



HISTORY
OF THE
BERWICKSHIRE
NATURALISTS' CLUB

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"MARE ET TELLUS, ET, QUOD TEGIT OMNIA, CÆLUM"

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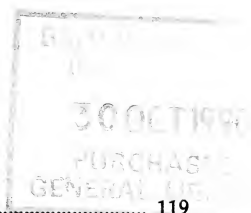
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HISTORY OF THE BERWICKSHIRE NATURALISTS' CLUB

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PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BERWICKSHIRE
NATURALISTS' CLUB

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ARTISTS IN VIEW

being the Anniversary Address delivered by Mrs
Margaret Totty, President of the Club, on 27th October,
1989.

INTRODUCTION

LADIES and Gentlemen, may I first tell you what a very great honour it is to have been your President this past year. Indeed, it is not only an honour, but also a very great pleasure to me to have held this distinguished Office. Thank you all for your wonderful support.

One of the many privileges associated with the Presidency is that a complete set of the Club's *History* has been at my disposal and these volumes have been a constant source of information and delight. For instance, in his Anniversary Address in 1931, Sir George Douglas stated – and I quote – “by tacit admission ... each successive President had a perfectly free hand to deal with any subject whatsoever ... which might happen to suit him best – him or her, I should say, for I think I foresee, at no very distant date, the time when a lady will consent to grace this chair.”¹ Sir George, who was a man of letters, then proceeded to deliver his Address in verse.

This I shall not do but, in the same spirit of variation, I have entitled my Address ‘Artists in View’ and I should like to examine the lives of five men and women whom I have selected because, not only were they born or chose to live in this area but, through their great talent have left permanent visual records of some of the flora and fauna,

and of *Homo sapiens* too, of this part of Britain so beloved by members of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club.

THOMAS BEWICK

My 'view' stretches from the river Forth to the river Tyne and whom better could I begin with than a man who was a legend in his own life time, whose fame had reached America even before the close of the 18C. I speak of Thomas Bewick, Artist, Engraver and Naturalist (Fig 1). He was born in 1753 at Cherryburn Farm, a rural property some 12 miles west of Newcastle on the south bank of the Tyne not far from Hadrian's Wall and, thanks to a Trust which has been recently set up, one can today visit that very spot and stand looking northwards at a scene which has hardly changed in 250 years.

As the eldest of eight children he was expected to help when he would rather have been wandering the fields or tickling trout. Bewick has given us a wonderfully evocative account of his life in his autobiographical 'Memoir' which his children persuaded him to write when he was nearly 70. 'I was almost constantly engaged', he writes, 'in some mischievous prank or other - occasioned by the overflowing of an active, wild disposition'.² He was 10 years old when he began to go daily over to Ovingham Vicarage to attend classes given by the Parson, Christopher Gregson, who taught him not only Latin and Arithmetic, but a moral philosophy on life which Bewick was always to follow. Very observant and imaginative, drawing was as natural to young Thomas as breathing and if he had not pen and paper, he would use chalk and flagstones. At 14 Bewick was apprenticed to Ralph Beilby, Engraver, of Newcastle and for the next seven years he learned every aspect of an engraver's art. And that was how it all began....

A year after Bewick had completed his apprenticeship, the American War of Independence began. In the decade previous to his birth, the 1745 Rebellion had disrupted the north country and Scotland, and rumblings and discontent had continued. I ask you to imagine these times, before the French Revolution and the Industrial Revolution in Britain, which was still a predominantly pastoral country; it is this last image which influenced all of Bewick's work. Yet faint stirrings of new industry did not pass Newcastle by.

It was still a relatively small town, retaining much of its mediaeval character, but it was certainly beginning to expand, its prosperity mainly based on the coal trade. All this called for private letter and bill headings and the designing of bank notes – in other words, the business of engraving was expanding too but, despite increasing opportunities in this field, Bewick turned his back on Newcastle on completion of his apprenticeship and went home to Cherryburn. He later enjoyed a long walking tour of Scotland. However, just as do the youth of today, young people in the 18C saw London as their Mecca and Thomas Bewick was no exception. After only a few months his soul felt starved of the scenes of home and he returned to Northumberland in 1777, where he was to settle for the rest of his life, joining once more Ralph Beilby in Newcastle – this time as partner.

Two turning points in Bewick's development as artist and engraver had occurred during his apprenticeship. The first was when he illustrated Charles Hutton's 'Treatise on Mensuration' and, on Hutton's suggestion and instruction used very hard boxwood blocks which Hutton had specially shipped from London. Bewick mastered the technique of cutting across the grain (unlike previous engravers who cut with the grain) and, using the metal engraver's extra fine and sharp tools, obtained a clearer image. It was at this that Bewick excelled. He became one of its greatest exponents and, as a result, he won First Prize for woodcuts from the Society for the Encouragement of the Arts in London, which brought him wider fame. Publishers knew that to have a book illustrated by him immediately increased sales.

Bewick himself was a man of strong opinions which he loved to share with a few close friends. He read voraciously, fortunately having access to books sent to a local binder. His Christian beliefs were the foundation of his way of living, although he was not without his pride and intolerance of both fools and personal slights. His humour was earthy and probably reflected the times in which he lived. He abhorred debt. As was said of Sir Thomas More, I am tempted to describe him as 'A Man for all Seasons'³ and, could one say, for all time?

Bewick was displeased with illustrations in contemporary books which were often inky and not clearly defined.

In 1785 he began cutting the blocks for *A General History of Quadrupeds* and in 1790, a year after the publication of Gilbert White's classic *The Natural History and Antiquities of Selborne*, *Quadrupeds* was published. Five years hard work, but great pleasure in those years too, because, in 1786, during its preparation, he had married Isabella Elliot of Ovingham and three of his four children had been born.

Quadrupeds was an immediate success and the next year Bewick began his drawings for *A History of British Birds*. The first part, *Land Birds*, was published in 1797, but the partnership with Beilby was dissolved as a result, owing to a disagreement concerning acknowledgement of authorship. In 1804 the second part, *Water Birds*, was completed. The reception by the public was even more enthusiastic and the books ran into several editions, later ones being updated to include fauna discovered in Australia. They soon became standard works in any library within the home. So much so, that those of you who love Charlotte Bronte's *Jane Eyre* will recall that, when a young girl, this heroine had a copy of Bewick's *History of British Birds* thrown at her across the room!

Bewick particularly wanted children to enjoy his books and, believing instruction was best laced with humour, he filled the blank portion of the page at each chapter's end with what he called his 'Tale-pieces' – Tale (Tail) because, although they were at the end, each exquisitely cut picture had a story to tell, despite being only 1, or perhaps 2, inches in diameter (Figs. 6, 7).

Bewick was now at the height of his fame which had reached international proportions. But you must be wondering where he obtained examples of the birds and animals he drew? Many species he had known from childhood, of course, but menagerie proprietors toured with 'Wild Beast Shows' and Bewick would certainly be able to sketch lions, tigers and elephants first hand, as it was he who produced the local posters for the showmen. Marmaduke Tunstall had owned a famous museum at Wycliffe, North Yorkshire and Bewick not only spent two months there after Tunstall's sudden death in 1790, preparing sketches from the stuffed exhibits, but it was for this gentleman that Bewick had previously engraved the celebrated 'Chillingham Bull'; the engraving, measuring $7\frac{1}{4}$ " x $9\frac{3}{4}$ ", is one of his larger works – not very different, I dare say,



Figure 1. Thomas Bewick (1753-1828). By James Ramsay in 1823. By permission of the National Portrait Gallery, London (NPGL 319).

from the animal which members of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club saw on their visit to Chillingham two years ago.

The highlight of Bewick's later years, as well as the publishing of *The Fables of Aesop* in 1818, was a visit in 1827 from J. J. Audubon, his celebrated American contemporary, who has left an interesting account of the meeting. Audubon certainly saw an unfinished full-length miniature portrait of Bewick by Thomas Sword Good which was later completed in the artist's studio and that we were fortunate enough to see here in Berwick upon Tweed, T. S. Good's home town, when a retrospective exhibition of this artist's work was shown at Berwick Museum earlier this year.

Thomas Bewick died on the 8th November 1828 and is buried beside his wife in Ovingham Churchyard. After his death, his family became excessively protective of his possessions and his reputation and it was not until after the death of his last surviving daughter, Isabella, that her executors, J. W. Barnes and Joseph Crawhall, with the help of an old family friend John Hancock, were able to exhibit a collection of Bewick memorabilia in a part of the 'New Museum' as it was then called, in Newcastle, although I understand there is a letter in existence querying their right to do this.

The Berwickshire Naturalists visited this Museum in September 1884, being received and formally welcomed by the leading Scientific and Learned Societies of the day in Newcastle. Known to us today as The Hancock Museum, one hundred years later in 1984, the Naturalists were again its guests. It is now a Department of the University. Amongst the exhibits, they were able to visit the 'Bewick Shrine' as that corner of the Museum is called.

At Cherryburn Farm, Thomas Bewick's birthplace, a splendid museum and a replica workshop have been reconstructed and, in the yard at the back of the house, varieties of fowl and animals that he would have known, wander freely. I think he would approve.

JOSEPH CRAWHALL

One of the Executors of Isabella Bewick's estate had been Joseph Crawhall - a member of a wealthy Northumbrian family trading in rope. They were so proud of their achievements and had such a sense of humour that they even had

their factory chimney in Newcastle built to represent a piece of this precious commodity! Joseph Crawhall and his father after whom he had been named, worked hard in the family business, but they both had wonderfully relaxing hobbies; they were not only keen sportsmen, they were talented artists and they could also put pen to paper. When a son born at Morpeth in 1861 – also to be christened Joseph – showed an early artistic bent, his father encouraged him – and it is this third Joseph Crawhall who became the well-known artist and whose life we are to view.

The family owned a fine collection of paintings, including some by Bewick, and young Joseph would copy these under the direction of his father, who impressed upon him the importance of not correcting or erasing errors. Later Crawhall was to develop a quite amazing ability to draw accurately from memory. The Crawhalls were enthusiastic huntsmen and it was in his youth at Morpeth that Joseph learned to ride so fearlessly. One of his older cousins was Abel Chapman the great African hunter – later to become an ardent conservationist and author of *Bird Life of the Borders*.

So, one can sense the lively and interesting background of this impressionable young man. Although from a colourful, extrovert and exuberant family, our Crawhall was the opposite – silent, introverted and moody, but not without a sense of humour as can be seen from his paintings. His love and understanding of birds and animals (particularly horses) is never in question. In his paintings they are the centrepieces and any human appearing is often just as suggestion in the background, or a backview. Crawhall did study painting for a few months in Paris, but it was only when he joined his married sister in Glasgow that life changed dramatically for him, her brother-in-law being the artist E. A. Walton.

At that time there was a group of young painters in Glasgow who had broken away from the style associated with members of that Edinburgh establishment, The Royal Scottish Academy. Instead of sentimental subjects, they wanted to paint in the open air and were particularly influenced by the work of the French Barbizon School, a mid-19C group whose members were the pre-cursors of Impressionism and whose work had been brought over to Glasgow by an entrepreneurial and far-sighted Gallery

owner of the time, Alexander Reid, for such collectors as William Burrell.

Joseph Crawhall became one of this group of 23 artists, known as 'The Glasgow Boys', amongst whom were not only the above-mentioned E. A. Walton, but George Henry, D. Y. Cameron, Arthur Melville, E. A. Hornell, John Lavery and James Guthrie, so many of whom, ironically, were later to become respected members of the very establishment they so despised and, in Guthrie's case, an outstanding President of The Royal Scottish Academy. Several summers they came through to Cockburnspath enjoying for their painting the different light in the east of Scotland.

Not a very robust man, in 1884 Crawhall wintered in Tangier for the first time. His friend Lavery had a villa in Morocco and Arthur Melville had already been there on painting expeditions. Here Crawhall was again able to indulge his love of hunting; several fine paintings of horses date from this and later visits. Unlike Bewick's painstaking pictures, Crawhall could convey a complete subject in very few lines. Behind this lay a photographic memory and a reputation of studying a subject until an accurate image had been stored for some future occasion.

After a closed period of some 200 years, the work of Japanese artists filtered through to the West after the mid 19C (often as the lining of tea chests), and influenced not only the French Impressionists but other artists such as Whistler who, in turn, certainly influenced Crawhall. It is believed that Crawhall made notes and what appear to be quick, spontaneous, paintings have, in fact, been carefully planned. Sometimes he would paint in oils, but his favourite medium was watercolour or gouache, painted on linen or even silk, which made these paintings particularly interesting.

Crawhall had many friends and certainly enjoyed meeting and drinking with them, but he would, on a sudden impulse, shut himself away to paint, wanting neither food nor sleep and, from contemporary accounts, woe betide anyone who disturbed him! From these sessions would come paintings so fresh and delightfully simple, whether they were of an exotic bird or a mere farmyard cockerel, or a horse or a tiger, or, perhaps, he might produce an exquisite small watercolour of a bee or some other insect, the subject often unusually and arrestingly placed on the paper.



Figure 2. Joseph Crawhall (1861-1913). By E. A. Walton. By permission of the National Galleries of Scotland (NGS 971).

He was a perfectionist and often destroyed work which dissatisfied him. There is a most fascinating, small full-length portrait of Crawhall himself in the Scottish National Portrait Gallery by a man who would know him well – E. A. Walton (Fig. 2). Despite his many friends, Crawhall was a very private person. He did not marry and during his lifetime held only two one-man shows, although he certainly sent paintings to Exhibitions. He enjoyed travelling, but finally settled near where he was born in the north-east of England. He died in 1913 in London at the age of 51.

Thanks to Sir William Burrell who, of course, lived at Hutton Castle in Berwickshire, we are able to see a fine collection of Crawhall's paintings in the Burrell Collection in Glasgow and a few in the smaller Collection here in the Berwick Museum. During Glasgow's Cultural Year, in the Summer of 1990, a retrospective exhibition of Crawhall's work is to be shown there at the Burrell Collection.

LADY WATERFORD

It would seem that Royalty enjoys not only acquiring paintings, but participating in painting too; Queen Victoria's watercolours of landscapes and her charming portraits of her children are well known. She was pleased if her Ladies-in-Waiting were artists too and in Charlotte, Lady Canning, she found the perfect companion. But it is Louisa Ann, Lady Canning's younger sister whom I wish to bring into view (Fig 3).

Born in Paris in 1819 where her father, Lord Stuart de Rothesay was our Ambassador, she lived there for ten years, returning to London with her mother and sister when her father was sent to Moscow. The sisters divided their time between London and the extravagant family house that her father had built at Highcliffe in Hampshire. Both girls showed great talent in painting and drawing from an early age, but had no formal training. Louisa also had a fine contralto voice – another accepted accomplishment for a young lady of her generation. She read widely, particularly Sir Walter Scott, who fired her imagination with tales of valour and chivalry, so it is hardly surprising that she should attend the Eglinton Tournament in 1839 – a lavish three-day re-enactment of days of old when Knights were bold.... It was here that she met her future husband, the

Marquess of Waterford, who had estates not only in southern Ireland, but in Northumberland, too, at Ford. When he was tragically killed as the result of a hunting accident in 1859, she came to live at Ford Castle for the rest of her life.

Between 1760 and 1800, Lord Delaval had transformed the castle into a Gothic-type mansion but the village itself had hardly changed since mediaeval times. A woman of great vision, Lady Waterford quickly set about not only returning the castle architecturally to what she considered to be in keeping with its ancient history, but she planned a model village in a healthier position and away from the immediate environs of the Castle. This was not entirely philanthropic – the ramshackle houses along a single unkempt street ran downhill immediately under the castle windows and, whilst she loved her tenants, she certainly did not wish to see, hear or, worst of all, smell them. She also took the opportunity of removing the Parson and his dwelling. The gift of the living had been Lady Delaval's and whilst he could not be removed from his spiritual office, physically he could be moved and Lady Waterford turned what had been the Delaval Arms into the parsonage.

All this did not interfere with her favourite hobby – drawing and painting, but before all things, she put her religion which had always been her strength, considering her art to be, as she wrote, "a gift, a great blessing to be thankful for and to be used and fructified in God's service".⁴ It was perhaps with this in mind that, on completion of the school in the new village, she embarked on her most ambitious project. To help the children to understand that Bible stories were about young people just like themselves, she planned a religious series of large watercolour paintings which would be mounted high on the school walls like frescoes and would incorporate the architectural details of the building. Using both children and adults from the village as models, the whole undertaking, begun in 1862, took 21 years to complete. In 1873 she had joined the Temperance Movement and not only did she close all the ale houses round about, she made a great point in one of her paintings of Daniel refusing the wine!

Many of her old friends in London were artists. She was particularly drawn to the pre-Raphaelite movement and whilst she did not like Ruskin as a man, she respected his



Figure 3. Louisa Stuart, Marchioness of Waterford (1819-1891), and her sister Charlotte, by Robert Thorburn. By permission of the National Galleries of Scotland (PG 1530).

criticism and when he had come to see this large-scale work and told her "she could do better"⁵ she attempted to do so.

All this did not interfere with her daily visits to sick and housebound villagers. She would read favourite passages from the Bible and sing hymns. A woman of great kindness and always approachable, they were able to talk to her of their problems. Was she not a most elegant forerunner of today's Social Worker? She was never without her sketchbook, however, and there are paintings by her of the miners and their families at Ford Moss and the Victoria & Albert Museum has a beautiful painting which she did of men working at Ford Forge on the road to Etal. Farm implements were made and repaired there; with, sometimes, as many as 8 forges working, it must have been a very dramatic sight.

Once the alterations to the castle were completed and the old village demolished, Lady Waterford landscaped the grounds, built an unusually sturdy stone bridge across a ravine and created a new drive to the main entrance. There was a clear view to Flodden and she had an avenue of trees planted to direct the eye. King James IV had slept at Ford Castle before the battle and not only did Lady Waterford name the castle entrance hall 'Marmion' after Scott's hero but, enthusiastically sited a Sybil's Well in a place that a President of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club was later to describe as 'quite mis-placed ... with little regard for topographical and historical accuracy'!⁶

John Dobson was the official architect of the Ford Church alterations in 1853, but it is so similar to Highcliffe Church in Hampshire, that it is now believed Lady Waterford took what might be called 'a personal interest', and that it was she who had the daffodils planted around the church that are such a picture each spring.

But whatever she was doing - a visit to London and then on to Highcliffe to see her mother - or at last being able to install her own man, the Rev. Hastings M. Neville as Parson at Ford - or entertaining Royalty on its visits to see her now famous Paintings in Ford School, she continued to carry her sketch book. She painted countless pictures, and submitted works to Exhibitions. After her death 600 of her paintings were shown in London and, as well as at the V. & A., she is represented in the British Museum,

the Tate Gallery and the National Gallery of Scotland.

'The good lady' as she was known locally, died in May 1891 at Ford, where she is buried in the churchyard, the magnificent stone cross on her grave having been designed by her friend G. F. Watts. In 1907 the castles and estates of Ford and Etal were bought by Lord Joicey and so to this day, we can still go to Ford School and see Lady Waterford's work.

TOM SCOTT

I should now like our view to look westward to Selkirk where in 1854, a boy was born to the Master Tailor and his wife. He too was baptised Thomas but, unlike Bewick, he was always just called Tom – Tom Scott. He was another precocious artist. His father's dreams of him entering the family business were finally dashed when young Scott attended full-time life classes at the Royal Institution in Edinburgh. Pure watercolour became his lifelong medium. When his classes finished in 1878 he set off on an expedition painting landscapes around Scotland. He finally returned to Selkirk – the countryside he loved and his constant source of inspiration, as were to be also the romantic stories encapsulated in the Border Ballads.

His first patron was James Brown, the writer known as 'JB Selkirk', and the two men became lifelong friends. Scott's output was prolific and, with a slow but steady rise to fame, his work attracted the attention of Lord Carmichael – a most discerning patron – who arranged in 1885 for Scott to make the first of several sketching trips to the Continent, studying Rembrandt and the Dutch School and, later, paintings in France and Italy. The most important influence on his work came from the French Barbizon School – the very group that had had such a dramatic effect upon Crawhall and The Glasgow Boys. But, despite all the excitement of discovery, he longed for home.

He had been submitting work to the Summer Exhibitions of the Royal Scottish Academy for some years and, to his delight, was elected an Associate Member in 1888 when he was 34 years of age and, in 1902 was made an Academician. Amongst Scott's fellow Members were many of the Glasgow Boys, as well as William McTaggart and that extrovert and colourful character, the sculptor James Pittendrigh MacGillivray but not, of course, Crawhall! How

Scott must have looked forward to events at the R.S.A. in what, might well have been, a somewhat uneventful life – The Assemblies in the early months of the year when the Academy's affairs were discussed; Varnishing Day Luncheon in the Spring and, in the early winter, the grand occasion of the Members' Dinner – all held in Playfair's magnificent building at the foot of the Mound in Edinburgh. As had always been the custom, upon becoming an Academician Scott, had to present a diploma painting to the Academy which exhibits a selection of these Works in January and February each year. Tom Scott's large water-colour painting in its elaborate gold frame, entitled 'Chill November's Surly Blast' is wonderfully evocative of the Borders – a ploughed field lined by beech trees whose leaves are being wildly blown. There is a small cottage in the background with distant hills and a dark cloud is bringing rain, but for all its wintry melancholy, it has a radiance and poetic quality. It was this sense of magic in his painting that set him apart. As with Lady Waterford, he was deeply moved by the romance of Sir Walter Scott's works the tragedy of nearby Flodden and the Border Tales. We can see splendid examples of this aspect of his work in Sir Walter Scott's Court Room in Selkirk.

Tom Scott was a familiar sight tramping the hills and valleys around Selkirk and, once he had chosen the view for his next painting, the small caravan that he used to protect himself from the elements would be towed into position. A friend and fellow artist was T. G. Clapperton the sculptor. The latter had been born and brought up nearby, but now had his studio in London. When he won local commissions he would depend upon Tom Scott to send him detailed illustrations and this was certainly the case for the armour in Clapperton's famous statue of 'The Border Reiver' which stands so prominently in Galashiels.

It was not only through his art that Scott expressed his love of Selkirkshire and the Borders. He became a member of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club on the very day the Club met in Selkirk in 1892 and soon afterwards offered to illustrate articles for the Club's *History*. He was also a keen antiquarian and in a Report in the Club's *History* for 1894, George F. Black, Assistant Keeper of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, writes: 'Of the different collections exhibited, that belonging to Mr Thomas Scott, A.R.S.A, is



Figure 4. Thomas Scott (1854-1927), by William Johnstone, after G. J. Watt. By permission of the National Galleries of Scotland (NGS 2065).

the largest and most important, and includes a number of specimens of rare types, chief of which is the fine axe'.⁸ The inimitable Dr Samuel Johnson, who described Scotsmen as 'eating the oats that Englishmen only gave to their horses' – was dismissive of archaeology – 'All conjecture about things useless'.⁹ But the 17C metaphysical author Sir Thomas Browne has long made antiquarians ponder his words on introducing his essay *Urn Burial*: "When the Funeral pyre was out, and the last valediction over, men took a lasting adieu of their interred Friends, little expecting the curiosity of future ages should comment upon their ashes, and having no old experience of the duration of their Reliques, held no opinion of such after considerations. But who knows the fate of his bones, or how often he is to be buried? who hath the Oracle of his ashes, or whither they are to be scattered?"¹⁰

There is a fine portrait of Scott by Fiddes Watt in which he looks unflinchingly out of the canvas (Fig. 4), probably as he looked at the world during his lifetime. He died at Leslie Cottage, Selkirk, in July 1927 aged 73, and is buried, his wife beside him, in the corner of Selkirk Churchyard in the shadow of Hainings Woods, within views of the hill-sides he loved so well.

Scott's collection of flint and stone implements is housed in the public library of Selkirk and amongst his bequests to the Royal Scottish Academy is the Fiddes Watt portrait of him, and some of his sketch books, including his illustrations for the *History of Selkirkshire* written by his old friend T. Craig Brown. It is good to know that the R.S.A. used a vignette from this series on their Christmas card in the mid 1970's and that the Fiddes Watt portrait is back in Selkirk Municipal Buildings on extended loan. His bust by his friend, Clapperton, is above his birthplace in Selkirk's High Street and exhibitions of his work are regularly held in the town. Many a Border family is proud to have a Tom Scott on their walls. The value of his paintings is increasing, one having been recently sold at auction in Scotland for £7,000. But whatever price they reach, Tom Scott was a Souter and his love of the Borderland and of its legends cries out from his work.

RODERICK (RORY) MCEWEN

What of our painter of flora – those exquisite botanical

drawings that I once heard said: 'should be like portraits and have grace'.¹¹ Albrecht Dürer the great 16C German Master, has left to posterity many outstanding examples of such paintings and when Dr Armand Hammer brought his 'Four Centuries of Masterpieces' Exhibition to the Royal Scottish Academy in 1978, one of the public's favourite works and the best-selling poster, was Dürer's 'Tuft of Cowslips' (gouache on vellum) painted in 1526, an original as perfect over 400 years later as it was on the day it was drawn.

This is a very specialised form of art dating from classical times when such accurate illustrations aided identification and were an important branch of botany and medicine. Many may try it, but to be not only botanically correct, but also to bring artistic life to the painting, is not easy. When I began my research to find a local artist of such a calibre, imagine my delight when I discovered one who had not only been born in this, the 20th century, but also in the heart of Berwickshire; and one whose family had, and still has, very close ties with this Club.

In 1932 a fourth child, Roderick (known as Rory) was born to Captain and Mrs J. H. F. McEwen at Marchmont. There were 7 children altogether, 6 boys and a girl. In a recent interview which she gave to the press, Christian (always known as Kisty and who, in 1949, married Lord Hesketh), tells us of the very happy childhood they all spent together. As well as the young McEwens, the house would be full of countless boisterous cousins.

Kisty and Rory were particularly close, there being only 3 years between them; they even shared the same French governess, Mlle Phillipe – always lovingly known as 'zelle' – and it was she who instructed them in drawing from nature. Rory himself was to write later of "... still having some of those drawings, – Spear Thistle, Water Avens, Broom, Sweet Pea – they conjure up freedom and fine weather, tickling trout, bare feet and cool water."¹² Is not all that reminiscent of Thomas Bewick?

At Eton, Rory's Art Master was Wilfred Blunt who not only gave him every help and encouragement but was at that time engaged in producing his own *magnum opus* – 'The Art of Botanical Illustration'. Could anything have been more appropriate? Some time later, Wilfred Blunt was to describe his pupil as 'Perhaps the most gifted artist



Figure 5. Rory (Roderick) McEwen (1932-1982). Reproduced from frontispiece to Catalogue - "Rory McEwen - The Botanical Paintings" - by courtesy of the Royal Botanic Garden and the Serpentine Gallery.

to pass through my hands'.¹³

By now, McEwen had really found his true form of artistic expression. He was to diversify, but he always returned to his first love – flora. It was Matisse who implied that 'the hand controls the artist' and, bearing this in mind, it is interesting to read McEwen's own remarks that '... after 2 years in the Army, I sat down and painted a rose and found to my surprise that my hand had unknowingly educated itself.' Despite not having had any formal art training, in 1955 when Rory was only 23 and up at Cambridge, 8 colour plates by him were used to illustrate a beautiful, limited edition book for the connoisseur, 'Old Carnations and Pinks' the text being by the Rev. C. Oscar Moreton. The introduction was written by Sacheverell Sitwell who became a lifelong friend of McEwen. In 1964 the author and the artist again collaborated and published 'The Auricula, its History and Character'. Preservation of the older species of flowers appealed to Rory and he was a supporter of Societies whose aim this was.

People knew Rory as a charming man of versatile talent, not only in the Art world where he experimented with abstract, collage and sculptural forms, but also because he was drawn at an early age to music, particularly jazz. Later he and his younger brother, Alex, began to write and sing folk songs, accompanying themselves on the guitar. At one time in the 1950's they appeared each evening on the television 'Tonight' programme, always with a freshly written, topical lyric. Their fame spread. Life was all go – Rory wrote art criticisms for the 'Spectator' magazine; his father was created a Baronet. He toured extensively in the eastern States of America and he married an American – Romana. They were to have four children.... still he was painting. He held many Exhibitions and his works were bought not only by Modern Art Galleries around the world, but by enthusiastic contemporary collectors including the Queen Mother and Princess Margaret. His medium was watercolour and, like Crawhall, he excelled at painting on a lovely smooth, rich surface such as vellum. The painting might be of a group of grasses; of a fleshy vegetable; of two or three delicate flowers on their stalks, or, perhaps, of a complete flowering bulb or tuber with its roots creating interesting patterns across the paper; or sometimes even of a single leaf, looking a little lost on paper 22" x 19" (the

size of a poster). The images are built up in minute strokes of almost dry paint so realistically, that one feels one can pick petals off the page. In the last year or two of his life, he sometimes painted faint, gently flowing landscapes into the background.

Sadly, Rory McEwen died, at the age of 50 in 1982 and is buried at Bardrochat, near Colmonell, in Ayrshire, where the McEwens have an estate.

During the 1988 Edinburgh Festival a Retrospective Exhibition was held of his work in what had been The Gallery of Modern Art, at Inverleith House in the Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh. This was a most appropriate setting as he had loved to go to the Garden and paint rare and unusual species during his lifetime. In their April 1989 newsletter, *The Botanics*, it was described as 'one of the most popular exhibitions so far presented at Inverleith House'.¹⁵

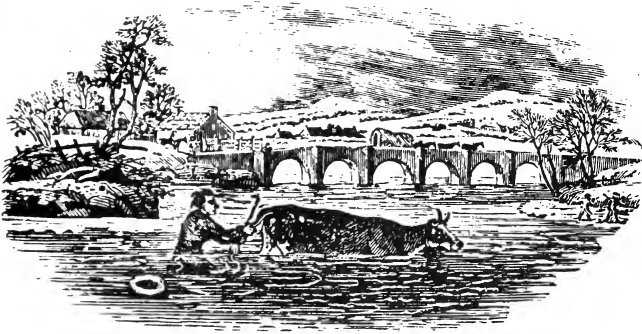


Figure 6. Tale-piece by Bewick from *Bain* (2). No. 192 – "Saving the toll, the cow presses on, her driver hesitates, hearing warnings from the opposite bank; he loses his hat – worth more than the toll he would have paid to cross the bridge."

CONCLUSION

This concludes my View of five Artists and I hope you will agree with me that, in their different ways and over a time span of two centuries, each has made a unique contribution to the Artistic, Scientific and Social life of the Borders.

I will finish as I began with Thomas Bewick, who wrote:

'I cannot help feeling a deep interest and an ardent desire that art may long flourish,... The sedentary artist ought to have his dwelling in the country, where he can follow his business undisturbed. My prescription would cost them nothing – it being that they will contrive to be very hungry once a day.'¹⁶



Figure 7. Tale-piece by Bewick from *Bain* (2). No. 179 – "A dog frightened at night by what he fancied to be living objects bearing the semblance of men". Seen in process of preparation by J. J. Audubon on his visit to Bewick in 1827.

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SIMPRIM IN THE MERSE

R. C. Wood
Simprim, Coldstream, Berwickshire

Part II – The Session Records 1699 to 1761

Old parish records are required by Statute to be in the hands of the Registrar General, housed at The Scottish Record Office in Edinburgh. There they may be seen, free of charge, in the Historical Search Room. Microfilms of baptismal, marriage and burial registers are open to inspection, for a fee, in the Search Rooms at New Register House. Also, in a recent development, the microfilm for our Border parishes can now be viewed without charge at Regional Library Headquarters in Selkirk. Those for Simprim are indexed under Swinton.

The Simprim records are contained in two volumes. They commence with the ordination and induction of the Rev. Thomas Boston on 21 September 1699 and continue until the suppression of the charge on 27 September 1761. Unfortunately, there is a gap in the chronicle between 1726 and 1733; and a few of the immediately subsequent pages are damaged. The account is initially written by Boston himself. After his translation to Ettrick in 1707, it was written by the Clerk, who was usually the schoolmaster. The records give interesting pictures of life in this, the smallest parish in Berwickshire.

For instance, in 1701, one Andrew Law was sent to school at the Session's expense, plus the price of a peck of meal out of the Poor's Box for his maintenance. In 1705 the Records reveal that the said Andrew Law was crippled, having lost the use of one of his legs. At this stage the Session decided that, as he was able to read the Bible pretty well, it was "useless to be at more expense ... unless he can learn something new". The schoolmaster was therefore "to teach him writing and arithmetic, that he in some measure may be serviceable". There is no further mention of Andrew and one wonders what finally became of him. All through the Records there is this evidence of care for the poor and for the crippled. Indeed, the only use of the collections, apart from special collections, was for the care and maintenance of the poor of the parish.

In Boston's time it seems to have been the custom for one or more Elders to visit the town during the time of services, and to admonish and report those failing to attend without good excuse. These reproofs must have been effective as after some years the custom was allowed to lapse.

Crime and delinquency feature largely and many and varied

are the cases dealt with. They encompass theft to drunkenness, and include slanders; and the restlessness of boys in the Kirk. There are, however, but a few cases of immorality, indeed the first case after 1699 occurs in 1745 when, the parties having appeared three, several, times before the congregation, and received a public rebuke, were again received into church privileges.

A Session-Bailie was appointed in 1701 – John Leigh or Lee, then the blacksmith in Simprim – “to hold courts for suppressing, preventing and punishing vice and immorality ... and to fine those who shall be convict”. It may be that this court saved the Session many deliberations, but there are no records of its functioning.

In 1702 there was grave scandal when William Gleghorn, schoolmaster, Session Clerk, precentor and beadle, was suspended for fighting. However, three days later the suspension was removed and he was restored to his offices.

In 1704: “it being represented that some boys by their restlessness in the Kirk in time of Public Worship do create disturbance to such as are near them, while they see them going out and coming in laughing; the Session ordained that such boys should be taken notice of for the time to come and in case of such behaviour in the Kirk in time of Public Worship, if they themselves be not capable of discipline, their parents shall be answerable for them”.

There was a case of drunkenness reported in 1705. It seems that Patrick Currie and James Darling: “On Monday last, having gone to Coldstream, sat up all night drinking in Andrew Peatson’s house there; and that on Tuesday they went over to Francis Pringle’s, boatman in the other side of the Tweed, and drank there and from hence, coming home, the said James Darling leapt or fell from behind Patrick Currie on whose horse he was riding with him, and lay there a while in the fields sleeping”. This was considered a scandalous report, flagrant in this congregation, to the great offence of the Godly”. Patrick confessed but James denied sleeping and said “he sat down to consider what he had been doing”. Their sentence was that they be debarred from Communion till they showed repentance “by tenderness in their afterwalk ... and profession of their sorrow before the monthly meeting for Christian Fellowship”. Sad to relate Patrick Currie is in trouble again only a week later; but the strictures of the Session must have had effect as both were to redeem themselves and in due course both became Elders, and James Darling became treasurer.

Then there is the case of Elizabeth Rea “sometime the minister’s servant”, desiring a testimonial and instead of getting one, being cited to appear on charges of: 1. Cutting off a web belong-

ing to the minister's wife; and 2. Stealing a fine mutch belonging to the minister's child. She confessed guilt and professed sorrow, and being severely rebuked and then absolved, she had a testimonial given to her. A testimonial was the equivalent of a certificate showing the possessor in right of full Church privileges.

Prior to Boston's incumbency there must have been only intermittent celebration of Holy Communion; an entry of 1702: "considering that the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper hath not been celebrat for about nine years bygone". The Sacrament was duly 'celebrat' in August, with a preaching on the Saturday before. On the Sunday, after a sermon by Mr. Boston, the Sacrament was celebrated, and two visiting ministers also preached. There was a further preaching in the afternoon and a Thanksgiving on the Monday. The service was, of course, different from the one that we are familiar with today; actual tables were erected and used in relays as all communicants could not sit down at one time. So perhaps we can understand why so many ministers were required, and so many sermons.

By 1705 Communion was being celebrated twice yearly and the making up of the communion roll was being treated as a very serious matter, with applicants being examined *coram*; and some applicants being debarred on account of gross ignorance.

Boston mentions that after his first Communion, which was held in the church, he always celebrated it in the open. This was probably because of his popularity and so of the numbers present. Winter celebrations must have demanded some shelter. Mention is made of preachings in the Byre and in the Barn, and in later years a tent appears to have been in use.

Until 1705 there was no mortcloth in the parish and the Session then decided to purchase one out of the Box – enough fine 'Cloath' to make a larger and a lesser mortcloth. Charges made for their use were an important source of income to the church, the fees varying depending on uses within and outside the parish. By 1734, the Session had purchased a 'Herse' to carry the dead which was hired out when required. Thereafter there are frequent entries about it in the accounts – for cleaning it; for iron work; to a tree for new trams; and entries showing the charges made for its use. In 1751 a 'house' was built for it, of quarried stone with a roof thatched with broom.

A matter of great concern to the Session was the ignorance that prevented the acceptance of some would-be communicants. So improvements were set in train; in 1701 "considering the great advantage that may abound to the congregation" the Session did unanimously recommend to the schoolmaster that he prepare the scholars to repeat, turn by turn, a portion of the Shorter Catechism in the Kirk, each Lord's Day, between the second and the third bell.

Five years later, in 1706, it was decided to buy, for the use of the parish, some good books "that may be had at easy sale", to be paid out of the Box. Titles mentioned include The Convict, The Sound Collector and The Communicant's Instructor, and that so many of each book be procured that every family in the congregation should have one of each sort.

A later minute allows those who wish to purchase the books to do so. Other were to return them when leaving the parish. And again, the Minister, representing that some of the congregation wish to learn to read, "but cannot conveniently leave their own houses to wait on the schoolmaster", the Session agreed that the schoolmaster in his "vacant hours" should go to the house of these persons and be rewarded out of the Box for his trouble.

Penny Weddings were another subject which drew attention, with agreement that they be discouraged. At such weddings the guests paid for the entertainment and were invited indiscriminately so that on occasion excesses occurred which were a scandal in sight of the Kirk.

As stated earlier the bulk of the ordinary collections were used for relief of the poor. Many and varied were those devoted to special purposes. The accounts show payments to the poor, to distrest travellers, to merchants shipwrecked, to dumb men with passes, to men taken by the Spaniards and so on. Here are a few examples:

... Given for a half hour glass for the Kirk	11/-
... for a coffin for a poor woman	£2/8/-
... for a sundial set on the Kirk	£2/11/-
... a winding sheet to a woman	£1/10/-
... for the maintenance of a funling (foundling)
... to one distrest by the Frenchies	12/-
... Given to two broken sodjers	6/-
... The distrest condition of George Melrose, hind, being represented to the Session and that it was a very heavy burden to him to pay his shearer her harvest fee, upon the said representation the Session ordered their Treasurer to give him six pounds Scots and to intimate to him that if he shall be in abilities afterwards to pay the Session that he should.	
... for a new tow to the bell	6/-
... to a man lamed in a coal pit	4/-
... to a woman who had her house burnt	6/-
... to a man in the neighbourhood to help buy a cow	£1/16/-
... to Margaret Turner and daughter, their house being burnt at Wooler, well recommended	18/-
... Sold the old Kirk bell	£5

On a sad note the Records cease on 27 September 1761, when the Parish of Simprim, by appointment of the Presbytery of Chirnside, was declared annexed to that of Swinton.

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HOLYDEAN FARM, BOWDEN, AND WHITLAW MOSSES NATIONAL NATURE RESERVE

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This paper records an Extra Field Meeting of the Club, on 9 June 1988. It was felt useful to hold this extra meeting since the Nature Conservancy Council has contracted Dr Michael Robson to undertake a land-use history of the area, so tying together the natural history interest of this well-recorded site, with the historical interest of its well-documented environs. This work, which we hope will soon be published, has highlighted the importance of integration of the land-use history with the landscape and wildlife which are now apparent. The location is interesting in itself as it lies on the (much disputed) edge of two Commonities (Selkirk and Midlem) and across their boundary with the early seat of the Earls of Roxburghe-Holydean.

HOLYDEAN

It is always worth taking a second glance at a landscape, at Bowden for instance. Almost in the centre of the Scottish Borders, the village of Bowden is strikingly situated on one of several parallel ridges, with the Eildon Hills rising steeply only a mile away to the north. Bowden is a linear settlement, much like Lilliesleaf, but in history it is closely associated with the quite differently-shaped village of Midlem. At its western end it has an irregular boundary with the farm of Faughhill, through which a channel of common land remains to indicate the former link between the village and its upland pastures on Bowden Moor. Situations, shapes, patterns – these are things that become apparent in the course of our second glance.

Westward from Faughhill lie the fields and pastures of Holydean, now an independent holding but once the heart of an estate which comprised all the country from Midlem by Bowden to the top of the middle Eildon hill. Running right through the midst of these lands is an ancient track, in earlier times the way on

which travellers could go from Selkirk to Kelso; it is still visible in the vicinity of Holydean, where part of it is used as the access road. The appearance of today's landscape here, perhaps more conspicuously than in many other areas, reflects and is explained by the course of history.

From the track where it passes in front of the Holydean farmhouse and steading (NT 538303) it is easy to look across the outbuildings and sheds to the field curving up behind in a gentle little hill, vividly green in summer. On the top of this rising ground, with trees and hedge just to the left, there once stood a chapel; at least this is what the modern maps tell us, by marking the site of such a building. There is also, in this case, related documentary evidence. In 1567 Thomas Ker, second son to Sir Walter Ker of Cessford, and Elizabeth Scot, sister to Sir Walter Scot of Branxholm, were due to marry, but various conditions set out in the contract as the responsibility of Sir Walter Ker had not been implemented. At a meeting held on 5 October Sir Walter agreed to fulfil them. The declaration to this effect was made before witnesses at 'the chapel of Halydean' around 10 o'clock in the morning. It is certain therefore that a chapel existed somewhere on the farm, and there is no reason to reject the map site.

The use of the chapel for this transaction may have been judged appropriate to the nature of the business. For matters of an administrative or entirely legal kind the ordinary residence at Holydean would have been more than sufficient, for it was a building grand enough to be called a castle. Some remnants of a stronghold can still be seen in the steading, incorporated into more recent structures of use to modern farming. In order to explain why a chapel, a castle, and the Kers of Cessford were all once to be found at Holydean it is necessary to look at the records of the area.

About 1113 Earl David, later King David I, assisted the foundation of a small community of monks at Selkirk, and granted to them an estate which included rights in the forest to the west and a large tract of land stretching from Selkirk itself to the Tweed river a little north of Dryburgh. Within the latter area were portions known as Midlem, Bowden and Eildon. After a few years the monastic establishment moved to Kelso but retained much of its property in and near Selkirk, even after Melrose Abbey came into being. A rental of Kelso Abbey possessions, dated about 1300, provides new detail, and makes it clear that Holydean ('Hailden') was a grange belonging to the monastery. The land of the grange consisted of pasture, mostly to the west and northwest, arable worked by three plough-teams,

and woods, while there was a cluster of dwellings probably located on a site near the present farm buildings.

In the course of the 15c the Kers of Cessford and Caverton, only a few miles from Kelso, became bailies or factors for the Abbey and through this office an immediate connection was formed with that separate part of the estate around Selkirk and Bowden. The area to the east of Selkirk extending over Greenhead Hill as far as the marches of Holydean, by the Whitlaws, Whitmuirhall and Midlem, was already determined as the 'South Common' of Selkirk, a developing burgh, while the Abbey lands were collectively called the barony of Holydean or of Bowden. In practice the baron was Ker of Cessford rather than the Abbot and the bailie was undoubtedly the most influential figure in the district. As the effective control of the Abbey over its property diminished, so, that of the Kers, increased. Given their power, they behaved like barons, and in 1481 the Abbot granted them a charter of Holydean which served to confirm the old grange as an estate belonging to the Kers, to which the tenants of Bowden, Midlem, Clarilaw and other neighbouring places became subservient. Once in this position, Ker of Cessford, perhaps inclined to live a little further away from the troublesome Border frontier, felt free to have a castle constructed on these more sheltered and safer lands.

A description of the castle in its last days in the eighteenth century states that behind a surrounding wall there were two towers, together with ancillary buildings such as porters' lodges, servants' hall, vaulted cellars and bakehouses. This picture is supported by seventeenth century records, which include accounts for work carried out in repairing the several apartments. Close to the castle was a large garden, beyond which were woodlands regularly managed by a forester, and then an extensive area of about 500 acres, the bulk of the farm, which was enclosed as a deer park. There were trees in the park, as well as horses, and no doubt deer; but the most remarkable feature was the perimeter wall – a drystone dyke six or seven feet high! In two places, one towards the southern edge of the farm and the other in the northwest part, an earthwork reckoned to be prehistoric was a noticeable feature amid the pastures. It somehow survives today even after years of farm improvements. It presumably does not have its origin in the estate policy of the Kers, not apparently in that of the Abbey, but the chapel, on the other hand, could have been part of either of these enterprises – an outlying cell of the Abbey (of earlier Christian period), or perhaps more likely, a fifteenth century appendage to the castle.

The park was one of the first results of action taken by

successive Ker generations to impose a more organised system of land use around the castle. In the sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries progress continued, with subdivision of the park into sections known as wards, which served chiefly an agricultural purpose and created the pattern of fields still existing at Holydean today. Outside the great wall to the west were the rough pastures extending from the southern march over the Helm Hill as far as the Lady Moss, while in the southeast corner, also outside the park, was the permanent hay meadow known as the Luckenhaugh. In some respects the lay-out has not changed since then, and in parts the vegetation reflects this, having escaped damaging effects of intensive arable or grassland management.

A walk over the farm of Holydean today is to a large extent an introduction to its exceptionally interesting history. The fragments of the castle among the farm buildings are only one of the many and varied survivals from the past, which include the sixteenth century inscribed stone in the farmhouse, the old trackways, the earthworks, the field pattern, the trees and hedges, the traces of former cultivation in open pasture, patches of old grassland rich in plants, and the hollows of the mosses from which once came peat for fuel and marl to fertilise the land. Even things which are not now to be seen catch the imagination, such as the location of the great park wall which abruptly disappeared around 1810; and the site of the vanished chapel. Both wall and chapel are reminders that features of the landscape can frequently be explained or understood by reference to the written record and that a walk on the ground can, and perhaps should, be matched by an equally worthwhile journey through original documents and living reminiscence. There can be no better illustration of this point than an exploration of the ancient estate of Holydean.

WHITLAW MOSSES

Whitlaw Mosses consist of 4 small elongated basin mires Murder Moss (NT 505286) 10 ha., Blackpool Moss 4 ha. and Beanrig Moss (NT 517292) 2 ha. and Nether Whitlaw Moss (NT 509294) 4 ha., occupying part of the ridged watershed between the River Tweed and the Ettrick Water to the north, and the Ale Water to the south, lying approximately 4 km east of Selkirk and 8 km west of St Boswells.

Murder Moss, Blackpool Moss and Beanrig Moss were declared as a National Nature Reserve by the Nature Conservancy Council on 25 March 1974, by Nature Reserve

Agreement with the relevant owners. In 1977 the decision was taken to include Nether Whitlaw Moss within an extension to the existing reserve, and following negotiations it was finally declared a Reserve on 18 December 1980.

This area has attracted the attention of the Club over the years, the first visit was reported by Aiken (1906-1907), Boyd (1913), in his 'Localities of Less Common Plants', and Anderson (1914) in his 'List of the Less Common Plants in the Area of the Club' – both refer to plant species found on parts of the site. Throughout the 1970s, Albert Long added to the published lists for bryophytes and insects and Nelson (1982) published some lists of invertebrates. Mannion (1981), in the same volume of the History, reviewed the place of the mosses in the peat stratigraphy of the Borders.

The mosses are fed by base-rich ground water from thin seams of (?) algal limestones in the strongly-folded Silurian shales and show a wide range of plant communities of what is known as 'rich fen', from closed willow carr to open moss carpets, sedge swamps and tall herbs. Nether Whitlaw is less lime-rich but exhibits more extensive 'poor fen' communities.

The succession to relatively undisturbed willow (*Salix* spp) carr is shown on all the mosses with a rich ground flora of vascular plants and mosses, including *Angelica sylvestris* (Angelica), *Caltha palustris* (Marsh Marigold), *Geum rivale* (Water Avens), *Crepis paludosa* (Marsh Hawk's Beard), *Pyrola rotundifolia* (Lesser Wintergreen), *Carex paniculata* (Greater Tussock Sedge) and the mosses *Climacium dendroides*, *Acrocladium cuspidatum* and *Cynclidium stygium*.

A major feature of the Whitlaw group, unusual in southern fens, is the occurrence of at least 5 species of flowering plant which are regarded as northern montane elements in the British distribution; and one which is categorised as Arctic-Alpine.

Swamp and tall herb communities are well developed, and calcareous flushes rich in mosses which thrive in base rich conditions, can be found on Murder Moss.

Swamps mainly consist of *Menyanthes trifoliata* (Bogbean), *Utricularia vulgaris* (Greater Bladderwort), *Hippuris vulgaris* (Mare's Tail), *Sparganium ramosum* (Burr Reed), *S. minimum* (Small Burr Reed), *Carex rostrata* (Bottle Sedge), *C. lasiocarpa* (Slender Sedge), *Potentilla palustris* (Marsh Cinquefoil), *Ranunculus lingua* (Greater Spearwort), *Dactylorhiza purpurella* (Northern Marsh Orchid) and the rare *Cicuta virosa* (Cowbane).

Other areas in close proximity show communities ranging from the base-rich moss-sedge types, containing *Parnassia palustris* (Grass of Parnassus), *Carex flacca* (Glaucous Sedge), *C. lepidocarpa*

(Long Stalked Yellow Sedge), *C. pulicaris* (Flea Sedge) with the mosses *Scorpidium scorpidioides*, *Cratoneuron filicinum*, *Camptothecium nitens* and *Campylium stellatum*, through tall herb and carr, to open acid communities characterised by bog mosses of the genus *Sphagnum* and *Carex limosa* (Mud Sedge), *Vaccinium oxycoccus* (Cranberry), *Erica tetralix* (Cross-leaved Heath), *Calluna vulgaris* (Heather), *Dactylorhiza maculata* ssp. *ericetorum* (Heath Spotted Orchid), *Drosera rotundifolia* (Sundew) and *Carex curta* (White Sedge).

The Whitlaw mosses are probably the best examples of rich valley or basin fens in Scotland. They show great affinity with those found further south in Britain, but with certain floristic differences which set them apart from these other sites, giving them an important position within the series of fen sites in Britain. The rare and local species present are known not to be found collectively on any other site.

In all, the flowering plant and fern lists total over 200 species, with also around 60 mosses, 16 liverworts and over 100 fungi.

The invertebrate records are equally impressive for such a small area, with over 250 species of Diptera (two-winged flies) and 150 of Coleoptera (beetles) of which latter, some 40 are aquatic. These groups, together with the Symphyta (sawflies) have provided at least four species new to Britain and several which are nationally or locally rare. The 10 butterfly and 100 or so moth species include *Aricia artaxerxes* (Northern Brown Argus) and *Erebia aethiops* (Scotch Argus).

While the sites are collectively too small to provide extensive bird and mammal lists, the usual range of lowland species are seen, together with some species confined to mire and fen habitats which are disappearing, such as Sedge Warbler and Water Rail.

Additionally, outside the National Nature Reserve, but within a proposed Site of Special Scientific Interest, there is an area of rig-and-furrow grassland, last cultivated by a tenant of Holydean farm in the mid 18c and now reverted to a herb rich meadow grassland. It has been free of herbicide and modern fertiliser applications, and shows a complete range of dry and wet, acid and base-rich soils, grading into the fen peats of the mosses.

Ophioglossum vulgatum (Adder's Tongue Fern), *Botrychium lunaria* (Moonwort), *Sanguisorba officinalis* (Greater Burnett), *Salix repens* (Creeping Willow), *Dactylorhiza incarnata* (Meadow Orchid), *Hierochloa odorata* (Holy Grass) and *Triglochin palustris* (Marsh Arrow-grass) were among the more outstanding plants noted here during the visit.

It is now clear from the historical evidence that the mosses were

a major source of peat (fuel), light wood and marl, the extraction of which was long-term but never so all-embracing as completely to eliminate the natural vegetation. Indeed all these activities – although hotly contested by the various neighbouring proprietorial interests – were done in such a way as to preserve the natural mire succession and development, from open-water and swamp to damp woodland.

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THE GREEN SEAWEED *CODIUM FRAGILE* ON THE COAST OF BERWICKSHIRE

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Codium fragile is a very distinctive green seaweed which is found growing in rock pools. Its fronds may be up to about 30 cm in length, they branch dichotomously, and have a felt-like texture. In early summer the plants are bright green in colour, but this fades markedly as the season advances and the plants decay to a pale yellowish white. Two subspecies of the plant are recognised, *atlanticum* and *tomentosoides*, but these are more-or-less indistinguishable in the field, the differences between them being based on microscopical characters. The species was studied by Silva (1955); before this, plants were regarded as belonging to the closely-related species *Codium tomentosum*, and as a result, for early records, one must examine information for that species.

Codium is generally found on the south and west coasts of the British Isles where sea temperatures are higher than on the east coast. Johnston and Croall (1860) remarked that they had not seen any specimens of *Codium tomentosum* from the east coast. Batters (1902) reports that the species has been found on the east coast in Aberdeenshire (Peterhead), County Durham and Yorkshire.

Moss (1957) records that a few small plants of *Codium fragile* subspecies *atlanticum* were sent to her from Berwick upon Tweed in the autumn of 1949 (Hardy, 1984) and in the next few years the species was recorded from various places on the Northumberland coast including Inner Farne, Beadnell, Longhoughton Steel and St. Mary's Island (Hardy, 1981). By 1980 it seemed to have disappeared from all these sites and the only tangible record of its former presence in the area is a single herbarium sheet of a drift specimen in the Hancock Museum, Newcastle upon Tyne (collected by Frank Brady from near Scremerston). During this period there were no records of the species for Berwickshire.

In August 1972 the British Phycological Society visited various localities in the eastern border counties of Scotland and recorded *Codium fragile* subspecies *tomentosoides* from Pettico Wick Bay, St. Abb's Head, Berwickshire (Norton, 1976). Studying the marine flora there in 1983, Smith and Gault (1983) and Hiscock (1984) also recorded specimens of *Codium fragile* from a rock pool. Until recently these were the only records for this species in the county.

During their 1972 visit the British Phycological Society also recorded subspecies *atlanticum* from Long Craigs, Dunbar, East Lothian.

In October 1986 I began a detailed study of the seaweed flora of Berwickshire and started a programme of visits to carry out fieldwork. In May 1988 an isolated rock pool high above high tide mark (fed by wave splash) near Fancove Head, Burnmouth, was found to contain one large and three small plants of *Codium fragile* subspecies *tomentosoides* in a very healthy condition together with *Enteromorpha intestinalis*. When the pool was revisited in July of that year it was found to be very heavily contaminated with bird droppings (there is a large population of gulls inhabiting the cliffs backing the pool, with puffins and guillemots earlier in the year), the plants were looking very sickly and were heavily covered with epiphytic algae. In November 1988 a shallow rock pool (also above high water mark) near Breeches Rock, Burnmouth, was found to contain two small plants of the species.

The coast of Berwickshire was visited twice in 1989, in May and in July. On these occasions it was apparent that *Codium* had become very abundant along the coast.

In May 1989, the pool at Fancove Head contained six large and thirteen small plants and that near Breeches Rock contained two large and two small plants. Very large, healthy specimens were found near Maiden's Stone (south of Burnmouth). The plants, in shallow rock pools, were attached to a rocky substratum which was heavily colonised by *Corallina officinalis*. Other seaweeds in the pools included *Halidrys siliquosa*, *Fucus vesiculosus* (Bladder Wrack), *Cladophora rupestris*, *Gigartina stellata*, *Dermatolithon pustulatum*, *Dumontia incrassata* and *Phymatolithon lenormandii*.

At Ross Point, immediately to the south of Burnmouth, there are a number of fairly shallow, but large, rock pools which have a considerable accumulation of silt on their bottoms. The edges of the boulders in these pools have growths of *Enteromorpha* and other small green and brown seaweeds, and these pools were full of very large plants of *Codium fragile* subspecies *tomentosoides*, some of which were heavily colonised by epiphytes.

At Hurker's Haven, near Fancove Head, one medium sized plant of *Codium* was found in a rock pool low on the shore with *Halidrys siliquosa*, *Himantalia elongata* (Thong-weed), *Laminaria digitata*, *Ulva lactuca* (Sea lettuce), *Corallina officinalis*, *Ceramium rubrum*, and various encrusting coralline red seaweeds. The species was also recorded from rock pools at Scout Point, between Fancove Head and Eyemouth, where a large pool was crammed full with plants up to 30 cm in length and two other small pools also contained the species.

In July 1989 *Codium* was also found in rock pools at Pettico

Wick Bay (presumably the population recorded by other workers), at Siccar Point, and at the extreme west end of Meikle Poo Craig.

In the *Provisional Atlas of the Marine Algae of Britain & Ireland* Norton (1985) states that *Codium fragile* subspecies *atlanticum* is a widespread subspecies which is being steadily displaced from the south by subspecies *tomentosoides*. This latter subspecies probably came to the British Isles in the 1940s and has spread progressively northwards. It is suggested that its invasion may have been overlooked because of its superficial similarity to other *Codium* species (Norton, 1978). Its spread throughout Berwickshire is of great interest.

The nomenclature used throughout this paper is based on that of Parke and Dixon (1976).

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THE FORD CASTLE LIGHT TRAP – 1988

Joyce Keating

Ford Castle, Ford, Berwick upon Tweed

Moth trapping began at Ford in February 1988. The trap is part of a national scheme to provide long-term monitoring of the abundance and distribution of the larger moths. The scheme is financed by Rothamsted Experimental Station and submitted records are analysed on a computer. The catches are identified by Mr Peter Corkhill, the Nature Conservancy Council Warden, Dr Jim Parrack and myself and are recorded on a daily basis throughout the year. For our own satisfaction we hope to build up yearly records showing seasonal variations, flight periods and the establishment of species new to the area or the extinction of others.

A Rothamsted light trap is illuminated by a 200 watt clear tungsten light bulb. This is not as efficient an attractant as the mercury vapour lamp and as only a small area is affected, continual trapping will not result in any serious depletion of the local moth population.

Included with this first short account is a species list. In our first year, from February until December 1988, we recorded 105 species totalling 785 moths excluding microlepidoptera. The trap is partly shielded by a large yew tree and it has been suggested that a change of site would probably increase the yield to 150 species of macrolepidoptera.

The moths most frequently caught were the Hebrew Character (*Orthosia gothica*), the Silver-ground Carpet (*Xanthorhoe montonata*) and the Garden Carpet (*Xanthorhoe fluctuata*). However, as with other naturalists, it was the occurrence of the less common moths that aroused our interest the most. Amongst the geometers, the Sandy Carpet (*Perizoma flavofasciata*) is listed at only one out of eight Rothamsted traps and the Red-green Carpet (*Chloroclysta siterata*) is recorded at the Kielder trap only. We caught only two of the Small Phoenix (*Ecliptopera silaceata*) but it is now considered common due to the spread of Rose-bay Willow-herb, which is one of its food-plants. The noctuids were equally rewarding with perhaps the most exciting the Merveille du Jour (*Dichonia aprilina*), a truly beautiful moth with blue, green and grey markings extending across the thorax. Although few recordings have

been made of this moth, Dr Parrack assures me that small broods are to be found throughout Northumberland. The Centre-barred Sallow (*Atethmia centrago*) and the Fan-foot (*Herminia tarsipennalis*), both once considered rare, are now appearing throughout the country.

In the following species list, families are named as they appear in Kloet and Hincks (1972). The systematic order is that of Bradley and Fletcher (1979).

HEPIALIDAE

<i>Hepialis humuli</i>	Ghost Moth - July
<i>H. sylvina</i>	Orange Swift - July
<i>H. fusconebulosa</i>	Orange Swift - July

LASIOCAMPIDAE

<i>Peocilocampa populi</i>	December Moth - November
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GEOMETRIDAE

<i>Alsophia aesularia</i>	March Moth - March, April
<i>Idaea biselata</i>	Small Fan-footed Wave - August
<i>I. seriata</i>	Small Dusty Wave - July, August
<i>I. aversata</i>	Riband Wave - July, August
<i>I. straminata</i>	Plain Wave - July
<i>Xanthorhoe designata</i>	Flame Carpet - July, August
<i>X. montanata</i>	Silver-ground Carpet - June, July
<i>X. fluctuata</i>	Garden Carpet - April to September
<i>Scotopteryx chenopodiata</i>	Shaded Broad-bar - August
<i>Epirrhoe alternata</i>	Common Carpet - July
<i>Anticlea badiata</i>	The Shoulder Stripe - April, May
<i>A. derivata</i>	The Streamer - May, June
<i>Lampropteryx suffumata</i>	Water Carpet - July
<i>Nebula salicata</i>	Striped Twin-spot Carpet - July
<i>Eulithis prunata</i>	The Phoenix - July, August
<i>E. testata</i>	The Chevron - September
<i>E. pyraliata</i>	Barred Straw - June to August
<i>Ecliptopera silaceata</i>	Small Phoenix - June to August
<i>Chloroclysta siterata</i>	Red-green Carpet - September, October
<i>C. miata</i>	Autumn Green Carpet - September, October
<i>C. citrata</i>	Dark Marbled Carpet - August to October
<i>C. truncata</i>	Common Marbled Carpet - June to October
<i>Cidaria fulvata</i>	Barred Yellow - July, August
<i>Thera firmata</i>	Pine Carpet - September, October

<i>T. obeliscata</i>	Grey Pine Carpet - October
<i>Colostygea pectinataria</i>	Green Carpet - July
<i>Hydriomena furcata</i>	July Highflyer - July to September
<i>Epirrita autumnata</i>	Autumnal Moth - October
<i>E. filigrammaria</i>	Small Autumnal Moth - August, September
<i>Perizoma alchemillata</i>	Small Rivulet - July
<i>P. albulata</i>	Grass Rivulet - June
<i>P. flavofasciata</i>	Sandy Carpet - June, July
<i>P. didymata</i>	Twin-spot Carpet - July, August
<i>Eupithecia vulgata</i>	Common Pug - May to August
<i>E. pusillata</i>	Juniper Pug - August, September
<i>Chesias legatella</i>	The Streak - October
<i>Semiothisa clathrata</i>	Latticed Heath - June
<i>Opisthograptis luteolata</i>	Brimstone Moth - June, July
<i>Lomaspilis marginata</i>	Clouded Border - May
<i>Ennomos alniaria</i>	Canary-shouldered Thorn - August, September
<i>Selenia dentaria</i>	Early Thorn - May
<i>S. lunularia</i>	Lunar Thorn - May, June
<i>Odonoptera bidentata</i>	Scalloped Hazel - June
<i>Crocallis elinguaris</i>	Scalloped Oak - August
<i>Colotois pennaria</i>	Feathered Thorn - October, November
<i>Peribatodes rhomboidaria</i>	Willow Beauty - June
<i>Alcis repandata</i>	Mottled Beauty - July, August
<i>Cabera exanthemata</i>	Common Wave - June, July
<i>Campaea margaritata</i>	Light Emerald - July, August
<i>Hylaea fasciaria</i>	Barred Red - July
<i>Oporinia</i> spp	October
<i>Operophtera brumata</i>	Winter Moth - December
<i>Agriopsis aurantiaria</i>	Scarce Umber - November
<i>Erannis detoliaria</i>	Mottled Umber - December

SPHINGIDAE

<i>Laothoe populi</i>	Poplar Hawk Moth - June, July
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NOTODONTIDAE

<i>Ptilodon capucina</i>	Coxcomb Prominent - June, July
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ARCTIIDAE

<i>Nudaria mundana</i>	Muslin Footman - August
<i>Arctia caja</i>	Garden Tiger - July, August
<i>Sphilosoma lubricipeda</i>	White Ermine - May, June
<i>S. luteum</i>	Buff Ermine - June

NOCTUIDAE

<i>Agrotis exclamationis</i>	Heart and Dart - June
<i>Ochropleura plecta</i>	Flame Shoulder - July
<i>Noctua pronuba</i>	Large Yellow Underwing - July to September
<i>N. comes</i>	Lesser Yellow Underwing - August, September
<i>N. janthina</i>	Lesser Broad-bordered Yellow Underwing - July to September
<i>Graphiphora augur</i>	Double Dart - September
<i>Diarsia mendica</i>	Ingrailed Clay - July, August
<i>D. brunnea</i>	Purple Clay - July, August
<i>Xestia triangulum</i>	Double Square Spot - July
<i>X. baja</i>	Dotted Clay - August
<i>X. sexstrigata</i>	Six-striped Rustic - July, August
<i>X. xanthographa</i>	Square-spot Rustic - August
<i>Anaplectoides prasima</i>	Green Arches - July
<i>Lacanobia thalassina</i>	Pale-shouldered Brocade - August
<i>L. oleracea</i>	Bright-line Brown-eye - August
<i>Orthosia cruda</i>	Small Quaker - April
<i>O. stabilis</i>	Common Quaker - April
<i>O. incerta</i>	Clouded Drab - April, May
<i>O. gothica</i>	Hebrew Character - March to May
<i>Mythimna impura</i>	Smoky Wainscot - July
<i>Allophyes oxyacanthae</i>	Green-brindled Crescent - September, October
<i>Dichonia aprilina</i>	Merveille du Jour - September
<i>Conistra vaccinnii</i>	The Chestnut - March, April
<i>Agrochola macilenta</i>	Yellow-line Quaker - October, November
<i>A. litura</i>	Brown-spot Pinion - September, October
<i>Atethmia centrigo</i>	Centre-barred Sallow - August
<i>Omphaloscelis lunosa</i>	Lunar Underwing - September, October
<i>Xanthia icteritia</i>	The Sallow - August, September
<i>Amphipyra tragopoginis</i>	The Mouse Moth - September
<i>Rusina ferruginae</i>	Brown Rustic - June to August
<i>Apamea monoglypha</i>	Dark Arches - July, August
<i>A. crenata</i>	Clouded-bordered Brindle - July
<i>Oligia strigilis</i>	Marbled Minor - July, August
<i>Mesapmia secalis</i>	Common Rustic - July to September
<i>Photodes pygmina</i>	Small Wainscot - August
<i>Hydraecia micacea</i>	Rosy Rustic - September, October
<i>Gortyna flavago</i>	Frosted Orange - September
<i>Diachrysis chrysitis</i>	Burnished Brass - July

<i>Autographa gamma</i>	Silver Y - September
<i>A. pulchrina</i>	Beautiful Golden Y - June, July
<i>A. jota</i>	Plain Golden Y - July
<i>Abrostola triplasia</i>	Light Spectacle - July
<i>Hypena proboscidalis</i>	The Snout - July, August
<i>Herminia tarsipennalis</i>	The Fan-foot - June

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CANON W. S. GILLY, D.D.

G. A. C. Binnie

Ladykirk, Norham, Berwick upon Tweed

William Stephen Gilly was vicar of Norham from 1831 until his death in 1855. In 1836 he became the 39th member of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club and, in 1851, its 20th President. Apart from his distinction in his chosen profession, he achieved national fame in two fields of advocacy: on behalf of the persecuted Waldensian Christians of Piedmont; and on behalf of the socially-oppressed Borders farm labourers.

William Gilly was born on 28 January, 1789, the eldest son of the Rector of Hawkedon, Suffolk, where the family had been since about 1712. He is said to have claimed Huguenot descent, but the surname is well known in Scotland so possibly his roots lie nearer Norham than France. He was a pupil at Christ's Hospital, London, and of Caius College, Cambridge, obtaining his M.A. in 1817 and D.D. in 1833. He was made a Canon of Durham by Bishop Van Mildert in 1826. His first marriage was to Eliza Oliver, on 27 July, 1814, by whom he had 4 children. Eliza died on 6 June, 1822; he married Jane Colberg on 18 December, 1825, having 2 children, Agnes and Charles.

On 26 August, 1855, he preached to almost 2,000 people at the service to celebrate the re-opening of Berwick Parish Church. As mentioned on a commemorative tablet on the chancel arch, his text was II Corinthians, 4, verse 18: "While we look not at the things which are seen but at the things which are not seen; for the things which are seen are temporal; but the things which are not seen are eternal".

He died on 10 September, 1855, after 10 days of an acute and extremely painful illness. His bust is in the library of Durham Cathedral. In April, 1857, a recumbent statue in Caen marble by Lough was gifted to Norham Church, by public subscription (Langlands, 1859). It bears the words: "Friend of the Vaudois". An obituary appreciation was published in the Club's *History* (Embleton, 1856).

CANON GILLY – FRIEND OF THE VAUDOIS

The Waldensian communities, known as Vaudois in France, live in the alpine villages to the west of Turin, the focal point being the town of Torre Pellice. Gilly thought for a time that there had been an indigenous primitive church here since apostolic times, rather than one founded by followers of Pietro Valdo of Lyons (converted in 1174) who fled here from persecution; and these were named Waldensians, after Valdo. Down the following centuries attempts were made to eradicate these early 'Protestants' and they were only granted full civil rights and religious freedom by the King of Piedmont in 1848. This was the direct result of Gilly's first visit in 1823 and his subsequent book (*vide infra*). This reached the Bishop of Durham and resulted in Gilly's advancement to be Canon of Durham, but more importantly it reached George IV; some £6,500 was raised and used for the foundation of the present College and Library at Torre Pellice, and the Secondary School at Pinerolo.

He established the Waldensian Aid Society which not only helped the Waldensians directly but also aided the building of churches including that in Turin where an English-speaking, undenominational, church now worships.

A friend of the Vaudois indeed!

THE PEASANTRY OF THE BORDERS

The conditions of farm labourers in the Borders in the 1840s were similar to those in Third World countries today and Gilly's remedies (Gilly, 1842) have a familiar ring about them: give them decent housing and educate them, means exactly what is so necessary in so many countries today – give people proper sanitation and give education to all, especially those who will be the mothers of future generations. Some of the changes which followed in the Borders have been described (Binnie, 1976). Gilly was not afraid to pay for the education of the hinds' children and he contributed one third of the £550 cost of Shoreswood School. He instituted and paid for a girls' school in Norham which in latter years was in the upper storey of the Old School, at the east end of Norham Churchyard.

So important historically was Gilly's book (1842) that it was reprinted in 1973 for the benefit of students of social history (Mitchison, 1974).

VICAR OF NORHAM AND CANON OF DURHAM CATHEDRAL

His pastoral duties were not neglected and in the last 4 years of his ministry, Norham Church was extensively restored and enlarged, and a district chapel was founded at Duddo which in 1866 became the Parish Church. In addition, a licensed schoolroom was used each week for Anglican services. In all, the population served, and visited regularly, was over 3,500 scattered over some 40 square miles.

CANON GILLY'S WRITINGS

Many of these are described in our *History* (Hilson, 1918), and include:

The Spirit of the Gospel, or the Four Evangelists, elucidated by explanatory observations (1818).

A narrative of an excursion to the mountains of Piedmont and researches among the Vaudois (1824; third edition, 1826).

Waldensian researches during a second visit to the Vaudois of Piedmont (1831).

A memoir of Felix Neef, Pastor of the High Alps (1832; 7 editions by 1855!).

Our Protestant Forefathers (1835; 11 editions in the first year!).

God is with us: a sermon on Acts, 14, 37 (1836).

The Church of England: a sermon (1837).

The Peasantry of the Borders (1842); see also Mitchison (1973).

A statement of the grievances of the Waldensians – pamphlet in the archives of Torre Pollice.

A sermon preached at Berwick, 2 August, 1843.

A sermon preached at the re-opening of Berwick church on the evening of 26 August, 1855.

Vigilantius and his times. (1844). London: Seely, Burnside and Seely.

The Romaunt Version of the Gospel according to John. (1848) London: Murray.

Piedmont and the Waldensians (1854) – in the Library of the University of Durham.

In addition he contributed an article on the history of Norham Church (Gilly, 1846), and his Presidential Address (Gilly, 1851).

A remarkable man and a credit to our Club by any standards. Less certain is what would have been his reaction to the ultimate in fame: a 3-star Hotel in Torre Pellice is called the "Hotel Gilly"!

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I am indebted to the Rev. Dr William Pickering, lately lecturer in the Department of Religious Studies, Newcastle University and now of 37, Gough Way, Cambridge. His interest in the Vaudois led him to Dr Gilly, the subject of an illustrated talk given by him in the drawing room of Dr Gilly's vicarage in Norham on 22 October, 1989.

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Readers may recollect Milton's sonnet on the tribulations of these Waldensian communities in the 17c:

ON THE LATE MASSACRE IN PIEMONTE.

Avenge, O Lord! thy slaughtered saints, whose bones
 Lie scattered on the Alpine mountains cold;
 Even them who kept thy truth so pure of old,
 When all our fathers worshipp'd stocks and stones,
 Forget not; in thy book record their groans
 Who were thy sheep, and in their ancient fold
 Slain by the bloody Piemontese that roll'd
 Mother with infant down the rocks. Their moans
 The vales redoubled to the hills, and they
 To Heaven. Their martyred blood and ashes sow
 O'er all the Italian fields, where still doth sway
 The triple Tyrant; that from these may grow
 A hundred fold, who, having learned thy way,
 Early may fly the Babylonian woe.

W.H.R.L.

A GATEWAY ARCH

The pen-and-ink sketch of an arched gateway, by A. Connell, which was reproduced in the last Part of the *History* (44, 112) as an identification "Quiz", drew two responses – one that it is at Spottiswoode, near Lauder, the other that it is the Gateway to St Baldred's Monastery at Auldhame on the East Lothian coast, near Tantallon Castle. The latter identification (at NT 603846) made by Mrs E. H. Stawart of Berwick upon Tweed, is correct. I have visited the site and Figure 1 shows a recent photograph (March 1990) of the lintel and over-arch of the Gateway. The Connell pen-and-ink sketch is seen to be very accurate except that it omits the two trefoils that decorate the ends of the lintel.

I consulted Mr Nigel Tranter, as the authority on the fortified house in Scotland, about the remains. He confirmed the identification and added some observations of interest which I record here by his permission:

The archway "is rather strangely situated in relation to the ruins of the fortified house of Auldhame, the decorative front facing *inwards* towards the castle, not *outwards* as one would expect in a courtyard gateway. If, of course, this was earlier than the late-16C castle, built on the site, or at least in the vicinity of the previous religious establishment, then this gateway *could* have been the entrance to the latter. Yet it scarcely looks much earlier work than the 16C."

"As to the priory itself, allegedly the first primitive establishment was by St Baldred of the Bass (whose rocks, St Baldred's Boat and St Baldred's Cradle, are features of the coast hereabouts). He 'founded' the three parishes of Hamer (now Whitekirk), Tynninghame, and Auldhame. Owing to the jealousy of these three, it is alledged, that on his death, he managed to arrange to leave *three* corpses, so that each parish should have one as a relic!" He died in AD 606 (Binnie, 1969).

The date of establishment of the Priory is unknown, "but at the Reformation, the church lands there were acquired by Sir Adam Otterburn of Reidhall" (d. 1548), who was King's Advocate (1524) in the reign of James V (1512-42), an Ambassador, and later (1529) Lord Provost of Edinburgh. "He, in 1544, led the citizens to resist, albeit unsuccessfully, one of the Earl of Hertford's numerous invasions. He it was who, presumably as quite an elderly man, built the present castle", whose "north-eastern

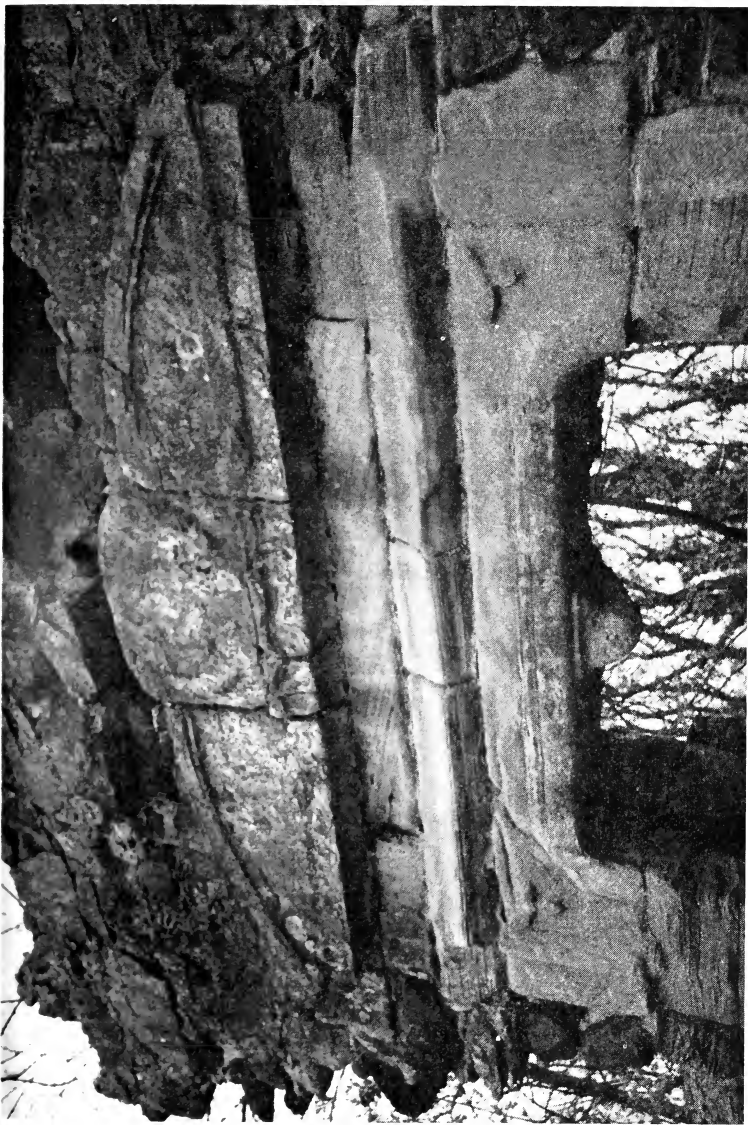


Figure 1. The lintel and overarch of the Gateway to St Baldred's Monastery at Auldham, East Lothian, photographed March 1990 (WHRL).

face is still all but intact to the wallhead, badly ruined as is its other front."

I am indebted, for direction and admission to the site, to Mr Neil D. Knox of John R. Dale and Sons Ltd., the present owners.

W.H.R.L.

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OBITUARY – THOMAS DAVIDSON THOMSON CMG, OBE, MA, LLB, FSAScot, FRPS

With the death on June 17 1989 of Mr T. D. Thomson the Club lost a highly respected and distinguished member who, for 25 years, made a notable contribution to many of its activities.

Born on April 1 1911, Mr Thomson was educated at George Watson's College, Edinburgh, and at Edinburgh University from which he graduated in history and law. Following further study at Magdalen College, Cambridge, and a brief period as Secretary of the Scottish National Union of Students, he embarked on a colonial career which progressed from his appointment in 1934 as a cadet in the Nyasaland Administration to that of Commissioner for Social Development in 1955. During his time in Nyasaland he carried out a survey of Adult Education and organised the Nyasaland Council of Social Service. His outstanding accomplishments were recognised by the awards of the OBE in 1959 and the CMG in 1962.

When he retired to Coldingham he lost no time in immersing himself in the life and affairs of the local community, the Borders as a whole, and, indeed, in the wider sphere of Scottish life, serving a term as Chairman of the Scottish Community Development Committee. The Eastern Border Development Association, the Scottish Rights of Way Society, and the Berwickshire Council of Social Service all benefited from his wide experience and keen intellect. He also served as Vice-President of the Society of Antiquaries. A Chief Commissioner of Scouting when in Nyasaland, Mr Thomson was appointed Scout County Commissioner of Berwickshire in 1966.

When Community Councils were formed Mr Thomson's active interest in Coldingham made him an obvious choice for membership of his local Council to which, through the years, he gave generously of his time and energies. He also rendered immensely worthwhile service to Coldingham Priory Church as Treasurer for 20 years and also as a key figure in the archaeological dig in the 60s and 70s which added significantly to the knowledge of the Priory.

History, politics, sociology, archaeology, natural history – in all of these, as in many other areas of life, Mr Thomson was keenly interested and widely read. His well-stored mind was much in evidence when he became BBC Radio Brain of Britain in 1969.

The Berwickshire Naturalists' Club, which he joined in 1964, had a special place in his life. He served it faithfully and well. Appointed President in 1969, he took as the title of his memorable address, *The Postal History of Berwickshire*. As Corresponding Secretary and Editing Secretary of the Club *History* from 1974-1985, he assisted with quiet efficiency the administration of the Club and edited with distinction the Club *History*, contributing himself a number of articles which revealed his breadth of knowledge and his pawky sense of humour. During his time in these several offices, the Club was enriched by his wise counsels.

Mr Thomson was an unpretentious man. His immense abilities were kept well hidden behind a warm and friendly personality. To a tribute to another past President, contributed to the Club *History* during his editorship, Mr Thomson added the postscript: "He was a kindly man". This is a fitting epithet also for himself, a highly gifted and warm-hearted gentleman to whose widow, Mrs Kathleen Thomson, herself a Club member, we extend our deep sympathy.

G.B.M.

FIELD NOTES AND RECORDS – 1989

The recording of natural history observations in the Borders is a tradition going back to the first foundation of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club but has sometimes lapsed. In recent years there has been a great increase in the importance of natural history recording in the Borders, as an index of the effect of the relentless erosion of natural habitats by man-made changes in agriculture and forestry, as well as by such natural disasters as Dutch Elm disease. The Editing Secretary and the Compilers wish to see that the *History*, by publishing these observations each year, is restored to its former importance as a record of these changes. Observations are therefore solicited from members, who should send them to either the Editing Secretary or to one of the Compilers, for summary in the *History* each year.

Compilers: D. G. Long, Royal Botanic Gardens, Edinburgh EH3 5LR. C. O. Badenoch, Nature Conservancy Council, 38 Gala Park, Galashiels TD1 1EU. A. Buckham, 9 Gorse Lane, Galashiels TD1 2LY.

BOTANICAL

Bryophytes

Nomenclature follows Corley & Hill, *Distribution of Bryophytes in the British Isles* (1981).

Mosses

Dicranodontium denudatum. On log in marshy woodland, Pickie Moss, NT54, 4 March. New to vc81.

Dicranum tauricum. On fallen oak tree, Broad Wood, Penmanshiel, NT78, 26 December. New to vc81, but has probably spread from the Lothians where it is locally common.

Drepanocladus exannulatus var. *rotae*. In pool in boggy hollow, Dowlaw Moss near Haud Yauds, NT86, 3 March. New to vc81.

Fissidens pusillus var. *pusillus*. Calcareous rock face, Dunglass Dean above old bridge, NT77. Common on both Berwickshire and East Lothian sides of ravine, 8 December. New to vc81.

Oligotrichum hercynicum. On track, near Red Score Burn, Kyles Hill, NT75. Second record for vc81.

Plagionmium ellipticum. Flat boggy ground by Kippielaw Burn near Longformacus, NT75, 14 May. New to vc81.

Plagiothecium curvifolium. On stump, Tower Dean below railway, NT77, 3 March. New to vc81.

Plagiothecium laetum. On tree base in swampy *Betula/Salix* carr, Pickie Moss, NT54, 4 March. New to vc81.

Ptilium crista-castrensis. In open pine plantation, Rachan Woods near Drumelzier, NT13, vc78. A rare and threatened species in the borders.

Rhizomnium pseudopunctatum. In poor fen, Pickie Moss, NT54, vc81, 4 March. Previously considered extinct in Berwickshire.

Scorpidium scorpioides. In poor fenny pasture, Coldingham Common, NT86, 3 March. Very rare and approaching extinction in Berwickshire through drainage.

Thuidium philibertii. Calcareous grassland, Lintmill near Greenlaw, NT74, 26 November; and below Foulden Newton, NT95, 3 December. New to vc81.

Tortula brevis. On soil under trees, Tweed below Leaderfoot, NT54, vc81, 6 May. A recently described species only known from the Thames and Tweed basins.

Tortula subulata var. *graeffii*. On dry rock outcrops in gully on sea cliffs, Earnsheugh, NT86, 8 December. New to vc81. This is close to the old locality for the moss *Neckera crispa*, first discovered by A. Jerdon in 1865, and subsequently reported by James Hardy in 1868 and J. B. Duncan in 1924, and which still flourishes there.

Liverworts

Apometzgeria pubescens. On conglomerate outcrop, Langtonlees Cleugh, NT75, vc81, 14 May. A new site for this rarity.

Calypogeia neesiana. On damp peat in recently-excavated forestry ditch, source of Harecleugh Burn below Twinlaw, NT65, 2 July. New to vc81.

Chiloscyphus pallescens. In poor fen, Pickie Moss, NT54, 4 March. New to vc81.

Lejeunea lamacerina. On shady rocks in ravine, North Cleugh, Penmanshiel, NT76, 26 December. Third record for vc81 for this rare oceanic species.

Lophozia ventricosa var. *silvicola*. On shady wall at edge of Steel Plantation, Kyles Hill, NT75, 5 June. New to vc81, but likely to be widespread.

Plagiochila britannica. On bank of ditch in swampy *Salix* woodland, Littledean Pond near Ayton, NT96, 19 February. New to vc81.

Porella obtusata. Grassy rocky slope, above Mire Loch, St Abbs Head, NT96, vc81, 6 December. A rare species in perhaps its only Berwickshire locality.

Riccia subbifurca. On damp basic soil by Well Cleugh Burn. NT75, 14 May. New to vc81. A rare species, formerly called *R. warnstorffii* in Britain.

Vascular Plants

Nomenclature follows Clapham, Tutin & Moore, *Flora of the British Isles*, 3rd ed. (1987).

Allium schoenoprasum. A single flowering plant naturalised on a boulder by the Rule water below Bedrule, NT51, R. W. M. Corner. New to vc80.

Callitriche hermaphroditica. Williestruther Loch, Hawick, NT41, vc80, R. W. M. Corner. A local Border aquatic species.

Carex limosa. Peat bog, Brotherstone Hill NT63, 9 June, R. W. M. Corner. First post-1930 record for vc81. A sedge of wet places in peat bogs formerly known in two other Berwickshire bogs but long extinct there through drainage.

Carex pendula. Ettrick Water above Lindean, NT43, 1988, E. Middleton. Second record for vc80. Naturalised in quantity.

Genista anglica. Among heather, N side of Brotherstone Hill, NT63, R. W. M. Corner. First post-1930 record for vc80. The last Roxburgh record was from Gattonside Moor in 1890, where it is now extinct.

Galeobdolon argentatum. On island at confluence of Ettrick and Yarrow Waters, NT42, vc79, 1988, D. Methven, conf. A. McG. Stirling. A well-naturalised colony confirming an old unlocalised vice-county record for Selkirk.

Lonicera caprifolium. Two bushes at Philiphaugh, Yarrow, NT42, 1988, A. Smith. New to vc79. Probably planted.

Milium effusum. Oak wood, North Cleugh, Penmanshiel Wood, NT76, 22 July, M. E. Braithwaite. First post-1930 record for vc81. A woodland grass widespread in England but very rare in Scotland.

Nymphoides peltata. Bowden Reservoir, NT53, first seen in 1986, R. W. M. Corner. New to vc80, and unknown elsewhere in the Borders. Flowered for the first time in 1989, when a "haze of yellow" was reported by A. Smith. At 800 feet above sea-level this

will be the highest site in the British Isles. Probably an accidental or deliberate introduction.

Oenanthe crocata. In marsh, by Rule Water below Bedrule, NT51, vc80, R. W. M. Corner. A rare species in Roxburgh. This may be the locality known to the Rev. J. Duncan 150 years ago.

Oxalis exilis. On pavement, Longformacus, NT65, 16 September, M. E. Braithwaite. Second record for vc81. A yellow-flowered wood sorrel probably introduced as a weed with garden plants.

Potamogeton filiformis. Lady Moss, Faughhill Moor, NT53, R. W. M. Corner, conf. C. D. Preston. Second record for vc80.

Potamogeton pectinatus. Williestruther Loch, Hawick, NT41, vc80, R. W. M. Corner. A local species here occurring in abundance. This population had previously been misidentified as *P. filiformis* in a water-board report.

Ranunculus circinatus. Gravelly burn, Kettleghiel Burn NT65, 9 September, M. E. Braithwaite. Second extant locality in vc81. One of the Water Crowfoots mainly restricted to southern Britain and perhaps at the limit of its range in Berwickshire.

Rosa rubiginosa. Several bushes on old railway site at W end of Galashiels, NT43, R. W. M. Corner, conf. G. G. Graham. First localised record for vc79.

Tellima grandiflora. Steep bank of Tweed E of Littledean Tower, NT63, R. W. M. Corner. Second record for vc80. A small naturalised colony; it is vegetatively very similar to the more commonly naturalised *T. menziesii*, but can be readily recognised by its distinctive flowers.

D. G. Long.

A Note on the Plants of Primside Bog and Linton Loch, Roxburghshire.

Primside Bog, a small area of mire separate from Yetholm Loch and its mire, lying to the south of those, was visited in June 1989. It was a favourite haunt of the Club last century and Andrew Britherstone recorded such rarities as *Carex limosa*, *Plantanthera bifolia* and *Pyrola rotundifolia*. These have unfortunately now all disappeared, *Carex limosa* being last seen in 1906 by the Rev. J. J. M. L. Aitken (H.B.N.C. 19:328, 1907). The brief visit, however, showed that this small moss still has considerable botanical interest. The central area surrounded by willows (*Salix atrocinerea*, *S. aurita* and *S. pentandra*) was dominated by the sedge

Carex lasiocarpa, *Eriophorum vaginatum*, *Oxycoccus palustris*, *Salix repens* and *Scutellaria galericulata* were local, and in pools under the willows *Cicuta virosa* was found. However the most interesting species was the grass *Catabrosa aquatica* only known from one other site in Roxburghshire.

Linton Loch, the site of Prof. A. M. Manion's quaternary researches, was also visited and advantage taken of the dry conditions. Two local species not mentioned in recent plant lists were the umbellifers *Berula erecta* and *Cicuta virosa*. They were both generally distributed in the wetter parts. The former appeared to have been grazed by roe deer which were disturbed in the moss.

R. W. M. Corner.

ENTOMOLOGICAL

Coldingham Moor, 17.8.89. Observed:

Diptera, Syrphidae (Hover flies) - *Platycheirus clypealis* (Meigen), *Metasyrphus luniger* (Meigen); *Scaeva pyrastris* (L.)

Lepidoptera - *Cynthia cardui* (Painted Lady); on grass patch among heather. *Cupido minimus* (Small Blue); during the hot weather of May/June 1989 much of the vetch (*Vicia* sp.), which is its larval food plant, was desiccated by the heat so that there were fears for the survival of this species.

The Hirsell, 13.5.90 Observed:

Lepidoptera - *Anthocaris cardamines* (Orange-tip); large numbers, the males very obvious in flight by their orange wing-tips, the females less so, but observed depositing ova on Jack-by-the-Hedge (*Alliaria officinalis*).

Diptera - *Bibio carci* (St Mark's fly); swarms, the males with clear, the females, with clouded, wings.

A. Buckham.

A Red Underwing Moth (*Catocala nupta*) was observed at Chirnside in June, 1989.

M. Henderson.

ORNITHOLOGICAL

Whooper Swans

The use of the old tile works ponds at Broomdykes by the small flock of wintering Whooper Swans (*Cygnus cygnus*) has

continued, much to everyone's relief, through the winter of 1989-90. This is despite the fact that there was substantial regrading and clearance of the Cabby Burn. Although the water table was lowered, helped in part by the dry season, around 40 birds used the ponds as a resting and roosting area, over winter. There were around 5-7 immature birds and juveniles. None appeared to be either leg-ringed or collar-ringed; which leads to speculation about their origins. The flock appears to be quite separate from the much larger groups at Wark (Cornhill) and Nisbet (Teviot), but it does seem to move throughout the lower Blackadder and Whitadder basins. They have been seen as far west as Swinton, and so almost overlap with the Wark group which feeds to Ruthven and Swinton Mill. It would be interesting to know from people round Allanton for how long this flock has been coming to the area. They are often attended by a smallish group of Pinkfooted Geese, which occasionally roost on the Whiteadder, and may be part of the Coldingham Moor roost. They tend to feed around Reston and in the fields abutting the old Billie Mire.

C. O. Badenoch.

Magpies

A general influx of magpies to the Borders from Northumberland has been noted during 1988 and 1989 along the coastal strip around Lamberton and Burnmouth and Ayton, as well as further west, outside the Club area at Oxnam, Saughtree and Dod. Just why this expansion should be taking place is not clear. They are bonny birds, but they are rapacious predators of eggs and chicks and are unlikely to endear themselves to local game managers; or to birdwatchers!

C. O. Badenoch.

General

Herring Gull. Fast Castle, 2.6.89 - four ringed, breeding, birds seen were identified, thanks to Dr J. Coulson of the University of Durham, as originating as follows:

Female - ringed as a chick, Isle of May, 1974; also Coxhoe, Co. Durham, 19.1.84.

Female - ringed as an adult, Wingate, Co. Durham, 24.7.79.

Male - ringed as an adult, Coxhoe, Co. Durham, 11.10.79.

Sex? - ringed as a chick, 1982, Forth Islands.

Other species observed were:

Cormorant. Fast Castle to Pease Bay, 27.5.89 - 56 nests. 78 birds.

Shag. Brander to Pease Bay, 27.5.89 - 258 nests, 373 birds.

Shelduck. Dowlaw, 22.4.89, 27.5.89 - A pair on both dates.

Widgeon. Dowlaw, 22.20.89 - 55 birds.

Gadwall. Dowlaw, 7.5.89 - 1 male, 1 female.

Teal. Hule Moss, 2.11.89 - 419 birds. Dowlaw, 9.11.89 - 55 birds.

Mallard. Hule Moss, 2.11.89 - 75 birds.

Pintail. Dowlaw, 22.4.89 - 1 male, 1 female.

Shoveler. Miller's Moss, St Abb's, 22.10.89 - 1 male, 1 female. Hule Moss, 2.11.89 - 7 birds.

Tufted Duck. Miller's Moss, St Abb's, 22.10.89 - 111 birds.

Eider Duck. Brander to Greenstone Rock, Fast Castle - 62 birds.

Ruddy Duck (*Oxyuris jamaicensis*). Bemersyde, 17.4.89 - 1 male, 1 female.

Peregrine. Fast Castle, 30.12.89 - 2 birds.

Quail. East of Dowlaw Dean, 2.6.89 - 1 bird calling.

Coot. Mire Loch, 22.10.89 - 34 birds; West Loch, Coldingham, 22.10.89 - 55 birds.

Redshank. Burnmouth, 16.4.89 - 28 birds.

Turnstone. Burnmouth, 16.4.89 - 18 birds.

Puffin. Fast Castle, 27.5.89 - 10 birds.

Hooded Crow. Dowlaw, 30.12.89 - 1 bird.

R. McBeath.

Marsh Tit. The Hirsell, Coldstream, 13.5.89 - 2 birds seen, one collecting moss from the trunk of a sycamore; the species is widely, but sparsely, distributed in suitable habitats in Berwickshire.

A. Buckham.

FIELD SECRETARIES' REPORT - SEASON 1989

17 May, Wednesday. VINDOLANDA. For this, the first meeting of the season, at Chesterholme on Hadrian's Wall, the weather was pleasant, with sunny spells. The turnout was surprisingly good, considering the distance involved. Mr and Mrs Birley of the Vindolanda Trust welcomed the members. They are experts on the Roman Wall. Mrs Birley gave a most graphic and fascinating tour of, and talk about, the site. Vindolanda, being an area of natural springs and thus with a continuously wet subsoil has favoured the preservation of leather. A large collection of leather and other objects found at the site are exhibited in the Vindolanda Museum. The Museum, and a Tea Room, are in beautifully landscaped gardens in the valley of a river (the Brackies Burn).

8 June, Thursday, (Extra Meeting) GALASHIELS. This was arranged and led by Chris Badenoch, our Field Specialist. It took place in sunny weather and with a very good turn-out of Members. The area, highly unusually for a nature sanctuary, is isolated within Tweedbank housing estate, but nevertheless shows a remarkable range of wildlife, both resident and visiting. Chris Badenoch was a most interesting guide and the visit was much appreciated by the Members - many of whom were first-time visitors to the site.

15 June, Thursday. THE DRUM AND DUDDINGSTON. The Drum is a mansion between Dalkeith and Edinburgh. The original house was built in 1485 but the beautiful building we see now is largely the work of William Adam, the "Master" of 300 years ago. This being Adam's tercentenary year, a large group of members (approx 120), met to celebrate at this, his "first commission" triumph. Mrs More Nisbett gave a most interesting talk - pointing out the very exceptional plasterwork of Adam's time. Mrs More Nisbett also maintains, in the grounds, an important centre for "Riding for the Disabled".

The Club continued the day to Duddingston Village, meeting at the Kirk where The Rev. W. Ramsay welcomed the members and Mr D. Burns outlined the history of the church and village.

Afterwards members met Mr C. McLean, Convener of Duddingston Loch Wildlife Trust, who gave a talk, much enjoyed, on the wildlife and work at the reserve.

We then visited the garden of a retired medical couple, Dr Jardine Neil and his wife. The Doctors Neil have made, from scratch more or less, a marvellous "all seasons" terraced garden

overlooking the Loch and beside the Manse and Kirk; a beautiful and peaceful place. The day was most happily ended by the wonderful tea provided by the ladies of the Kirk Guild. There was a large turn out of members, on a really lovely sunny day.

18 July, Wednesday. PRESTON PANS, EAST LOTHIAN. This, also, was a hot and sunny day and a large number of members attended. The Club met at the Parish Church, built in 1596 on a very ancient site overlooking the Firth of Forth. The minister, the Rev. Moira Herkes, B.D., was unfortunately on holiday but her place was ably filled by Mr Walter Thomson who gave a valuable talk on the history of the church and the area.

Preston Tower was then visited and Mr Schomberg Scott gave a talk on this 15th century building; which was explored inside by the brave and agile! The surrounding gardens made a pleasant area for the Club picnic luncheon.

This was followed by a tour of the ancient house and garden of Mr & Mrs Schomberg Scott - Northfield House. Again we met with great kindness and were conducted on most informative tours of the house by our hosts. A beautiful, unspoiled, Scottish home and garden.

The day ended with a brief visit to Prestongrange Mining Museum with its history of 800 years of coal in the Lothians. Tea was taken in the Eskdale Hotel in Musselburgh.

17 August, Thursday SOUTRA AISLE HOSPICE, KEITH MARISCHAL and CAKEMUIR CASTLE. Dr Brian Moffat gave a riveting talk on the archaeological work he has done at Soutra Aisle and on the fascinating medical implications resulting. This meeting was a "highlight" of our Club year and the huge gathering of members was evidence of that. The weather, as always on Soutra Hill, was blustery but did not deter.

We next visited the unique mansion of Keith Marischal, celebrating its 4th century of existence this year. Mr & Mrs A. Matthew very kindly showed the very large group round their ancient and little known home. Parking here was not exactly as the A.A. or R.A.C. would have had it!

The day ended with a visit to Cakemuir Castle. This little known and documented, ancient fortalice is traditionally associated with the monks at Soutra Aisle. Travellers, by the old tale, could take Cake (oat cake) and Ale here - hence the name? Mr M. M. Scott kindly received the visitors.

Tea was taken at the Foresters, Pathhead.

13 September, Wednesday. HILLSLAP TOWER, CAROLSIDE HOUSE and COWDENKNOWES. Hillslap Tower, in Glendearg near Galashiels, after many years of neglect, has now been reno-

vated by the owner, Philip Mercer, B.Arch., A.R.I.B.A. This is a very fine architectural effort; the medieval building has been preserved and converted into a comfortable and beautiful home. Mr Mercer, and Mr J. Haig Douglas, the owner of the adjacent land, gave the Club most interesting talks on the building and recent work.

Carolside House, a mile or so northwest of Earlston, was next visited and a picnic luncheon taken in the beautiful grounds. Mr & Mrs Dupuch gave the Club a warm welcome and conducted pleasant tours of the house. The house is Regency in part, perhaps having earlier features. The oval garden was admired. Again much kindness was shown to the Club as so often happens.

Lastly, still in the vicinity of Earlston, Cowdenknowes and its very ancient tower were visited, by permission of the owner, Miss Burns. An interesting and lively talk was given by Miss Burns' nephew Mr Francis Peto.

A very good tea was served to members at the Rhymer's Tower Coffee Shop, Earlston, during which Mrs Ina Polson entertained the company with tales of "True Thomas."

Again a large group of members attended, about 140. The weather was "mixed".

The numbers attending meetings this season have been consistently high; so we think that members have enjoyed coming to them. The weather has, also, generally been kind.

D. and L. Mackenzie Robertson

<i>INCOME</i>	
Balance in No. 1 Account at 20/9/88	£52.74
Balance in No. 2 Account at 20/9/88	2,681.90
Subscriptions	
Annual & Libraries (including those overpaid)	2,657.00
Entrance Fees & Club Badges	122.00
M. E. Braithwaite, second donation to set up Natural History Publication Fund	1,000.00
Sundries	
Arrears of Subscriptions	7.00
Additional refund of Tax 1987/88	184.61
Refund of Tax 1988/89	301.18
Sales of Index	450.00
Visitors' Fees	173.00
Donations	15.25
Sale of Club Ties	9.00
Bank Interest on No. 2 Account	298.17
	<u>£7,951.85</u>

<i>EXPENDITURE</i>	
Printing (including postage)	£1,838.59
Subscriptions Paid	25.00
Photograph of Club horn	21.00
Joyce Hogarth - (secretarial services 1987-88 - gratuity)	50.00
Library Insurance	75.42
Scottish Companion	16.00
Refund of subscriptions overpaid*	137.00
Editing Secretary's expenses	46.49
Corresponding Secretary's expenses	40.00
Treasurer's expenses	84.09
Field Secretaries' expenses	718.14
Doughy's - photocopying	7.01
To Northern Rock Building Society for Natural History Publication Fund	1,000.00
Second repayment of loan for Index	1,000.00
	<u>£5,058.74</u>

*Balance in No. 1 Account (cheques 162945 & 162947 dated 20/2/89 have not been presented)

Balance in No. 2 Account

805.50
<u>2,087.61</u>
<u>£7,951.85</u>

Balance on Moneyspinner Share Account with Northern Rock Building Society for Natural History Publication Fund

£2,016.33

11th October 1989 I have examined the books of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club and from the information provided have found them to be correct and in order.

(Sgd) E. J. Kellie
Royal Bank of Scotland plc
AYTON BRANCH.

REPORT OF THE LIBRARIAN – 1989

Miss M. H. Simpson resigned from the post of Librarian and Miss Jean Trimmer kindly agreed to fill the post. Unfortunately, before she could fully take over, changed domestic circumstances meant that she had to withdraw. The Club's thanks are due to Miss Simpson for all the work she has done since her appointment in 1982; and to Miss Trimmer for being willing to take over.

The Council has invited Dr G. A. C. Binnie, Ladykirk, Norham, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1XL (Tel. 0289 82201) to take over the duties of Librarian in anticipation of ratification of his appointment at the Club's Annual Meeting in October 1990.

Club members are reminded that the Club has an extensive library which is held in the Berwick Museum. Access is available by Membership cards obtainable from the Librarian. The Curator of Berwick Museum should be contacted (Tel. 0289 330933) to confirm times when the Library can be consulted.

New material on the Club's area of interest is constantly being published and the Librarian would value being informed of suitable titles to be acquired by the Club Library, either by purchase; or preferably by gift! This applies also to information leaflets and booklets produced privately by the various local societies in the towns and villages in our area. The Librarian will not mind if there is duplication of information or gifts.

Unwanted copies of the Club's *History* are always welcome; gifts of copies are much appreciated. The Club bought at auction, for £235, 11 bound volumes of the *History* dated from 1863 to 1895 inclusive for the use of the Editing Secretary; this was negotiated by Mr & Mrs Mackenzie Robertson.

The Club exchanges its *History* for the journals of some other learned societies; their publications often contain papers relevant to our area. The four references cited below give some idea of the range of material available in such journals held in the Club Library:

REFERENCES

- Briggs, G. W. D. (1989) The Church of the Holy Trinity, Widdrington. *Archaeologica Aeliana*, 17, 79-91.
- Hawkes, J. (1989) The miracle scene on the Rothbury Cross shaft. *Archaeologica Aeliana*, 17, 207-211.
- Sheriff, J. R. (1989) Pit alignment and earthworks between Marygold Plantation and Drakemire, Berwickshire. *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, 118, 111-129.
- Good, G. L., and Tabraham, C. J. (1989) Excavation at Smailholm Tower, Roxburghshire. *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, 118, 231-266.

Interesting additions to the Library in the last year were: Bowes, E., *In a Strong Light*. A biography of Thomas Sword Good, R.A. Craw, J., a collection of papers relating to Berwickshire. Moffat, B., and Fulton, J. (Eds.) *Sharp Practice, I and II*; Soutra Aisle Excavations. Sproule, B. J. *Coldstream Cottage Hospital - One Hundred Years*. Walker, J., *A Wake for the Salmon*. A photographic record of net fishing on the Tweed.

LIBRARIAN'S FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDED 27
OCTOBER 1989

INCOME	£	EXPENDITURE	£
Opening Balance	811.00	Postage	16.29
Sales of the <i>History</i>	20.00	Stationery	7.82
Interest	48.79	Photocopies	30.00
		Books	16.50
		Balance fwd	809.18
Totals	879.79		879.79

LIST OF MEMBERS

(1 January 1990)

**Those marked with an Asterisk are Past presidents*

Date of
Admission

LIFE MEMBERS

Cockburn, Mr J. W. , Heriot Water, Cockburnspath TD13 5YH	1925
Craw, Mr H. A., Greenways, Sutton Place, Abinger Hammer, Surrey	1933
* Elliott, Mr W. R., 32 Victoria Street, Aberdeen	1936
Finnie, Rev. J. I. C., 6 Horseleys Park, St Andrews, Fife	1953
Forster, Mr C. P., Burradon, Thropton, Morpeth NE65 7HF	1934
* Hood, Mr J., Cove Farmhouse, Cove, Cockburnspath TD13 5XD	1932
* Middlemas, Mr R. J., The Old Rectory, Howick, Alnwick NE66 3LE	1928
Pape, Miss D. C., Ubbanford Bank Cottage, Norham TD15 2JZ	1933
Pate, Mrs O. E., Horseupcleugh, Longformacus, Duns TD11 2PF	1928
Purves, Mr T., 18 Castle Terrace, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1NP	1923
Stoddart, Miss S. G., Mill Valley, Ayton, Eyemouth	1982

HONORARY MEMBER

Cramp, Dr Rosemary, Department of Archaeology, University of Durham, 46 Saddler Street, Durham DH1 3NO	1958
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CORRESPONDING MEMBER

* Long, Dr A. G., 33 Windsor Crescent, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1NT	1955
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ASSOCIATE MEMBER

Warman, Mr S. R., The Homestead, Porthkra, Truro, Cornwall TR3 6AL	1981
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ORDINARY MEMBERS

Abernethy, Mr I., 47 Main Street, Heiton, Kelso TD5 8JR	1988
Addison, Mrs O. S., 50a Tweed Street, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1NG	1964
Airey, Sir Lawrence, Lions House, The Walls, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1JG	1986
Airey, Lady, Lions House, The Walls, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1JG	1986
Aitchison, Mr Henry A., Lochton, Coldstream TD12 4NH	1946
Aitchison, Miss S., Spindleston, Belford NE70 7ED	1982
Aitken, Mrs H. M. W., Royal Bank House, 11 Market Square, Duns TD11 3BZ	1989
Alison, Mr A. S., Midway, Weddels Lane, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1HG	1986
Alison, Mrs A. S., Midway, Weddels Lane, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1HG	1986
Allan, Mrs S., 76a Church Street, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1DU	1989
Anderson, Mr W. G., 29 Ladywell Road, Tweedmouth, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2AF	1984
Anderson, Mrs W. G., 29 Ladywell Road, Tweedmouth, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2AF	1984
Ashby, Mr B. E., Sixpenny Jacks, Yetholm, Kelso TD5 8RU	1989
Ashby, Mrs B. A., Sixpenny Jacks, Yetholm, Kelso TD5 8RU	1989
Askew, Major J. M., Ladykirk House, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1SU	1958
Aungier, Mrs E., 25 Castle Drive, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1NS	1989

Auld, Dr B., 1 Whitemire Cottage, Whitemire, Duns TD11 3PY	1986
Ayre, Mrs V. H., Marshall Meadows, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1UT	1959
Badenoch, Mr C. O., c/o Nature Conservancy Council, 12 Hope Terrace, Edinburgh EH9 2AS	1980
Baillie, Mr R. G. S., The Old Manse, Gavinton, Duns TD11 3QT	1987
Bainbridge, Mr J. W., 10 Castle Terrace, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1NP	1981
Barber, Mr Anthony O., Newham Hall, Chathill NE67 5JZ	1953
Barrett, Mr B. W., 130 Main Street, Tweedmouth, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2AW	1988
Barrett, Mrs B. W., 130 Main Street, Tweedmouth, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2AW	1988
Batters, Mrs M., Hillcrest, Horncliffe, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2XS	1986
Begg, Mr M. A., Barngreen, 8 The Yeth, Kirk Yetholm, Kelso TD5 8PL	1989
Begg, Mrs M. A., Barngreen, 8 The Yeth, Kirk Yetholm, Kelso TD5 8PL	1989
Binnie, Dr G. A. C., Ladykirk, Norham, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1XL	1965
Binnie, Mrs G. A. C., Ladykirk, Norham, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1XL	1965
Birrell, Mrs E. E., 3 Beverley Close, Brunton Park, Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne NE3 5NU	1988
Blackie, Mr I., 51 Ingleside Road, North Shields NE29 9PB	1979
Blair, Miss A. L. Hunter, 20 Cleet Court, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1HH	1957
Blake, Sir Michael, Dower House, Tillmouth, Cornhill on Tweed TD12 4UR	1988
Blench, Dr J. W., 23 Geoffrey Avenue, Nevilles Cross, Co. Durham	1976
Bond, Miss Mary G., Inch Park, Kelso TD5 7EQ	1984
Booth, Mr W. H., Athens Wood, The Hirsell, Coldstream TD12 4LT	1989
Booth, Mrs E. M., Athens Wood, The Hirsell, Coldstream TD12 4LT	1989
Boston, Miss Isobel Y., 16 Low Greens, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1LZ	1984
Bowes, Mrs N. B., 1 Windsor Crescent, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1NT	1978
Braithwaite, Mr M. E., Clarilaw, Hawick TD9 8PT	1978
Brodie, Mrs M. B., 45c Woolmarket, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1DH	1989
Brown, Mrs Edith, 31 Westfield Road, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1PT	1986
Brown, Dr J. A. H., Delgany, Old Cambus, Cockburnspath TD13 5YS	1988
Brown, Mrs J. A. H., Delgany, Old Cambus, Cockburnspath TD13 5YS	1988
Brown, Mr R. Lamont, 2 Crawford House, 132 North Street, St Andrews KY16 9AF	1970
Brunton, Mr A. G., The Lees, Horncliffe, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2XN	1989
Brunton, Mrs A. G., The Lees, Horncliffe, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2XN	1989
Buckham Mr A., 9 Gorse Lane, Langlee, Galashiels TD1 2LY	1979
Buglass, Miss E. T., 15 Railway Street, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1NF	1965
Burns, Mrs Kate A., The Coach House, Duns TD11 3NW	1984
Burns, Miss N. D., 4 Tintagel House, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1AP	1956
Burton, Rev. G. R. W., Harelawside, Grantshouse TD11 3RP	1989
Burton, Mrs G. R. W., Harelawside, Grantshouse TD11 3RP	1989
Bush, Mrs P. M. E., Wilton Cottage, Chirnside TD11 3XR	1976
Campbell, Mrs Diana, Newtonlees, Kelso TD5 7SZ	1986
Cartwright, Rev. A. C. D., The Manse, Swinton, Duns TD11 3JJ	1986
Cartwright, Mrs M. E. L., The Manse, Swinton, Duns TD11 3JJ	1989
Cato, Mr B. H., 46 Bemersyde Drive, Jesmond, Newcastle upon Tyne NE2 2HJ	1988
Cato, Mrs B. E., 46 Bemersyde Drive, Jesmond, Newcastle upon Tyne NE2 2HJ	1988
Charters, Mrs J. V., 4 Plenderleith Court, Kelso TD5 7DF	1986
Chicken, Mrs Joan, 9 Carrick Close, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1NS	1987
Clark, Mrs Lily E., 15 Crookham Village, Cornhill on Tweed TD12 4SX	1986
Cleat, Mr L. H., Redbrae, Gavinton, Duns TD11 3QT	1982
Clements, Dr E. M. B., 16 South Lane, Seahouses NE68 7UN	1979
Clements, Dr M., 16 South Lane, Seahouses NE68 7UN	1979
Collins, Mr Geoffrey H., Border View, Birgham, Coldstream TD12 4NE	1988
Cormack, Mrs J., Tweedford, Abbotsford Grove, Kelso TD5 7BN	1983
Corner, Dr R. M., Hawthorn Hill, 36 Wordsworth Street, Penrith, Cumbria	1925
Cowe, Mr F. M., 10 Ravensdowne, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1HX	1958
Cowe, Mr R. P., Causeway Bank, Chirnside TD11 3LF	1975
Cowen, Miss M. C., 29 Castle Drive, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1NR	1978
Cowper, Mr Robert, 43 Osborne Road, Jesmond, Newcastle upon Tyne NE2 2AH	1963
Cuming, Mrs Margaret M., 19 Ainslie Terrace, Duns TD11 3HE	1987
Curry, Miss R. I., 7 Riverdene, Tweedmouth, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2HQ	1974

Cuthbertson, Mrs M. I., 32 Greenwood, Tweedmouth, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2EB	1988
Daniels, Mr J. M., Garden House, Lowick, Berwick upon Tweed	1987
Darling, Mr J., Broadhaugh Farm, Chirnside TD11 3JX	1989
Darling, Mrs J., Broadhaugh Farm, Chirnside TD11 3JX	1989
Davidson, Mr T. F., Horseley, Reston TD14 5LW	1978
Davidson, Mrs T. F., Horseley, Reston TD14 5LW	1959
Day, Mr H. B., 52 Mountbell Road, Stanmore, Middlesex	1971
Davis, Mr P., 23 Castle Drive, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1NS	1989
Davis, Mrs E. O., 23 Castle Drive, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1NS	1989
De Clermont, Mrs Elizabeth, Morris Hall, Norham, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2JY	1987
Dewar, Mr D., 2 Viewpark, Reston, Eyemouth TD14 5JX	1987
Dewar, Mrs H. M., 2 Viewpark, Reston, Eyemouth TD14 5JX	1987
Dobie, Mrs H. D. J., Abbey St Bathans, Berwickshire	1983
Dods, Mrs M. I., 39 Church Street, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1EE	1958
Doughty, Mr R. M., Borough Museum, The Barracks, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1BT	1985
Drysdale, Mrs F. E. S., Girmall, Old Cambus, East Mains, Cockburnspath TD13 5YS	1965
Dudgeon, Mrs E., Lickar Moor Farm, Bowsden, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2TG	1963
Dudgeon, Mrs P. M., Cherry Trees, East Ord, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2NS	1954
Dupuch, Mr A., Carolside, Earlston TD4 6AL	1989
Dupuch, Mrs A. M., Carolside, Earlston TD4 6AL	1989
Dykes, Mrs M. E., Cambuslea, Cockburnspath TD13 5YR	1955
Edgar, Mrs E. A., Chaldon, Coldingham, Berwickshire	1974
Edgar, Mr O. A., Lyndene, Todlaw Road, Duns TD11 3HT	1980
Edgar, Mrs O. A., Lyndene, Todlaw Road, Duns TD11 3HT	1983
Edie, Mr H. H., Stoneshiel Hall, Reston TD14 5LU	1987
* Elliot, Lady, 39 Inverleith Place, Edinburgh EH3 5QD	1964
Elliott, Mr T., Oxendean Burn, Cornhill on Tweed TD12 4UW	1979
Elliott, Mrs T., Oxendean Burn, Cornhill on Tweed TD12 4UW	1979
Evans, Capt. J., Makore, Northburn View, Eyemouth TD14 5ER	1986
Evans, Miss M., 12 Carrick Close, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1PQ	1976
Fairfield, Mrs J. E. T., 8 Castle Drive, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1NS	1985
Fanner, Mrs R., The Smithy, Allanton, Duns TD11 3LA	1982
Ferguson, Mrs Muriel, Castle Hills Farm, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1PB	1984
Fielden, Lady, Eden Water House, Ednam, Kelso TD5 7QL	1987
Fisher, Mr J. H., Fell House, St Aidans, Seahouses NE68 7SR	1977
Fisher, Mrs J. H., Fell House, St Aidans, Seahouses NE68 7SR	1977
Foley, Flt Lieut. M., The Lodge, Hardens Hill, Duns TD11 3NS	1965
Foley, Mrs M., The Lodge, Hardens Hill, Duns TD11 3NS	1963
Forster, Mr C. J. A., 160 Sheen Court, Richmond, Surrey TW10 5DQ	1968
Forster, Mr J. M., 9 Quay Walls, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1HB	1989
Forster, Mrs M. C., 9 Quay Walls, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1HB	1989
* Furness, Lt Col. S. J., Netherbyres, Eyemouth TD14 5SE	1980
Gibson, Mrs C. G., 33 Low Greens, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1LZ	1985
Gibson, Dr J. A., Foremount House, Kilbarchan, Renfrewshire	1974
Glass, Mrs A. M., Robinhill, 2 Lennel Road, Coldstream TD12 4AX	1981
Glenton, Mrs J. L., Flat 19, Homeforth House, Main Street, Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne NE3 4AD	1980
Gordon, Mrs A. C., Bell Hill House, Northfield Farm, St Abbs, Eyemouth TD14 5QF	1989
Gourlay, Mr Roy H., Houndwood House, Reston TD14 5TW	1985
Gourlay, Mrs Roy H., Houndwood House, Reston TD14 5TW	1985
* Grainger, Mr D. I. Liddell, Ayton Castle, Ayton TD14 5RD	1956
Grant, Dr D. F., Warlawbank Cottage, Reston, Eyemouth TD14 5LW	1984
Grant, Mrs D. F., Warlawbank Cottage, Reston, Eyemouth TD14 5LW	1984

Gray, Mrs C. J., Grey Gordon, 34 St Aidans, Seahouses NE68 7SR	1957
Greene, Mr E., The Moorings, St Abbs, Berwickshire	1981
Greene, Mrs E., The Moorings, St Abbs, Berwickshire	1981
Grey, Mrs D. M., Oxendean Burn, Cornhill TD12 4UW	1960
Grieve, Mrs A., 157 Etal Road, Tweedmouth, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2DU	1989
Haddington, Earl of, Mellerstain, Gordon TD3 6LG	1978
Hall, Mrs M., Long Acre, North Lane, Norham, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2NS	1989
Hamilton, Rev. R., Dalbiac Cottage, Hermitage Lane, Kelso TD5 7AN	1982
Hardy, Dr F. G., 11 Windsor Avenue, South Gosforth, Newcastle upon Tyne NE3 1PS	1980
Harmar, Mrs M. M., Berwick House, Bridge Terrace, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1AW	1983
Hay, Mrs A., Duns Castle, Duns TD11 3NW	1986
Hay, Mr E., Ramsheugh, Cockburnspath TD13 5XE	1980
Henderson, Mrs Helen N. C., Oranmore, East End, Chirnside, Duns TD11 3YG	1985
Henderson, Mrs J., Cairn-na Cuheen, Waterloo Park, Chirnside TD11 3XH	1957
Henderson, Mrs Pamela C., Glen Cottage, Wark, Cornhill on Tweed TD12 4RH	1984
Hendry, Mr P. G., 44 Craigeith View, Edinburgh EH4 3JY	1972
Hepple, Mr J. R., The Manse, Crookham, Cornhill on Tweed TD12 4UE	1983
Hepple, Mrs J. R., The Manse, Crookham, Cornhill on Tweed TD12 4UE	1983
Hodgson, Mr T. T., Tillmouth House, Cornhill on Tweed TD12 4UR	1981
Hogg, Mrs K. S., Chester Cottage, 17 Edgehead Road, Pathhead EH37 5RL	1982
Holliday, Mrs J. C., 95 Newfields, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1SL	1988
Hood, Mrs J., Cove Farmhouse, Cove, Cockburnspath TD13 5XD	1982
Hood, Mrs M. S., Flat 19, 18 Lauder Road, Edinburgh 9	1970
Hood, T., 26 Eyre Crescent, Edinburgh EH3 5EU	1937
Hugonin, Mrs R. E., 53 Newtown Street, Duns TD11 3AU	1977
Humphrys, Mr J. L., Langton School, Gavinton, Duns TD11 3QT	1988
Humphrys, Mrs M. I., Langton School, Gavinton, Duns TD11 3QT	1988
Hutcheson, Mrs Edna, Courthill, Kelso TD5 7RU	1987
Jackson, Mrs E. M., Bowsden Hall, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2TN	1988
Jackson, Mrs P., Shoreswood, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2NQ	1980
Jeffrey, Miss E. M., 1 Riverview Park, Spittal, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1QR	1989
Jeffrey, Miss J., 10 Wesley Square, Lancaster Road, London	1983
* Jeffries, Mr H. D., Alwinton, 41 Castle Terrace, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1NZ	1975
Joicey, Right Hon. Lord, Etal Manor, Berwick upon Tweed TD12 4TW	1983
Keeble, Mr R. H. M., 4 St Cuthberts Cottage, Cornhill on Tweed TD12 4UP	1987
Keeble, Mrs I. M., 4 St Cuthberts Cottage, Cornhill on Tweed TD12 4UP	1987
Kempe, Dr D. R. C., Hermitage Cottage, Fowberry, Wooler	1989
Laidlaw, Dr J., Courtburn House, Coldingham	1985
Laidlaw, Mrs J., Courtburn House, Coldingham	1985
Leslie, Major D., 2 Garden Terrace, Dunstan, Craster, Alnwick NE66 3TD	1976
Leslie, Mrs D., 2 Garden Terrace, Dunstan, Craster, Alnwick NE66 3TD	1976
Lindores, Mrs J. G., 84 Castlegate, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1JT	1984
Lister, Miss Ruth, 14 Silver Street, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1HU	1984
Lloyd, Mrs M. S., 7 Towerburn, Denholm, Hawick TD9 8TB	1988
Logan, Mr George, Way to Wooler, Wooler NE71 6AQ	1985
Logan, Mrs, Way to Wooler, Wooler NE71 6AQ	1985
Long, Mr D. G., MacGill Cottage, Ford, Pathhead EH37 5RE	1989
Lough, Mr F. B., Tweedsyde 15 Castle Terrace, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1NR	1986
Lough, Mrs F. B., Tweedsyde 15 Castle Terrace, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1NR	1986
Lumsden, Prof. W. H. R., 16a Merchiston Crescent, Edinburgh EH10 5AX	1975
Lumsden, Mrs P. K., 16a Merchiston Crescent, Edinburgh EH10 5AX	1981
* Lusk, Rev. J. C., 26 Ochloch Park, Dunblane FK15 0DU	1970
McCrea, Ms. Anne L. H., Tweedbank, Kelso	1986
McCreath, Miss A., The Shieling, Cornhill Road, Tweedmouth, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2DY	1973

McCreath, Mr G. C., The Hollies, Horncliffe, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1TE	1988
McCreath, Mrs M. C. H., The Hollies, Horncliffe, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1TE	1958
McCreath, Mrs H. G., The Old Farmhouse, Castle Terrace, Berwick upon Tweed	1963
McCreath Mrs R., Learig, High Street, Ayton, Eyemouth TD14 5QR	1989
McCulloch Mrs Marjorie L., The Coach House, Manorhill, Selkirk TD7 5LS	1984
McDougal Mr J. L., Blythe, Lauder TD2 6SJ	1950
McDougal Mrs J. L., Blythe, Lauder TD2 6SJ	1958
*McEwen, Lady, Marchmont, Greenlaw TD10 6YL	1966
McGregor, Mrs C. A., The Manse, Lauder TD2 6QL	1983
Mackay, Rev. H., The Manse, Duns	1971
McKinley, Mrs H. P., Marmion Cottage, 70 Castle Street, Norham, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2LQ	1983
MacKinnon, Mrs A. C., Craigie Lodge, Longformacus, Duns TD11 3PE	1986
McLean Mrs J., West Cottage, Swinton, Duns TD11 3HY	1976
McLelland, Mr R. D. R., Wester Housebyres, Melrose TD6 9BW	1989
McLelland, Mrs E., Wester Housebyres, Melrose TD6 9BW	1989
Macari, Miss D., 7 Railway Street, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1NF	1983
Machin, Mrs L. F., Rosybank House, Coldstream TD12 4AZ	1986
Majoribanks, Cdr J. B., Horndean Bank, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1XY	1986
Martin, Mrs M., 17 North Road, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1PW	1985
Martin, Miss Patricia, William and Matilda Cottage, Tofts Lane, Horncliffe, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2XR	1984
Mayland, Mr F. W., Victoria Villa, Main Street, Reston TD14 5JS	1989
Maxwell, Mr S., 16 Dick Place, Edinburgh EH9 2JL	1970
Meikle, Dr M., The Pines, Hill Road, Gullane EH31 2BE	1981
Meikle, Mrs R., The Pines, Hill Road, Gullane EH31 2BE	1978
Mercer, Mrs C., 2 Trinity Park, Duns TD11 3HN	1989
Middlemas, Mrs R. J., The Old Rectory, Howick, Alnwick NE66 3LE	1951
Millard, Mrs E. E., 4 College Place, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1DA	1971
*Millican, Mr G. B., Greenwood Lodge, Ayton, Eyemouth TD14 5QY	1979
Millican, Mrs G. B., Greenwood Lodge, Ayton, Eyemouth TD14 5QY	1967
Mitchell, Mr A. D., Woodville, Gavinton, Duns TD11 3QT	1974
Mitchell, Dr L. I. S., Woodville, Gavinton, Duns TD11 3QT	1974
Mitchell, Mrs M., Endrigg, Paxton, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1TE	1957
Moore, Mr W. H., 14 Tenterhill, Wooler NE71 6DQ	1968
Moore, Mrs M. J., 14 Tenterhill, Wooler NE71 6DQ	1988
Morrison, Mrs G., Moss Park, West Morriston, Earlston TD4 6AZ	1978
Morse, Mr D., The Old Vicarage, Doddington, Wooler NE71 6AL	1982
Morse, Mrs D., The Old Vicarage, Doddington, Wooler NE71 6AL	1982
Mortimer, Mr Barry, South Bank, High Street, Ayton TD14 5QW	1984
Mosgrove, Mrs E., 1 Paxton Road, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1PF	1965
Mylne, Mr J. D. L., Sunnyside, Hutton, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1TS	1986
Nichol, Mr R., The Old Smithy, Cockburnspath TD13 5YE	1978
Ogilvie, Mrs H. M. E., Chesters, Ancrum, Jedburgh TD8 6UL	1960
O'Grady, Mr T., Linnaea, Coldstream TD12 4DR	1980
O'Grady, Mrs T., Linnaea, Coldstream TD12 4DR	1980
Osborne, Mr Michael,	1987
*Pate, Mrs S. M., Horseupcleugh, Longformacus, Duns TD11 2PF	1983
Patterson, Mrs M. E., 1 Well Close Square, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1LL	1973
Payne, Major P. I. C., Old Cleeve, Minehead, Somerset TA24 6HU	1974
Potts, Mrs M. L., Benridge, Longhorseley, Morpeth NE65 8UY	1987
Pringle, Miss F. C., 6 Broomlands House, Kelso TD5 7SW	1963
Pyle, Mrs Margaret R., Druim-An-Allt, Lennel Mount, Coldstream TD12 4NS	1987
Quarry Mrs H. R., 11 Murrayfield, St Abbs TD14 5PP	1988
Ramsey, Lady, Prior Bank, Hermitage Lane, Kelso TD5 7AN	1968
Reay, Mrs H. M., Maythorne, 5 North Road, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1PW	1988

Reid, Mrs S., 3 Cornhill Road, Tweedmouth, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2DY	1989
Richardson, Miss M. M., 3 Well Close Square, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1LL	1976
Riddell-Carre, Mrs E., Cavers-Carre, Melrose TD6 9EJ	1967
Robb, Mr W. J., 20 The Yett, Kirk Yetholm, Kelso TD5 8PG	1989
Robb, Mrs E. M., 20 The Yett, Kirk Yetholm, Kelso TD5 8PG	1989
Roberts, Rev. D. Holt, 13 Yard Heads, Tweedmouth, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2HA	1980
Roberts, Dr J. E. Holt, 13 Yard Heads, Tweedmouth, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2HA	1978
Robertson, Dr F. J., 32 Waterbury Road, Brunton Park, Newcastle upon Tyne NE3 5AJ	1981
Robertson, Mrs F. J., 32 Waterbury Road, Brunton Park, Newcastle upon Tyne NE3 5AJ	1981
Robertson, Mrs M., West Inchmichael, Rait, Perthshire	1975
*Robertson, Mr D. Mackenzie, 4 Hermitage Lane, Kelso TD5 7AN	1950
*Robertson, Mrs L. M. Mackenzie, 4 Hermitage Lane, Kelso TD5 7AN	1950
Romanes, Mrs S., Norham Lodge, Duns	1963
Ross, Mrs E. L., 16 Ravensdowne, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1HX	1971
Ross, Mrs M. F. E., Ridgeway, 167 Etal Road, Tweedmouth, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2DU	1989
Rowe, Mr R. G., 2 Paxton Road, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1PF	1987
Rowe, Mrs S. M., 2 Paxton Road, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1PF	1987
Russell, Mr C. V., 6 South Lane, Norham, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2LR	1986
Russell, Mrs E. J., Rathowen, Duns TD11 3NR	1985
Rutter, Mrs M., 110 Shielfield Terrace, Tweedmouth, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2EE	1980
Salthouse, Dr E. C., The Master's House, The Castle, Durham	1984
Salthouse, Mrs E. C., The Master's House, The Castle, Durham	1984
Sanderson, Mrs E., Milestone House, 109 Etal Road, Tweedmouth, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2DU	1986
Secker, Mrs S., 19 Cleet Court, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1HH	1988
Scott, Mr R. M., Walton Hall, Kelso	1983
Scott, Mrs R. M., Walton Hall, Kelso	1983
Sheldon, Mr J., Crossgatehall, Preston, Duns TD11 2RJ	1988
Sheldon, Mrs B. A., Crossgatehall, Preston, Duns TD11 2RJ	1988
Simpson, Mr P. W., 23 Moray Place, Edinburgh EH3 6DA	1979
Simpson, Mrs J. H., 1 Ivy Place, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1LJ	1975
Simpson, Miss J. L., 4 Ivinson Road, Tweedmouth Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2EA	1974
Simpson, Miss Muriel, 124 Shielfield Terrace, Tweedmouth, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2EE	1984
Sinclair, Mrs E., West Lodge, Longridge Towers, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2XQ	1977
Sinclair, Capt R. McEwan, Traquair Cottage, Gavinton, Duns TD11 3QT	1982
Smail, Col. James I. M., Kiwi Cottage, Scremerston, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2RB	1948
Smith, Dr Kate, Pyatshaw, Lauder TD2 6SH	1985
Smith, Mrs J. M. C., Darnlee, Melrose	1980
Smith, Mr P. C. P., Woodbine Cottage, East Ord, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2NS	1976
Smith, Mr R. E., 3 Maple View, Birch Hill, Norham, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2JX	1988
Smith, Mrs J., 3 Maple View, Birch Hill, Norham, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2JX	1988
Souter, Mr D. C., Detchant Park, Belford NE70 7PQ	1978
Souter, Mrs J. M., Detchant Park, Belford NE70 7PQ	1974
Spellman, Mrs L., Mill Farm, Tweedmouth, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2HP	1988
Sproule, Mrs J. E., Ladiesfield, Coldstream	1972
Stalker, Mr D., Hailes Castle Cottage, Haddington EH44 4PY	1986
Stewart, Mrs J., 4 Douglas Close, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1PG	1974
Steel, Mrs Helen B., Rosebank, Ayton, Eyemouth	1987
Steggall, Rev. J. A., The Parsonage, Beech Avenue, Eyemouth TD14 5AB	1989
Stirling, Mrs A. H., 225 Highcliffe, Spittal, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2JL	1988
Stobart, Mrs Anne V. G., Ford Hill House, Ford, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2PZ	1986
Stoddart, Mr Grahame, Southview, Ayton, Eyemouth	1984

Stott, Mr F., Wynfield House, Mount Road, Tweedmouth, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2BA	1951
Stott, Mrs F., Wynfield House, Mount Road, Tweedmouth, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2BA	1985
Straton, Mrs Emily K., Pouterlany, Duns TD11 3QL	1984
Straughan, Mrs E. B., Struan, 10 The Crescent, Horncliffe, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2XP	1975
Sutherland, Miss C. A., 2 Tintagel House, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1AP	1983
Sutherland, Mrs E. M., Lowick Northfield, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2TR	1988
Sutherland, Mrs M. C., Hillhouse, Oxton, Lauder TD2 6RD	1988
Swallow, Mrs Mary K., 1 The Croft, North Sunderland NE68 7XA	1969
* Swan, Mrs D. K., Harelaw, Chirnside, Duns TD11 3LF	1946
* Swan, Sir W. B., Blackhouse, Reston TD14 5LR	1971
Swan, Lady A. G., Blackhouse, Reston TD14 5LR	1987
Swinton, Major Gen. Sir John, Kimmerghame, Duns TD11 3LU	1970
Swinton, Lady, Kimmerghame, Duns TD11 3LU	1981
Tabraham, Canon A. J., 10 Gourlays Wynd, Duns TD11 3AZ	1986
Tabraham, Mrs A. J., 10 Gourlays Wynd, Duns TD11 3AZ	1986
Taylor, Mr A. C., Kaleview, Morebattle, Kelso TD5 7QQ	1989
Taylor, Mrs M. F., Kaleview, Morebattle, Kelso TD5 7QQ	1984
Taylor, Sir George, Belhaven House, Dunbar EH42 1NS	1981
Thompson, Mrs Doris, 44 Ivinson Road, Tweedmouth, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2EA	1984
Thompson, Mrs J., Eweside House, Cockburnspath	1962
Thompson, Mr, R. F., East Kyle, Beal, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2PG	1989
Thomson, Mrs K. R., The Hill, Coldingham	1981
Thorp, Mr R. W. T., Charlton Hall, Chathill	1955
Totty, Mr Alan B., Oaklea, Gavinton, Duns TD11 3QT	1985
* Totty, Mrs Margaret, Oaklea, Gavinton, Duns TD11 3QT	1985
Trainer, Mrs E. M., Halidon, Kelso TD5 7LU	1976
Trimmer, Miss J. R., North Cedars, Foulden, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1UH	1986
Trotter, Mr A. R., Charterhall, Duns TD11 3RE	1986
Trotter, Mrs A. R., Charterhall, Duns TD11 3RE	1986
Trotter, Mr G. R., The Wellnage, Duns	1986
Trousdell, Mr M. C., Hillburn House, Ayton, Eyemouth TD14 5SG	1986
Trousdell, Mrs M. C., Hillburn House, Ayton, Eyemouth TD14 5SG	1986
Veitch, Mrs A., Stoneycroft, Castle Terrace, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1NZ	1974
Wailles-Fairbairn, Mrs W., Berrington House, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2TF	1981
Waldie, Mr J., Greenbank, Gordon	1965
Waldie, Mrs J., Greenbank, Gordon	1978
Walker, Mr M. H., Old Springwells, Greenlaw, Duns TD10 6UL	1978
Wall, Mrs A. W., Herringthorpe, 233 Main Street, Spittal, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1RR	1976
Watson, Mr D. M., Dene Cottage, Dunglass, Cockburnspath TD13 5XE	1985
Watson, Mrs M. R., Dene Cottage, Dunglass, Cockburnspath TD13 5XE	1984
Weatherburn, Miss Margaret, 38 Castlegate, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1JT	1981
Whiteford, Mrs J., Borewell Farm, Scremerston, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2RJ	1977
Wigdor, Mr J. B., Hawthorn Cottage, Oxton TD2 6PP	1988
Wigdor, Mrs V. J., Hawthorn Cottage, Oxton TD2 6PP	1988
Williamson, Mr A. B., Lainndenn Cottage, Lennel, Coldstream TD12 4EU	1987
Williamson, Mrs A. B., Lainndenn Cottage, Lennel, Coldstream TD12 4EU	1987
Willink, Mrs R. A., North Marlefield Cottage, Kelso TD5 8ED	1983
Willins, Miss E. P. L., Kirklands, Ayton	1951
Wilson, Mrs Edith, 9 Crosthwaite Terrace, Tweedmouth, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 2BN	1984
Wilson, Miss J. H., 11 Bankhill, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1BE	1971
Wilson-Smith, Mrs A. W. L., Cumledge, Duns	1979

Wood, Mrs R. M., Melgund Glen, Denholm TD9 8RZ	1984
Wood, Mr and Mrs R. C., Simprim, Coldstream TD12 4HG	1983
Yates, Mr S., Heaton Mill, Cornhill on Tweed TD12 4XQ	1989
Yates, Mrs S., Heaton Mill, Cornhill on Tweed TD12 4XQ	1989

NEW MEMBERS - 1990

Baird, Mrs N., Easter Crowbutt, Chirnside	
Beaumont, Mrs D. M., Flagstaff House, The Avenue, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1HS	
Brewes, Mrs L., Laburnum Cottage, Crookham TD12 4SX	
Cole, Mrs Y., 1 Wellington Terrace, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1HW	
Duncan, Mr and Mrs S. D., Hawthorn Cottage, Cockburnspath	
Duncanson, Mrs M., 7 Douglas Close, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1PG	
Fish, Mrs A., Southview, Gavinton, Duns TD11 3QP	
Gilchrist, Mrs M., 3 Low Greens, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1LZ	
Grey, Mrs D. M., Oxendene Burn, Cornhill TD12 4UW	
Grout, Mr R. E., 3 West End, Tweedmouth TD15 1LZ	
Grout, Mrs P. N., 3 West End, Tweedmouth TD15 1LZ	
Hirrell, Miss M., Garden Cottage, Thornington, Mindrum TD12 4QH	
Hope, Mr I., 2 Sunwick Farm Cottages, Hutton, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1XG	
Hattle, Mrs D. Y., 28 The Meadows, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1NY	
Johnson, Mrs M., Garden Cottage, Thornington, Mindrum TD12 4QH	
Leathard, Mr and Mrs., Stow House, 31a Low Greens, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1LZ	
Meikle, Mr R. W., The Pines, Hill Road, Gullane, East Lothian EH31 2BE	
Neill, Miss E., Cottage, East Flemington, Ayton TD14 5SQ	
Prentice, Mrs B. J., Cockburn Mill, Duns TD11 3TL	
Robertson, Mrs S., 13 East Trinity Road, Edinburgh EH5 3DZ	
Samuel, Mrs M. P., White Crag, Burnmouth TD14 5SL	
Seales, Dr W. E., 21 Cumledge Mill, By Preston, Duns TD11 3DF	
Sears, Mr A., The Loaning, Reston, Eyemouth TD14 5LD	
Sears, Mrs S., The Loaning, Reston, Eyemouth TD14 5LD	
Spratt, Mr and Mrs G., Silverwells, Coldingham TD14 5TZ	
Watt, Mrs E. A., 91 Etal Road, Tweedmouth TD15 2OU	
Wood, Mrs M., Laneside, Burnmouth TD14 5SQ	
Wright, Mr L. G., Flagstaff House, The Avenue, Berwick upon Tweed TD15 1HS	

LIBRARIES

Architectural and Archaeological Society of Durham and Northumberland, Department of Archaeology, 46 Saddler Street, Durham DH1 3NU	
Balfour & Newton Libraries, Department of Zoology, Downing Street, Cambridge	1915
Borders Family History Society, (Peter Ruthven-Murray), Springhill, Broadmeadows, Yarrowford, Selkirkshire TD7 5LZ	
Central Library, New Bridge Street, Newcastle upon Tyne	1901
County Library Branch, The Parade, Berwick upon Tweed	1976
East Lothian Antiquarian and Field Naturalists' Society, Garvald Grange Cottages, Garvald, East Lothian	
Glasgow Archaeological Society, Flat 2, 53 Kent Road, Glasgow G3	
Glasgow Natural History Society, 664 Clarkston Road, Netherlee, Glasgow G44 3YS	
Hawick Archaeological Society, North Bridge Street, Hawick, Roxburghshire TD9 9QT	
Literary & Philosophical Society, Westgate Road, Newcastle	1909
Natural History Society of Northumbria, The Hancock Museum, Newcastle upon Tyne	
Northumberland County Library, The Willows, Morpeth	1964
Royal Botanic Garden, Edinburgh EH3 5LR	
Royal Commission of the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland, 54 Melville Street, Edinburgh	1978

Society of Antiquaries of London, Burlington House, Piccadilly, London	1915
Society of Antiquaries, National Museums of Scotland, Chambers Street, Edinburgh EH1 1JF	
Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle upon Tyne, Black Gate, Newcastle upon Tyne	
Scottish Natural History Society, Foremount House, Kilbarchan, Renfrewshire PA10 2EZ	
Scottish Ornithologists' Club, 21 Regent Terrace, Edinburgh EH7 5BT	
Scottish Record Office, P.O. Box 36, H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh	1969
University Library, St Andrews, Fife	1961

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National Library of Wales, Aberystwyth, Dyfed SY23 3BU, Wales
Trinity College Library Dublin, College Street, Dublin 2; Ireland

This List has been difficult and time-consuming to compile. The Corresponding Secretary, the Treasurer and I have tried to make it accurate. Would Members who notice errors or omissions, kindly notify them to the Corresponding Secretary so that they may be corrected in the next List, to be published in 1993.

EDITORIAL NOTES

This page, previously headed 'CLUB NOTES', has evolved from the terse record of the Club's visits which it was in 1984, to, in 1988, a note on the contents of the current Part of the *History*, drawing attention to particular contributions, to the various facilities provided by the Club, and editorial notes. Now that the records of the Club's visits and of happenings at the Library have been given, as is appropriate, the status of individual sections, under the titles of Field Secretaries' and Librarian's Reports, it seems sensible to rename this page as above simply to accommodate editorial comment.

In the present issue, I draw attention to:

The successful identification of the Gateway Arch, figured in the last Part, and the information about it.

The expanded *Advice to Contributors*. Attention to this by contributors greatly simplifies and accelerates the editing and publishing of articles in the *History*.

It is hoped to publish the *History* more regularly in future so that Parts are available for distribution to members by hand at the Annual General Meeting in October, thus saving the Club greatly in postal charges. For this to be realized, a closing date for contributions yearly about the end of March is proposed.



ADVICE TO CONTRIBUTORS

The *History* of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club has now run continuously for 158 years. It has recorded a huge amount of information about every aspect of life in the Borders: archaeology, genealogy, history, sociology, topography, and natural history. It is an invaluable repository for such primary information.

Many people with special knowledge of Border affairs and happenings may, be inhibited from contributing to the *History* by being unfamiliar with how to put an article together. The following notes are designed to assist and encourage novices; but also to be a general guide to all contributors. The notes are simple; but the more closely they are followed, the speedier will be publication and the easier the lot of the Editing Secretary.

Manuscripts are best typed, double-spaced, and two copies sent; but even handwritten documents, if clearly legible, can be considered. References in the text to other publications are most simply done by author name(s) and date and then listed in alphabetical/chronological order at the end of the manuscript, giving the title of the document and, for papers in journals, the volume and page number, for books, the place of publication and the publisher. In this style:

Baxter, E. V., Rintoul, L. J. (1953) *The birds of Scotland*. Edinburgh: Oliver and Boyd.

Boyd, H., Ogilvie, M. (1969) Changes in the British wintering population of the pinkfooted goose from 1950-1975. *Wildfowl*, 20, 33-46.

Taylor, G. (1937) List of fungi observed in the neighbourhood of Cockburnspath. *History of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club*, 29, 303-313.

Titles of periodicals should be written in full, not abbreviated.

Sometimes text references to other publications, documents, etc., in the text are more conveniently done by superscript numbers, e.g.:

" 'the house of Netherbyres' ⁵"

and then related to a numbered entry in a list of references/notes at the end of the paper, as e.g.:

"5. Scottish Record Office TD 78/7."

When other publications have been consulted but are not specifically cited, it may still be useful to guide readers following up the subject, to give a "Bibliography", citing the publications in the same way as for references above.

Illustrations should be numbered consecutively and provided with short descriptive legends.

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BERWICKSHIRE
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