known for over fifty years; Faldonside, **R.** (W. B. Boyd).

Sambucus Ebulus. Add Coldingham, **B.**; Linton, **R.**; Longformacus, **B.** (Johnston).

Galium boreale and *G. Mollugo*. For other localities see Johnston.

G. palustre c. Witheringii. Occasional in Northumberland, Berwickshire, and Roxburghshire, while Druce records it from Selkirk (*Ann. Scot. N. H.*, 1911, p. 169).

Valeriana sambucifolia is common, but *V. officinalis (Mikani)* has not yet been confirmed (*cf.* Johnston).

Valerianella olitoria. Uncommon. Berwick, Ross, Netherbyres, Ordweil, **B.**; Chain Bridge near Berwick, **N.**; Rosebank Toll, Stitchell Lynn, **R.** (Johnston).

V. dentata. Warenford, **N.** (Johnston); Cockburnspath, **B.** (J. Hardy).

Scabiosa Columbaria. Frequent; *see* Johnston.

Aster Tripolium. Add Tweed-side at Berwick, Goswick to Budle Bay, **N.**; Aberlady, **E.L.** (Evans).

Gnaphalium sylvaticum. Not uncommon on moors. **B., R.** (Johnston); Scremerston, **N.** (Evans).

Pulicaria dysenterica. Add Berwick, Lamberton, Coldstream, Horndean, Ladykirk, **B.** (Johnston); Longniddry, **E.L.** (J. Hardy).

Bidens cernua. Near Langton, **B.** (Johnston).

Anthemis arvensis. Penmanshiel, Mayfield, Monnienut, Billy Mains, Paxton, Houndwood, Auchencrow, Dryburgh, **B.**; Norham, Cheswick, Doddington, **N.** (Johnston). Seldom permanent.

Chrysanthemum segetum. Occasionally found (*cf.* Johnston); still at Gordon, **B.**

Artemisia maritima. Holy Island and Goswick, **N.**; Oldcambus, **B.** (Johnston).

Petasites albus. Faldonside, **R.** (W. B. Boyd).

Senecio viscosus. In various places (Johnston). In particular the Grant's House district, **B.**; Gullane, **E.L.** (Evans); Innerleithen, **P.**; and Galashiels, **S.** (Druce, *Ann. Scot. N.H.*, 1910, p. 98).

S. erucifolius. Add Swinton and Eccles, **B.** (Johnston).

Carlina vulgaris. Add St Abb's, **B.** (Johnston).

Arctium majus. Has been found in Berwickshire, Peebles, and Selkirk, but not as a native.

A. vulgare. Common everywhere, almost always as the sub-variety *pynoccephalum* (Evans) = *nemorosum* auctt. A fine woolly-headed form (*pubens*, Babington) occurs at Berwick.

A. minus. Decidedly rare. Dirleton, **E.L.** (Evans); Lowlynn, **N.** (D. K. Gregson); Berwick, **B.** (Evans).

Carduus pynoccephalus b. *tenuiflorus*. Especially abundant at Berwick. Sometimes called locally "The Berwick Thistle."

C. nutans. Fairly common in **N.**, **B.**, **R.**, and probably in our other counties.

Cnicus heterophyllus. Add other localities from Johnston. This species is common in the Cheviot district.

Centaurea Cyanus. Add Galashiels, **S.** (Druce, *Ann. Scot. N.H.*, 1910, p. 98). *Cf.* also Johnston, for records of older date.

Cichorium Intybus. A remnant of cultivation, more permanent at Longniddry, **E.L.** (W. Evans).

Picris hieracioides. Doubtless a mistake for *P. echinoides*, which is well known from Howick, **N.**, as well as Berwick.

Crepis mollis. Add Edgarhope, **B.**; Common Burn near Wooler, **N.** (Johnston); Holywell Dean, **R.** (Brotherston).

Hieracium pratense. Doubtless an alien. It soon disappeared. Of the other species of the genus it need only be said that Johnston gives *H. murorum* and *H. umbellatum*, while he furnishes many localities not given in Mr Anderson's list. Other forms doubtless occur, since the whole series needs re-examination. Mr Druce (*Ann. Scot. N.H.*, 1911, p. 104) records *H. cæsiium* var. *rhomboides* from St Mary's Loch, **S.**; *H. vulgatum* var. *sejunctum* from Selkirk; and *H. acroleucum* from Rodono, **S.**, and Melrose, **R.**

Taraxacum erythrospermum. Frequent in dry spots, especially sandy links.

T. palustre. Occasionally on all our moors (Johnston). This

record would take in all our counties (**B.**, **R.**, **S.**, **N.**, **E.L.**, **D.**, and **P.**), but whether the hill species of the north is referable to the above or to *T. udum* has been doubted.

Lactuca virosa. Many additional localities are given by Johnston, where it may still be refound. It grows in plenty at the Chain Bridge above Berwick.

Campanula latifolia. Add localities from Johnston. It is not uncommon in our damper woods and deans, but does not usually occur near the coast.

Vaccinium Vitis-Idæa. Add Abbey St Bathans and Dirrington Law, **B.**; Hepburn, **N.** (Johnston).

V. oxycoccos. Add many localities from Johnston, and Coldmartin Moss, Wooler, **N.** (Evans).

Pyrola rotundifolia. Add Allerton Mill Dean and Haiden Dean (Johnston); Ancroft Dean (probably Haiden Dean, which adjoins it); all **N.** But *cf.* next species.

P. media. Not uncommon in rough woods, deans, and moors. Refer to Johnston. The Ancroft and Haiden Dean examples may be wrongly identified. See last species.

P. minor. Not uncommon in the fir-woods of Berwickshire, Roxburghshire, and northern Northumberland. The plant, however, is distinctly local, occurring for instance in one locality at Hare Crag, Scremerston, **N.**, but nowhere else in the immediate neighbourhood. This record is correctly cited in Mr Anderson's List, but the species is *P. minor* not *P. media*.

Lysimachia vulgaris. Add Swinton (Johnston), **B.**; Tweed-side at Chain Bridge near Berwick, **N.** (Evans).

Trientalis europæa. Add Kylee, Alnwick Park, and many other moorland places in Northumberland (Evans).

Anagallis tenella. Add Springhill, **B.** (Johnston); Haiden Dean, **N.** (Johnston).

Centunculus minimus. Add Ross Links, **N.** (H. E. Fox).

Samolus Valerandi. Add Gunsgreen, **B.**; Floors Park, **R.** (Johnston).

Gentiana Amarella. Judging from recent experience, Johnston's records of this species and the following need corroboration, though he was a most accurate observer. Many of them are doubtless correct, but Spittal, Goswick, Scremerston Shore, and Holy Island, **N.**, seem only to furnish *G. Amarella*.

G. campestris certainly occurs on the Cheviots (Johnston), and at Hare Crag, Scremerston, **N.** (Evans).

Cynoglossum officinale. Add Scremerston and Goswick Links, **N.** (Evans).

Asperugo procumbens. Holy Island and Bamburgh, **N.** (Johnston). Perhaps extinct.

Symphytum tuberosum. Rather common, but somewhat local, **B., R., N., S., P.**

Anchusa officinalis. See Johnston.

A. sempervirens. Duns, **B.** (Druce, *Ann. Scot. N.H.*, 1907, p. 99); Selkirk, **S.** (*id.*, *op. cit.*, 1911, p. 170).

Mertensia maritima. For an ancient record of the time of Willisell and Ray, see Johnston.

Myosotis sylvatica. Not uncommon.

M. collina. Plentiful on our sandy links, and occasionally on sea-banks and other dry places.

Cuscuta Trifolii. Probably an error.

Hyocyamus niger. Berwick and other localities (see Johnston).

Linaria minor. Add other spots on the North-Eastern and North British Railways. See also Johnston.

Scrophularia alata. At several places on the lower Whitadder, **B.**, especially near Edrington, **B.** (Maclagan and Evans); near Houndlee, **R.** (Johnston).

Mimulus Langsdorffii. Established in many places; in particular high up the College Valley in the Cheviots, **N.**

Veronica montana. A rather common plant in our deans.

Euphrasia. The following forms are recorded by Mr Druce (*Ann. Scot. N.H.*, 1907, p. 99; 1910, p. 99; 1911, p. 171):—

E. Rostkoviana, Gordon, **B.**; *E. brevipila*, Langton, **B.**; Ettrick, **S.**; *E. nemorosa*, Duns, **B.**; *E. gracilis*, Langton, **B.**; *E. curta*, St Abb's, **B.**; Ettrick, **S.**

Rhinanthus major. Doubtful; see Johnston.

R. stenophyllus. Peebles, **P.**; Ettrick, **S.** (Druce, *Ann. Scot. N.H.*, 1910, p. 99).

Melampyrum sylvaticum. An error, not uncommonly made, for *M. pratense* var. *montanum*. The same may probably be said of Johnston's record from Longformacus; but the plant there should be re-examined, as Rev. T. Brown was a well-known authority of old.

Lathræa Squamaria. Add Chapel Wood, Morpeth, **N.** (F. Finch).

Utricularia vulgaris. Uncommon. Spindlestone, **N.**; Langton and Ferneyrig, **B.**; Gullane, **E.L.**

"*U. intermedia*." Penmanshiel and Langstruther, Lurgie Loch and Herdy's-land Moss, **B.** (Johnston). No doubt *U. ochroleuca*.

U. minor. Gordon Moss, whence *U. Bremii* was reported but not confirmed.

Mentha. Nearly all the species and varieties need confirmation. However, *M. sativa* and *M. gentilis* varr. *Wirtgeniana* and *Pauliana* certainly occur on the Lower Whitadder, **B.**; while *M. rubra* is believed to do so, as it does at Peebles and Selkirk.

M. piperita is found in Berwickshire (St Abb's, etc.), Peeblesshire, and at Haggerston, **N.**, etc.

Thymus Chamædryis. Duns, **B.**; var. *ovatus*, Peebles and Selkirk (Druce, *Ann. Scot. N.H.*, 1907, p. 99; 1911, p. 171).

Clinopodium vulgare is frequent; add localities from Johnston.

Calamintha Acinos. Common enough on dry, stony hill pastures on the Cheviots, **R.** (Evans); Haiden Dean and Allerton Dean, **N.**; Ecklaw, **B.** (Johnston).

Scutellaria galericulata. Add Allerton Mill Dean and Learmouth, **N.**; Linton Loch, **R.**

Stachys officinalis. Add Dodd's Well, Berwick, Penmanshiel, **B.**; Haiden and Allerton Deans, Ford Woodend, **N.** (Johnston).

× *palustris* (= *ambigua*). Pease Dean and Edmond's Dean, **B.** (Johnston); Grant's House, **B.** (Evans); Peebles, **P.** (Druce, *Ann. Scot. N.H.*, 1910, p. 100).

S. arvensis. Rare. Lamberton, Dulaw Dean, Eye and Ale Waters, **B.**; Doddington, **N.** (Johnston). Not recorded recently.

Galeopsis Ladanum. This should be *G. angustifolia*.

Lamium molucellifolium. Millknowe, **B.**; Ord, **N.** (Johnston); Longniddry, **E.L.** (J. Hardy).

Littorella uniflora. Add Coldingham Moor generally, **B.**; Cauldshiels Loch, **R.** (Evans).

Herniaria glabra. An old record by a local gardener, which was probably an error; but the plant may have occurred as a casual.

Scleranthus annuus. This species is worth recording as uncommon now; Johnston considered it common in his day.

Chenopodium botryodes. This genus was not well understood when Johnston wrote, and the probability is that the Holy Island plant was *C. rubrum* b. *pseudo-botryoides*. It is true that Babington recorded it as above in 1843 (*Man. Brit. Bot.*), but he did not include it for Northumberland in his last edition of that work, and typical *botryodes* has not since been confirmed from the island, while the form of *C. rubrum* is not uncommon.

C. glaucum has lately been reported from Ross Links, **N.**; while Mr Druce gives the varieties "*candicans*" and "*viride*" of *C. album* from Duns.

Atriplex patula c. *angustifolia* occurs in places on the coast, and is mentioned here, as it is often mistaken for *A. littoralis*, which is found outside our district on the Firth of Forth.

A. laciniata is not uncommon at Dunbar, **E.L.**; but this is not a new discovery, as has been supposed (Evans).

Salicornia stricta. Thus Dr Moss has named for me specimens from the Holy Island area, and also a smaller form from Aberlady, **E.L.**

Polygonum Bistorta. Add Newwater Haugh Plantation, Berwick, **B.** (Johnston). The plant is fairly abundant there.

Rumex sanguineus. All our records appear to refer to the var. b. *viridis*. The type may possibly have occurred on ballast, etc., but there is no sign of it at the present day (Evans). *R. viridis* is quite worthy of specific rank.

R. Hydrolapathum. Add ditches near Gordon Moss, **B.** (Evans).

Asarum europæum. Cowdenknowes, **B.** (W. B. Boyd).

Hippophaë rhamnoides. Mr Anderson's records do not shew how common this species is on parts of our coasts, from Fast Castle to Gullane.

Euphorbia Esula. Birgham, **B.**, Melrose and Minto, **R.** (Johnston). At Hulne Abbey, Alnwick, **B.**, the form is certainly *pseudo-Cyparissias*.

Myrica Gale. Common on many of our Northumberland moors, etc., but as yet it appears that a record is needed for Berwickshire and possibly East Lothian.

Betula alba and *B. tomentosa* both occur in our area.

Quercus sessiliflora. Not uncommon as native woodland at and near Grant's House, **B.** (Evans); it probably constitutes

most of our more alpine woods, such as Harrow Bog on the Cheviots. This, however, needs confirmation.

The genus *Salix* needs to be reworked on the Eastern Borders, but Johnston will probably prove to be fairly correct (*see also* Druce, *Ann. Scot. N.H.*, 1910, p. 101).

Populus nigra. In plantations; distinctly rare.

Juniperus communis. Local and uncommon.

Elodea canadensis. For early records, see Johnston.

Listera cordata. Add Press Woods and Harelawside, **B.** (Johnston); Hedgehope, Cheviot, Kylee Craggs, **N.** (Evans); Langton, **B.** (Druce).

Goodyera repens. Add several other woods near Yetholm.

Helleborine longifolia. Add Lamberton and Coldingham, **B.**; Haiden Dean, **N.** (Johnston).

Orchis pyramidalis. As a resident for years near Berwick, the present writer would like to see these records confirmed.

O. maculata and *O. ericetorum* both occur commonly. The hybrid of the latter and *Habenaria conopsea* has been found at Langton, **B.**, by Evans and Druce (*Ann. Scot. N.H.*, 1907, p. 100).

Habenaria conopsea. Add Hudshead at Scremerston, **N.**; Longridge Dean, **N.**; Newwater Haugh at Berwick; Birgham and Marshall Meadows, **B.**; and many other places. The plant, however, is local.

H. viridis is less local, and not very uncommon, though often passed over in its smallest states.

H. bifolia. Add Shoreswood, Doddington, Ancroft, **N.** (Johnston).

H. virescens. Add Coldingham and Houndwood, **B.** (Johnston).

Narcissus. The late Dr Stuart of Chirnside found several curious varieties, approaching *b. lobularis*, in old orchard-ground at Whitehall, **B.** They were cultivated by him and some of them sold by Messrs Barr & Son. But there was never any idea of their being native.

Allium Scorodoprasum. Add Plantation at Newwater Haugh, Berwick, **B.** (Johnston). *A. Schænoprasum* has every appearance of being native on damp, rocky ground at Spindlestone Craggs, **N.**, where it is abundant. There is one farm not far off, but the spot where the plant grows is on the moorland ground

at the back of the crags. There is an old record for Fast Castle, **B.** (Johnston).

A. oleraceum. Add Lumsden, **B.** (Johnston).

Tulipa sylvestris. Longnewton, St Boswells, **B.** (W. B. Boyd, *Hist. Ber. Nat. Club*, xxii, p. 133).

Tofieldia palustris. In a footnote, Johnston quotes Ray to the effect that he found this plant about two miles from Berwick, near the Edinburgh road. There is no reason why it should not be refound on our moorlands.

Juncus compressus. The inland record was made by that well-known botanist Brotherston, who corresponded with, and sent specimens to, the Exchange Club of his time. *J. Gerardi* is quite common on our salt marshes. We may note in particular Aberlady Bay and Holy Island districts, and Berwick.

J. filiformis needs confirmation. We are only told that the plant found was "thought" to belong to that species. It was found on a "hill-top." This is a very doubtful case.

Typha angustifolia is not uncommon at Duns Castle Loch, **B.**, but is understood to have been introduced; and the same may be said of *Acorus Calamus* in the same water, and at Foulden.

Sparganium affine. The records are given as "*natans*." They all refer to *S. minimum*, and the true *affine* is not yet known in the district, though it may be expected in the Cheviot region.

S. neglectum. Peebles (Druce, *Ann. Scot. N.H.*, 1910, p. 101).

Alisma ranunculoides. Add Spindlestone Pond, **N.** (Johnston).

Scheuchzeria palustris. This record is misleading. The present writer's old friend, Mr T. H. Archer-Hind, informed him that only a single specimen was found, "on the carriage drive at Beadnell Vicarage." How it got there is a mystery.

Potamogeton coloratus. Add Gordon Moss, **B.**; plentiful.

P. heterophyllus. Add Coldingham Loch (Johnston).

P. angustifolius (*Zizii*). "Coldside" should be "Cauldshiels," near Faldonside, **R.**

P. alpinus. Add River Eden, **B.** (Johnston).

P. obtusifolius. Add Gordon Moss, **B.** (Brotherston).

Zostera nana. Holy Island, or rather Fenham Flats, **N.** (A. H. Evans); Aberlady, **E.L.** (W. Evans).

Scirpus fluitans. Different spots on the Belford Moors, **N.** (Johnston, Evans); Penmanshiel, **B.** (Johnston). *S. sylvaticus*

is locally common, as on the Tweed and Whitadder, **B.**; Eslington, **N.** (Evans); on the Till, **N.**, and Eye, **B.** (Johnston).

S. Tabernæmontani. Gullane, **E.L.** (Evans).

S. compressus. Add Holy Island, **N.**; Floors Park, **R.**; Blanerne, Lower Whitadder, Greenlaw, and Lennel, **B.** (Johnston).

Eriophorum latifolium. Bowden Moor, **R.** (Evans). It probably occurs elsewhere.

Schænus nigricans. Add Ross near Burnmouth, Lamberton, and Coldingham, **B.** (Johnston); Gordon Moss, Gungreen, **B.**

Carex pauciflora. Belford Moors (Evans).

C. divisa. The Holy Island plant is all *C. disticha*. The record of *C. divisa* was disputed by local botanists when published, and was doubtless an error. One poor specimen of the head would in any case cause us to hesitate considerably, while no further examples have ever been found.

C. diandra. Add Gullane, **E.L.** (J. Hardy), where the form is *Ehrhartiana*; and Penmanshiel, **B.** (J. Hardy).

C. contigua. Add Abbotsford Ferry, **S.**; Blackburn Rigg, **B.**; and probably other localities (Evans).

C. gracilis is rather common on our streams, especially in **N., B., R.**

C. aquatilis. Add Trow Crag and several stations on the Tweed between that locality and Norham, **N.** and **B.** All records refer to the form "*Watsoni*."

C. limosa. Add Haiden Dean and Learmouth Bog, **N.**; Lurgie Loch, **B.**

C. pallescens. Uncommon. Wooler Water, **N.**; Hoprigg Shiels and Blackburn Rigg Wood, **B.** (Johnston).

C. pendula. Add Lamberton and Dunglass, **B.**; Twizell House Dean, near Belford, **N.** (Johnston).

C. helodes (lævigata) is locally common in marshy parts of our woods and valleys, always in subalpine situations, **N., B., R., S.,** and **E.L.**

C. distans. Add Warkworth, **N.** All our stations are maritime; the Whitadder plant was identified by Babington as *C. binervis* (see Johnston).

C. fulva. Add Bowden Moor, **R.** (Evans), and various localities given by Johnston. This species is fairly common on our moors.

C. extensa. Add Coldingham Shore (Johnston). Our very

small seaside form is probably *b. pumila*, but should be re-examined.

C. Œderi. Cauldshiels Loch, **S.** (Boyd and Evans).

C. riparia. Our common large marsh sedge is *C. acutiformis*, so the localities for *C. riparia*, which is rare with us, should be noted, viz.: on the Whitadder at Hutton and Gainslaw, and on the Ale Water, **B.** (Johnston); on the Low at Goswick, **N.** (Maclagan and Evans); Campfield Bog, Cornhill, **N.** (W. B. Boyd, *Hist. Ber. Nat. Club*, xxii, p. 133).

C. vesicaria. Add marsh near the Till towards Etal (Aikin).

Phleum arenarium. Holy Island (Johnston).

Calamagrostis canescens. Horse Mire on Doddington Moor, **N.** (Johnston).

Avena fatua. Belford, **N.** (Evans).

Koeleria "cristata." Johnston records this species from "dry elevated pastures"; it is also common on the coast between Spittal and Scremerston, **N.** The plant should be re-examined, as we may have more than one form in the district.

Melica montana. In many other places besides those given by Mr Anderson, as Dunglass and Aikengall Deans, **B.** (Evans).

Poa Chaixii. Kelso, **R.** (Brotherston).

Glyceria distans. Add Newwater Haugh, Berwick (Evans).

Festuca rigida. Not uncommon.

F. Myuros. Originally recorded by the present writer. He now believes the plant to have been *F. bromoides*.

F. rubra g. *arenaria*. Coast near Scremerston, **N.** (Evans).

Bromus racemosus. Spindlestone, **N.** (Evans); see also Johnston, for old records.

Agropyrum junceum. Plentiful from Scremerston Shore to Goswick and Holy Island, **N.** (Evans); Pease Burn and Cove Shore, **B.** (Johnston).

Hordeum nodosum. Yarrow Haugh, Berwick, and at the mouth of the Whitadder (Johnston). *H. murinum* is abundant in most places.

Elymus arenarius. Add Dunbar, **E.L.** (Evans).

Asplenium germanicum. There is every reason to believe the correctness of our Minto and Kyloe records, but the specimens do not appear to be in existence.

Ceterach officinarum. Occurs only on the garden wall of Renton House, where it was planted by the Stirling family.

Polystichum Lonchitis. Naturally an escape; see records.

Lastrea cristata. The Learmouth Bog record was an error; but *L. Thelypteris* grew there in some quantity before the locality was drained.

RECORDERS OF BERWICK-UPON-TWEED DURING THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.*

JOHN BROWN, "dismissed," *circa* 1599 (Scott, *Berwick*, p. 296).

RICHARD HUTTON, Serjeant-at-law, occurs as Recorder in 1616, afterwards Mr Justice Hutton (Weddell MSS.). [Admitted to Gray's Inn 1580; Justice of Common Pleas 1617.]

CHRISTOPHER PARKINSON, occurs as Recorder December 1622 (Weddell MSS.). [Admitted to Gray's Inn 12th June 1592, as son of Thomas Parkinson, of Burneston, Yorkshire.]

Sir THOMAS WIDDRINGTON, occurs as Recorder 1638 (Weddell MSS.). [He was of Christ College, Cambridge; admitted to Gray's Inn 14th February 1618/9; Serjeant-at-law 1648; Speaker of the House of Commons; sometime M.P. for Berwick; died 13th May 1664.]

Sir RICHARD STOTE (Weddell MSS.). [Admitted to Lincoln's Inn 13th July 1640, as eldest son of Edward Stote of Newcastle; buried at St Nicholas, Newcastle, 28th December 1682.]

WILLIAM CARR of Etal, elected 2nd January 1682/3 to be Recorder in the place of Sir Richard Stote, deceased (Weddell MSS.). [Admitted to Gray's Inn 20th November 1652, as eldest son of Robert Carr, Esq., of Etal.]

JOSEPH BARNES [of Newcastle and of the Temple, eldest son of Ambrose Barnes; buried at St Nicholas, Newcastle, 21st March 1711/2. *Memoirs of Ambrose Barnes*, pp. 80, 81].

SAMUEL OGLE. [Admitted to Gray's Inn 10th November 1677, as second son of Luke Ogle of Bowsdon, gent.; which Luke Ogle was sometime vicar of Berwick, and ejected at the Restoration. Samuel Ogle was sometime M.P. for Berwick, and died in Dublin 10th March 1718. *Ogle and Bothal*, p. 211.]

* Based on the Weddell MSS. in the possession of our fellow-member, Mr T. B. Short.

REEDSFORD IN THE PARISH OF KIRKNEWTON.

By J. C. HODGSON, M.A.

OF the early history of Reedsford, in the township of Howtell, on the Beaumont Water, nothing is known, and of its later history little has been recorded. It evidently derives its name from the family of Mr John Reed, who in the year 1663 was rated, with two others, for lands in Howtell and Reedsford.* His descendants fell into decay, and, the mortgagee having foreclosed in the year 1719, there was trouble, as is shown in the following document:—

The Information † of Thomas Joyce of Ilderton, in the county of Northumberland, taken upon oath, before me, Thomas Burrell, one of His Majestie's justices of the peace for the said county of Northumberland, the 21st day of November, Anno Domini 1719.

Informing saith that this deponent, being ordered by Robert Ilderton of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, gentleman,‡ to goe to view the mansion house of Reedsford, possession of the same being lately given to him by the sheriffe of the county of Northumberland, or his agents, and did find there Christian Reed, late of Reedsford, aforesaid, widow, and William Reed her son, and Margaret Guttery, servant to the said Christian Reed, holding possession of the said mansion house, and this deponent did, then and there, desire them, the said Christian Reed, William Reed, and Margaret Guttery, to depart and goe out of the said house, which they refused to doe, and said that the title was in the said Christian Reed, and not in the said Mr Ilderton, therefore they would keep the possession, upon which the deponent produced a warrant, granted by Thomas Collingwood and Thomas Burrell, two of His Majestic's justices of the peace for the said county, for them to depart peaceably, or to find sureties to appear at the next Quarter Sessions of the Peace, to be held for this county at Morpeth, which they, and every of them,

* *Book of Rates*, Rev. John Hodgson, *Hist. Northumberland*, part iii. vol. i. p. 279.

† *Sessions Records of Northumberland: Christmas Session, 1719*, No. 97.

‡ Robert Ilderton, son of George Ilderton of Ilderton by his second marriage, was a prosperous watchmaker in Newcastle: his will is dated 31st January 1745.

refused to doe, upon which this informant did putt the said Christian Reed, William Reed, and Margaret Guttery out of the said mansion house, and by virtue of the said warrant did bring them before the said Mr Burrell, and further saith not.

(Signed) his
 THOMAS × JOYCE.
 mark

Robert Ilderton, as mortgagee in possession, seems to have sold to Edward Shepherd, who farmed at Rock-moor-house, in the parish of Embleton. He raised a mortgage on the property 3rd June 1726, voted for the same at the election of Knights of the Shire in 1734, and, by will dated 26th January 1738, gave it in trust for his daughters; his son Thomas Shepherd being otherwise provided for. There were family dissensions, and under a decree of court Reedsford was sold, in 1760, to James Pinkerton of Belford. He is described as of Reedsford in 1774, when he voted at the election of Knights of the Shire. His grandson, William Pinkerton, was residing at Newcastle in 1826 when he voted for Reedsford. The property was advertised to be sold in the public newspapers of July 1831, and stated to comprise 218 acres, let at £365 per annum. It was sold soon afterwards. William Pinkerton's son, also named William, emigrated to New Mexico, where he became a "sheep king" and prospered exceedingly.

Reedsford is now the property of Mr G. G. Rea of Doddington.

FORD PARISH CHURCH.

1450, June 15. To Francis, bishop of Porto, vice-chancellor of the Holy Roman Church. *Motu proprio* grant *in commendam* for life of the parish church of Forde, in the diocese of Durham, value not exceeding £40 sterling, void at the apostolic see, and therefore reserved, by the death there of Emericus Burall, *alias* Herton.
Cal. Papal Records, vol. x, p. 480.

Francis, bishop of Porto, also a cardinal, held many preferments.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL EDMUND MAINE, SOMETIME
GOVERNOR OF BERWICK-UPON-TWEED.

By J. C. HODGSON, M.A.

THIS distinguished soldier, having served at the siege of Maestricht in 1676, was made Major of the Duke of Monmouth's Regiment of Horse in 1678, Lieutenant-Colonel in Lord Gerard's Regiment of Horse in 1679, Guidon and Major of the Duke of York's Troop of Life Guards in 1680, Lieutenant and Lieutenant-Colonel of the 3rd Troop of Life Guards in 1685, and Brigadier-General in 1688, which commission was renewed after the Revolution by William III., 1st May 1689. On the 25th May 1702, at St James's Palace, he was appointed to be Governor of Berwick-upon-Tweed and Holy Island, apparently with pay at £1000 per annum. He attained the rank of Major-General 1st January 1707, and, before the date of his will, that of Lieutenant-General.

In 1705 he was returned to Parliament as member for Morpeth, and presented to the borough a peal of six bells, to be hung in the bell-tower in the Market-place.

He married Mary, daughter of Colonel Thomas Forster of Adderstone, but had no issue. She was buried with her ancestors in the chancel of Bamburgh, 19th April 1705; and her husband was laid beside her on the 25th April 1711.

1710, March 20, Will of Edmund Maine, esquire, Governor of the town and garrison of Berwick and Lieutenant-General of H.M. Forces. To be buried in the church of Bamborough. To my brother-in-law Thomas Forster of Edderston, Esq., my coach with the two coach-horses and harness, and my best pair of pistols and best housing and caps. To William Cooper of Berwick, M.D., my diamond ring. To my friend Eleanor Ord of Berwick, widow, £10. To my godson Mr William Ogle, son of William Ogle of Cawsey Park, Esq., my best laced coat, etc. To John Sibbet, Esq., Mayor of Berwick, my silver-hilted sword. To my nephew, Thomas Sibley of Holburn Barrs, in London, trunkmaker, all my other goods, he executor. Seal armorial. *On a bend three hands.* Proved at Durham 1711.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS IN BERWICKSHIRE FOR 1916.

Compiled by A. E. SWINTON, B.A., Swinton House.

Month.	Temperature.		Days with Tem- perature at or below 32°.	Bright Sunshine.			
	Maximum.	Minimum.		Hours.	Days with Sun.	Hours.	Days with Sun.
	Marchmont.	Swinton House.	Marchmont.	Swinton House.	Duns Castle.	Swinton House.	
January	51	27	6	45	16	36	17
February	49	24	23	58	23	67	24
March	55	23	23	67	17	70	18
April	66	27	3	146	24	146	25
May	74	30	7	155	26	146	25
June	68	37	1	115	26	119	26
July	79	40	..	141	25	141	25
August	72	42	..	145	27	144	27
September	78	40	..	137	24	123	25
October	64	37	..	57	20	71	22
November	58	26	5	38	19	47	18
December	50	22	4	23	13	23	12
Year	79	16	88	1127	260	1133	264
	West Foulden.	Swinton House.	Marchmont.	Swinton House.	Duns Castle.	Swinton House.	
January	53	28	5	7	19	52	19
February	48	25	19	23	23	67	22
March	55	26	21	21	23	65	17
April	64	31	10	3	5	139	22
May	75	34	1	..	1	123	23
June	69	37	..	..	..	94	25
July	78	42	..	..	..	118	24
August	77	40	..	..	..	133	26
September	80	42	..	..	..	141	25
October	64	37	..	..	..	130	24
November	59	26	5	8	8	68	22
December	53	22	7	3	3	52	19
Year	78	21	18	20	18	29	14
	78	21	86	81	99	1070	257
	86	18	88	1127	260	1133	264

ACCOUNT OF RAINFALL IN BERWICKSHIRE DURING 1916.

By JAMES HEWAT CRAW, F.S.A. SCOT., of West Foulden.

Locality.	Height above sea-level .	January.	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October .	November	December	Total	
Blythe Rig (Burncastle).	1250'	1.75	2.32	3.87	4.31	4.65	4.48	4.24	2.47	2.92	4.28	3.51	4.11	4.57	53.97
Burncastle.	900'	1.75	2.32	3.87	4.31	4.65	4.48	4.24	2.47	2.92	4.28	3.51	4.11	4.57	44.41
Cowdenknowes.	360'	3.05	3.05	3.87	4.31	4.65	4.48	4.24	2.47	2.92	4.28	3.51	4.11	4.57	40.71
Marchmont House.	500'	2.24	2.24	3.87	4.31	4.65	4.48	4.24	2.47	2.92	4.28	3.51	4.11	4.57	45.00
Rowchester.	450'	2.21	2.21	3.87	4.31	4.65	4.48	4.24	2.47	2.92	4.28	3.51	4.11	4.57	36.71
Lochton.	150'	1.80	1.80	3.48	3.68	3.15	2.60	2.68	3.10	3.76	2.92	2.85	3.51	4.11	37.48
Hirsel.	94'	2.11	2.11	3.04	3.33	3.68	3.15	2.60	2.68	3.10	3.76	2.92	2.85	3.51	37.61
Coldstream School.	100'	2.10	2.10	3.59	4.51	4.33	1.63	1.79	2.85	3.30	3.28	3.10	3.76	2.92	39.41
Swinton House.	200'	1.95	1.95	2.91	2.69	1.73	1.38	1.73	2.85	3.30	3.28	3.10	3.76	2.92	34.78
Duns Castle.	500'	2.02	2.02	3.89	4.04	2.48	1.73	1.38	1.73	2.85	3.30	3.28	3.10	3.76	39.55
Manderston.	356'	4.51	4.51	2.96	4.82	2.27	2.48	1.73	1.38	1.73	2.85	3.30	3.28	3.10	39.54
Edrom School.	248'	3.26	3.26	2.76	3.70	1.74	2.27	2.48	1.73	1.38	1.73	2.85	3.30	3.28	34.25
Chirside School.	420'	2.53	2.53	2.22	6.59	.80	3.33	2.44	2.76	2.43	3.04	3.43	3.61	3.56	39.57
West Foulden.	250'	1.18	1.18	2.91	3.62	1.97	2.50	3.33	2.44	2.76	2.43	3.04	3.43	3.61	37.50
Northfield Farm.	230'	1.40	1.40	2.34	1.35	2.27	1.97	2.50	3.33	2.44	2.76	2.43	3.04	3.43	31.98
St Abb's Lighthouse.	200'	1.79	1.79	2.69	2.34	2.27	1.97	2.50	3.33	2.44	2.76	2.43	3.04	3.43	35.76
Height above sea-level .		1.79	2.69	3.48	2.65	4.63	3.20	4.21	2.43	.69	4.09	3.44	2.46		

Note.—This has been the wettest year in Berwickshire since 1877.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING
9TH OCTOBER 1916.

1915, Sept. 30.
Balance brought forward £288 5 5

INCOME.

1915-1916.
Arrears of Subscriptions £4 10 0
16 Entrance Fees 8 0 0
250 Subscriptions for 1915 64 3 0

76 13 0
Transactions sold 14 5 5
Interest on Deposit Account 9 3 8

£388 7 6

EXPENDITURE.

1915-1916.
Printing, etc. :-
Printing Transactions £60 0 0
Authors' Copies 1 17 6
Plates 1 10 0
General Printing 6 17 6
Stamps and Carriage 13 12 5
Hislop & Day, Engravers 0 14 2

£84 11 7
Sundries :-
Rent of Room at Berwick Museum . £3 10 0
Salmon Company's Account for
 Salmon at Meetings 3 2 4
Secretary's expenses for year 8 7 4
Assistant Secretary's allowance for
 stamps 1 10 0
Treasurer's expenses for year 1 13 8
Clerical Assistant, allowance for year 5 0 0
Cheque Book 0 1 0

23 4 4
Balance in hand, 9th Oct. 1916 280 11 7

£388 7 6







1917
XXVII. 2.







THE REVEREND JOHN BAIRD

From a photograph in the possession of W. B. Boyd, Esq., of Faldonside

HISTORY OF THE BERWICKSHIRE NATURALISTS' CLUB.

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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BERWICKSHIRE NATURALISTS' CLUB

*Address delivered to the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club
at Berwick, 3rd October 1917. By JAMES ALEX-
ANDER SOMERVAIL, Esq., Hoselaw.*

I HAVE first of all to thank you for the honour you have done me, in appointing me President of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club. I assure you it is an honour I appreciate very highly. I only wish my presidency had fallen in happier times.

When this meeting was first arranged it was decided it was to be only for transacting the necessary business of the Club and that there was to be no Address of any kind; but, as the annual volume is to be published as usual, it has been thought that a few words might be said and put on record as to the conditions in which we find ourselves at this time.

We meet to-day in unprecedented circumstances, there having been no field meeting of the Club during the past summer. We are now in the fourth year of the War. During the first two summers the meetings were carried on as usual, though a considerable number of members of the Club thought they should not be held; but this year it was found quite impracticable to hold them, owing to the restrictions on train service, the shortage of horses, and the withholding of the supply of

petrol. There was also, I believe, an increasing feeling among members that they should not be held.

Since the War began we have experienced much that a few years ago we would have thought incredible. What would we have thought four years ago, had we been told that in the immediate future our coast towns would be bombarded by foreign warships, and that other towns, villages, and country places were to have bombs, filled with high explosives, dropped on them from airships and aeroplanes, killing and wounding men, women, and children, while pursuing their ordinary avocations, and also causing great destruction of property? I do not suppose at that time any of us ever thought that our Territorial forces would ever have to go on active service; yet as soon as war was declared they were mobilised, and after a few months' training our local Territorials, the 4th Battalion of the K.O.S.B.'s, were sent to the Gallipoli peninsula, where they fought as well as any regular troops could do, and with great loss. After the withdrawal from that ill-starred expedition they were sent to Egypt, and on the Palestine frontier they again fought brilliantly.

Immediately after the beginning of the War volunteers were asked for to join the army and navy, and great numbers came forward; but later on, the voluntary method not proving sufficient, conscription was adopted. This, along with whole armies coming from India and the Colonies, gave this country, which, before the War, had only a contemptible little army, as the Kaiser called it, the biggest army in the world, outnumbering even that of the Germans. At first conscription was applied, more or less all round, including farm servants, but as, owing to the shortage of hands, it soon became apparent that if more men were taken from that source more land would have to be left in grass, and as, owing to our merchant ships being sunk in great numbers by submarines, reducing greatly our imports, food was becoming

scarce and dear, and we were in danger of famine, it was resolved to take no more men from agricultural work.

The scarcity of food last summer was partly caused by the poor crop of 1916, the potato crop of that wet season being the greatest failure on record. Among other expedients for increasing the food supply the malting of barley was prohibited, and, with the exception of work-horses, farmers were forbidden to feed their live stock with any corn that was fit for human food. In order to provide more grain the Food Production Act was passed. This Act gives a guarantee of prices for grain for several years, and at the same time makes it illegal for a farmer to pay an able-bodied man less than 25s. per week. That part of the Act, however, will not affect this district, as wages, by the natural law of supply and demand, have risen considerably above that figure. Farmers are ordered to plough more grass land, and instead of growing so much green crop to take two corn crops running.

From the beginning of the War the prices of corn gradually rose till the beginning of last summer, when the price of corn was fixed, that for wheat being 78s. for 480 lbs., for barley 65s. for 400 lbs., and for oats 55s. for 312 lbs., for what remained of the crop of 1916. The maximum prices for crop 1917 have now been fixed also, being 73s. 6d. for 504 lbs. of wheat, 62s. 9d. for 448 lbs. of barley, and 44s. 3d. for 336 lbs. of oats up till the 1st of December; for grain sold later the prices are to be a little more, but for barley of good quality, suitable for manufacturing purposes other than flour, 68s. may be given, and for oats for oatmeal 47s. 3d.

The price of the 4-lb. loaf has now been fixed at 9d., and millers are bound to supply the bakers with flour at a price which will enable them to sell the loaf at that price. As it is impossible to produce flour at such a price with wheat at its present value, the Government make up the difference to the miller, which amounts to about 20s.

per sack of flour. We have therefore now reached a stage at which the Government are to a certain extent feeding the people gratuitously from the proceeds of taxation. The prices of hay and straw have also been fixed, and can only be sold by permit, and all the wool in the country for the past two summers has been commandeered by the Government at prices of their own fixing.

Some time last spring, when it was seen that there was to be a dearth of potatoes, the price of potatoes was fixed, and it was made illegal to sell potatoes suitable for seed purposes, except for planting. The price for 1917 crop has now also been fixed, the peculiarity in this case being that there is a minimum as well as a maximum figure beyond which farmers are not allowed to sell, the former being £6 per ton and the latter £6, 10s.; it is also made illegal to remove from the farms any of the good-keeping varieties till permission is given later in the season. There is every prospect of a good crop of potatoes this year, probably more than what can be used in an ordinary way. This of itself will go a long way in increasing the difficulties of the Germans in starving us out. Besides, a superabundant crop of potatoes can be made use of in many ways. They may be mixed with flour and made into bread. Cattle and pigs can be fed on them. They can be made into starch, which can be converted into glucose, from which beer may be brewed, and spirits distilled suitable for the manufacture of high explosives.

The prices of bacon, milk, and other provisions are now also being fixed. Food control committees have been formed to regulate the supply of all provisions, sugar being in such short supply that it has been found necessary that every household and individual should have their allowance issued to them by card.

The ploughing out of grass land, in order to produce more corn, must inevitably result in a diminished supply of beef and mutton, but the authorities say that is of no consequence. The whole policy of farming is to be

reversed. Prior to the War the production of beef, mutton, and pork was considered of the greatest importance, and as for poultry, the Board of Agriculture made a perfect fad of it. Now the order has gone forth that the supplying of butcher meat and eggs is to be put in the background, and must on no account be allowed to interfere with the providing of grain. This topsyturvydom is, however, not peculiar to agriculture in this War. Up till a few years ago we had always a suspicion as to the motives of France and Russia. Germany and Austria, we, in our innocence, thought were our good friends, and Turkey we made a sort of pet of. Now the French and British are fighting side by side, with Russia helping, whilst Austria and Turkey are fighting against us, and Germany is our arch-enemy.

The price of killed beef, both wholesale and retail, is also being fixed, at a rate decreasing as the season goes on up till January, the wholesale price at that date to be 60s. per cwt. ; but as yet there are no restrictions on the price that a butcher may pay for a live animal. Although the authorities have declared that the production of beef and mutton was a secondary matter, yet, in order to provide beef for the army, they are commandeering half-fat cattle for killing. This very wasteful policy, if carried out to any extent, together with the decreasing price during the autumn months, will in all probability cause a short supply of home-fed beef in January and February. There will, however, I think, be the usual supplies of mutton during the coming winter ; but as the reduction in the acreage of grass land will probably cause a diminution in the number of lambs next spring, the supply of mutton for the winter of 1918-19 will probably be less.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, as I find myself entering into the nebulous regions of prophecy, I think it is high time I brought this Address to a close. It is to be hoped that our next meeting will be in better times.

Report of Meeting at Berwick.

THE annual meeting was held in the Museum, Berwick, on Wednesday, 3rd October, at noon, when there were present :— Mr James. A. Somervail, President ; Rev. J. J. M. L. Aiken, B.D., and Mr J. C. Hodgson, M.A., Secretaries ; Mr Adam Anderson, Sanson Seal ; Professor R. C. Bosanquet, Rock ; Mr G. G. Butler, Ewart Park ; Mr Robert Carr, Grindon ; Miss Greet, Birchhill, Norham ; Mrs Hogg, Berwick ; Miss Hope, Sunwick ; Mr G. P. Hughes, Middleton Hall ; Rev. R. Charles Inglis, Berwick ; Mr William Maddan, Norham ; Captain F. M. Norman, R.N., Berwick ; Mr T. B. Short, Berwick ; and Mr Edward Willoby, Berwick.

Apologies were intimated from Mrs Anderson, The Thirlings ; Mr W. J. Bolam, Treasurer ; Rev. Matthew Culley, Coupland Castle ; Capt. R. H. Dodds, Seaton Carew ; Mr W. J. Hall, Newcastle ; Mr J. Lindsay Hilson, Jedburgh ; Rev. J. F. Leishman, Linton ; and Dr R. Shirra Gibb, Boon.

The President read his Annual Address, dealing with the economic conditions of the country in war time, and was cordially thanked for its delivery, being in the unprecedented circumstances unanimously re-elected for another year. On the motion of Captain Norman, R.N., seconded by Mr Carr, Grindon, the action of the officers of the Club in intermitting the field meetings during the year was heartily approved, liberty being granted to them to deal with the subject on its recurrence as seemed to be most expedient and fitting in view of the circumstances then prevailing.

The Secretary reported that a large accumulation of past numbers of the *Proceedings*, for which there was insufficient accommodation on the shelves of the Museum, had been received from the late printer, and that a selection had to be made of the number which should be retained as stock. This task, onerous and troublesome, had been voluntarily undertaken by the Treasurer's clerical assistant, to whom the Club was under a deep debt of obligation. He requested that powers should be given the officers to suitably acknowledge his services. This was agreed to. The following were removed from the roll of membership through death during the past year :—Mr R. L.

Allgood, Titlington; Mr William Weatherhead, Berwick; Dr James Watson, Whittingham; Mr William Steele, F.S.A. (Scot.), Kelso; Mr Hippolyte J. Blanc, R.S.A., Edinburgh; Mr William Crawford, Duns; The Earl of Haddington, K.T.; Mr E. J. Wilson, Earlston; and Mr H. R. Smail, Berwick; and by resignation:—Mr S. D. M. Taylor, Melrose; and Rev. T. N. Dunscombe, Amble.

After due nomination the following were elected members:—Mr John Clark, Troughend, Woodburn, Northumberland; Charles Elliot Clendinnen, Oaklands, Kelso; Rev. William M'Callum, M.A., Makerston, Kelso; Rev. Henry Gee, D.D., Master of University College, Durham; Capt. Guy H. Allgood of Nunwick, Titlington by Alnwick; Mr Robert Kyle, Constable of Alnwick Castle; Mr John Stewart Boyd, Bongate, Jedburgh; Mr Philip Maclagan Henderson, solicitor, Berwick; and Mr Joseph Studholme Tiffen, solicitor, Berwick.

The Treasurer's financial statement was read and approved, a balance of £277, 8s. 8d. being carried forward in favour of the Club. The subscription for 1917-18 was continued at five shillings as last year. The total membership, exclusive of those elected at the meeting, stood at 255. At the request of the members present, Professor R. C. Bosanquet agreed, if still in England, to represent the Club at the next meeting of the British Association. In reply to an application from the Librarian of Aberdeen University for copies of the *Proceedings* before and after vol. xx., part 1, the Secretary was instructed to follow the usual course adopted in such cases. It was resolved to add the Royal Meteorological Society to the list of annual exchanges and gifts of *Proceedings*. The printers, Messrs Neill & Co., Limited, Edinburgh, gave notice that, owing to the increased rate of wages and advance in the cost of paper, they would be compelled next year to charge a 25 per cent. increase on their estimated price.

Attention was drawn by Mr T. B. Short to a map (1610) of Berwick and district, recently presented to the Museum by Major Thomas Darling, in which is shown, to all appearance, a line of old arches over the moat outside Cowportgate. As nothing had as yet been learned regarding this, it was remitted to Captain Norman and Mr Short to make the necessary investigations, and to report the result to next meeting.

THE FISHES OF NORTHUMBERLAND AND THE EASTERN BORDERS.

By GEORGE BOLAM.

PART II.—(continued from p. 197).

104. SEA TROUT: *Salmo trutta*, Fleming.

UNDER this name may be grouped together all our sea-going Trout, though doubtless all are only migratory forms, or races, of the next species. Some authorities prefer to regard the anadromous form as the ancestral type. It is an interesting point for discussion; but amongst other cogent reasons in favour of a river origin is the fact that all reproduction must take place in fresh water. To give expression to a doubt whether even the Salmon is entitled to the full specific rank he has so long enjoyed would be like preaching heresy on Tweedside, otherwise it might be demonstrated that his claims are none of the strongest, and that at most he would seem to be only a comparatively recent evolution from the common ancestor.

The Sea Trout is subject to great variation, many districts and waters having types more or less peculiar to them, and this has given rise to an endless multiplication of names both "scientific" and trivial. On the Borders we have two fairly constant forms: the *Bull Trout*,* by many authors claimed as a distinct species under the designation of *Salmo eriox*; and the *Whitling*, a smaller fish, seldom running to more than two or three pounds in weight, and now generally regarded as only a juvenile stage of the Bull Trout.† In addition to these,

* It is perhaps unnecessary to state that this name embraces both sexes, but strangers to the district are apt to suppose that it is applied to males only.

† That both Bull Trout and Whitling reproduce their kind is no more than is found to be the case with other *Salmonidæ*, all of which begin breeding at an early age. That the progeny of Whitling may show more tendency

large, dark-coloured Trout ascending our rivers late in the season (November or even later), often in large shoals, are known as *Grey Trout* or *Grey Salmon* (*Grey School*, or *Shule* on Tweed-side), and by some of our fishermen are believed to be another distinct race or species. It is to this form that the name of *Norway Trout* is sometimes applied at Berwick, and *Black Fish*, or *Dun'uns*, on the Coquet. By netsmen on the coast, all Sea Trout are commonly spoken of as merely "Troots," or "Trout," as distinct from "Salmon" (*S. salar*): *Salmon Trout* is also a name in constant use, especially in fish-shops.

Rack is used almost indiscriminately to denote the fry of Trout or Salmon on many of our rivers. When they start on their first journey to the sea young Sea Trout are known as *Orange-fins*.^{*} *Black-tails* are the same fish, or some of them, on their first return to fresh water after but a short sojourn in the sea—the grilse stage, in fact, of the Sea Trout. They begin to come up towards the end of summer; and on their return journey in spring, after spawning—when they commonly rise freely to return to fresh water as Whiting than do the young of Bull Trout is likely enough too, and in this it is possible that we may have a "race" in the process of evolution, perhaps in time destined to become a "species." But it has been proved on Tweedside that a Bull Trout also produces Whiting, and *vice versa*.

* From the colour of the pectoral fins, which are orange or yellowish in young Sea Trout; dusky (sometimes inclining to black, sometimes to blue) in Salmon Smolts; the ventral fins in both these being practically white at this stage. In young *S. fario* the pectoral and ventral fins remain more nearly alike in colour,—dullish yellow usually more or less clouded with brown.

As a very good instance of the difficulty experienced, even by experts, in discriminating between young trout, however, readers may be referred back to a paper by Andrew Brotherton on experiments carried out in a pond at Carham, in 1874, and for some years subsequently (*Hist. Ber. Nat. Club*, vol. ix, pp. 179–80, where references to previous communications will likewise be found). A good deal of water has flowed through the bridge *sin sync*, and much been added to our knowledge of the *Salmonidæ* in the interval, but Brotherton's observations are still worth reading. Some of the fish remained in the pond for several years, and latterly I was quite familiar with them; and there could be no doubt that the majority of them at any rate had been quite correctly identified as Orange-fins when originally put in, and that they successively became Black-tails and Whiting or Bull Trout.

the fly—they are too often retained by anglers, unaware that most of them are then “kelts” or unclean fish. It is worthy of remark, too, that on some rivers—Tweed and Till for example—*Whirling Black-tails* are distinguished from *Bull-trout Black-tails* by many old fishermen; and they are occasionally taken at sea.* Both forms have frequently fallen to my rod in the course of a day’s fishing, though it must not be inferred from that admission that any undue weight is attached to the supposed difference between them.

Since the artificial rearing of fish became so common it has become generally known that Sea Trout confined in fresh water will still, at more or less regular periods, assume the bright and silvery appearance of their relations that have gone to sea; but it is so good an illustration of the influence of heredity that it will bear repetition. When the Orange-fin, after putting on its migratory livery, finds itself unable to get away to sea, it reverts once more to a state in which it is practically indistinguishable from sedentary Yellow Trout; and a year or two later the same fish may be found, when in the pink of condition, again becoming as bright and silvery as any of its relatives who have enjoyed the greater freedom of life in the sea.† There have been many illustrations of this, but allusion to one will suffice.

Some years ago a number of Orange-fins from the Whitadder were introduced, along with ordinary Yellow Trout of similar dimensions, to a pond at Stamford, then in the occupation of Mr T. H. Jobling, and in the fishing of which Mr H. A. Paynter of Alnwick was interesting himself. For a year after

* Of date 11th August 1913, Captain F. M. Norman, R.N., wrote me:—“I had a Bull-trout Black-tail submitted to me for identification a day or two ago, caught in a herring net seventeen and a half miles E.S.E. of Berwick—*i.e.* well out to sea to the north of the Longstone. It was almost a pound in weight.”

† That the silvery colour of Sea Trout or Salmon is in no way dependent upon a residence in salt water, or even to the good feeding which is available there, is demonstrated every spring by the kelts, which as soon as spawning is over begin to lose the dark hues of the breeding dress (often erroneously spoken of as discoloration), and ere they reach the sea are commonly as bright and silvery again as they were when they left it in the previous autumn. The “red” colouring is, in fact, analogous to the breeding plumage in birds.

their introduction most of the young Sea Trout caught could only be conjecturally separated from their companions by their slightly superior size. In the following year some of those taken were indistinguishable from Sea Trout of similar size taken direct from the sea. I had several opportunities of making myself acquainted with them, and one day, in company with Mr T. B. Short, took one of them down to the fish house of the Berwick Salmon Fisheries Company, where the late Mr G. L. Paulin was able to select a Sea Trout from a catch that had just come in from Spittal beach, from which it was impossible to distinguish the Stamford fish when the two were laid side by side. They were identical in length and weight (about 2 lbs. apiece), and the example which had never tasted salt water in its life was just as bright and silvery as that which had only left the sea a few hours before.

One or other form of Sea Trout is more or less abundant in most of our rivers, and they likewise ascend many of the quite small burns that debouch direct into the sea. In several instances—Tweed for example—all the different types may be found together, and there are some amongst our fishermen who profess to be able to pick out from amongst a quantity of trout taken in the lower reaches of Tweed certain fish which belong to, and were making their way to, Till, Whitadder, Teviot, or other of the tributary streams; so great, to the practised eye, are the distinguishing features of local character.*

Prior to the recent establishment, or rehabilitation, of *Salmo salar* in the Coquet, † Bull Trout were more numerous in that stream and habitually attained to larger dimensions than in any of our other rivers. Perhaps the reduction of their numbers may not, even now, have lessened their individual size; but be that as it may, the following concise details of one or two large fish may not be without interest; it being, perhaps,

* By the ordinary individual anything of the kind may be scouted as impossible, the fish appearing to him to be as like as peas to one another; but let him not forget that a good shepherd experiences no difficulty in detecting his own sheep amongst a mixed flock, and that yet one himself differeth from another no more than do the fish.

† See reference already made in dealing with the Salmon, footnote to p. 192 *ante*.

advisable to add that as the largest trout almost invariably come into our rivers after the fishing season has ended, it is only exceptionally that they are met with except as kelts or after they have spawned. At any time large trout never take an artificial fly or other bait as freely as do smaller individuals, which also militates against our seeing or thinking much of them.

Sea Trout of 20 lbs. or upwards are not very frequently taken in Tweed; but according to Day,* "there exists the head of one in the British Museum 10 inches long from the Tweed, which measurement would seem to show the fish must have been nearly 4 feet in length." I have seen a few of upwards of 20 lbs. from the Whitadder, in autumn (chiefly poached!). Several exceeding that weight were taken at New Mills in November 1896, one of the largest (23 lbs.) on the 1st of that month.

On the Coquet I have seen fish of 20 lbs. as high up as Alwinton, and Trout of upwards of that weight have always been comparatively common in that river. Mr William Milliken landed a kelt of 26 lbs. on the Acklington water in the spring of 1890. Mr J. G. McIntosh landed a clean-run fish of 37 inches in length, 21 inches in girth, and weighing 21 lbs., at Brainshaugh, on 4th June 1910; † and he had seen another caught near the same place during the previous autumn which scaled $31\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. In company with Mr R. W. Maling, I saw a very large kelt lying dead by the side of the Acton House water on 25th February 1896, which measured over $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length, and had an enormous head. We conjectured that this fish must have weighed at least 30 lbs. There was, of course, no question that all these were Trout and not Salmon.

In the returns of Tyne fish which Inspector Thomas Dagg has been good enough to send me, two of the heaviest trout mentioned were netted on Blyth Sands, one on 26th July 1902, weighing 25 lbs., the other on 9th July 1914, $21\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. That either of these fish really belonged to the Tyne was, of course, only conjectural. In the river itself Sea Trout do not as

* *The Fishes of Great Britain and Ireland*, vol. ii, p. 92.

† This was at that time one of the earliest known records of a spring trout on Coquet.

a rule run large, anything of over 10 lbs. being looked upon by local anglers as exceptional.*

105. TROUT : *Salmo fario*, L.

A well-known native of all our rivers and streams, abundant except when it has been banished by pollution, as in some of the mining districts of South Northumberland, and our most valuable fish from a sporting point of view. It is the parent of almost endless varieties, including the sea-going races, and is nowhere more deserving of its popular name of *Yellow Trout* than in the mossy Cheviot burns, whence it often emerges on the angler's line like a veritable golden bar.

Although not habitually attaining here the dimensions reached in some more southern streams, where richer feeding and less keen competition favour greater growth, Trout on the Borders more than make up by their numbers and general excellence for anything they may lack in individual size, and probably no rivers in the country surpass the Whitadder, and some other tributaries of Tweed, or the Coquet, for the sport they yield. Fish of a pound and upwards in weight figure in our baskets more or less frequently every year, often from even quite small burns,† while we have many records of much larger individuals, reference to a few of which may be made.

* I am reminded by Mr Abel Chapman that on North Tyne Bull Trout landed by the rod average only about 3 lbs. I have, however, in former years seen fish "well into the teens of pounds," as the local expression goes, in the Reed at Otterburn. On South Tyne a fish or two of upwards of 10 lbs. are got in most years. In October 1916 I saw one of 9½ lbs., 31 inches in length, landed at Kirkhaugh, and one a pound heavier was got above Alston a few days later. At Haltwhistle during the same season (not a good fishing year) the largest Trout killed weighed 17½ lbs., another of a few pounds less also being got.

† One record of a day's burn-fishing may be given in illustration. On 24th May 1888, in the Aln above Whittingham, I killed with fly over 18 lbs. of beautiful Trout, very few of them under a ¼ lb. apiece, and two of them over 1 lb. each, the water at the time being low and clear. It is right to add, however, that the Aln was at that time strictly preserved by Lord Ravensworth; but the incident serves to show what good sport a mere burn can yield. The rod and tackle used were borrowed for the occasion, and none of the best at that, while I stopped fishing about 3 o'clock. Under other circumstances, the basket might possibly have been doubled.

In Tweed herself many large Trout are taken every year, a considerable number of which, especially from the lower reaches, are so intermediate in character that old fishermen decline to pronounce an opinion as to whether they are Sea Trout that have been some time in the river, or Yellow Trout that have tasted salt or brackish water, and the matter is generally compromised by calling them "*Tweed Trout*," a typical example of which is often very silvery or grey, and frequently only black-spotted. Such fish, of up to a pound or two in weight. I have frequently taken as high up the river as Wark and Carham, and almost as low down as the Old Bridge at Berwick, whose buttresses (as well as many of the rocks for a mile further up) are clothed with sea-weed (*Fuci*). Not very infrequently a large Trout, which has been to sea and returned to fresh water, elects to remain in the latter over the summer. Whether, if it survived, it would ever revisit salt water is a question very difficult to answer, but one that does not specially concern us here. In at least some cases these fish have spawned during the previous autumn, and, according to law (which carries no scientific weight!) they ought to be regarded as kelts or unclean fish until they have once more been to sea. After a few months' residence in fresh water, however, and when again in quite good condition, all trace of their migration has been so effectually lost, that if caught they are almost inevitably put down as exceptionally fine "*Yellow Trout*." The red or brown spotting of youth may even be more or less perfectly resumed; and if colour be the sole distinction between the two so-called "*species*," who is then to decide whether a particular fish is to be regarded as *S. fario* or *S. trutta*, or to say whether or not it can be legally killed? With the younger members of the family the distinctions are even less easily traced, so that no one professing to be *always* able to distinguish between migratory and non-migratory Trout, at any age, carries any weight as an expert on Tweedside.

The largest Yellow Trout from Tweed that has come under my personal observation was caught in the nets at Carham, in 1886, and weighed well over $10\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. It was a typical *S. fario*, red-spotted, and very pink in flesh; but when cooked it was rather disappointing, inclined to be coarse, and somewhat lacking in flavour. Many other large specimens, some perhaps

even exceeding the above, have, of course, been recorded from time to time, but it seems unnecessary to recapitulate more. Suffice it to say, that anything above three or four pounds is noteworthy, and fish of double that weight quite exceptional.

From the Whitadder, I have on several occasions seen Trout of three or four pounds. One of 4 lbs. 2 ozs., and 22 inches in length, was killed on fly by Mr George Muirhead, author of *The Birds of Berwickshire*, near Edrington Mill, one evening in July 1874. On 25th June 1902, one of a little over 5 lbs. was taken on a minnow above the mill-cauld at the same place; * and in June 1900 one of 5½ lbs. was said to have been got on minnow a little higher up the river, but I did not see it.

On the Till, a Trout of 5½ lbs., and 22 inches in length, was killed near Chatton on 19th May 1885; and there is a stuffed specimen at Beanley, killed on the Breamish there, by the late Mr Carr-Ellison, a good many years earlier, which weighed 7 lbs. 6 oz.

On the Coquet, one was killed by the Rev. J. C. Dunn, then Vicar of Beadnell, on 1st May 1887, which weighed 5¾ lbs., and measured 32 inches in length by 12¼ inches in girth. During the same month, Edward Appleby of Felton killed one of over 6 lbs., length 26 inches, girth 14 inches. Both these were on the water between Felton and Acklington. In August 1913. one of 7 lbs. was, I believe, killed on the latter water; and some others, perhaps even larger, have been recorded of recent years. †

* This was quite a remarkable fish; I sent it to the Edinburgh Museum, but owing to some unfortunate misunderstanding it was not preserved. It was out of condition, with an abnormal development of the upper jaw and anal fin, which, together with some greenish-yellow mottling, gave it such a Pike-like appearance, that it was brought to me as a cross between that fish and a Trout.

† Mr J. J. Hardy has expressed himself as sceptical about the true origin of some of those large Coquet Trout, and where so many artificially bred fish have been introduced it is of course almost impossible to vouch for the pedigree of any single individual taken. It must be over thirty years ago since the late Lord Armstrong began his experiments with the breeding of imported Trout and Char at Rothbury; but, in any case, Coquet's claims to fame, both for big fish and big baskets, had been established long previous to that date, and it is as much beyond the scope as it is foreign to the intention of this paper to attempt the tawdry gilding of such well-worn laurels. There were 4- and 5-lb. fish caught in our grandfathers' days; and a note of one exceptional basket, of more recent date, will presently

In enclosed waters Trout grow more rapidly and attain to greater size than is usual in our rivers, while the great development that has taken place during recent years in artificial hatcheries, and the importation of fish and ova from other districts, has led to the making of large captures in many places. As referring to primitive attempts in that direction, reference may be made to a 7-lb. Trout, 24 inches in length, and 14 inches in girth, killed on Coldingham Loch, by Mr Rea. on 16th July 1886, a number of local Yellow Trout having been turned into the loch about twenty years previously by the Messrs Edington of Lumsden. In 1885 the late Mr Usher of St Abb's had begun stocking the water with Loch Leven Trout, a practice which has since been kept up and greatly improved upon by his successor, Mr Burn Murdoch, who has latterly killed fish up to 10 lbs. on the loch.

When the Berwick reservoir at New East Farm was cleaned out in June 1889, a solitary Trout was found in it, weighing $8\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., and measuring 28 inches in length by 14 inches in girth.* It was stated at the time that twenty-six years previously several locally-caught Trout had been put into the reservoir. About six years later the water was run off and such fish as were found removed, but the above example, it was supposed, had been overlooked and remained.

It may interest sporting readers if I add that one of the best Northumbrian baskets known to me was made with fly by Mr J. G. McIntosh at Linshiels, on the Coquet, during Easter week about twelve years ago, and contained thirty-eight Trout weighing within an ounce of 23 lbs., the largest fish scaling 2 lbs. $3\frac{1}{2}$ oz. I trust it may not be accounted vanity that prompts the addition of one of my own best baskets. Fishing with the late John Riddle, at Castle Heaton, on the Till, during my Easter holidays in 1875, I had, with fly, seven Yellow Trout, weighing just over 9 lbs., two of which weighed together over 10 lbs. If the nativity of some of the modern captures be doubtful, we may at least take comfort in the knowledge that a good foster-mother is next to a good parent.

* What purports to be the stuffed skin of this fish may still be seen in Berwick Museum, to which it was presented by Captain Norman, then Mayor of the town. It was currently believed, however, that the taxidermist, being in his cups when the fish reached him, ate it, and afterwards substituted for it a fish netted from Tweed!

2 lbs., and were landed on the same cast. In the summer holidays of the following year I caught a notable Trout of $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. at Kirknewton, on the College; and in 1877 one of just a pound less in the deep pool below the linn at Langleyford Hope. On Goswick Low, on 30th June 1903, I killed a beautiful Yellow Trout of $2\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. on fly; that small muddy burn, and some of its neighbours, being rather celebrated for the individual size of the fish they produce. From the Lowlyn Low I have caught, or seen, fish of upwards of 2 lbs. on several occasions, and more than one of equal dimensions from the Waren Burn.

For particulars of a Trout captured in the Leader in 1835, which lived in a well at Earlston till 1869, members may be referred to the Club's *History*, vol. ix, p. 547. It weighed 5 or 6 ounces when caught, and gradually increased to about a pound and a half, but wasted away to little more than a skeleton before the time of its death. A Trout of about half a pound in weight, caught in the Till at Weetwood Hall, during my father's tenancy, lived upwards of eleven years in a barrel sunk in the garden, through which a considerable stream of water flowed. It was not weighed, but had increased to nearly double its original length, and was in excellent condition at the time of its death owing to an accident.

In our small burns, with their restricted feeding and limited quarters, the growth of Trout is naturally much retarded, resulting in diminutive races, whose patriarchs do not attain a length of more than a few inches. But that the inherent capacity of these small fish to grow under more favourable conditions is not entirely lost, but only held in abeyance, is well demonstrated every now and again when some of them are transferred to ampler feeding grounds. The older fish so transferred will probably increase very little, if at all, in dimensions; but a proportion of their younger relatives will sometimes grow at an astonishing rate, and give unlooked-for results. The trout already referred to from New East Farm Reservoir and Coldingham Loch supply probable illustrations, and many others will suggest themselves to individual readers. One more may be mentioned here.

The ponds left by the old lime-quarries at Bowsden have already been referred to in dealing with the Perch (p. 155 *ante*). Into one of these ponds a few trout were introduced by Ned

Johnson's boys from the adjoining burn four or five years prior to 1880. In that year a Trout of $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. was caught in the pond, and another of about equal size was found dead by its side. In the following year two Trout were caught, one of which weighed 7 lbs., the other 2 lbs., while, perhaps naturally, what was supposed to have been a still larger fish broke away! I personally saw and hooked some of those big Trout on several occasions, but was never fortunate enough to land one of them. At least a few of them survived for eight or ten years after their introduction to the pond.

So-called crosses between *S. fario* and *S. trutta*, and their races or varieties, are not rare in a natural state in rivers in which they intermingle, and it is probable that to such infusions of fresh blood we owe the quality of the Trout in some of our streams. Interbreeding between wild Trout and Salmon is rare, but fish confidently referred to that cross have long been known on Tweed and some of her tributaries, where spawning Salmon attended by male Trout have repeatedly been noticed upon the redds. Artificially the cross is frequently attained.

[106. CHAR: *Salmo alpinus*, L.

In his account of this species, Day (*Fishes of Great Britain and Ireland*, vol. ii, p. 118) gives as its English habitat "the lake districts of Cumberland, Northumberland, and part of Lancashire, more especially in Windermere, Keswick, Crum-moch Water, Buttermere, Ennerdale, Coniston Water, Westwater, and Hawswater," a statement which is repeated three years later (1887) in his *British and Irish Salmonidæ* (p. 246). But as Westmoreland is here omitted, while some of the lakes mentioned are in that county, and none in Northumberland, I think it may fairly be concluded that, by an oversight, a substitution of the names of the counties had taken place.

No Char are indigenous to the Northumberland lakes, nor are they found there or elsewhere in the district.]

[107. LOCH LEVEN TROUT (*Salmo levenensis*), and the AMERICAN CHAR (*S. fontinalis*), as well as many of the crosses artificially raised between them, and with other forms of *S. fario*, and the CALIFORNIAN TROUT (*S. irideus*), have from time

to time been introduced in various parts of the district during the past thirty or forty years,* with more or less good results; but none of them call for more than this passing reference here. The Americans are popularly known as *Rainbow Trout*; *Zebras* being a name given to a cross between them and Loch Leven Trout.]

108. SMELT OR SPARLING: *Osmerus eperlanus* (L.).

Must be considered a very rare visitor to Tweed, where I have never, personally, been able to meet with it, although I have been assured by old fishermen that an occasional specimen does still occur. Dr Johnston included it as very rare in his catalogue in 1838, having then only heard of a single specimen taken in Tweed; but he later recorded two others, captured in 1843, which came into his possession.†

Wallis wrote of the Smelt, in 1769, "taken in great abundance in the Tyne and in our other rivers towards the sea"; a description which still holds good for South Northumberland. There are several later references to it in the Tyne, where it continues to appear commonly every spring, and Mr Howse's surmise, in 1890, that it had become, "on account of the pollutions of the river, very rare in our district," must either have been based on imperfect information, or been due to some temporary scarcity only. On 27th May 1915 I received two specimens from Inspector Crawford which had been taken in the Salmon nets at Newburn a day or two previously. They were each about 9 inches long, and one of them had not yet spawned.‡

* For a note by the Rev. J. F. Bigge, in 1877, of the introduction of *S. fontinalis* into the Pont, see *Hist. Ber. Nat. Club*, vol. viii, p. 218.

In 1898 some *S. irideus* were introduced into the Aln below Alnwick; a few thousands of *S. levenensis* having been turned into the Broome Park water some ten years earlier. Each of these, as well as *S. fontinalis*, were also tried in the Coquet in 1898, and earlier. The first introduction of aliens to the Till was made in April 1902, by the Wooler and Doddington Angling Association, Loch Leven Trout from Howietown being the fish used in the latter case.

† *Hist. Ber. Nat. Club*, vol. ii, p. 78.

‡ May seems to be the usual time for spawning on Tyne, which is a full month later than the dates given in most books for other rivers. Parnell gave March as the spawning month on the Forth; Masterman the end of February to beginning of April for the Wash.

109. GRAYLING : *Thymallus vulgaris*, Nilsson.

Whether or not the Grayling ought to be regarded as indigenous to Britain is a moot point which need not be discussed here ; in our district it is an undoubted alien, of but recent introduction, and one which our trout-streams would have been much better without.

In Durham, according to Professor Meek's information, it was introduced by Mr J. C. Chaytor to the lower part of the Tees, in 1839. The Rev. W. Featherstonhaugh informed Mr Howse that its introduction to the Derwent (which runs into the Tyne a few miles above Newcastle) dated back only about six years prior to 1890. In 1908 the Tyne Salmon Conservancy successfully resisted an application by the Northumberland Anglers' Federation for introducing Grayling to the Tyne itself. Further afield, it was introduced into the upper waters of the Clyde in 1855 ; to the Dumfriesshire Nith in 1857 or 1858 ;* and to the Annan some time later. According to the Rev. H. A. Macpherson,† its introduction to the Cumberland Eden dated from 1883, and from that river it has spread to the Irthing, almost, if not quite, to the western boundary of Northumberland.‡ In all these streams it has increased rapidly, often unwelcomed, and despite every means taken to keep it in check.

In Northumberland, the Grayling has been well known in the Blyth for a considerable period. The exact date of its advent there I have been unable to trace, but at any rate it would seem to have been within the last thirty years.§ Elsewhere in our district it is still unknown save in the watershed of the Tweed, which can be better dealt with collectively than under the headings of separate counties.

* Mr Hugh S. Gladstone's *Catalogue of the Fauna of Dumfriesshire*, p. 61.

† *Fauna of Lakeland*, p. 518.

‡ Mr H. W. Cousins has kindly obtained for me, from the Brampton Angling Association, the information that it is only since about 1910 that Grayling have appeared in the Irthing there in numbers sufficient to be a nuisance to trout-fishers.—*In Litt.*, 25th April 1915.

§ Day (*Fishes of Great Britain and Ireland*, vol. ii, p. 132) gives *Oumer* as a Northumbrian name for the Grayling, which might suggest that it had been longer known there than is really the case. I have never heard this name in use here.

In this area, the first Grayling to be caught, of which I have any record, was mentioned as a previously unheard-of fish, in the local newspapers, as having fallen to the rod of an angler on the Teviot during the summer of 1855. It must, it was concluded, have been an escape from a pond at Monteviot, to which, about this time, the then Marquess of Lothian had introduced some Grayling from the South of England, with a view to ultimately turning them into the river. Their liberation was only somewhat hastened by a flood* which carried away the embankment of the pond; and, although the fish were lost sight of for a year or two after their escape, they soon began to show themselves and to multiply and extend to other parts of the river, as well as to Tweed, Jed, and other streams, in a manner which, if gratifying to those concerned in their introduction, has since come to be very differently regarded.

On 13th May 1862 the late Thomas Tod Stoddart captured on the Teviot the first Grayling he had seen or heard of in any Border river, but within the next year or two others began to appear in his baskets, as well as in those of brother fishermen. In 1864 John Patterson landed one of nearly 2 lbs. in weight from the Teviot, in close proximity to the site of the pond from which they had escaped, and during the same year examples were captured lower down that stream, as well as in the Jed. Most of the Grayling landed in these early days were carefully returned to the water, with a view to ensuring the thorough establishment of the species on the Borders, a curious comment upon the measures which, in recent years, it has been found necessary to take in the endeavour to hold its too rampant increase in check.

Brotherston † recorded a Grayling of $14\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, taken on the Tweed at Kelso on 6th November 1868, and another of $18\frac{1}{2}$ inches on 7th December 1876; remarking that he had heard of others still larger and that the fish was becoming

* The exact date of this occurrence I have been unable to fix, although the incident is still remembered by old residents in the neighbourhood. Mr John Caverhill, factor on the estate, has kindly searched the office records for me without avail, but informs me that the Marchioness of Lothian perfectly recollects the facts as stated above, and is able to say that the date given is approximately correct (*In Litt.*, 13th June 1914).

† *Hist. Ber. Nat. Club*, vol. viii, p. 116.

numerous in the neighbourhood of Kelso by the latter date. Within the next year or two Grayling began to make their appearance in the fish-shops at Berwick, chiefly from the netting stations about Twizel, whence I saw an example of over 3 lbs. in weight, on 4th April 1879, although the fact that it was called a Perch by its captor was eloquent testimony that to anglers in that neighbourhood it was not then a very familiar fish. Since that date the increase of Grayling in Tweed and her tributaries has been phenomenal, and is only too familiar to all residents interested in fishing, many favourite reaches having become so overrun by it as to make it anathema to the trout-fisher.

To attempt any detailed review of this increase would be beyond the scope of this paper, but to give a few brief facts and figures may some day be of interest. By 1889 Grayling were becoming fairly numerous in the Till from about Ford downwards.* In the following year they were first noticed in the neighbourhood of Wooler,† and in the Glen; while on the latter stream, on 21st October 1895, I saw a bag of over seventy of them, many exceeding 1 lb. in weight and the largest running to over 3 lbs., killed by two London gentlemen fishing from Wooler Cottage. So fast did they increase here that the Glen was soon almost ruined as a trout-stream, and other large catches became frequent. By 1896 ‡ some of the best trout reaches on the Till, from Weetwood to Chillingham, were becoming spoiled by the shoals§ of Grayling that had taken possession of them, and the fish were likewise penetrating as

* I believe some had been introduced a year or two before about Etal.

† Mr Abel Chapman tells me that he caught one near the mouth of Wooler Water in April 1891, and did not know what it was!

‡ It may be worth while recording the fact that a "Grayling Day" was added to the programme of the old Glendale Anglers' Club in 1896, and that the first competition (for a medal presented by the writer) took place on 5th November that year.

§ The habit of some of these alien fish of congregating in shoals may have something to do with the banishment of the native Trout from some of its ancient haunts. It has still to be proved that either Grayling, Roach, or other of our introduced fishes, are actively inimical to Trout or Salmon (although the food they consume must be largely a loss to Trout at any rate), but both probably resent being crowded. The Trout is by nature a much more predatory fish than the Grayling, but it is also much more of a recluse, demanding (especially as it attains size) plenty of elbow-room.

far up the Breamish as Beanley and Ingram. The history of this fish's increase in other tributaries of Tweed would be largely a repetition of that on the Till, with some slight modifications of dates. Many thousands have been destroyed by nets* during the last thirty years, and hundreds more have fallen to the rod; and that the increase is not yet stayed is testified by the following extracts from the remarks of Sir Richard Waldie-Griffith at the meeting of the Tweed Commissioners in September 1912. From inquiries he had instituted, Sir Richard was then able to state that: "In about ten days' time two anglers, fishing in the Teviot at Roxburgh, killed just over 300 Grayling. Another member of the Kelso Angling Association, in the course of two weeks during the month of March, killed about the same number. Two fishermen angling on Tweed and Teviot in the months of December, January, and February, caught 500 Grayling between them; while three rods fishing on the Tweed at Sharpitlaw Mill, below Kelso, during six days in January, accounted for 123 of the fish. Two years ago some members of the Kelso Angling Association killed 70 lbs. of Grayling in a single day."

Systematic netting for the destruction of coarse fish, undertaken by the Tweed Commissioners, resulted in the capture of 5791 Grayling in 1913, and 7178 in 1914; the operations extending from Ashiestiel to Horncliffe on Tweed; from Monteviot downwards on Teviot; and, in 1914, to some of the lower reaches of the Till. Netting was carried on each year from the end of March till the end of July, and (although undue weight need not be attached to such figures, subject as they are to local conditions of weather, etc.) it is not without interest to note that the largest catches of Grayling each year took place in the neighbourhood of their original introduction, viz., at Monteviot, where 1186 were taken in 1913, and 3269 in the following year.

Experience with Grayling on the Borders has altogether disproved the once popular belief that they did not run up a stream

* From my Journals I see that on 7th April 1890 many Grayling were being landed by the nets at Twizel fishery, a large proportion of them diseased and out of condition, and all being thrown away by the men. On 23rd June of the same year hundreds of small ones were being netted at the same place.

as Trout do, but rather colonised it in the opposite direction. Mill-dams on many of our rivers, some of them quite formidable obstructions to the run of fish, have been successfully surmounted by them, and they have forced their way in some cases even into the hill burns.* Another particular in which, with us, Grayling do not conform altogether to rules laid down in books, is that, though the majority of them no doubt spawn during early summer, some of them do so with our Trout, late in autumn. I have seen several examples containing ripe roe in October and November; from one of about half a pound in weight caught by Mr William Beach in the Breamish at Beanley, on 19th November 1897, the ova ran freely when it was taken in hand.

From the stomach of a Grayling, of a little over a pound in weight, killed about three o'clock in the afternoon, in the Till near Wooler, on 5th November 1896, I took (along with some caddis grubs and other food) a large water-snail (*Limnæa*) about ten o'clock at night, which was then so little the worse of its at least seven hours' imprisonment that it was still able to crawl about!

[110. HEBRIDAL ARGENTINE: *Argentina sphyrcæna*, L.

Was recorded from Redcar by Yarrell, so long ago as May 1852, and occurs on the Scottish coasts, but there is no record known to me for our district.]

111. PIKE: *Esox lucius*, L.

Much has from time to time been written against the claims of the Pike to be included as indigenous to Britain, and it is generally regarded as a colonist; but there seems at any rate to be no geographical reason why it should not have been native, and the evidence in support of the contrary opinion is not very convincing.

Stoddart gave expression to the belief that its introduction to the Tweed had been by way of the Teviot; but the evidence is little more than traditionary, probably neither better nor worse than has been adduced to account for the presence of

* I took several quite small specimens from the College, near Kirknewton, in 1896, and in the spring of the same year had seen others caught in the Breamish as high as Ingram.

Pike in other waters. It now occupies most of the stiller reaches of all our larger rivers, Tweed, Till, Tyne, Wansbeck, and Blyth, with some of their tributaries, as well as many of our loughs, lochs, and ornamental pieces of water, often to their material detriment. For, in addition to more valuable fishes consumed, Pike prey upon the young of ducks and other wild-fowl, and often frighten away birds that would otherwise remain to breed in such places.

Very large Pike are of exceptional occurrence on the Borders, and none have come under my observation to equal the 35-pounder mentioned by Dr Johnston as having been taken in the Hirsell Loch* some years prior to 1837. Of the Northumberland Lakes, Broomlee had the reputation of producing the largest Pike, but a fish of over 20 lbs. was always looked upon as quite exceptional there.† In the Till, where Pike are commonly more numerous, and run larger than in Tweed, they rarely exceed this weight, one of the largest known to me having been killed in Etal Water in July 1904, and weighing about 27 lbs.‡

Occasionally a Pike, probably carried down by floods, is taken within the influence of salt water at Berwick. Besides several older records, one of 9½ lbs. was netted below Whitadder mouth, on 19th June 1890; and another of 15 lbs. was taken at Gardo fishery, below the Old Bridge, in April 1913.

From their preference for still, deep water, especially where the edges of the pool are fringed with weeds, Pike are much more destructive of coarse fish than of the young of any of the *Salmonidæ*. The latter are not fond of such places, and although

* An artificial lake first filled with water in 1786 (*Hist. Ber. Nat. Club*, vol. i, p. 172.—By a printer's error the date is given as 1716 in the reprint of this volume issued in 1885; but Lord Home has been so good as to verify for me the correctness of Dr Johnston's statement as originally made). His lordship likewise tells me that no heavier Pike has been caught there since 1837 (*In Litt.*, 11th June 1914.)

† Broomlee Lough has within recent years been stocked with Trout, and measures taken to kill down the Pike.

‡ This fish, when cut open, was found to contain two Whitlings weighing together between 3 and 4 lbs.

Out of more than one hundred Pike netted by the water bailiffs, or for which rewards were paid by the Tweed Commissioners in 1913 and 1914, the largest weighed 19 lbs., and the four next heaviest 15 lbs. each, all of these coming from the Till.

it is, of course, not rare to find one or two Yellow Trout in a Pike's stomach, this does not occur nearly as often as might be expected before an actual trial has been made. In my experience—backed by conversations with many old Tweed fishermen—either Smolts, or Orange-fins, are still less frequently caught by Pike, and this is borne out by the evidence of the fish netted by the water bailiffs, referred to in the last footnote, in 1913 and 1914; when out of eighty-nine Pike examined, only eight were found to contain Trout, and in only one could the remains of Smolts (three) be identified.

112. GARFISH : *Belone vulgaris*, Fleming.

A few are taken every year at Berwick during the herring season, and the same remark applies to most of the fishing stations along the coast. It is now well enough known to have almost dispelled the once popular belief that it was the young of the *Sword Fish*. Amongst fishermen it is known as the *King of the Herrings*, and *Greenbone*, the latter name, as pointed out by Dr Johnston, bestowed upon it from the colour of its bones, which are naturally grass-green and not rendered so by boiling, as is so frequently supposed.

Specimens procured here are usually about 18 inches in length, but one I saw on 17th October 1899 measured 30 inches. They are sometimes taken by anglers from the rocks, or from a boat, on the artificial fly; and one is occasionally caught in the nets in Tweed a mile or two above Berwick, and almost beyond the influence of salt water.

113. SAURY PIKE : *Scombresox saurus* (Walbaum).

Dr Johnston included this as "rare" in his list, and it still remains so. The only one I have seen during thirty years at Berwick was washed up at the Green's Haven, on 17th September 1903, and measured 13½ inches in length. Professor Meek recorded one from Blyth, in November 1901.

It is occasionally seen in the Tyneside markets, where it is known as the *Skipper*; and as it visits the Forth, and has also been noticed on the Yorkshire coast, there is a possibility that it may occur in our area more frequently than has been recorded, and be overlooked or confounded with the last species.

114. CARP : *Cyprinus carpio*, L.

Introduced from the East upwards of six hundred years ago, the first mention of Carp in England seems to be in Dame Juliana Berner's *Boke of St Albans*, published in 1496, wherein she speaks of the Carp as "a dayntous fysshe, but there ben but fewe in Englonde, and therefore I wryte the lesse of hym."*

Has been introduced into some of our ponds, but is as yet quite exceptional in the district, and some turned into Hoselaw Loch a few years ago have, Mr Somervail tells me, "never been seen again, dead or alive." † "Very large Carp formerly existed in a pond at Belsay Castle, and one of them was stuffed for, and is still in, the Museum." ‡

The *Gold* and *Silver Fish*, so often kept in glass bowls and the like, are domestic varieties of an allied species, the Crucian Carp (*Carassius vulgaris*), and are a product of the ingenuity of China and Japan. They are sometimes ranked as a distinct species under the name of *Carassius auratus*.

115. GUDGEON : *Gobio fluviatilis*, Fleming.

Was not included by Dr Johnston in his *List of the Fishes of Berwickshire*, drawn up in 1837, and is not indigenous to any of the Border rivers; but in the southern part of Northumberland, and in Durham, it has been looked upon as a native for certainly fifty years past, and if it is not truly indigenous there, all history of its introduction seems to have been lost. On the other hand, the great ease with which it can be carried about from place to place, as live-bait for Pike-fishing or otherwise, must not be overlooked; while the fact that it is present in some tributary streams, and absent from some of the main rivers, or is only found in restricted areas in others, would seem to point towards introduction at no very distant period.

Dismissing these problematical questions of origin, we find that the Gudgeon is now plentiful in the Aln from Alnwick downwards; in the Coquet about Warkworth; and in the lower parts of the Wansbeck. In each of these streams it has been

* From Day's *Fishes of Great Britain and Ireland*, vol. ii, p. 163.

† *In Litt.*, 13th May 1914.

‡ Howse's *Catalogue*, p. 39.

well known beyond the recollection of the present generation. From the Tyne and its tributaries it seems to have been absent, before its introduction, many years ago, to the Derwent. In Durham it appears again in the Tees and its tributaries, and possibly elsewhere.

In the Tweed area, as already stated, it is an undoubted alien, although it has long been plentiful in the Leet at Coldstream, and, as I was informed by a middle-aged person, in 1889, had been "weel kenned there as lang as he could mind." Its first appearance in the Tweed about Coldstream seems to date from about 1890, but its increase there is shown by the fact that during the netting operations for the destruction of coarse fish, undertaken by the Tweed Commissioners, 585 Gudgeon were killed between Coldstream and Twizel in 1913, and 445 during the following summer.* Elsewhere in the watershed of the Tweed it is as yet unknown, except in the Till, where escapes from a pond at Milfield were known to be taking place for several years prior to 1889, and where it is now well established in some of the lower reaches.

116. ROACH : *Leuciscus rutilus*, L.

Another alien on the Borders, where it was wholly unknown till about 1898, when quite small ones began to appear amongst minnows in the Tweed at Twizel. They increased rapidly, both in numbers and size, examples of half a pound in weight being pretty frequently found in the salmon-nets there by 1903. They were likewise, by that date, spreading down the river, for in August 1903 two or three of over half a pound apiece were killed by the late George Batty, on worm, in the deep water below Horncliffe; and during the previous summer my son and some youthful companions had brought home several young Roach amongst Minnows captured near the Chain Bridge.†

During the netting operations carried out in 1913, for the

* See *The Reports by the Police Committee of the Tweed Commissioners*.

† I drew attention to these facts at the annual meeting of the Tweed Commissioners in September 1903, venturing to prophesy that in the course of a few years Roach would probably have populated all the lower reaches of the river, a forecast which events have proved to have been only too well founded.

destruction of coarse fish, the Tweed bailiffs destroyed no fewer than 1436 Roach between 7th April and 9th August, all except two being caught from Cornhill downwards, the exceptions being small fish secured at Monteviot and Roxburgh Castle on the Teviot. In 1912 a large number were also destroyed, over twenty stones (of 14 lbs.) of them being reported to have been taken in one haul of the net at Twizel. According to a regular correspondent of the *Field*, who signs himself "Tweedside," the first Roach caught in the Teviot were three taken by a local angler near the junction of that river with the Tweed, in September 1910.*

In the lower reaches of the Till, Roach have become numerous since about 1898; they began to be reported amongst the takes of Wooler anglers in 1906,† since which date they have been steadily increasing in Glendale.

Their introduction to Tweed and her tributaries has probably not been confined to one locality only, and may have been due to the thoughtless liberation, at the close of a day's fishing, of superfluous bait intended for the capture of Pike or Salmon. On 12th December 1889 the late Mr George Grey informed me that, for a good many years previously, he had kept Roach in a pond at Milfield, for the purpose of keeping himself supplied with fresh bait for winter Pike-fishing. They had bred freely in the pond, and increased rapidly, and there was no obstruction to the descent of small ones to the Till at any time. In all probability they may have been kept under similar conditions elsewhere, and very likely are so kept still. In any case, to hold them in check, in Tweed, will certainly demand more drastic measures than have hitherto been attempted in that direction.

In the southern portion of Northumberland, Roach are now plentiful in several places; and although they have been supposed to be only colonists there also, Wallis, in 1769, stated that they were, at that time, taken in some of the Northumbrian Lakes from six to nine inches in length. If not indigenous, all trace of their introduction has probably long since been lost. Prior to the draining of Prestwick Car, about 1853, Roach were

* *Field*, 24th September 1910.

† Mr J. Knox of Wooler killed one of 1½ lbs. in June of that year, having caught the first Roach he had ever seen in Till about a month previously.

abundant in the lake that existed there,* whence they would be able to reach the Pont, and from that the river Blyth. Howse recorded them from the Tyne at Elswick, and they are still numerous in many reaches of that river, at least as far up as Corbridge. They also abound in the Whittle Dean Reservoirs, where Mr J. G. McIntosh informs me he took one of a pound and a half in weight in May 1912. I have notes of others as heavy from the Tyne at Ovingham, etc., and have seen records in the newspapers of even larger examples. In Greenlee Lough, Roach are very numerous; and they used also to be found in Sweethope Lough, but have probably been banished during recent improvements.† From thence possibly came those which still inhabit the upper part of the Wansbeck. The last-named river marks, I think, their most northern settlement in the district prior to their introduction to Tweed.

117. CHUB : *Leuciscus cephalus* (L.).

Wallis, in 1769, was responsible for the statement, often since quoted, that Chub were then frequent in the Tyne; but Howse could never obtain a specimen, and it would be so contrary to common experience of the fish in other rivers to find it disappearing,‡ that doubts have often been expressed about the accuracy of the statement. The result of all my inquiries for many years past has been purely negative, no one having been found who has ever seen a Chub in Tyne.§

* *Inter alia*, see Adamson's *Sundry Natural History Scraps*, 1879, p. 80.

† Sweethope is an artificially made lough, though of old standing. It was badly infested with Pike and Perch, and in order to get rid of these the water was run off in 1909. It has since been refilled and stocked with Trout.

‡ It is less incommoded than most fish by pollutions, as has been proved to my personal knowledge. See an account which I wrote on "Fish Poisoning in the River Wharfe," in October 1911 (*Bradford Scientific Journal* for January 1912, vol. iii, pp. 193-195).

§ Since the above was written, and just as the MS. is on the point of going to the printer, Mr John Lightfoot, Hon. Sec. to the Haltwhistle Angling Association, writes me (of date 5th June 1917):—"There has recently been a Chub caught here 1½ lbs. in weight." I have not seen the fish, and so cannot vouch for its identification, but Mr Lightfoot tells me that he has on other occasions "seen either Dace or Skellies taken in the Tipalt." This stream runs into the Tyne at Haltwhistle, which is some ten miles below

It is abundant in the Tees and some of its tributaries, but I do not know of its occurrence further to the north on our eastern watershed. On the west side it is common in many of the rivers which discharge into the Solway Firth, as the Eden, the Esk, and the Liddel,* and thence it ascends the Irthing almost to the Northumbrian boundary at Gilsland, and the Lyne nearly to the watershed at Bewcastle.† In these western habitats Chub almost invariably go under the popular name of *Skellies*.

118. DACE : *Leuciscus vulgaris*, Fleming.

Abundant in the Tyne, where it was recorded by Wallis, and ascends the north branch of that stream as far as Falstone, and perhaps beyond it. Howse remarked of it, "In former years boys might be seen on the quayside, below bridge, fishing and catching 'Dares' in the brackish water of the Tyne."

It is not native in North Northumberland, nor elsewhere on the Eastern Borders, and it is only within the last few years that small Dace have begun to appear amongst Roach taken in the Tweed from Twizel downwards: doubtless it will increase there along with the kindred species.

119. RUDD : *Leuciscus erythrophthalmus* (L.).

"Introduced into ponds, and often confounded with the Roach. Formerly in ponds near Marsden" (Howse).

Rudd have been said to have been taken amongst Roach in the lower Tweed during recent years, but I have never seen a specimen, and mistakes in identification between the two

Kirkhaugh, where the historian Wallis was born. It would be interesting if, after all the years that have passed, Chub should be found to be still existing so near his home. The matter is being investigated with a view to settling the uncertainty; Chub and Dace very closely resemble one another, but the latter is almost as unknown as the former on South Tyne.

* In an entertaining volume entitled *Rambles in Northumberland and on the Scottish Border*, published by Stephen Oliver, the younger, in 1835, it is stated (p. 171), in speaking of the Liddel near Hermitage Castle, "it also contains a kind of Chub, similar to the fish, in the Eden, at Carlisle, is called a 'Skelly.'"

† As I have been obligingly informed by Mr C. H. James of Rudchester (*In Litt.*, 12th September 1914).

species are common. In any case, the presence of Rudd here would be the result of quite recent importation.

120. MINNOW : *Leuciscus phoxinus* (L.).

Abundant in most of our streams. Provincially known as the *Mennam*. Males, in May, when the belly becomes red, are called *Streamers* by boys, perhaps on account of the manner in which they then crowd up all side streams, often where there is scarcely water enough to cover them. After spawning, the sides of many of them turn a brilliant green, heavily marked with black, the latter colour spreading to the head and gradually replacing the red on the lower parts of the body. At this season the shoals sometimes appear to be animated by an extraordinary desire to get out of their native element. Where the banks surrounding their home are covered with grass, dozens of Minnows may then be seen together wriggling their way into it, until merely the tail, and often not even that, remains in the water. Where the stream is margined with gravel, the front ranks of the shoal push themselves out upon that, while those behind wriggle over them, till in a few minutes there is a little wave of fishes breaking on the dry shingle, the most advanced being quite clear of the water and having to kick their way back to it—heads, tails, and a skip—as best they can. By advancing suddenly upon them at this stage any number of the Minnows may be picked up without trouble, many of them having in fact kicked themselves so far away from the water's edge as to make it seem very problematical whether, by their own efforts, they would ever be able to regain their native element.

In our district Minnows are much preyed upon by Black-headed Gulls and other birds. In my volume on *The Birds of Northumberland and the Eastern Borders* reference has already been made to this, and at p. 100 an account will be found of how Grey Wagtails have been noticed to catch them.

With us they seem to attain their maximum size in some of our smaller burns, as, for example, in the Low at Broomhouse, a few miles south of Berwick, where they are excessively numerous and well grown. In May 1915 Mr Abel Chapman and the writer also noticed the very large size of some of the

Minnows in the feeder which flows into the north-west corner of the Hallington Reservoirs.

121. THE GOLDEN ORFE,

a variety of the *Ide*, *Leuciscus idus* (L.), was introduced by Mr C. J. Leyland at Haggerston Castle, soon after the new lake was formed there in 1892, and apparently did remarkably well, as during the succeeding ten years I used frequently to see large examples swimming near the surface of the water.

122. TENCH : *Tinca vulgaris*, Cuvier.

Has long been a denizen of some of the ornamental ponds in the district, whence escapes into rivers have doubtless from time to time occurred ; but nowhere truly indigenous.

The earliest reference to Tench on the Borders is contained in Dr Johnston's list, and is as follows :—" Hirsell Lough,—an artificial piece of water, first filled in the month of December 1786—*Lord Home*." * An occasional Tench has been netted in the Tweed as far back as the memory of the oldest fisherman carries. Upwards of fifty years ago, as I was informed by Mr Swan so long fisherman there, several were caught, at intervals of a year or two, about Tillmouth and Twizel, but latterly none seem to have been noticed in that water. The late Thomas Scott of Birgham recollected one netted at Wark about 1853, and a few years later he took one at Heaton on the Till. The last of which I have a record was netted at Norham on 2nd August 1888. The latter, Mr Grey was inclined at the time to think, might have been an escape from his pond at Milfield, where for some years previously Tench and other fish had been kept without any serious obstacle to their casual descent to the Till.

There was an old-established colony in the small pond at Haggerston Castle, which was done away with in 1892, when the present large extension to the lake and grounds was being carried out by Mr Leyland. I brought several of the discarded Tench into Berwick in the spring of that year, most of them

* *Hist. Ber. Nat. Club*, vol. i, p. 172. It is worth while noting that in the reprint of this volume issued in 1885, the date appears as 1716, but this is a printer's error (see p. 267 *ante*).

being from a foot to 18 inches in length. One of them I liberated in the reservoir at New East Farm, on 10th April, it being then about 13 inches long: others went to Ford Castle, and to Major Browne's ponds at Callaley. These facts are merely mentioned here lest some day they may be of interest to others.

123. SPINED LOACH: *Cobitis taenia*, L.

Is a little known fish anywhere in northern England, and it has been supposed that it may be a decadent species here. It has hitherto been taken only singly and at long intervals in the district, but its small size renders it easily overlooked or confounded with the common Loach, and a careful search might possibly result in its detection in other localities.

I twice took single examples in the Till at Weetwood upwards of thirty years ago, but could find no more, though often diligently looked for both there and in other places. It was therefore an agreeable surprise to find another solitary individual amongst a lot of Minnows and common Loaches brought home by my son and some other youthful friends in May 1904. They had all been captured in the Low near Bridge Mill, about six miles south of Berwick (where the common Loach is exceptionally numerous and attains a large size); but several subsequent visits failed to add anything to our knowledge of *C. taenia*.

The bifurcated spine on the side of the head, beneath the eye, readily distinguishes this species from the next when carefully examined.

124. LOACH: *Nemacheilus barbatula* (L.).

Common, and usually abundant, in all our rivers and burns, where it is known amongst the younger generation under the names of *Miller's Thumb*, *Beardie*, *Lotchie*, *Bessy Loach*, etc., and on Tyneside as *Hairygob*.

125. ANCHOVY: *Engraulis encrasicolus* (L.).

A specimen in the museum at Newcastle was obtained by John Hancock, in 1834, from amongst some Sprats being sold in the Fish Market, Newcastle. We seem to have no other

specific record, but the Anchovy has occurred pretty generally round the coast of Britain, several times off Yorkshire, and as far north as Wick.

126. HERRING : *Clupea harengus*, L.

Visits the coast in immense shoals every year, chiefly towards the end of summer, when its appearance is welcomed alike by man, bird, and fish, all putting forth every endeavour to catch it.

The numbers killed are well-nigh incalculable,* and when it is remembered that the Herrings are at the time full of roe, and intent upon the reproduction of their kind, some idea may be guessed at of the increase which would take place were the slaughter stayed for a season or two. The number of eggs counted in a single Herring has been found to vary from ten to fifty thousand, the average number being stated at about thirty thousand.

Trawling, and the advent of steam-drifters and motor-boats,† have greatly affected the takes of Herrings, here as in other parts of the country; but, for comparison at some future date, some figures of catches under the older methods may be of interest. The year 1884 was up to that time regarded as a record one in our district, and I do not think was ever beaten by boats of the old type. In that year 26,460 crans ‡ were landed at Berwick and Spittal: the total catch for the district from St Abb's to the Coquet being 84,112 crans; the fleet for the district consisting of 506 sailing boats.§ In 1905 the returns were: landed at Eyemouth, 26,430; Burnmouth, 188; Berwick and Spittal, 8645; Holy Island, 58; North Sunderland,

* The returns of the Fishery Board of Scotland state that 5,201,300 cwts. of herrings were brought into Scottish ports during 1912. Allowing 250 fish to the cwt., which gives a total of 1,300,325,000, and remarking that during the same season 1,361,000,000 herrings were landed at Great Yarmouth and Lowestoft, Mr J. H. Gurney estimates that probably close upon 3,000,000,000 herrings were brought into all ports in the British Isles that year. "A number too great to grasp"; and yet 1912 was probably no more than an average year! (*Irish Naturalist* for 1914, pp. 212, 213).

† Introduced to our ports about 1907.

‡ A cran is computed to contain from 900 to 1000 herrings.

§ By 1906 this had fallen to some 200 boats.

19,160; Beadnell, 1370; Craster, 2050,—a total of 57,901 crans, which might be taken as about an average year* up to that time. During the week ending 21st August 1900 there were some exceptional catches,—about 100 boats fishing from Eyemouth averaging 42 crans each on the 14th, and from 10 to 30 crans on the remaining days; the total catch for the week from St Abb's to the Coquet being about 21,000 crans,† valued at about £21,000. The total catch for the same district for the week ending 9th September 1899 (another exceptional week) was returned as 14,000 crans, valued at £19,000.‡ By 1907 (with improved boats) the total catch for the district had risen to well over 100,000 crans.§ Herrings, it has been computed, account for about 90 per cent. of the total quantity of white-fish landed in the district, and about 80 per cent. of its value. The average earnings of the sailing boats used to be put at from £10 to £40 per man for the season, depending upon other circumstances as well as that "luck" which is ever so important a feature in the life of a fisherman.

It is now well established that *Whitebait* are the young of the Herring and the Sprat (*C. sprattus*). Quite considerable numbers of them are every now and again washed up on our shores, as at Spittal, Goswick, and Boulmer. In autumn, from July to October, as well as less frequently at other seasons, little shoals of them find their way into the mouth of Tweed, and may often be seen stranded about Whitesands and the beach below Castle Hills. I have seen them as far up as the top of Yarrow Haugh. They run from one to two inches in length in August, and may be found less commonly of about the same size in spring, thus apparently demonstrating that

* The year is reckoned from June to June.

† Of these, some 3500 crans were landed at Berwick and Spittal, 100 at Boulmer, 700 at Craster, 1000 at Beadnell, 330 at Holy Island, and 5600 at North Sunderland.

‡ It was reported in the *Scotsman* that a Fraserburgh boat had disposed of one night's catch, at this time, for the "record price of £662."

§ Wallis, in 1769, remarked that in his time the quantity of Herrings taken in Northumberland was not enough to allow of export. The *Newcastle Courant* of 15th September 1750 commented upon "the first sale of British Pickled Herrings" having taken place in London during the previous week; but herring-curing seems to have flourished in this country since Norman times.

spawning may take place both in spring and autumn. *Herrings* is the name commonly given to them in Northumberland.*

127. PILCHARD : *Clupea pilchardus* (Willughby).

“ Rare, but a few specimens are generally taken during the Herring season.” This was Dr Johnston’s comment in 1837, and it still holds good at Berwick and elsewhere along the coast. The *Sardines* of commerce are young Pilchards, and are chiefly tinned on the west coast of France, where the industry of preserving them in oil was started about a century ago.

128. SPRAT : *Clupea sprattus*, L.

“ Common. A favourite food of the Salmon tribe ” (Johnston). This is chiefly only because the Sprat is less than the full-grown Herring, the former rarely attaining six inches in length. All the family are greedily devoured by most kinds of birds and fish, and both Salmon and Trout have frequently been taken with Herrings in their stomachs. I have found as many as three full-grown Sprats, all recently swallowed, in the maw of a common Guillemot, and a cap-full in that of a Cormorant. Podlers and Lythe are often gorged with them. *Garvie* is the common Scotch name of the Sprat, and it extends well south of the Border.

129. ALLICE OR ALLIS SHAD : *Clupea alosa*, L.

Frequently taken at the mouth of the Tweed and along the coast on both sides of the Border. I have had specimens from Shields, Amble, Boulmer, Holy Island, and Eyemouth, all caught during September, which is the usual month of its appearance with us.

Curiously enough, this species is often called a *Twait* by our fishermen, and so becomes confused with the next. It is also known locally as *Rock Herring*, *Herring Hake*, and *Damit-* or *Daming-Herring*. The last, it has been suggested, may be a

* Since this paper was written, Professor Meek’s volume on *The Migrations of Fish* has appeared and should be in the hands of everybody interested in fish and fishings, especially in such important species as the Herring and its allies.

corruption of *Dame of the Herrings*; but fishermen whom I have interrogated have always maintained that, in whichever tense it was used, the word came from the verb "to damn," though the origin of its application they could never explain. *Queen of the Herrings* is another pet name of this Shad.

Although it is said to attain as much as four feet in length, I have never seen an Alice Shad here exceeding eighteen inches, and more often they run nearer a foot long. There is generally, but not always, a dark spot near the outer angle of the gill-coverts, and frequently a succession of two or three similar but smaller marks along the side.

130. TWAIT SHAD : *Clupea finta*, Cuvier.

Must at present be considered rare in the district. Dr Johnston had never met with it; but Parnell recorded it as appearing in July and disappearing in August in the Forth; and Mr J. Hogg from the mouth of the Téés.*

I found one in Cowe's shop, Berwick, on 19th August 1902, which had been received with haddocks from Shields; and on 27th December 1903 Captain Norman brought me another which he had discovered in one of the Berwick shops, and had ascertained to have come from Lesbury (probably caught at Alnmouth) that morning. The latter specimen was only nine inches in length. Mr Howse recorded one "as sent to the Museum (at Newcastle) by Mr Phillips, in February 1891, the exact locality on the coast not obtained"; † and Mr Gill informs me that two others have since been received at the Museum, ‡ but in neither case with any more reliable data than that they came from the local markets. I have had one or two reported from Berwick from time to time, when their exact identity could not be verified, nor their place of capture established.

The Twait and Alice Shads very closely resemble one another, the best distinctive character between them appearing to lie in the number and form of the gill-rakers. These, as pointed out by Professor Troschel, are long, thin, and from 60 to 80 in

* *Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Northumberland and Durham*, vol. iii, 1868, p. 175.

† *Ibid.*, vol. xi, p. 177.

‡ One in 1905, the other in 1914.

number along the lower branch of the outer branchial arch in the Alice Shad; and thick, osseous, and from 20 to 28 in number in the Twait—the numbers perhaps varying with the age of individuals. The Twait is also a slightly slimmer fish than the other, and does not usually attain to so large a size. In both species the teeth are small and deciduous, and in all I have examined at Berwick the whole mouth, palate, and tongue have been perfectly smooth to the touch.

Our fishermen do not distinguish between the species; but the most spotted fish are usually called *Twaites* or *Herring Hakes*, those with only single spots at the shoulders *Shads* or *Daming Herrings*. The spots are, however, very inconstant in either species. The Shields specimen, above alluded to, had a row of six very distinct spots on each side, and a seventh, rather obscure, near the base of the tail on the left side only; while the Lesbury example showed ten distinct spots upon the left side and nine upon the other, with no spot near the tail on either side. The arrangement of the spots is likewise no more constant than their number. Sometimes they are disposed at irregular intervals along the sides, or they may be grouped in twos and threes, the arrangement on one side frequently differing from that on the other.

131. EEL : *Anguilla vulgaris*, Turton.

Abundant in all our rivers and burns, following most of them to their sources, and inhabiting also most ponds and lakes.

The different sexes of the Eel, as well as some of the more striking forms presented under local conditions, or at various stages of development, were long regarded as distinct species; but are now all united, and it is agreed that we have but one species of Eel frequenting fresh water in this country.

Of this the so-called *Sharp-nosed Eel* (formerly distinguished as *A. acutirostris*) is the female, and is the common form found in inland waters. A *Broad-nosed Eel*, however, is also not infrequent in such waters, especially in ponds and the like, and is also a female, non-migratory and sterile, either temporarily or permanently, but more probably only the former. Female Eels, especially those of the sedentary habit, frequently attain a large size, examples of up to 5 or 6 lbs. in weight having

from time to time been taken in the district. I killed one of 6½ lbs. in the deep waters of the Till, at Ford, some years ago, which had gorged a six-inch trout used as a spinning-bait for Pike, while temporarily left in the water during lunch; and Mr J. G. McIntosh caught one just 1 lb. less, in the Newcastle Whittle Dean Reservoirs, in 1906.

The male Eel is a comparatively small fish, with broad head and blunt nose, formerly known as the *Grig*, or *Glut Eel*, *Anguilla latirostris*. He is common in rock pools on the coast, especially about estuaries, where he awaits the arrival of the female on her descent to the sea for the purpose of spawning; but he rarely ascends a river much beyond the influence of salt water.

Eels, as is now well known, seek the profound depths of the ocean for spawning purposes.* The young, formerly regarded as a distinct fish under the name of *Beardless Ophidium*, ascend our rivers as *Elvers*, in large companies, in spring, when they may be met with negotiating caulds and weirs, where the rush of water is too strong for them, by wriggling over the damp stones and through the grass at the sides of the stream.† Nor is this ability to travel overland confined only to the young generation. Cats and Stoats (and no doubt Otters likewise, and other animals) frequently capture Eels on "dry land," when the latter have left the water, to wander, under cover of darkness, through the wet grass, either in search of food, or to gain access to, or egress

* It was only in 1896 that the Italian naturalist, Grassi, finally disposed of the mystery that had hitherto attached to the *Leptocephalidæ* by proving beyond doubt that they were the larval form of our Eels, and that the latter retired to the seas for purposes of reproduction. The immature Eels had formerly been regarded not only as distinct species but as a separate order or family of fishes.

† In June 1888, when an official Board of Trade inquiry was held at Warkworth upon the question of extending the close time for Salmon fishing, I was one of those who accompanied the Commissioner sent down in his inspection of the locks at Warkworth Dam, and we then saw a continuous stream of tiny Elvers, as wide as a sheep-track, pushing their way over dry land round the southern end of the dam in order to reach the river above it, it being otherwise impossible for them to have surmounted the fall. How many thousands of such small fishes must perish in these adventurous journeys up our rivers is a question that may be left to students of the prodigal ways of Nature and her cold disregard of the fate of the individual so long as enough survive to perpetuate the race.

from, isolated pools; and the habit was well understood by old Tweed-side fishermen long before it became generally recognised amongst naturalists. Dr Hardy referred to it in 1872, quoting at length the experiences of a miller on the Whitadder;* and in 1878 Thomas Sligh, so long fisherman at Carham, told me that upwards of forty years previously he had settled the question to his own satisfaction by catching an Eel in a common steel rabbit-trap. Having observed sundry slimy tracks leading from the river to the remains of a Salmon lying some distance away upon the bank, he suspected that Eels might be the cause of them, and placing some traps in the "runs," was not surprised to find an eel caught in one of them next morning.

Sligh believed that Eels found their way to such garbage by scent; and their ability to do so will scarcely be doubted by anyone who has watched them hunting their way up a pool into the head of which some favourite food (such as salmon roe) has been thrown. That they are guided by scent more than by sight, in the water, is then very evident; and there does not seem to be any reason why their powers of smelling should be less helpful to them upon land. A simple experiment like that indicated also demonstrates the capacity for mischief of an Eel upon the redds of Trout or Salmon; the one saving feature being that these fish spawn during the winter months when Eels are, for the most part, comparatively inactive and concealed amongst the mud in deep water.

Eels may almost be said to be omnivorous, scarcely any kind of animal food coming amiss to them. At rare intervals they have been captured even on a spinning bait, or an artificial fly; but fresh herrings are one of the baits most favoured by professional fishermen at the mouth of the Tweed, where one or two men still eke out a precarious living by catching Eels for market by means of wooden or wire box-traps sunk in the river. A little higher up the river considerable catches are sometimes made in the old-fashioned way, fishing from a boat by night. Thus in August 1908, Walter Moffat, gamekeeper at Cornhill, landed 14 stones of Eels in three consecutive nights; James Easton of Tillmouth having 13 stones about the same time on the Twizel water, the largest individual fish weigh-

* *Hist. Ber. Nat. Club*, vol. vi, p. 432.

ing $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. In the following year Easton's best catch amounted to $19\frac{1}{2}$ stones, made during five nights in July.*

The Eel's tenacity of life is pretty well known, a very fair instance of it being referred to in my *Birds of Northumberland and the Eastern Borders*, p. 325. An example of extraordinary ignorance of such simple facts is recorded in the report, now before me, of an action for cruelty brought by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals against a fishmonger in one of the southern counties. The bench of magistrates in this case found the defendant guilty of cruelty, and fined him accordingly, in that he had cut an eel in two while the fish was still alive! It is the trumping up of cases of this kind which bring ridicule upon the Society in the minds of all thinking people, and tend to diminish the good work it is otherwise doing.†

The extraordinary habit which young Eels have of occasionally leaving the water, in large numbers and without apparent reason, to crowd together amongst the grass at the river's edge, or even to attach themselves to overhanging branches of trees, has frequently been commented upon in print, usually to be received as only a fisherman's yarn. I have, however, more than once had ocular demonstration of the habit, and can bear testimony to its existence in fact. One case in point occurred on the Till at Castle Heaton, now a good many years ago, and will serve as an illustration. I was wading in order to reach some Trout that were rising under the willows on the

* If proof were wanting of the estimation in which Eels were held in olden days, it is forthcoming in the accounts of the great banqueting held in July 1328, when the English princess, Joanna, daughter of Edward II, was married at Berwick to David, son of King Robert Bruce of Scotland, and amongst the items of expenditure there figured 2200 Eels.

† One of the readiest ways of killing an Eel is by suffocation, and this may be accomplished by depriving it of the little stores of water which it carries in delicately formed cavities protecting the gills. These cavities when full of water appear as swollen glands at the sides of the throat, and so long as their contained water remains to keep its gills wet, the Eel breathes well-nigh as comfortably out of its natural element as in it; but the moisture once lost cannot be restored without a return to the water, and the Eel then dies from want of breath like any other fish. It is these reserves of water that enable an Eel comfortably to perform its journeys overland, and modifications of them also account, in part at least, for some fishes living longer than others out of water.

opposite bank, when I noticed that some branches overhanging and dipping into the water seemed to be literally alive with Eels. As often happens with a willow in such circumstances, the ends of the twigs, where they entered the water, had developed tufts of rootlets along a considerable portion of their length, but these, so far as could be seen, had no other attraction for the fish save as a sort of "foothold" in their climbing operations. None of the eels exceeded six inches in length, most of them being an inch or two shorter, and there were something like a hundred of them quite clear of the water, besides many more partially out of it, or swimming round the branches seeking to effect a landing. Some of them had wormed their way up the twigs at least a foot above the water. The majority were simply twisted and twisting about the branches, but quite a number had attached themselves by their mouths to leaves and slender twigs, and hung from these wriggling in the air. A few were constantly losing their hold and dropping back into the water. The day was bright and sunny, in the middle of summer, and there were no aphides or anything of that kind upon the branches to offer the attraction of food to the fish, which seemed to be only intent upon disporting themselves in the warm air. When I shook their branch they dropped helter-skelter into the water, but when undisturbed they paid no attention to me, although I stood within a yard of them, and took many of them in my hands for examination. Several explanations of such behaviour on the part of Eels might suggest themselves, but I confess to knowing of none that have more than plausibility to recommend them.

White and pale coloured Eels have occasionally been noticed in Tweed,* and more rarely a piebald one. There is at all times a considerable variation between yellow and white in the colouring of the under parts amongst individual Eels taken in our rivers, and it is now well understood that a silvery nuptial dress is assumed at the time of spawning.

132. CONGER EEL: *Conger vulgaris*, Cuvier.

Common, though seldom, perhaps, plentiful on our coast.

It attains a large size. One caught by Mr J. M. Edney on a hand-line at the mouth of the Tweed, on 20th August 1884,

* See *Hist. Ber. Nat. Club*, vol. xi, p. 255, etc.

measured $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet in length, 18 inches in girth, and weighed rather over 35 lbs. On 19th March 1886 Mr Ralph Holmes called my attention to one in his shop which was 6 feet 3 inches in length, 26 inches in girth at the thickest part, and weighed 72 lbs. Large ones are sometimes washed up on the sands at Cheswick and Goswick; I found one there on 7th March 1886, which was $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, and of a remarkably bright and silvery hue beneath.

The young of this species was formerly known as the *Anglesea Morris* (*Leptocephalus morrisii*), and as such was recorded from the coast at Whitburn by Mr Howse.

The Conger is scaleless, and in this respect differs from the fresh-water Eel, in which (though small, transparent, and so embedded in the skin as not to be readily visible) scales are present.

133. GREAT PIPE-FISH: *Syngnathus acus*, L.

Not rare, and found generally along the coast.

The disposition and width of the dark bands with which the body of this fish is marked are very inconstant, scarcely any two individuals being alike in that respect. Specimens taken at Berwick have usually been about twelve to fourteen inches in length, males in May frequently having their pouches filled with spawn.

134. ÆQUOREAL PIPE-FISH: *Nerophis æquoreus* (L.).

Quite as frequent as the last about Berwick, and has been recorded from various places along the coast. Coldingham Shore in 1842 (Johnston); Beadnell and Dunstanborough (Embleton); St Mary's Island, 1894 (Howse); and I have had it from Eyemouth (1896) and Boulmer.

135. SNAKE PIPE-FISH: *Nerophis ophidion* (L.).

I have never met with this species at Berwick; but fishermen pay little attention to such creatures, and it has very possibly occurred and been overlooked. One was recorded by Dr Embleton from Embleton Bay, in 1843; * off the mouth of the Tyne it has been occasionally met with by Professor Meek.

* *Hist. Ber. Nat. Club*, vol. iii, p. 78.

136. WORM PIPE-FISH : *Nerophis lumbriciformis* (Willughby).

Dr Johnston recorded it as "apparently not rare, lurking among the coarser wracks (*Fuci*) between tide marks," and it is probably owing to the same cause as applied to the last that I have only happened to see one recent specimen at Berwick.

137. The PELAGIC PIPE-FISH (*Syngnathus pelagicus*, L.), of which Mr Howse mentions that there are two or three specimens in the Museum at Newcastle "of which the exact locality is not known," is now regarded only as a variety of one of the foregoing species.

138. SHORT SUN-FISH : *Orthogoriscus mola* (L.).

An occasional visitant; has been recorded for the district as follows:—Cullercoats (Dr Embleton, 1849); Berwick, one weighing 40 lbs. in September 1851 (Dr Johnston); Coldingham, one of 70 lbs., length 3 feet exclusive of the tail, 16th October 1860; another landed at Dunbar almost at the same time; and a small one at the Cove, Cockburnspath (Dr Hardy). One at Craster, 25th October 1889, about 8 feet in length and weight about 980 lbs.; and a second example for Berwick, a small one of about 18 inches in length, landed in the second week of August 1896. Professor Meek has recorded one of 20 inches in length, caught in the salmon nets at St Mary's Island, in July 1903.

Several others have occurred just beyond our boundaries.

139. OBLONG SUN-FISH : *Orthogoriscus truncatus* (L.).

One recorded by Dr Embleton, as below, is apparently our only record.

"*Diodon oblongus*, the Oblong Sun Fish. In 1849, a specimen of this very rare fish was found floating between Embleton and Craster. Several days elapsed before I was informed of it, and then it was past preservation. Having in my possession a specimen of the short Sun Fish, obtained from the same locality, it would have given an opportunity of comparing the

differences between the two species.”—*Hist. Ber. Nat. Club*, vol. v, p. 343.

140. STURGEON: *Acipenser sturio*, L.

Dr Johnston was able to rank the Sturgeon as of almost annual occurrence at the mouth of the Tweed, in 1837; at the present day only an occasional wanderer visits us, and as these are usually captured, it is not difficult to understand the reason if the species has become less common than formerly. One of 7 feet in length, and weighing 140 lbs., was taken at the mouth of the river in September 1853; the largest of which I have a note was caught at Yarrow Haugh on 3rd August 1872, and weighed 217 lbs., length $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet. One weighing 160 lbs., and measuring 7 feet 10 inches in length, was netted at Sandstell, on the last day of August 1909. Perhaps about a dozen have been taken in the neighbourhood of the Tweed during the last thirty years.

Along the coast, a Sturgeon is also occasionally captured: a few being brought into the Tyne by trawlers every year (though often, probably, from a considerable distance). Mr Howse recorded one of 141 lbs. caught in the salmon-nets at Scotswood on the Tyne in July 1894.

Most of the Sturgeons seen at Berwick appear to belong to the sharp-nosed form, but the broad-nosed type, on which the name of *A. latirostris* was bestowed, has also occurred more than once.

141. RABBIT FISH; *Chimæra monstrosa*, L.

So far as our district is concerned, the only records of this species are from the fish markets of the Tyne, to which trawlers now bring supplies from hundreds of miles from the coast, and the right of the Rabbit Fish to be included here is far from being beyond doubt. At the same time, no useful purpose might be served by its exclusion.

Mr Howse recorded two examples taken from the stomach of a large Ling, in March 1892; and that two females, each of about three feet in length, were brought into the Tyne by a trawler on 15th July of the following year.* Since that date

* *Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Northumberland, Durham, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne*, vol. xii, p. 53.

Professor Meek and his assistants have noted the increasing frequency with which the species is now met with in the markets, but no actual local capture has been established. Mr Gill has supplied me with the information that twelve Rabbit Fishes were landed at South Shields on 6th February 1909, from 300 miles N.E. by E. of the Tyne, taken in 130 fathoms of water.

142. BLUE SHARK : *Carcharias glaucus* (L.).

Day, in dealing with this species, includes "One 4 feet long taken by line fishermen off South Shields, November 3rd, 1881 (W. Yellowby)." * The name is a misprint for Yellowly. I know of no other records.

143. TOPE : *Galeus vulgaris*, Fleming.

Of not infrequent occurrence on the coast. Amongst those I have examined, one was landed at Berwick on 20th November 1897, and another cast ashore at the mouth of the Tweed on 19th December 1900. The latter was nearly five feet in length, which is about the usual size of those seen here, though specimens of a foot longer are not unknown.

144. SMOOTH HOUND : *Mustelus vulgaris*, Müller & Henle.

Not rare off Berwick, and occasionally landed at most of our fishing villages along the coast,—Eyemouth, Holy Island, Beadnell, etc. One of nearly four feet in length, taken in the salmon-nets at Goswick, was the longest I have a note of.

145. PORBEAGLE : *Lamna cornubica* (Gmelin).

Fairly common along the coast, and occasionally (as in August and September 1895) quite numerous in Berwick Bay. Now and again one is captured in the salmon-nets.

The largest I have seen here was landed at the Greens Haven in 1895. It was over 10 feet in length. One at Beadnell, in 1889, measured 9 feet, with a girth of 4 feet 3 inches ; another

* *Fishes of Great Britain and Ireland*, vol. ii, p. 291.

near Cockburnspath, the same year, was rather larger. The stomachs of several I have seen opened were full of Cuttle-fishes.

146. THRASHER, OR FOX SHARK : *Alopias vulpes* (Gmelin).

An occasional visitor to our coast, which observations in latter years have proved to be not so uncommon as it was formerly considered.

The first recorded at Berwick was taken on 26th July 1846 ; and was described and figured by Dr Johnston.* Dr Embleton recorded one from North Sunderland in 1868.† The present writer another, 11 feet 7 inches in length, of which the tail accounted for 6 feet 1 inch, caught off Berwick on 30th September 1897.‡ One of 13 feet 2 inches (tail about 7 feet) was landed in a salmon-net at Craster, in August 1913. Off the mouth of the Tyne several have occurred during recent years : Mr Howse recorded examples in September 1892 and August 1893 ; Professor Meek one at Cullercoats on 31st July 1902, which was 15 feet 6 inches in length (of which the tail measured exactly half) ; and others were taken there in August 1904 and 1913.

[147. BASKING SHARK : *Selache maxima* (L.).

As it has been recorded for Yorkshire, and was considered by Neill to be "common in the Scottish seas, occasionally, though seldom, entering the Firth of Forth," must doubtless pass along our coast, although I am not aware of any properly authenticated local record.

Very large sharks have occasionally been reported as having been seen off the coast, when their capture was not possible. One which measured 17 feet in length, and about 7 feet in girth, was dragged ashore at Hauxley, in September 1906, and lay upon the beach for some hours, till the rising tide enabled it to escape again to sea, despite all attempts of the fishermen to prevent it. It was thought, by those who saw it, to have been a "Basking Shark," but no better information concerning it was obtainable. The species must therefore be provisionally included within brackets.]

* *Hist. Ber. Nat. Club*, vol. ii, p. 215.

† *Ibid.*, vol. v, p. 408.

‡ *Ibid.*, vol. xvi, p. 201.

148. SMALL-SPOTTED DOG-FISH, OR ROUGH HOUND :

Scyllium canicula (L.).

Dr Johnston described this fish as "Rare" in 1838, but I have seen specimens landed not infrequently at Berwick during the last thirty years. Dr Hardy recorded one from Redheugh, Cockburnspath, in July 1884, and it is from time to time landed in the Tyne.

149. LARGE-SPOTTED DOG-FISH : *Scyllium catulus* (Turton).

Occurs along with the last at Berwick, though less frequently. Mr Howse considered it rare off the Tyne in 1894 ; but it has since been observed to be occasionally landed there both by trawlers and line boats. I have seen it at Boulmer.

150. PICKED DOG-FISH : *Acanthias vulgaris*, Risso.

This species, also known as the *Spiny Dog-fish*, is much the most common member of the family upon our coast, and is sometimes troublesome to line-fishermen. It is well known at all the fishing villages, and is sometimes brought into the Tyne in large numbers by the trawlers.*

All these small sharks are called *Dogs*, or sometimes *Spotted Dogs*, by our fishermen.

151. GREENLAND SHARK : *Læmargus microcephalus* (Bloch).

Occurs only at uncertain intervals, but has from time to time been observed at most of the fishing stations on the coast.

A young female, preserved in Berwick Museum, was caught by a white-fishing boat, about two miles off the mouth of the Tweed, on 21st March 1877.† Two others were captured at Berwick in 1882, one of them being about 15 feet long ; another, of 5 feet 8½ inches, was landed there on 29th April 1884 ; and the remains of one washed up behind the pier on 4th April 1886.

One was captured at Newbiggin-by-the-Sea in 1868, another in 1876 ; one at Beadnell in 1862 ; and I saw one taken in the

* One boat, on 25th August 1911, had three tons of these fish at South Shields. (Note by Mr Ben Storrow.)

† Recorded by A. Brotherston (*Hist. Ber. Nat. Club*, vol. viii, pp. 149-152), together with the parasite found in its eye.

stake-nets at Goswick about 1875. Occasionally one is brought by a trawler into the Tyne.

152. SPINOUS SHARK : *Echinorhinus spinosus* (Gmelin).

A rare visitant.

Mr J. Wright recorded two from the mouth of the Tyne, one in 1869, the other, a female of 6 feet long, in July 1876. The latter had swallowed five or six large Cods, with the hooks and lines on which they had been caught, and committed great havoc with the nets in which it was eventually captured, its spiny tubercles cutting and tearing them to pieces.* In 1874 one was caught near the Bass Rock.†

153. MONK FISH : *Rhina squatina* (L.).

Not common on our coast, where Dr Johnston had apparently not himself met with it, but had "been told by a fisherman that he had seen an *Angel Fish* which was taken in our Bay many years ago." Only one has come under my personal observation, found lying dead, in 1885, on the Ooze at Holy Island, where it had probably been thrown from one of the boats. A small specimen was landed in a herring-boat at Berwick in September 1909.

Mr Howse had found it occasionally brought into the Tyne by trawlers and fishermen, sometimes 3 feet in length. It has been recorded both from the Forth and the Yorkshire coast.

Many of our fishermen profess an acquaintance with *The Angel*, a name not bestowed by them upon any other fish; but that this is not a sound basis on which to form an estimate of the frequency of the occurrence of a species, is well shown by an experience which happened to me some years ago. The incident is also a capital illustration of the greenness of Dr Johnston's memory amongst a class of men who knew him so well, and is at the same time no bad testimony of the retentiveness of that of our fishermen.

I was one day conversing with an old man in the Greens upon fishes generally, when he happened to mention the *Angel*. Rather surprised at his knowledge of the fish, I inquired if he

* *Trans. Nat. Hist. Soc. Northumberland and Durham*, vol. v, p. 342.

† Turner, *Jour. Anat. and Phys.*, 1875, p. 297.

had ever caught one, or seen one caught here, when his reply was, "Na, but the Doctor tell'd us a' 'bout it lang syne, an' I hae aye recollectit his description on't."

The origin of the name is said to be from a fancied resemblance of the pectoral fins of the fish to the wings of an angel; but certainly the person who first thought of it in that connection could have had no exalted idea of the inhabitants of Paradise! *Monk Fish*, from the supposed appearance of a cowl about its head, is not so far-fetched. In Cornwall it is known as the *Sea Devil*, which at once appeals to us as more appropriate.

154. TORPEDO: *Torpedo nobiliana*, Bonaparte.

Rare upon our coast, and not yet detected at Berwick.

Dr Embleton recorded "a specimen of that very rare fish, *Torpedo vulgaris*, or *Electric Ray*, was taken in Embleton Bay in the month of June last."* A large specimen, now in the Hancock Museum at Newcastle, was caught in a trawl off Sunderland on 18th June 1896. A second, preserved in the same institution, was taken 12 miles E.N.E. of the Tyne, in 47 fathoms of water, on 2nd December 1911. Another was taken 7 miles E. by N. of the Tyne on 27th March 1905.

155. COMMON SKATE, OR RAY: *Raia batis*, L.

Plentiful: known in some of the Northumbrian villages as *Skider* and *Flannie*.

[156. FLAPPER SKATE: *Raia macrorhynchus*, Günther.

Was recorded by Parnell from the Forth, but has not as yet been recognised in our immediate district.]

157. WHITE SKATE: *Raia alba*, Lacépède.

Not uncommon. Included in Dr Johnston's list as the *Sharp-nosed Ray* (*R. oxyrhynchus*).

It is the largest of the British Skates, and "has been taken nearly 500 lbs. in weight" (Day). Johnston measured one which was 7 feet 9 inches in length, and 8 feet 3 inches in breadth. I think I have seen examples at Berwick that were even larger, but details of them cannot now be found.

* *Hist. Ber Nat. Club*, 1856, vol. iii, p. 251.

To this species, no doubt, belong the very large "egg-cases" or leathery envelopes which enclose the young—expressively named "Skate-barrows" in some places—which may frequently be found washed up upon our shores. I have seen them as much as a foot in length, by about four inches broad, on Cheswick and Goswick sands.

The egg-cases of all the family may be distinguished from those of the Dog-fishes by the absence of the long tendrils, which spring from the corners of the latter but are wanting in those of the Skates.

158. LONG-NOSED SKATE: *Raia oxyrhynchus*, L.

Not uncommon; but seldom distinguished from the last by our fishermen, and therefore less well known.

159. SHAGREEN SKATE: *Raia fullonica*, L.

Only occasionally landed at Berwick, but fairly commonly in the Tyne.

160. THORNBACK: *Raia clavata*, L.

Common.

161. HOMELYN, OR SPOTTED RAY: *Raia maculata*, Montagu.

One of the rarest of the family on the north-east coast. Not yet detected at Berwick, and looked upon as rare by Professor Meek off the Tyne. Mr Fletcher noticed one in the Newcastle fish-market in January 1913.

162. STARRY RAY: *Raia radiata*, Donovan.

Frequent at Berwick, and at all the fishing stations in the northern part of the district. Professor Meek reports it from the Tyne as "very common. Called at Shields *Jenny Hanover*."

163. CUCKOO RAY, OR SANDY RAY: *Raia circularis*, Couch.

Only occasionally landed in the northern part of the district, though pretty regularly seen in the markets on Tyneside. One caught off Eyemouth on 5th November 1903 was 23 inches long, the "beauty spot" as large as half-a-crown.

Professor Meek recorded one taken off the Coquet on 6th October 1903; I have also seen it at Boulmer and Holy Island.

164. STING RAY: *Tyrigon pastinaca*, L.

Not yet noticed in the north of the district, but Professor Meek recorded one taken 6 miles off Cresswell in December 1897; and another handed into the Laboratory at Cullercoats. Mr J. King presented to the Newcastle Museum a specimen caught 15 miles east of Hartlepool in October 1911; and one was trawled in 32 fathoms off St Mary's Island on 6th February 1914, as I am informed by a note of Mr Ben Storrow's.

165. EAGLE RAY, OR WHIP RAY: *Myliobatis aquila* (L.).

Appears to be only a rare wanderer to our coast.

Dr Johnston recorded one which was cast ashore on Spittal beach on 11th September 1839, and a beautiful sketch of which many numbers of the Club will remember to have seen from time to time at his old residence, The Anchorage, Berwick, during Mrs Carter's lifetime. It measured 21 inches in breadth by $34\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, of which the tail accounted for $21\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

One or two have been taken off Cullercoats; one on 5th November 1875, as recorded by the late J. Wright. Professor Meek has noticed one taken in 28 fathoms off St Mary's Island in October 1906.

166. SEA LAMPREY: *Petromyzon marinus*, L.

Not uncommon, and has been recorded from time to time from the estuaries of most of our rivers. Dr Charlton reported it as ascending the Tyne as far as Bellingham; on the Tweed it has been taken at least as high up as Kelso.

About the mouth of the Tweed one or two are generally taken every March or April, but I have seen it there as late as 28th June, at which season it is usually found higher up the river. One I examined at New Water Haugh on 26th March 1896 was over 3 feet long, and 8 or 9 inches in circumference, which is about the maximum size to which the species attains.

Our fishermen call these fish *Lamperns* or *Sookers*, and frequently find them attached to Cods and other fish upon their

lines, more than one Lampern sometimes sticking to the same fish, which is quickly reduced to a bag of skin and bones. Little or no value is set upon the Lamprey here, although in the south of England they sell for as much as 2s. 6d. each. (Day.)

Some years ago, a friend of mine who was very anxious to make a study of this Lamprey, lay in his yacht at Berwick for nearly a month without being able to secure a single specimen. This was during July, which is late for it here, but I thought we should have had no difficulty in getting one or two from some of the salmon-netting stations up the river. At length an old fisherman advised my friend to go and try for them off St Abb's Head, which he said was "the place for them in summer." He went, and soon had as many as he wanted, caught on lines baited with dead fish.

167. LESSER LAMPREY, LAMPERN, OR RIVER

LAMPREY : *Petromyzon fluviatilis*, L.

Less frequent than the last, but taken in Tweed, as well as Tyne, and probably also elsewhere along the coast. Day gives *Barling*, *Cunning*, and *Spanker Eel* as Northumbrian names for this species, but I have only noted the use of the last. It occasionally finds its way into our shops, but there is no local demand for it.

I have seen occasional large specimens of up to about 18 inches long, but examples 6 or 8 inches in length are much more frequent in our rivers. Possibly, like *Salmonidæ* and other fish, Lampreys may breed before reaching their maximum size.

168. MUD LAMPREY : *Petromyzon branchialis*, L.

Common, and abundant in many of our streams, Till for example, where it usually attains about 6 inches in length and the thickness of a pencil. Provincially known as *Lampern*, *Nine-eyes*,* and *Blind Eel*.

Besides its smaller size, it differs from the last species in its blunter teeth, more strongly fringed suctional disc, and in

* An obvious misnomer, but of old standing and persisted in notwithstanding the fact that, in common with other Lampreys, this species has only *seven* branchial openings on each side of the neck. These begin in each species a short distance behind the true eye.

having the fins along the back continuous or separated only by a slight notch, there being a distinct space between the dorsal fins in *P. fluviatilis*. *Planer's Lamprey* (*P. planeri* of Bloch and subsequent authors), is a synonym of the present species.

A Pike, it may be remarked, will often take a Lamprey greedily when it refuses to look at any other bait.

169. GLUTINOUS HAG : *Myxine glutinosa*, L.

The *Borer*, as it is called by our fishermen, is more common off the coast than they would like to see it, being frequently found inside white-fish taken upon their lines, of course spoiling them for market. *Hag Fish* is another common name of the species ; at Holy Island, where it is often numerous and especially disliked by the fishermen, it is called the *Rampus*, or *Ramper Eel*.

A specimen of 15 inches in length, picked up at Berwick on 12th January 1897, is the largest I have noticed in the district. In commenting upon this fish in the Club's *History* (vol. xvi, p. 204), I drew attention to the misleading nature of Day's figure and description of the species, so far at any rate as it is represented by individuals taken on our coast. These agree with Yarrell's delineation, but not with that of either Couch or Day.

ERRATA.

On p. 157 of first half of paper, No. 9, for De la Roche read Delaroche.

On p. 181 of first half of paper, No. 87, for *Hippoglossus* read *Hippoglossoides*.

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ALNWICK TYPOGRAPHY, 1748-1900.

By CHARLES CLARK BURMAN, L.R.C.P. & S. EDIN.

To a very large extent the character of the inhabitants of a small town may be studied in the printed matter which it produces: one will certainly reflect the other. In the latter days of the eighteenth and the first decade of the nineteenth century, knowledge, among the lower orders especially, was developing, coincident with and dependent upon the advance of printing. Communication with the larger centres was slow and expensive, paper was heavily taxed, and books were beyond the means of the greater part of the population; interchange of ideas was slowly brought about, and the smaller towns were entirely dependent upon the larger towns, the presses of which supplied them with whatever literature they required, and very possibly also decided its character. So soon, however, as a town reached such a stage in its development as to become the possessor of a printing press, immense facilities for progress in all directions were within its power, and we find Alnwick was not behindhand in availing itself of the opportunities for educational purposes which the introduction of the printing press provided.

In most instances, I daresay, the chief employment of the early provincial presses was that of providing for local wants, in the shape of advertisements, announcements, etc., and the thousand and one details of a strictly commonplace typographical character, such as notices, broad-sheets, pamphlets, sermons, and suchlike small works, thus feeling their way to higher and more ambitious productions as experience and circumstances or necessities dictated.

That such was the case in Alnwick I have no doubt, since the result of over twenty years' searching, both in person and by deputy, has failed to produce anything more elaborate than a pamphlet as having issued from the Alnwick press previous to 1790.

Cotton, in his *Typographical Gazetteer*, 1866 edition, gives 1800 as the date of the earliest Alnwick printing (meaning, I presume, the printing of *books*); and this date is also given by Power in his *Handy Book about Books*, 1871.

The existence of a bookseller in Alnwick in 1746 is proved by the fact that on the title-page of a sermon preached at Darlington, 9th October 1746, by William Wood, on the occasion of the public thanksgiving for the suppression of the Rebellion, there appears, among the list of names of booksellers, that of A. Graham at Alnwick.

The association of printers and booksellers (especially in small provincial towns) was not so common in the latter part of the eighteenth century as now, and in the case of Alnwick I have discovered strong presumptive evidence that no printer existed until many years later.

During my examination of the collections of local literature forming part of the Bell Collections, in the library at Alnwick Castle, I came across a 12mo pamphlet of twelve pages: *Scheme for Founding and Supporting a Public Library in Alnwick, &c., &c. Newcastle. Printed by Thos. Slack, 1769.*

I think we may reasonably suppose that a pamphlet of such a strongly local character would have been printed in the town if it possessed the means of doing so.

In the same collection I found a tract with this title-page: *Horticularum Conditiones, or the Rules and Articles to be observed by a Society or Club called the Gardeners' Society in Alnwick.* Unfortunately, it possesses no indication of where it was printed, or who was the printer, and it is open to anyone to assume that it was printed in Alnwick; but if the facilities for printing existed in 1761, why do we find the promulgators of the Public Library going to Newcastle in 1769 for their little tract, and not patronising a local industry?

With this evidence before us, I think we may reasonably conclude that up to 1769 at any rate no press was established in Alnwick.

For a period of twelve years, 1769-1781, I have been unable to find anything bearing an Alnwick imprint. Such may possibly have existed, and some day, perhaps, we will have good reasons for altering our dates; but, so far as I have gone, I must place the date of the first printing in Alnwick as 1781. Mr

W. H. Allnutt, assistant librarian in the Bodleian Library, read a paper before the Library Association of the United Kingdom in October 1878, "Notes on Printers and Printing in the Provincial Towns of England and Wales," when the dates of first printers in Alnwick are given as T. Lindsay, 17—(?); J. Catnach, 1790. I have not overlooked what Mr Hindley has written in his *Life and Times of James Catnach*, 1876, p. 4, when he states that previous to 1790 the trade of a printer was carried on in Alnwick by Thomas Lindsay. Authority for this statement is to be found in a series of articles by Mr George Skelly, of Alnwick, in the *Alnwick Journal* for 1876; unfortunately, however, this assertion is not supported by a reference to anything printed by him. However regretful it may be, historical accuracy compels me to leave out the name of Thomas Lindsay until something more authoritative than a mere statement is advanced in support of his claim to be Alnwick's first printer. Of course, the time may come when such proofs will be forthcoming.

The earliest example of printing which may reasonably be claimed as the work of an Alnwick printer is a single sheet: "A Letter addressed to Mr Luke Mattison, of Alnwick," signed R. R. jun., and dated 11th September 1781. It bears no name of printer or place of printing, but from the character of type and other circumstances I think we may assume it to be printed by T. Alder (the only printer, I may mention, I can find any trace of up to 1785).

The first production of the Alnwick press of which I have any knowledge, bearing the name of its printer, T. Alder, is a 4to tract of eight pages, dated 19th November 1781: *A Report of the Committee appointed by the complaining Freemen*.

A long controversy between the freemen and the Duke of Northumberland was responsible for much of the earliest printing done in Alnwick.

In 1790 the name of John Catnach is associated with the typographical history of Alnwick, for in this year a printer of this name removed from Berwick-on-Tweed, where he had been carrying on his trade, and established himself here, and from this date great advancement in the character of Alnwick printing is perceptible. For particulars regarding John Catnach I would refer my readers to Mr Hindley's *Life*

and *Times* of James Catnach (the son of the Alnwick printer), published in 1876.

The earliest-dated book, as distinguished from tracts and pamphlets, that I have been able to trace was printed by John Catnach. It is a small 12mo of ninety-four pages: *A New Edition of Milton's Paradise Regained*. Alnwick. Printed by J. Catnach, 1793.

To the enterprise of John Catnach we are indebted for the introduction of the wonderful wood-engravings of Thomas Bewick, which from about 1803 are found in books printed by him.

I can imagine a man of Catnach's enterprise and ability recognising the immense educational value of illustrated books, particularly those of the natural-history class; and being acquainted, as we have no doubt he was, with the marvellous success obtained by Bewick's *Quadrupeds and Birds* (the first volume of the latter having only recently been issued—1797), he may have entered into correspondence with the illustrious wood-engraver, and as a first start, so to say, become possessed of blocks which either had been used by Saint, the Newcastle printer, in some of his publications, or else copies of such blocks, and ventured upon a new line of work, such as the *Beauties of Natural History* (1804) (it is only a small volume of ninety-two pages), feeling his way, as it were, to higher and more ambitious efforts. That he succeeded, I think there can be little doubt, as the subsequent history of the Catnach productions fully proves. It is most interesting to notice that for the first time he announces the fact that the cuts are by Bewick: a name calculated to secure the success of the book, as at this time Bewick would have reached the highest point in the estimation of the world of art.

Already the majority of the educated public had made the acquaintance of, and read with interest, the *History of Quadrupeds* (1790) and the first volume of the *History of Land Birds* (1797). and now the *History of Water Birds* (1804) showed them how beautiful the art of wood-engraving had become in the hands of a genius such as Bewick. The inducements held out to his readers by Catnach were perfectly justifiable, since nothing approaching this kind of illustration of natural-history subjects had been seen until Bewick's time.

The year 1806 will be always associated with that most

remarkable and successful of all the Alnwick typographical productions, *The Hermit of Warkworth*.

Apparently Catnach's use of Bewick's woodcut illustrations must have been successful, for the artist, Mr Craig, received a commission for certain designs which were engraved on wood by Thomas Bewick to illustrate this stirring poetical romance by Bishop Percy, and we must give Catnach great praise for the manner in which he issued the work. There is no doubt *The Hermit of Warkworth* has very justly brought much credit to its printer. The undertaking of such a superior class of work, so far beyond anything Catnach had previously attempted, illustrated by Thomas Bewick, whose fame at this date was at its highest, must be looked upon as remarkable in the history of a printer and publisher in a small town like Alnwick. It shows conclusively how advanced were the ideas of Catnach, and fully indicates his appreciation of the artistic value as well as the interesting and educational aspects of book-illustration.

The popularity of the work is apparent from the great number of editions and reprints which have issued from the Alnwick press, and quite justified the ambitious enterprise which prompted its publication.

I may say, before going further, that this 1806 issue of *The Hermit of Warkworth* was not the first time it was printed in this town (Catnach advertised a sixpenny edition in 1800), but the character of this beautifully illustrated edition places it at the head of anything of its kind issued by a provincial printer. Mr Hindley, in his *History of the Catnach Press*, says: "John Catnach had a great relish for printing such works as would admit of expensive embellishments, which, at the time he commenced business, were exceedingly rare. The taste he displayed in the execution of his work will be best exemplified in examining some of the printed editions of the standard works which emanated from his press; and in no instance is this more characteristically set forth than in those finely printed books which are so beautifully illustrated by the masterly hand of Thomas Bewick and his accomplished and talented pupil, Luke Clennel." The work is illustrated by the fine cut of the Northumberland arms, three full-page cuts, eight vignettes, and one tailpiece.

I am in a position to say how much Catnach agreed to pay for the designing and engraving of the woodcuts for *The Hermit*

of *Warkworth*. I possess an autograph letter from Thomas Bewick to Mr W. Davison, who became first partner with and then successor to Catnach, and he gives us the following particulars: "The Cuts for the Hermit came to £44 13s 8d—of this sum I paid Mr Craig for making the Designs £17 17s, besides (I believe) some carriage and postage; & all I got of Catnach towards payment for these Cuts was £6 10s."

I fear Catnach was improvident, to say the least, as Bewick in an earlier part of his letter says, "I wou'd not trust Catnach a 6d," and he evidently only consented to the engraving of the blocks because Mr Davison and a Mr Bell promised to pay £25 on account of the work. I print this interesting letter, since it points to some association with, or at least active interest in, Catnach's work by W. Davison, some time before he entered into partnership with him. In a Newcastle newspaper of 28th November 1801 we find a notice to creditors and debtors that John Catnach of Alnwick, bookseller and stationer, had made an assignment of all his personal estate and effects to William Wilson and William Milne for the benefit of his creditors, and that the indenture was lodged at the office of Mr Bell of Alnwick for perusal and signature of the several creditors.

Letter of Thomas Bewick to W. Davison.

NEWCASTLE, 25 Oct., 1816.

DR. SIR,—I received your Letter inclosing your Promissory Note, at 3 months for £16 8s 6d which when paid will settle your Acct. for Wood Cuts done for yourself—but you take no notice of the painful & disagreeable affair of Catnach's—you no doubt will well remember that I wou'd not trust Catnach a 6d, neither wou'd I at all have undertaken to do the Cuts for the Hermit of Warkworth, had not you & Mr Bell promised to pay me £25 on acct. of that publication, the Cuts for which, I understand are in your hands—The Cuts for the Hermit came to £44 13s 8d—of this sum I paid Mr Craig for making the Designs £17 17s, besides (I believe) some carriage and postage; & all I got of Catnach towards payment for these Cuts was £6 10s leaving a Bal. of £38 3s 8d—you & Mr Bell ought in honour immediately to pay me what you have promised—you £15 & he £10, as is plainly promised in both your Letters, before I began the Cuts & in your subsequent Letters to me you also gave me to understand that what you promised you wou'd perform & I hope both you & Mr Bell will send me your joint promissory note without delay for the above sum.—The other small Sum which you have promised to send me is as follows:—

	S.	D.
22 Jany. 1814. A set of the Birds. Demy	18	—
Exps. on a return'd Bill	2	6
	<hr/>	
	£1	— 6

I am, Sir, your most obedt.

THOMAS BEWICK.

The first edition with the cuts was issued in 1805, and for a long time I had never come across any copies larger than 12mo or post 8vo, but very recently I secured what we would call a large-paper copy of this, the first edition, though the names of booksellers from whom it may be bought are not the same as on the small-paper copies. (We find the same variation with the second edition, of which we meet with some copies dated 1806, and others 1807.) The dedication is dated October 1805.

It is really the second edition, carrying the date 1807, to which I beg to call attention. This is the work to which Hugo in his *Bewick Collector*, No. 221, attaches the remark that Catnach only printed this edition from the blocks, the others being printed from stereotypes of the woodcuts. This I scarcely think will bear argument. I grant that he may have used stereotypes for all the issues subsequent to the second edition, but, surely, in a first edition of a work so notable in the history of the printer he would not use stereotypes. His interest in the success of the work would prevent him running any risk of depreciating its value by giving inferior impressions of the illustrations—the most essential part of this new departure, and certainly the first he had attempted on so elaborate a scale. Besides, stereotyping was anything but general at this date.

The large-paper copies of the first (1805) and second (1806-1807) editions were printed on special paper, of a strength and texture such as would allow full justice to be done to the illustrations; and the extraordinary beauty of the impressions on this thick paper is remarkable, showing that Catnach possessed a thoroughly practical as well as artistic knowledge. He thus secured the most favourable conditions as to paper and workmanship, in order that the illustrations should be worthy of the great artist who engraved them. Undoubtedly this is an *édition de luxe*, and probably represents the finest work of the Alnwick press. Nothing could be more brilliant than

these impressions, and the volume reflects the greatest possible credit upon the skill and workmanship, which must have been of the highest order to reach such a degree of perfection—more especially when we consider the state of printing throughout the country in the early part of last century. The impressions of the cuts remind me of the work of Bulmer in the *Poems of Goldsmith and Parnell*, of which Hugo writes as “a magnificent result of the efforts of the wood-engraver, typefounder, paper-maker, and printer.” In drawing this comparison, I make due allowance for the facilities afforded for high-class work in the establishment of the great London typographer, as contrasted with the small plant and other restrictions associated with the printer’s art as carried on in a country town like Alnwick. With Bulmer’s facilities, Catnach might have turned out work fully equal to that of the famous Shakespeare Press.

It is in this work that we meet with a beautiful cut of the Northumberland arms preceding the dedication, and on the original covers of the large-paper copies we meet with another most beautiful cut, used by Catnach for his trade card. It was in the possession of the late Dr Robt. Smith, of Winterton, in the county of Durham, who had adapted it to the purposes of a book-plate.

Many times this popular poem was issued, but never on such an elaborate scale as the famous 1805-7 editions. There is a very rare edition dated 1808 (the first issued by W. Davison), 12mo size, with seven full-page woodcuts and three tailpieces, published at 1s. 6d. Others appeared in 1811, 1814, 1821, 1825, 1836-39, 1841, and in this latter year we find the poem “adapted for Theatrical Representation” by Robert Wilkie, with eleven cuts illustrating the poem. This adaptation of the work is exceedingly scarce.

Apparently the great success attending this fine issue of *The Hermit* led Catnach to attempt other publications upon very similar lines. Mr Skelly informs us that preparations had been made for an edition of Bishop Percy’s *Reliques of Ancient Poetry*, to correspond with *The Hermit* in size and embellishment, but I cannot discover any trace of its having been issued. We do find, however, that he selects a well-known poem, *The Minstrel; or, the Progress of Genius*, by James Beattie; and we now notice the title-page bears the name of Davison associated with Catnach.

This is our first introduction to W. Davison. The work was illustrated by a remarkably fine series of woodcuts, six of which are large vignettes, designed by Thurston and engraved by Clennel, one of Thos. Bewick's cleverest pupils, who is associated in our minds as the artist of most of the illustrations for Scott's *Border Antiquities*. Interesting notes regarding him will be found in Chatto and Jackson's *History of Wood-Engraving*, 1839, and other biographical notices of artists and engravers.

Perhaps the fact that Catnach had not been able to discharge his liabilities for the engraving of the *Hermit* blocks prevented him engaging the services of Bewick. I may mention, from notes made by the late Dr Davison (a son of the partner of Catnach), in a book in my possession, the price of each wood-block was £8: £3 to Thurston for the design, and £5 to Clennel for the engraving; and as the work contains six of these large woodcuts, the expense would be £48, a sum rather more than what Bewick charged for the *Hermit* blocks (£44, 13s. 8d.).

Stimulated, no doubt, by the well-deserved success of *The Hermit of Warkworth*, or perhaps anxious to publish in a companion form this well-known poem by Beattie, Catnach, who, as we see, had now taken Davison into some kind of partnership, issues this most beautiful work with Clennel's illustrations from Thurston's designs; and whether Bewick had any hand in engraving them, as Hugo seems to suppose, the character of the work is fully up to the standard of *The Hermit*. The large-paper copies are printed on paper of similar quality, the impressions are correspondingly brilliant, particularly that on p. 62, and the uniformity in size makes it a worthy companion of the earlier work.

I should like to remark that Hugo's opinion regarding Bewick's work in finishing the cuts for *The Minstrel* is open to doubt. Clennel left Bewick and went to London in 1804; his apprenticeship terminated in April of that year, and for a few months following he continued to work in Bewick's studio, but left for London in the autumn. Now, we find that Thurston and Clennel were frequently associated as designer and engraver, and that Clennel improved upon the designs of Thurston by increasing, according to his judgment, the lights and shades; and, since he ranks high as an artist, his judgment would be a cultivated one. In Chatto and Jackson's *History of Wood-Engraving*,

1839, an illustration is given on p. 522 of the improvement effected by the engraver, and one of the cuts from *The Minstrel* (that at p. 22) is mentioned as an example of the benefit of Clennel's modification of Thurston's design.

Personally, I am of opinion that Clennel is solely responsible for the engraving of the blocks, and that they were executed by him after going to London.

From 1800 (or perhaps earlier) to the termination of his career in Alnwick, Catnach issued large quantities of small chap-books, chiefly for children. In *The History of the Catnach Press*, by Mr Hindley, you will find in facsimile "The Royal Play-Book; or, Children's Friend"; "A Present for Little Masters and Misses"; "The Death and Burial of Cock Robin," etc. Adorned with cuts. Alnwick: sold wholesale and retail by J. Catnach, at his toy-book manufactory.

In the early part of last century, the issuing of small books for the instruction and amusement of the juvenile portion of the community was quite a feature in the history of printing. The old nursery stories, ballads and songs, hymns, and natural history lessons formed the bulk of these interesting little volumes. Almost all of them were adorned with woodcuts, many most rudely executed, others possessing strong evidence of having been either the early work of the two great wood-engravers, Thomas and John Bewick, or executed under their supervision by their pupils. Then, in addition to the children's books, the elder portion of the community were specially provided for by the chap-book, at one time a popular mode of literary circulation, and one largely patronised by the inhabitants of the rural districts. The name of chap-book was acquired from their being sold by the travelling fraternity, "with the bundle on back," the pedlars, packmen, or chapmen, as they were designated.

Old romances, tales of horror, jokes and funny tales, trials, songs and ballads were the material composing this class of literature, one very much sought after nowadays by collectors.

This class of literature was produced also on a very large scale by W. Davison. Moral and religious tracts, chap-books, "garlands of songs," and small books of an educational character, legendary and historical tales adapted to the mental capacities of young children, many with illustrations by Thos. Bewick, were printed in abundance.

In 1807 we find the name of Wm. Davison associated with that of J. Catnach on the title-page of Beattie's *Minstrel*, showing some relationship in business existed between the two men; but the fact that Catnach printed a tract in 1808 bearing his name only, suggests the interest of Davison at this period in the business was due to some pecuniary assistance rendered to Catnach in connection with the expense of issue of *The Minstrel*. We have already seen he was held responsible by Bewick for a share of the price for engraving the blocks for *The Hermit of Warkworth*, as Bewick's letter shows; but it is certain that in 1808 there must have been some definite agreement and a proper partnership concluded, as we see nothing after this date (except the above-mentioned tract) which does not bear the names of both.

It would be most interesting to refer to some of the characteristics of Davison—his enterprise, ability, and perseverance are admirable; but we must pass on to examine the work upon which he expended his energy, and see how faithfully he maintained the high position which the Alnwick press had already attained in the art of typography.

Probably the first work of any magnitude which he attempted on becoming sole proprietor was the issue of another edition of Burns's poetical works; it also was published in 1808, so that he must have lost no time in commencing work after the dissolution of partnership with Catnach. This edition is entirely "set up" afresh, and is not a reissue, as the most cursory examination of the two works will show. The same full-page cuts are found, but the arrangement of the tailpieces is different, a few typographical errors are corrected, and each page possesses a double headline containing the name of the poem. Otherwise the general characters are very similar. The same type seems to have been used, the impressions of the engravings are perhaps more carefully worked off; and altogether we must admit its production is worthy of the man, by profession a chemist, who so short a time before took up and made so rapid an acquaintance with the multifarious details of a printing business.

It may be of interest to those persons who collect the local productions of the Alnwick press, or probably still more so to the many collectors of the various editions of Burns's works, if I arrange in a chronological list the several editions or issues

of the Alnwick Burns which have been advertised or are known to exist, giving full particulars of reference. (I would request, if any additional information can be provided, that it be communicated to me, in order that a list as complete as possible may be compiled.)

1807 (June 6th).

Issue of Poetical Works. In parts. Catnach and Davison.

Reference: Advertisement on outside back cover of my copy of *The Minstrel*, 1807. Large paper. "This day is published No. I.," etc., etc.

1808.

Poetical Works. Catnach and Davison. 2 vols. Foolscap 8vo.

Reference: My own copy.

Poetical Works. W. Davison. 2 vols. Foolscap 8vo. With woodcut portrait.

An entirely different issue from that of Catnach and Davison. Reference: My own copy.

Poetical Works. W. Davison. Price 10s. 6d. In boards. Number of volumes not mentioned.

Reference: Advertisement on my copy of *Hermit of Warkworth*, 1808 (W. Davison). Can this be the one-volume edition referred to by Mr John S. Roberts, editor of Burns's poetical works for the "Poets" series, published by Wm. Nimmo of Edinburgh? See his letter to *Newcastle Weekly Chronicle*, No. 10,132, 1877.

1809.

Poetical Works. W. Davison. Price 12s. In boards. Number of volumes not stated.

Reference: Advertisement on my copy of Donaldson's *Poems*, 1809.

1810.

Poetical Works. W. Davison. 2 vols.

Reference: Copy in possession of Dr Patterson, 22 India Street, Glasgow. This is the 1808 Davison issue, with woodcut portrait and fresh title-pages.

1811 (January).

Works. W. Davison. 3 vols. in 18 numbers.

Reference: Advertisement on back cover of my copy of Adams's *Poems*, 1811. "Speedily will be published . . . in 18 numbers, making 3 vols." D. C. Thomson in his *Life and Times of Bewick*, p. 218, note, says "the project was abandoned."

1812.

Poetical Works. W. Davison. 2 vols. With copperplate frontispieces and title-pages.

Reference: Copy in possession of Mr W. Craibe Angus, 159 Queen Street, Glasgow.

1813.

Poetical Works. W. Davison. 2 vols. 12s. In boards.

Reference: Advertisement on end leaf of vol. i. of my copy of Fergusson's *Poems*, 1813.

1815.

Poetical Works. In parts. W. Davison.

Reference: My own copy of part No. 10.

(1815.)

Poetical Works. W. Davison. 2 vols. With copperplate frontispieces and title-pages.

Reference: My own copy. Comparison of this issue and part No. 10 (1815) proves them to be identical although undated.

1816.

Works.

Reference: W. Garret's *Second-hand Book Catalogue* for July 1844. Newcastle. No. 436.

1818 (December 12th).

Works. W. Davison. 16 numbers, forming 4 volumes. 12mo.

A few copies on superfine demy paper, with proof impressions of cuts. Reference: Advertisement on outside back cover of my copy of the *Cave of Hoonga*, 1818. The only 4-vol. edition published in Alnwick.

Vol. iv. only of Poetical Works of Robert Burns, with his Life. N.d. Alnwick. W. Davison. Water-mark on paper 1808 and 1814. Reference: Lady Parsons.

1828.

Poems and Songs. W. Davison. 18mo.

Reference: My own copy. Some copies of this issue have woodcut portrait.

(1828.)

Poems and Songs. W. Davison, and sold by J. Banks, Keswick. 18mo.

Reference: Letter to *Newcastle Weekly Chronicle*, from Mr S. F. Longstaffe, Norton, Stockton-on-Tees. No. 10,132, 1877. His copy has a frontispiece of cut by Bewick, illustrating the poem, "Willie brew'd a Peck o' Maut."

BOOKS PRINTED IN ALNWICK, 1748-1900.

1748.

A Catalogue of the Library belonging to the late Rev. Jonathon (*sic*) Harle. N.d. 8vo. 48 pp. (Alnwick?) No name of place or printer. [G. H. Thompson.]

The books have prices at which they are offered for sale at Mrs Harle's house in Alnwick.

1761.

Horticularum Conditiones : or the Rules and Articles to be observed by a Society or Club, called The Gardeners' Society, in Alnwick, Northumberland. Printed for the said Society. 12mo. 24 pp. Cuts on title. (Alnwick ?) No name of place or printer. [Alnwick Castle Library.]

1781.

Report of the Committee appointed by the complaining Freemen. November 19th, 1781. Published by order of the said Committee, Thos. Jamieson, Secretary. 4to. 8 pp. T. Alder. [Mrs J. Chrisp.]

The first known production bearing the name of an Alnwick printer.

A Letter addressed to Mr Luke Mattison, Alnwick. 11th September 1781. (Signed R. R. jun.) Single sheet. No printer's name. [T. Alder ?]

Robert Richardson, jun., was the author of *Letters of the Old Craftsman*. [Mrs J. Chrisp.]

A Notice referring to the Petition of the Freemen of Alnwick. Printed by order of the Chamberlains. Folio sheet. September 1781. [Alnwick ?] No name of printer. [T. Alder ?] [Mrs J. Chrisp.]

[Richardson (Robert), jun.] [Letters] to the Freemen of Alnwick.

(Letter I.) November 28th, 1781. 8vo. 8 pp. T. Alder. [C.C.B.]

Letter II. December 6th, 1781. 8vo. 12 pp. No printer. [C.C.B.]

Letter III. December 17th, 1781. 8vo. 12 pp. No printer. [C.C.B.]

Letter IV. December 24th, 1781. 8vo. 16 pp. No printer. [C.C.B.]

V., VI., VII. published 1782.

Single folio sheet. An amusing "Lesson" to the Petitioning Freemen of the Borough of Alnwick. Dated Hexham, December 11th, 1781, but evidently the production of the local press. No printer's name. [Mr J. C. Hodgson.]

Articles of Agreement, etc., etc., between the Duke of Northumberland and others and the Alnwick Freemen. 1762. Folio. 8 pp. [C.C.B.]

(From MS. note this was reprinted in 1781, probably by Thomas Alder, the printer of *Letters to the Freemen of Alnwick*.)

Grieve (George). The Craftsman's Letters respecting the Freemen of Alnwick. 8vo. [Charnley's *Catalogue*, 1840. No. 11,577.] (Appendix.)

Apparently a reply to Letters I. or II. of the *Old Craftsman's Letters*.

1782.

Folio sheet. November 19th, 1782. Letter signed Hen. Coll. Selby, Alnwick Castle. No printer's name. [T. Alder ?] [Mr J. C. Hodgson.]

In Answer to the Petition of the Freemen to His Grace the Duke of Northumberland. Signed Hen. Coll. Selby. November 19th, 1782. Fools-cap folio. 4 pp. No printer's name. [T. Alder ?] [Mr J. C. Hodgson.]

To the Burgesses or Freemen of the Borough of Alnwick. Signed by four Chamberlains. Dated December 17th, 1782. (Laying down certain conditions for settling the dispute between the Freemen and Four and Twenty.) 8vo. 44 pp. No printer's name. [T. Alder ?] [Mr J. C. Hodgson.]

Letter V. To the Freemen of Alnwick. January 4th, 1782. 8vo. 16 pp. No printer. [C.C.B.]

Letter VI. January 18th, 1782. 8vo. 16 pp. No printer. [C.C.B.]

Letter VII. February 1st, 1782. 8vo. 12 pp. No printer. [C.C.B.]
(See 1781 for Letters I.-IV.)

Probably all were printed by the same man, T. Alder.

[Richardson (Robert), jun.] Seven Letters to the Freemen of Alnwick respecting their differences with the Four and Twenty upon Borough Affairs. (A reissue in one volume of above.) T. Alder. [*Alnwick Journal*, December 1865.]

Folio sheet giving result of voting of the Freemen of Alnwick on the proposals of the Duke of Northumberland for the division of Alnwick Moor. Dated November 22nd, 1782. No printer's name. [Mr J. C. Hodgson.]

1784.

Abstract of a Bill . . . for adjusting and finally settling all matters in dispute and difference between the Four and Twenty or Common Council and the rest of the Freemen of Alnwick, etc., etc. Foolscap folio. 16 pp. Signed Hen. Coll. Selby, Alnwick Castle. January 1st, 1784. No printer's name. [Mr J. C. Hodgson.]

(1784.)

Faults on Both Sides: a Sentimental Story. Post 8vo. 8 pp. T. Alder. [Alnwick Castle Library.]

(This pamphlet is signed Z.)

1785.

Stockdale (Percival). A Sermon preached in the Church of Alnwick, February 13th, 1785, after the Funeral of the Rev. Thomas Knipe. 8vo. xvi+24 pp. No printer's name, but published and sold by A. Graham. [Alnwick Castle Library.]

1786.

The English Clergy's Right to Tithes Examined. By an Old Farmer. 8vo. [Brit. Mus.]

1788.

Simpson (Alex.), D.D. The Divinity of Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ proved from the Holy Scripture. 8vo. 40 pp. T. Alder. [C.C.B.]

1792.

The Alnwick Magazine. Foolscap 8vo. vi+40 pp. J. Catnach. [C.C.B.]
(Number I., January 1792.)

At least 4 numbers were issued (Bell's *Catalogue*, No. 113). [Mr G. H. Thompson.] Pp. 139-179 of vol. i.

1793.

Milton's Paradise Regained. New edition. 12mo. 94 pp. J. Catnach. [C.C.B.]

1794.

A Humble Tribute to the Memory of Mr Abram Rumney, late Master of the Grammar School in Alnwick. By a Friend of his Age. 12mo. 36 pp. J. Catnach. [C.C.B.]

Rules for the Government of the Charity School for Sixty Poor Girls at Bamburgh Castle. 8vo. 12 pp. J. Catnach. [B.M.]

(A copy is in A. R. Smith's *Catalogue*, 1878.)

1795.

Kilham (Alexander). The Progress of Liberty amongst the People called Methodists. To which is added the Outlines of a Constitution. Post 8vo. J. Catnach. 60 pp. [M. Mackey.]

An Earnest Address to the Parents, Guardians, or other Friends of such Children as now take, or are intended to take, the Benefit of the Charity School for Sixty Poor Girls . . . at Bamburgh Castle. 8vo. 12 pp. [Brit. Mus.]

1796.

Kilham (Alexander). A Candid Examination of the London Methodistical Bull. Post 8vo. 36 pp. J. Catnach. (Woodcut of head and shoulders of bull, p. 11.) [M. Mackey.]

First Alnwick publication with illustration. (Bewick ?)

A Short Account of the Trial of Alex. Kilham. Written by Himself. Post 8vo. 48 pp. J. Catnach. [M. Mackey.]

Thomson (James). The Seasons. 12mo. xii+162 pp. With four copper-plates. J. Catnach. [C.C.B.]

A Description of Alnwick Castle, Northumberland. 18mo. 24 pp. J. Catnach. [C.C.B.]

A Description of Warkworth Castle, Northumberland. 18mo. 30 pp. J. Catnach. [C.C.B.]

A Description of the Hermitage of Warkworth. 18mo. 12 pp. J. Catnach. [C.C.B.]

1798.

Watson (R.), Lord Bishop of Landaff. An Address to the People of Great Britain. 12mo. 30 pp. J. Catnach. [C.C.B.]

1799.

Woodhouse (John). Letter to the Freemen of Alnwick on impounding his Horses. Single sheet. Folio. J. Vint. [J.C.H.]

Vint (J.) The Meed of Momus: A Collection of Humorous Tales in Verse, together with Several Songs. N.d. (Watermark, 1798.) Crown 8vo. viii+288 pp. J. Vint. The Britannia Printing Press. (Contains a poem, "Saint Mark's Day: or King John's Freemen," describing going through the well by the newly-made freemen of the borough of Alnwick.) Cut on title (Bewick ?). [C.C.B.] The date may be 1798. The author is reported to have left Alnwick in 1790, but the watermark of paper is quite distinct, and disproves this statement.

1800.

A Description of the Castles of Alnwick and Warkworth, also of Hulue Abbey near Alnwick : all belonging to His Grace the Duke of Northumberland. Post 8vo. 32 pp. J. Vint. [C.C.B.]

Abstract of an Act, passed by the British Parliament on the 30th day of June 1800, to prevent the Cutting, Gashing, or Flawing of Hides and Skins. 12mo. 12 pp. J. Vint. [Alnwick Castle Library.]

A Poetical Tale, entitled Andrew Lowrie, the pretended Conjuror, who resided and lately died in Canongate. 8vo. 16 pp. J. Vint. (Woodcut on title by Bewick.) [M. Mackey.]

The Hermit of Warkworth. Elegantly hot-pressed. Price 6d. 18mo (?). J. Catnach. [Advertisement on back cover Stockdale's *Poems*, 1800.] Probably 1st Alnwick edition.

A Description of Alnwick Castle, Northumberland. 18mo. 29 pp. J. Catnach. [Mr George Skelly's MS. notes.]

A Description of the Hermitage at Warkworth. 18mo (?). J. Catnach. [Mr George Skelly's MS. notes.]

(A copy is advertised in Russell Smith's *Catalogue*, 1878.)

Stockdale (Percival). *Poems*. 8vo. 40 pp. J. Catnach. Portrait and 3 woodcuts by Bewick. [C.C.B.]

— The same. 12mo. J. Catnach. No portrait mentioned. [Hugo's *Bewick Collector*, No. 158.]

Johnson (Samuel). *The Idler : with Additional Essays*. 2 vols. 12mo. 176 pp., 196 pp. J. Catnach. [C.C.B.]

[Marjoribanks (J.).] *Trifles in Verse*. By a Young Soldier. 3 vols. 12mo. J. Catnach. [C.C.B.]

(1800.)

[Johnson (Samuel).] *A Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland*. 12mo. 288 pp. J. Catnach.

Advertisement on back cover of Stockdale's *Poems*, 1800, "This day is published," etc. 2 woodcuts by Bewick. [C.C.B.]

1801.

Essays by Dr Goldsmith. A new edition. 18mo. viii+162 pp. Date 1081 (misprint for 1801). Bewick woodcut on title. [C.C.B.]

[Stockdale (Percival).] *A Discourse on the Duties and Advantages of Old Age*. 8vo. 39 pp. J. Catnach. [Advertisement, *Memoirs*, Percival Stockdale, end of vol. ii.]

— The same. 4to. 22 pp. Two vignettes by Bewick. [Mr George Skelly's MS. notes.]

1802.

Stockdale (Percival). *A Remonstrance . . . against the Savage Practice of Bull-Baiting*. 8vo. viii+24 pp. M. & J. Graham. [C.C.B.]

1803.

Stockdale (P.) An Epitaph on a very Pretty and most Amiable Cat. Single 4to sheet. M. & J. Graham. Signed P. S., and dated April 16th, 1803, Lesbury. [Dr Hardcastle.]

Remarks on the Subject of Riding. 12mo. 10 pp. J. Catnach. Bewick cut on title. [C.C.B.]

Instructions for Hussars and Light Cavalry acting as such in time of War. 12mo. 54 pp. J. Catnach. Large Bewick woodcut on title. [Alnwick Castle Library.]

List of Wards, Divisions, and Constabularies. (J. Graham ?) [Alnwick Castle Library.]

1804.

Percy (Thomas), Bishop of Dromore. The Hermit of Warkworth, etc. With designs by Mr Craig and engraved on wood by Mr Bewick. J. Catnach. [G. Skelly.]

A communication from Mr Skelly in the *Newcastle Weekly Chronicle* states "the first edition of Bishop Percy's celebrated tale, which was issued from the Alnwick Press under the above title, was of a 12mo size. It was followed in the same year by a 4to edition (super-royal 8vo ?)." I have referred to this in the introductory part and under 1800.

(1804.)

Buffon's Natural History: containing the History of the Earth, etc., etc. Small 8vo. Engravings. J. Catnach. Issued in 18 parts at 8d. each. No. 3. [G. H. Thompson.]

Vint (J.). Meed of Momus: a Collection of Humorous Tales in Verse, with Several Songs. 12mo. (J. Vint.) [W. Garret's *Catalogue of Books*, No. 2, May 1844, No. 534.]

The Natural History of Quadrupeds. To which is prefixed the History of the Earth. Small 8vo. 84, 188 pp. 73 woodcuts by Bewick. J. Catnach. [Geo. Skelly.]

(1804-5.)

Beauties of Natural History: selected from Buffon's History of Quadrupeds. With 69 cuts by Bewick. N.d. 8vo. 156 pp. J. Catnach. [C.C.B.]

— The same. Crown 8vo. 92 pp. With 37 cuts by Bewick. J. Catnach. [C.C.B.]

The above are simply portions of *The Natural History of Quadrupeds*, with special titles.

1805.

Percy (Thomas), Bishop of Dromore. The Hermit of Warkworth: a Northumberland Ballad. In Three Fits. With designs by Mr Craig and engraved on wood by Mr Bewick. Super-royal 8vo. xiv+90 pp. J. Catnach. [C.C.B.]

(1800-6.)

The Royal Play Book: or Children's Friend. A Present for Little Masters and Misses. The Death and Burial of Cock Robin. [Hindley's *History of Catnach Press.*]

1806.

Stockdale (Percival). Poems. Cuts by Bewick. J. Catnach. [Hindley's *History of Catnach Press.*]

A Paraphrase on the 40th and 53rd Chapters of Isaiah. 12mo. 8 pp. Bewick woodcut on title. J. Catnach. [C.C.B.]

Ramsay (Allan). The Gentle Shepherd: a Scots Pastoral in Five Acts. 18mo. 60 pp. W. Davison. [Edwin Pearson's *Catalogue*, October 1867, No. 83.]

Percy (Thomas), Bishop of Dromore. The Hermit of Warkworth: a Northumberland Ballad. In Three Fits. With designs by Mr Craig, and engraved on wood by Mr Bewick. Super-royal 8vo. xiv+90 pp. J. Catnach. [C.C.B.]

— The same. 12mo. xiv+90 pp. J. Catnach. [C.C.B.]

— The same. Second edition. 12mo. xiv+102 pp. J. Catnach. [C.C.B.]

1807.

Rules of the Alnwick Library for 1807. 16mo. 28 pp. J. Graham. [C.C.B.]

Percy (Thomas), Bishop of Dromore. The Hermit of Warkworth: a Northumberland Ballad. In Three Fits. With designs by Mr Craig, and engraved on wood by Mr Bewick. Super-royal 8vo. xiv+102 pp. J. Catnach. [C.C.B.]

To the Freeholders of the County of Northumberland By Scævola. 8vo. 8 pp. J. Catnach. [Alnwick Castle Library.]

Burns (Robert). Poetical Works. In Numbers. No. I. Foolscap 8vo. Catnach and Davison. [Advertisement in Beattie's *Minstrel*, 1807.]

Beattie (James). The Minstrel: or the Progress of Genius. In Two Parts. With some other Poems. Wood-engravings by Clennel after Thurston. Super-royal 8vo. 140+2 pp. Catnach and Davison. [C.C.B.]

1808.

Beattie (James). The Minstrel: or the Progress of Genius. In Two Parts. With some other Poems. 12mo. 140+2 pp. Catnach and Davison. [C.C.B.]

Percy (Thomas), Bishop of Dromore. The Hermit of Warkworth: a Northumberland Tale. In Three Parts. Adorned with engravings by Mr Bewick. 12mo. xii+70 pp (Published at 1s. 6d.) W. Davison. [C.C.B.]

— The Hermit of Warkworth: a Northumberland Tale. In Three Parts. Adorned with engravings on wood by Mr Bewick. 18mo. viii+48 pp. W. Davison. [T. Graham.]

[Patterson (Robert).] Thoughts in Alnwick Churchyard: and other Poems. 8vo. 31 pp. [C.C.B.]

Blair (Robert). *The Grave: a Poem. To which is added Gray's "Elegy."* 12mo. Engravings by Bewick. Catnach and Davison. [Hugo, *Bewick Collector*, No. 231.] [Mr G. Skelly refers to an issue bearing W. Davison's name only. This was the year in which the partnership was dissolved.]

— *The Grave: a Poem. To which is added Gray's "Elegy in a Country Churchyard."* With notes, moral and explanatory. 12mo. xiv+72 pp. Woodcuts by Bewick. Catnach and Davison. [C.C.B.]

Burns (Robert). *Poetical Works. With his Life.* Engravings by Bewick after Thurston. 2 vols. Post 8vo. Vol. i., x+276 pp.; vol. ii., viii+266 pp. Catnach and Davison. [C.C.B.]

— *The same.* 2 vols. Vol. i., xliii+266 pp.; vol. ii., viii+270 pp. W. Davison. [C.C.B.]

1808-1809.

Repository of Select Literature. 2 vols. Vol i., 1808, 413 pp.; vol. ii., 1809, 385 pp. Engravings by Bewick. W. Davison. [C.C.B.]

Burns (Robert). *Poetical Works.* W. Davison. [Advertisement, Donaldson's *Poems*, 1809.] See Garret's Catalogue, July 1844, No. 364.

Donaldson (Thomas). *Poems, chiefly in the Scottish Dialect: both Humorous and Entertaining.* Foolscap 8vo. xii+234 pp. Engravings by Bewick. W. Davison. [C.C.B.] Some copies contain list of subscribers, 8 pages.

(1809.)

Pope (Alexander). *Works.* 8 vols. at 24s. In boards. [Advertisement on cover of Donaldson's *Poems*.]

Caledonian Musical Repository. Embellished with engravings. Price 4s. 6d. In boards. [Advertisement on cover of Donaldson's *Poems*.]

[*Natural History of Birds, Quadrapeds, etc.* 1809. This is misprint; see note under 1819.]

(181-.)

Alnwick Picture Book for the use of Children, consisting of Beasts, Birds, etc., from Engravings on Copper. Post 8vo. 24 pp. W. Davison. [C.C.B.]

British Picture Book of Birds from Engravings on Copper for the use of Children. Post 8vo. 24 pp. W. Davison. [C.C.B.]

British Picture Book of Beasts from Engravings on Copper for the use of Children. Post 8vo. 24 pp. W. Davison. [C.C.B.]

These three contain a selection of the copper-plate engravings from *A History of the Earth and Animated Nature*, etc., published in 1810 in 2 vols. by W. Davison, and the covers are embellished with various cuts by Bewick used in Davison's *Natural Histories*. See 1819.

1810.

History of the Earth and Animated Nature, from M. de Buffon, Goldsmith, and others. 2 vols. Post 8vo. Vol. i., viii+278 pp.; vol. ii., vi+272 pp. Copper-plates. W. Davison. [C.C.B.]

Renwick (William), late Surgeon in the Royal Navy. Sorrows of Love, with other Poems. 12mo. xvi+103+i iii pp. J. Graham. [C.C.B.]

Burns (Robert). Poetical Works. 2 vols. Foolscap 8vo. W. Davison. [Dr Patterson, Glasgow.]

Beattie (James). The Minstrel; or, the Progress of Genius. Engravings by Clennel after Thurston. 12mo. viii+140 pp. W. Davison. [C.C.B.]

Fergusson (Robert). Poetical Works. 2 vols. See under 1812.

1811.

The Northumbrian Minstrel. 12mo. In Three Parts, each containing 48 pp. Frontispiece. W. Davison. [C.C.B.]

Blair (Robert). The Grave: a Poem. To which is added Gray's Elegy. 18mo. xii+46 pp. Engravings by Bewick. W. Davison. [C.C.B.]

Burns (Robert). Works. With his Life. New edition, with additions. 3 vols. (in 18 numbers). W. Davison. [Advertisement, Blair's *Grave*, 1811.] D. C. Thomson, in *Life and Times of Bewick*, p. 218, says "the project was abandoned."

Adams (Thomas) of Warkworth. Poetical Works. Foolscap 8vo. xv+208 pp. Engravings by Bewick. W. Davison. [C.C.B.]

(1811.)

Beattie (James). The Minstrel: or, the Progress of Genius. With his Life. 18mo. xxvi+198 pp. Copper-plate frontispiece and title. Engravings by Bewick. W. Davison. [C.C.B.]

1811.

Percy (Thomas), Bishop of Dromore. The Hermit of Warkworth: a Northumberland Tale. In Three Parts. 12mo. xii+72 pp. Engravings by Bewick. W. Davison. [C.C.B.]

1812.

Fergusson (Robert). Poetical Works. With his Life. 2 vols. Foolscap 8vo. Vol. i., vii+273 pp.; vol. ii., vii+254 pp. Copper-plate frontispieces and title-pages. Woodcuts by Bewick. W. Davison. [Advertisement, Burns's *Poems*, vol. ii., 1812; also Goldsmith's *Poetical Works*, 1812. A similar advertisement, "*The Poetical Works of Robert Fergusson*, to correspond with the two-volume edition of *The Works of Robert Burns*. 2 vols. 12s. Boards," appears on a cover dated 1810. I have some copies with watermark of paper 1806.]

Goldsmith (Oliver). *Poetical Works*. 18mo. 74 pp. Frontispiece by Bewick. W. Davison. [Geo. Skelly.]

— Vicar of Wakefield. *Foolscep* 8vo. 216 pp. W. Davison. [C.C.B.]

Wilkinson (Sarah). *History of Crazy Jane*. 18mo. 48 pp. Frontispiece by Bewick. W. Davison. [Advertisement, Goldsmith's *Poetical Works*, 1812.]

Old Edwards and Harley's Visit to Bedlam. 18mo. 40 pp. W. Davison. 2 woodcuts by Bewick. [C.C.B.]

History of Alnwick, the County Town of Northumberland. 12mo. 142 pp. Frontispiece of Alnwick Castle by Bewick. W. Davison. [C.C.B.]

Rules of Alnwick Library for 1812. 12mo. 30 pp. J. Graham. [Alnwick Castle Library.]

Rules of the Library belonging to the Associate Congregation of the Green Bat Meeting-House, Alnwick. 16mo. viii+16 pp. J. Graham. [Alnwick Mec. Inst. Library.]

Burns (Robert). *Poetical Works*. With his Life. 2 vols. *Foolscep* 8vo. Copper-plate frontispieces and title-pages. Wood-engravings by Bewick. W. Davison. [W. Craibe Angus.]

1813.

Fergusson (Robert). *Poetical Works*. With his Life. 2 vols. *Foolscep* 8vo. Copper-plate frontispieces and title-pages. Wood-engravings by Bewick. W. Davison. [C.C.B.]

The Universal Holy Bible. 2 vols. Folio. Engravings. W. Davison. [C.C.B.]

Issued in 100 parts at 1s. each. Watermark in paper is dated 1811-1819. Advertisement of first number on back cover of Fergusson's *Poems*, 1813.

Burns (Robert). *Poetical Works*. With his Life. 2 vols. *Foolscep* 8vo. Copper-plate frontispieces and title-pages. W. Davison. [Advertisement, Fergusson's *Poems*, 1813.]

Wilkinson (Sarah). *History of Crazy Jane*. 18mo. 48 pp. W. Davison. [C.C.B.]

History of Alnwick, the County Town of Northumberland. 12mo. 142 pp. Frontispiece by Bewick. W. Davison. [C.C.B.]

(1813.)

Anderson (Robert). *Ballads in the Cumberland Dialect*. With Notes . . . Glossary, and Life of Author. N.d. 18mo. xvi+224 pp. W. Davison. Woodcuts by Bewick. [C.C.B.]

Hugo gives 1813 as probable date.

Buffon (M. de). *System of Natural History*. 12mo. Wood-engravings by Bewick. W. Davison. Issued in parts. No. 11 dated July 1813. [C.C.B.]

1814.

Buffon (M. de). *System of Natural History*. 4 vols. 12mo. Vol. i., viii+336 pp. ; vol. ii., iv+324 pp. ; vol. iii., iv+332 pp. ; vol. iv., iv+308 pp. 236 wood-engravings by Bewick. W. Davison, [C.C.B.]

Paterson (David). Discourses on Subjects, chiefly Practical. 8vo. viii+287 pp. J. Graham. [C.C.B.]

Percy (Thomas), Bishop of Dromore. The Hermit of Warkworth, etc. 18mo. vi+72 pp. Wood-engravings by Bewick. W. Davison. [Hugo's *Bewick Collector*.]

Fergusson (Robert). Poetical Works. With his Life. 2 vols. Foolscap 8vo. W. Davison. Wood-engravings by Bewick. [Bell's *Catalogue of Bewick's Works*.]

1815.

Report of a Cause tried at the York Lent Assizes, 1815, in which George Mather was Plaintiff and Henry Hunter was Defendant. 12mo. 14 pp. W. Davison. [Alnwick Castle Library.]

[Scafe (John).] Poems. In Four Parts. 12mo. (J. Graham.) [T. Bell's *Sale Catalogue*, No. 3853.]

Only six copies, anonymous, privately printed. See preface to two-vol. edition of *Poems*, Newcastle, 1818.

Thomson (James). The Seasons. With Life of Author. 12mo. 163 pp. W. Davison. [G. H. Thompson.]

See p. 163, "Printed by H. Mozley, Printer, Gainsborough."

Alnwick Dispensary, Account of Meeting, June 9th, 1815, for the purpose of taking into consideration the Expediency of Establishing a Dispensary at Alnwick for the Benefit of the Poor in Coquetdale, Balmbrough, and Glendale Wards (with a Room for Casualties, if the Funds of the Charity will admit of that extension). Resolutions adopted, Donations and Subscriptions. Folio broad-sheet. W. Davison. [C.C.B.]

Account of Meeting of the Subscribers to the Alnwick Dispensary, July 8th, 1815, pursuant to the Resolution of the former Meeting. Resolutions adopted. Donations and Subscriptions. 4to. 3 pp. (W. Davison.) [C.C.B.]

Alnwick Dispensary. General Regulations, etc. 8vo. 8 pp. J. Graham. [C.C.B.]

1816.

Probert (W.). The Gospel a Narration of Facts: being the Substance of a Discourse delivered to a Congregation of Protestant Dissenters in Bethel Meeting House, Alnwick, January 28th, 1816. 8vo. 26 pp. J. Graham. [C.C.B.]

Alnwick Savings Bank for Coquetdale and Bamburgh Wards. Account of Meeting, October 19th (1816). Resolutions, Donations, and Subscriptions. Folio sheet. (J. Graham.) [C.C.B.]

This is an appeal for subscriptions, and is signed, in writing, by Wm. Burrell, J. Scafe, J. A. Wilkie, J. Thirlwall, R. H. Dawson, Wm. Procter, J. Lambert, Thos. Kerr, Geo. Embleton.

Alnwick Savings Bank. Rules, etc. 8vo. 4 pp. J. Graham. [C.C.B.]

Subscriptions by the Duke of Northumberland's Tenants for the purpose of erecting a Column, to perpetuate His Grace's many Acts of Beneficence. March 9th, 1816. 4to sheet. (J. Graham.) [C.C.B.]

Account of Meeting of the Duke of Northumberland's Tenants, April 13th, 1816, List of Committee, Resolutions, and Subscriptions. 4to sheet. (J. Graham.) [C.C.B.]

Alnwick Vocal Miscellany: a Selection of the most Esteemed Songs. Foolscap 8vo. 36 pp. Folding coloured frontispiece. W. Davison. [C.C.B.]

Paterson (David). Discourse on the State and Character of the Saints, etc. 12mo. 45 pp. J. Graham. [C.C.B.]

Johnson (Samuel). Works. With his Life by J. Boswell. 10 vols. Foolscap 8vo. J. Graham. [C.C.B.]

The *Life* was published in 1817.

Fergusson (Robert). Poetical Works. With his Life. 2 vols. Foolscap 8vo. W. Davison. Wood-engravings by Bewick. [Garret's *Catalogue*, July 1844, No. 436.]

1817.

Boswell (James). Life of Samuel Johnson. 2 vols. Foolscap 8vo. Vol. i. xx+716 pp; vol. ii., 723 pp. Portrait and facsimiles. J. Graham. Completes the Works and Life in 12 vols. (See 1816.) [C.C.B.]

Newton Hall, December 26th, 1817. Fifteen Guineas Reward for information sufficient to Convict Offenders of Poaching in plantations adjoining above. Joseph Cook. 4to sheet. J. Graham. [R. Welford.]

Collection of Hymns, selected from various Authors, for the use of Ebenezer Chapel. Edited by W. Probert. 12mo. 250 pp. W. Davison. [Thos. Graham.]

Wightman (Charles), M.D. Review of the Alnwick Dispensary, with a Proposal for extending its Benefits. 8vo. 30 pp. J. Graham. [C.C.B.]

Account of the Alnwick Dispensary for the Year ending Michaelmas 1817. Being the Second Year of the Institution. 12mo. 13 pp. J. Graham. [Alnwick Castle Library.]

Barber (Marshal), Surgeon. An Explanatory Address to the Public. 12mo. 19 pp. M. Smith. [Library Mech. Inst. Alnwick.]

List of the Wards, Divisions, Parishes, and Constabularies in the County of Northumberland. 8vo. 26 pp. J. Graham. [Alnwick Castle Library.]

Tim Thrifty's Letter to his Fellow Servants. Post 8vo. 21 pp. J. Graham. [Alnwick Castle Library.]

"Said to be written by John Scafe of Alnwick, Esq.": note on title by Sir David Smith.

The Book of Common Prayer, etc. 8vo. Plates. W. Davison. [Robinson's *Library Sale Catalogue*, No. 1390.]

One of the illustrations represents a funeral taking place in the churchyard of St Michael's, Alnwick.

(1818.)

Burns (Robert). Poetical Works. With his Life. Engravings on wood from designs by Thurston. W. Davison. Vol. iv. only. Post 8vo. xxiv+359 pp. [Lady Parsons.]

Not dated, but watermark in paper 1808 and 1814. The only four-vol.

edition of Burns printed at Alnwick. (See special list of Alnwick-printed editions, pp. 316, 317.)

(1818.)

Summary View of the Evidence of each separate Book in the New Testament in favour of the principal Opinions respecting the Person of Jesus Christ. No. 6. 12mo. 8 pp. W. Davison. [Dr J. Archbold, Alnwick.]

Evidently one of a series of tracts in favour of Unitarianism.

1818.

Life of James Allan, the celebrated Northumberland Piper. New edition. 8vo. 384 pp. Portrait. ("Blyth, printed and published by W. Guthrie," on title; but printed by W. Davison, Alnwick. See last page.) [C.C.B.]

Wilkinson (Sarah). The History of Crazy Jane. 18mo. 40 pp. Copper-plate frontispiece and title. W. Davison. [C.C.B.]

Scafe (John). The Lay of Isabella, and other Poems. 12mo. 36 pp. J. Graham. [Alnwick Mech. Inst. Library.]

Only thirty copies printed. See under 1815.

[Richardson (Alexander).] A Coal-Carter's Answer to the Extracter from the *Orthodox Journal*. 5th edition. Post 8vo. 12 pp. J. Graham. [C.C.B.]

Percy (Thomas), Bishop of Dromore. The Hermit of Warkworth, etc. 18mo. viii+54 pp. Woodcuts by Bewick. W. Davison. [C.C.B.]

Description of Alnwick and Warkworth Castles, Alnwick and Huhn Abbeys, and Warkworth Hermitage; with the Poem of the Hermit of Warkworth. 12mo. 48 pp. Bewick woodcuts. W. Davison. [Geo. Skelly.]

Description of Alnwick and Warkworth Castles, Alnwick and Huhn Abbeys, and Warkworth Hermitage. 12mo. 48 pp. Woodcuts. W. Davison. [C.C.B.]

The same work as previous item, without the poem being mentioned on title.

Hindmarsh (Miss). The Cave of Hoonga. A Tongaen Tradition. In Two Cantos. With other Poems. 12mo. xvi+254 pp. W. Davison. [C.C.B.]

Bell (T. H.). An Essay on the Principles and Progress of Society. 8vo. 47 pp. T. H. Bell. [Geo. Lingwood.]

Printed by the author himself.

[Paterson (David).] A Reply to the Second Letter of Common Sense. 12mo. 12 pp. J. Graham. [C.C.B.]

Scafe (John). The Hermit's Cell, and other Poems. 12mo. 36 pp. J. Graham. [Alnwick Mech. Inst. Library.]

Only 30 copies printed. See under 1815.

List of the Established Poor of the Parish of Alnwick, with their Weekly Allowance as paid, September 25th, 1818. 4to. 4 pp. M. Smith. [R. Welford.]

[Richardson (C. A. H.).] "Measure for Measure": or, Truth Triumphant. 12mo. 20 pp. M. Smith. [C.C.B.]

An Answer to a Pamphlet entitled "Calumny," sent to Author by Mr Davison, Printer, with the initials J. H. H. (J. H. Hindmarsh).

The author was son of R. Richardson who wrote *Letters to the Freemen of Alnwick*, 1781-82.

Paley (William). *Natural Theology*. Post 8vo. viii+376 pp. J. Graham. [C.C.B.]

[Richardson (Alex.).] A Letter addressed to the Rev. William Probert, containing Remarks on a Blasphemous Pamphlet now in Circulation. 8vo. 12 pp. J. Graham. [C.C.B.]

Extracts on the Divinity of Christ, from Eminent Authors who defend that Doctrine. With preface and postscript by David Paterson. Post 8vo. 36 pp. J. Graham. [C.C.B.]

[Richardson (Alex.).] An Exposure of the Unwarrantable Liberties taken by the Unitarians with the Sacred Scriptures. 12mo. 24 pp. J. Graham. [C.C.B.]

[Scafe (John).] *Trifles*. 8vo. 15 pp. J. Graham. [Alnwick Mech. Inst. Library.]

Descriptions of Warkworth Hermitage, Warkworth and Alnwick Castles, Alnwick and Hulne Abbeys, and a Descriptive Ride in Hulne Park. New edition. 12mo. iv+111 pp. M. Smith. [C.C.B.]

Scafe (John). *King Coal's Levee: or, Geological Etiquette, etc.* 12mo. J. Graham. [Brockett's *Library Sale*, No. 1735.]

Privately printed. 25 copies only. In preface to 2nd edition, 1819, "The 1st edition of this Poem consisted of a few copies (25) for private distribution."

1819.

Scafe (John). *King Coal's Levee*. 2nd edition. 12mo. vi+84 pp. J. Graham. [C.C.B.]

An Appeal to the Public on the present Existing Grievances of the Burgesses or Freemen of the Borough of Alnwick. 12mo. 27 pp. W. Davison. [C.C.B.]

[Scafe (John).] *The Velocipede: a Poem*. Post 8vo. 12 pp. J. Graham. [Alnwick Castle Library.]

Paterson (David). *Three Discourses on a Future State*. 8vo. 152 pp. J. Graham. [R. Welford.]

Johnson (Samuel). *Lives of the Poets, etc.* 3 vols. Post 8vo. J. Graham. [R. Welford.]

— A Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland. To which are added Political Essays, etc. Post 8vo. J. Graham. [C.C.B.]

A Cabinet of Natural History, containing pretty pictures of Birds, Animals, Fishes, Reptiles, Serpents, and Insects. Embellished with Engravings on Wood, by Thomas Bewick of Newcastle. Two woodcuts on title. Printed at the Apollo Press by and for W. Davison, 1809 (1819). [C.C.B.]

A Natural History of Birds, Quadrapeds, Fishes, Reptiles, Serpents, Butterflies, and Insects. With 153 Engravings on Wood, by Thomas

Bewick of Newcastle-on-Tyne. Printed at the Apolo (*sic*) Press by and for W. Davison. [C.C.B.]

This issue settles the question of date of previous work; the watermark on the title-page, dated 1809, is 181-, the last figure being cut away from the date. The woodcuts are those used in the issue of Buffon's *System of Natural History*, 4 vols., 1814, but the letterpress descriptions are much shorter and put into such language as will ensure their being understood by children, for whom, no doubt, these small volumes were intended. As educational works they are of high standing, and considerably in advance of anything issued by Davison's contemporaries.

(1819.)

These little works on natural history are sometimes found bound in one vol., with the following general titles :—

Natural History of Water Birds. 12mo. 36 pp. Bewick woodcuts. W. Davison. [C.C.B.]

Natural History of British Birds. 12mo. 36 pp. Bewick woodcuts. W. Davison. [C.C.B.]

Natural History of Foreign Birds. 12mo. 36 pp. Bewick woodcuts. W. Davison. [C.C.B.]

Natural History of Foreign Quadrupeds. 12mo. 36 pp. Bewick woodcuts. W. Davison. [C.C.B.]

Natural History of British Quadrupeds. 12mo. 36 pp. Bewick woodcuts. W. Davison. [C.C.B.]

Natural History of Reptiles, Serpents, and Insects. 12mo. 36 pp. Bewick woodcuts. W. Davison. [C.C.B.]

Natural History of Fishes. 12mo. 36 pp. Bewick woodcuts. W. Davison. [C.C.B.]

Description of above Three Hundred Animals, etc. 12mo. iv + 324 pp. Bewick woodcuts. W. Davison. [C.C.B.]

Hugo, in *Bewick Collector*, gives date of issue as 1814, but in *Supplement* as 1809.

1820.

Davison (W.) Announcement of a History of Northumberland which he proposes publishing. Dated January 1st, 1820. Post 8vo. 8 pp. W. Davison. [C.C.B.]

To be issued in quarto and octavo parts. The work was not printed.

[Probert (W.).] The Gododin, and the Odes of the Months. Translated from the Welsh. Post 8vo. v + 113 + 7 pp. W. Davison. [C.C.B.]

Though published in London, was printed in Alnwick. See last page.

1821.

Holroyd (J. B.). Sermon preached before a Missionary Meeting held in the Methodist Chapel, Blyth, April 24th, 1821. 8vo. 17 pp. M. Smith. [R. Welford.]

Elizabeth: or, the Exiles of Siberia. 8vo. 113 pp. Plate. W. Davison. [R. Welford.]

Hermit of Warkworth, etc. With cuts by Bewick. 12mo. vii + 50 pp. W. Davison. [Hugo's *Collector, Supplement.*]

1822.

Cook (Rev. Joseph). Sermon preached at Shilbottle, July 25th, 1819. With a Prefatory Letter to the Duchess Dowager of Northumberland. Together with Documents explanatory of certain Arrangements. 8vo. 74 pp. J. Graham. [C.C.B.]

Descriptive and Historical View of Alnwick, the County Town of Northumberland; and of Alnwick Castle, Alnwick and Hulne Abbeys, Brislee Tower, the Borough of Alnwick, etc. 2nd edition. Crown 4to. 334 pp. Plates and plans. W. Davison. Large paper. [C.C.B.]

Only 50 copies of this size were printed.

— The same. 8vo. 334 pp. Plates and Plans. W. Davison. [C.C.B.]

Paterson (David). Discourse on the State and Character of the Saints. 2nd edition, enlarged. 12mo. J. Graham. [R. Welford.]

Service (J.). The Wandering Knight of Dunstanborough Castle: a Northumbrian Legend; and Miscellaneous Poems. 12mo. 136 pp. W. Davison. [C.C.B.]

General Laws, Orders, and Regulations of the Loyal Independent Hotspur Percy Lodge of Odd Fellows, instituted July 18th, 1821, at Brother Cumming's Angel Inn, Alnwick. 12mo. 12 pp. W. Davison. (Alnwick Mech. Inst. Library.)

(1823.)

Vernon (Rev. L. V.). A Farewell Sermon preached in the Parish Church of Rothbury, December 29th, 1822. 8vo. 20 pp. M. Smith. [C.C.B.]

1823.

Description of Alnwick Castle and of Alnwick Abbey, Hulne Abbey, Brislee Tower, Warkworth Castle and Warkworth Hermitage. A new edition, considerably enlarged and improved. To which is added "The Hermit of Warkworth." By Dr Percy, Bishop of Dromore. 18mo. 134 pp. W. Davison. "Printed by W. Davison, Alnwick, 1823," on last page. [C.C.B.]

A Catalogue of Davison's Circulating Library, Bondgate Street, Alnwick. 12mo. 86 pp. W. Davison. [Alnwick Mech. Inst. Library.]

A Series of Picturesque Miniature Views of Churches in Northumberland and Durham. (At this date twenty-seven had been issued, and others followed.) [C.C.B.]

Wright (A. B.). An Essay towards a History of Hexham. 8vo. xii + 246 pp. Plates. W. Davison. [C.C.B.]

Substance of a Debate between the Rev. J. S. Hyndman of the Unitarian Congregation, Alnwick, and James Crozier. 8vo. 46 pp. J. Graham. [Alnwick Mech. Inst. Library.]

1824.

Hyndman (J. S.). Lectures on the Principles of Unitarianism. 12mo. vi+142 pp. W. Davison. [G. H. Thompson.]

[Richardson (Alex.).] A Letter addressed to the Rev. William Probert, containing Remarks on a Blasphemous Pamphlet in Circulation. 7th edition. 12mo. 20 pp. J. Graham. [C.C.B.]

Jordan (William). The Field of Waterloo: a Poem. 12mo. 9+i iii pp. W. Davison. (Alnwick Mech. Inst. Library.)

General Catalogue of an Extensive and Valuable Collection of Books . . . on Sale by W. Davison, Bondgate Street, Alnwick. 8vo. 100 pp. W. Davison. (Alnwick Mech. Inst. Library.)

Three Letters: (1) From J. Lambert to John Carr, Esq., Bondgate Hall, March 29th, 1824. (2) From J. Carr to J. Lambert, Esq., Bondgate, March 30th, 1824. (3) From J. Lambert to John Carr, Esq., Bondgate Hall, March 30th, 1824. 8vo. 6 pp. W. Davison. [C.C.B.]

Carr (John). Sequel to Mr Lambert's Statement. 8vo. 9 pp. J. Graham. [C.C.B.]

Rules of the Alnwick Scientific and Mechanical Institution, established under the Patronage of His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, December 1st, 1824. 8vo. 8 pp. W. Davison. [C.C.B.]

Percussion Locks. Advertisement of George Davison, Gunmaker, Alnwick. Single sheet 4to. W. Davison. [R.W.]

(1825.)

Description of Alnwick Castle and of Alnwick Abbey, Hulne Abbey, Brizlee Tower, Warkworth Castle and Hermitage. A new edition, considerably enlarged and improved. 12mo. W. Davison. [C.C.B.]

1825.

The Northumberland Museum. No. 1. April 1825. To be continued. 8vo. 24 pp. W. Davison. [Alnwick Castle Library.]

On inside of back cover, "No. 2 will be published in June."

[Hyndman (J. S.).] A Defence of Lectures on Unitarianism, in Reply to the Animadversions of the Rev. William Procter, junior, M.A. 12mo. 47 pp. W. Davison. [Alnwick Mech. Inst. Library.]

Richardson (A.). A Letter addressed to the Rev. J. S. Hyndman, containing a Brief Review of a Pamphlet lately published by him entitled "A Defence of Lectures on Unitarianism," etc. 12mo. 10 pp. J. Graham. [C.C.B.]

Rules and Regulations to be observed by the Select Society of Tradesmen and others in Alnwick and its Vicinity. Established April 20th, 1824. 8vo. 12 pp. W. Davison. [C.C.B.]

First Annual Report of the Alnwick Scientific and Mechanical Institution. 8vo. 20 pp. W. Davison. [C.C.B.]

Eleventh Report, 1835. 8vo. [Brit. Mus.]

Fourteenth Report, 1838. 8vo. 4 pp. Graham. [C.C.B.]

- Fifteenth Report, 1839. 8vo. 4 pp. No printer's name. [C.C.B.]
 Eighteenth Report, 1842. 8vo. 4 pp. No printer's name. [C.C.B.]
 Nineteenth Report, 1843. 8vo. 4 pp. No printer's name. [C.C.B.]
 Twentieth Report, 1844. 8vo. 4 pp. No printer's name. [C.C.B.]
 Thirty-sixth Report, 1861. 8vo. 8 pp. John A. H. Tate. [C.C.B.]
 Forty-fourth Report, 1868. 8vo. 8 pp. G. Pike. [C.C.B.]
 Forty-fifth Report, 1869. 8vo. 8 pp. H. H. Blair. [C.C.B.]
 Forty-sixth Report, 1870. 8vo. 8 pp. John A. H. Tate. [C.C.B.]
 Sixty-sixth Report, 1890. 8vo. 8 pp. *Alnwick and County Gazette*.
 [C.C.B.]
 Sixty-eighth Report, 1892. 8vo. 8 pp. *Alnwick and County Gazette*.
 [C.C.B.]
 Sixty-ninth Report, 1893. 8vo. 8 pp. *Alnwick and County Gazette*.
 [C.C.B.]
 Seventy-sixth Report, 1900. 8vo. 8 pp. *Alnwick and County Gazette*.
 [C.C.B.]
 Seventy-seventh Report. 1901. 8vo. 8 pp. *Alnwick and County Gazette*. [C.C.B.]
 Seventy-eighth Report, 1902. 8vo. 8 pp. *Alnwick and County Gazette*.
 [C.C.B.]
 Eighty-first Report, 1905. Crown 8vo. 16 pp. *Alnwick and County Gazette*. [C.C.B.]
 Eighty-second Report, 1906. Crown 8vo. 16 pp. *Guardian*. [C.C.B.]
 Eighty-third Report, 1907. Crown 8vo. 12 pp. *Gazette*. [C.C.B.]
 Eighty-fourth Report, 1908. Crown 8vo. 12 pp. *Guardian*. [C.C.B.]
 Eighty-fifth Report, 1909. Crown 8vo. 12 pp. *Gazette*. [C.C.B.]
 Eighty-sixth Report. Crown 8vo. 12 pp. *Guardian*. [C.C.B.]
 Eighty-seventh Report. Crown 8vo. 8 pp. *Gazette*. [C.C.B.]
 Eighty-eighth Report. Crown 8vo. 12 pp. *Guardian*. [C.C.B.]
 Eighty-ninth Report. Crown 8vo. 10 pp. *Gazette*. [C.C.B.]
 Ninety-first Report. Crown 8vo. 12 pp. *Gazette*. [C.C.B.]
 The Hermit of Warkworth, etc. With engravings on wood by Bewick. 18mo. viii + 50 pp. W. Davison. [Hugo's *Collector*, Supplement.]
 Alnwick Oil Gas Light Company. Single sheet 4to. J. Graham. [R.W.]
 Advertisement of Mr Jackson's Course of Twelve Lectures on Natural Philosophy. Single sheet 4to. W. Davison. [R.W.]
 Alnwick Parish Association for the Prosecution of Felons. Reward of Seven Guineas for Conviction of Person who Stole a Pair of Copper Cap Gun Barrels belonging to Geo. Davison. Single sheet 4to. W. Davison. [R.W.]

1826.

The Northumberland Poll-Book for 1747-48, 1774, and 1826. Including complete Collection of the Papers which appeared in 1774, and the Authentic Papers, Speeches, etc., relating to 1826. Demy 8vo. 250 + 56 pp. W. Davison. [C.C.B.]

Crozer (James). *Alnwick Unitarian Debate*. 2nd edition. To which is added an Original Allegory and a Review of Hyndman's Unitarian Lectures, etc. Post 8vo. iv+244 pp. W. Davison. [C.C.B.]

Bell (Thomas H.). *Thoughts on the Demonstration of the Existence of a Deity*. Single sheet 4to. (Printed by the author.) [C.C.B.]

1827.

The Poll-Book of the Contested Election [Second] for the County of Northumberland, from June 20th to July 6th, 1826: including a Complete Collection of the Addresses and Speeches of the Candidates, etc. Demy 8vo. 382 pp. W. Davison. [C.C.B.]

The Christian Advocate and Controversial Miscellany, open to all Denominations. No. I. dated July 1827. Post 8vo. 12 pp. W. Davison. Vol. i., July 1827-July 1829, issued 1829. 302 pp. [Dr Archbold.]

(Issued in monthly parts, of which at least twenty-five numbers appeared. Among the contributors were Joseph Law, Curate of Whittingham; A. Hutcheson, Minister at Warenford; David Hutton, Port-Glasgow; A. L. Barbauld, and others.)

Wright (John). *To the Friends of Truth and Christian Liberty in Alnwick and its Vicinity*. 8vo. 7 pp. W. Davison. [Alnwick Mech. Inst. Library.]

Richardson (Alex.). *A Letter addressed to John Wright, Unitarian Preacher*. 12mo. 8 pp. J. Graham. [C.C.B.]

Procter (W.), jun. *To the Public*. 8vo. 2 pp. M. Smith. [Alnwick Mech. Inst. Library.]

(A reply to the Appeal of John Wright.)

Law (Joseph). *Review and Refutation of Unitarianism*. 12mo. (No printer named; probably W. Davison.) [Charnley's *Catalogue* for 1836, No. 4342.]

(The author was Curate of Whittingham, and contributed to the *Christian Advocate*, see *ante*.)

Richardson (C. A. H.). *To the Public, in Answer to a Recent Publication of Mr Carr*. 8vo. 9 pp. W. Davison. [C.C.B.]

— *A Reply to Mr Carr's Second Address*. 8vo. 8 pp. W. Davison. [Alnwick Mech. Inst. Library.]

Hall (James). *Widdrington: a Tale of Hedgley Moor*. In Two Cantos. 8vo. viii+102+ii pp. J. Graham. [C.C.B.]

(The appendix is an ode to His Grace the Duke of Northumberland's birthday, and had been published anonymously in 1826.)

A Treatise on Breeding, Rearing, and Feeding Cheviot and Black-faced Sheep in High Districts. By a Lammermuir Farmer. 2nd edition. Demy 8vo. xli+196 pp. W. Davison. [Georgé Lingwood.]

Ducks and Green Peas: or, the Newcastle Rider. A Farce in One Act, founded on Fact. To which is added "The Newcastle Rider: a Tale in Rhyme." 18mo. 34 pp. Woodcuts by Bewick. W. Davison. [C.C.B.]

[Stuart (William).] Poems and Legendary Ballads. Part First. 8vo. x+132 pp. J. Graham. [Alnwick Castle Library.]

(On last page "Preparing for the Press, Part Second.")

Edward St Albine: or, the Pleasures of Gratitude; a Poem. Lumley Castle: a Romantic Ballad. 8vo. 43 pp. J. Graham. [C.C.B.]

(Probably by W. Stuart.)

Matchless John Gibbyson, Clock, Watch, Chronometer, and Patent Smoke Jack Manufacturer, Telescope, Horoscope, and Microscope Maker, etc. 4to sheet advertisement. [Alnwick Castle Library.]

(Among other things the advertiser states that he is now contriving an instrument for the discovery of perpetual motion, which, he is confident, cannot fail of success.)

Law (Joseph), B.A., Curate of Whittingham. The Scripture Doctrine of the Divine Unity, and of the Person of Christ, asserted and defended, against the objections of Unitarians, as stated in "Lectures on the Principles of Unitarianism," by J. S. Hyndman. In a Review of those Lectures; with an Appendix on Phil. ii. 6-11. Foolscap 8vo. xii+390 pp. J. Graham. [Thos. Graham.]

1828.

Burns (Robert). Poems and Songs. With Life of Author and a Glossary. viii+336 pp. With engravings by Bewick. W. Davison. [C.C.B.]

The Alnwick Athenæum: or, Literary and Scientific Register. No. I. 8vo. 6 pp. T. H. Bell. (Apparently all published.) [C.C.B.]

Gibson (William). The Sailor, or the Coquet Cottage, and other Poems, some in the Scottish Dialect. (W. Graham is mentioned as one of the publishers, but the work was not printed in Alnwick.) [Alnwick Mech. Inst. Library.]

Bell (Thomas). The Alnwick Quarto. No. I., February 20th, 1827: No. II., June 11th, 1827. 4to sheets. Thomas Bell. [C.C.B.]

(The author was his own printer, and owing to his stock of type being insufficient he had recourse to the italic fount when ordinary type was exhausted.) See 1830 for No. III.

The Alnwick Review. No. I. June 18th, 1827. 4to sheet. W. Davison. [C.C.B.]

(A satirical composition directed against the author of *The Alnwick Quarto*. Thos. Bell.)

The Alnwick Scandalium. August 18th, 1828. 8vo. 4 pp. No name of printer. [Alnwick Castle Library.]

(It is represented to be the introductory number of a *nouvelle* periodical work, shortly to make its appearance, "being a Critique upon the existing State of Society in Alnwick," its local and literary curiosities.)

Dr Goldsmith's Abridgment of the History of England. . . . A new edition. London. Printed for the Booksellers. Sold wholesale and retail by W. Davison, Bondgate Street, Alnwick. Post 8vo. 362 pp. (W. Davison.) [Thos. Graham.]

(Probably printed by W. Davison.)

1829.

The Christian Advocate and Controversial Miscellany. Vol. i., July 1827-July 1829. Post 8vo. 302 pp. W. Davison. [T. H. Gibb.]

(See under 1827 for No. I.)

To Mr Mentor, an abbreviated At—n—y, a thing misnomered a Gentleman, Author of *The Alnwick Scandalium*, and a Hacknied Scribbler of Anonymous Papers, etc., etc. 4to sheet. February 21st, 1829. No name of printer. [T. H. Gibb.]

Remarks on an Anonymous Letter to Mr Mentor, lately published in Alnwick. By Philo Mentor. 8vo. 4 pp. March 5th, 1829. No name of printer. [Alnwick Castle Library.]

Broad-sheet, dated November 25th, 1829, signed "Diogenes," calling attention to the Annual Meeting of the Mechanics' Institute, asking all persons to attend for the purpose of expressing detestation, nay abhorrence, of a Lecture delivered there "On the Influence of the Knowledge and Opinions of the Ancients on Modern Times." 4to sheet. T. H. Bell. [Alnwick Castle Library.]

Bow (W. F.), M.D., Senior Assistant to the Alnwick Dispensary. Notions on the Nature of Fever and of Nervous Action. 8vo. iv+100 pp. W. Davison is mentioned among the list of publishers, but I doubt if it was printed in Alnwick. [F. Burn.]

Dr Bow was the introducer of the remedy well known as "Bow's Liniment."

(1830.)

New Specimens of Cast-Metal Ornaments and Wood Types sold by W. Davison, Alnwick. 4to. [C.C.B.]

Contains no letterpress, but is made up of 1100 impressions from stereotypes and wood blocks in the possession of the printer, many of them from the Bewick woodcuts used in the various works published by him.

Lines on the Duke's Birthday. Single sheet. 8vo. W. Davison. See 1827. [Brit. Mus.]

[Bell (Thomas).] The Alnwick Quarto. No. III. September 1830. 4to sheet. Thos. Bell. [George Lingwood.]

(See 1827 for Nos. I. and II. The same interspersions of italic letters appears throughout the printing. Subsequent to No. III. another single octavo sheet, "On Friendship," in which the author informs the public it was his intention to have inserted the article in another Quarto, but he had determined to render that occasional page less occasional.)

1831.

Herdman (John). A Commentary upon a *Few* of the Slanders of Rev. Richard Procter, Curate of Lesbury. 8vo. 31 pp. J. Graham. [C.C.B.]

An Authentic Report of the Speeches and Proceedings at the Public Meeting held in the Town Hall, Alnwick, on Thursday, January 27th, 1831, to Petition Parliament in favour of Reform and Retrenchment. Published by request. 8vo. 32 pp. W. Davison. [Alnwick Castle Library.]

Rules and Regulations to be observed by the Select Society of Tradesmen and others in Alnwick and its Vicinity, now called Select Benefit Society, Amended and made Conformable to 10 Geo IV. cap. 56. 8vo. 20 pp. J. Graham. [C.C.B.]

1833.

Sopwith (T.) An Account of the Mining Districts of Alston Moor, Wear-dale, and Teasdale in Cumberland and Durham. 12mo. viii+183 pp. W. Davison. [C.C.B.]

A Collection of Newspaper Extracts . . . an Everyday Book. Foolscap 8vo. viii+220 pp. Contains frontispiece of Brislee Tower and engravings by Bewick. W. Davison. [C.C.B.]

Goldsmith (O.) An Abridgment of the History of England . . . to the End of 1833. Crown 8vo. 432 pp. M. Smith. [C.C.B.]

Dickson (William). The Wards, Divisions, Parishes, and Townships of Northumberland. 4to. v+104 pp. M. Smith. [C.C.B.]

An Account of the Dispensary at Alnwick. 8vo. M. Smith. [Brit. Mus.]

1834.

Service (James). Metrical Legends of Northumberland. Foolscap 8vo. viii+160 pp. W. Davison. [C.C.B.]

Some of the woodcuts are by Bewick.

Service (James). The Wandering Knight: or, The Seeker, a Legend of Dunstanborough Castle. Prospectus in a copy of Metrical Legends. Foolscap 8vo. G. Pike. [Alnwick Mech. Inst. Library.]

(No date is attached to this Prospectus, which states this new edition is enlarged by 350 entirely new lines, and the whole Poem is remodelled.)

Rules of the Alnwick Public Library. 8vo. J. Graham. [Brit. Mus.]

A Report of the Proceedings of the District Committee for the Deaneries of Alnwick and Bamburgh in Aid of the S.P.C.K. 8vo. 16 pp. M. Smith. [Alnwick Castle Library.]

Hutcheson (A.). The Apocalypse its own Interpreter: or, A Guide to the Study of the Book of Revelation. 12mo. viii+316 pp. 2nd edition. W. Davison. [Dr Archbold.]

The author was minister at Warenford.

A List of the Established Poor in the Parish of Alnwick, with their Weekly Allowance, June 1834. Folio sheet. W. Davison. [C.C.B.]

— The same for 1835. J. Graham. [C.C.B.]

— The same for 1836. M. Smith. [C.C.B.]

1835.

Municipal Corporations Bill Inquiry in the House of Lords, on Saturday, August 8th, 1835, relating to the Borough of Alnwick. 8vo. 12 pp. W. Davison. [Alnwick Mech. Inst. Library.]

A Letter, etc., etc. (on the Roman Catholic Controversy), dated August 15th, 1835, and signed John Laurensen, Felton. 12mo. 7 pp. (W. Davison.) [Dr Archbold.]

Telfer (W.). A Complete Treatise on Practical Arithmetic and Bookkeeping. By Charles Hutton. A new edition, corrected and enlarged by ——. Post 8vo. M. Smith. [C.C.B.]

Telfer (W.). Second Step to Reading and Spelling (1835). M. Smith. [W. G. Thompson.]

Ferguson (James). A Complete System of Mental Arithmetic. 12mo. iv+59 pp. M. Smith. [G. W. Thompson.]

— A Complete Treatise on Practical Arithmetic and Bookkeeping. A new and correct edition, with numerous additions and improvements by ——. 8vo. vi+256 pp. W Davison. (Preface dated April 29th, 1835.) [Alnwick Mech. Inst. Library.]

The author was Master of the Borough School of Alnwick.

Account of the Alnwick Dispensary. 8vo. J. Graham. [Brit. Mus.]

First Report of Alnwick Public Library. 8vo. W. Davison. [Brit. Mus.]

Alnwick Library Catalogue. 8vo. J. Graham. [Brit. Mus.]

Second Report of Auxiliary Church Missionary Association. 8vo. M. Smith. [Brit. Mus.]

Squier (J. O.). Tract on the Duty of Prayer (1835). 12mo. 12 pp. W. Davison. [Brit. Mus.]

1836.

Voting Paper for Election of Guardians of Alnwick. Single sheet. 8vo. No printer's name. [Brit. Mus.]

List of Competitors of the Northumberland Agricultural Society. 8vo. J. Graham. [Brit. Mus.]

A Report of the Proceedings of the District Committee for the Deaneries of Alnwick and Bamburgh in Aid of the S.P.C.K. 8vo. M. Smith. [Alnwick Castle Library.]

A Friendly Question to my Intelligent Protestant Friends, rarely asked and more rarely answered. By Sincerus. 12mo. 12 pp. W. Davison. [Dr Archbold.]

A Few Remarks Addressed to the Rev. Robert Green, B.A., Vicar of Longhorsley, on the Topics of his late Pamphlets. By a Catholic Layman. 12mo. 25 pp. W. Davison. [Dr Archbold.]

Ramsay (Allan). The Gentle Shepherd: a Scots Pastoral in Five Acts. 18mo. 60 pp. Bewick woodcut on title and frontispiece. W. Davison. [C.C.B.]

The Second Year's Report of the Alnwick Library . . . and a List of Members. 8vo. 16 pp. M. Smith. [C.C.B.]

To the Public. A Statement by the Select Vestry in connection with the reduction of its Subscription to the Alnwick Dispensary. 8vo. 4 pp. J. Graham. [C.C.B.]

Account of the Dispensary. 8vo. M. Smith. [Brit. Mus.]

A Relic of the Days of our Forefathers. Single sheet. 4to. M. Smith. [Brit. Mus.]

Lines on the Fall of the Boome Tree. Single sheet. 8vo. No printer's name. [Brit. Mus.]

Lines on Warkworth Court. Single sheet. 4to. M. Smith. [Brit. Mus.]

Report of the District Committee of the S.P.C.K. 8vo. M. Smith. [Brit. Mus.]

Third Report of the Auxiliary Church Missionary Association. 8vo. M. Smith. [Brit. Mus.]

Lines on the Duke's Birthday. Single sheet. 8vo. M. Smith [Brit. Mus.]

1837.

Account of the Alnwick Dispensary for 1836. 8vo. 22 pp. J. Graham. [Alnwick Mech. Inst. Library.]

The Northumbrian Mirror: or, Young Students' Literary and Mathematical Companion, etc. Vol. i. 8vo. v+358 pp. M. Smith. Vol. ii. 8vo. ii+360 pp. Was issued in 1838. Vol. iii. Number I. 60 pp. 1840-1. [C.C.B.]

(This work was issued in quarterly parts. Part xiii., August 1840, announces that Part xiv. will be published on the first Saturday in January 1841.)

1838.

Duncan (James). Teetotalism: or, The Voice of Happiness, Wisdom, and Benevolence. 12mo. 28 pp. J. Graham. [C.C.B.]

(The author was minister at Warkworth.)

A Report of the Proceedings of the District Committee for the Deaneries of Alnwick and Bamburgh in Aid of the S.P.C.K. 8vo. M. Smith. [Alnwick Castle Library.]

The Second's Year's Report of the Northumberland Agricultural Society. 8vo. 32 pp. J. Graham. [C.C.B.]

(Contains a list of names of members.)

1839.

A Reply to W. T. Mable's Strictures on the Orthodox Presbyterian. By the Orthodox Presbyterian. 12mo. 14 pp. W. Davison. [Alnwick Mech. Inst. Library.]

Duncan (James). Favouritism in Religion, Anti-Pacific, Anti-Social, and Anti-Christian. 12mo. 36 pp. W. Davison. [C.C.B.]

A Daily Text-Book. 12mo. (No printer's name mentioned.) [Lot 1266 at Library Sale of T. W. V. Robinson of Hardwick Hall, Durham.]

Strictures on a Pamphlet lately published, called a "Vindication of the Proceedings of the United Associate Presbytery of Coldstream and Berwick." By the Rev. Andrew Broom, Minister of North Sunderland, etc. 12mo. Geo. Pike. [Dr Archbold.]

Morton (R.). A Letter to the Rev. Joseph Rate, Minister of the Independent Meeting House, Alnwick, relating to the Election of the Rev. Thomas Dewar as his Successor, and on other Subjects. 8vo. 17 pp. G. Pike. [C.C.B.]

Morton (R.). A Reply to Mr Eneas Rate's Examination into the Constitution of the Church and Congregation assembling in Sion Meeting House, Alnwick, etc. 8vo. 33 pp. G. Pike. [Mech. Inst. Library.]

Paterson (David). Two Discourses to the Young. 12mo. 66 pp. (J. Graham.) [C.C.B.]

An Address to "The Four-and-Twenty" of the Borough of Alnwick, on certain Improvements in the Plan of Education pursued in the Borough School. 8vo. 8 pp. M. Smith. [C.C.B.]

(The article is signed "A Freeman.")

Orde (Rev. L. S.). Funeral Sermon on the Death of Rev. W. Procter, A.M., preached in the Parish Church of Alnwick, March 31st, 1839. 8vo. 24 pp. M. Smith. [C.C.B.]

The Fifth Year's Report of the Alnwick Library . . . with a List of Members. 8vo. 12 pp. M. Smith. [C.C.B.]

An Address to Orthodox Dissenters in Alnwick : being a Brief Vindication of the Church of Scotland and of the Northumberland Presbytery in Reply to "A Dissenter," and other Vituperations. Foolscap 8vo. 16 pp. W. Davison. [Thos. Graham.]

1840.

The Northumbrian Mirror. Vol. ii. See under 1837. [C.C.B.]

1841.

Wilkie (Robert). The Useful Man : or, a Trip to America. A Farce in Two Acts. Frontispiece and Bewick cuts. Post 8vo. 22 pp. W. Davison. [C.C.B.]

Wilkie (Robert). The Hermit of Warkworth, as adapted for Theatrical Representation. 12mo. 60 pp. [Hugo's *Bewick Collector*.]

The Northumbrian Mirror. Vol. iii. See under 1837. [C.C.B.]

Percy (Thomas). The Hermit of Warkworth. 8vo. xii+88 pp. W. Davison. [C.C.B.]

(With engravings on wood by Bewick.)

To the Freemen of the Borough of Alnwick. (Signed) The Delegates of the Freemen. Single sheet. W. Davison. [C.C.B.]

1841 and 1842.

Various single sheets, folio and 4to, regarding the Division and Improvements of Alnwick Moor. [C.C.B.]

1842.

Remarks on the Proposed Division of Alnwick Moor. 4to. 6 pp. W. Davison. [C.C.B.]

Letter to the Freemen of the Borough of Alnwick. 8vo. 10 pp. W. Davison. [Alnwick Castle Library.]

Address from the Chamberlains and Common Council to the Freemen of the Borough of Alnwick. 8vo. 20 pp. M. Smith. [Alnwick Mech. Inst. Library.]

Ferguson (James). A Key to Hutton's Arithmetic. 8vo. vi+281 pp. W. Davison. [Alnwick Mech. Inst. Library.]

Gay (John). Fables. 12mo. xii+216 pp. (Tailpieces, some by Bewick.) W. Davison. [C.C.B.]

[Service (James).] A Collection of Newspaper Extracts An Every-day Book. Post 8vo. viii+220 pp. W. Davison. [C.C.B.]

Handbook to Alnwick Castle, Hulne Park and Abbey, Warkworth Hermitage and Castle, with a Short Account of the Corporation of Alnwick. 12mo. 118 pp. Four plates. M. Smith. [C.C.B.]

Report of the Committee of the Cottage Improvement Society for North Northumberland. 8vo. ii+56 pp. M. Smith. [C.C.B.]

1843.

Report of the District Association in Aid of the S.P.G. for the Year 1842. 8vo. M. Smith. [Alnwick Castle Library.] [C.C.B.]

Busby (John C.). A Letter to the Rev. James Scott. 8vo. 8 pp. W. Davison. [C.C.B.]

Unitarian Christians. Single sheet. 8vo. 2 pp. W. Davison. [C.C.B.]

Letters between Rev. James Scott, James Stott, and John C. Busby. 8vo. 8 pp. M. Smith. [C.C.B.]

(A controversy on Unitarianism.)

Scott (John) of Eglington Coal Houses. A Concise View of Christian Baptism. 8vo. 36 pp. G. Pike. [C.C.B.]

Catalogue of the Household Furniture and Library of the late Dr Herdman, to be Sold by Auction at Lesbury House, by T. Robertson, on March 27th, 1843, and four following Days. Post 8vo. 28 pp. M. Smith. [J.C.H.]

1844.

Dissenters' Chapels Bill, with Petition in its Favour. 8vo. 8 pp. W. Davison. [Dr Archbold.]

Belany (J. C.). Full Report of Evidence taken at the Thames Police Court and the Coroner's Inquest on the alleged Poisoning Case, and his Trial for the Murder of his Wife at the Central Criminal Court, August 21st and 22nd, 1844, etc. 8vo. 60+24 pp. G. Pike. [C.C.B.]

Psalms of David metrically paraphrased. No name of printer mentioned. [No. 3412, *Catalogue of Thos. Bell's Library Sale.*]

1845.

Duncan (James). Daniel: a Sketch for the Sober and the Young. 12mo. 16 pp. W. Davison. [C.C.B.]

Report of Cottage Improvement Society. 8vo. M. Smith. [R.W.]

Report on the Practicability of Forming the Trunk Line of Railway from Newcastle to Berwick by way of Alnwick, by Messrs Gandell & Brunton. Civil Engineers. 8vo. 8 pp. W. Davison. [Dr Archbold.]

Report of the Alnwick Railway Committee submitted to the Public

Meeting held in Alnwick, January 27th, 1845. 8vo. 8 pp. W. Davison. [Dr Archbold.]

Hutcheson (A.). A Theological Discovery : or, An Exposition of the Cherubim of Glory. 12mo. 24 pp. W. Davison. [Alnwick Mech. Inst. Library.]

1846.

Duncan (James). Timothy : a Second Sketch for the Sober and the Young. 12mo. 30 pp. W. Davison. (A collection of poems.) [C.C.B.]

[Dickson (Wm.)] A Description of Alnwick Castle. Post 8vo. W. Davison. [R.W.]

1847.

Poll Book of the Contested Election for the Northern Division of Northumberland, taken August 10th and 11th, 1847, including the Addresses, Speeches, etc., of the Candidates. Demy 8vo. 120 pp. W. Davison. [C.C.B.]

The Journal of the Northumberland Agricultural Society. 8vo. 97 pp. M. Smith. [Alnwick Castle Library.]

Luckley (John Lamb). The Pleasures of Sight, and other Poems. Foolscap 8vo. 36 pp. W. Davison. [C.C.B.]

— The same. 2nd edition, with additions. Foolscap 8vo. 48 pp. Bewick tailpieces. W. Davison. [C.C.B.]

(This edition followed the first in less than a month : see preface.)

1849.

Catalogue and Rules of the Alnwick Library (established 1834). 8vo. 54 pp. W. Davison. (With Supplements for 1850, 1851, 1852. 9 pp. [C.C.B.]

Luckley (J. L.). Flowers of the Aln. Printed and published by J. L. Luckley, Bailiffgate. 12mo. 28 pp. [Copy in possession of author.]

Alnwick Parish : proposed New Cemetery. Report of Committee. 8vo. 14 pp. M. Smith. [C.C.B.]

(185-.)

The First Annual Report of the Alnwick Sabbath School Union. 12mo. 4 pp. J. Graham. [Alnwick Mech. Inst. Library.]

(It is signed by Rev. David Donaldson, Thomas Duncan, Banker.)

Telfer (W.). Markham's Spelling Book. p. 8vo. 156 pp. M. Smith. [W. G. Thompson.]

First Book of Lessons for Use of Schools. M. Smith. [W. G. Thompson.]

1850.

Procter (William). The Epiphany : a Sermon. 8vo. 27 pp. M. Smith. [Alnwick Mech. Inst. Library.]

The Constitution of the Local Board of Health for the Townships of

Alnwick and Canongate. Established September 25th, 1850. Published by Authority. 12mo. 52 pp. G. Pike. [C.C.B.]

The Journal of the Northumberland Agricultural Society. 8vo. xii+82 pp. M. Smith. [C.C.B.]

1851.

A Description of Alnwick Castle, for the Use of Visitors. Post 8vo. 40 pp. Woodcuts. W. Davison. [C.C.B.]

(The author is said to have been William Dickson.)

Alnwick Punch. Nos. I.-VI. Printed and published by and for John Lamb Luckley at No. 5 Bailiffgate Street. [Alnwick Castle Library.]

Leithead (William). The Cosmical Force. 12mo. 224 pp. G. Pike. [C.C.B.]

Wiseman Weighed. 12 pp. M. Smith. [G. W. Thompson.]

Hastings (H. J.). Leisure Hours (1851). M. Smith. [W. G. Thompson.]

Story of a Christmas Tree (1851). M. Smith. [W. G. Thompson.]

H. H. Blair's Almanack. 12mo. H. H. Blair. Published every year since. [Miss Blair.]

1852.

Catalogue of Books for Sale, by W. Davison. Part I., 1852. 8vo. 40 pp. W. Davison. [C.C.B.]

Bland (G.). A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Lindisfarne. 8vo. M. Smith. [G. H. Thompson.]

Donaldson (David). Three Discourses. 12mo. 84 pp. G. Pike. [C.C.B.]

A Complete Repository of Scottish Strathspeys, selected from the Works of Celebrated Composers, J. and Norman Thompson. Oblong demy 8vo. (Monthly Part.) W. Davison. [R. Welford.]

1854.

Standing Orders of the Northumberland Light Infantry Regiment of Militia. Post 8vo. 26 pp. G. Pike. [Alnwick Castle Library.]

Coxe (R. C.). A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Lindisfarne, July 1854. 8vo. 33 pp. M. Smith. [Alnwick Mech. Inst. Library.]

Alnwick Union. The Report of the Workhouse Committee of the — upon the Subject of certain Charges brought by Mr Carr, the Clerk of the Board, against Mr Johnson, the Master of the Alnwick Union Workhouse. 8vo. 16 pp. G. Pike. [C.C.B.]

The Reply of Mr Carr to the above Report. 8vo. 28 pp. M. Smith. [C.C.B.]

The Second Report of the Workhouse Committee upon the same Subject. 8vo. 16 pp. M. Smith. [C.C.B.]

1855.

The Housekeeper's Manual of Cookery and Domestic Economy. W. Davison. [R. Welford.]

Coxe (R. C.). A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Lindisfarne. 8vo. M. Smith. [W. G. Thompson.]

1856.

Case, with the Opinion of James Addison, Esq., Barrister-at-law, on the Burial Acts. 8vo. 8 pp. M. Smith. [C.C.B.]

[Orde (Leonard Shafto).] Letter to the Rev. David Donaldson, Minister of the Relief Chapel, by the Incumbent of Alnwick. 8vo. 8 pp. M. Smith. [C.C.B.]

Donaldson (David). Letter to the Rev. Leonard Shafto Orde, in Reply to his Speech in the Public Vestry, October 30th, 1856. 8vo. 8 pp. G. Pike. [C.C.B.]

— Second Letter. . . . 8vo. 8 pp. G. Pike. [C.C.B.]

Coxe (R. C.). A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Lindisfarne. 8vo. M. Smith. [W. G. Thompson.]

Donaldson (T. L.). History and Antiquities of Alnwick Castle. 4to. [*Newcastle Chronicle.*]

1857.

Dickson (W.), F.A.S. The Annual Address to the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, delivered at the Anniversary Meeting held at Alnmouth, in Northumberland, September 24th, 1857. 8vo. 56 pp. W. Davison. [C.C.B.]

1858.

Harris (George). Address delivered July 2nd, 1858, at the Funeral of William Davison. 8vo. 8 pp. *Mercury* Office. [Alnwick Mech. Inst. Library.]

(Issued as a Supplement to the *Alnwick Mercury*, August 2nd, 1858, and contains a short notice of the life of W. Davison.)

Procter (William). Marriage of a Deceased Wife's Sister . . . shown to be Forbidden in Scripture. 8vo. 43 pp. M. Smith. [Alnwick Mech. Inst. Library.]

(The author was Curate of Doddington.)

Tate (George). The Geology and Archæology of Beadnell, Northumberland, with Descriptions of Fossil Annelids.

Tate (Geo. Ralph), M.D. The Land and Freshwater Mollusca of Alnwick. 8vo. 26 pp. Plate. W. Davison. [C.C.B.]

1859.

The Analysis of Simple Sentences in Six Chapters. 12mo. 11 pp. John A. H. Tate. [Alnwick Mech. Inst. Library.]

(Author's name not mentioned.)

Bye-laws of the Alnwick and Canongate Local Board of Health. 12mo. 15 pp. John Davison. [Alnwick Mech. Inst. Library.]

(186-.)

Tate (George). Life of the Rev. John Horsley, A.M., F.R.S., Minister of the Presbyterian Congregation, Morpeth, and Author of *Britannia Romana*, with some Notices of his Writings. 8vo. 16 pp. H. H. Blair. [C.C.B.]

Catalogue of the Entire Library late belonging to Anthony Lambert, Esq., deceased. 8vo. 24 pp. G. Pike. [C.C.B.]

1860.

Procter (William). A Sermon preached in Doddington Church, November 4th, 1860. 12mo. 11 pp. M. Smith. [Alnwick Mech. Inst. Library.]

Tate (George). The Life of the Rev. Gilbert Rule, M.D. 8vo. 10 pp. H. H. Blair. [C.C.B.]

— The Polished and Scratched Rocks in the Neighbourhood of Alnwick, etc. 8vo. 8 pp. H. H. Blair. [C.C.B.]

— Northumbrian Legends, Customs, and Remarkable Places. No. III., Saint Cuthbert's Beads. Single sheet folio. (H. H. Blair.) [C.C.B.]

Ferguson (W.). Handbook to Alnwick Castle. 12mo. M. Smith. [*Newcastle Chronicle*.]

Account of the Review. [Held by the Volunteers in Edinburgh.] 8vo. 2pp. [Miss Blair.]

1861.

Tate (George). The Life of the Rev. Jon. Harle, M.D. 8vo. 10 pp. H. H. Blair. [C.C.B.]

— The Last of the Ancient Burgages of Alnwick. 8vo. 8 pp. H. H. Blair. [C.C.B.]

— The Old Celtic Town of Greave's Ash, near Linhope, Northumberland, with an Account of Diggings recently made into this and other Ancient Remains in the Valley of the Breamish. 8vo. 26 pp. With five plates. H. H. Blair. [C.C.B.]

Hardy (James). Legends respecting Huge Stones. 8vo. 12 pp. H. H. Blair. [C.C.B.]

Dangerous Sportsmen: or, a Chapter from the Chronicles of North Northumberland. 8vo. 30 pp. No name of printer or place of printing. [C.C.B.]

Nicholson (Rev. W.). God's Way of Justifying Sinners. 8vo. 24 pp. H. H. Blair. [*Newcastle Chronicle*.]

The author was a minister at Amble.

1862.

Tate (George). Whittingham Vale. 8vo. 8 pp. *Mercury* Office. H. H. Blair. [C.C.B.]

— Diggings into an Ancient Briton's Grave, by Four of Us. 8vo. 10 pp. H. H. Blair. [C.C.B.]

Tate (George). *The Antiquities of Yevinger Bell and Three Stone Burn, among the Cheviots, Northumberland, with an Account of Excavations made into Celtic Forts, Hut Dwellings, Barrows, and Stone Circles.* 8vo. 26 pp. With two plates. H. H. Blair. [C.C.B.]

Summary of points suggested by the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club as deserving of Observation during the Progress of the Berwickshire Railway. 8vo. 2 pp. H. H. Blair. [C.C.B.]

Hardy (James). *Silky: a Northumbrian Tradition.* 8vo. 10 pp. H. H. Blair. [C.C.B.]

— *Popular History of the Cuckoo.* 8vo. 28 pp. H. H. Blair. [C.C.B.]

Douglas (Rev. A. F.). *Who is Worthy? A Sacramental Address.* 8vo. 16 pp. H. H. Blair. [*Newcastle Chronicle.*]

The author was minister of Alnwick English Presbyterian Church.

1863.

Procter (W.). *Bishop Colenso's Principal Objections to the Historic Truth of the Pentateuch, Anticipated and Answered more than Two Hundred Years ago by Archbishop Usher.* 8vo. 24 pp. M. Smith. [C.C.B.]

Tate (George). *Geology and Archæology of the Borders. The Manor, Vill, and Church of Longhoughton. Jones's (Professor) Description of Entomostraca from the Mountain Limestone of the Border; with Notes on the Strata in which they occur, by George Tate.* 8vo. 21 pp. and plate. H. H. Blair. [C.C.B.]

Hardy (James). *The Lichen Flora of the Eastern Borders.* 8vo. 36 pp. H. H. Blair. [C.C.B.]

Dunn (Rev. J. W.), Vicar of Warkworth. *Warkworth, its Castle, Hermitage, and Church.* 8vo. 17 pp. H. H. Blair. [*Newcastle Chronicle.*]

1864.

Tate (Thomas). *Notes on a Voyage to the Arctic Seas in 1863.* 12mo. 50 pp. H. H. Blair. [C.C.B.]

Hardy (James). *Legends of Brinkburn.* 8vo. 8 pp. H. H. Blair. [C.C.B.]

— *Plant Lore: a Biography of Border Wild Flowers.* 8vo. 12 pp. H. H. Blair. [C.C.B.]

(Treats of the Ribwort Plantain.)

Tate (George). *The Vill, Manor, and Church of Longhoughton, Northumberland.* 8vo. 12 pp. H. H. Blair. [C.C.B.]

Blair (Henry Hunter). *A Sketch of the History of the English Presbyterian Church, Alnwick.* 12mo. 22 pp. H. H. Blair. [C.C.B.]

Vernon (Henry). *The "First Fiddle" not a Cremona! An Address to the Inhabitants of Alnwick.* 2nd edition. 8vo. 8 pp. John A. H. Tate. [C.C.B.]

The Satanic Council. To which is added the Grand Drama, etc. 8vo. 8 pp. H. H. Blair. [*Newcastle Chronicle.*]

Heatley (James). A Peep at Paris. 8vo. 16 pp. H. H. Blair. [*Newcastle Chronicle.*]

1865.

Tate (George). On Alnwick. 8vo. 4 pp. *Alnwick Journal*. [A. H. Tate.] [C.C.B.]

Hartshorne (C. H.). A Guide to Alnwick Castle. 8vo. 114 pp., plates, and plan. M. Smith as publisher with Longmans, but the work was printed in Newcastle. [C.C.B.]

Tate (George). The Ancient British Sculptured Rocks of Northumberland. 4to. 46 pp., and 12 lithograph plates from drawings by F. R. Wilson. H. H. Blair. [C.C.B.]

— The same. 8vo. H. H. Blair. [C.C.B.]

1866.

Tate (George). The History of the Borough, Castle, and Barony of Alnwick. 2 vols. Vol. i., 1866; vol. ii., 1868-9. H. H. Blair. [C.C.B.]

— The same. Large paper. 2 vols. 4to. [C.C.B.]

(Only 25 copies printed this size.)

— The Pedigrees and Early Heraldry of the Lords of Alnwick. 4to. 36 pp. H. H. Blair. [C.C.B.]

(The Vesey Heraldry and Pedigrees of Tyson, Vesey, Aton, and Bek, by W. H. D. Longstaffe.)

1867.

Dickson (William). The History of Alnmouth: another Chapter, showing the Past and Present State of the Church. 4to. pp. 28-69. J. Davison. [C.C.B.]

(The earlier portion of this work, entitled "Four Chapters from the History of Alnmouth," was printed in Newcastle-on-Tyne, 1852, by G. Bouchier Richardson, and in this additional chapter the pagination is continuous.)

Ferguson (Wm.). Handbook to Alnwick Castle, Hulne Park and Abbey, etc. 12mo. 130 pp., and Poem of "Chevy Chase," 16 pp. Frontispiece. M. Smith. [C.C.B.]

(In the addenda it is stated when the book was going through the press the Duke of Northumberland died, August 21st, 1867.)

Tate (George). The Cheviots, their Geographical Range, etc., etc. 8vo. 12 pp. H. H. Blair. [*Newcastle Chronicle.*]

1868.

Dickson (William). Burgh-on-the-Sands, Cumberland. Death of King Edward I., July 7th, 1307. 4to. 17 pp. John Davison. [Alnwick Mech. Inst. Library.]

Robertson (Adam), jun. A Visit to Waterloo. 12mo. 12 pp. John A. H. Tate. [C.C.B.]

1869.

A Guide to Warkworth, containing a Descriptive and Historical Account of the Castle, etc. . . . and Local Directory. 8vo. 48+ii pp. G. Pike. [Alnwick Mech. Inst. Library.]

Tate (George). St. Michael's Church, from the History of Alnwick. 8vo. 51 pp. 4 plates. H. H. Blair. [C.C.B.]

(187-.)

Shakespeare on Public Men. 4to. 4 pp. H. H. Blair. [C.C.B.]

(Satirical quotations referring to the members of the Local Board of Health.)

1870.

Alnwick Moor Inclosure. Bye-laws for the Regulation of the Allotments, etc., etc. 8vo. 8 pp. *Journal Office*. John A. H. Tate. [Alnwick Mech. Inst. Library.]

Douglas (A. F.). The Conditions of a True Success: a Farewell Sermon, preached in the St. James' Presbyterian Church, Alnwick, August 7th, 1870. 8vo. 11 pp. J. C. Paterson. [Alnwick Mech. Inst. Library.]

(Though published in Alnwick, this work was printed in Aberdeen by Arthur King & Co.)

(1871.)

Articles to be observed by the Members of the Alnwick Working Men's Annual Provident Society. 12mo. 8 pp. H. H. Blair. [Alnwick Mech. Inst. Library.]

1872

Wilson (John Atkinson). Alnwick, and the Changes it has Undergone since the Latter Part of the 18th Century. 8vo. 40 pp. H. H. Blair. [C.C.B.]

Rules and Catalogue of the Alnwick Scientific and Mechanical Institution. Crown 8vo. 124 pp. John Davison. [C.C.B.]

1873.

Guide to Rothbury and Upper Coquetdale. 12mo. iv+60 pp., and 16 pp. of advertisements. Geo. Challoner. [C.C.B.]

(Compiled by J. Lamb Luckley of Alnwick.)

1876.

Articles to be observed by the Members of the Alnwick Working Men's Annual Provident Society. 8vo. 8 pp. M. Smith. [Alnwick Mech. Inst. Library.]

[Brown (John).] A Hand-book to Alnwick Castle . . . and other Objects of Interest in the Neighbourhood. 2nd edition. 12mo. 67 pp. J. Davison. [C.C.B.]

1878.

Guide to Warkworth . . . and Local Directory. 2nd edition. 12mo.
J. C. Paterson. [C.C.B.]

Widdrington (S. F.). Russia. 8vo. 38 pp. H. H. Blair. [Thos.
Graham.]

1879.

[Skelly (Geo.)] Memorials of Alnwick Parish Church. 12mo. 8 pp.
A. H. Tate. [C.C.B.]

(The portion relating to the family of Horsley.)

1880.

Alnwick and District Provident Dispensary Rules, etc. 8vo. 4 pp. No
printer's name. [C.C.B.]

— Seventh Annual Report, for the Year ending December 31st, 1887.
8vo. 4 pp. H. H. Blair. [C.C.B.]

— Tenth Annual Report, for the Year ending December 31st, 1890.
8vo. 4 pp. H. H. Blair. [C.C.B.]

1881.

Catalogue of the Alnwick Museum, belonging to W. Davison, Esq., to be
Sold by Auction, September 7th, 1881. 8vo. 10 pp. W. A. Geggie.
[Alnwick Mech. Inst. Library.]

1882.

Skelly (George). Guide to Alnwick and the District. 12mo. v+172
pp. Plates and 16 pp. advertisements. C. E. Moore, Fenkle Street.
[C.C.B.]

— The same. Large paper. 8vo. Plates. [C.C.B.]

The Alnwick Wasp. No. I. April 1882. Single folio sheet. No name
of printer. [C.C.B.]

(I think J. Lamb Luckley was responsible for this sarcastic broadsheet.)

Alnwick Scientific and Mechanical Institution Fine Art Exhibition
Catalogue of Articles. Crown 8vo. 28 pp. C. E. Moore. [C.C.B.]

Robertson (E. C.), L.R.C.P., Edin. Discovery of Horseheads in Belfry of
Elsdon Church. 8vo. H. H. Blair. [Miss Blair.]

1884.

[Robertson (Adam).] Some Account of the Alnwick Provident Society
from its Origin to December 31st, 1883. 8vo. 10 pp. *Gazette Office*.
C. E. Moore. [C.C.B.]

1885.

Wilson (Fred. R.) Lecture upon "Water." 4to. 8 pp. C. E. Moore.
[Alnwick Mech. Inst. Library.]

Skelly (George). A Guide to Lindisfarne, Bamburgh, Farne Islands,
Dunstanburgh Castle, etc. 8vo. iv+113+iii pp. C. E. Moore. [George
Lingwood.]

Graham (Thos.). A Week in Llandudno, North Wales. Crown 8vo. 10 pp. *Gazette*. [C.C.B.]

Illustrated Royal Guide to Rothbury and Upper Coquetdale. Crown 8vo. *Gazette*. [*Gazette Co.*]

1886.

Press Notices of Mr T. H. Gibb's Pictures. 8vo. 4 pp. *Alnwick and County Gazette*. [C.C.B.]

The Reunion of the Scholars, Past and Present, of the Duke's School, in the Guest Hall, Alnwick Castle, September 9th, 1886. Crown 8vo. 54 pp. Frontispiece of the old Duke's School and Gardens. *Gazette*. [C.C.B.]

(An account of the Jubilee of the Duke's School, October 25th, 1860, was published in that year, but was printed in Newcastle at the *Journal Office*.)

Wilson (E. J.). Eglington and its Vicinity; Chillingham and its Wild Cattle; Wooler, Chatton, etc. Crown 8vo. *Gazette*. [*Gazette Co.*]

1887.

Hodgson (J. C.). Sturton Grange. 8vo. 12 pp. H. H. Blair. [*Alnwick Mech. Inst. Library*.]

Gibb (T. H.). Birds: a Lecture given at the Alnwick Mechanics' Institute. 8vo. 24 pp. *Guardian Office*. [C.C.B.]

Skelly (George). Alnwick in ye Olden Tymes. 8vo. 28 pp. *Alnwick Guardian*. [C.C.B.]

Brown (Thomas). Tales of Holy Island, with a Directory. Crown 8vo. 82 pp. Frontispiece. *Alnwick and County Gazette*. [C.C.B.]

Blair's Handy Guide to Alnwick. 12mo. H. H. Blair. [*Newcastle Chronicle*.]

circa (1888).

"Sketches and Portraits of the Members of the Alnwick Local Board of Health." Foolscap folio. *Gazette*. [*Gazette Company*.]

1888.

Skelly (George). Alnwick during the last Three Centuries. 8vo. 35 pp. 7 plates. *Gazette Office*. (C. E. Moore.) [C.C.B.]

— A Guide to Lindisfarne, Bamburgh, Farne Islands, Dunstanburgh Castle, etc., with Illustrations by T. Collinson. Post 8vo. 136 pp. C. E. Moore. [C.C.B.]

— The Life of Thomas Bewick. 8vo. 24 pp. *Alnwick and County Gazette*. (C. E. Moore.) [C.C.B.]

1889.

Skelly (George). An Illustrated and Historical Guide to Alnwick and the immediate Neighbourhood, etc. 2nd edition. 8vo. vi+103 pp. *Gazette Office*. C. E. Moore. [Geo. Lingwood.]

Horsley (John James). A Few "Mites" on Cheese. 8vo. 16 pp. H. H. Blair. [C.C.B.]

Horsley (John James). A Few Notes on the Craster Sun Fish. 8vo. 8 pp. Woodcut. *Alnwick and County Gazette*. [C.C.B.]

Batters (Edward A. L.). A History of the Marine Algæ of Berwick-on-Tweed. 8vo. 174 pp. 5 plates. H. H. Blair. [C.C.B.]

MacNair (Rev. Robert). Historical Sketch of St James's and Lisburn Street Presbyterian Churches, Alnwick. 12mo. 26 pp. H. H. Blair. [C.C.B.]

Percy (Charles). Presidential Address to the Alnwick Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association, October 30th, 1889. Crown 8vo. 8 pp. *Alnwick and County Gazette*. [C.C.B.]

Alnwick Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association, Majority Year Celebration, Account of Proceedings. 12mo. 12 pp. *Gazette*. [C.C.B.]

Graham (Thos.). Eight Days in Paris. 8vo. 19 pp. [Thos. Graham.]

Hodgson (J. C.) Low Buston. 8vo. 20 pp. H. H. Blair. [C.C.B.]

189-

Luckley (John Lamb). Botanical Rambles. A Flora of Alnwick. In Four Parts. 8vo. Part I., 32 pp.; Part II., 32 pp.; Part III., 28 pp.; Part IV., 20 pp. *Alnwick and County Gazette*. [C.C.B.]

The parts followed each other at various dates, and contain many interesting autobiographical notes by this intelligent, self-taught man.

Skelly (George). Northumberland at the Time of Flodden. 8vo. 16 pp. *Guardian*. [C.C.B.]

1890.

Skelly (George). Notices of St Leonard's Hospital, with an Account of an Ancient Mortar found near its Site. 8vo. 42 pp. Plates. H. H. Blair. [C.C.B.]

Dand (M. H.) and Hodgson (J. C.). Epitaphs and Monumental Inscriptions of Warkworth Church and Churchyard. 8vo. 112 pp. Frontispiece of Church. H. H. Blair. [C.C.B.]

(Printed for private circulation.)

Robertson (Adam). Inaugural Address at the Alnwick Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association, Session 1890-91. 8vo. 8 pp. *Alnwick Guardian*. [C.C.B.]

[Brown (John).] Davison's new illustrated Guide to Alnwick and North Northumberland, etc. 12mo. 132 pp. Plates. J. Davison. [C.C.B.]

(1890.)

Ford (James). Notes of a Trip to South America. Crown 8vo. viii+88 pp. *Guardian* Printing and Publishing Company. [C.C.B.]

1891.

Sanderson (Roundell Palmer), edited by. Survey of the Debateable and Border Lands adjoining the Realm of Scotland and belonging to the Crown of England, taken A.D. 1604. 4to. 136+viii pp. Printed at 21 Bondgate Within, Alnwick. (C. E. Moore.) Only 100 copies printed. [C.C.B.]

Inauguration of the Robertson Fountain. Full Description of the Proceedings, Opening Ceremonies, and Speeches. 8vo. 16 pp. Portraits and plate. *Alnwick and County Gazette*. [C.C.B.]

Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Alnwick Urban Council for the Year ending December 31st, 1890. 8vo. 6 pp. *Gazette*. [C.C.B.]

Graham (Thos.). A Tour through Holland, up the Rhine, returning through Belgium. 8vo. 28 pp. *Gazette*. [C.C.B.]

— A Fortnight in Ireland. 8vo. 24 pp. *Gazette*. [T. Graham.]

Gibb (T. H.). Otter Hunting in the Till. 4to. x pp. Frontispiece. *Alnwick Guardian*. [C.C.B.]

An Account of the Opening Ceremony of the Robertson Fountain. 4to. 16 pp. Portrait and plates. *Gazette Company*. [C.C.B.]

[Skelly (Geo.)] Ancient Wells and Pans at Alnwick. 4to. 17-24 pp. Woodcuts. *Gazette Company*. (An addition to the above.) [C.C.B.]

Blythe (James). Historical Account of the Presbyterian Church at Branton, with his Farewell Sermon. 8vo. 28 pp. Portrait. *Alnwick and County Gazette*. [C.C.B.]

1892.

Balfour (D.). Report on a Scheme of Sewage Disposal for the Town of Alnwick. 8vo. 12 pp. Plan. *Alnwick and County Gazette*. [C.C.B.]

Finch (Rev. W. R.). Sermon preached at the Dedication of the Clock and Chimes in the Church of St Paul, Alnwick, July 31st, 1892. 8vo. 16 pp. *Alnwick and County Gazette*. [C.C.B.]

Form of Service to be used at the Opening and Dedication of the New Clock presented by Chas. Percy, Esq., to St Paul's Church, Alnwick. Crown 8vo. 4 pp. *Gazette*. [C.C.B.]

Sale of Horses, Carriages, etc., the Property of Messrs Bell of the White Swan Hotel, Alnwick. 8vo. 4 pp. *Alnwick and County Gazette*. [C.C.B.]

[Burman (C. Clark.)] In Memoriam: Lewis George Broadbent, M.D., of Bamburgh. 4to. 20 pp. Portrait. *Gazette*. [C.C.B.]

— The same. 8vo. [C.C.B.]

1893.

Report of Proceedings of Semi-Jubilee Meeting of Alnwick Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association, with Address by Lord Warkworth, March 15th, 1893. 8vo. 16 pp. *Gazette*. [C.C.B.]

Special Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Alnwick Urban Council, September 6th, 1893. Folio. 4 pp. No name of printer. [C.C.B.]

Graham (Thos.). President's Address at Opening Meeting of Alnwick Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association, November 1st, 1893. 12mo. 8 pp. *Alnwick and County Gazette*. [C.C.B.]

— Tit-Bits of Switzerland. 8vo. 20 pp. *Gazette*. [T. Graham.]

1894.

Memoir of Mr Frederick Richard Wilson. 8vo. 8 pp. *Alnwick and County Gazette*. [C.C.B.]

Hodgson (J. C.). *Amble and Hauxley. Part I.* 8vo. 34 pp. Plate and pedigrees. H. H. Blair. [C.C.B.]

— *Amble and Hauxley. Part II.* 8vo. 36 pp. 2 plates and plate of music. H. H. Blair. [C.C.B.]

(Paged 35-72, following Part I.)

1895.

Catalogue of Books belonging to the late Colonel Holland of Abbey Cottage, Alnwick, to be sold October 22nd, 1895. 12mo. 12 pp. M. Smith. [C.C.B.]

Forty-seventh Annual Report of the Alnwick Industrial School, 1894-5. Crown 8vo. 8 pp. H. H. Blair. [C.C.B.]

Graham (Thos.). *Snapshots, through Switzerland and Italy with the Allerdale Touring Club.* 8vo. 26 pp. *Gazette.* [C.C.B.]

Hodgson (J. C.). *Brotherwick.* 8vo. 14 pp. H. H. Blair. [C.C.B.]

(Extracted from Berwickshire Naturalists' Club's *Transactions.*)

Davidson (Rev. R. H.). *Branton Presbyterian Church: with a Sketch of the Life and Ministry of the Rev. James Blythe, M.A.* 8vo. *Gazette.* [C.C.B.]

Langhorne (W. H.). *Reminiscences connected with the late Rev. Leonard Shafto Orde, M.A. . . . during his Second Incumbency of Alnwick.* 4to. 18 pp. *Portrait.* M. Smith. [C.C.B.]

1896.

Skelly (George). *Alnwick in the Past, being a Review of the Habits and Customs of the Inhabitants of Alnwick in the early part of the 18th Century, etc.* 8vo. iv+134 pp. Plates. *Alnwick and County Gazette.* [C.C.B.]

Graham (Thos.). *Paris and Grindelwald with the Allerdale Touring Club.* 8vo. 20 pp. *Alnwick and County Gazette.* [C.C.B.]

Glass (Matthew). *Northumbrian Legends.* 8vo. *Gazette.* [*Gazette Company.*]

Burman (C. Clark). *An Account of the Art of Typography as practised in Alnwick from 1781 to 1815, with bibliographical notes, etc.* 4to. iv+72 pp. *Gazette Co.* 50 copies illustrated by woodcuts engraved by Bewick used in books printed in Alnwick. [C.C.B.]

— The same, not illustrated. [C.C.B.]

A Poetical Tale, entitled *Andrew Lowrie, the pretended Conjurer, who resided and lately died in Canongate, a character perfectly well known in the town and vicinity of Alnwick.* 4to. 16 pp. J. Vint, Britannia Printing Office. Reprint with facsimile title-page. *Gazette Company.* [C.C.B.]

1897.

Forty-ninth Report of the Alnwick Industrial School, 1896-7. 8vo. 8 pp. H. H. Blair. [C.C.B.]

Skelly (George). *The Growth of Education in Alnwick.* 8vo. 12 pp. *Alnwick and County Gazette.* [C.C.B.]

(Printed on one side of the page only.)

Graham (Thos.). Presidential Address to the Alnwick Young Men's Mutual Improvement Association, November 3rd, 1897. 8vo. 4 pp. *Alnwick and County Gazette*. [C.C.B.]

— Montreux and Chamonix, with the Allerdale Touring Club. 8vo. 22 pp. *Alnwick and County Gazette*. [C.C.B.]

M'Nair (Rev. R.). A Sermon preached on the occasion of the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria. 12mo. H. H. Blair. [Miss Blair.]

1898.

Perry (Rev. J. J. M.). Smallpox and Vaccination. Crown 8vo. 8 pp. *Gazette Office*. [C.C.B.]

The Duke's School, Alnwick: an Account of the Reunion, Banquet, and Presentation to Mr Thomas Collinson (after nearly Fifty Years' Service as Headmaster), June 15th, 1898; together with a Short History of the School. Crown 8vo. 52 pp. Portrait and two plates. *Alnwick and County Gazette*. [C.C.B.]

Skelly (George). The Percy Dukes of Northumberland. 8vo. 28 pp. *Alnwick Guardian*. [C.C.B.]

Graham (Thos.). Scraps from Rome, Naples, and Pompeii, collected by Allerdalians when on Tour. 8vo. 26 pp. *Alnwick and County Gazette*. [C.C.B.]

1899.

Perry (Rev. J. J. M.). Which is the Catholic Church? A Sermon and a Reply. 8vo. 36 pp. *Alnwick and County Gazette*. [C.C.B.]

Graham (Thos.). A Week in the Isle of Man. 8vo. 12 pp. *Gazette*. [C.C.B.]

1900.

Medical Officer of Health's Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Condition of the Belford Rural District for the Year ending December 31st, 1899. 8vo. 6 pp. and Tables. *Guardian*. [C.C.B.]

Idem for 1900. 8vo. 10 pp. *Guardian*. [C.C.B.]

Graham (Thos.). Up the Rhine and through the Austrian Tyrol with the Allerdalians. 8vo. 12 pp. *Gazette*. [C.C.B.]

— A Visit to Ober-Ammergau and its Wonderful Passion Play. 8vo. 12 pp. *Gazette*. [C.C.B.]

The Ballad of Chevy-Chase. 12mo. 12 pp. H. H. Blair. [Mech. Inst. Library.]

Alnwick Turkish Bath, Narrowgate Street. Proprietor, Mr G. W. Tate. 12mo. 7 pp. H. H. Blair. (Eulogising the beneficial action of the Turkish Bath in a sanitary and medical aspect.) [Mech. Inst. Library.]

The Hermit of Warkworth, etc. 16mo. 46 pp. John Davison. [Mech. Inst. Library.]

[S[nowdon] (E. C.).] An Essay on the Philosophy of Sleep, and other Subjects. By E. C. S. 8vo. 37 pp. *Gazette Office*. [Geo. Lingwood.] (Written by Mrs E. C. Snowdon, 52 Narrowgate).

Scott (Walter). The Battle of Bothwell Bridge. 31 pp. Cut by Bewick. [R.W.]

Not dated.

Markham (William). An Introduction to Spelling and Reading. 12mo. vi+154 pp. M. Smith. [C.C.B.]

Catalogue of Books in the Duke's School Library, Alnwick. 12mo. 18 pp. M. Smith. [Mech. Inst. Library.]

A New English Spelling Book, etc., etc. 12mo. iv+144 pp. Cuts by Bewick. W. Davison. [C.C.B.]

Mavor (William). The English Spelling Book. New edition. 8vo. 168 pp. W. Davison. [C.C.B.]

Catalogue of the Unitarian Chapel Library, Alnwick. 12mo. 12 pp. W. Davison. [Mech. Inst. Library.]

The Tyneside Songster: a Collection of Comic and Descriptive Songs, chiefly in the Newcastle Dialect. 12mo. iv+144 pp. Vignette by Bewick. W. Davison. (Hugo in the *Bewick Collector* gives 1824.) [Mech. Inst. Library.]

Wilson (F. R.), architect. The Hermit of Warkworth, etc., with an Introductory Chapter about Hermitages and the Hermit of Warkworth. 24mo. 44 pp. H. H. Blair. [Mech. Inst. Library.]

Battle of Bothwell Bridge, a Tale, by the Author of "Waverley." 18mo. 31 pp. W. Davison. [*Newcastle Chronicle*.]

Ballad of Chevy Chase. 12mo. 12 pp. H. H. Blair. [*Newcastle Chronicle*.]

Ballad of Chevy Chase. 12mo. 12 pp. M. Smith. [*Newcastle Chronicle*.]

Anderson (Robert). Ballads in the Cumberland Dialect. 18mo. Woodcuts by Bewick. W. Davison. [C.C.B.]

ALNWICK JOURNALISM.

The earliest record of periodical literature associated with Alnwick which I have been able to trace is:—*The Alnwick Magazine: or Northumberland Intelligencer*, comprehending the History and Polite Literature of the Present Enlightened Æra. Printed by and for J. Catnach, Alnwick. The first number is dated January 1792. It is post 8vo, and contains vi, 7+40 pp. [C.C.B.]

In the Sale Catalogue of the Thos. Bell Library, lot No. 113 consists of Parts 1, 3, and 4 in one volume. Mr G. H. Thompson of Alnwick possessed pp. 139-179, probably Part 3. My copy of the first part was very kindly presented to me by J. C. Hodgson, Esq., F.S.A.

The Northumberland Museum; No. 1, April 1825 (To be continued). Alnwick: Printed for the Editors by W. Davison. 8vo, 24 pp. On

inside of back cover the publication of No. 2 is announced for June. I have no information regarding any subsequent issue.

The Christian Advocate and Controversial Miscellany. Open to all Denominations. Printed and published by W. Davison. The first number was published July 28th, 1827, and was continued monthly, to my knowledge, up to No. 25, July 1829, which constituted Volume I. I cannot trace any later issue.

Alnwick Theatrical Observer, a four-page weekly, was issued by Joseph Graham, but only one number was published. I have not seen a copy, but it is referred to in the account of the Semi-Jubilee of the Alnwick Gazette Company.

The Alnwick Quarto, or Occasional Page of Thoughts and Contingencies. By T. H. Bell. No. 1 issued February 20th, 1827; No. 2, June 11th, 1827; No. 3, September 1839; No. 4 (?), N.D., a single 8vo sheet with an address to the public stating no more "Quartos" would be issued, and calling attention to a periodical called *The Alnwick Review*. All single sheets. The editor was his own printer, and his stock of type being scanty, recourse to the italic fount to supplement its deficiencies was frequently necessary.

The Alnwick Review, No. 1, June 18th, 1827. W. Davison. 4to sheet. An attack upon the *Alnwick Quarto* and its editor, T. H. Bell. I cannot trace any other number.

The Alnwick Athenæum. By Thos. H. Bell. No. I., July 1828. To be continued monthly. Probably all published.

The Alnwick Scandalium, 8vo, 4 pp. (no name of printer); dated Alnwick, August 18th, 1828. Represented to be the introductory number of a *nouvelle* periodical shortly to make its appearance. "being a Critique upon the Existing State of Society in Alnwick, its local and literary curiosities." I have no knowledge of any subsequent number.

The Northumbrian Mirror: or, Young Students' Literary and Mathematical Companion, etc. Edited by Wm. Telfer, James Ferguson, and his son, Wm. Ferguson. Printed by Mark Smith. It was issued in quarterly parts, 8vo size, commencing in 1837 and continued until August 1840, after which it was published by John and James Selkirk, No. 8 Side, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Of this new series I only have knowledge of two parts, each of 60 pages.

The Alnwick Punch. Printed and published by and for John Lamb Luckley at No. 5 Bailiffgate Street. The editor and printer informed me that thirteen numbers were issued at irregular intervals over a period of five years; No. 1 being dated April 1st, 1851; No. 2, May 1st, 1851; No. 3, June 3rd, 1851; No. 6, December 1851, new edition.

The Cobblers' Club, also printed by J. L. Luckley about same time; only two numbers issued.

The Alnwick Mercury, an eight-page illustrated, monthly periodical, published by W. Davison. Edited by J. A. H. Tate. Four pages were printed in London, and four in Alnwick. The first number was issued June 1st, 1854. On the death of W. Davison in 1858 Mr Henry Hunter Blair became

the proprietor, who after a few years changed it into a four-page weekly. Between 1859 and 1883 the paper was several times enlarged, until it reached a four-page royal of twenty-four columns. In January 1884 Mr H. H. Blair sold his rights and interests to the proprietors of the *Alnwick and County Gazette*.

The Illustrated Alnwick Observer was brought out by J. A. H. Tate, late editor of *The Alnwick Mercury*, who had commenced business on his own account after the sale of the *Mercury* to Mr Blair. It was the first weekly paper to be published in Alnwick, and the first issue was dated February 19th, 1859, but only six numbers were published. It was a four-page royal, the inside pages, like that of the *Mercury*, being printed in London.

The Alnwick Journal was a monthly periodical, also brought out by J. A. H. Tate, and enjoyed a prosperous career of about twenty years. It was a miscellany of novels, stories, short tales and sketches, poetry, educational exercises, local news, etc. The first number appeared on July 15th, 1859, and it continued to be published on the same day of each month till January 1st, 1865, from which date the first of each month was the day of issue. In January 1872 the proprietor died, and the publication was carried on by his son, Arthur H. J. Tate, who at this time was only sixteen years of age. He succeeded in maintaining its issue until March 1882, when it ceased. In 1879 the April number was missed; in 1880 the January, June, and October numbers; in 1881 the February, April, October, and December numbers. The paper was a quad royal in size, 16 pages, and in its earlier years the monthly issue reached about 1500 copies, but after the death of its founder the number fell off. Its pages contain much interesting local information.

The Alnwick Review, a monthly periodical issued by J. C. Patterson in 1877, only lived a year or two.

The Alnwick and County Gazette was established as a private company in 1883, with Mr C. E. Moore as editor and manager. The first number was issued on November 10th, 1883, and on January 1st, 1884, the *Alnwick Mercury* was purchased from Mr H. H. Blair and amalgamated with the *Gazette*. In 1886 the proprietors resolved to convert it into a limited liability company, with Mr C. E. Moore as editor and manager. It represented Conservative principles.

The Alnwick Guardian was established in 1885 by Mr John Davison, and was shortly afterwards converted into a company, with Mr Fred Burn as editor and manager. It was the Liberal opponent of the *Gazette*.

History of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, Vol. IV, 1857-1862. Printed for the Club by Henry Hunter Blair. General title 1863. Part I. of this volume is the Presidential Address by W. Dickson, F.S.A., and some notes on Old Bewick Chapel in a letter to J. C. Langlands from P. C. Hardwick, and was printed with special title-page by W. Davison. 8vo. 56 pp. Subsequently, the printing for the Society was carried on by H. Hunter Blair, and ended with Volume XXII, composed of parts for 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, with general title 1916. Thus the Club entrusted their work to this printer

from 1858 to 1916, a very long association. Reprints of parts for 1831-41 (Vol. I), 1842, 1843, 1845, 1850, were also printed by H. H. Blair.

During the Contested Election for North Northumberland in 1826, a large amount of printing in connection with the candidates, consisting of addresses, letters, poetical pieces, etc., etc., including a considerable number of engravings of a humorous character, emanated from the various printers representing the different opinions of the respective candidates.

W. Davison issued at various dates a considerable number of caricatures and amusing quarto-sized copperplates after the style of Gilray, Bunbury, and Rowlandson, both coloured and plain.

TWEED FISHERIES.

THE following advertisement appeared in the *Newcastle Journal* of 20th August 1774 :—

To be sold to the highest bidder, at the house of Mr Anthony Lambert, in Tweedmouth, in the county of Durham, on Wednesday, the 19th day of October next, between the hours of three and five in the afternoon,

The several parts and shares of the following fisheries, or fishing waters, situate on the south side of the River Tweed, in the following lots :—

Lot 1. Five-sixth parts of the moiety or half part of the fishing water called *Tweedmouth Stett* and *Gardo*, and five-sixth parts of the fourth part of the fishing water called *Blakewell*, now let at the yearly rent of £36, 2s. 2d.

Lot 2. Five-sixth parts of the moiety or half part of the fishing water called *Greenhill*, now let at the yearly rent of £37, 10s.

Lot 3. Five-sixth parts of the moiety or half part of the fishing water called *Wilford*, now let at the yearly rent of £75.

Lot 4. Five-sixth parts of the moiety or half part of the fishing water called *Pedwell*, now let at the yearly rent of £15, 16s. 8d.

Lot 5. Five-sixth parts of the fourth part of the fishing water called *Waltham*, now let at the yearly rent of £26, 11s. 8d.

For further particulars, enquire of Mr Willoby's office in Berwick-on-Tweed.

EDITOR.

THE MANOR OF FAWDON, OR THE NORTHUMBRIAN POSSESSIONS OF THE HOUSE OF DOUGLAS.

By J. C. HODGSON, M.A.

IN the parish of Ingram, situated in the Cheviot region, is the manor of Fawdon. It is bounded by the township of Ingram on the west, by a strip of Ingram separating it from Reveley on the north, by Branton on the east, and by Whittingham and Great Ryle on the south. The township, which is co-extensive with the manor, comprises 1471·037 acres, abuts on the river Breamish at a height of only 330 feet above sea-level, and rises to an elevation of 1031 feet over sea-level at Old Fawdon Hill. Several prehistoric camps on the moor to the south of the hamlet give evidence that the place has been peopled from early times.

As described in the words of a sixteenth-century survey :—
“ The bounder of Fawdon begynning at Fawdon water-corn milne newly builded by Robert Collingwood, and then goeing southwarde by the mencōn of an old dyke to a letch called Brampton burne, from thence to a knowl called Dunston law, and from thence streight forwarde southwarde towardes the north dean, and from thence to Ravenscragg burne, and from thence westwarde up a letch called Stonyflatt letch to a little march hill, and from thence directly west to ij stones at further know nyck, and soe directly west to a foard called Barrestowpes, and from thence turning northe and by east downe a letch called Bowall dean, as the same leadeth into Broomish water, and so downe Broomish water to Engram Milne, and from thence still downe the same water to the new milne called Fawdon milne where we beganne.”

A member of the great barony of Vesci, or Alnwick,* the

* Cf. “Testa de Nevill,” where Fawdon is misspelled Raudon. Rev. John Hodgson, *History of Northumberland*, part iii, vol. i, p. 209.

manor of Fawdon was granted, apparently about 1076, by William the Norman, together with the regality of Redesdale and other broad lands, to his companion-in-arms, Robert-cum-Barba, the founder of the family of Umframville, afterwards Earls of Angus.* Robert-cum-Barba, though sometimes described as lord of Tours and Vian, a kinsman of the Conqueror, came from Umfreville, in the canton of St Mère Eglise, arrondissement of Valognes, department of Manche, for his descendants were benefactors of the neighbouring Abbey of Montebourg, in that department.†

By Robert-cum-Barba, the manor of Fawdon, with a moiety of Netherton in Coquetdale, was granted in subinfeudation as one knight's fee to Gilbert Bataille, who had come with him to the conquest of England, no doubt from the district of the ancestral Umfreville in Manche.

Gilbert Bataille died seised of Fawdon, and was succeeded by his son, Sir Walter Bataille, who was already a knight at the time of his father's death. Sir Walter died seised, and was succeeded in Fawdon by his son, Sir Henry Bataille, who had been a knight for three years before his father's death. Sir Henry died in early life, leaving Henry Bataille, his son and heir, whose wardship was disputed by his immediate lord, Richard de Umframville, and Eustace de Vesci of Alnwick, the overlord. On the 30th October 1207 the wardship was adjudged to Umframville. All this is established in the evidence given in the plea.‡

Although Henry Bataille, the heir of Fawdon, is not mentioned in Testa de Nevill, the name of William Bataille, possibly his uncle, is given, 5th August 1212,§ in one of the certificates on which that authority is based, as having married one of the four sisters and coheirs of William de Flammavill of Whittingham and Thrunton.||

* For an account of the family of Umframvill, with a pedigree, see Rev. John Hodgson, *History of Northumberland*, part ii, vol. i.

† *Cal. Doc. Pres. in France*, ed. Round, vol. i, p. 318.

‡ *Cal. Doc. Rel. Scotland*, Bain, vol. i, p. 68.

§ Cf. "Sources of Testa de Nevill," *Arch. Æl.*, ser. 2, vol. xxv, pp. 157, 162.

|| Roger de Flammavill died seised of lands in Whittingham and Thrunton, leaving a son, William, and four daughters, Alina, Alice, Christiana, and Constance. William died without issue, leaving his sisters his co-heiresses.

It was probably the same William Bataille who, being seised of a rent in Fawdon, granted the same to Gylemin of Wooler for a term of years, and afterwards sold the reversion to William de Douglas, who in 1264 endeavoured to eject Gylemin, though his term was not expired.*

By the beginning of the thirteenth century the family of Bataille had spread themselves out, and lands in Ryal, in the parish of Stamfordham, at Little Bavington, Riplington, Brunton, Preston, Linshiels, and Scrainwood, were held by various persons of the name.†

The date and the mode of William Douglas's acquisition of Fawdon are alike unknown. No licence from the Crown to alienate, nor pardon for alienation without licence, is on record. He was the first of this famous house who stands out clearly from the mist of tradition. Distinguished from other members of his family named William, he was called "Long-leg." The surname of his wife, Constance, has not been ascertained, but it is not improbable that she was of the family of Bataille, and heiress of Henry Bataille whose wardship was litigated in 1207, and that it was through her that Douglas obtained Fawdon.

Douglas's acquisition of Fawdon aroused great jealousy in the breast of his immediate feudal superior, Gilbert de Umframville, who in 1265, at the siege of Alnwick Castle by the Lord Edward, eldest son of Henry III., and himself afterwards Edward I., attempted to poison the Prince's mind by representing Douglas as an enemy of the King and concerned in the rebellion. Umframville obtained a promise, conditional on the charge being true, that Fawdon should be granted to him. A formal investigation or inquiry was held at Bolton by William de Huntercombe, the Keeper of the King's Peace in Northumber-

Alina became wife of Alan de Eslington, Alice wife of Michael FitzMichael, Christiana wife of — de Glanton, and Constance wife of William Bataille, whose respective heirs succeeded as co-parceners. Cf. Wrottesley, *Pedigrees from the Place Rolls*, p. 549; *Calandarum Genealogicum*, vol. i, p. 91.

* *Northumberland Assize Rolls*, pp. 147-151, Surtees Soc., No. 88; *Cal. Doc. Rel. Scot.*, Bain, vol. i, p. 509.

† "Testa de Nevill," Rev. John Hodgson, *Hist. of Northumberland*, part iii, vol. i. The name is well preserved in Battleshiel, on the Usway, above Alwinton, which in a charter of Gilbert de Umframville, printed in the *Newminster Chartulary*, p. 78, is described as "logiam quondam Willelmi Bataille."

land, when it was found, by the jury, that Douglas was never against the King, and had done nothing for which he should lose his land.* If Douglas had been an unknown man and a land-grabber, it is permissible to think there might have been another verdict.

Accordingly Douglas was formally reinstated. Eight days afterwards, on the vigil of St Margaret (that is, on the day before the 20th July 1267), a band of one hundred Redesdale men, lead by Gilbert de Umframville, attacked the manor-house of Fawdon, setting fire to the building in three places, ejecting Douglas, his wife, their second son William—whom they severely wounded with a sword, almost cutting his head off,—and four retainers, whose names were Henry of Mulefen, William of Wardrobe, Patric of Duglas, and Gillerothe of Duglas. Douglas was carried away captive, and imprisoned for eleven days at Umframville's castle of Harbottle. The place was looted, and the spoil comprised money, silver spoons, cups, mazers, armour, clothing, gold rings, and gold "fermails" to the value of £100.† At the Assizes held at Newcastle in the month of June 1269 Douglas brought an action against Umframville, who was fined 90 marks and £20 for the combustion.‡ The fact that Douglas's wife had accompanied him to Fawdon, was in residence at the time of the outrage, and was party to the suit heard at the Assizes, lends colour to the surmise that the property was of her patrimonial inheritance. Although there is no record of there having been a tower or stronghold at Fawdon, it is evident that the manor-house was not only sufficiently commodious to accommodate Douglas and his family, but that it was also well plenished.

The history of Sir William Douglas belongs not to Northumberland but to Scotland. He was about sixty years of age at the time of the outrage on Fawdon, and was dead before the 16th October 1274. He had, with other issue, two sons, viz. Hugh, who probably did not survive his father, and William.

Sir William Douglas II, who played so notable a part in

* *Cal. Doc. Rel. Scot.*, Bain, vol. i, p. 485.

† *Coram Rege Roll*, 51-52, Hen. III, No. 131, m. 28^d; *Cal. Doc. Rel. Scot.*, Bain, vol. i, p. 485.

‡ *Northumberland Assize Rolls*, p. 147, Surtees Soc., No. 88. Cf. *Cal. Doc. Rel. Scot.*, Bain, vol. i, p. 509.

resisting Umframville's assault on Fawdon, was already a land-owner in Northumberland, having received by his father's charter, formally acknowledged in Court on the 24th April 1256, lands in Warentham. Being still a minor, John de Haulton and Johanna de Faudon were nominated his trustees (*custodes*).* Nothing more is known of the Douglas property in the remote township now called Warenton, in the western confines of the parish of Bamburgh.

This William Douglas, generally called "The Hardy," married Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander, the Steward of Scotland. She died before the year 1288. In that year Douglas abducted from the castle of Tranent and married Alianora or Eleanor, the second wife and richly dowered widow of William Ferrers of Groby, in Leicestershire. King Edward, provoked by this conduct, seized both Douglas's and the lady's lands, and on the 28th January 1289 ordered the Sheriff to imprison Douglas if he could lay hands on him. Ultimately he was apprehended, and for a short time was imprisoned in Leeds Castle.

After he regained his liberty Douglas was appointed by King John Baliol to be Governor of Berwick. He defended the town against King Edward, but was taken prisoner with the garrison on the 30th March 1296. He was permitted to renew his allegiance to Edward, and was again set at liberty. Alternately rebelling and submitting, Douglas was ultimately carried to London, where towards the close of 1297, or early in 1298, he died a prisoner in the Tower.†

According to a return made in 1276, the chief messuage and demesne lands of Fawdon then lay waste, but from the "bondi" and other tenants, rents amounting to 65s. 8d. were received.‡

On the 24th of November 1296, the King, being at Newcastle, ordered the Sheriff "To deliver to Gilbert de Umframvill, Earl of Anegos the manor of Faudon which belonged to William de Duglas, a Scot and rebel, which the King lately caused to be taken into his hands by reason of William's rebellion, and which is held of the Earl [of Angus], to hold during the

* *Northumberland Assize Rolls*, p. 16, Surtees Soc., No. 88. Cf. *Cal. Doc. Rel. Scot.*, Bain, vol. i, p. 394.

† Fraser, *Douglas Book*, vol. i, p. 101.

‡ *Cal. Doc. Rel. Scot.*, Bain, vol. iv, p. 360.

SKETCH PEDIGREE OF BATAILLE AND DOUGLAS OF FAWDON.

GILBERT BATAILLE came (from Manche or Normandy) with Robert-cum-Barba to the Conquest of England, and received from him, *circa* 1076, the manor of Fawdon and a moiety of Netherpton in Coquetdale.

Sir William Bataille of Fawdon, knight, was of full age and a knight before his father's death =

Sir Henry Bataille of Fawdon, knight, was of full age and a knight three years before his father's death; dead before 30th October 1207.

Henry Bataille of Fawdon, son and heir, whose wardship was adjudged 30th October 1207 to Richard de Umframville.

Sir William Douglas, knight, held Fawdon; = Constance.
 was 60 years of age in 1267, and was dead before 16th October 1274.

Hugh Douglas died, = Margery, daughter of Good Sir James, Warden of the Marches, had restoration of Fawdon in 1329; the friend of King Robert Bruce; slain in Spain, 25th August 1330.

Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander, the Steward of Scotland.

Sir William Douglas, knight, called "The Hardy," was under age in 1256; held Fawdon; died in Tower of London, *circa* 1298.

Eleanor, widow of William de Ferrers of Groby, and daughter of Matthew, Lord Lovain; married before 28th January 1289.

Sir James Douglas, knight, called Good Sir James, Warden of the Marches, had restoration of Fawdon in 1329; the friend of King Robert Bruce; slain in Spain, 25th August 1330.

Hugh Douglas, eldest son of the second marriage, in holy orders, rector of Old Roxburgh, succeeded his nephew as Lord of Douglas; resigned his lands before 29th May 1342; living *circa* 1347.

Sir Archibald Douglas, Warden or Regent of Scotland, had Fawdon by grant of his brother, Sir James Douglas; killed at the battle of Halidon Hill, 19th July 1333.

Beatrice, daughter of Sir Alexander Lindsay of Crawford. She married secondly Sir Robert Erskine.

William Douglas succeeded his father as Lord of Douglas; killed at the battle of Halidon Hill, 19th July 1333; died unmarried.

William Douglas, created Earl of Douglas in 1358.

The Bataille pedigree is proved by Coram Rege Roll 9 John, No. 33, m. 5, *Cath. Doc. Rel. Scot.*, Bain, vol. i, p. 68; while the Douglas pedigree is based on pedigree given by Sir William Fraser in the *Douglas Book*, vol. i, p. 437.

King's pleasure, saving to the King the corn and other goods therein."*

On the 10th of June 1305, Alianora, widow of William Douglas, brought an action in the Court of King's Bench against Richard de Umframville to recover her dower in Fawdon.†

The grant of Fawdon to Umframville was subsequently rescinded, and on the 12th of May 1329, Edward III, being at Eltham in Kent, restored by special favour to Sir James Douglas the manor of Fawdon and all other the lands which his father William held in England and forfeited to the King's grandfather. The grant is printed in Rymer, *Fœdera*, vol. ii, p. 771, and reprinted by Sir William Fraser in the *Douglas Book*, vol. iv, p. 4.

The story of the charge of King Robert Bruce from his death-bed, imposed on Sir James Douglas, to be his proxy on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land, which he had vowed, and that he should carry with him his heart, how he set forth on his mission, and how he was slain on the borders of Granada fighting with the Moors on the 25th of August 1330, is known to all.

Subsequent to the royal grant of 12th May 1329, and before setting out on the expedition from which he was not to return. Good Sir James set his affairs in order, and granted Fawdon to his brother, Sir Archibald Douglas,‡ as will be shown presently.

On the 18th September 1330 Archibald Douglas resisted a claim made by William de Clyve, rector of Ingram,§ in respect of the common pasture of Fawdon, which almost abuts on the parish church and rectory-house.

Sir Archibald Douglas, as Warden or Regent of Scotland, fell mortally wounded at the battle of Halidon Hill on the 19th July 1333, when his nephew William, Lord Douglas, was also slain.||

* *Cal. Close Rolls*, 1296-1302, p. 225. Cf. *Cal. Doc. Rel. Scot.*, vol. ii, p. 265.

† *Cal. Doc. Rel. Scot.*, Bain, vol. ii, p. 450.

‡ *Cal. Inq. post mortem*, vol. vii, pp. 284-285.

§ *Cal. Doc. Rel. Scot.*, Bain, vol. iii, p. 183.

|| Sir Thomas Grey, relating the battle of Halidon Hill, writes:—"Archeval de Douglas, al hour gardein Descoce depar le roy David de Brus, fust la mort . . . Le seignour de Douglas, fitz James de Douglas, qi morust en le frounter de Gernate sure lez Sarazins, qavoit enpris cest saint veage od le quere Robert de Bruys lour roys, qi le avoit devise en soun moriaund." *Scalacronica*, p. 163, Maitland Club.

The reason for the deep-rooted and enduring hostility between the Douglasses and the Umframvilles, their immediate feudal superiors in Fawdon, may have arisen not in incidents of feudal tenure, but on some imported Scottish blood-feud. The mother of Gilbert de Umframville was Maud, Countess of Angus in her own right, whose mother was Maud, sister of William, King of Scotland. The same Gilbert de Umframville, who succeeded his mother as Earl of Angus, had himself married Elizabeth, daughter of Alexander Cummin, Earl of Buchan. As has been already related, suspicion was breathed into the ear of Prince Edward in 1256 by Gilbert de Umframville, who falsely accused Douglas of disloyalty in matters purely English. Waiting his time, Umframville on the 24th November 1298 obtained an order by the King to the Sheriff to put him in possession of the manor of Fawdon, or Naboth's vineyard.* He died in or about the year 1307, his son Robert being then aged thirty years and upwards.†

Robert de Umframville, second Earl of Angus of this family, son of the above-named Gilbert, married first, Lucy, daughter of Philip de Kyme, and secondly, a certain Eleanor, whose surname has not been ascertained. He died *circa* 1325, leaving issue by both marriages and his heir under age. His widow soon afterwards married Sir Roger Mauduit of Eshot, in the parish of Felton.‡

The second Earl of Angus's mother, Elizabeth Cummin, died in or before 1329, in which year Edward III, on account of the great charges which this Roger Mauduit had been at in his service, granted to him the custody of the lands which the said Elizabeth held in dower until the young heir should come of lawful age.§

Gilbert de Umframville, third Earl of Angus, was of full age, and had done homage for his lands before the 13th July 1331. As is not unusual in such cases, he imagined that his stepmother had obtained more than her just due in the assignment of her

* *Cal. Close Rolls*, 1296-1302, p. 225.

† Inq. p.m. Gilbert de Umframvill, Earl of Anegos, taken on Tuesday before the feast of Saints Simon and Jude (28th October) 1307, *Cal. Inq.*, vol. ii, p. 14.

‡ See pedigree of Mauduit, new *Hist. of Northumberland*, vol. vii, p. 339.

§ *Originalia 2 Edw. III*: Rev. John Hodgson, *Hist. of Northumberland*, part iii, vol. ii, p. 303.

dower. He obtained a writ of this date to the escheator of the county for the review of that assignment, and on the 5th of the following month an inquisition was taken. After the Earl, with some dexterity, had alleged that as the lands near Prudhoe Castle had been assigned to his stepmother, the castle itself could not be properly maintained, the jury found, *inter alia*, that " King Edward I gave the said manor to Gilbert de Umfravill to hold to himself and his heirs for ever, which manor came to the hands of the said King by the forfeiture of William de Douglas, father of James de Douglas, and after the said Gilbert's death to the hands of the said Robert de Umframvill, late Earl of Anegos, son and heir of the same Gilbert, and after the said Robert's death the present King gave the said manor to James de Douglas and his heirs for ever, two years ago Gilbert, the said Robert's son, being a minor and in the King's wardship ; which James gave it to Archibald his brother, and his heirs, who ought to hold it, because it does not belong to the heir of the said Robert de Umframvill, by the said Robert's death, but to the said Archibald of the gift of the said James as aforesaid, so that the said Eleanor ought not to be dowered from that manor, or from other lands elsewhere in allowance of the same manor.*

In respect of Fawdon the countess dowager held her own, and soon afterwards she brought an action in the High Court at Westminster against Archibald Douglas to recover a third part of Fawdon as parcel of her dower. She obtained judgment, and on the Sunday before the 29th of August 1332 was formally put into possession of the same by William de Tyndale, Sheriff of Northumberland. The document in which the particulars of this transaction were put on record, now (1917) in the collection of the Rev. William Greenwell, has two seals attached. The first is the seal armorial of Sir Roger Mauduit. The second is round, one inch in diameter, and has four shields arranged point to point : (1) semée of crosses in cinquefoil (Umframville) ; (2) a fess between three birds [popinjays] (Lumley or Thweng) ; (3) three chevronels, over all a label (. .) ; (4) ermine two bars (Mauduit) ; with the legend S ALIENORE COMITISSE.†

* *Cal. Inq. post mort.*, vol. vii, pp. 284, 285.

† *Cf. new History of Northumberland*, vol. vii, p. 338, where the seals are figured.

Can the lady have been a Lumley or a Thweng? the first a very ancient house in the bishopric, and the second a very ancient family in Yorkshire.

Gilbert de Umframville, third Earl of Angus, being without surviving issue, and apparently determined to defeat the succession of his half-brother, in 1375, being then not less than sixty-five years of age, married Maud, daughter and heiress of Thomas de Lucy of Cockermouth and Langley. On the 5th July of that year he procured the necessary royal licence, and on the 16th of the following month settled the castle of Prudhoe and other estates on himself and his young wife and the heirs male of his body, with remainder to Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, and his heirs male. The Earl had no further issue, and died in 1381. Subsequently the Earl of Northumberland, the heir expectant in reversion, obtained an earlier possession of Prudhoe by marrying, as his second wife, Maud, the widowed Countess of Angus.*

All the documents connected with the resettlement of the estates are not available, but in the event, after the Earl's death the regality of Redesdale descended to his niece of the whole blood, Eleanor, wife of Henry Taylboys, only surviving daughter and heiress of the Earl's sister, Elizabeth, wife of Sir Gilbert de Burradon in Coquetdale. Soon afterwards the castle of Harbottle, the manor of Otterburn, and Holmside, in the parish of Lanchester, in the bishopric, were in the possession of Sir Thomas Umframville, who seemingly was his brother's heir male.† More extraordinary still, the latter was not permitted to succeed to the earldom of Angus, and that dignity lapsed.

The Earls of Northumberland probably acquired Fawdon in 1398, at the same time and in the same way as they obtained the Umframville castle and barony of Prudhoe.

Before the middle of the sixteenth century Ingram Mill, with an adjoining close at the north-west corner and within the manor and township of Fawdon, had been acquired by

* Inq. p.m. 14 Hen. VI, No. 36, m. 26; Bates, *Border Holds*, vol. i, p. 203; cf. Fonblanque, *Annals of the House of Percy*, vol. i, pp. 510, 537; Longstaffe on the "Old Heraldry of the Percys," *Arch. Æl.*, 2 ser., vol iv, p. 174; also article on the "Earls of Angus," by the late Rev. John Anderson in *New Scots Peerage*, vol. i, in which another notation is adopted.

† Hodgson, *History of Northumberland*, part ii, vol. i, p. 46.

the rector of Ingram, who also held certain rights and privileges in other parts of the property. The remainder of the township was divided into two unequal portions, viz. Fawdon and the Clinch.

INGRAM MILL.

As has been already stated, Ingram Mill with an adjoining close is situated within the township, and is held by the rector of Ingram as of the manor of Fawdon. He also held stints for eleven cattle, or fifty-five sheep, on certain parts of Fawdon and the sweepage of other parcels. These rights probably represent the ecclesiastical rights claimed at the Assizes in 1330 by Mr William Clyve, then rector. The stints and sweepage were surrendered to the Duke of Northumberland in 1882, in exchange for freehold land adjacent to the mill, so that the rector of Ingram now holds Ingram Mill and 47·575 acres of glebe within the manor and township of Fawdon.

TENANTS OF FAWDON.

At a muster taken on Abberwick Moor on the 17th and 18th April 1538 by Sir Cuthbert Radcliffe, Constable of Alnwick Castle, a contingent of horsemen appeared from Fawdon.* In the Order of the Watch made in 1552, the Clenche was ordered to provide men to watch nightly the passages between Prendwick and Ingram.† Robert Collingwood in 1567 and 1586 held the demesne lands of Fawdon, comprising 220 acres, as well as the water corn-mill he had built on the Breamish. There were in Fawdon five smaller tenants, each of whom held a messuage and husband-land and paid yearly 20s. Their names in 1586 were John Taylor, Robert Rotchester, John Shotton, John Collingwood, and Robert Harrygate. In 1567 Sir Cuthbert Collingwood of Eslington, knight, held the Clinch, with 340 acres, renewing his lease of the same in 1585. Five years later he obtained a lease of the five husband lands in Fawdon, and died *circa* 1597.

The vill sent five able horsemen to the muster taken on the Mootlaw on the 26th of March 1580 by Sir John Forster, the

* *Arch. Æl.*, 1 ser., vol. iv, p. 162.

† Nicolson, *Border Laws*, p. 184.

READ OF THE CLINCH.

WILLIAM READ* took a lease of the Clinch 10th June 1657, =
and left three sons, William, George, and Alexander.

William Read renewed his lease of the Clinch 29th November 1675.	George Read, died = 3rd February 1699.	Alexander Read:
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William Read renewed his lease of = . . . daughter of Edward Anderson of
the Clinch 10th June 1698; buried Glanton, married secondly Andrew
3rd January 1712-3, † aged 72 (or Cowburn, whose name was inserted
75). † in the lease of 15th January 1718.

Thomas Read of the Clinch, born = Sarah Robinson, of the parish 10th June 1700, † for whose use of Eglingham, married 13th the lease was renewed 15th February 1727-8, † buried 4th January 1769. †	William, buried 8th November 1705. † Anne, born 4th April 1696. † Jane, born 21st March 1697; † [married 1st June 1725, James Castles, of the parish of Egling- ham]. † Child born October 1702. † Stillborn child buried May 1708. †
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William Read of the Clinch = Anne Atkinson, of the parish of born 18th November 1729, † Whittingham, married at buried 28th July 1770. † Whittingham, 30th May 1769. †	George, buried 5th June 1731. † John, buried 4th June 1731. † Andrew, buried 24th February 1734-5. † Mary, born 14th May 1732. †
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* "Here lyeth the body of William Reed son of Thomas Reed of the Clinch who departed the first of November Ann
Dom 1671 (? 1675)"—Monumental inscription, Ingram.
† Ingram Register.

† Monumental inscription, Ingram.

Lord Warden ; * and the place was raided in June 1587 by Jock and Adam Duglas and other Scottish reivers, against whom a bill was filed, at a warden meeting held at the Stawford, by Sir Cuthbert Collingwood, who claimed for forty gimmers and dimonts and a black " basand " horse. †

In the Royal Survey of the Border Lands made in 1604, by John Johnson and John Goodwyn, in the chapter dealing with the " Ten Towns of Coquetdale," a very ancient confederacy, of which Fawdon was a member, the surveyors observe that the Earl of Northumberland had there four tenants who paid a crown-rent of 2s. 3d. ‡

On the 13th July 1614 Robert Collingwood renewed his lease of the Clinch, held of the Earl, for twenty-one years, holding with it 330 acres of land. He was succeeded by Alexander Armorer, postmaster of Alnwick, and by William Armorer, apparently his son. They were permitted to transfer their lease to William Read, who, on the 10th June 1657, on renewing his lease for a further period of twenty years, is described as " William Reade of the Clinch."

The Collingwoods were followed as tenants of Fawdon by the Claverings of Callaly. § Unlike their predecessors, they were neither stirring nor money-getting, and apparently leased Fawdon largely for the purpose of benefiting their Roman Catholic co-religionists, to whom they sublet. Originally under the Claverings as sub-tenants, and afterwards immediately under the Percies, Fawdon, or parcels of it, was held by the old Coquetdale family of Snowdon, whose name appears in the Ingram Registers from 1703 onwards.

The first of the Snowdons of Fawdon appears to have been William, whose will, dated 25th March 1748-9, was proved at Durham, 18th December 1749.

* *Cal. Border Papers*, ed. Bain, vol. i, p. 20.

† *Ibid.*, vol. i, p. 359.

‡ *Survey of the Debateable and Border Lands*, 1604, ed. Sanderson, p. 117.

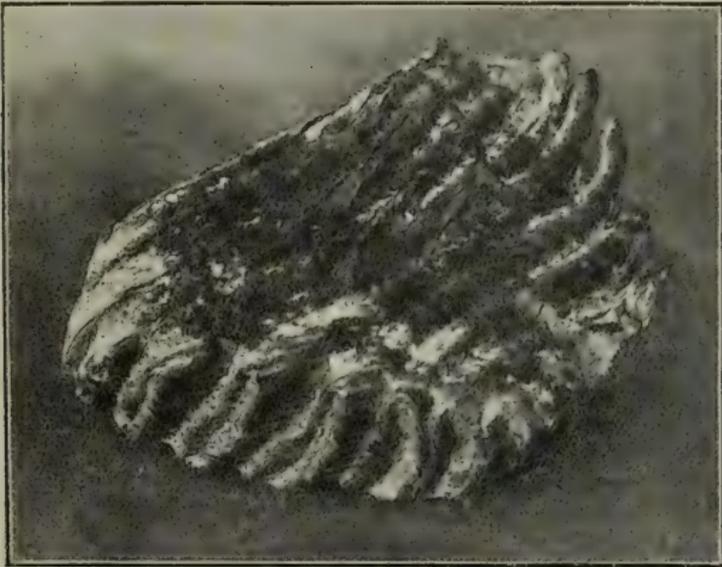
§ On the 23rd May 1674 Ralph Clavering of Callaly renewed a lease of the demesne and hamlet of Fawdon, formerly in the possession of Sir John Clavering, knight, for the term of twenty-one years.

ON THE FINDING OF MAMMOTH REMAINS IN THE EAST OF BERWICKSHIRE.

By JAMES HEWAT CRAW, F.S.A. Scot.

Two instances of the finding of remains of the Mammoth (*Elephas primigenius*) near Eyemouth have recently come under my notice.

Some thirty-five years ago a tooth with part of the jawbone adhering was found while ground was being excavated in the



garden at Springbank, on the left bank of the Eye, and a short distance to the south of Eyemouth Railway Station. The portion of jawbone is said to have been about 9 inches long and $3\frac{1}{2}$ deep, the tooth projecting about $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches; the whole weighed about 9 lbs. Although kept in a collection for a number of years, the tooth cannot now be traced.

The specimen, illustrated above, was found some ten years later, during the laying of the Eyemouth and Burnmouth Railway. The exact position of the find is not known, but the railway at one point passes close to the spot where the earlier find was made. The tooth measures 9 inches by 6 inches by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches,

ten tooth sections being visible ; it weighs 5 lbs. 10 ozs., and is now in the possession of Mr R. Kinghorn, Foulden Moorpark.

BOTANICAL NOTES.

By the Rev. J. J. M. L. AIKEN, B.D.

LACK of opportunity has precluded the amassing of botanical notes this year ; but one or two incidental references may not be without interest. On the moor to the north of Mordington, among plentiful samples of the florist's pet aversion, Common Pearlwort (*Sagina procumbens*, L.), a variety distinguished by many petals, which rendered the flower conspicuously white, was gathered by Mr Adam Anderson, and transferred whither it will not lack company in its less showy, though rampant, relative. The same careful observer, in the course of a ramble by the Whitadder in the neighbourhood of Low Haugh, discovered a quantity of Small Broom-rape (*Orobanche minor*, Sm.), a plant infrequent in the locality, on grass-land recently reaped for hay.

At Upper Faldonside a well-furnished Wellingtonia (*Sequoia gigantea*), measuring upwards of 60 feet in height and 10 feet 4 inches in girth at $4\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the ground, bears witness to its natural habit of presenting three stages of fruit in its course of reaching maturity. This peculiarity, which occurs regularly in the one referred to, has not as yet been observed by Mr Wm. B. Boyd in any of the other numerous examples of this Conifer, which were introduced into the immediate neighbourhood about the same period.

Frequent reference has been made this year to an abundant crop of fruit on the Mountain Ash (*Pyrus aucuparia*, L.), and to its continuance long after the time at which Thrushes and Fieldfares are accustomed to make free with it. Whatever may be the cause of this, it is worthy of note that a like condition characterises a specimen of White Beam (*Pyrus Aria*, Ehrh.) at 100 feet above sea-level, which at present (20th November) retains a heavy crop of berries, though others in more remote and exposed positions to a large extent have been plundered. In the neighbourhood of the former, however, only one pair of Mistle Thrush was observed to nest, while in that of the latter flocks of Fieldfares had come to winter.

MEMOIR OF MR EDWARD JOSEPH WILSON.

THE subject of this notice was born at Chatton, Northumberland, in the year 1858, being the youngest of a local tradesman's family of nine children. Educated in the parish school, he entered on the work of his life as a pupil teacher in his native village, whence in due time he removed to South Charlton. Crossing the Border, he obtained an appointment as schoolmaster at Saughtree in Liddesdale, and thereafter was transferred to a similar position at Bolton in East Lothian. The scene of his more abundant labours, however, lay in the parish of Abbey St Bathans, in the county of Berwick, where he resided for upwards of twenty years, till he was forced to retire through the recrudescence of a malady from which he had been a frequent sufferer.

From the days of his youth he had aspired to journalism; and in the course of an active life he contributed not a few valuable articles to newspapers, collaborating in some cases with others more notable in the publication of pamphlets descriptive of places with whose chronicles he had made himself familiar. In the Wooler district, for example, one of these is extensively circulated under the title of *Eglington and its Vicinity*, the purpose of whose production is set forth in his modest preface:—"One of the principal objects in undertaking this little work was to point out the enhancements of the neighbourhood, as well as to form a simple souvenir for the visitor." *

Devoted to the study of Nature, he not only cultivated to advantage the school garden, in which he kept a goodly stock of bees, but imbued his pupils with such an interest in local flowering plants that two members of the Club, on a visit to

* Published at the Office of the *Alnwick and County Gazette*, Alnwick, 1886.

the neighbourhood, were delighted to learn from their lips the names of many that starred the wayside where they met.

Mr Wilson was elected a member of the Club on 13th October 1897: and in proof of his diligence and zeal in the cause of archæology, it is a pleasure to enumerate his contributions to the *Transactions*, namely: "Notes on Upper Liddesdale," vol. xii, pp. 455, 469, 470, 474-5; "Itinerary of Haddington, Bolton, and Yester Meeting," vol. xiv, pp. 35-50; "On an Ancient Grave at Redecoll," vol. xv, p. 360; and "From Dunbar to the White Well," vol. xvi, pp. 171-8. On the occasion of their meeting on 28th June 1906, at Elba on Whitadder, the members were much beholden to him for placing the school at their disposal to supply a house of rest and refreshment.

Having removed to Earlston, where his daughter had been appointed infant mistress in the public school, he engaged for a time in clerical work; but on 3rd July of this year he succumbed to the ailment to which he had been subject, and was laid to rest in the parish churchyard there.

He is survived by his widow, and an only son, Captain E. J. Wilson, British Expeditionary Force, who, strangely enough, returned unexpectedly on leave in time to see him ere he passed away. He has left the pleasing memory of one singularly affable and observant, and ever ready to impart to others from the store of historical gleanings, of which his antiquarian studies had put him in possession.

J. J. M. L. AIKEN.

REEDSFORD.

SINCE the notice of Reedsford on p. 236 *supra* was printed off, the following note has been found in *Archæologia Æliana*, 3 ser., vol. v, p. 110.

1664, June 3. John Reed, junior, of Kirknewton, gent., takes a conveyance from William Burrell of Howtell, senior, gent., and others of the farmhold of Reedsford in Howtell, lately in the occupation of David Eadington, gent.; of a farmhold called Anthony's Land, also in Howtell, and of certain closes in Howtell called Thornydykes. The consideration paid was £720.—ED.

MEMOIR OF MR ROBERT TURNBULL AITKEN OF JEDBURGH.

ROBERT T. AITKEN was born in Jedburgh, the old Royal burgh and the county town of the shire, on the 7th of September 1843. Receiving his education at the grammar school, he was early apprenticed to the trade of shoemaking, in which vocation of life he remained to the end.

Very early the taste for wild-flowers was developed, and the district in the immediate neighbourhood of Jedburgh paid toll to the explorations which engaged his spare hours. His, so far, was rather a solitary nature; happy in his domestic life, yet on his rambles he preferred to be alone. In one of his notebooks the following occurs:—"To him who in the love of nature holds communion with the visible forms, she speaks in various languages. Go forth under the open sky and list to nature's teaching."

In another place we find him noting: "Men never step into the presence of nature but they come back blessed and strengthened with a reward." Those walks and observations were not performed in any perfunctory way, as his different record-books testify. At the beginning of a season he took note of the places and dates where and when he found the different flowers, and this was continued to the end of the summer. In 1904 he has 226 different varieties classified.

It was a real delight to him every year to spend a fortnight at Spittal, and while there, in his walks along the sea banks and road sides from Spittal beach to Goswick, in 1905 he noted some forty-four specimens. To each he gave, besides the common known name, its Latin cognomen.

For a few years before his death, on the 4th of March 1915, he occasionally contributed to the local papers, under the *nom de plume* of "A Lover of Nature," and latterly "A.L.O.N.," sketches on botanical subjects. In the *Transactions* of the

Club for 1909, vol. xxi, p. 108, there appears a paper of his bearing upon the "Native Varieties of *Ranunculus*."*

His reading was not confined to authors bearing upon the subjects of his own particular hobby. The poets especially appealed to him, and with the works of many of them he was quite familiar. In his walks a volume would be his companion, and for him that was sufficient. All natural objects, animate and inanimate, appealed to him. He could spend an hour at a time in watching the denizens of a pool in the lonely burn, or in walking by the red rocky scaurs and sylvan banks of the beautiful Jed. In his different excursions he never felt alone. The variegated beauty of the rainbow, the infinite miniature in design of leaf-stalk and flower, arrested his attention, and in their life-history he saw a picture of his own.

Through all the notes of his different wanderings there breathes a deep religious fervour expressed in his own quiet style. His communings with nature were continued throughout the later years of his life, when his strength was somewhat enfeebled, but the old love was always calling to him :

" Oh, let us live so that flower by flower,
Shutting in turn may leave,
A lingerer still for the sunset hour,
A charm for the faded eve."

Robert T. Aitken had a personality all his own. Somewhat abrupt in his manner of speech, a stranger might have looked upon him as thoroughly commonplace in thought and action, but once the outer covering of reserve was removed, there was revealed a depth of knowledge and love of nature which did not come near the surface, and thus, from the very fact of its repression, exerted a vivifying effect upon his conversation and upon the elucidation of any subject on which he might have been speaking. He was at his best when dilating to any attentive listener on the favourite themes of his life-study, and those outstanding happenings are view-points to be recalled with appreciative delight by those who were privileged to be participants in most educative talk. J. LINDSAY HILSON.

* Mr Aitken was elected an Associate Member of the Club on the 14th October 1909.—Ed.

JOHN BAIRD OF YETHOLM,

A.D. 1799–1861.

By the Rev. J. F. LEISHMAN, M.A.

JOHN BAIRD of Yetholm, in his own day best known as the Gipsies' Advocate, was the eldest of three brothers, all original members of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, and each, in his own line, unusually well versed in Natural Science. William,* the youngest brother, was probably the most talented. A distinguished zoologist, for thirty years he presided over the Conchological Department of the British Museum. Buried at Kensal Green Cemetery, a mural marble to his memory may be seen on the north wall of the interior of Swinton church. He died without issue.

Andrew,† the second brother, incumbent of Cockburnspath up to 1843, was an excellent botanist and an accomplished landscape painter.

The Bairds sprang from a good stock, tracing descent from the Newbyth family, and claiming collateral connection with General Sir David Baird, the hero of Seringapatam. ‡ Created a baronet after the battle of Corunna, Sir David died without issue. His father, William Baird, became heir by settlement to his second cousin Sir John Baird of Newbyth.

In July, 1795, the Rev. James Baird was presented to Legerwood church by Ker of Morriston. Here, however, he remained for only two years, being promoted by George III. to the Crown

* *Vide* "Memoir of William Baird, M.D., F.R.S., F.L.S.," by Francis Douglas, M.D., and "Bibliographical Catalogue of his Writings," by James Hardy, *Ber. Nat. Club Proc.*, 1872.

† For "Account of Rev. Andrew Baird," *vide Ber. Nat. Club Proc.*, 1845.

‡ Letter from Nathaniel H. J. Baird, Esq., R.O.I., Dawlish, Devon, John Baird of Yetholm's only surviving son, who has issue, Ian Robertson Baird, 2nd Lieut., Berkshire Regiment, and a daughter, Audrey Bowman Baird.

In 1672, Baird of Newbyth matriculated a coat of arms—"Gules a boar passant or, on a canton ermine a sword in pale proper."

living of Eccles, and later on to Swinton, where he died and is buried. He was married on Christmas Eve, 1795, to Sarah Nicholls, in the parish of Liberton, who bore him a daughter, Elizabeth, and three sons.

On Baird's leaving Legerwood an attempt was made to procure the living for a certain John Campbell,* son of the manse at Cupar in Fife, then a student of Divinity, inhabiting "a gloomy garret" in London, and eking out a slender livelihood by coaching. The application proved fruitless. Shortly afterwards Campbell announced his intention of abandoning "all claim to the clerical dignity," and, entering at Lincoln's Inn, began the career of legal distinction which ultimately placed him on the woolsack.*

Born at Eccles manse, 17th February 1799, John Baird was educated at home, at Whitsome, and at Kelso Grammar School. Shortly after his father's death in 1814 he migrated with the family to Edinburgh where, along with his brother Andrew, he studied Arts and Divinity. Near the close of his college career, his health gave way from overwork, and his physician, the celebrated Abercromby, counselling a sea voyage, early in 1820 Baird embarked aboard His Majesty's Sloop *Favourite*, acting as tutor to several midshipmen. In this capacity he visited Spain, Gibraltar, Newfoundland, and the coast of Labrador. This voyage proved an education in itself, his leisure hours being spent investigating the geology and botany of the places visited. With a fresh lease of life and a quickened interest in matters scientific, Baird returned to Edinburgh after a year's absence, and in 1823 became founder and first President of the Plinian Society for "the study of Antiquities and Natural History." That this modest society, sheltering under the ægis of the great Roman naturalist, supplied in its day and generation a felt want is proven by the fact that its first session witnessed the enrolment of no less than forty-two members, among whom, and their immediate successors, several afterwards came to eminence. Allen Thomson, for example, Anatomy Professor at Glasgow; John Hutton Balfour, who long held the Chair of Botany at Edinburgh; John Gibson M'Vicar,† first lecturer on Natural

* Vide *Autob. Lord Campbell*, i, 38.

† Afterwards incumbent of Moffat. For a list of Dr M'Vicar's works, vide *Edinburgh Medical Journal*, March 1884.

History at St Andrews, a many-sided, much-travelled man claiming the acquaintance of Oersted, Thorwaldsen, and Thomas Carlyle. Add to these, Ainsworth the Assyriologist and John Coldstream the Zoologist; but the chief flower in the Plinian Society's chaplet of renown was—Charles Darwin. An overgrown lad of sixteen fresh from Butler's school at Shrewsbury, Darwin came to Edinburgh, with his elder brother Erasmus, in the autumn of 1825.

The future author of the *Origin of Species* did not take kindly to the Scottish Metropolis. The college lectures at least he found "intolerably dull." Yet his time in the North was not wholly wasted. In his *Autobiography*, written nearly half a century later, looking backward "through the moonlight of autumnal years," the great scientist records his indebtedness to the Plinian Society, and preserves a pleasing picture of its gatherings. "It consisted of students, and met in an underground room in the University, for the sake of reading papers on natural science and discussing them. I used regularly to attend, and the meetings had a good effect on me in stimulating my zeal and giving me new, congenial acquaintances." To the Plinian Society Darwin communicated one of his earliest discoveries. "This was," he tells us, "that the so-called ova of *Flustra* had the power of independent movement by means of cilia, and were in fact larvæ. In another short paper I showed that the little globular bodies which had been supposed to be the young state of *Fucus loreus* were the egg-cases of the worm-like *Pontobdella muricata*." *

Darwin errs in his surmise that the Plinian Society owed its origin to Professor Jameson. He, indeed, along with other professors, stood sponsor, but the parent was John Baird of Yetholm. After two winter sessions Darwin went on to Cambridge, and in December 1831 left England on his historic five years' voyage as naturalist in the *Beagle*, from which date his intention of becoming a clergyman "died a natural death."

Meantime John Baird and his brother Andrew had taken orders in the Church of Scotland, and were settled in country charges.

Yetholm, the living to which Wauchope of Niddrie, in March

* Darwin's *Autobiography*, i, 39, 45.

1829, presented John Baird, his former tutor and chaplain, is a picturesque rural parish in the heart of the Cheviots. It had a population of over a thousand souls, mainly clustered in the twin villages of Town and Kirk Yetholm. A rectory attached to the Abbey of Kelso since 1406, after the Reformation the cure was served by a Knoxian "Reader," Sir James Williamson,* no doubt an old priest, who, in 1565, is summoned before the Privy Council, apparently for nonconformity. The ancient mediæval church still stood, a long, low building "thatched with reeds," on its high bank overlooking "Bowmont's broomy dale," and within its walls John Baird, thirteenth incumbent since the Reformation, ministered seven years. Judging from the remains of carved stonework still visible in the manse garden, and from a rough woodcut † revealing chancel, buttress, and mullioned window, despite the western end built in 1609, it must have been the bones of a noble structure capable, in skilled hands, of easy restoration. But alas! north of the Tweed the tide of ecclesiological revival had not yet set in. In the eyes of that generation an old church was almost a blot on the landscape, popular sentiment tallying with Baird's naïve description of the ancient sanctuary as "a very wretched and insufficient building . . . most inconvenient in point of shape," ‡ hence, in 1836, its destruction was decreed, its place being taken by the present more commodious but commonplace edifice.

If careless in regard to the material, none could charge John Baird with neglect of the spiritual fabric—he was an ideal parish priest. As "a preacher," to quote the verdict of a clerical neighbour,§ "he exhibited a well-balanced combination of qualities, his sermons being weighty in matter and sound in doctrine, chaste and clear in style, enforced by a mild presuasive-ness of manner, and illustrated by his Godly life."

A man of judgment, too independent to make a good partisan, when called to enter the thorny thicket of ecclesiastical controversy, in the period preceding 1843, he attached himself to the *via media* party, nicknamed "The Forty Thieves;" hence, while

* Bellesheim, iii, 152.

† Vide *Memoir of Rev. John Baird*, by his brother William, p. 10.

‡ Written in Jan. 1835. Vide *New Stat. Account*, p. 174.

§ The late Thomas Leishman, D.D. Vide *Kelso Chronicle*, 1861.

his brother Andrew and many of his intimates, including Horatius Bonar, the hymn-writer, left the Church, John Baird counted it his duty to remain. "His opinions on this point, honestly formed, were maintained consistently to the last."

At Yetholm manse Baird inherited a literary tradition from his predecessor, William Blackie,* an excellent scholar and a book lover, whose niece, Margaret Oliver, daughter of Robert Oliver, Esq. of Blakelaw, became Baird's first wife. In leisure hours his scientific tastes also found an outlet after the formation of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club. Its maiden meeting was held on Wednesday, the 22nd of September 1831, the morrow of St Matthew's Day, at Bankhouse,† in the parish of Coldingham. This place was chosen perhaps on account of its nearness to the botanically interesting and prolific ravine down which the Pease burn hastens to the sea. The same day Wordsworth and Scott had their final interview at Abbotsford, and that evening the former penned his generous sonnet on "The Departure of Sir Walter Scott for Naples." To the nine original members of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, seven surgeons and two clergymen, the Baird family contributed three, and ever took a keen interest in its success. In succession to Sir William Jardine, John Baird delivered his Presidential Address at Norham on 20th September 1837. His tenure of office was clouded by domestic affliction, the grave having closed only a week earlier over his young wife, Margaret Oliver.

In his own neighbourhood, and much further afield, Baird was known for his interest in the historic colony of Scottish gipsies settled for centuries at Kirk Yetholm.

The origin of this colony is wrapt in obscurity. George Borrow, who visited Yetholm in August 1866, and talked with Queen Esther and other gipsies, rather questions their knowledge

* Vide *Ber. Nat. Club Proc.*, 1911, p. 233. Blackie's parents and his grandparents, William Blaikie and Margaret M'Alpine, were natives of Haddington. Later on the family migrated to Glasgow. William, their third son, father of the incumbent of Yetholm, was a papermaker. The Glasgow publishing house of Blackie & Son was founded by his grandnephew in 1809.

† Now "Grantshouse." Before the railway came the Water of Eye flowed immediately below the hamlet, hence no doubt its old name, unfortunately discarded in 1818.

of Gitano. Their taciturnity with a stranger is scarcely conclusive evidence, still the scanty vocabulary of 156 words, apparently all that John Baird, despite his intimacy, was able to glean in thirty-three years (some of it mere thieves' slang), rather lends colour to Borrow's scepticism. In a catalogue of occupations made by William Blackie in 1797, their number, including women and children, is set down at fifty. In Baird's day it had almost trebled. Absent in summer as "hawkers of pottery, baskets, and tin-ware," autumn found them returning to their huts. "Will Faa," the Gipsy king, "smuggler, and inn-keeper," who boasted descent from Jean Gordon, immortalised by Scott in *Guy Mannering* as "Meg Merrilees," dwelt in a remarkable-looking house like "a ruinous Spanish *posada*." For the reclamation of these picturesque vagrants Baird spared no pains. On the advice of Principal Baird of Edinburgh, he wrote a brief history of the sept, and in 1838 founded a society for their reformation, opening, for their education, a Ragged School, the first in Scotland. Like many other reformers, however, he met with a half-hearted response from those whom he sought to benefit. The Gitanos did not always desist from pillaging the manse garden, nor cease to turn their horses and asses loose to graze, under cloak of night, on the glebe; unless tradition lies, they even fired his stackyard, yet the old man's interest in his recalcitrant parishioners never flagged. In the autumn of 1861, just before his death, a clerical neighbour called to see him. Disturbed at their devotions by the sound of loud cheering, the dying man inquired the cause. His friend stepping to the window, which overlooked the village roadway, described a crowd passing, some waving branches and in the centre a figure riding upon an ass, a scene almost suggestive of the triumphal entry. The dying man sank back on his pillows:—"Ah! I remember. It is the gipsies. They are getting a new queen * to-day. Aye! and they will soon be getting a new

* "Gipsy" Smith, who visited Kirk Yetholm six months later, alludes to this coronation, and furnishes a woodcut of the queen. George Borrow describes her annual progress through the village "mounted on a cuddy, with a tin crown on her head, with much shouting and with many a barbaric ceremony." After the death of Queen Esther I, on the 12th July 1883, the royal line practically became extinct. Vide *Once a Week*, April 1862; *Romano Lavo-Lil*, pp. 306, 310.

minister." A characteristic touch of that mingled humour and pathos which lent a charm to his conversation.*

A few days later the end came, on Friday, St Andrew's Eve, 1861.

* His published works are as follows:—"The Geology of the Rock of Gibraltar and Adjacent Country" (*Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*, vii, 75); "Rocks in the Neighbourhood of St John's, Newfoundland" (*Memoirs of Wernerian Society*, iv, 151), translated into French in *Ferussac's Bulletin*, 1829, xvi, 386; *Scottish Gipsies' Advocate*, Edinburgh, 1839; "Parish of Yetholm," *New Stat. Account*, 1835; also "General Observations on the County of Roxburgh."

WEST ORD, PARISH OF TWEEDMOUTH.

1623, June 10. Indenture between Thomas Ord of West Ord, *alias* Birkes, Co. Durham, Esq., of the first part, and John Ord of Felling, Co. Durham, of the other part. The said Thomas Ord, in consideration of £180 paid by the said John, grants to him the third part the messuage and land called West Ord, or Birks, within the manor of Ord, formerly purchased of the said John Ord and Sir William Ord, his son, by the said Thomas, as appear by deed dated 31st May, 18 James I. [1620]: with all that his two half parts of a messuage and parcel of ground called the Stress (?) on the fields of Ord, purchased of William Ord by the said Thomas, as appear by deed dated 2nd September, 16 James I. [1618], as security of repayment of £180 to the said John Ord.

Memorandum of seisin given; witnessed by William Orde, Thomas Orde, John Orde, junior, Henry Orde, junior, and others. From Ford Castle MSS.—ED.

THE HEN AND CHICKENS INN, BERWICK.

By J. C. HODGSON, M.A.

THE old-established licensed house known as the Hen and Chickens, situated in the Sandhill, was much frequented by the officers of the Northumberland Militia in the middle of the eighteenth century.* They seem to have used the house as a kind of Club. The following particulars relating to the title of the property are extracted from the Weddell Collection, now in the possession of our fellow-member, Mr T. B. Short.

25th April 1649. Michael Yeatman † of Tweedmouth, gentleman, and of Berwick, burgess, for a competent sum of money, conveyed to Richard Selbie of Berwick, burgess, in fee, two burgages in Berwick on the east side of a street called Sandgate.

24th March 1652. This conveyance was confirmed by William Yeatman, brother of the above-named Michael, and by William Temple and Margaret his wife, and Ann and Dorothee Yeatman, which Margaret, Anne and Dorothee were daughters of the said Michael.

13th May 1661. Will of Richard Selby, alderman of Berwick. ‡ To be buried in the west end of Berwick church, "as near my children as may be." I give to my son William, in tail general, all my houses and ground purchased from William Ottman [Yeatman], the new house next it, also the ground "bought of the town," with a malt kiln and barn. To my daughter Dorothee the houses, etc., purchased from Mr Ralph Bradforth. To my wife the house in which I dwell, bought from Mr William Gregson; remainder to my daughter Anne, in tail general. I have £60 of Oliver Davison's son. My timber and other goods to be sold. "As long as my wife continues widow" to "maintain the children, because so long she will have a care of them, but if she marry, my will is that William Selbey and Dorothee Sellbey's portion be put into some good hands and the house lett for bringing them" up. I have many bad debts. I desire the book may be crost for all accounts betwixt my brother Fenwick, § sister Rames and me; as for my brother Rames, I think I will be in his debt.

* Cf. *North County Diaries*, second series, pp. 282, 283, Surtees Soc. Publications, No. 124.

† Michael Yeatman married, first, 3rd September 1622, Dorothy Selby; and secondly, 10th August 1635, Jane Miller, widow. William Yeatman married, 27th October 1650, Anne Setterthwaite. Berwick Registers.

‡ Richard Selby was mayor of Berwick in 1660, but died during his year of office, 15th July 1661.

§ 1610/1, 15th Jany. William Fenwick and Margaret Selby, mar. Berwick Registers.

In case all my three children should die before they come to years, I leave my houses and what they will have to William Fenwick and George Rames, Florey Clarke and my brother George his daughter gott by his first wife, they being my sister's and brother's children. To William Fenwick, 20s. to buy him a ring. To George Rames, 20s. To Florey Clark, 40s. To my man Robert Wilkinson, 40s. To my maids, 20s. apiece. Executors, my son William Selby and my brother-in-law Mr John Rames. To my niece Jane Selby, daughter of my brother George Selby, 20s. to buy her one quy.

11th Dec. 1727. Feoffment from William Selby* of Berwick, burgess and surgeon and apothecary, to William Wilson of Berwick, burgess and cooper; to bar intail.

4th and 5th December 1749. William Selby of Berwick, surgeon and apothecary, and Grace his wife, in consideration of £210, convey to William Hogg of Berwick, gent., a tenement on the east side of Sandgate with "new erected convenience for manufacturing of salmon." The covenants for the title extend to all persons claiming under "William Selby, the father of the said William Selby, party to these presents."

16th and 17th August 1780. Conveyance by Andrew Hogg of Berwick, cooper, only son and heir-at-law of William Hogg, late of Berwick, cooper, deceased, with the mortgages, to Robert Forster of Brunton, gentleman; the dower of Frances Hogg, widow of said William and mother of the said Andrew, excepted. Consideration, £350.

By an indenture of the same date, it is declared that the purchase money was the property of Edward Tindall of Chathill, gent., and that the said Robert Forster was merely a trustee for him.

9th June 1791. Conveyance by the said Edward Tindall to William Tindall of Berwick, innkeeper, of the premises "now converted into and used as an inn and called The Hen and Chickens." The inn was let for £24 a year.

23rd June 1792. Tindall agreed to sell to Robert Johnson of Wooler Haugh-head, yeoman, for £680.

11th and 12th Nov. 1792. Conveyance accordingly. A mortgage was made by Robert Johnson, then of Chatton, to James Crawford of Haggerston, gent., to secure £500, part of the purchase money advanced by him.

* William Selby, apothecary and surgeon to the garrison, grandson of Richard Selby, the purchaser, died 17th April 1777, aged 72. He married at Ancroft, 12th September 1734, Grace, daughter of Prideaux Selby of Brinkburn and Beal. She died 3rd April 1799, aged 92, having survived her three children, viz. William, born 1738, died 1752; Prideaux, born 1742, died 1752; and Elizabeth, born 1736, married, 9th January 1766, Robert Wilkie of Ladythorn in Islandshire. Dr William Selby's will, dated 8th May 1775, was proved 1800. His widow's will, dated 14th March 1794, was proved 1799.

To be sold, at Berwick, the medicines and complete furniture of an apothecary's shop, situated in Bridge Street, belonging to Mr William Selby, surgeon.—*Newcastle Journal*, 14th July 1753.

BERWICK BURGHAL FAMILIES : THE ROMERS.

By J. C. HODGSON, M.A.

AMONG the families that have gone forth of Berwick, none have distinguished themselves more than the Romers. The story of the origin of the family is told as follows :—

On the second of January 1637, Mathias Römer of Düsseldorf was united in marriage to Anna Duppengiezeer at Aix-la-Chapelle, perhaps under the dome where rests the body of the mighty Charlemagne. Of this union there were eleven children, of whom the third son, called Wolfgang William Romer, was baptised on the 17th May 1640 at The Hague, at a time when his father was ambassador, or envoy, from the Elector Palatine. Having become a military engineer, he accompanied William of Orange to England in 1688, and by him was entrusted with very important work. In 1690 he was employed in the fortification of Cork, Longford, Thurles, and other places in Ireland. Subsequently he was engaged in undertakings in the Mediterranean, in Guernsey, and also in North America, where he was employed in fortifying the harbour of Boston. Returning to England, he planned the fortifications of Portsmouth, and later was employed in Flanders. Dying on the 15th March 1713, he was buried at Düsseldorf.*

His son, John Lambertus Romer, was an ensign in Brigadier Rooke's regiment in 1708, and about twenty-seven years of age, when he received the appointment of engineer assistant to his father at Portsmouth. He took part in the expedition to Vigo in 1719, and in the following year he was appointed engineer of the Northern District of England, and also in Scotland, where he erected barracks at Inversnaid, Ruthven, etc. He was

* This account of the origin of the family of Romer is based on a memoir of Wolfgang William Romer in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, and the later information is in part extracted from the Weddell Collection now in the possession of our fellow-member, Mr T. B. Short.

wounded at Culloden on the 16th April 1746. He was still alive in 1751. By his wife, Mary Hammond,* he had, with other issue, a son, John Romer.

John Romer, born 5th July 1713, entered the army and attained the rank of captain. His name occurs in Berwick Guild Book on the 13th of April 1744. On the 10th of June 1747 he took out a licence to marry Margaret, daughter of William Armorer of Berwick, cooper, proprietor of the Tower of Tweedmouth. With her, or through her, he obtained property in Berwick and was introduced to important business undertakings. In 1752 he had dealings with a burgage in the Palace Street, Berwick.

Thomas Dawson of Brunton, a captain in the Northumberland Militia, when stationed at Berwick in the year 1761, wrote in his diary, which has been printed by the Surtees Society :

[1761, June] 4, Thursday. . . . King George the Third's birthday; three fires in the Parade; fifteen officers dined at the Red Lion; five did not; the Mayor and gentlemen of the town there. . . . A grand quarrel between Mr Hall, now mayor, and Captain Romer. Romer jumped upon the table to attack the mayor at the assembly.

Captain John Romer died 21st June 1775, aged 62 years.†

15th December 1769. Will of John Romer of Berwick, Esq. I give to my wife £45 per annum out of my lands in Cheswick. To my sons, John William Romer, Henry Clennell Romer, and Collingwood Romer, £600 apiece when 21. To my daughter Anne, £600. To my daughter Margaret, £600. To my daughter Mary, one guinea, she being married. I give to my eldest son, Robert Romer, all my land. Codicil dated May 15th 1773. My daughter Anne, now wife of John Meadows, Esq. Proved at Durham, 1775.

Mrs Romer attained the great age of 87, and died on the 9th October 1804. The *Newcastle Courant* of 20th October 1804 has the following announcement:—

At Berwick, Mrs Romer, widow of John Romer, Esq., of Cheswick, mother of the late General Romer and of the lady of Sir John Callander of Westertown, Bart.

Captain John Romer had (perhaps with other) issue four sons and three daughters—

* 26th July 1757. Mrs Mary Romer, widow, buried. Berwick Register.

† Died last week, at Berwick, John Romer, Esq.—*Newcastle Courant*, 1st July 1775.

Robert Romer, of whom presently.

John William Romer, baptised 6th April 1750 at Berwick, and known as "Handsome Jack," was admitted to the freedom of the borough 26th August 1774; having in the preceding month of February made a run-away match with Jane, daughter of Richard Grieve of Alnwick and Swarland.* Having entered the army, he became a captain in the 60th Regiment and ultimately a general officer. He had (perhaps with other) issue two daughters, viz. Caroline, wife of Baron de Rightenfelt, an Austrian subject, and Isabella Augusta, wife of Colonel Hamerton of Rathronan, county Tipperary.

Henry Clennell Romer, baptised 23rd July 1754 at Berwick, was mentioned in his father's will.

Collingwood Romer, baptised 4th May 1756 at Berwick, was mentioned in his father's will.

Mary, baptised 4th March 1747/8 at Berwick, being an accomplished young lady, with a considerable fortune, was married, November 1769, to Thomas Rutherford of Berwick, timber merchant.†

Anne, baptised 22nd August 1752 at Berwick, was married before the 15th May 1773 to John Meadows, an officer in the army, and died 27th January 1839, leaving issue.

Margaret, baptised 24th November 1757, was married, first, 18th September 1772, to Brydges Kearney, lieut., 19th Foot, by whom she had issue; and secondly, 2nd February 1786, Sir John Callander, Bart., of Westertown and Prestonhall, sometime M.P. for Berwick. She died 22nd September 1815.

* We hear that a few days ago Captain Romer of Berwick set off for Scotland on a matrimonial jaunt with Miss Grieve, daughter of the late Richard Grieve of Alnwick, Esq.—*Newcastle Courant*, 19th February 1774. Died lately on his passage home from the West Indies, Brigadier-General Romer, brother to the lady of Sir John Callander, Bart., of Preston Hall.—*Ibid.*, 15th January 1803.

† Thursday, was married at Berwick, Mr Rutherford, an eminent raff-merchant, to Miss Romer, daughter of Captain Romer, both of that place, a most accomplished young lady, with a considerable fortune.—*Newcastle Courant*, 2nd December 1769.

Robert Romer, eldest son of Captain John Romer and Margaret his wife, is stated to have been born at Inverness, 13th September 1749. After serving his apprenticeship with his brother-in-law, Thomas Rutherford, he was admitted to the freedom of Berwick 17th August 1772. Under his father's will he took lands in Cheswick and at Cumberland Bower. On the 23rd September 1779 he married Miss Marshall of Edrington.* He was interested in and developed the coal and lime trade at Scremerston, of which place he is described in 1783.† He sold Cumberland Bower in 1809, and made his will 14th October 1816. In 1827 he was residing in Union Place, Berwick, and died 7th November 1834. He had (perhaps with other) issue three sons and four daughters—

John Romer, who was seemingly residing in Edinburgh 12th June 1832, when he was admitted to the freedom of the borough as eldest son of Robert Romer, burgess. By his wife Margaret Stewart Anderson he had (perhaps with other) issue a son, Lieut.-Colonel Robert William Romer of Bryncemlyn, Merionethshire, who died in 1889.

William Romer, captain Royal Artillery, died at Corunna, January 1809, aged 27.‡

Robert Frank Romer, of whom presently.

Margaret.

Sarah, buried 3rd May 1783.

Sarah, buried 27th February 1787.

Frances, born 31st March 1789; married, December 1814, Charles Younghusband, R.A., afterwards major-general, of the family of Younghusband of Elwick in Bamburghshire, by whom she had issue. Cf. *New History of Northumberland*, vol. i, p. 415.

Robert Frank Romer was admitted to the freedom of the borough 3rd August 1814, as third son of Robert Romer,

* 1779, Sept. 22. Bond of marriage, Robert Romer of Berwick, aged 21, and Frances Marshall of Mordington, N.B., aged 17; William Marshall is her father and consents.

† 1783, July 24. Robert Romer, described as of Scremerston, obtained from the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital a lease of farms at Scremerston.

‡ Died lately at Corunna, Mr Robert (*sic*) Romer, son of Robert Romer, Esq., of Berwick.—*Newcastle Courant*, 4th February 1809.

burgess. He fought at Waterloo, became colonel R.A., and finally a general in the army. He married at Tweedmouth, in April 1815, Emma, eldest daughter of Anthony Lambert of Calcutta and of Tweedmouth, by whom he had issue two sons and six daughters—

Robert Corcyra Romer, of whom presently.

Charles Romer, of the Indian Horse Artillery, died in 1842 in India, aged 22.

Louisa Henrietta, died in London, unmarried, 24th April 1899.

Frances, died 183—, aged 16.

Emma Jane, died at Torquay, unmarried, October 1891.

Harriet Mary, wife of Comte du Pontavice du Meussey.

Margaret Elizabeth Caroline, died in London, unmarried, 1905.

Julia, wife of Alexander Smith, C.B., surgeon-general and Q.H.P.

Robert Corcyra Romer, Royal Artillery, was born at Corcyra in Greece, was admitted to the freedom of the borough, 4th May 1846, as eldest son of Major-General Robert Frank Romer. He became a general in the army, and died 21st August 1894, aged 73. By his marriage with Helen, daughter of Judge Cloete of the Cape of Good Hope, he had issue four sons and seven daughters.

The family still flourishes, though not in the North of England.

In Berwick Parish Church there are mural tablets or brasses set up to the memory of various members of the family with the following inscriptions :—

In memory of John Romer, Esq., who died 20th June 1775, aged 62 years. Also Margaret his wife, who departed this life 9th October 1804, aged 87 years. In this vault are likewise deposited the mortal remains of Robert Romer, Esq., their eldest son, born 13th September 1749, died 7th November 1834. Also Frances his wife, who died 4th May 1789, aged 27 years.

In this vault are interred the remains of Anne, relict of John Meadows, Esq., and second daughter of the late John Romer, Esq. She departed this life 27th January 1837, aged 84 years. This inscription is intended as a mark of respect to her memory by the widow of her third son Philip, captain in the Royal Artillery, who died at Castello Branco, 4th September 1811.

Sacred to the Memory of Robert Romer, Esquire, and of Frances his wife. He was born 13th of September 1749, died 7th of November 1834. She departed this life 4th of May 1789, aged 27 years.

This marble is also dedicated in remembrance of their second son, William Romer, Esq., late captain of the Royal Artillery, who, borne down by the unparalleled sufferings of the preceding campaign, expired as the British troops were embarking (?) at Corunna, January 1809, *ætat.* XXVII. In Christ is our Hope.

FAIRNEY FLATT, BERWICK.

6th July 1671. By feoffment, with livery and ^sseisin, William, Lord Mordington of Mordington, mortgaged to James Douglas of Berwick, gent., his farm, etc., called Farence Flatt in Leetham, within Berwick Bounds, to secure a sum of money.

The said James Douglas was son of John Douglas of Berwick, burgess, was father of an only son, also named John Douglas, to whom, 30th January 1722, administration of his father's personal estate was committed.

5th and 6th February 1722. John Douglas, being mortgagee in possession, conveyed to Joseph Watson of Berwick, Esq.

9th and 10th March 1729. Deed made between Joseph Watson and Sarah his wife, of the first part, John Scott and James Nealsen of Berwick, gents., of the second part, John Somervail and John Turner of Berwick, clerk, of the third part, George Ridpath of Ladykirk, clerk, and Thomas Balderston of Berwick, gent., of the fourth part, being a post-nuptial settlement on the marriage of the said Joseph Watson and Sarah his wife, and in consideration of her portion of £500. Farny Flatt, Newwater Haugh, and a burgage on the east side of Bridge Street are brought into settlement. It is recited that Newwater Haugh is charged with the payment of £10 per annum, to be divided equally between the two ministers of the two Presbyterian congregations in Berwick in perpetual succession.

4th and 5th November 1754. Deed made by Joseph Watson of Berwick, Esq., and Sarah his wife, with their only surviving child, Sarah Watson, sp. to destroy the entail.

2nd and 3rd May 1755. Settlement made previous to the marriage of William Balderston, heir-at-law of Thomas Balderston, late of Berwick, gent., with Sarah Watson, only surviving child and heiress presumptive of the said Joseph Watson.

4th June 1787. Watson Balderston of Berwick, Esq., only surviving child of William Balderston and Sarah his wife, had dealings with the property.

21st June 1793. Watson Balderston conveys burgages in Marygate and Hide-hill to Samuel Darling of Berwick, merchant—the consideration being £1050.

13th October 1794. Watson Balderston conveys Fairney Flatt to John Jeffrays, late of the Temple, London, but then of Dover, in the County of Kent, by way of mortgage.

31st December 1785. Will of Watson Balderston, then a lieutenant in the 46th Regiment of Foot.

Watson Balderston had further dealings with the property on the 25th August 1792.*—EDITOR.

* Extracted from the Weddell Collection in the possession of Mr T. B. Short.

SIR JOHN CONYERS, GOVERNOR OF BERWICK.

By the Rev. WILLIAM STEVEN MOODIE.

IN the old cathedral church of St Baven, Zierikzee, which was destroyed by fire in October 1832, were several very fine monuments. Among them those erected to the memory of Captain Henry Hume and Sir John and Lady Conyers attracted much attention from the beauty of the execution. Lady Conyers, whose maiden name was Maria de Pottere, was descended from an ancient and respectable noble family who, to avoid religious persecution, fled from Brabant and sought shelter in the immediate vicinity of Zierikzee. She died at Noordgouwe, the family mansion, 15th July 1650. Her exemplary piety and benevolence were fully, though quaintly, recorded upon her tomb both in Latin and in Dutch. Captain Hume, who was her nephew, predeceased Lady Conyers only a few weeks. Subjoined are two inscriptions to his memory: the one in Latin, the other an English version of the original Dutch.

HENRICUS HUME

Illustri Humaeorum et Carriorum Roxburgensium a patre, comitum nobilique a matre Potterormum et Wiskerkensium genere natus, linguarum, liberaliumque artium, doctrina excultus, equites optionis pedites centurionis dignitate fideliter fortiterque duxit. Isto munere simul et vita pie defunctus, amicis sui desiderium, materterae fatalem luetum reliquit. Obiit Delfis Ao Salutis MDCL iv Calend. Junias aetat. xxxvii. Joannes Conyerius monumentum hoc, adfinis suo filio, quem ut suum educavit moestus posuit.

In memory of the noble born
Henry Hume
Captain in the service of the United Netherlands,
who died at Delft, May 28, 1650.

When young I lost my mother, but my loss I never knew,
 For oh ! an aunt's maternal heart my filial homage drew.
 Beneath her watchful care I sought whate'er adorns the mind,
 In sciences and arts, and tongues, and manners of mankind.
 As captain of our infantry, as horse-lieutenant too,
 I show'd unto my Fatherland, a spirit bold and true :
 And after God for two full years had made our battles cease,
 He call'd me hence to spend with Him the life of heavenly peace.
 I do not grieve, because I die and part with wealth and state,
 I only mourn, in that my aunt so sorely weeps my fate.
 Joannes Smith, Neomagensis, min. fecit.

Sir John Conyers died in the year 1658, aged 72. The following inscription on his monument shows that, for his gallant exploits, he was created a baronet by King Charles I ; that he held the rank of general in the army ; and was Governor of Berwick, and Keeper of the Tower of London.

Jehovae, qui providit, Sacrum
 Illustriss. Generosiss. Nobiliss.
 Heroi
 D. Johanni de Conyers
 Equiti Aurato
 Antiquiss. pariter ac nobiliss.
 In Dunnelmensib. prosapia orto
 rebus bell. prudenter, fortiter et felic.
 tum in Belg. foeder. cum German. Angliaquegestis.
 clarissimo.
 Equestr. copiarum in Magn. Brittan. Reg.
 Caroli I exercitu Ducis supremo.
 Barvici urbis tum munitiss. gubern. strenuo
 indefesso
 Arcis Londenensis praefect : omnium vot. desiderat
 Anno aetat. lxxii. Salut. ciciclviii. Noortgov. in
 Domino pie mortuo. Avuncul. suo dilectissimo
 in aeternam ejus memoriam
 Hoc quaecunque sincer. affect. testimonium
 Moest. hered. posuit.
 Ille cui Carolus Primus Rex auxit honores
 Atque Equitis titulos ob bene gesta dedit
 Cui data Barvici fuit et suprema potestas
 Londinique Arcis credita cura erit
 quemque exercitui quoque rex praefecit equestri
 huic secuit vitae stamina parca ferox
 praesagus patriae turbarum has venit ad oras
 in pace ut vitam transigeret reliquam
 pax data. nam coeli providit pace Jehova
 in coelis anima est. corporis hic cinis est.
 Servatius Gallaeus V.D.M.

In honour and memory of
 the noble and worthy
 Dame Maria de Pottere
 wife of Sir John Conyers Baronet & who died at Noordgouwe,
 July 15, 1650.

John Smith V.D.M.*

Henry Hume may be of the Eccles branch of the Cowdenknowes family, from whom the present Earl of Home is descended. Henry was one of the Christian names used by them, and one of them married a Ker. In 1665, in vol. i of the *Duns Presbytery Records*, Sir Alexander Home of Halyburton has complaint made against him that some of his household do not attend the parish church, and his son-in-law, Mr Conyers, promises to bring a testimonial from his last place of residence and to attend Greenlaw parish church. Sir Alexander was a son of Sir John Home of Cowdenknowes, and for a time tutor to his nephew, the Earl of Home.

[John Conyers, Esq., of Horden, in the parish of Easington and county of Durham, was created a baronet 14th July 1628. He married Frances, daughter of Thomas Groves of York, and by her, who died 24th January 1635, he had issue at least eleven children. His estates were sequestered in 1645, and two years later he was fined for his delinquency. Following a monumental inscription in the parish church of Easington, it has hitherto been held that he died 4th December 1664. The pedigree of Conyers printed by Mr Surtees makes no mention of the second marriage recorded on the Zierikzee monumental inscription. The discrepancy on the two monuments on the date of Sir John Conyers' death remains to be solved. Cf. Pedigree of Conyers, Surtees' *History of Durham*, vol. i, p. 28; monumental inscription at Easington, *ibid.*, p. 14; Welford, *Royalist Compositions*, p. 176.—EDITOR.]

* *History of the Scottish Church, Rotterdam*, by Rev. William Steven, D.D., p. 377.

AN EDINBURGH ORIGINAL AND HER MERSE HOME.

By the Rev. WILLIAM STEVEN MOODIE.

IN the latter part of the eighteenth century two neighbouring houses on the banks of the Blackadder and the Whitadder were famed for their beautiful daughters. Renton of Lamber-ton had bought Blackadder from the Homes, and had married a daughter of the Earl of Eglinton. Her three daughters are described by Smollett, the novelist, as belles of Edinburgh; and, in *Humphrey Clinker*, they are said to have taken captive the heart of Jerry Melford. One was married to the novelist's nephew, Alexander Telfer Smollett of Bonhill, who named the town he founded in the Vale of Leven, in Dumbartonshire, Ren-ton, after his wife; another married Mackenzie of Delvine; while the third was the mother of Charles Kirkpatrick Sharpe, the antiquary. The novelist probably met them at Kimmerghame, which his sister's husband owned before he removed to Bon-hill, on his wife succeeding as heiress. A little lower down the river stood the old tower of Huttonhall. The Johnstons of Hilton sprung from a Provost of Edinburgh who was also the ancestor of Johnston of Warriston and of the mother of Bishop Burnet; Huttonhall and Hilton were theirs for two hundred years. Lucy Johnston—Mrs Crawford of Auchencruive—had her beauty sung by Burns in "Wat ye wha's in yon town."

"O, wat ye wha's in yon town,
Ye see the e'enin' sun shine on?
The fairest dame's in yon town,
That e'enin' sun is shining on.

For while life's dearest blood is warm,
Ae thought frae her shall ne'er depart;
And she—as fairest is her form,
She has the truest, kindest heart."

Mrs Crawford's sisters were married to Baird of Newbyth, Baird of Saughtonhall, and Stewart of Alderston; and they, and her father's sisters, were alike women noted for their beauty. This gift they received from Mrs Crawford's grandmother, Mary Hume, the daughter of Sir John Hume of Castle Hume, Ireland, and a sister of the second Lady Polwarth. Lucy Johnston's nephew was Sir David Baird, the hero of Seringapatam; while almost equally famous was her aunt Sophia—"Aunty Suff,"—who was long a privileged figure in the best Edinburgh society of that day.

Lady Ann Barnard, the authoress of the song "Auld Robin Gray," and Lord Cockburn have each given vivid pictures of this original.* She had received no education in youth, but could shoe a horse, swear like a trooper, and had a voice like a man. Lord Cockburn in his *Memorials* gives a striking picture of Aunty Suff:—

"Her dress was always the same—a man's hat when out of doors and generally when within, a cloth covering exactly like a man's greatcoat, buttoned closely from the chin to the ground, worsted stockings, strong shoes with strong brass clasps. In this raiment she sat in any drawing-room, and at any table, amidst all the fashion and aristocracy of the land, respected and liked: for her disposition was excellent, her talk intelligent and racy, rich both in old anecdotes and in shrewd modern observation, and spiced with a good deal of plain sarcasm, her understanding powerful, all her opinions freely expressed. Sitting in the usual armchair by the side of the fire, with her back to the light, with her greatcoat and her hat, and her dark wrinkled face and firmly pursed mouth, the two feet set flat on the floor and close together, so that the public had a full view of the substantial shoes, the book held by the two hands, very near the eyes, if the quick ear heard any presumptuous folly from solemn gentleman, or fine lady, down went the book, up the spectacles—'That's great nonsense, sir,' though she had never seen him before. When she was visibly failing Dr Gregory prescribed abstinence from animal food, and recommended spoon meat, unless she wished to die. 'Deed, Doctor, I'm thinking they've forgotten an auld wife like me up yonder.' However, when he did come back next day the Doctor found her at the spoon meat—supping a haggis! She was remembered."

This strange figure in the family of the gentle and beautiful Irish lady who married Robert Johnston of Hilton was a puzzle to those who knew the family. In the records of the Presbytery of Chirnside we find the explanation: Robert Johnston was accused

* Cockburn's *Memorials*, and Lord Lindsay's *Life of the Lindsays*.

as the father of a child by his servant, Mary Fulton. This was the future Sophy, who was born in December 1737. In 1738 Mary Fulton did penance in Carham church in Northumberland, which seems to have been her home. The Presbytery were not satisfied, and, after threats of the Greater Excommunication, Robert Johnston in 1742 made Mary Fulton his wife, it is stated, in Carham church. He died in 1749, and Sophy was probably brought up in a humble home, and this explains her strange character. A brother, William, born in 1746, was helped by his kindred, and was the ancestor of a line of Indian soldiers who to-day represent the Johnstons of Hilton. The older line ended with Home Johnston, who died a melancholy and sudden death when about to sail as lieutenant on the ship of Captain Parry, who was setting out to the Arctic in search of the North-West Passage.

Lucy Johnston's portrait formerly hung in Hutton Castle when it was owned by Lord Tweedmouth, but it was sold with other treasures. At Duns Castle is a myrtle tree that still bears her name, as it sprung from a sprig of myrtle in a bouquet carried by her at a ball at Kimmerghame.

Most of those who have read about old days in Scotland have heard of the stool of repentance where sinners had to do penance before their neighbours in their parish church. The above case of the second wife of Robert Johnston of Huttonhall is set out in the Presbytery records of Chirnside,* and a certificate is entered, a certificate which shows the custom in the Church of England of that period.

On 28th November 1738 Robert Johnston of Huttonhall appears before the Presbytery and produces a certificate that Mary Fulton had done penance in Carham church on 20th March 1738. The terms of the certificate were as follows:—She is appointed to be present in the parish church of Carham upon some Sunday before the 20th day of April next, when, being in her penitential habit—viz. bareheaded, barefooted, and barelegged,—having a white sheet on and a rod in her hand and standing upon some form or other high place so as the whole congregation may see her, immediately after the Nicene Creed

* From *Chirnside Presbytery Records*, vol. iv, p. 49. An account of a penance inflicted at Bishop Wilton, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, in 1730, is given in the *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, vol. xviii, p. 419 —ED.

shall with a distinct and audible voice say after the minister as follows :—

“Whereas I good neighbours forgetting and neglecting my duty towards Almighty God and the care I ought to have of my own soul have committed the grievous and detestable sin of fornication, to the great danger of my own soul, the evil and pernicious example of others, I am now heartily sorry for the same, desiring you and all sober Christians offended thereby to bear witness of this my hearty sorrow and repentance, and to pray with me and for me to Almighty God that He will pardon this and all my other sins and to assist me with the grace of his Holy Spirit that I may never commit the like-hereafter saying Our Father etc Certified by John Pyle Register

“Tho. Ogle minister of the Parish and Parish Church

“Wilf. Spencer

“Ralph Ewart

Church Wardens of the said Parish and Parish Church”

SANDSTELL AND BLAKEWELL FISHERIES.

24th and 25th April 1735. Conveyance from Henry Grey of Billingbear, Esq., and others, to Samuel Simpson of Berwick, cooper, of a half of Sandstell and a fourth part of Blakewell fisheries.

7th March 1750. Will of the said Samuel Simpson, by which he gave the said fisheries to his nephew, George Richardson. Will proved at Durham 15th June 1752 by the said George Richardson.

31st January 1754. Will of the said George Richardson, who gave his said fisheries, his burgages in Berwick, and all other his real estate to his daughter Margaret in tail general. Remainder to his brother-in-law Samuel Burn for life. Remainder to George Burn, second son of the said Samuel Burn, in tail male. The testator charged his property with the payment of £100 per annum to his wife Sarah. Will proved at Durham 28th September 1754.

16th and 17th October 1774. Deed made between Thomas Hall of Berwick, Esq., and Margaret his wife, which Margaret was only child and heiress of the said George Richardson, of the first part, William Hugall of Durham, gent., of the second part, and John Grey of Berwick and Edward Willoby of Berwick, gents., of the third part, James Hall of Thormorgton, and John Hall of Fordhill, gents., of the fourth part, whereby one half of Sandstell and one quarter part of Blakewell fisheries were conveyed to trustees to bar the entail; and to resettle the same to the use of the said Thomas Hall for life; remainder to the said Margaret; remainder to the first and other sons of the said Thomas and Margaret, and remainder to their daughter Margaret.*—EDITOR.

* Extracted from the Weddell Collection in the possession of Mr T. B. Short.

MEMOIR OF MR HIPPOLYTE J. BLANC, F.S.A.SCOT.

THE late Mr Hippolyte J. Blanc was born in Edinburgh in 1845, being the son of Mr Victor Blanc, a native of Avignon, who became naturalised in 1845. His mother was an Irish lady. Having received his education at Heriot's School, of which he was dux and medallist in 1859, he was in after years able to repay to that institution some of the benefits he had received there by becoming joint author of an illustrated historical account of the institution and munificently presenting it with £500. On leaving school he was apprenticed to Mr David Rhind, architect. In 1875 he was appointed chief assistant in the office of His Majesty's Board of Works in Scotland, and in 1881 began business on his own account as an architect in his native city.

Among his architectural works we may mention the restoration of the Great Hall of Edinburgh Castle and St Cuthbert's Church, Edinburgh; the construction of the Coats Memorial Church, Paisley, St James's Episcopal Church, Paisley; Christ Church (Episcopal), Morningside, Mayfield, St Matthew's, and West Port Churches, Edinburgh; Troon Parish Church; All Saints' Memorial Church, Invergordon; St Luke's Church, Broughty Ferry; Middle Church, Perth; and churches at Broxburn and Greenock.

Among other public works may be mentioned Bangour Asylum, near Edinburgh, which cost £237,000; the Ladies' College, Queen Street; the New Cafe, Princes Street; the large restaurant in Coventry Street, Haymarket, London; Warrender Lodge, Edinburgh; and Alexander III. Monument at Kinghorn.

Mr Blanc was elected a member of the Club on the 10th October 1894, and in the following year, at its meeting at Coldingham on the 26th of June, addressed the members present on the Priory Church. Unfortunately, the address

was not printed in the transactions with the fullness it deserved.* His services as a public lecturer were in great demand, and from the year 1879 downward he gave over fifty lectures on historical buildings and on subjects more or less connected with his profession.

He was elected in 1879 a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland; Associate in 1892, Fellow in 1896 of the Royal Scottish Academy, subsequently becoming Deputy-President and Treasurer; he was three times President of the Edinburgh Architectural Association; President of the Edinburgh 'Photographic Society, and was a member of other learned societies. He died 12th March 1917. He is succeeded in business by his son, Mr Frank E. B. Blanc, who is also a member of the Club.

CHARLES S. ROMANES.

* *Hist. Ber. Nat. Club*, vol. xv, p. 228.

INTRODUCTION OF THE THRESHING MACHINE TO NORTHUMBERLAND.

THE Belford Parish Register of Burials for the year 1790 contains the following memorandum:—"Several threshing machines, during this and the last two or three years, have been erected in this and the neighbouring parishes. Muckle, an ingenious mechanic from Scotland, who built Warn Mill about six or seven years ago, was, if not the original inventor, the first that brought them to any degree of perfection. Improvements, I am told, have been made upon his plan by Mr Bailey of Chillingham and Mr Rastrick of Morpeth. The contrivance is very ingenious, but threatens to hurt the poor; three or four men, or women, in this way being able to thresh as much corn as twelve in the common way."





FIG. 1.



Obverse.



Reverse.

FIG. 2.



Obverse.



Reverse.

FIG. 3.

SEALS OF BERWICK-UPON-TWEED.

THE MEDIÆVAL SEALS OF BERWICK-UPON-TWEED.

By C. H. HUNTER BLAIR.

A hitherto unknown seal of Berwick-upon-Tweed has recently been found in the Record Office by Mr Edward Bateson. Its discovery seems worthy of a note in these *Transactions*, and also to afford an opportunity for a brief account of the mediæval seals of the Border fortress. The earliest extant seal of the town, which is known to me, is attached to a charter,* without date, in the treasury of the Dean and Chapter of Durham. The document is a convention between H. prior of Coldingham and the mayor and community of Berwick-upon-Tweed. The handwriting is that of about the middle of the thirteenth century, and the prior † is either Henry of Silton, *circa* 1253–1258, or Henry of Horncastle, *circa* 1266–1279. The seal is stated in the charter to be “*sigillum commune*.” The device, rude and archaic in style, depicts a bear standing in front of a tree with three branches; the impression is poor and imperfect; the legend is nearly destroyed and very illegible, but the letters composing it appear to be partly of a rough Lombardic type and partly of Roman capitals. Those remaining read :

SIG VRGENSIVM (Plate, fig. 1.)

The seal is earlier than the charter, and probably dates from the beginning of the thirteenth century.

The seal discovered by Mr Bateson is later than this; it is attached to a document dated 1st Nov. 1315, and is described in the deed as “*sigillum communitatis ville Berewyci super Tuedam*” (Plate, fig. 2), only a fragment of it is left, and the legend has entirely gone. The part of the device remaining on the obverse shows a man, clothed in a long gown, girt at the waist with a girdle, and with a hood on his head, walking in front of a bear which he leads by a cord fastened round the animal’s neck. Upon the bear’s skin, walking as it were in procession along its side, are two leopards of England, the third, which would

* *Miscellaneous Charters*, No. 1356.

† *The Priory of Coldingham*, Surtees Soc. Pub., No. 12.

be upon the hind quarter, is destroyed. Above and behind the bear has been, I think, a banner of England, but only two of the leopards now remain. The reverse has on the sinister side a shield of England (gules three leopards gold), and there has been a device in a central compartment, but there is not enough of it left to show its nature. It is unfortunate that neither the design on the obverse nor that on the reverse can be reconstructed in its entirety from the small part now remaining; there is, however, sufficient to show that it has been a well-balanced and well-designed composition. The absence of ornament, the strongly drawn firm lines of the bear, his leader, and the leopards point to late thirteenth or very early fourteenth-century work, and I suggest that this seal was made either immediately after the capture of Berwick by Edward I in March 1296 or, more probably, in A.D. 1302 when Edward resettled the town with Englishmen and granted it a charter of privileges, by which it became a "free borough" with a gild merchant and the right to elect its mayor and four bailiffs annually.*

The next known seal is again to be found in the treasury of the Dean and Chapter at Durham; of it there are two examples,† attached to documents dated respectively A.D. 1330 and A.D. 1342 (Plate, fig. 3). It is a very beautiful seal, much more ornate than the preceding one and, like it, having both an obverse and a reverse. It is 3 inches in diameter, and depicts on the obverse a chained bear walking to the dexter in front of a tree, in the branches of which two birds are resting; the field is delicately diapered with a running foliage pattern, and the whole is surrounded by the Scottish tressure. The legend, which is partly destroyed, is in a good type of Lombardic letters:

✠ [SIGILLVM COMM]VNE : VILLE : BERWICI [SVPER TW]EDAM :

Upon the reverse is the conventional emblem of the Holy

* *Calendar of Charter Rolls*, iii, 27, 28. See also *Mediæval Town Planning*, by T. F. Tout, p. 28 (Manchester University Press, 1917), where the attempts made to replan the town are described.

† *Miscellaneous Charters*, Nos. 5893, 968. Charter No. 5893 names John of London, then Mayor of Berwick.

The seals are reproduced with the special permission of the Dean and Chapter of Durham.

Trinity—God the Father, with a radiated nimbus, seated in majesty, holding our Lord on the Cross in front of Him, with the Dove above His head.

The field is beautifully floriated and the inside of the surrounding border finely cusped. The legend, which is of the same type as that on the obverse, is very imperfect :

✠ BENE SANCT. : TRIN

This device is evidently allusive to the church of the town, which was, from early times, under the invocation of the Holy Trinity.* The motive and decoration of both the obverse and reverse and the type of letters used in the legend are of fourteenth-century date, whilst the Scottish tressure on the obverse suggests that the seal was made after the capture of the town by Robert Bruce in April 1318, but it continued in use after the final capture of Berwick by Edward III in July 1333.

The fourth and last of the mediæval seals of the town is in the British Museum.† It is $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter, and shows a bear standing beneath a tree between two shields of France (modern) and England quarterly ; above in a compartment is our Lord in Glory, his right hand blessing, his left holding an orb ; the legend reads : ‡

SIGILLV MAIORATVS VILLA BERWICI SVPER TWEDAM.

The editor of the catalogue dates this seal late fourteenth century, but it should be early fifteenth, as the change on the quarters for France on the shield of England was not made till *circa* A.D. 1405, when Henry IV, following the change made earlier in France (*c.* A.D. 1365), reduced the number of lilies to three—the shield known as France (modern). This seal continued to be used till modern times, when it was very inappropriately and improperly made into an armorial shield.§ The tree which appears on all these seals, except the second, has been called a wych-elm, and combined with the

* *Studies in Church Dedications*, by Frances Arnold-Forster, iii, 49.

† *Catalogue of Seals in the British Museum*, by W. de Gray Birch, No. 4622.

‡ Seal engraved in Scott, *Berwick-on-Tweed*, plate facing p. 235.

§ *Burke's General Armory*, ed. 1841.

bear to make up a rebus upon the name of the town. This seems to me too far fetched and not in accord with mediæval symbolism, at any rate of the thirteenth century. I should rather interpret the tree as the conventional representation of a wood, and the intention to be to represent the bear as roaming at large in his proper forest habitat.

Besides these common seals of the town there is another series * of similar design used by the Edwards and Henry IV for their "lands beyond Tweed," a description of which may not be inappropriate here. That used by Edward I shows on the obverse a bear standing beneath a tree within a sixfoiled panel, the legend reads:—

✠ SIGILLV DNI EDWARDI DEI GRA REX ANGLIE PRO
TERRA SVA VLTRA TWEDAM.

The reverse has, in a like panel, the shield of England (three leopards) hanging from a tree with the legend :

✠ EDWARDVS DEI GRACIA REX ANGLIE DOMINVS
HIBERNIE ET DVX ACQVITAINIE.

Edward II, Edward III, and Henry IV used similar seals, with unimportant alterations in details, for the same purpose.

Another official seal connected with the town is that of its chamberlain, an impression of which, attached to a document dated 20th October 1365, † is preserved in the treasury at Durham. It is there used by William de la Vale, described in the document as "*camerarius villæ Berwici super Twedam*," the seal is stated to be "*sigillum officii mei camerarii*." ‡ It is round, one inch in diameter, and depicts a banner of England (three leopards), with a tree on each side, and beneath a bear walking to the dexter; the legend is entirely destroyed. It is, as stated above, an official not a personal seal, and is of considerably earlier date than the charter to which it is appended; probably early fourteenth century, it must be before A.D. 1340, after which year the golden lilies of France were quartered with the English leopards on the royal shield and banner.

* *Catalogue of Seals in the British Museum*, Nos. 750, 751.

† *Miscellaneous Charters*, No. 950.

‡ A later seal for this royal officer is described, No. 4264, *British Museum Catalogue*.

MEMOIR OF DR C. C. BURMAN.

ON Wednesday the 26th of December 1917, by the death of Dr Charles Clark Burman, of Alnwick, the Club lost an old and valued member. On the preceding Friday, at Whittingham, while discharging professional duty—largely extended through an endeavour to administer the practice of a doctor lately deceased—he had a stroke, was brought home the same evening, and lived for five days.

Charles Clark Burman was born on the 29th of May 1855 at Whitehaven, being a son of Mr James Watson Burman of that place. After being educated at the Grammar School of St Bees, he obtained his professional qualifications at the Royal College of Surgeons and the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh. He began to practise at Bamburgh in 1875, removing to Belford in 1879, and to Alnwick in 1890, where the remainder of his useful life was spent.

Dr Burman was elected a member of the Club on the 8th of October 1890, but his close attention to the duties of a wide-spread country practice permitted him to attend few of our meetings. In the last year of his life he contributed to the *Transactions* an admirable paper on "Alnwick Typography, 1748-1900," printed above on pp. 305-359.

He was elected a member of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle on the 30th of September 1891, and gave it, in 1912, a "Report of the Examination and Description of Human Remains from an Ancient British Grave discovered at High Buston, Northumberland, on 18th October 1912," printed in *Arch. Æl.*, 3rd series, vol. ix, p. 45, with plates. Abstracts of some old deeds in his possession are printed in the thirteenth volume of the same series in a paper by Mr R. Welford. In numerous volumes of the *Proceedings* of that Society there are extracts from documents drawn from his collections.

In 1896 Dr Burman reprinted, for private circulation, sixty copies of a local ballad, originally printed at Alnwick in 1800,

“ A Poetical Tale, entitled Andrew Lowrie, the Pretended Conjuror, who resided and lately died in Canongate, a character perfectly well known in the town and vicinity of Alnwick.” In the same year he printed, also for private circulation, fifty illustrated copies of “ An Account of the Art of Typography, as practised in Alnwick from 1781 to 1815, with Bibliographical Notes of all the Publications during that Period ”; and, in 1903, “ The Alnwick Infirmary: an Appeal, by ‘ Spes Bona.’ ” Having acquired a small printing-press, he began to print about the year 1905 the Parish Registers of Alnwick, but the calls of his increasing practice caused him to desist after printing off fifty-two pages.

Dr Burman’s collection of books printed at Alnwick is unmatched. He had also valuable collections of the original wood blocks engraved by Thomas Bewick, etc.

He leaves a widow and eleven grown-up children.

J. C. HODGSON.

THE PRIORY OF COLDINGHAM.

1450/1, January 30. Confirmation, by Pope Nicholas V, at the recent petition of the prior and convent of Durham, of the confirmation by Pope Eugenius IV, who also gave exemplifications, of the donations, etc., to the said priory of Durham by Edgar, David, Alexander, William, Robert, Robert, and James, Kings of Scotland, and divers Earls of Dunbar, of the priory cell or *mansio* and barony of Coldingham (*sic*), in the diocese of St Andrews, in the form of a public instrument; etc. etc. etc.

Calendar of Papal Registers, vol. x, pp. 215–216.

WILD BIRDS OF HULNE OR ALNWICK PARK.

By HENRY A. PAYNTER.

IN all the beautiful county of Northumberland I think there is no more beautiful part than the valley of the Aln, and in no part of its course does the Aln pass through more lovely scenery than in the ancient Park of Hulne.

The Park spreads itself from the foothills of the Cheviots right down to the gates of the old town of Alnwick. With one hand it touches the uplands that roll away westward and northward, and with the other it dips towards the belt of fat, rich land which stretches along the seaboard of Northumberland.

To the west there is heather and crag, splendidly crowned by Brislee Watch Tower, and to the east fair meadows by the river bank, with great trees and luxuriant undergrowth.

It is clearly in the nature of things that such a place should be a favourite haunt for all manner of birds, and that many different kinds should be found within its borders; for not only is great security assured owing to the private character of the Park, but also a wide variety of conditions is afforded.

Many rare birds have been encountered from time to time in Hulne Park.

In the year 1866, the year I came to Alnwick, a Black Kite was trapped in the Park, the only one of its kind ever seen in Great Britain. This bird is now in the Hancock Museum, Newcastle.

Ospreys have several times been seen flying up and down over the river, and one was seen there constantly for a fortnight. The Rough-legged Buzzard is a not infrequent visitor. In 1905 three Ruffs were seen, and at various times a Honey Buzzard, a Roller, and a Wryneck. Even before Lord William Percy commenced breeding various kinds of Wild Duck, Widgeon, Pintail, Pochard, and Scaup Duck visited the Park.

If one ascends to the high ground among the heather and crags, one will find the bird life varied and interesting. Grouse,

Blackgame, Curlew, Woodcock, Nightjar, and occasionally Merlin, Golden Plover, and Teal, breed.

By the river banks Kingfisher and Dipper, Pied and Grey Wagtail, Summer Snipe, Mallard, and Moorhen commonly breed, as does an occasional Sedge Warbler.

In the woodlands that rise sharply from the valleys, Sparrow and Kestrel Hawks, Rook, Magpie, Woodcock, Wood Pigeon, Corbie Crow, Tawny and Long-eared Owls, and occasionally a Heron, Great Spotted Woodpecker, and Jay nest.

The following is a list of other birds I have known nesting in the Park :—

Blackbird.	Lapwing.	Swallow.
Blackcap.	Lark, Sky.	Swift.
Bullfinch.	Linnet, Common.	Thrush, Common.
Bunting, Yellow.	Magpie.	„ Missel.
Chaffinch.	Martin, Sand.	Titmouse, Blue.
Chiffchaff.	Moorhen.	„ Coal.
Creepers, Tree.	Owl, Long-eared.	„ Great.
Crow, Carrion.	„ Tawny.	„ Longtail.
Cuckoo.	Partridge.	„ Marsh.
Dipper.	Pheasant.	Wagtail, Grey.
Duck, Mallard.	Pipit, Tree.	„ Pied.
„ Teal.	„ Meadow, other-	„ Yellow.
Flycatcher, Pied.	wise Titlark.	Warbler, Garden.
„ Spotted.	Plover, Golden.	„ Sedge.
Greenfinch.	Rail, Land.	Wheatear.
Hawfinch.	Redstart.	Whitethroat.
Hawk, Kestrel.	Robin.	Woodcock.
„ Merlin.	Rooks.	Woodpecker, Great
„ Sparrow.	Sandpiper.	Spotted.
Heron.	Snipe.	Wood Pigeon.
Jackdaw.	Sparrow, Hedge.	Wren, Gold-crested.
Jay.	Starling.	„ Willow.
Kingfisher.	Stock Dove.	„ Wood.

ACCOUNT OF RAINFALL IN BERWICKSHIRE DURING 1917.

By JAMES HEWAT CRAW, F.S.A. SCOT., of West Foulden.

Locality.	Height above sea-level	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
St Abb's Lighthouse.	200'	3.02	.86	2.23	2.46	1.95	1.02	1.68	6.28	1.22	3.36	1.41	1.01	26.50
West Foulden.	250'	3.76	.65	1.43	2.72	1.72	.97	1.58	6.28	.60	3.18	1.52	1.60	26.01
Chirside School.	420'	3.50	2.45	1.29	2.88	1.23	.98	1.71	4.20	1.45	2.90	1.12	1.70	25.41
Edrom School.	248'	3.97	.95	.86	2.66	1.59	1.08	2.23	7.26	3.38	1.50	1.47		26.95
Manderston.	356'	3.39	1.00	.70	3.18	1.78	.93	2.67	7.76	1.11	2.18	2.00		30.13
Duns Castle.	500'	3.28	1.10	1.28	2.19	1.92	1.03	2.20	8.16	1.20	3.93	2.11	1.69	30.09
Swinton House.	200'	3.62	.72	.88	1.86	1.75	.85	1.42	6.49	1.20	4.25	1.79	1.14	25.97
Coldstream School.	100'	3.76	.66	1.28	3.37	2.10	1.06	1.02	9.32	.62	2.72	1.57	1.61	29.09
Hirsel.	94'	3.73	1.07	1.27	3.40	1.72	1.00	1.26	5.39	1.00	3.20	1.62	1.52	26.18
Lochton.	150'	4.73	.71	1.16	3.29	2.00	1.01	1.20	7.70	.77	3.09	1.68	1.57	28.91
Rowchester.	450'	2.83	.63	.78	2.21	1.63	.93	1.90	5.79	1.22	3.36	1.69	1.46	24.43
Marchmont	500'	4.48	.96	1.40	2.98	2.01	1.12	1.88	8.35	1.46	4.18	2.32	2.02	33.33
Cowdenknowes.	360'	3.02	.76	1.46	2.77	2.01	1.51	1.50	6.26	1.55	3.81	2.25	1.89	28.79
Burncastle.	900'	4.46	.90	1.64	3.08	2.11	1.92	1.16	7.50	1.63	3.48	1.70	2.12	31.70*

* Blythe Edge, 1250'—31.97"

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING
3RD OCTOBER 1917.

INCOME.

Balance on hand, 9th Oct. 1916 . . .	£280	11	7
254 Members' Subscriptions paid . . .	65	3	0
Arrears paid	1	0	0
16 Entrance Fees paid	8	0	0
Transactions sold	12	18	4
Bank Interest	9	15	0
	<hr/>		
	£377	7	11

EXPENDITURE.

Printing Transactions, etc.	£85	0	3
Rent of Room at Berwick Museum . . .	3	10	0
Secretary's expenses for year	1	12	3
Editorial Secretary, postages	1	0	0
Treasurer's expenses for year	2	12	7
Gratuity to Caretaker of Museum . . .	0	10	0
Clerical Assistant	5	0	0
Carriage on Stock of Transactions from Alnwick	0	13	2
Cheque Book	0	1	0
Balance on hand, 3rd Oct. 1917 . . .	277	8	8
	<hr/>		
	£377	7	11



H.C.S.

BRITISH
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NATURAL
HISTORY.



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HISTORY OF THE BERWICKSHIRE NATURALISTS' CLUB.

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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BERWICKSHIRE NATURALISTS' CLUB

*Address delivered to the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club
at Berwick, 25th September 1918. BY JAMES
ALEXANDER SOMERVAIL, Esq., of, Hoselaw.*

A YEAR ago, on the ground that there had been no field meetings of the Club during the year, you kindly re-appointed me as President for a second year in succession. I believe there was no precedent for this in the annals of the Club, and I thank you for the very great honour you have done me.

Another year has passed, during which, owing to circumstances arising from the continuation of the war, there have again been no field meetings. We are now in the fifth year of the war, and, although our prospects are much brighter than they were, "the end is not yet." During the past year, notwithstanding that provisions of all kinds have been in short supply, we have got on with wonderfully little inconvenience, largely through the success of the rationing system. Owing to the great failure of this year's turnip crop, caused by frost, flies, and want of rain, and also owing to the want of feeding stuffs, there will be a very short supply of home-fed beef and mutton during the coming winter and spring months, and I think it is very likely that the butcher-meat rations may still be reduced.

Since we last met, the Club has sustained a very sad loss through the death of Mr Boyd of Faldonside. He was the oldest member of the Club, having been elected so long ago as 1853. Besides being the oldest member, he was also, I think, the most important. His knowledge of botany was something extraordinary, and this knowledge was not confined to "the flowers of the field," but extended to cultivated plants as well. At our future meetings we shall greatly miss his genial presence and his enthusiastic ways.

During the war, I have had my son's farm of Broomdykes to manage as well as my own, and in my frequent journeyings between the two places I cross, near Panama joiner's shop, what is known as dry Tweed. When crossing it I often wondered if it was really an old course of the Tweed, and, if so, where it branched off from the present course, what had been the cause of the divergence, and when it had taken place. On a fine frosty day in winter I resolved to walk up it with a view of investigating matters. Below the bridge, where the road crosses it near Panama, the Learmouth Burn runs into this old course and follows it till it joins the Tweed at Cornhill Mill. Walking upwards and westward from the bridge, I soon came to the conclusion that the Tweed had once occupied this old course, which, for its whole length, is lower than the ground between it and the Tweed. With the exception of one place, where a small tributary comes in, a continuous succession of steep braes extends close along the south side, having all the appearance of their base having been at one time washed by a considerable stream. About a mile above the bridge Wark farm-steading is reached, and the old course passes right through the middle of the steading. Above that, it passes along the south side of Wark village and the kaim on which the castle is built. With regard to this kaim, a fairly exhaustive description of it is to be found in the Club's

volume of *Proceedings* of 1865, by the late Rev. Peter Mearns, who at that time was minister of the West United Presbyterian Church in Coldstream. In that paper Mr Mearns states that it has been suggested that the Tweed once flowed to the south of Wark, but he saw no reason to think so. He seemed to think that the Tweed had branched off from its present course into its old run to the east of Wark. There is no mark of its having done so, and with all due respect to the late Mr Mearns, I cannot see how anyone can look closely over the ground and not come to the conclusion that it had flowed at one time to the south of the kaim. At one place this kaim looks as if its south edge had been worn away by running water. At this point, during a flood the river must have been both deep and rapid, as it would be confined between the kaim and the braes to the south, without room to spread. Still proceeding westward, and still bounded on the south by braes, which now become steeper, the old course leaves the fields of Wark and enters those of Carham, passing to the south of Carham Hall. Just before reaching the steading of the Home Farm a change takes place. The steep braes have disappeared, and in their place there are a long irregular slope of humps and a raised flat piece of ground, showing that at one time a great slide had taken place, entirely blocking up the old course. To the west of this, just where the Tweed takes the turn, the brae, which begins again beyond where the slide had taken place, is almost precipitous. By the gradual wearing away of their base by the water, the braes had become too steep to stand and had slipped away. Carham Home Farm steading, Carham church and churchyard, are on the raised ground which had come down with this landslip. Its old course being filled up, the Tweed was forced to take a sudden turn to the north. It does not seem to have gone as far as its present course all at once, as there is evidence of

an intermediate one close to the north edge of Carham churchyard, and further east, washing the north edge of the extreme westmost spur of Wark kaim, which is in the middle of one of Wark fields. As to the time when the divergence took place, it must have been before any history of the Border district was written, as in all the historic records of Wark it is spoken of as being on the English side of the Tweed. On the other hand, it cannot have been so far back as pre-glacial, because I suppose we may take it that the kaim would be formed at the close of the glacial period, and it is evident that the stream had once flowed along the south edge of the kaim.

Returning to Panama, it looks as if at one time a greater stream than the present Learmouth Burn had joined the Tweed here. In his address to this Club in 1904, Mr Butler suggested that the Till, instead of its present route to Etal, might once have reached the Tweed here by Pallinsburn and Learmouth Bog. I cannot say whether that has been the case or not, but I have a suspicion that the Bowmont, in pre-glacial times, instead of turning to the south at Mindrum Mill to join the College, came straight on past the Hagg, and ran into the Tweed here. According to the Ordnance Survey, there is a fall of 40 feet from the level of the Bowmont at Mindrum Mill to the Hagg. There is at present a piece of ground, 30 or 40 feet above the level of the Bowmont, between Mindrum Station and the Hagg. The railway from Learmouth reaches the top of this mound with a gradient of 1 in 75, passing through a cutting to the west of the Hagg. If this cutting be examined, it will be seen that this raised piece of ground is a mass of gravel and sand, which fills up the valley, covering its real bottom. This mass of gravel and sand would probably be deposited at the close of the glacial period, causing the Bowmont to diverge from its original course. If the Bowmont has come this way

in pre-glacial times, it would then be a greater stream than at present, as it is generally believed that the Kale, instead of running to the Teviot at Kale Water Foot, in pre-glacial times, if not at a much later period, ran past Primside and into the Bowmont near Yetholm.

Turning now to a tributary of the Tweed, the Whitadder. The haugh at Broomdykes is bounded on the south side by steep braes, and the present course of the river is about 300 yards to the north, but there is distinct evidence of an old course close to the foot of the braes. Here, as has happened to the Tweed at Carham, the water has been diverted by a landslip. The mound of earth which slipped down is plainly to be seen, lying in the old course, and also the hollow on the brae side from where it had come. Also like the Tweed at Carham, the water has not shifted to its present course all at once, but has for some time had an intermediate position, where a small tributary now runs. From this course to the present one, I think the movement has been gradual. The water has still a tendency to work to the north, and had it not been for an artificial barrier, made by the proprietor of Whitehall, it would by this time have moved still further. From the fresh appearance of the old course at the foot of the braes, I think this alteration must have occurred in comparatively recent times. Further up the Whitadder at Ellemford there has, from all appearances, been once a much larger divergence. From that point, instead of by its present route by Abbey St Bathans, the water probably came down the valley through which the road from Duns to Ellemford now runs. This was probably in pre-glacial times, and the divergence had been caused by a mass of detritus having been cast into the old course at the close of that period.

There are doubtless many more old river courses which it would be interesting to examine, but these are those with which I am most familiar. The face of

this country must have been so altered during the glacial period by the action of the immense mass of ice which then covered it, and by the torrents which accompanied its disappearance, that if we could see it as it was before that time, I am doubtful if we should recognise it.

It is now my duty, Ladies and Gentlemen, to nominate my successor, and I have great pleasure in moving that Professor Bosanquet, who is our present representative at the British Association, be elected President for next year. I am sure it will be a great advantage to the Club to have him as President.

Report of Meeting at Berwick.

THE annual meeting was held in the Museum, Berwick, on Wednesday, 25th September, at noon, when there were present :—Mr James A. Somervail, President ; Rev. J. J. M. L. Aiken, B.D., and Mr J. C. Hodgson, M.A., Secretaries ; Professor R. C. Bosanquet, Rock Moor House ; Mr Robert Carr, Berwick ; Miss Greet, Birch Hill, Norham ; Mr D. Knight Gregson, Berwick ; Miss Hope, Sunwick ; Mr T. B. Short and Mr Edward Willoby, Berwick.

Apologies were intimated from Sir Archibald Buchan Hepburn, Bart., Letham ; Dr R. Shirra Gibb, Boon ; Mr Henry Rutherford, Fairnington ; Mr Howard Pease, Otterburn ; Mr William Maddan, Norham ; Capt. R. H. Dodds, Cork ; Mr J. Lindsay Hilson and Mr John S. Boyd, Jedburgh ; and Mr Charles S. Romanes, C.A., Edinburgh. It was intimated also that Captain Norman, R.N., was unable through ill-health to occupy his accustomed place at the meeting.

The President delivered his Annual Address, taking as his subject the disused beds of Border rivers, and, on the motion of Mr Hodgson, was cordially thanked for his interesting and suggestive paper. He nominated as his successor Professor R. C. Bosanquet, who suitably acknowledged the honour accorded to him.

The Secretary reported that owing to the exigencies of war it had been found impracticable to organise and conduct field-meetings during the year. He intimated that, in accordance with the practice of kindred societies, a Roll of Honour had been prepared on which the following deceased members were recorded :—Captain Edward H. Trotter, Guards Club, London, killed in action in France, July 1916 ; Captain Harry Sanderson, R.F.A., Galashiels, killed in action in France, April 1917 ; and Lieutenant Robert O. V. Thorp, Charlton Hall, killed in action in France, March 1918. The following members had been removed by death in the course of the year :—Mr R. S. Weir, North Shields ; Mr George Tate, Brotherwick ; Mr W. H. Johnson, Edinburgh ; Dr C. C. Burman, Alnwick, contributor of a valuable paper on “ Alnwick Typography, 1748–1900,” to the last issue of the *Proceedings* ; Sir G. H. Philipson, Newcastle ; Rev. William Greenwell, D.C.L., F.S.A., Durham, in the earlier years of his membership the author of many notices on British *tumuli*, and in later life an acknowledged authority on archæological subjects connected with the Border country ; Mr Joseph Wilson, Duns ; Mr William B. Boyd, for five-and-sixty years an enthusiastic member, and twice elected to the Presidentship ; Mr James S. Cornett, Darlington ; the Earl of Home ; the Duke of Northumberland, a generous patron of this and other like scientific societies ; Mr Richard Brown, C.A., Hangingshaw, the Club’s generous host on a recent visit to Bowhill and its neighbourhood ; Colonel David Milne Home of Wedderburn ; and Mr Andrew Thompson, Galashiels, author of a history of Coldinghamshire. The resignation of Mr Shallcross F. Widdrington, Newton Hall, Felton, now deceased, was recorded likewise. In spite of the heavy losses thus sustained, the membership of the Club was reported to be 248.

After due nomination, the following were elected members :—Miss Marjorie Robson Scott, Newton, Jedburgh ; Mr J. Hall Renton, Rowfold Grange, Billingshurst, Sussex ; Mr Charles Henry Hunter Blair, Highbury, Newcastle ; Mr Francis Cowan, Westerlea, Ellersly Road, Edinburgh ; Rev. R. J. Thompson, M.A., Melrose ; Mr Percy John Home, 43 Gloucester Street, Warwick Square, London, S.W.1 ; His Grace the Duke of Northumberland, Alnwick Castle ; Mr Herbert M. Wood, B.A.,

12 Tankerville Terrace, Newcastle; Mr John Bolam Johnson, C.A., 13 York Place, Edinburgh; and Mr John Bishop, High Street, Berwick.

The Treasurer's financial statement was read and approved, a balance of £254, 0s. 7d. being carried forward in favour of the Club. Attention was drawn to the excess of expenditure over income owing to the increased cost of printing; but it was agreed to continue the subscription at five shillings as in the previous year. It was remitted to the officers to determine the course of proceedings in the coming year. Professor Bosanquet, delegate to the British Association, explained that he had been unable to attend the meeting of the Corresponding Societies, as he intended, owing to the late date at which the notice of it had reached him. He was reappointed to the office. A letter from the Director of the Meteorological Office, South Kensington, requesting a copy of the *Proceedings* for 1917, containing an account of rainfall in Berwickshire and meteorological observations, which were regarded to be of great interest in the library of that office, was read, and instructions were given that the request should be granted.

The Secretary reported that a search of Brockholes Wood, Grantshouse, recently cleared in its extreme easterly section, had resulted in the discovery of *Linnæa borealis*, on 29th August last, in vigorous growth among the mountain herbage, in spite of the removal of the sheltering timber under which the plant was known to luxuriate. The fear that exposure to the sun and the late season's excessive drought might lead, as in other stations, to its extermination, had for the present been falsified.

Notice by the printers of a further 25 per cent. increase on the cost of printing, due to the rising cost of paper and wages, was intimated.

The members thereafter dined in the Avenue Hotel at 1.30 p.m.

OBITUARIES.

WILLIAM BRACK BOYD OF FALDONSIDE.

AT the time of his death, which took place suddenly on 16th March of this year at his home by the Tweed, Mr W. B. Boyd filled the honourable position of *father* of the Club, having been elected on 12th October 1853; and judged by the regularity of his attendance at field meetings, he must be regarded as one of its most ardent members, as few names occur more frequently in the official lists of those present.

He was born on 22nd February 1831 at Cherrytrees, Yetholm, being the youngest of three sons of Mr Adam Brack Boyd, who succeeded to that property from his maternal uncle; and he was educated at the Grange, Sunderland, a scholastic establishment presided over by a Scotsman named James Cowan, in which not a few youths from either side of the Border received the rudiments of learning.

On entering on the active business of life, he tenanted in 1859 the farm of Hetton Hall, Northumberland, where he resided till 1869, when he leased Ormiston in the county of Roxburgh. Having married in 1862 Elizabeth Bell, only daughter of Mr James Wilson of Otterburn and Buchtrig, who, as one of two co-heiresses, succeeded to the estate of Faldonside upon the death of her uncle, Mr Nicol Milne, he took up his residence there in 1881, cultivating a portion of the inherited property. Three children were born to him, the elder son, Major A. Boyd Wilson, who succeeded to Otterburn, and held a commission in a cavalry regiment; the younger, Captain James W. Boyd, who was appointed agent to Lord Allendale, but at the outset of hostilities volunteered for service in France, where he was killed in action; and an only daughter, her father's constant

companion for many years, who survives him and has succeeded to the property.

Living quietly the life of a country gentleman engaged in agricultural pursuits, Mr Boyd devoted a large part of his leisure to the study and propagation of plants, and by means of his wide knowledge and successful cultivation of them, established himself an authority to whom florists and lovers of wild flowers gladly had recourse for information and guidance. Instinctively a collector, he travelled far and near, at home and on the Continent, in search of specimens, and with such success that his rock-gardens attracted many to view the wonderful assortment of Alpines and ferns which his practical knowledge enabled him to grow to perfection.* His eminence as a botanist was duly recognised by the Edinburgh Botanical Society in his election as Fellow on 12th January 1871, and appointment as President on 14th December 1882. The Scottish Alpine Club, of which he became a member in 1873, likewise did him honour by appointing him President in 1891, an office which he held with acclamation till his death. Through his devotion to fern culture he was drawn to the British Pteridological Society, with Kendal as its headquarters, of which he became a member on 25th November 1891, and was elected a Vice-President on 1st August 1910. Nor was our Club behind in recognising his zeal and genius, as on two separate occasions, namely, 1871 and 1905, there was conferred on him the well-earned dignity of President.

It will be the cause of no little regret that with him has passed away a valuable store of information, as being somewhat averse to literary work, he committed comparatively little to writing. But in his occasional contributions to scientific publications, and particularly in his Presidential Address on the "Snowdrop" to the members of the Club, in 1905,† he has afforded proof of his intimate acquaintance with the habits and stations of many of the less common plants of the Club's area and of foreign countries. Among his literary contributions to the *Proceedings* may be mentioned the following:—"List of some of the rarer Insects taken during the summers of 1860 and 1861 at Hetton Hall" (vol. iv, p. 321); "Miscellaneous Botanical and Zoological

* Mr Boyd matriculated as a student in Botany at Edinburgh University in the sessions of 1848-49 and 1849-50.

† *History of Berwickshire Naturalists' Club*, vol. xix, p. 233.

Observations" (vol. v, p. 231); "Address delivered to the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, at Berwick, 28th September 1871" (vol. vi, p. 177); "Botanical Notes" (vol. vii, p. 275; vol. ix, pp. 154, 344); and "Obituary Notice of Francis Douglas, M.D." (vol. xi, p. 538). In proof of his keen power of observation, reference may also be made to his gathering of *Linnaea borealis* at Wooden Hill, Ormiston (vol. xviii, p. 198). Happily his name is preserved to science, as by his discovery on the Grampian range of a hybrid Willow and an inconspicuous Pearlwort he has added two species to our native flora, namely, *Salix Boydii* and *Sagina Boydii* (Buch. White).

A man of simple tastes and marked individuality, he proved a staunch friend and a delightful companion, his enthusiasm being unflagging and contagious. A day in his company on hillside, seashore, or among his rock-plants at home was one of insight, exhilaration, and lasting profit. As one of like proclivities and his contemporary, who knew him well and often journeyed with him on his botanical rambles, has testified—"Duplicates of such men are rarely forthcoming."

His remains were interred in the family burying-ground within the precincts of Melrose Abbey.

J. J. M. L. AIKEN.

THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND, K.G.

THE seventh Duke of Northumberland, who died at Alnwick Castle on the 14th of May 1918, became a member of the Club on the death of his father in 1899, and on several occasions afforded facilities when they visited Alnwick, Kielder, and other places on his estates.

The Duke was President of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle, and contributed to their publications two valuable papers, the one on "The Ancient Farms of Northumberland," and the other on "Dargs and Dayworkes"; they are printed in *Archæologia Æliana*, 2 ser., vol. xvii, p. i, and vol. xix, p. 217. He was also an original member and chairman of the Northumberland County History Committee, taking a keen interest in its labours and assisting its objects with thought, labour, and purse.

He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London, a member of numerous other learned societies, and a Trustee of the British Museum.

J. C. HODGSON.

THE REV. WILLIAM GREENWELL, D.C.L.,
F.R.S., F.S.A.

THE Reverend William Greenwell was born on the 23rd of March 1820, at Greenwell Ford in the parish of Lanchester and county of Durham, an estate which had belonged to his ancestors for some generations.

He was elected a member of the Club 25th July 1861, having already acquired, through visits to Ford Rectory and fishing in the Tweed, a familiarity with the district. At Sprouston in the early 'fifties he invented the famous trout-fly known as "Greenwell's Glory," and at Ford his attention was first directed to prehistoric bronze weapons.

Soon after becoming a member of the Club, Mr Greenwell contributed to the *Transactions* "An Account of the opening of Two Barrows situated in the Parish of Ford . . . on June 22nd and July 1st, 1858" (*Hist. Ber. Nat. Club*, vol. iv. p. 390). In 1863 he gave "Notes on the Opening of Ancient British Tumuli in North Northumberland in 1863 and 1865" (*ibid.*, vol. v, p. 195); and nine years later he gave a third paper on the occurrence of prehistoric burials within the Club district, entitled "On Two Ancient Interments at Wooler and Ilderton" (*ibid.*, vol. vi, p. 415). On this subject, on which he became the acknowledged leading authority, he dealt more fully in *British Barrows, a Record of the Examination of Sepulchral Mounds in Various Parts of England*, published at the Clarendon Press in 1877.

On the 24th of September 1879, at a combined meeting of the Club with the Architectural and Archæological Society of Durham and Northumberland, held at Durham, Mr Greenwell gave "An Address on the History of Durham Cathedral" (*ibid.*, vol. ix, p. 57). This address was subsequently published in book form, and has since passed through several editions as a guide to the Cathedral.

Mr Greenwell's name occurs very frequently as an authority

in the index of the various volumes of the Club's *Transactions*, for he was as industrious in seeking information as he was generous in imparting it. He rendered material assistance to the late Mr George Tate, sometime Secretary of the Club, in the preparation of his admirable *History of Alnwick*. He was an original member of the Committee of gentlemen formed in 1893 to complete the Rev. John Hodgson's monumental *History of Northumberland*; and, until the infirmities of age pressed on him, he often presided at the monthly meetings of the Committee.

Dr Greenwell, who preserved his faculties unclouded and serene to the very end, died on the 27th of January 1918, and is laid with his fathers at Lanchester.* J. C. HODGSON.

LIEUTENANT R. O. V. THORP, M.C.

LIEUTENANT ROBERT OAKLEY VAVASOUR THORP, fourth son of the Rev. William Tudor Thorp of Charlton Hall in the parish of Ellingham, born 5th December 1877 at Longgrove, Herefordshire, was educated at Berwick Grammar School and at King's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. on 19th June 1900, M.A. 19th December 1900. He was elected a member of the Club 13th October 1904. He was a good entomologist, and, with his brother, formed a comprehensive collection of local specimens. Having become a schoolmaster by profession, he was at the outbreak of the War a master in the Manchester Corporation School, but at once enlisted in the Public Schools and University Corps. After serving in the ranks, he obtained a commission in 1916 in the Northumberland Fusiliers, was twice wounded, was awarded the Military Cross, and was invalided home with trench fever. He was killed in action in France at Saulcourt, near Epéhy, on the 22nd March 1918. J. C. HODGSON.

* A longer memoir from the pen of the present writer, with an exhaustive bibliography by Mr Robert Blair, F.S.A., may be found in the contemporary volume of *Archæologia Æliana*, 3 ser., vol. xv, p. 1.

THE TOWNSHIP OF HETTON.

BY J. C. HODGSON, M.A.

THIS township in the parish of Chatton is bounded on the north by Holborn, on the east by Holborn and Heselrigg, on the south by Horton Turbervill, and on the west by Doddington. It is watered by the Hetton burn and its affluents, and near Hetton Coalhouses, in the north-western portion of the township, it has an elevation of 426 feet over sea-level. It is traversed by the Eastern Branch of Watling Street, commonly called the Devil's Causeway. There is a prehistoric camp, and, near the schoolhouse, a *ménhir*, or standing-stone.

A member of the barony of Vescy, or Alnwick, Hetton was held, *circa* 1240, of William de Vescy by Robert de Clifford by half a knight's fee of ancient feoffment.* The family to which the owner of Hetton apparently belonged was one of knightly rank settled at Murton in Islandshire as early as 1212.† By the marriage of one of them, whose Christian name has not been ascertained, with Mabel de Guagy, daughter of Ralph de Guagy IV, great-aunt and, in her issue, co-heir of Ralph de Guagy VII, the Cliffords acquired, and for some generations continued to hold, the barony of Guagy.‡

In 1289 Hetton was held of John de Vescy by the heirs of Hetton.§ The few and scanty notices of Hetton to be found in the records are complicated by the occurrence of Heton and Heddon and Hetton-house, places in the neighbourhood.

In 1345 Thomas de Grey obtained a grant of free warren in Heddon . . . ; || and, in the following year, Isabell de Creyk held the vill of Henry de Percy, as of the barony of Alnwick.¶ In 1428 . . . the vill belonged to Sir Ralph Grey.**

Within the next fifty years Hetton was acquired by the family

* Testa de Nevill, Rev. John Hodgson, *Hist. Northumberland*, part iii, vol. i, pp. 209–210.

† Raine, *North Durham*, p. 254. Appendix No. DCCXLVII.

‡ Cf. Pedigree of Guagy, new *History of Northumberland*, vol. ii, p. 229.

§ *Cal. Inq. p. mort.*, vol. ii, p. 447. || *Cal. Charter Rolls*, vol. v, p. 38.

¶ *Cal. Feudal Aids*, vol. iv, p. 66.

** *Ibid.*, p. 87.

of Carr; and in 1474 it was held by John Carr of the barony of Alnwick by half a knight's fee.*

At Kirkleatham Hall, near Redcar, there is preserved an original deed, dated 10th April 1500, by which George Carr of Newcastle, merchant, granted to John Carr of "Edlyngeham" his manor of Hetton and appurtenances, in exchange for the manor of Irby in the parish of West Rounton near Northallerton. The seal attached to the deed bears *three mullets on a chevron*.†

The property is next found in the nominal possession of a branch of the Carrs settled at Sleaford in Lincolnshire.

At a muster taken at Milfield 18th April 1538 by Sir Robert Ellerker and Lyonel Grey, eighteen able men, headed by Robert Stevynson, attended from Hetton, but they were neither horsed nor armed.‡ At a muster taken in the month of March 1579-1580, by John Selby, the deputy warden of the East Marches, only five men attended from Hetton, the decay of the place being ascribed to the fact that the property had been mortgaged by Mr Carr of "Sleforth" to Thomas Jackson of Berwick, who had apparently foreclosed and had laid the best land down to grass.§ Circumstances had improved before September 1584, when two horsemen, three footmen, and seventeen spearmen from Hettoun village attended at a muster taken by Lord Hunsdon, Governor of Berwick.||

Under the Carrs of Sleaford and their mortgagees Hetton was held by lease by their kinsmen the Carrs of Woodhall near Haydon Bridge. Of the latter family was William Carr, who was residing at Hetton 20th July 1608 when he took a conveyance of the great tithes of Hetton, parcel of the rectory of Chatton, from Sir Henry Lindley, knight, and John Starkey, the Crown grantees.¶ Either he, or his son of the same name, sold his patrimonial property of Woodhall and purchased Eshot, in the parish of Felton, before the year 1624, and Hetton before the year 1627. In the list of freeholders of Northumberland, drawn up in 1628, there are the names of Ralph Carr of Eshot,

* Duke of Northumberland's MSS., cited in *History of the Family of Carr*, vol. iii, p. 9.

† *Ex inf.* Mr William Brown, F.S.A., who made an abstract of the deed in 1894.

‡ *Arch. Æl.*, 1st ser., vol. iv, p. 190.

§ *Cal. Border Papers*, ed. Bain, vol. i, p. 16. || *Ibid.*, p. 153.

¶ Hetton Muniments of Title.

gent., and William Carr of Hetton, gent.; and in the list for 1638, William Carr of Eshot, gent.*

In the Book of Rates of 1663, Mr William Carr of Eshot was rated for Eshot at £180 per annum, for Hetton at £140 per annum, and for the tithes of Ewart at £50 per annum.†

A pedigree of Carr of Eshot may be found in the new *History of Northumberland*, vol. vii, p. 346.

Though more and more deeply mortgaged, Hetton remained in the family until 2nd February 1779, when Thomas Carr of Eshot, sometime Collector of H.M. Customs at Sunbury in North America, in consideration of the sum of £19,500, sold it to John Wilkie.‡

John Wilkie, the purchaser of Hetton, was born at Titlington and baptized at Eglington 18th May 1736, as the son of James Wilkie, a cadet of the family of Wilkie of Ladythorne in Islandshire, by his wife Dorothy, daughter of Thomas Burrell of Broomepark. He married, at Berwick, 12th January 1796, Anne, daughter of Charles Terrot, a captain of the Royal Invalids. The articles before marriage are dated 10th and 11th January 1796. Of the marriage there was issue an only child, James, to whom his father, by will dated 26th July 1800, gave Hetton in tail male, remainder to his nephew John Allan. The testator died 2nd April 1804, and his son died 1st October 1808. Both were buried in a vault in Chatton chancel.

A pedigree of Wilkie may be found in Raine, *North Durham*, p. 233.

John Allan, who succeeded to Hetton, and by Royal Licence, dated 9th July 1810, assumed the name of Wilkie, was son of Cuthbert Allan, vicar of Wooler, by his marriage with Martha Wilkie, sister of John Wilkie, the testator. He was baptized at Wooler 8th April 1770. As a youth he had been sent to London to be trained in commerce. He entered the service and rose to be one of the confidential agents of Alexander Davison, a native of Glendale, who accumulated a great fortune as an army and navy contractor, at whose trial for irregularities in his contracts

* *Arch. Æl.*, 1st ser., vol. ii, pp. 318, 321, 322.

† Book of Rates, Rev. John Hodgson, *History of Northumberland*, part iii, vol. i, pp. 275, 276, 280.

‡ Hetton Muniments of Title, *History of the Family of Carr*, privately printed, vol. iii, p. 68. The date of the sale is therein given as 13th January 1778, but the date given in the text is correct.

Allan is stated to have given evidence.* John Allan Wilkie resided at Glen Allan near Broomepark, and dying there unmarried 2nd February 1836, he was buried in Bolton chapel. By his will, dated 31st July 1835,† after charging Hetton with the payment of sundry legacies and annuities, he gave it in trust for his distant and youthful kinsman Matthew Burrell, afterwards vicar of Chatton.

On 7th September 1852 the Rev. Matthew Burrell and others conveyed Hetton to Fairfax Fearnley, barrister-at-law, described as of Bishopfield, Nottinghamshire,‡ who at one time resided at Adderstone in Bamburghshire.§ On 11th November 1872 Mr Fairfax Fearnley conveyed to Mr J. T. Leather of Middleton in Bamburghshire, whose grandson Colonel Gerard Leather, in July or August 1918, conveyed to the Wholesale Co-operative Society.

The township is now divided into six farms of varying acreage. The following details are quoted from the particulars put forth previous to an abortive sale by auction on 16th July 1912. The estimated annual value is exclusive of shooting rent.

	A.	R.	P.			
Hetton-hall farm	453	0	32	of the estimated annual value of	£570	
Hetton Law farm	380	1	0	„	„	£450
Bill Law farm	20	2	37	„	„	£20
Hetton Lime-works farm	105	2	37	„	„	£125
Hetton North farm	183	2	8	„	„	£200
Hetton Steads farm	366	1	20	„	„	£425

with a total acreage of 1509 acres 3 roods 14 poles. The property is free of rectorial or great tithes, but is subjected to tithe-rent charges, payable to the vicar of Chatton, amounting to £53, 5s. per annum.

Under the operation of the Act of 1882, the township of Hetton is now united to and absorbed in that of Chatton and other townships in the ancient ecclesiastical parish of Chatton.

In Hetton-hall there are the remains of a pele or border tower, described in a report made in 1627, as of “stone and 3 stories high,” || but the name of Hetton does not occur in the list of towers and holds which are set out in the late Mr C. J. Bates’s

* Cf. Pedigree of Davison of Swarland, new *History of Northumberland*, vol. vii, p. 401. † Hetton Muniments of Title. ‡ *Ibid.*

§ A pedigree of Fearnley may be found in Burke’s *Landed Gentry*, ed. 1894.

|| *History of the Family of Carr*, vol. iii, p. 23.

authoritative work on the subject, which forms the fourteenth volume of the second series of *Archæologia Æliana*.

For a list of some of the rarer insects taken during the summers of 1860 and 1861 by the late Mr W. B. Boyd, see *Hist. Ber. Nat. Club*, vol. iv, pp. 321-322.

WEATHER NOTES, 1917.

By JAS. HEWAT CRAW, F.S.A. Scot., of West Foulden.

January.—A cold, snowy month with N.E. winds. Temperature never far from freezing-point. Little farm-work done; roads blocked with snow in west of county.

February.—A fairly good winter month; frosty at first, mild later.

March.—A cold, backward month. The minimum temperature on the 9th, 6°, is the lowest on record here for March (45 years). Vegetation very late.

April.—Snowstorm on 3rd, all roads blocked. Some roads again blocked on 12th. The minimum on the 2nd, 15°, is the lowest on record here for April. A disastrous month for hill sheep-stocks.

May.—A very fine month. Vegetation advancing rapidly, though still late.

June.—A very fine summer month, rain much needed. Vegetation now only about a week behind the average.

July.—A very good month. The long drought came to an end on the 18th, good showers later encouraging growth in plant life. Vegetation rather earlier than the average.

August.—The wettest August since 1877. Farm operations much delayed. Commenced harvest on 31st, two days later than the average.

September.—A good harvest month.

October.—First half of month fine, second half wintry. Snow fell on the 7th, the Lammermoors being white on the morning of the 8th. Violent gale on 26th, ground white with snow all day.

November.—A very good month, much wheat sown.

December.—A good, open, winter month. Roads in parts blocked on 17th. Live stock thriving well out of doors. Wild-geese migrating south very late; not many wild-duck seen on burns and rivers owing to open weather.

BERWICK-UPON-TWEED TYPOGRAPHY, 1753-1900.

By J. LINDSAY HILSON.
XCV

It is not an easy matter to say when printing was first started in Berwick-upon-Tweed. In Cotton's *Typographical Gazetteer* (1866) it is stated that established businesses were to be found there in 1759, which fact would tend to show that it was at an earlier date when the art was in its infancy in the town.

There is note of a book from the press of R. Taylor, in 1774, bearing on the *History of the Battle of Flodden*. That he must have been interested in the production of books is shown by his name appearing upon one or two appearing in 1765, but on those it is noted "printed for R. Taylor," which would infer that at that special date he had not started his own press; but it is difficult to reconcile this theory with fact, as in one of the books noted, published in 1753, it is stated "printed for the author by R. Taylor." As far as I have been able to ascertain, the name of the party owning the business which was in working order in 1759 has not been forthcoming.

The following advertisement appeared in the *Newcastle Chronicle* of date 23rd April 1803: "G. Walker, printer, bookseller, stationer and bookbinder, Berwick-upon-Tweed, having purchased the stock and entered upon the above business of Mr John Taylor, humbly solicits the orders of the friends of Mr Taylor and the public in general, hoping by assiduity and attention to merit their future favours and obtain their patronage and support. A catalogue of his books will be printed soon. Newspapers, magazines, reviews, and other periodical publications ordered on commission. N.B.—A circulating library, etc." It would appear from this trade intimation that R. Taylor had been succeeded in the business by (?) his son John Taylor.

In the history of printing the Catnach Press will always hold an important place. Berwick has a small share in its exploits. John Catnach was born in 1769 at Burntisland, at which place

his father had some interest in powder mills, which were one of the industries of the town. Leaving there, they took up residence in Edinburgh, where John became an apprentice with his uncle, Sandy Robinson, who was in the printing trade. His apprenticeship being finished, with the object of perfecting himself in the intricacies of his craft, he stayed on in Edinburgh. Afterwards, wishing to strike out on his own behalf, he selected Berwick-upon-Tweed as a suitable place for the venture. Unfortunately there is no record of any works produced by him there. But it was here that he found his wife, in the person of Mary Hutchinson, who was a native of Dundee. In the Border town also his eldest son was born. Their residence here must have been of short duration, for in 1790 the business was removed to Alnwick, in which town a good deal of his work was produced, before he set out for London. In the Northumbrian town it is said of him in Hindley's *History of the Catnach Press* : " While in this shop he secured a fair amount of patronage, and the specimens of printing that emanated from his press are of such a character as to testify to his qualifications and abilities in the trade which he adopted as his calling."

In the latter end of the eighteenth century there must have been a good deal of work produced at the press of William Phorson, but in what part of the town it was situated there is no indication in any of the imprints to show. In the list which follows there are about fifteen publications noted as coming from his press, some of them containing a considerable number of pages of printed matter. He must have gone out of business about the very end of the century or the beginning of the following, as in a Directory published in 1806 his name does not appear in the list of printers. They are given as William Lochhead, High Street ; Henry Richardson, Church Street ; William Gracie, Woolmarket. The establishment of Gracie was in the yard or court where Mr Weatherston, plasterer, lived in 1887, the first on the left on going up the street. He built and lived in the house No. 20 Ravensdowne, now occupied by Mrs William Caverhill.

In the *Border Magazine* (1863) there is the following reference to " Mr Loughhead " : " A gentleman still remembered by many for his kindheartedness and genial disposition." This was before railways and " whispering wires " had revolutionised the art of

printing, and before the system of "clicking" had been introduced into the trade. Mr Lochhead was largely engaged in printing for the Edinburgh and London publishers. In a recent notice on the centenary of the late Principal John Cairns, it is stated that among the books which formed his early library when tending the sheep, was the Bible, as issued in parts by Lochhead.

The printing office of Daniel Cameron was to be found in Boarding-School Yard, above the house known as the Old Black Bull Inn, in High Street. It is said that he and his family emigrated to America in the latter end of 1850.

J. Weatherley, who was also one of the trade, did not confine himself to the actual printing, but went in for illustrations, as one of them in *Peter Wilkins* is signed "J. Weatherley, fecit."

Henry Richardson is principally noted as being the founder of *The Berwick Advertiser*. It was originally known as *The British Gazette and Berwick Advertiser*, the first number being published on 2nd January 1808, at the price of sixpence, the publishing office being in Church Street. It was a four-page paper, the page measuring 19 inches by 13 inches. Henry Richardson's father was William Richardson, who died at the age of 83, having been many years pressman to Mr John Taylor, printer. Henry Richardson died on 5th November 1823. At one time the paper was an eight-page one, the page being 22½ inches by 11½ inches. Its present size is four pages, the page being 29 inches by 17½ inches.

The second in the proprietary was Catherine Richardson; who was succeeded by Andrew Robson; he in his turn giving place to Henry Richardson, M.D.; whose successor was Henry Richardson Smail; he being followed by his son, the present proprietor, who bears the same name.

The Berwickshire Advertiser, issued from the same office, appeared as a candidate for public favour on 25th July 1893. It is still being published.

The Berwick and Kelso Warder was started in 1836, and continued as such to December 1858, when, in January 1859, it blossomed out as *The Berwick Warder*, remaining thus till 12th September 1884, another change of title being noted on 19th September of that year, viz., *The Border Counties Gazette*. It was discontinued in 1899, but was in 1900 incorporated with *The Berwick Mercury*, a small four-page paper published

weekly by George Martin, and distributed gratuitously. Thomas Ramsay was the first editor and manager of the paper.

The Illustrated Berwick Journal first appeared on the 16th of June 1855, bearing the imprint as being published by William Davidson and George Turner, the publishing office being 43 Western Lane. The price of it was twopence, and it was a paper of twelve pages, with three single columns to a page. Among the illustrations were a portrait of "Queen Victoria on horseback," "A night scene in the Crimea," and the "Paris Industrial Exhibition of 1855." The title is now *The Berwick Journal*. From the correspondence columns of the paper one can learn that immediately prior to its publication there had been a *Berwick Monthly Journal* which only reached six issues. On the 29th December 1855 the paper was printed on a broad folio sheet four pages of five long columns each page, and the price was reduced to three halfpence.

In June 1864 the paper came into the hands of the Steven family, and under their proprietorship and editorship great strides in efficiency have been made. It has grown from its small beginnings to its present proportions of an eight-page paper, the page being $22\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $17\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The jubilee of the paper was celebrated in 1905, when Mr Gibson Ferrier Steven was proprietor. The diamond jubilee took place in 1915, under the régime of Major Alexander Steven, the present proprietor and editor.

The Berwickshire News, published at the same offices, and under the same proprietary as the *Journal*, first appeared on 6th July 1869, and still continues as a weekly paper.

The compilation of this list has been somewhat difficult on account of the scattered nature of the material. That there are many blanks is apparent; if any of these can be supplied in order that the list may be as full as possible, information bearing on the subject will be gladly welcomed. I am deeply indebted to many kind friends for their helpful assistance, and I would particularly like to thank Mr David Sime, Public Library, Edinburgh, who has put himself to no end of trouble in making extracts and verifying references; to Mr H. G. Aldis, Secretary to the University Library, Cambridge, for many titles of books which otherwise would have been unattainable; to Mr J. Allan, Finchley, London, who, on seeing my letter asking for assist-

ance, which had been copied from the Berwick papers into the *Kelso Mail*, very kindly sent me the names of some books known to him, and was also at the trouble to consult the catalogues at the British Museum. Acknowledgment must also be made of willing service rendered by Dr Dickson, Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, Mr George Watson, Oxford, Rev. W. S. Crockett, Tweedsmuir, and Mr A. L. Miller, Berwick-upon-Tweed, and the Principal Librarian of the British Museum. Nor must mention be omitted of the kindness of the proprietors of the *Berwick Advertiser* and *Berwick Journal* in inserting in their papers letters from me asking for information from their readers on the subject of this article.

Not dated.

Barnes (Rev. J.). Catechetical Lectures. (1840.) 8vo. iv+89 pp. C. Richardson, Western Lane, Berwick-upon-Tweed.

— Preliminary Sermon on the Nature of Faith. (1833.) 8vo. 32 pp. Thomas Ramsay, *Warder Office*, 57 High Street, Berwick-upon-Tweed.

Berwick, the Borders, and the Land of Scott: or The Tourists' Guide to the Vale of Tweed; also Rivers of the Border Land. 12mo. 120 pp. John Wilson, Berwick-upon-Tweed. (British Museum.) [There are eight lithograph plates and a map.]

Bridget (Mother). The Fortune Teller: or the Norwood Gypsey. Post 8vo. J. Weatherley, 92 High Street, Berwick-upon-Tweed.

[The book has a sub-title, "The Art of Fortune Telling by Cards, Tea and Coffee Cups, also Charms and Ceremonies for Knowing Fortune and Mysterious Events, etc., etc.: with The Manner of Making the Dumb-Cake. Found at the Foot of a Hollow Tree in Norwood." It boasts a coloured folding-sheet, representing the gipsy, accompanied by her cat, addressing a gaily-dressed lady, while an officer in the army looks on admiringly from behind a tree. The gipsy's tent, with pink covering, is visible, and a gay coach and coachman is waiting. It was sold at sixpence.]

Funeral Services at the Death of the Rev. John Peden. *Advertiser Office*, Berwick-upon-Tweed. [They consist of an address by the Rev. John Cairns, D.D., at the funeral, and a sermon on the Sabbath following by the Rev. William Ritchie, Dunse.]

Morris (T. W.). Guide to Berwick and District. Narrow 8vo. 28 pp. George C. Grieve, Printer and Stationer, Church Street, Berwick-upon-Tweed.

Tourists' Guide to Berwick-upon-Tweed and Vicinity. With illustrations. 8vo. 94 pp. Alexander Paton, High Street, Berwick-upon-Tweed.

Wilkins (Peter), Life and Adventures of. Post 8vo. J. Weatherley, No. 92 High Street, Berwick-upon-Tweed.

[The author was a Cornishman; the sub-title of the book is "Among

the Flying Inhabitants of the South Seas." It is adorned with a folding sheet of coloured prints, exhibiting in the centre a medallion portrait (supposed to be authentic) of Peter Wilkins, and, surrounding it, coloured representations of the following subjects: "Wilkins' Wife Flying," "Wilkins loses his Buckle and Key," "Wilkins shoots the King of the Enemy," "Wilkins saved by Sailors." It was sold at sixpence.]

1753.

Jackson (Stephen). *A Thought on Creation. A Poem; touching some of the Liberal Sciences: with a reference to the usefulness of the Art of Printing.* 4to. v+33 pp. R. Taylor, Berwick-upon-Tweed.

[The title-page is in red and black, with a fount of bold type. It is dedicated to Hugh, Earl of Northumberland, and a list of subscribers is given.]

1774.

Floddon: *An Exact and Circumstantial History of the Battle of Floddon, in Verse, written about the Time of Queen Elizabeth, in which are related many particular Facts not to be found in the English History.* Published from a curious Manuscript in the Possession of John Askew of Pallinsburn, in Northumberland, Esq., with Notes by Robert Lambe, Vicar of Norham-upon-Tweed. 8vo. 156 pp. R. Taylor, Berwick-upon-Tweed. [British Museum. J. C. Hodgson, Esq.]

[The frontispiece of the book contains an engraving of the sword and dagger of James IV., which are said to be in the Heralds' College in London.

The dedication is in these terms:—"The following Poem is inscribed to John Askew of Pallinsburn, Esq., as a Testimony of Gratitude for the Friendship which he hath shown to the Editor. Norham, Jan. 30, 1773." This ballad had, unknown to Lambe, been previously printed at York, 1750. Lambe's edition first appears at Berwick, 1774. 1 plate+158 pp. It was reprinted at Newcastle in 1809 by S. Hodgson. pp. 127. Another edition appeared in 1808, edited by Scott's friend, Henry Weber. Edinburgh (Ballantyne). 3 plates, 389 pp.+xxv Introduction. A new edition of the Ballad was published by C. A. Federer at Bradford in 1884. Rev. Robert Lambe (1712-1795) was educated at Cambridge, and, after holding various minor clerical appointments, became Vicar of Norham in 1747. He also wrote "The History of Chess, with easy Instructions how to Play at it." London. Bp. Percy acknowledges his assistance in the compilation of his *Reliques*. He was the real author of the "Laidley Worm of Spindleston Haugh," which found its way into Hutchinson's *History of Northumberland* as a genuine ancient ballad. He died in Edinburgh, and was buried in Eyemouth.]

1782.

The History of the Life and Adventures of Mr Anderson, containing his Strange Varieties of Fortunes in Europe and America. Compiled for his own information. 12mo. W. Phorson, Berwick-upon-Tweed.

1783.

Boston (Rev. Thomas). Sovereignty and Wisdom of God displayed in the Afflictions of Man. W. Phorson, Berwick-upon-Tweed.

Philologus. The Rule of Life: a Collection of Select Moral Sentences extracted from the greatest Authors, Ancient and Modern, and digested under Proper Heads. 12mo. iv+258 pp. W. Phorson, Berwick-upon-Tweed. [Cambridge University Library.]

The School of Wisdom and Arts, being a Complete Repository of what is most curious in Art and Nature, containing—I. A Survey of Man, with sublime reflections on his inmost part, the Soul. II. A Particular Description of the Structure of the Human Body; and the wonderful Properties of the Eye described. III. Astronomy, Oratory, Politeness, and Morality. IV. A Review of the Creation, viz., Birds, Beasts, Fishes, and Insects; their Industry, Sagacity, etc. V. Of the Globe: Gravity, Air, Light, Sound, Water, Clouds, Rain, Hail, and Snow, with their Properties and Use. VI. Nations compared with each other. VII. Drawing, Painting in Water and Oil Colours, Gilding, Etching, Engraving, Painting upon Glass, and Bronzing. VIII. Dyeing Silk, Linen, Woollen, and Leather. IX. Impressions from Figures, Busts, Casts, Medals, Leaves, etc. X. The Arts of Painting Marble and Glass, of Staining Wood, Bones, Horn, Ivory, Paper, Parchment, etc. XI. The Whole Art of Pyrotechny or Fire Works. XII. The Art of making Porcelain after the Chinese Manner, with many curious particulars, equally amusing and instructive to the Ingenious. Compiled from different Authors. 12mo. 339 pp. Introduction, 1½ pp. Table of Contents, 7 pp. 4 lines. William Phorson, Berwick-upon-Tweed. [Berwick Museum.]

1785.

Berwick Museum (The): or Monthly Literary Intelligencer; forming an Universal Repository of Amusement and Instruction.

Just as the bee collects her sweets
From every flower and shrub she meets,
So what from various books I drew
I give, though not the whole, as *new*.

8vo. 676 pp. William Phorson, Berwick - upon - Tweed. [Berwick Museum.]

[The frontispiece states at the top of the page that it is the Genius of the *Berwick Magazine*, and at the bottom below the illustration it states that it is assisted by PIETY arranging the Arts, Sciences, Amusements, etc., for the public approbation. At the end there is a page and ten lines devoted to the public, and on it there are the following notes:—

“*To Correspondents.*

“In answer to the numerous complaints of correspondents, that they are neglected, the Editor can only observe that original thoughts may always have the preference where merit prevails.

"IMPARTIAL, who desires to have admittance, at any rate, does not agree with his signature, for he appears by his production both partial and personal.

"Queries concerning the different kinds of fish in our next.

"The Editor advises the Drunken Porter to take a sleep before he again endeavours to write.

"ANONYMOUS, W. W. BRAZEN FACE, A KNOWING ONE TAKEN IN, W., and several without signatures, are under consideration.

"The Editor is sorry to acquaint the learned G. from Gala that his favour is mislaid."

The Table of Contents for each month is given, and an Index occupies four pages. The volumes for 1786 (650 pages) and 1787 (572 pages) are also in the Museum. The printer and publisher, W. Phorson, took advantage of its publication to advertise at the end of every month's issue the new books sold by him.]

1787.

The Cardinal Virtues: An Allegorical Essay. To which is added The Death of Morven, or the —— of Ossian. By a Student in Divinity and Member of the Philo-theosophical Society of the University of Edinburgh. 8vo. vi+70 pp. W. Phorson. Berwick-upon-Tweed.

1791.

Rochefoucault (Duke de la). Maxims and Reflections. $5\frac{5}{8} \times 3\frac{1}{8}$. $i\frac{1}{2} + 140$ pp. W. Phorson, Berwick. [Berwick Museum.]

[There is an Address to the Public occupying 3 pp., and an Index at the close which runs to 5 pp. and 6 lines.]

1792.

Frowde (Captain Neville), The Life, Extraordinary Voyages and Surprising Escapes of. (In four parts.) 12mo. W. Phorson, Berwick-upon-Tweed.

1793.

Hamilton (George). A Voyage Round the World in His Majesty's Frigate *Pandora*. 8vo. 164 pp. W. Phorson, Berwick-upon-Tweed. [Cambridge University Library.]

[The author was surgeon on the *Pandora*, the ship having been under the command of Captain Edwards. The voyages were undertaken in the years 1790, 1791, and 1792.]

Ramsay (Allan). Poems on Several Occasions. 2 vols. 12mo. W. Phorson, Berwick-upon-Tweed. [British Museum.]

Willison (Rev. Mr J.). Sacramental Meditations and Advices, grounded upon Scripture Texts, proper for Communicants to prepare their Hearts, exercise their Affections, quicken their Graces, and enliven their Devotions on Sacramental Occasions: and likewise useful to promote gracious Dispositions and Resolutions in Christians at all times, upon the remembrance of a Crucified Jesus; together with a Short Christian Directory, consist-

ing of Forty Scripture Directions proper for all Christians intending Heaven; and a variety of Scripture Songs for Zion's Travellers in their way thither. To which are added by way of Appendix—I. A Lecture concerning the Institution of the Lord's Supper, on 1 Cor. xi. 17 and to the end. II. A Preparation Sermon from John-iii. 5. III. An Action Sermon from Cants. ii. 4. 12mo. iii+270 pp. With 3 pp. Table of Contents, and 42 pp. Appendix. W. Phorson, Berwick-upon-Tweed. [Berwick Museum.]

1794.

The History of the Devil, Ancient and Modern. W. Phorson, Berwick-upon-Tweed.

1796.

An Affectionate Address to the Inhabitants of Berwick and Tweedmouth. Cr. 8vo. 24 pp. W. Phorson, Berwick-upon-Tweed. [Public Library, Edinburgh.]

[It was written by "A Native of Berwick" and sold at fourpence.]

1797.

Ambrose (Rev. Isaac). Ministration of, and Communion with Angels. 12mo. 138 pp. W. Phorson, Berwick-upon-Tweed. [Cambridge University Library.]

1800.

Mackenzie (Henry). The Man of Feeling. 8vo. John Taylor, Berwick-upon-Tweed.

1801.

Burns (Robert). Poems, chiefly in the Scottish Dialect. 2 vols. 12mo. 243 pp., 202 pp. H. Richardson, Berwick-upon-Tweed.

[There were other two issues during the same year: one printed for David Forbes, Edinburgh, and another for J. Taylor, bookseller. This was a new edition, including all the poems and songs in that printed at Edinburgh in 1787 under the author's own inspection. There is also a Life and an Appendix containing his other Select Pieces.]

1805.

The Rambler. 4 vols. H. Richardson, Berwick-upon-Tweed.

1806.

A Directory and Concise History of Berwick-upon-Tweed, whereby every Tradesman, Merchant, Carrier, and the Shipping connected with the Commerce of that Ancient Borough will readily be found: likewise Farm Steads twelve miles round the Country. The whole adapted for the use of the Traveller or Merchant. 12mo. 192 pp. W. Lochhead, High Street, Berwick-upon-Tweed. [J. Binning, Forge Cottages, Spittal.]

1807.

Pope (Alexander). *The Odyssey of Homer*. Translated from the Greek. 2 vols. 12mo. Vol. i., 196 pp. Vol. ii., 187 pp. Index, 13 pp. H. Richardson, Berwick-upon-Tweed. [H. S. Hamilton, *Advertiser* Office, Berwick.]

Buffon (George Louis Le Clerc, Comte). *Natural History*, abridged, including the History of the Elements, Earth, Mountains, Rivers, Seas, Winds, Whirlwinds, Waterspouts, Volcanoes, Earthquakes, Man, Quadrupeds, Birds, Fishes, Lizards, Serpents, Insects, Vegetables, etc. With Additional Extracts from other Writers, viz., Goldsmith, Swammerdam, Smellie, etc. Illustrated with a great variety of copper-plates elegantly engraved. 8vo. 2 vols. Vol. i., vi+538 pp.; Table of Contents, 7 pp. 6 lines; List of Plates, 6 pp.; two Appendices, 76 pp., in addition to some wanting. Vol. ii., 605 pp.; Table of Contents, 3½ pp.; List of Plates, 2 pp. At the end of vol. ii. there is a Glossary of Terms, 17½ pp., and an Index, 6 pp. W. Lochhead, High Street, Berwick-upon-Tweed. [Berwick Museum.]

Hewit (Alexander). *Poems on Various Subjects (English and Scottish)*. 8vo. 159 pp. W. Lochhead, High Street, Berwick-upon-Tweed. [Rev. W. S. Crockett, M.A., Tweedsmuir.]

[The author was a Berwickshire ploughman].

1808.

Henry (Rev. Matthew). *An Exposition of all the Books of the Old and New Testaments*. In Five Volumes, wherein each Chapter is summed up in its Contents. The Sacred Text inserted at large in distinct Paragraphs. Each Paragraph reduced to its proper heads; the Sense given; and largely illustrated with Practical Remarks and Observations. Large 4to. 5 vols. W. Gracie, Berwick-upon-Tweed. [Berwick Museum.]

[The book is advertised as being sold by, in addition to W. Phorson and I. Rennison, Berwick; G. Clark, Aberdeen, and W. Baynes, Paternoster Row, London. The author was minister of the gospel in Chester. His father, Rev. Philip Henry, was also a minister, his charge being near Whitchurch in Shropshire. It is rather singular to find that the volumes are *not* paged. There are 5 pp. of a General Preface initialled M. H., besides 3 pp. and 10 lines of a Preface to the Historical Books. A page to the Reader is signed by John Shower and William Tong. There are also 4 pp. of the genealogy of the author's family.]

1810.

Ridpath (Rev. George). *The Border History of England and Scotland, deduced from the Earliest Times to the Union of the Two Crowns*. Comprehending a Particular Detail of the Transactions of the Two Nations with one Another; Accounts of Remarkable Antiquities; and a Variety of Interesting Anecdotes of the most Considerable Families and Distinguished Characters in both Kingdoms. 4to. ii+607 pp. Dedication to the Duke

of Northumberland, 3 pp.; Index, 18 pp. Henry Richardson, Berwick-upon-Tweed. [Berwick Museum.]

[The author was minister of Stichill, and the volume was revised and published by Rev. Philip Redpath, minister of Hutton.]

The Usefulness of Sunday Schools for the Prevention of Vice and the Advancement of Piety and Religious Knowledge. 12mo. 24 pp. W. Gracie, Berwick-upon-Tweed. [Cambridge University Library.]

[The authorship is anonymous: the sermon was preached in the parish church of Belford, in the county of Northumberland, on Sunday the 13th of May 1810.]

1813.

Hervey (Rev. James). Meditations and Contemplations. 12mo. 360 pp. H. Richardson, Berwick-upon-Tweed. [Cambridge University Library.]

[Included in the publication is a "Particular Account of the Life, Character, and Writings of the Author."]

1814.

Hervey, (Rev. James). Theron and Aspasis: or a Series of Dialogues and Letters upon the most important and Interesting Subjects.—"For Zion's sake will I not hold my peace; and for Jerusalem's sake I will not rest, until the righteousness thereof go forth as brightness, and the salvation thereof as a lamp that burneth" (Isaiah lxii. 1). 2 vols. 12mo. Vol. i. awaiting. Vol. ii., 386 pp; Table of Texts, 7½ pp., continued after letterpress. An error in paging occurs here, 388 being printed 488. W. Gracie, Berwick-upon-Tweed. [Berwick Museum.]

1815.

Bunyan (John). The Pilgrim's Progress. 8vo. W. Lochhead, High Street, Berwick-upon-Tweed.

[The volume is enriched with copious notes by W. Mason, and also includes the author's "Prison Thoughts"; "Visions of Heaven and Hell"; his last sermon; and a synopsis of his Life. On the first flyleaf is a medallion of John Bunyan (R. Scott, sculptor).]

The Life of Napoleon Bonaparte, late Emperor of France, from his Birth in 1789 to his Arrival in Elba: containing an Account of his Parents, Education, Preferment, Battles, etc., etc., interspersed with Numerous and Interesting Anecdotes. Fourth Edition, with Additions. 8vo. 584 pp., besides some awaiting. Index, 2 pp. W. Lochhead, High Street, Berwick-upon-Tweed. [Berwick Museum.]

Cruden (Alexander). Complete Concordance to the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments. 4to. W. Gracie, Berwick-upon-Tweed.

[There is also a concordance to the Apocrypha, and a Life of the Author. On the flyleaf is a full-page engraving of the author, drawn from the life by T. Fry.]

Johnstone (Rev. Thomas). The History of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and its Vicinity. Post 8vo, 234 pp. Appendix, 50 pp. H. Richardson, Berwick-upon-Tweed. [Public Library, Edinburgh.]

[The author was minister of the Low Meeting House, and the book was printed to the order of John Reid and John Wilson, booksellers. The following lines are on the title-page:—

A River here, there an Ideal Line
By Fancy drawn, divides the Sister Kingdoms :
On each side dwell a People similar,
Both for their Valour famous through the World.

The author was afterwards minister of Dalry. About the year 1843 he paid a visit to Berwick and preached in his old Meeting House in Hide Hill.]

1819.

Burkitt (Rev. William). Expository Notes, with Practical Observations upon the New Testament. 4to. 1000 pp. W. Gracie, Berwick-upon-Tweed. [Cambridge University Library.]

[The author was at one time vicar and lecturer of Dedham in Essex. The frontispiece is an engraved portrait of the author—"R. Scott, sculptor, Edinr."]

1823.

A Treatise upon Breeding, Rearing, and Feeding Cheviot and Blackfaced Sheep in High Districts, with some Account of, and a complete Cure for, that Fatal Malady the Rot; together with Observations upon laying out and conducting a Store Farm. By a Lammermuir Farmer. 8vo. viii+196 pp. Table of Contents, 1 p.; Preliminary Observations, 41 pp. W. Lochhead, High Street, Berwick-upon-Tweed. [Berwick Museum.]

The General Gazetteer. 8vo. 3 vols. W. Gracie, Berwick-upon-Tweed.

1824.

Brown (Rev. John). A Short Catechism for Young Children. 16mo. 32 pp. C. Richardson, Berwick-upon-Tweed. [Cambridge University Library.]

[The author was minister at Haddington. On verso of title-page is the following letter:—

"To the Publisher.

"MY DEAR SIR,—I have glanced over the copy of your edition of my grandfather's Short Catechism. I think your alterations are improvements. The little book does credit to Berwick typography. I am, my dear Sir, yours faithfully,

JOHN BROWN.

17 ROSE STREET,

7th August 1824."

Wilson (John Mackay). A Glance of Hinduism: A Poem. 12mo. iv+20 pp.

1829.

Marshall (Thomas). The Elephant's Prophecy: or The Opinions of Orias. Dedicated to Sir Lucis Lunœoir, the Man in the Moon. Post 8vo. Daniel Cameron, Berwick-upon-Tweed.

1831-2.

The *Border Magazine*. 2 vols. 8vo. D. Cameron, Berwick-upon-Tweed. [The issue runs from November 1831 to December 1832. This was the first attempt at the production of a *Border magazine*. Some thirty years later William P. Nimmo of Edinburgh ventured on a like publication, which was started in July 1863, but it had not a prolonged existence. There are accounts of the Club's Meetings at Newtown St Boswells and Warkworth, as also the Annual Business Meeting, which that year (1863) was held at Belford. The next attempt was in 1880-81, but the issues closed in December of the latter year.

The *Magazine* bearing the same title presently in existence was begun in February 1896, and still commands the appreciation of the public.]

1833.

Barnes (Rev. J.). *Faith, the Way of Salvation*. 8vo. 31 pp. C. Richardson, Western Lane, Berwick-upon-Tweed.

[The author was vicar of Berwick-upon-Tweed, and the sermon was published at the request of the Venerable Charles Thorp, B.D., Archdeacon of Durham. At the date the vicarage of Berwick was included in the diocese of Durham; the archdeaconry of Lindisfarne was not founded until many years afterwards. Mr Barnes succeeded the Rev. Joseph Romney as master of the Grammar School, and obtained a title for Orders from Mr Watkins, the vicar of Norham. He became vicar of Berwick in 1805, holding the living till his death on 5th December 1853, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. He was educated at the Cathedral School, Carlisle, and had the distinction of having had his ears boxed by Archdeacon Paley for making too much noise in the neighbourhood of the cathedral. Many years afterwards, when Mr Barnes came to be ordained by Bishop Barrington, Paley, who was examining chaplain, remembered his face, and asked him if he was not the little boy whose ears he had boxed. Paley was so severe an examiner for those days that candidates fought shy of him. Mr Barnes' ordination as priest was twice put off, and at last, when he was ordained, he was the only man who presented himself for priest's orders, a remarkable circumstance in the great diocese of Durham.]

Wilson (John Mackay). *The Enthusiast, and Miscellaneous Pieces*. 12mo. i+166 pp. Table of Contents, 2 pp. *Advertiser* Office, Berwick. [John Jackson, Forge Cottages, Spittal.]

[John Mackay Wilson, the author of *Tales of the Borders*, was for several years editor of the *Berwick Advertiser*. For a time he was employed in Lochhead's printing office in Stoddart's Yard. He died on 2nd October 1835, and is buried in Tweedmouth Churchyard. In the obituary notice it was stated, "His efforts in the cause of Reform will be remembered long. To facilitate the progress of liberal opinions on subjects both of general and local interests, was the constant aim of his editorial labours, and to every movement in this quarter which identified itself with the liberties and comfort of the people he lent a direct impulse by his presence and powerful appeals."]

1834.

Dickson (Thomas). Paraphrases and Hymns. 12mo. 84 pp. D. Cameron, printer, Berwick-upon-Tweed. [British Museum.]

[The author was a schoolmaster in Chirnside.]

Marshall (Thomas). Reminiscences of the Life of. Post 8vo. Daniel Cameron, Berwick-upon-Tweed.

[The author was known as the Tweedside Temperance Advocate. A second edition, with additions and improvements, of the work was published in 1841.]

Robertson (James). Poems on Various Subjects: consisting of the Beauty of Nature, Love, Morality, and Patriotism. 12mo. 71 pp. D. Cameron, Berwick-upon-Tweed. [Rev. W. S. Crockett, M.A., Tweedsmuir.]

1836.

Barnes (Rev. J.). The Assurance of Salvation. 8vo. 42 pp. Thomas Ramsay, *Warder* Office, 57 High Street, Berwick-upon-Tweed.

Carr (Alexander Allan). History of Coldingham Abbey. 8vo. Daniel Cameron, Berwick-upon-Tweed.

[The book is a survey of the civil and ecclesiastical history of the eastern portion of Berwickshire, anciently termed Coldinghamshire. There is also a reference to its geological structure, a catalogue of its rarer botanical productions, and copies of the principal charters and documents connected with the Priory.]

Gilly (Rev. W. S.). God is with us: A Sermon on Acts xiv. 27. 8vo. 37 pp. T. Ramsay, *Warder* Office, Berwick-upon-Tweed. [British Museum.]

1837.

Barnes (Rev. J.). Faith, the Foundation of Christian Morality. 8vo. 44 pp. Thomas Ramsay, *Warder* Office, 57 High Street, Berwick-upon-Tweed.

Gilly (Rev. W. S.). The Church of England: A Sermon. 8vo. Thomas Ramsay, Berwick-upon-Tweed.

[Cambridge University Library.]

1838.

B—— (Sergeant). The Bible Prayer-Book: or Christians' Scripture Help in Prayer. 12mo. 399 pp.; Table of Contents, 6 pp. D. Cameron, Berwick-upon-Tweed. [John Jackson, Forge Cottages, Spittal.]

White (Thomas). Eyemouth Musings: or Poems on Humorous, Interesting, and Important Subjects. 12mo. viii+99 pp. D. Cameron, High Street, Berwick-upon-Tweed. [The author was an officer of excise.]

[Rev. W. S. Crockett, M.A., Tweedsmuir.]

Who is the Arian? 8vo. 27 pp. Thomas Ramsay, *Warder* Office, High Street, Berwick-upon-Tweed.

[This was a sermon in reply to "An Epistle to the Priesthood."]

Wilkie (Robert). Appendix to a Continuation of Newspaper Extracts. Post 8vo. J. Weatherley, High Street, Berwick-upon-Tweed.

[The volume is illustrated with wood engravings. Opposite the title-page is a woodcut of the stag at bay, with hunting trophies, etc., and the following quotation from Somerville's "Chase" :—

" He stands at bay against yon knotted trunk
That covers well his rear, his front presents
An host of foes."

The chap-book contains a short Life of Somerville; a poetical address to Somerville, by Allan Ramsay; and "As You Like It; a Comedy, in Five Acts. By William Shakespeare. As performed at the Theatres Royal, Drury Lane, and Covent Garden."

1839.

Sabbath or No Sabbath? 8vo. 44 pp. Thomas Ramsay, *Warder* Office, Berwick-upon-Tweed.

[A sermon in reply to "The Second Epistle to the Priesthood."]

The Cyclopædia of British Song: consisting of a Choice Selection of Scottish, English, Irish, Love, Naval, Comic, and every Description of British Songs. Post 8vo. 2 vols. J. Weatherley, High Street, Berwick-upon-Tweed.

[Opposite the title-page of vol. i. is a woodcut representing a pilgrim and a wayfarer, and under it the following quotation from "The Exile of Erin" :—

" 'Oh sad is my fate!' said the heart-broken stranger,
'The wild deer and wolf to a covert can flee,
But I have no refuge from famine and danger,
A home and a country remain not for me.'"

In part of the title-page of vol. ii. is a woodcut representing three very Cockney sportsmen with dogs and guns, and under it the following quotation from the song, "Going out a-shooting." *Air*, "King of the Cannibal Islands" :—

" We halted just about daybreak
As all our legs began to ache,
And thought we would some breakfast take
Ere we commenced our shooting."

The flyleaf of each volume contains a coat of arms, the motto being "Favente Deo," with the following dedication :—"To Robert Wilkie, Esq., of Ladythorne, this work is most respectfully dedicated as a tribute of gratitude for the many favours conferred upon his devoted servant, the Compiler."

Dickson (Thomas). Hymns and Paraphrases. Post 8vo. 108 pp. Daniel Cameron, Berwick-upon-Tweed.

Marshall (Thomas). Aquarius: or The History of Drunkenness. Fcp. 8vo. Daniel Cameron, Berwick-upon-Tweed.

Wilkie (Robert). *Yella Gaiters : or a Rare Discovery on the Banks of the River Moy. A Farce in One Act.* Post 8vo. J. Weatherley, High Street, Berwick-upon-Tweed.

[The author was Mr Robert Wilkie of Ladythorne. On the flyleaf is a rather spirited sketch of a huge racehorse, mounted by a diminutive jockey, entitled, "Giving the Owner an Airing."]

1840.

Henderson, George. *The Scenes of Boyhood and Other Poems.* 12mo. xii+60 pp. C. Richardson, Western Lane, Berwick-upon-Tweed. [British Museum.]

[The author was a surgeon, a native of Chirnside. He is better known by his *Popular Rhymes of Berwickshire*, now rather a scarce book. A note at the end says the author has ready for the press—

1. Antiquarian and Botanical Excursions in the Eastern Part of Berwickshire, to which is added the Proverbs, Rhymes, etc., peculiar to the County.
2. Fragments of Thought and Fancies.
3. Wayside Fancies : Short Poems and Sonnets.
4. The Feast of the River Genii and Other Poems.
5. Memories of a Country Surgeon.
6. Noctes Chirnsidis : or Nights in Chirnside.]

The Freemen's Roll of the Burgesses or Freemen of the Borough of Berwick-upon-Tweed, according to Seniority, with the Dates of their Admission, the Titles on which they were admitted, their Professions, and their Residences. Small 4to. x+66 pp. C. Richardson, Western Lane, Berwick-upon-Tweed.

1841.

Belany (James Cockburn). *A Treatise upon Falconry.* 8vo. xii+277 pp.+6 (Terms in Falconry). William Wallace Fyfe, *Warder Office*, 57 High Street, Berwick-upon-Tweed. [Cambridge University Library.]

[There are quotations from the *Sporting Magazine* and Washington Irving. The frontispiece is a man on horseback with a falcon in his hand.]

Berwick-upon-Tweed : A Handbook for Berwick and the Vicinity. 12mo. ix+75 pp. *Warder Office*, Berwick-upon-Tweed:

[Inscribed to the visitors at the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland's Show at Berwick in 1841.]

Gilly (Rev. W. S., D.D.). *The Peasantry of the Border : An Appeal on their Behalf.* 8vo. 48 pp.; Appendix, 5. *Warder Office*, 57 High Street, Berwick-upon-Tweed. [British Museum.]

[A second edition was published in London by John Murray, 1842, which contained 90 pages and 5 plates.

The Rev. W. S. Gilly (1789-1855) was educated at Cambridge, and appointed rector of North Farnbridge in 1817. In 1824 he published the first edition of the work which made him famous : *An Excursion to Piedmont and Researches among the Vaudois*, which at once aroused considerable sympathy for the Vaudois, that isolated Protestant community in Switzer-

land. In 1831 he was appointed vicar of Norham, and in 1853 a canon of Durham. His *Peasantry of the Border*, 1841, called attention to the wretched housing conditions in North Northumberland. Its appeal is briefly expressed in the motto on the title-page, "Give them good cottages and help them to educate their children." He was the author of a number of theological works and works on Church history. He died in 1855. He was president of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club in 1851.]

Johnson (Dr). *The Lives of John Gray, Esq., Dr Nathaniel Cotton, and Edward Moore, Esq.* Post 8vo. J. Weatherley, High Street, Berwick-upon-Tweed.

Records of the General Show of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland held at Berwick-upon-Tweed. 12mo. 96 pp. *Warder Office*, Berwick-upon-Tweed. [British Museum.]

[This is a companion volume to the *Handbook of Berwick and Vicinity*.]

1842.

Barnes (Rev. J.) *Popular Arguments on the Evidences of Christianity*. 8vo. vii+112 pp. W. W. Fyfe, *Warder Office*, Berwick-upon-Tweed.

[This was a continuation of the *Catechetical Lectures*. It also contains a sermon preached at the visitation of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Durham at Belford, 23rd August 1841.]

1843.

Gilly (Rev. W. S.). *A Sermon preached at Berwick, 2nd August*. *Warder Office*, Berwick-upon-Tweed. [Cambridge University Library.]

A Sermon preached before the Rose and Thistle Lodge of Oddfellows, 4th Sept. 8vo. xi+15 pp.; Appendix 6. J. Jaffrey, Berwick-upon-Tweed. [British Museum.]

Jeffrey (Alexander). *An Address delivered to the Jedburgh Mechanics Institute. In Two Parts. Part I.: On the Rise and Progress of Science.* 8vo. 16 pp. Part II. wanting. *Warder Office*, 57 High Street, Berwick-upon-Tweed. [J. Lindsay Hilson, Jedburgh.]

Sheldon (Frederick). *Mieldenwold, the Student: or The Pilgrimage through Northumberland, Durham, Berwickshire, and the Adjacent Counties.* 8vo. ii+176 pp. *Warder Office*, High Street, Berwick-upon-Tweed. [Berwick Museum.]

[An enlarged second edition was published in 1846].

1844.

Newmania. 8vo. 72 pp. *Warder Office*, High Street, Berwick-upon-Tweed.

[It is in the form of dialogues between a Puseyite and a Churchman on their chief theological differences.]

Review of Dr Gilly's *Virgilantius and his Times*. 8vo. 15 pp. *Warder Office*, Berwick-upon-Tweed.

1845.

The Pastor's Address to his Young Flock after Confirmation. 8vo. 38 pp. *Warder Office, Berwick-upon-Tweed.*

1847.

The Pastor's Address to his Young Flock before Confirmation. 8vo. 56 pp. *Warder Office, Berwick-upon-Tweed.*

1849.

History of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, 1842-49 (being Vol. ii. of the *Transactions*). *Warder Office, Berwick-upon-Tweed.*

Sheldon (Frederick). History of Berwick-upon-Tweed. Crown 8vo. 438 pp. *Warder Office, Berwick-upon-Tweed.* [Public Library, Edinburgh.]

The True Philosophy of History. 8vo. 25 pp. *Warder Office, Berwick-upon-Tweed.*

1850.

Barnes (Rev. Joseph). A Few Words on Baptism. 8vo. 23 pp. *Warder Office, Berwick-upon-Tweed.*

Mackay (Rev. William). Christian Love and Duty. 8vo. 15 pp. *Warder Office, Berwick-upon-Tweed.*

[This was a farewell sermon preached by the author on his resigning the perpetual curacy of Scremerston, on the 10th of March 1850. At one time he had been curate under Dr Gilly of Norham. He died 11th May 1850. He was succeeded at Scremerston by Rev. H. Evans.]

1852.

Barnes (Rev. Joseph). Tracts on Important Differences between the Churches of England and Rome. 8vo. 64 pp. *Warder Office, High Street, Berwick-upon-Tweed.*

Good (Robert). Memoranda of Berwick-upon-Tweed to accompany a View of Berwick Castle as it is supposed to have appeared in the Thirteenth Century. 8vo. 24 pp. Thomas Fish, Bridge Street, Berwick-upon-Tweed.

Names of Voters who polled at Berwick Election, July 7th, 1852. 8vo. 16 pp. C. Richardson, Berwick-upon-Tweed. [D. Sime, Edinburgh.]

[The candidates were Matthew Forster, John Stapleton, John Campbell Renton, and Richard Hodgson. It is rather curious that the printer's name does not appear among the voters.]

1853.

Names of Voters who polled at Berwick Election, May 13th, 1853. 8vo. 16 pp. C. Richardson, Western Lane, Berwick-upon-Tweed. [D. Sime, Edinburgh.]

[The candidates were Dudley Coutts Marjoribanks, John Forster, John Campbell Renton, Richard Hodgson.]

Reports of East of Berwickshire Farmers' Club. 8vo. 28 pp. George Macaskie, 57 High Street, Berwick-upon-Tweed. [British Museum.]

1854.

Reports of the East of Berwickshire Farmers' Club. 8vo. 20 pp. George Macaskie, 57 High Street, Berwick-upon-Tweed. [British Museum.]

1855.

Reports of East of Berwickshire Farmers' Club. 8vo. 33 pp. George Macaskie, 57 High Street, Berwick-upon-Tweed. [British Museum.]

Gilly (Rev. W. S.). A Sermon preached at the Re-opening of Berwick Church on the Evening of August 26th, 1855. 8vo. 23 pp. *Warder Office*, Berwick-upon-Tweed. [D. Sime, Edinburgh.]

Moncrieff (Rev. W. Scott). A Sermon preached at Norham on Sunday, September 16th, 1855, on the Occasion of the Death of the Rev. W. S. Gilly, D.D., Canon of Durham and Vicar of Norham. 8vo. 18 pp. *Warder Office*, Berwick-upon-Tweed. [D. Sime, Edinburgh.]

1856.

Gray (Rev. W.). The True Rest for Humanity. 10 pp. *Warder Office*, Berwick-upon-Tweed.

Ritchie (Rev. W.). Lecture on Baptism. 8vo. 16 pp. *Warder Office*, Berwick-upon-Tweed. [D. Sime, Edinburgh.]

1873.

The Herring Drove: A Poem. 8vo. 30 pp. Berwick-upon-Tweed.

1882.

The Freeman's Roll of the Burgesses or Freeman of the Borough of Berwick-upon-Tweed, according to Seniority. Small 4to. 50 pp. *Advertiser Office*, Western Lane, Berwick-upon-Tweed.

1886-92.

Herdman's Miscellany. [Edited by E. F. Herdman.] Vols. i.-iii. (36 Nos.). 8vo. Edward F. Herdman, 28 Hide Hill, Berwick-upon-Tweed. [British Museum.]

1891.

God's Dealings with One of His Chosen Ones: or The Touching Story of Joseph. Told in Verse. "I, Joseph, your brother, whom ye sold into Egypt" (Genesis, xiv, 4). 12mo. iii+70 pp. James White, Corn Exchange Buildings, Berwick-upon-Tweed. [John Jackson, Forge Cottages, Spittal.]

Steven (Alexander). A Romance of Love. A new and original two-act Comedy-Drama; first performed in Queen's Rooms Theatre, Berwick-on-Tweed, by Berwick Amateur Dramatic Club, on 13th October 1891, and afterwards produced on the stage in other parts of the country, having been duly licensed by the Lord Chamberlain. 14 pp. Offices of the *Berwick Journal*, *Northumberland News*, and *Berwickshire News*, 25 High Street, Berwick-on-Tweed. [British Museum.]

APPENDIX.

It has been a matter of some difficulty, when the description was vague, to positively identify the book as having been printed as well as published in Berwick. It has therefore been thought advisable to classify them apart.

Berwick-upon-Tweed appears on the title-page; sometimes there is a name with "printed for" in front of it, in other cases simply the name of the town is given. It is perhaps not necessary to remark that the writer is quite conscious that errors may have crept into both lists; fresh information will always be welcomed.

Undated.

Cairns (Rev. John, D.D.). Oxford Rationalism and English Christianity. 8vo. 23 pp. Berwick-upon-Tweed.

Undated (1816).

The ABC with the Catechism. 12mo. Printed for John Reid, Berwick-upon-Tweed.

Undated.

The Life of Napoleon Buonaparte. 8vo. Berwick-upon-Tweed.

[It deals with Napoleon from his birth to his arrival in Elba. There is included Parker's Account of the Battle of Waterloo, containing a detail of all the principal events and occurrences that took place in Buonaparte's departure from Elba until his arrival in St Helena. There were at least five editions of the book.]

Thompson (John S.). A Catalogue of Plants growing in the Vicinity of Berwick-upon-Tweed. 8vo. Berwick-upon-Tweed.

[The author was a surgeon in the Royal Artillery.]

1765.

The Adventures of Telemachus, the Son of Ulysses. 12mo. 2 vols. Vol. i., 215 pp. Vol. ii., 180 pp. Printed for R. Taylor, Berwick-upon-Tweed. [Cambridge University Library.]

[This is a new translation of the book which was written by the Archbishop of Cambray.]

The Chevalier Ramsay. The Travels of Cyrus: to which is annexed a Discourse upon the Theology and Mythology of the Pagan. 2 vols. 12mo. Printed for R. Taylor, Berwick-upon-Tweed.

1772.

The Life of the Rev. Mr James Hervey, Rector of Weston-Farell, Northamptonshire. 12mo. 238 pp. Printed for R. Taylor, Berwick-upon-Tweed. [Cambridge University Library.]

1774.

Sandwich (Rev. Robert). *The Good Samaritan, and Pilate's Question, "What is Truth?" Answered.* 8vo. ii+62 pp. Berwick-upon-Tweed. [Cambridge University Library.]

[The substance of the book was considered in two discourses preached in the Parish Church of Berwick-upon-Tweed, on Sunday, 29th August 1773. The author was curate of Lucker.]

1781.

The Marrow of Modern Divinity. 2 vols. Printed for W. Phorson, Berwick-upon-Tweed.

[The author was Edward Fisher, and these volumes have notes by Rev. Thomas Boston.]

1784.

Boston (Rev. Thomas). *Human Nature in its Fourfold State.* Printed for W. Phorson, Berwick-upon-Tweed

S. R. (Robert Paltock). *Peter Wilkins (The Flying Man).* 12mo. 2 vols. Berwick-upon-Tweed.

[The book gives an account of his life and adventures, including his shipwreck near the North Pole.]

1785.

Bradbury (Rev. Charles). *A Cabinet of Jewels opened to the Curious by a Key of Real Knowledge.* 12mo. 134 pp. Printed for W. Phorson, Berwick-upon-Tweed. [Cambridge University Library.]

1790.

Boston (Rev. Thomas). *View of the Covenant of Works.* Printed for W. Phorson, Berwick-upon-Tweed.

— *A View of This and the Other World.* Printed for W. Phorson, Berwick-upon-Tweed.

1793.

Ramsay (Allan). *Tea-Table Miscellany: A Collection of Choice Songs, Scots and English.* 4 vols. in 1. 8vo. Berwick-upon-Tweed.

1795.

Boston (Rev. Thomas). *View of the Covenant of Grace.* Berwick-upon-Tweed.

1796.

The Holy Bible, with the Apocrypha at Large. Folio. Printed for J. Embleton, Berwick-upon-Tweed.

1797.

Macpherson. *Ossian.* Fcp. 8vo. 2 vols. Berwick-upon-Tweed.

1804.

Boston (Rev. Thomas). *A Complete Body of Divinity.* 3 vols. Berwick-upon-Tweed.

1805.

Memoirs of the Life, Times, and Writings of the Reverend and Learned Thomas Boston. Berwick-upon-Tweed.

The Stable Companion and Experienced Farrier: containing Complete Directions for the Management and Cure of Disorders incident to the Horse, particularly their Breeding, Feeding, and Management in Paces, to fit them for Racing, Hunting, or the Road. The true method, with proper rules, to Diet and Physic Race Horses. The Methods to buy Horses, noting the particular mark of good and bad ones. To fatten a Horse at a small expense, and make him lively and healthy. The Shoeing, Bleeding, Rowling, Purging—from long experience. The Way of Curing all Grief and Sores to which Horses are subject, with their Symptoms and Causes. And Vermin Killer. By an Experienced Farmer. 12mo. ii+219 pp.; Table of Contents, 9 pp. Printed for J. Reid, Berwick. [Berwick Museum.]

1809.

Kerr (Robert). General View of the Agriculture of Berwickshire. 8vo. Berwick-upon-Tweed.

[The author was a farmer at Ayton.]

1812.

Barnes (Rev. J.). Observations on Clandestine or Irregular Marriages: with a Short Account of the Laws both of England and Scotland affecting Marriage. 8vo. vi+47 pp.

[The author was vicar of Berwick-upon-Tweed.]

1827.

Brown (Rev. John). Evangelical Beauties: Selected from the Works of Archbishop Leighton, to which is prefixed a Short Account of his Life. Berwick-upon-Tweed.

1832.

Johnston (George, M.D.). An Address to the Inhabitants of Berwick-upon-Tweed. 8vo. 8 pp.

1843.

Birds, British and Foreign [Verses]. By a Lady [Mrs Ballantyne]. 12mo. Berwick. Published by Thomas Melrose. [British Museum.]

1850.

Nisbet (Rev. Robert). Essays, Addresses, and Reviews. 12mo. 126 pp.; Table of Contents, 1 p. Published by Thomas Melrose, Berwick. [Berwick Museum.]

[Author was a missionary of the Church of Scotland in Bombay.]

Berwick-upon-Tweed, Berwick, the Borders, and the Land of Scott or The Tourists' Guide to the Vale of Tweed, etc. (with Illustrations) 12mo. Berwick-upon-Tweed.

1852.

Thomson's Border Miscellany (No. 1). 8vo. Berwick-upon-Tweed.

1856.

Henderson (George). Popular Rhymes of Berwickshire. Post 8vo. Berwick-upon-Tweed.

1857.

Cairns (Rev. John, D.D.). The Indian Crisis viewed as a Call to Prayer. 8vo. 16 pp. Printed for and sold by Melrose & Plenderleith, Berwick-upon-Tweed.

WILL OF THOMAS FORSTER OF CORNHILL.

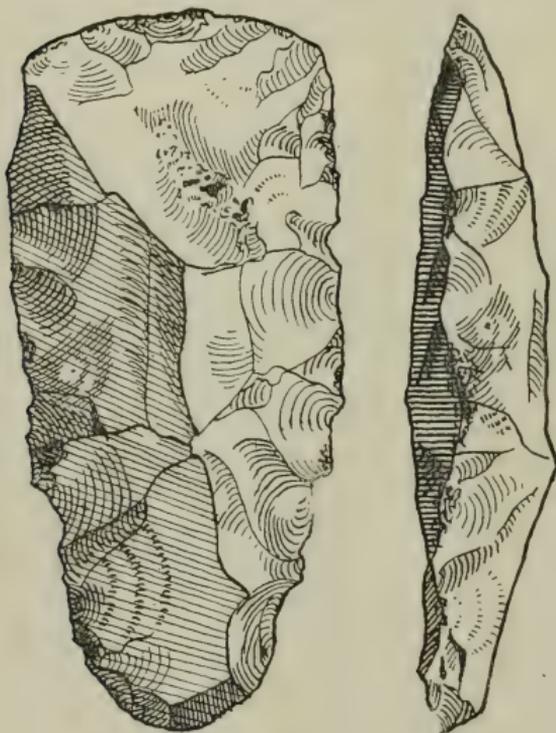
1705, July 10. Will of Thomas Forster of Cornhill, esquire. I give my estate in Cassop and Sherburn, in the county of Durham, to my wife. I give to my kinsman Mr George Fenwick, ten guineas. I give to my nephew John Collingwood, Lucker Mill, held of the Duke of Somerset. I give to my daughter Elizabeth, wife of John Atkins, esquire, all my personal estate and the reversion of my real estate after the death of my wife. Remainder to the said John Collingwood in tail male. Remainder to his brother Henry Collingwood. My daughter, Executrix. *Pr.* 1707.—Raine, *Testamenta Dunelm.*

[The testator, a grandson of Sir Matthew Forster of Adderston, married Elizabeth, widow of William Gibson of Stranton, co. Durham, daughter and co-heir of George Reed of Cassop, by whom he had issue an only daughter and heiress Elizabeth Forster, who married, first, the Hon. Charles Grey of Chillingham, and, secondly, John Atkins of Horninghold, Leicestershire, but had issue by neither husband. Margaret Forster, sister of the testator, married, first, William Ramsey, and, secondly, George Fenwick of Brinkburn. Elizabeth Forster, another sister of the testator, married Henry Collingwood of Branxton and Brinkeugh. *Cf.* Raine, *North Durham*, p. 322.]

ON THE OCCURRENCE OF A FLINT AXE IN THE PARISH OF FOULDEN.

By JAS. HEWAT CRAW, F.S.A.Scot., of West Foulden.

THE small flint axe in the figure was found at Foulden Moorpark in the summer of 1917. It measures $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches by $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and is yellowish-brown in colour, slightly mottled with paler markings; one side is much flatter than the other.



Flint Axe found at Moorpark.

The thickest part of the axe is at a distance of $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches from the smaller end, and the edges contract suddenly in rear of this part, an arrangement obviously designed to facilitate attachment to a shaft.

Axes of flint are of much rarer occurrence in Scotland than in the neighbourhood of the chalk formations of the south—fragments of sufficient size to produce an axe being difficult to obtain.

Two instances of a similar find are recorded in the Club's *Proceedings*:—

In 1873 a flint axe, measuring $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, was found at Penmanshiel (vii, 265); and in 1882 another, pale grey in colour, and measuring $6\frac{1}{8}$ inches by $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches, was found near Gordon (x, 118).

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS IN BERWICKSHIRE FOR 1918.
 Compiled by A. E. SWINTON, B.A., Swinton House.

Month.	Temperature.		Days with Temperature at or below 32°.				Bright Sunshine.				
	Minimum.		Marchmont.				Duns Castle.				
	Maximum.	Minimum.	West Foulden.	Swinton House.	Manderston.	Duns Castle.	Marchmont.	Hours, with Sun.	Days with Sun.	Hours, with Sun.	Days with Sun.
January	47	3	2	22	18	18	19	37.4	19	39.7	18
February	53	22	32	7	4	3	20	49.2	20	39.7	18
March	55	26	26	15	8	8	18	62.8	18	54.9	20
April	60	29	28	10	9	3	18	65.2	18	61.7	19
May	61	28	29	9	0	0	18	111.5	23	102.5	22
June	75	29	33	3	0	0	18	174.8	24	164.3	24
July	75	37	35	0	0	0	18	219.2	30	190.2	30
August	75	41	39	0	0	0	18	199.8	28	155.1	30
September	75	40	38	0	0	0	18	135.1	27	102.0	26
October	68	32	33	1	0	1	18	127.5	23	97.4	23
November	58	30	30	4	1	1	18	55.0	19	67.1	19
December	53	20	23	22	16	19	18	80.1	22	74.7	18
Year	58	25	23	15	16	12	18	33.9	16	41.3	15
	75	20	2	99	78	74	93	1286.3	269	1169.6	260
		84	2							1142.7	264

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING
17TH SEPTEMBER 1918.

INCOME.

Balance brought forward	£277	8	8
248 Members' Subscriptions	63	13	0
Arrears	1	10	0
10 Entrance Fees	5	0	0
Transactions sold	4	10	4
Bank Interest	8	5	9
			£360 7 9

EXPENDITURE.

Printing Transactions	£83	0	6
General Printing, etc.	8	14	11
Rent of Room at Berwick Museum	3	10	0
Clerical Assistant	5	0	0
„ „ Honorarium, Oct. 1917	2	2	0
Secretary's postages, etc.	0	16	3
Editing Secretary's postages	1	5	0
Treasurer's postages	1	18	6
Balance in hand	254	0	7
			£360 7 9

BERWICKSHIRE NATURALISTS' CLUB.

LIST OF MEMBERS, 23rd November 1918.

Those marked with an Asterisk are Ex-Presidents.

		Date of Admission.
*1	George P. Hughes, Middleton Hall, Wooler	Oct. 20, 1856
2	Patrick Thorp Dickson, Creagmhor, Aberfoyle	Oct. 28, 1857
3	Robert H. Clay, M.D., Wembury House, Plymstock, South Devon	May 30, 1861
*4	Very Rev. David Paul, D.D., LL.D., 53 Fountainhall Road, Edinburgh	Sept. 30, 1870
5	Lieut.-Col. James Paton, Crailing, Jedburgh	Sept. 27, 1872
6	Henry A. Paynter, Alnwick	do.
7	George Muirhead, F.R.S.E., F.Z.S., F.S.A. (Scot.), Speybank, Fochabers	Sept. 24, 1874
*8	Arthur H. Evans, M.A., F.Z.S., 9 Harvey Road, Cambridge	Sept. 29, 1875
9	Sir Edward Ridley, 48 Lennox Gardens, London, S.W.	Sept. 27, 1876
10	Major James Hunter, Anton's Hill, Coldstream	do.
*11	Sir George Brisbane Douglas, Bart., Springwood Park, Kelso	do.
*12	John Ferguson, F.S.A. (Scot.), Solicitor, Duns	do.
*13	Sir Archibald Buchan-Hepburn, Bart., Smeaton- Hepburn, Prestonkirk	do.
14	Thomas Darling, F.C.S., Adderstone House, Berwick	Oct. 16, 1878
*15	Thomas Craig-Brown, F.S.A. (Scot.), Woodburn, Selkirk	do.
*16	John Crawford Hodgson, M.A., Abbey Cottage, Alnwick	Oct. 13, 1880
17	Rev. C. J. Cowan, B.D., F.S.A. (Scot.), Morebattle, Kelso	do.
18	Edward Willoby, Berwick	Oct. 12, 1881
19	William Maddan, Norham	do.
20	T. D. Crichton Smith, Solicitor, Newlands, Kelso	do.
21	The Lord Glenconner, The Glen, Innerleithen	do.
22	A. L. Miller, Castlegate, Berwick	do.
*23	Colonel Alexander M. Brown, Longformacus House, Duns	Oct. 11, 1882

	Date of Admission.
*24 Rev. Matthew Culley, Coupland Castle, Kirknewton .	Oct. 10, 1883
25 James Thin, 55 South Bridge, Edinburgh	do.
*26 Robert Shirra Gibb, M.B., C.M., Boon, Lauder	do.
*27 Henry Rutherford, Fairnington Craigs, Roxburgh	do.
28 John MacNaught Campbell, F.Z.S., 6 Franklin Terrace, Glasgow	do.
29 John Hunter, B.A., 17 Hollins Road, Harrogate	Oct. 20, 1884
30 C. Lisle Stirling Cookson, Renton House, Grant's House	do.
31 David W. B. Tait, W.S., Edenside, Kelso	do.
32 Delaval Knight Gregson, Lower Ravensdowne, Berwick	do.
33 George Henderson, 4 Corrennie Gardens, Edinburgh	do.
34 Charles S. Romanes, 50 Frederick Street, Edinburgh	do.
35 David Herriot, Sanson Seal, Berwick	do.
36 Alexander F. Roberts, Fairnilee, Galashiels	do.
37 Edward Thew, Thornley House, Rowland's Gill, co. Durham	Oct. 12, 1887
38 F. Elliot Rutherford, 1 Oliver Place, Hawick	do.
39 Robert Carr Bosanquet, F.S.A., Rock Moor House, Alnwick	do.
40 Hugh Macpherson Leadbetter, Knowesouth, Jedburgh	Oct. 10, 1888
41 The Viscount Grey, K.G., Falloden, Chathill	do.
42 Rev. J. J. M. L. Aiken, B.D., Ayton, Berwickshire	do.
43 T. B. Short, Ravensdowne, Berwick	do.
44 George Bolam, Alnwick	do.
45 James Stevenson, Architect, Berwick	do.
46 Colonel Gerald F. T. Leather, Middleton Hall, Belford	Oct. 9, 1889
47 George Dixon Atkinson Clark, Belford Hall	do.
48 Richard Welford, M.A., Gosforth, Newcastle	do.
49 John Cairns, Carlyle House, Alnwick	do.
50 James Hood, Linnhead, Cockburnspath	Oct. 8, 1890
51 William Little, National Bank of Scotland, Galashiels	do.
52 Robert Carmichael, Rosybank, Coldstream	do.
53 Charles Barrington Balfour, F.S.A. (Scot.), Newton Don, Kelso	do.
54 Thomas Alder Thorp, Bondgate Hall, Alnwick	do.
55 Robert Carr, The Elms, Berwick	do.
56 J. R. C. Smith, Mowhaugh, Yetholm	do.
57 Ralph Storey Storey, Beanley, Alnwick	Oct. 14, 1891
58 Thomas Graham, Sunnybank, Alnwick	do.
59 Thomas Dunn, 5 High Street, Selkirk	do.
60 John Ford, Royal Bank of Scotland, Duns	Oct. 12, 1892
61 James Laidlaw, Allars Mill, Jedburgh	do.
62 Charles H. Scott Plummer, Sunderland Hall, Selkirk	do.
63 R. Addison Smith, S.S.C., 19 Heriot Row, Edinburgh	do.
64 R. Colley Smith, Ormiston House, Roxburgh	do.
65 John C. Scott, Synton, Hawick	do.
66 Robert Hogg Shaw, Wester Park, Coldstream	do.

	Date of Admission.
67 George G. Turnbull, Abbey St Bathans, Grant's House	Oct. 11, 1893
*68 James Curle, F.S.A. (Scot.), Priorwood, Melrose	do.
69 Rev. J. Burleigh, Ednam Manse, Kelso	do.
70 John Caverhill, Jedneuk, Jedburgh	do.
71 J. Wright, 5 W. Savile Road, Edinburgh	do.
72 George Hardy, Redheugh, Cockburnspath	Oct. 10, 1894
73 John Thin, Upper Keith, Humbie	do.
74 Stuart Douglas Elliot, S.S.C., 40 Princes Street, Edinburgh	do.
75 Oliver Hilson, Lady's Yard, Jedburgh	do.
76 Robert Dickinson, Longcroft, Oxtou, Berwickshire	do.
77 Colonel Charles Hope, Cowdenknowes, Earlston	do.
*78 G. G. Butler, M.A., F.G.S., Ewart Park, Wooler	do.
79 Hon. and Rev. W. C. Ellis, Bothalhaugh, Morpeth	Oct. 9, 1895
80 Dr John C. J. Fenwick, Embleton Hall, Longframlington	do.
81 W. R. Heatley, 57 Linden Road, Gosforth	do.
*82 Rev. James F. Leishman, M.A., Linton, Kelso	do.
83 Charles E. Purvis, Westacres, Alnwick	do.
84 Rev. Arthur Pollok Sym, B.D., Lilliesleaf, St Boswells	do.
85 David Veitch, Market Place, Duns	do.
86 John A. Voelcker, B.A., Ph.D., B.Sc., F.L.S., F.C.S., F.I.C., 20 Upper Phillimore Gardens, Kensington, W.	do.
87 Walter Weston, Prudhoe Villas, Alnwick	do.
88 Rev. E. Arkless, Earsdon Vicarage, by Newcastle	Oct. 14, 1896
89 Rev. James Fairbrother, The Vicarage, Warkworth	do.
90 J. Lindsay Hilson, Kenmore Bank, Jedburgh	do.
91 Alexander Steven, Stecarven, Berwick	do.
92 Henry Wearing, 28 Rowallan Gardens, Partick, Glasgow	do.
*93 Jas. Alex. Somervail, Hoselaw, Kelso	Oct. 13, 1897
*94 Rev. R. C. Inglis, Berwick-on-Tweed	do.
95 Richard H. Simpson, Elmhirst, Alnwick	do.
96 Henry Paton, M.A., 184 Mayfield Road, Edinburgh	do.
97 J. L. Campbell Swinton, Kimmerghame, Duns	do.
98 James William Bowhill, 22 St Andrew Square, Edinburgh	Oct. 12, 1898
99 Nathaniel Thomas Brewis, M.D., F.R.C.P.E., 6 Drum- sheugh Gardens, Edinburgh	do.
100 James Lewis Greig, Advocate, Eccles House, Kelso	do.
101 John Hepburn Milne Home, Irvine House, Canonbie	do.
102 James Marr, M.B., C.M., Ivy Lodge, Greenlaw, Ber- wickshire	do.
103 Robert Middlemas, Kilsyth, Alnwick	do.
104 Andrew Riddle, Yeavinger, Kirknewton	do.
105 Adam Darling, Bondington, Berwick-on-Tweed	Oct. 12, 1899
106 John Grey, Manor House, Broomhill, Acklington	do.
107 Col. Wm. Henry Stopford Heron Maxwell, Teviot- bank, Hawick	do.

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	Date of Admission.
108 James Millar, Solicitor, Duns	Oct. 12, 1899
109 George Rankin, W.S., Lauder	do.
110 Elliot Redford Smail, 16 Merchiston Crescent, Edinburgh	do.
111 James Veitch, Inchbonny, Jedburgh	do.
112 John Carlyle Johnstone, M.D., The Hermitage, Melrose	do.
113 James Hewat Craw, West Foulden, Berwickshire	Dec. 20, 1900
114 A. H. Leather-Culley, Radcliffe House, Bamburgh	do.
115 Alex. Darling, Governor's House, Berwick-on-Tweed	do.
116 William Currie, Millbank, Grange Loan, Edinburgh	Oct. 17, 1901
117 Hannah, Lady Eliott of Stobs, Bothendene, Newtown St Boswells	do.
118 George Grahame, Berwick-on-Tweed	do.
119 Francis Stewart Hay, Duns Castle, Duns	do.
120 Captain Fullarton James, Stobhill, Morpeth	do.
121 Rev. H. M. Lamont, B.D., Coldingham, by Reston	do.
122 George G. Napier, M.A., 9 Woodside Place, Glasgow	do.
123 John Carnaby Collingwood, Cornhill House, Cornhill- on-Tweed	Oct. 9, 1902
124 John Taylor Craw, Coldstream	do.
125 Mrs Hay, Duns Castle, Duns	do.
126 Dr Henry Hay, Caledonian United Service Club, Edinburgh	do.
127 W. B. Mackay, M.D., Berwick-on-Tweed	do.
128 Miss Simpson, Bonardub, Coldingham	do.
129 Patrick Smith, Sheriff-Substitute for Selkirkshire, The Firs, Selkirk	do.
130 Ralph H. Dödds, Murton Villa, Berwick-on-Tweed	Oct. 8, 1903
131 Gideon J. Gibson, Netherbyres, Ayton	do.
132 William Grey, Hide Hill, Berwick-on-Tweed	do.
133 Thomas Greenshields Leadbetter, F.S.A. (Scot.), Spital House, Denholm, Roxburghshire	do.
*134 Howard Pease, F.S.A., Otterburn Tower, Otterburn	do.
135 James A. Terras, B.Sc., 40 Findhorn Terrace, Edinburgh	do.
136 Dr W. T. Waterson, Embleton, by Lesbury	do.
137 Frederick Rous Newlyn Curle, Sunnyside, Melrose	Oct. 13, 1904
138 William James Marshall, Northumberland Avenue, Berwick-on-Tweed	do.
139 Mrs Burn Murdoch, Westloch, Coldingham	do.
140 James McWhir, M.B., C.M., Norham-on-Tweed	do.
141 Frederick George Skelly, 2 Grosvenor Place, Alnwick	do.
142 Thomas Wilson, The Schoolhouse, Roberton, Hawick	do.
143 Thomas L. Usher, 8 Whitehouse Terrace, Edinburgh	Oct. 12, 1905
144 William James Bolam, Commercial Bank, Berwick	do.
145 Miss Jessie B. Boyd, Faldonside, Melrose	do.
146 Charles W. Dunlop, Whitmuir Hall, Selkirk	do.
147 John Henry Mansfield, Pasture House, Howick, by Lesbury	do.

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	Date of Admission.
148 Lieut.-Col. Charles Thompson Menzies, Kames, Greenlaw	Oct. 12, 1905
149 Rev. Wm. Steven Moodie, Manse of Ladykirk, by Norham	do.
150 Nicholas Irwin Wright, Beechfield, Morpeth	Oct. 11, 1906
151 John William Blackadder, Ninewells Mains, Chirnside	do.
152 Mrs Edith Anderson, The Thirlings, by Wooler	do.
153 John Prentice, Berwick	do.
154 Edward Hunter, Wentworth, Gosforth	Oct. 10, 1907
155 Miss Constance H. Greet, Birch Hill, Norham	do.
156 Charles Henry Holme, Rathburne, Duns	do.
157 Rev. Wm. McConachie, B.D., F.S.A. (Scot.), Lauder	do.
158 Professor George A. Gibson, LL.D., 10 The University, Glasgow	do.
159 Robert George Johnston, Solicitor, Duns	do.
160 Miss Amelia N. Cameron, Trinity, Duns	do.
161 Wm. Thompson Hall, M.B., C.M., Dunns House, Woodburn, Northumberland	do.
162 Mrs Margaret C. Erskine, The Priory, Melrose	do.
163 David H. Askew, Castle Hills, Berwick	Oct. 15, 1908
164 C. J. N. Fleming, M.A., H.M.I.S., The Laurels, Melrose	do.
165 Reginald Collie, C.A., Stoneshiel, Reston	do.
166 Alexander Cowan, Valleyfield, Penicuik	do.
167 Charles J. L. Romanes, 3 Abbotsford Crescent, Edinburgh	do.
168 Miss Jessie Prentice, Swinton Quarter, Duns	do.
169 William Oliver, Albion House, Jedburgh	do.
170 Major G. J. Logan-Home, Edrom House, Edrom	Oct. 14, 1909
171 Alexander Dey, M.B., C.M., Wooler	do.
172 Rev. John MacLaren, U.F. Manse, Ayton	do.
173 William Marshall Elliot, High Street, Coldstream	do.
174 Ralph Henderson, Swansfield Road, Alnwick	Oct. 13, 1910
175 William Angus, General Register House, Edinburgh	do.
176 Lesslie Newbigin, Narrowgate, Alnwick	do.
177 Lieut.-Col. Wm. J. Oliver, R.A., Lochside, Yetholm, Kelso	Oct. 12, 1911
178 Thomas Gibson, 7 Glengyle Terrace, Edinburgh	do.
179 Mrs Liddell Grainger, Ayton Castle, Ayton	do.
180 Mrs Josephine A. Hogg, Castle Vale, Berwick-on-Tweed	do.
181 Robert Harper, 3 Bayswell, Dunbar	do.
182 Rev. Morris M. Piddocke, Kirknewton Vicarage	Oct. 10, 1912
183 Wm. James Rutherford, M.D., Jesmond, Renfrew	do.
184 Andrew Hogg Clegg, The Maines, Chirnside	do.
185 Miss Elizabeth M. Cameron, Trinity, Duns	do.
186 John M., Smith, Cherrytrees, Yetholm	Oct. 9, 1913
187 Bertram Talbot, Monteviot, Ancrum, Roxburghshire	do.
188 Neil Grey, Milfield, Northumberland	do.
189 Miss Mary Isobel Hope, Sunwick, Berwick	do.
190 Rev. Philip S. Lockton, The Parsonage, Melrose	do.

LIST OF MEMBERS

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	Date of Admission.
191 Thomas W. Johnson, 24 Narrowgate, Alnwick	Oct. 9, 1913
192 John Whinham, 3 Grosvenor Terrace, Alnwick	do.
193 John Balmбра, Savings Bank, Alnwick	Oct. 8, 1914
194 George Tate, Brotherwick, Warkworth	do.
195 Rev. W. Napier Bell, M.A., Saughtree, Newcastleton	do.
196 Francis McAninly, Coupland Castle, Kirknewton	do.
197 The Hon. Lady Parsons, Ray, Kirkwhelpington	do.
198 Rev. A. C. Illingworth, Corsenside Vicarage, West Woodburn	Oct. 14, 1915
199 Rev. Thomas Newlands, Birdhopecraig Manse, by Otterburn	do.
200 Alan Edulf Swinton, B.A., Swinton, Duns	do.
201 Henry D. Bell, Peelwalls, Ayton	do.
202 Mrs Ida Florence Smith, Whitcheater, Duns	do.
203 Rev. W. E. W. Carr, M.A., B.D., Elsdon Tower, Otterburn	do.
204 Percy C. Swan, Ewart Newtown, by Wooler	do.
205 The Earl of Home, Springhill, Coldstream	do.
206 Lieüt.-Colonel Algernon R. Trotter, Charterhall, Duns	do.
207 Captain George H. T. Swinton, Swinton, Duns	do.
208 Rev. Richard W. de la Hey, The Vicarage, Berwick	do.
209 James A. Waddell, 12 Kew Terrace, Botanic Gardens, Glasgow	do.
210 Mrs Jane E. F. Cowan, Morebattle, by Kelso	do.
211 Mrs Margote Swan, Ewart Newtown, by Wooler	Oct. 11, 1916
212 Rev. John Ritchie, B.D., Manse of Gordon	do.
213 Rev. W. S. Crockett, Manse of Tweedsmuir	do.
214 Miss Gertrude Clark, Abbey Park, Coldingham	do.
215 Rev. Thomas Gillieson, Manse of Cranshaws	do.
216 Harry Parker, Tyndal House, Norham	do.
217 Hon. Mrs Maxwell Scott, Abbotsford	do.
218 Captain G. S. C. Swinton, Gattonside House, Melrose	do.
219 Frederick Mills, Horndean, Norham	do.
220 Rev. R. C. Kerr, Manse of Longformacus	do.
221 Miss Jane R. Marshall, Northumberland Avenue, Berwick	do.
222 Harry R. G. Inglis, 10 Dick Place, Edinburgh	do.
223 Rev. Norman J. N. Gourlie, M.A., Galashiels	do.
224 Charles Stodart, Kingston, North Berwick	do.
225 John Clark, Troughend by Woodburn, Northumberland	Oct. 3, 1917
226 Charles S. Clendinnen, Oaklands, Kelso	do.
227 Rev. William M'Callum, Manse of Makerston, Kelso,	do.
228 Very Rev. Henry Gee, D.D., Dean of Gloucester	do.
229 Captain G. H. Allgood, Titlington by Alnwick	do.
230 Robert Kyle, Alnwick Castle	do.
231 John S. Boyd, Bongate, Jedburgh	do.
232 P. M. Henderson, Solicitor, Berwick	do.

	Date of Admission.
233 J. S. Tiffin, Solicitor, Berwick	Oct. 3, 1917
234 Miss Margorie Robson Scott, Newton, Jedburgh	Sept. 25, 1918
235 J. H. Renton, Rowfold Grange, Billingham, Sussex	do.
236 Charles H. Hunter Blair, Highbury, Newcastle	do.
237 Francis Cowan, Westerlea, Ellersby Road, Edinburgh	do.
238 Percy John Home, 43 Gloucester Street, Warwick Square, London	do.
239 The Duke of Northumberland, Alnwick Castle	do.
240 H. M. Wood, B.A., 12 Tankerville Terrace, Newcastle	do.
241 J. B. Johnson, B.A., 13 York Place, Edinburgh	do.
242 John Bishop, Summerhill Terrace, Berwick	do.

HONORARY MEMBERS.

Miss Sarah Dand, 10 Lockharton Terrace, Colinton Road, Edinburgh.
 Mrs Culley, Grove House, Senley, Wiltshire.
 Miss Georgina S. Milne Home, 10 York Place, Edinburgh.
 Miss Jean Mary Milne Home, The Cottage, Paxton, Berwick.
 Mrs M. G. Craig, 74 Wheeley's Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.
 Miss Margaret Warrender, 50 Wilton Crescent, London, S.W.
 Miss Helen M. Brown, Longformacus House, Duns.
 Mrs Hardy, Eden House, Gavinton, Duns.
 Mrs Bertalot, Ayton.
 Mrs Grey, Lorbottle, Whittingham.
 Miss Alice Low, Edinburgh.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS.

Andrew Amory, Alnwick.
 Adam Anderson, Sanson Seal, Berwick.

SUBSCRIBING LIBRARIES.

	Date of Admission.
Public Library, New Bridge Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne	1901
Public Library, Selkirk	1902
Literary and Philosophical Society, Newcastle-on-Tyne	1909
Glasgow Archæological Society	1915
Society of Antiquaries of London, per Mr James Bain, 14 King William St., Strand, London, W.C.	1915
Newton Library, Cambridge, per W. A. Harding, Esq., The Museums, Cambridge	1915
American Museum of Natural History, New York, per Dr R. W. Tower, Curator	1916
Aberdeen University Library, per Mr P. J. Anderson	1917

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