



SRP Project Report 'Berwickshire Butterflies'

Barry Prater

Based on the long-deserted farmstead of Windy Windshiel in Berwickshire, this project has linked a study of the history of the habitation and its surrounding land to the conservation of butterflies, many species of which have shown significant losses across the UK as farming and forestry practices have intensified. Plans of the site and the results of historical document research are presented along with an assessment of present day butterflies in relation to previous and current land use. It is concluded that butterfly numbers and variety have declined, particularly during the twentieth century, as a result of changing practices and the consequent loss of important habitats and their caterpillar food plants.



Scotland's Rural Past Project

Berwickshire Butterflies: a Study of Habitation, Land Use and Wildlife in the Borders

Barry Prater

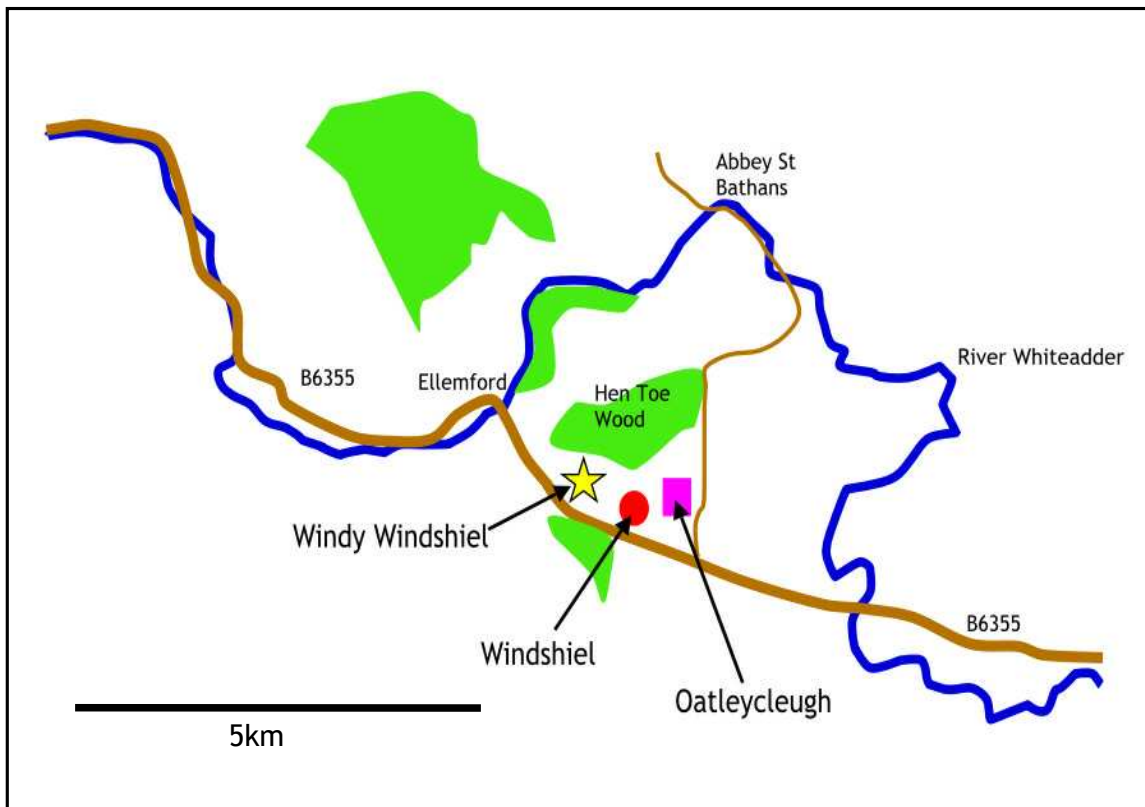
Introduction

The ruined farmstead of Windy Windshiel is located in Berwickshire towards the north-west corner of Duns parish, where the predominantly low-lying and cultivated land of the Merse gives way to increasing areas of coniferous plantations and the heather moorland of the Lammermuirs. It sits at an elevation of 250m above sea level on a steep, south-west facing hillside overlooking the B6355 road, which is one of only a few long established routes between Berwickshire and the Lothians and on to Edinburgh. The Southern Upland Way long distance path passes less than 500m from the farmstead. Like many habitations in this part of the country it has always been relatively isolated. Its documented history extends back to the fifteenth century, but the area has had human presence for very much longer - thousands of years.



Windy Windshiel - oil painting by Arthur Blair (2009)

Exactly how people have made use of the land in this area over the ages will have changed considerably, no more so than in the past fifty years, because although in broad terms the products of the land may have been the same for a long while - arable crops, grass, cattle, sheep, timber - the methods applied have intensified greatly since around 1950. While this has undoubtedly raised the productivity of all the outputs, it is likely to have had adverse impacts on the local wildlife, as this result has been observed in many other places, both near and far. Lepidoptera, i.e. butterflies and moths, have been shown to be sensitive and reliable indicators of the state of the natural environment¹ and so changes in the variety and numbers of these insects should be related in some way to changes in land use, both recently and in the distant past.



Simplified map of the study area showing the main places mentioned

Project Contents and Objectives

The project links a study of the farmstead - covering the history of the structures, the people connected with them and the use of the land - with local wildlife habitats, how these may have changed over the centuries and the impacts of these changes on butterflies. So it has been a mixture of practical site survey work, historical document research, gaining some understanding of agricultural practices and the collation of past and present butterfly records.

Throughout the project it has repeatedly become apparent that its various strands - physical, social, environmental - are closely intertwined and each impacts on the others.

The primary objectives of the project have been to:

- (i) provide a site description for the RCAHMS database;
- (ii) understand how the variety and numbers of butterflies in the area may have changed in response to land use changes over the past 350 years or so;
- (iii) promote with the rural community and local landowners/farmers the importance of sensitive land management for wildlife.

Other aspirations (not reported on here) include:

- (iv) the production of publicity for the site and the project through some combination of leaflets, interpretation panels and walk/trail;

(v) the incorporation of some of the project’s thinking and outputs in school projects or other local educational work.

Place Names

A recurring issue, especially during historical document research, has been the spelling of place names, particularly Windy Windshiel. A further complication is that there is more than one site called ‘Windshiel’ in the area:

Windy Windshiel OS grid reference NT739592
 Windshiel OS grid reference NT744587
 Craigs Windshiel OS grid reference NT697618 (in the adjacent Longformacus parish)

Windshiel is a currently active organic farm only about 750m from Windy Windshiel and its land includes the Windy Windshiel site. This was not always the case; common ownership of the two farmsteads did not happen until the late nineteenth century and prior to that they formed parts of two separate, larger estates. So when the name ‘Windshiel’ or a variant is met with in older documentation care is needed to decide which site is being referred to; the context and other contents of the document or map will usually help resolve the issue. The Longformacus site does not appear to have had a long history and older records will usually be unambiguous as it is in a different parish.

Some of the various spellings of Windy Windshiel and Windshiel which have been encountered are as follows:

<i>Windy Windshiel</i>	<i>Windshiel</i>
Windy Windshiel	Windshiel
Windshield	Little Windshield
Wandy windshield	Winchill
Windyshield	Little Winshiel
W. Windshiel	E. Windshiel
Winshield	Little Winshield
Windy Winshield	East Windshield
Wynsheels	
Wester Windsheill	
Wester Windshiel	
Windywinshiel	
Wynscheillis	
Wester Wynscheills	
Winschewis	
Winsheill	

In this report, where ‘Windshiel’ is used, it refers to the modern day farm site, ‘Windy Windshiel’ being reserved for the site under study.

The meaning of Windshiel deserves some attention. In “The Place-Names of Berwickshire” by James B Johnston² there are the entries:
“Win(d)shiel, Ellemford: 1481 R.M.S. (register of the Great Seal - Reg. Mag. Sig.) - Wynshelis. Win - might mean several things see e.g. OED s.v. win O.Sc. for ‘worked, quarried’. But very likely it is for wind, Sc. win, wun. See - shiel.”

and

“shiel - 1458 R.M.S. “Terra vulgariter vocata Schelis, ...” is O.N. skáli ‘a hut’, skjól ‘a shelter, a shieling’.”

Support for the relationship of Windshiel to wind comes from a study by May Wilkinson³ :

“WINDSHIEL (Duns):

Wyneschelis, 1490 Historical Manuscripts Commission (Mss of Col D Milne Home of Wedderburn, 1902); Wynsheels, Blaeu. “Shelter from the wind”: this is a very common combination: cf Windshield Hill (Wamfrey, Dumfriesshire), Windshiel Grain (Eskdalemuir, Dumfriesshire), Windshielknowe (Castleton, Roxburghshire), Winshields (Hutton and Corrie, Dumfriesshire).”

The consensus appears to be that Windshiel refers to a shelter from the wind, so Windy Windshiel perhaps just emphasises the exposed nature of the site.

The spelling of other nearby place names is also variable over the past centuries. While this has the potential to cause confusion, it may also add to our understanding of the area. Thus, on modern maps the farmstead of Oatleycleugh is marked; this also forms part of the modern Windshiel Farm land. Amongst earlier spellings of this place is Outlawcleuch, perhaps indicating that the place was one where those on the run from the authorities or rival clans may have taken refuge. Interestingly, there is also a Robber’s Cleugh close by, possibly reinforcing the idea that the area was a good one for thieves to evade capture or worse consequences.

Early Inhabitants of the Area

Neolithic and Bronze age axe heads were found at Windshiel in the second half of the nineteenth century, but the precise locations are not clear. Both items were initially donated to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland⁴ but were subsequently passed to the National Museum of Scotland (NMS)⁵ where arrangements can be made to view them. The comments below on these two items are based partly on discussions with NMS staff⁶.



Neolithic axe head



Bronze Age axe head

The stone axehead dates from around 3800- 3000 BC and is described as being made from sandstone; it measures 11.5 x 3.5 inches (29.2 x 8.9 cm) and has the NMS catalogue no. X.AF12. It had been only partly dressed before being lost, discarded or deposited somewhere.

The Bronze axehead (NMS catalogue no. X.DC23) is relatively much more recent and dates from 1400-1300 BC. It is of flanged design - the haft would have been gripped by the flanges for security. It would have been cast into a two-piece clay mould and then finished afterwards. The alloy is probably 90% copper, 10% tin and while the copper could have been sourced locally, the tin almost certainly would have come from Cornwall as there were almost no tin mines in Scotland. Copper was mined at several nearby places in the past, including Elba and Robber's Cleugh (approximately 4.5km and 2.5km, respectively, from Windshiel) but there is no evidence of such mining in prehistoric times.

There is also this reference in a RCAHMS publication⁷ to:

“Flint instruments, including arrow-heads, scrapers have been sparsely found in many districts even in remote places among the hills they are to be found, a number having been collected at Windywinshiel near Ellemford, far up the Whitadder. Of these implements a large proportion is made of a flint of fine quality, in colour ranging from light grey to jet black.”

It has not been possible to find anything further about these flint items, nor to trace their current whereabouts, despite the efforts of NMS staff.

These sparse finds from the area simply show that it had some form of human habitation stretching back at least 5000 years. Whether occupation was continuous over that period cannot be said, but fluctuations in climate will almost certainly have impacted significantly on the lives of people in the early days of woodland clearance and the development of agriculture.

Early Documented References to the Site

The earliest documents which refer to Windshiel which have been located date from the beginning of the fifteenth century and it appears that they shed some light on the separate ownership of the Windshiel and Windy Windshiel sites. These documents are charters contained in the Register of the Great Seal of Scotland. In 1402 or 1403, Alexander Nisbit was confirmed⁸ as owning the lands of Wyndeshelis, Berwick and in 1404 or 1405 Thomas Ereskine was confirmed⁹ as holding the lands of Ellem and Wenshelis. Moving on eighty years (about three generations) there is a charter dated 23 May 1481 confirming John Nesbit at Wynschelis; this document refers back to three previous generations of Nesbits, the earliest being a John¹⁰. And from 2 March 1486 there is a charter¹¹ giving Ellem and Wenschelis, Berwick, to Robert Erskine; again, there is reference back to two previous Erskines, the first being Thomas, although this is probably the grandson of the Thomas mentioned in the earlier charter.

It is clear that two separate places are being referred to in these charters and it is suggested here that the Windshiel linked to Ellem is Windy Windshiel and that the Windshiel referred to alone is the same place as the current day Windshiel Farm.

In 1528 there is the first reference to Mid or Middle Windshiel in a charter confirming the ownership of this land by Thomas Redpath, linked to its sale by Robert Galbraith¹². It is probable that the site is referred to as Mid Windshiel is Windshiel, because in ‘The House of Cockburn of that ilk’ it is stated¹³ that

“William Cockburn of Chausley married Margaret, daughter of Robert Galbraith, who possessed Easter Winschelis, County Berwick, in 1528”

There is a precept of sasine dated 4 September 1585, when David McGill of Cranston Riddell and Nisbet gave possession of various lands to his eldest son (also David McGill) under reservation of liferent¹⁴. The property included the lands of Wynscheillis with its grain- and fulling-mill. Four years later, in 1589, following the marriage of David McGill junior to Mary Syncler [Sinclair] a charter¹⁵ confirmed the original transfer, which now included any heirs from the marriage, again with reservation of liferent. This charter is more explicit in that it refers to

“. . . . lands of Wester Wynscheills with the grain- and fulling-mill “

These last two references give some feel for the activities on the site and that the area had both arable crops and sheep. A fulling mill was used to improve the quality of woollen cloth, converting a relatively loosely woven fabric into a close-knit one, by soaking it in water and fuller’s earth and then pounding it with water-powered heavy wooden hammers¹⁶. Fuller’s earth is a clay-like mineral which helps remove oil and grease from the wool.

Abbeys in the Borders, like religious houses elsewhere, were key to the development of sheep farming and they gained much prosperity as a result. It has been suggested¹⁷ that perhaps Kelso Abbey owned the land around Windy Windshiel, but the charters from the fifteenth century cast doubt on this and no documentation confirming a link with this or any other abbey has been discovered.

In May 1614 Middle Windshiel (i.e. Windshiel) was transferred from Thomas Redpath to his son (also Thomas) and his future wife Elizabeth Lawder¹⁸ and this was confirmed in a separate charter dated 20 January 1620¹⁹.

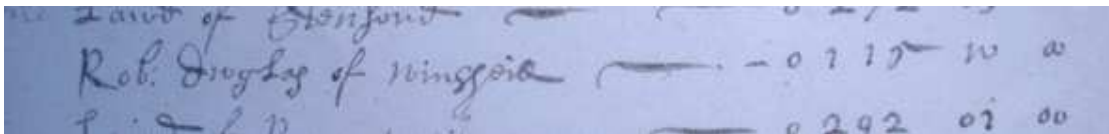
At some date before 1620, Windy Windshiel came into the possession of Sir John Erskine, 2nd/18th Earl of Mar, Treasurer of Scotland (possibly from straightforward inheritances from the earlier Erskine owners) because on 27 January 1620 he gave back (resigned) many or all of the lands he owned to the king (James VI), including

“... lands of Ellem and Winschewis, Sheriffdom of Berwick”²⁰.

A charter dated 6 December 1625 records the transfer of Eister Winscheill from And. Galbraith to Alexander Boig of Burnhouses and Elizabeth Cokburne his spouse²¹. There is a further charter dated 11 December 1630 confirming Boig’s ownership of Eister Winscheillis as well as Burnehousis (with tower, manor house) and other places²². Then on 1 March 1644 there was a charter in which Robert Sinclair of Longformacus was granted Eister Winscheillis etc. from Alex. Boig of Burnhouses, with the consent of his wife Elizabeth Cokburne²³.

On 4 February 1629, Sir George Cockburn of Ormiston was retoured heir to his grandfather Sir John Cockburn, the Justice-Clerk, in the lands of Wester Winschels, in the barony of Ellem, County of Berwick²⁴.

In the Valued Rent of the Parish of Duns in 1634²⁵ there is listed a Rob Duglas of Winsheill, liable for £115-10-0.



Extract from the Valued Rent of Duns Parish 1634

The Douglas name was quite common, but there are further references to someone who could well have been the son of Rob Duglas. Thus, the Parochial Registers reveal the christening of a Robert Douglas, the son of Robert Douglas, on 14 June 1644 in the adjacent Longformacus parish²⁶. Then on 23 October 1679 a Robert Douglas married Mary Trotter, again in Longformacus parish²⁷. Finally, the Berwickshire Valuation Rolls for Duns parish of ca. 1680 (no date on original document) include a Rbt Douglas of Winsheill²⁸. It seems probable that these records refer to two generations of Robert Douglas, both residing at Windy Windshiel, although making use of the church in Longformacus. Perhaps this was because Windy Windshiel was linked to the barony of Ellem, outside Duns parish.

The earliest map which has the site marked is Blaeu's 'Atlas of Scotland' which, although published in 1654, was based on survey work carried out by Timothy Pont some fifty years earlier. The name given on this map - Winsheels - could refer to Windy Windshiel or Windshiel. However, it is marked as a significant building. This is the map which has Outlawcleuch for what is currently called Oatleycleugh.



Extract from Blaeu's map of 1654 showing Wynsheels

In July 1670, Charles II approved the transfer of lands to Sir Robert Sinclair of Longformacus, including

“all and hail the lands and barony of Ellam and Winscheils, with tennents, tennandries, service of free tennents, parts, pendicles and pertinents of the samen

*viz, Elamsyde, Felcleuch, Dyishawch, Eister Skerhill and Wester Skerhill, Wester Winsheils, corne and walk mylnes therof, with the mylne of Ellam and pertinents, lying within the shirrefdome of Beruick, upon the resignation of Patrick Boig of Burnehousses”.*²⁹

So it appears that the Boig family owned both Windshiel and Windy Windshiel for some time in the seventeenth century. Patrick Boig was an important local person during this period. Thus in February 1649, only days after the execution of Charles I and the acceptance of Charles II as the legitimate king of Scotland, the parliament in Edinburgh passed an ‘Act for Putting the Kingdom in a Posture of Defence’ and Patrick Boig of Burnhouses was appointed a commissioner for the war committee in Berwickshire³⁰. Then in June 1663, Patrick Boig of Bowerhouse is named as a Justice of the Peace in another act³¹. Finally, in July 1678 the ‘Act of the Convention of Estates of the Kingdom of Scotland etc. for a New and Voluntary Offer to His Majesty of £1,800,000 Scots’ was passed and Patrick Boig of Burnhouses was appointed a commissioner for the shire of Berwick to ensure that the required funds were raised³².

When the Act of Supply was passed by Parliament in Edinburgh in April 1685 at the start of the reign of James VII, included in the list of supporters from Berwickshire were Sir James Cockburn of that ilk, William Cockburn of West Winsheil and Sir John Sinclair of Longformacus³³. This ties in with a charter of resignation with instrument of sasine by Sir James Cockburn of that ilk, dated 17 January 1685 to William Cockburn, his eldest son, of the lands of Winscheill in the sheriffdom of Berwick and parish of Duns³⁴.

In the late seventeenth century, the Cockburn family had financial problems, associated with the collapse of the Langton estate - this has been put down to the far-sighted, but over-ambitious agricultural improvement plans of Sir Archibald Cockburn of Langton³⁵. The acquisition of Windy Windshiel by the Cockburns of Cockburn probably happened as part of the reorganisation and selling-off of properties. In January 1696 there was a claim from Sibbilla Trotter against the Langton estate and a bond was agreed by Sir James and William Cockburn in relation to this. Additionally, in 1716 there was an abbreviate adjudication in favour of Elizabeth Cockburn (daughter of Sir James, now deceased) against Sir William Cockburn (her brother) of the lands of Langton, Wynsheills and others.

Five years later, on 14 February 1690 there was a contract³⁶ agreed between Sir James Cockburn and his wife Grizel Hay with their son William Cockburn, whereby she waived her right under her marriage contract to a full liferent from lands, including Winchill and agreed to accept only a modest liferent from them. Furthermore, in the same month, there was an instrument of sasine in favour of Thomas Auchinleck, apothecary surgeon in Duns, giving him an annual rent from the Cockburn lands, including Windsheill following on a heritable bond (i.e. the need for repayment of debt) by Sir James and William Cockburn³⁷.

In 1706, William Cockburn, son of James Cockburn, sold the barony of Cockburn and Wester Winschelis to Sir James Stewart, who in turn sold the same to Sir Robert Sinclair of Stevenson in 1710³⁸.

A precept from Chancery dated 5 March 1756 gives directions for a sasine in favour of Sir James Cockburn, son of the above-mentioned and now deceased Sir William, for a long list of lands, including Burnhouses and Easter Wenschelis³⁹.

It is difficult to unravel all these threads relating to the early ownership of Windy Windshiel and Windshiel. Clearly both sites changed hands many times between the late fifteenth and mid-eighteenth centuries. For the most part they seem to have been separately owned, apart perhaps from a period in the mid-seventeenth century when the Boig family may have had both. In the early years, Windy Windshiel was linked to the barony of Ellem but by the late seventeenth century it was with the barony of Cockburn.

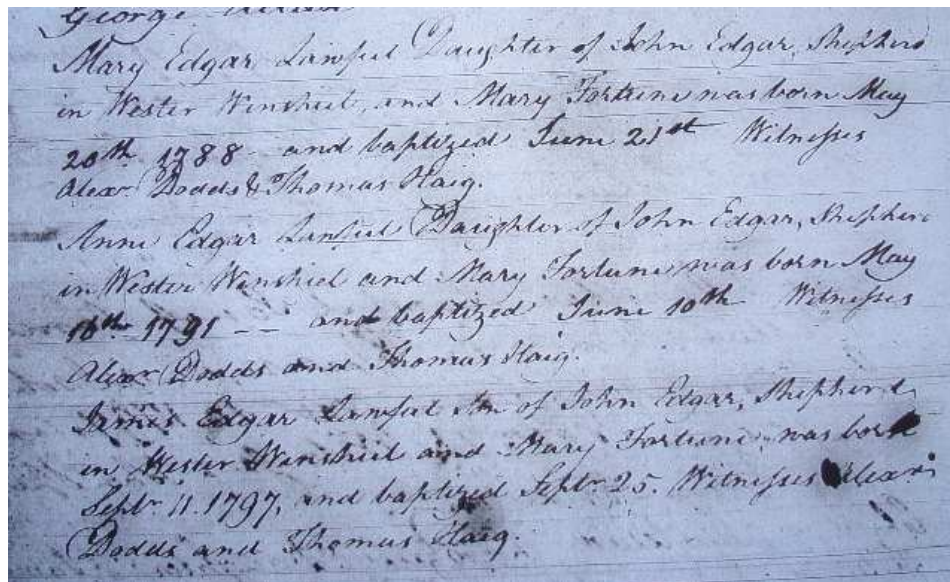
The Eighteenth Century and Later

The Cockburn family continued to own Windy Windshiel for much of the eighteenth century and for some of this time Windshiel was also part of the estate^{40,41}. However, by 1802 Windy Windshiel had passed to Alexander Monro II (of Craiglockhart)⁴² and it remained with successive members of the Monro family until 1894 when it was acquired by George Gillon Turnbull, who also bought Windshiel from the Homes around the same time^{43,44,45}. The two sites have remained together since then, although only Windshiel survived as an occupied and active farmstead beyond the 1870s.

Ownership should not imply occupancy, especially when one looks back further in time and, apart from the Rob Douglas mentioned earlier in the mid-seventeenth century, there is no significant documentation of who actually lived at Windy Windshiel until after the mid to late eighteenth century, when parochial registers, tax records, valuation rolls and then census data become available for reference. The Haig and Edgar families' time at Windy Windshiel are quite well documented and the details also give an insight into life at the farmstead in the latter part of the eighteenth century.

Thus, at Windy Windshiel, Cart Tax records for 1785/86 and 1787/88 show that John Haig was the occupier and that he had one cart with two wheels^{46,47}; the next year it is Thomas Haig who is referred to, still with a single cart⁴⁸. He was also there in 1798/99 when he had three mules or horses and the building was taxed as having not more than six windows⁴⁹. In the same year a John Edgar lived there too and he was also liable for tax on a house with not more than six windows⁴⁹. And a few years later, in 1801/02, a Haig (probably John) was still at Windy Windshiel according to Income Tax records⁵⁰. The relationships between the Haigs becomes clearer from a sasine dated 6 May 1786 in which Thomas and John Haig, the two sons of John Haig pay annual rent (half each) to Alison Millar, relict of John Haig; Thomas is tenant of Wester Windshiel [this relates to land called Priestside in Duns.]⁵¹

Baptism records for Duns Parish include those for the three children of John Edgar (described as a shepherd at Windy Windshiel) namely Mary (1788), Anne (1791) and James (1797); all three baptisms were witnessed by Thomas Haig and an Alexander Dodds⁵².



Baptism records for the three Edgar children

The Death records for Duns parish refer to John Edgar, shepherd, Duns, who died aged 76 of old age on 17 April 1830 and this is confirmed by the inscription on his gravestone at Duns Parish Church, which also refers to his daughter Mary (died 3 April 1836, aged 47), his wife Mary Fortune (died 16 March 1843, aged 77) and a Gill Edgar (died 20 February 1836, aged 27)^{53,54}. The Death records also mention a Tho Haig, labourer, Duns, who died aged 72 of palsy on 23 January 1827 and was buried on 27 January at Duns⁵³. He would therefore have been born around 1755, which fits in with the other dates.

We can speculate that the Edgar and Haig families lived in the two dwellings shown on the site plan, but who lived where? And, while it seems very likely that Windy Windshiel and Oatleycleugh were closely linked as part of the Cockburn estate, the relationship between the residents and activities at the two sites is unclear, although Farm Horse Tax records for 1797/98 include a William Purves at Oatleycleugh having 4 horses, all liable for duty⁵⁵. This William Purves, described as the tenant at Oatleycleugh married Agnes Dods, Windshiel on 25 July 1800⁵⁶.

At Windshiel, Will. Alison was taxed on a house with not more than six windows and also on two horses or mules in 1798/99⁴⁹.

The Locality of Stipend of the Parish of Duns in February 1797 indicates that those liable to provide items were Mr George Home for Windshiel and Dr Monro for Cockburn (which would have included Windy Windshiel)⁵⁷.

The Valuation Book of the County of Berwick for 1802 has Dr Alexander Monro of Craiglockhart as proprietor of Cockburn Mains, Cockburn Mill & mill lands, Oatleycleugh and Windy Windshiel⁴². The Cess and Valuation Roll for the county in 1817 also has Dr Alex. Monro as heritor, but refers to the previous heritor as Sir J Sinclair; the same lands are mentioned⁵⁸. There were three generations of Alexander Monro over the period 1697-1859, all eminent in the medical profession in Edinburgh. Alexander Monro II lived from 1733-1817 and Alexander Monro III 1773-1859. A sasine record from 1819 states⁵⁹:

“Sir John Gordon Sinclair now of Stevenson, as heir to Sir Robert Sinclair of Stevenson, his father, seised, Berwick in the Teinds of the lands and Barony of Cockburn and of the lands of Wester Windshiels, par. Dunse on Pr Cl Con (Precept clare constat) by Alexander Monro of Craiglockhart MD Edinburgh, July 28th 1818”.

It is not clear whether this refers to land transfer or simply that for some reason the Sinclair family had right of Teinds from these lands. The Sir Robert referred to died in 1795.

In August 1823, Alexander Monro III obtained the Teinds of the lands and Barony of Cockburn and of the lands of Windy Windshiel on the Proc Rep by Sir John Gordon Sinclair of Stevenson⁶⁰. But in the next month Alexander Monro acquired liferent and Teinds of these lands - there is also reference to mill, mill lands and salmon fishings at Windy Windshiel⁶¹.

In 1824 the Duns Old Kirk Session Minutes refer to John Rutherford of Wester Winshiel, probably linked to his appeal to go on the Poor Roll⁶².

to account for ———— Compeared John Rutherford
Shepherd at Wester Windshiel, and committed a declaration
to the following effect —

1. That he (John Rutherford) is thirty nine years of age
and has seven children - aged from 10 months to 15 years.
2. That he resides in this parish nearly eight years.
3. His property consists of a Cow and 14 Sheep and house-
hold furniture. His present subsistence depends entirely
upon the ordinary gain of a Shepherd, which he states
at 80 Stone of oat Meal and the grass of the Cow and Sheep
Value about £9 —
4. That he is not engaged in any law suit —

Sedimus claud nist prays —
by James Monro
James J. Monro 1824

John Rutherford's appearance at Duns Kirk Session 1824

There is an important estate map⁶³ dating from 1825 of 'Windshiel, Oatlee-cleugh and Cockburn' which confirms that by this time Windy Windshiel was part of the Cockburn Estate. Little Windshiel is shown as outside the estate area, possibly linked to Burnhouses and with Logan as owner.



1825 Estate Map

In March 1832 John Bell (aged 45) residing at Oatleycleugh appeared before the Kirk Session, again he was seeking to go on the Poor Roll⁶⁴. He and his family appear on the 1841 and 1851 census as living at Windshiel (almost certainly Wester Windshiel as Easter Windshiel and Windshiel Cottage are mentioned separately) but by 1861 they are living at Prestonhaugh hamlet in the adjacent parish of Bunkle and Preston. Also living at Windy Windshiel in 1841 was the family of James Johnston together with two other women; in 1851 the Johnstons had moved away and David Hay and family were there with the Bells. The 1851 census also states that Windy Windshiel and Oatleycleugh were Joint Farms of 1300 acres in total, 200 arable, and the tenant non-resident. By 1861 the only people living at Windy Windshiel were William Welsh (shepherd), his wife and children and one house was described as uninhabited. This ties in with the first edition OS map (1855/57) which shows one roofed, one partially roofed and one unroofed building and a possible enclosure. In 1871 John Elliot (shepherd) and wife lived there; ten years later the site was uninhabited and in ruins, as it was at the time of the 1901 census⁶⁵.

The only known literary reference to Windy Windshiel is a poem found in a collection⁶⁶ put together by George Henderson in 1856. The poem is reproduced in Appendix 1.

At this time, Windshiel was a much smaller farm - only about 200 acres in the censuses of 1861, 1871 and 1881. Between 1841 and 1891 the main occupiers were the Wilson and Fortune families.

The Valuation Rolls of the second half of the nineteenth century show that in 1855/56 Capt Alexr Monro of Craiglockhart was proprietor of the farm of Wester Windshiel and Oatleycleugh (Monro also owned Cockburn). The tenant and occupier was Robert Logan, with a sublet to P Donaldson of Ellemford⁶⁷. Ten years later in 1865/66, Monro was still proprietor and Abraham Logan was tenant and occupier⁶⁸. The VR for 1870/71 show that Dr Jas Monro was proprietor of the farms of Wester Windshiel and Oatleycleugh and that John Archibald was tenant and occupier⁶⁹. The occupiers in the Valuation Rolls appear to conflict with the census data, which do not mention a Logan or Archibald as occupying any house in the area.

Monro also owned Cockburn & Cockburn Mill, where John Archibald was similarly tenant and occupier. James Munro had died by 1880/81 and Cockburn & Cockburn Mill were in the hands of trustees - both were still tenanted and occupied by John Archibald, farmer. By 1875/76, there was no reference to Wester Windshiel or Oatleycleugh in the Valuation Rolls, nor in 1880/81. However, Oatleycleugh appears again in 1885/86 under the entry for Cockburn and Cockburn Mill, which gives the proprietor as Trustees of the late Dr James Munro and James Mather, shepherd, as living there⁷⁰.

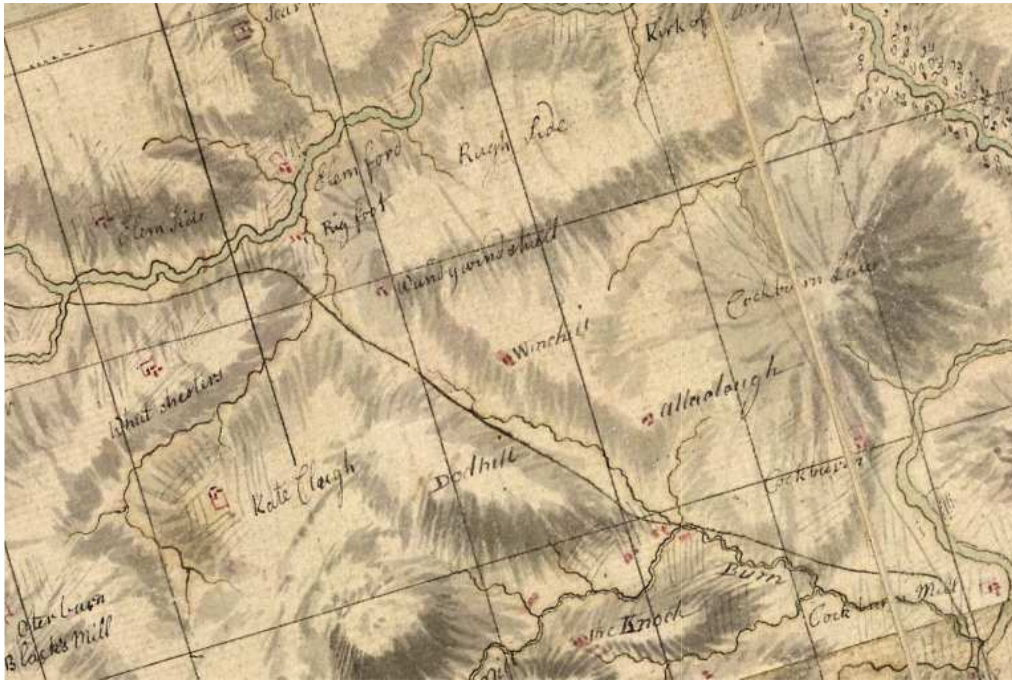
These Valuation Rolls show that at Windshiel in 1855/56 the tenant was Jas Craw and the occupier James Craw (presumably the same person); Rev Abraham Home of Gunsgreen was proprietor. In 1865/66 the tenant and occupier at Windshiel was John Fortune (which agrees with census records) and the trustees of Patrick Anderson Home were given as proprietors. By 1870/71 John Fortune was tenant and occupier and in 1875/76 George and James Fortune (John's sons) were there, with Miss Margaret Home of Gunsgreen as proprietor⁷¹. The situation remained unchanged at least until 1889/90.

By 1894 Windy Windshiel, Windshiel and Oatleycleugh were combined as one parcel of land under the ownership of George Gillon Turnbull^{43,44,45} and went through several more owners until acquired by Sharon and Ted Baker late in the twentieth century; they were still owners in 2010.

Betty Hogg was a resident at Windshiel Farm for a period in the twentieth century and described her life there in "Echoes", including attending Millburn School, now a private residence⁷².

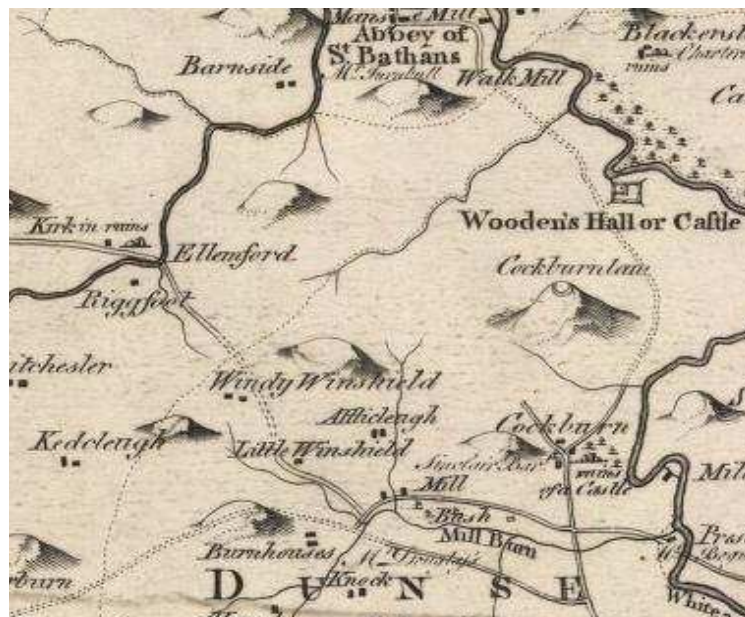
Site Plan and Interpretation

Roy's Military Map of 1750 has both Windy Windshiel and Windshiel marked, the former as three separate buildings in a courtyard style while the latter has two or more buildings shown⁷³. However, interpreting the details on Roy's map is known to be problematic⁷⁴ and, although Windy Windshiel did have what can be described as a courtyard layout, its orientation is not similar to that shown by Roy, suggesting that his symbols are indicative rather than accurate.



Extract from Roy's map, showing Wandy Windshield and Winchild

On Andrew & Mostyn Armstrong's map of 1771 both Windy Winshield and Little Winshield are shown together with names of various landowners⁷⁵. Intriguingly, this map indicates that the road went from Windshiel round Windy Windshiel but on the hillside above the farmstead rather than following the course of the B6355.



Extract from Andrew and Mostyn Armstrong's Map 1771

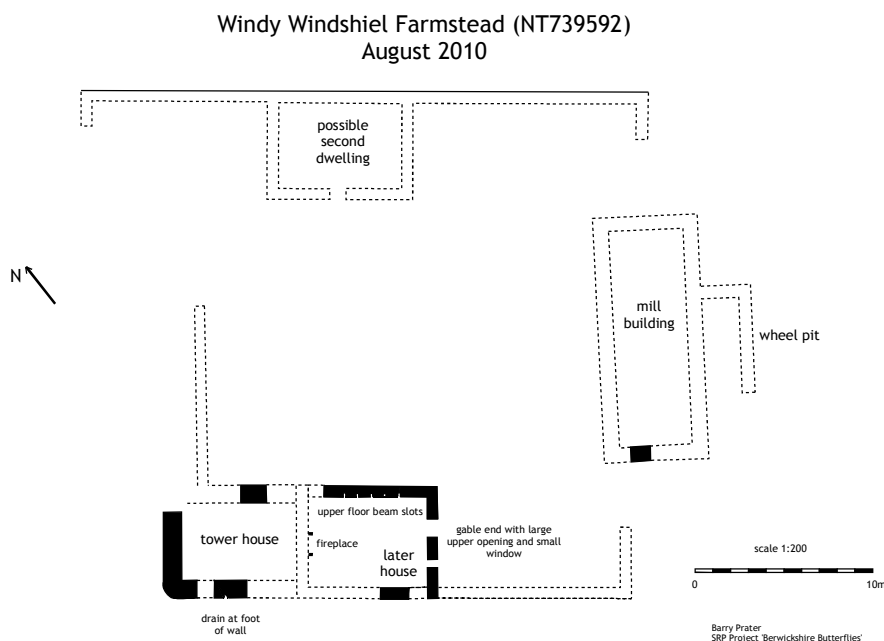
The estate map dating from 1825 of 'Windshield, Oatlee-cleugh and Cockburn' which confirms that by this time Windy Windshiel was part of the Cockburn Estate⁶³. Little Windshield is shown as outside the estate area, possibly linked to Burnhouses and

other land to the south of the present-day B6355 road, with Logan as owner. The map shows Windy Windshiel simply as an inked-in area with no details of the buildings. The first edition OS map (1855/57) shows Windy Windshiel having one roofed, one partially roofed and one unroofed building and a possible enclosure.



The farmstead on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map

The structures referred to can all be discerned today, and during several site visits in 2009 and 2010, measurements were taken to enable scale plans and other drawings to be made. The methods used included simple running sizes around the buildings, tape and pin measurements, some use of a plane table and a limited determination of elevations.





Windy Windshiel farmstead, March 2010

The interpretation of the site and its buildings which follows is based on both the earlier documentation already mentioned and advice from RCAHMS staff.

There would have been many changes to the site over the centuries, with the re-use of land areas and building materials; from the limited extent of this study and without any site excavations it is not possible to be precise about the evolution of the buildings. However, the western end of the main building appears to date from around 1600, was well-built with relatively massive (thick) walls and has been described by previous investigators as the remains of a tower house⁷⁶. It abuts an Improvement era house built perhaps a hundred years later. There are several surviving tower houses in the Scottish Borders⁷⁷, in various conditions today, and these are discussed further in Appendix 2. Assuming that the original tower house of Windy Windshiel had the dimensions of the remaining structure, then it would have been similar in size and orientation to one of the other Borders tower houses (Mervinslaw) but the wall thickness at Windy Windshiel (0.95m) would have limited its height to just two floors i.e. a ground floor and one above. Unfortunately, the current state of this building does not allow either the ground floor entrance or the structure of and access to the upper floor to be determined. The entrance could have been on the NE wall into the courtyard area. As shown in Appendix 2, the gable end was very much favoured for the entrance to tower houses in the Borders and in similar buildings in Northumberland.

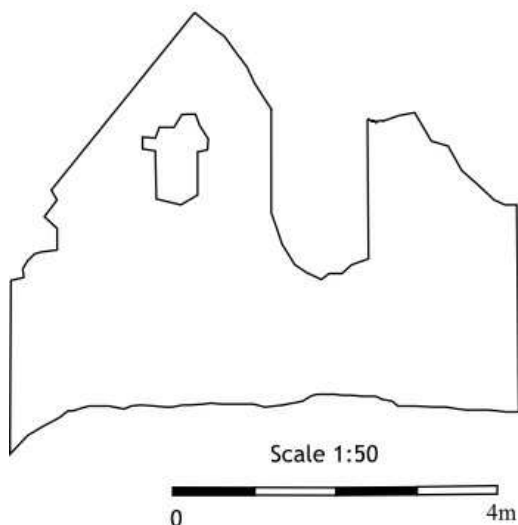
The Improvement era house has thinner walls (0.60m) and retains much of its eastern gable end and north wall, which has a series of slots to carry the beams which would have supported the upper floor.



Beam slots in Improvement era house wall

The entrance to this house was probably in its south-east corner where dressed stones are still in place and the ground floor has the remains of a fireplace indicating that this space would have been used for human habitation. There is a large opening at first floor level in the eastern gable wall suggesting this floor was used as a store for hay, etc. The whole site is relatively enclosed and so there would be a considerable space for animals; additionally, there appears to be a drain-hole in the south wall of the tower house and this part of the building may always have been used to shelter animals (the whole of building is shown as roofed on the First Edition OS map). Other features of the Improvement era house are a small window in the gable end from which the lintel has been robbed and a series of irregularly placed nails on the inside wall of the gable at ground floor level. No other internal structures are visible.

Windy Windshiel Gable Elevation viewed from SE



On the north side of the site there are the remains of a range of buildings, of total length 31.7m, the central one of which (7.5m x 5.4m) was still roofed at the time of the First Edition OS map and likely to have been a dwelling with dressed stones indicating a centrally-placed entrance, the others perhaps shelter for animals.

The other major structure on the site is a mill building (13.9m x 5.7m) and associated wheel-pit, mostly in a very poor state.



Part of structure in the mill area

There are several pieces of moulded sandstone around the site, probably door and window frames originating from the tower house, but no attempt was made to collect these together and examine them as a group.



Moulded sandstone blocks

On the SW side of the main building there is an area of ground of approximate dimensions 30m x 25m extending down the hillside and surrounded by a short scarp face making it fairly level ground. This piece of ground contained many of the agricultural items found during metal detecting (see below) and it supports a vigorous

growth of nettles each summer indicating that it is very much enriched. It was probably the kitchen garden for the farmstead.



Mill pond from above

The precise location of Windy Windshiel is at first sight not easy to explain. However, just above it on the hillside is a spring, shown on the First Edition OS map and still running today which feeds the mill pond (also still present), so this could be why the farmstead was established here. How the water was transported to the mill is not clear - perhaps by a launder; at the other end of the system the mill tailrace is still very visible. There is a track shown on many early maps which went past the site from the road below and on over the hill to Abbey St Bathans so, although isolated, the farmstead was on a cross-route between valleys. The modern day B6355 which passes below the site is an ancient route across the Lammermuirs between Duns and Gifford via Ellemford (now a bridge, constructed in 1886⁷⁷) and Cranshaws.

Metal Detecting at the Site and Other Finds

On 1 March 2009, eight members of the Border Reivers Search Society spent the morning searching around the farmstead and the adjoining fields. Although nothing particularly unusual or valuable was discovered, many interesting small and large items were unearthed. The objects found indicate reasonable continuity of use of the area from the mid-seventeenth century onwards, which ties in with the historical documentation.



Metal detectorists in action



Large items discovered

The earliest dateable item was a Charles I bronze coin - a turner or twopence from the 1640s. There were also lead musket shots, shoe buckles (possibly Georgian), a range of buttons, halfpennies from George V, George VI and Elizabeth II and a lapel badge of the Seaforth Highlanders from the 1950s.



Huge horseshoe



Charles I turner found (l) with better example (r)

There were many larger iron objects derived from agricultural activities - ploughing and digging tools, horseshoes, etc., confirming the nature of farm work and the importance of large beasts for doing the hard work.

On many visits to the site pieces of pottery or glass were found in or near the farmstead; some of these were Victorian or possibly earlier but none are of great significance. Of interest, though, are two fragments of a clay pipe found in January 2010. The pipe was made at Tennant's Pipe Factory in Tweedmouth, Berwick, and some of the maker's mark **TENNANT BER** ... can be seen clearly along the stem. This factory operated from around the 1830s until 1915 and manufactured huge numbers of pipes of many different designs⁷⁸.



Pieces of clay pipe

Developments in Land Use and Agriculture in Berwickshire

At the start of the eighteenth century, farmed land was divided into Infield, Outfield, Moor, Meadow and Moss. Only the first two areas were cultivated, while moor and meadow provided some grazing at various times of year and peat for fuel was obtained from the moss areas⁷⁹. Many writers have commented on the poor and stagnant state of farming in Berwickshire at this time, aggravated by its remoteness from markets and transport difficulties.

However, the development of Turnpike roads and the import of ideas and new farming tools from the south led to Berwickshire being at the forefront of the Agricultural Improvement era in the Scottish lowlands and from around the mid-eighteenth century there were sweeping changes to what was produced from the land and, of arguably greater importance for the local wildlife, to how land was managed to increase yields⁸⁰. As part of these changes most farmsteads were redesigned, land owners built grand mansions for themselves and moved their estate workers to purpose-built cottages on the fringes of their land, thus allowing for enclosures to take place while retaining a pool of local manpower for the labour-intensive periods of the farming year⁸¹.

Key to the improvement of soil fertility and structure was the addition of lime or clay marl to increase calcium levels and to counter the negative effects of excessive soil acidity⁸². Coupled with drainage projects, this treatment could also bring into cultivation areas of land which were previously too wet and/or acidic to be used for other than rough grazing. There are many references in the Old Statistical Account for Duns and its adjacent parishes to the benefits which resulted from treating the land with lime or marl and, although lime was found to be quicker-acting, marl produced a

more lasting effect as its clay content helped improve soil structure permanently. Marl could be found locally on the banks of the rivers Whiteadder and Dye, so was the material of choice initially from around 1730, whereas lime had to be brought from greater distances and over poor roads from the Lothians or Northumberland. A combination of factors led to lime superseding marl later in the century - for example improvements to roads and the relatively short leases which required tenants to get rapid results from the changes they made or had imposed on them by landowners.

These improvements to the soil allowed farmers to grow better quality and different crops, mostly as foodstuffs for cattle and sheep. So, cabbages and turnips were harvested for livestock while rye grass and clover were grown on cultivated land to create far superior grazing land for both sheep and cattle. Turnips not only provided winter feed, they also helped clear the ground of weeds, thereby making it more suited to growing the pasture crops.

The earliest documentation found which describes land use around Windy Windshiel specifically is the Cockburn Estate map dating from 1825. This shows the principal land uses (arable, pasture and moor) for Windy Windshiel, Oatleycleugh and Cockburn. The field shapes around Windy Windshiel are irregular and their upper limit follows what on the ground appears to be some form of dyke and a track, both probably existing from earlier times, and so this map shows little evidence of field enlargement or enclosures. There is a similar situation around Oatleycleugh, In contrast, around Cockburn itself, there are larger and much more regular fields with tree belts planted to separate them⁶³.

The extent of cultivated land around Windy Windshiel shown on this map remained relatively unchanged for around ninety years or more (as evidenced by the 1912 Ministry of Agriculture map)⁸³ but by the late twentieth century much of the upland parts above Windy Windshiel had been reclaimed and this process was mostly completed very recently so that arable crops (or grazing grass) are now grown to the edge of the Hen Toe coniferous plantation which straddles the hill across towards Abbey St Bathans. However, two distinct patches of wetland remain, one adjacent to the B6355 containing sedges (which is grazed by sheep) and one through which the Hen Toe Burn drains, which is mostly grassland and is grazed by cattle for parts of the year. Additionally, parts of the hillside opposite Whitchester Lodge and around Robber's Cleugh appear to have never been improved, judging by the vegetation. There is also a residual heather strip alongside the edge of Hen Toe plantation, which itself retains relict heather along rides.

The development of land use around Windy Windshiel from pre-improvement times can be summarised as follows. Lower-lying slopes were cultivated, while higher ground (the larger part of the land) was probably moor and used for rough grazing by sheep and cattle. Wool and grain were processed by the water-powered mill from the earliest times. The changes introduced during the Improvement era would have increased soil fertility on the arable land and probably enabled new crops to be grown, but there is no evidence of significant enclosures or change in overall land use. The new courtyard style farmstead would have been built around this time. In this thinly populated part of the country there may have been few of the clearances which occurred in the more intensively cultivated parts of Berwickshire to the south and east and so it seems likely that Windy Windshiel and its neighbour Oatleycleugh would have had continuity of occupation by farm labourers through the Improvement transition,

with just modernisation of the buildings taking place. Census data show that these two farmsteads formed part of a single farm and while both buildings were occupied during the mid-nineteenth century, Windy Windshiel fell into disuse in the 1870s whereas Oatleycleugh continued to be inhabited throughout.

It seems probable that land use would have remained fairly stable until after 1945, when full mechanisation, widespread use of artificial fertilisers, introduction of pesticides and generally increased intensification took place, coupled with the establishment of coniferous plantations.

History of Butterflies in the Region

Our knowledge of the different butterfly species in Scotland and where they have been found depends entirely on the extent of recording and survey work undertaken. Before a scientific interest in the natural world developed from the eighteenth century onwards there is really no information and it was only during the Victorian era, when the collection and study of insects became popular, that systematic but uncoordinated documentation of butterflies started. This phase of recording continued until around the mid-twentieth century, after which it was gradually superseded by more organised programmes of butterfly surveys and monitoring, most recently culminating in the publication of distribution maps for all species across the UK^{84,85}.

A key publication describing and detailing the history of the butterflies across Scotland is the book by George Thomson⁸⁶ and at a more local level, Albert Long summarised butterflies recorded in Berwickshire in a paper⁸⁷ published in the History of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club (HBNC). In late 2009 the first atlas of butterflies in the Borders was published⁸⁸, containing both historical information and the results of recording up to 2006; it includes distribution maps at a scale of the tetrad (a tetrad is a 2km x 2km square). All these publications refer back to many earlier naturalists who were active in the area and form the basis of much of what follows.

Following the retreat of glaciers after the last ice age, the Scottish landscape would have been progressively vegetated and butterflies would have gradually colonised suitable habitats. Today most of Berwickshire is devoted to agriculture, forestry and grouse moor or is urbanised and there are only remnants of semi-natural habitats remaining. This process of landscape change will have been accompanied by significant impacts on the established butterflies, and it is useful to consider what these impacts might have been over the period relevant to this project i.e. from around 1600 to the present day.

The number of different butterfly species ever reliably recorded in Berwickshire is around 30; some of these are regular or rare migrants to the region of which some may breed, but their offspring cannot over-winter; a few others are residents in Scotland but are now almost certainly extinct in Berwickshire and at least one is now extinct in the UK. The habitats utilised range from coastal cliffs to high moorland and boggy areas, but many species are associated with grasslands, woodlands and linear features such as hedges and woodland edges. It is these habitats which have been repeatedly modified in the area around Windy Windshiel.

The life cycle of a butterfly is well known and from this it is possible to make some general statements about the requirements of these insects if they are to survive from one generation to the next. People are familiar with the sight of butterflies feeding on flowers, especially garden buddleias, but this is only part of the story. Arguably of much greater importance is the presence of the right plants on which the females can lay their eggs and which the caterpillars can feed. For some species, known as habitat generalists or wider countryside species, their foodplants are common and can be found in many different habitats; examples are the Small Tortoiseshell which lays its eggs on Nettles and the Green-veined White whose caterpillars use Water Cress and Lady's Smock along with several other plants. In contrast, some butterflies rely on larval foodplants which only occur in specific and often limited or fragmented habitats and these species tend to live in discrete colonies. An example is the Large Heath which lays its eggs on Hare's-tail Cottongrass, only to be found in upland boggy areas. Another general requirement is some shelter, either for the adults to roost in or for over-wintering, which can be as egg, caterpillar, chrysalis or adult, depending on the species. Also, as indicated above, nectar sources are necessary for the adults to feed. The extent of all these requirements, and others, will limit the numbers of species and individual butterflies in a particular area.

Present Day Butterflies around Windy Windshiel

Many parts of the countryside around Windy Windshiel and Windshiel were surveyed for butterflies, mostly during the summers of 2009 and 2010. A total of fifteen species were recorded (see table below) with some being much more numerous and widespread than others. Details of the sightings are given in Appendix 3.

Species	Distribution around site	Species type
Large White	widespread	generalist
Small White	localised	generalist
Green-veined White	very widespread	generalist
Orange-tip	localised	generalist
Small Copper	widespread	more specialist
Common Blue	localised	more specialist
Red Admiral	localised	generalist
Painted Lady	widespread	generalist
Small Tortoiseshell	localised	generalist
Peacock	widespread	generalist
Comma	localised	generalist
Dark Green Fritillary	localised	more specialist
Meadow Brown	widespread	generalist
Ringlet	widespread	generalist
Small Heath	localised	more specialist

The distribution found for each species is influenced in part by the limited extent of the survey work; if all areas had been looked at throughout the summer season in both years it is probable that some species would have been shown to have a wider distribution. It is useful to comment further on some of the species.



Green-veined White

This is a butterfly of the wider countryside, often found even in remote upland areas where its caterpillar food plants grow, particularly damper parts with Lady's Smock and Garlic Mustard. In the study area it was numerous in Hen Toe field and by the B6355. Unlike the Large and Small Whites, it does not make use of brassicas.



Orange-tip

Widespread throughout Scotland in the nineteenth century, this butterfly's range then contracted hugely and was absent from around 1900 to 1970, since when it has become common in most places again. Like the Green-veined White, it will favour damper areas but also hedgerows and woodland edges where Garlic Mustard and Cuckooflower grow - the lack of hedges around the site will perhaps limit its numbers.



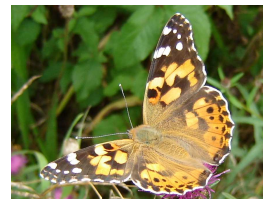
Small Copper

This small butterfly can be seen on the wing in the Borders from early April until early October. It is not very fussy about the habitat as long as it is relatively dry and open with the food plant (Sorrel).



Common Blue

This is a priority species in the Scottish Borders Biodiversity Action Plan. Although its distribution in the Borders appears stable, the butterfly is sensitive to the conversion of unimproved pastures which usually results in the loss of its food plant, Bird's-foot Trefoil, which thrives in open, short sward grassland.



Painted Lady

This is an annual migrant to the UK from N Africa and southern Europe but its numbers vary enormously from year to year. While 2009 was one of the best years on record (hence several sightings) 2010 was very poor (no sightings). Although it breeds with us, it cannot survive our winters.



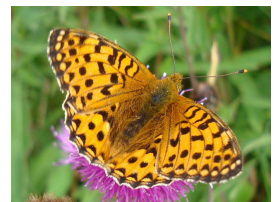
Red Admiral

This is another regular moderately numerous breeding migrant which is showing an increasing tendency to overwinter as the adult butterfly, particularly in the south of the UK, but also in the Borders.



Comma

Although this butterfly was fairly well established in the Borders during the nineteenth century, its range then contracted markedly and it became wholly absent from Scotland for almost all of the twentieth century. It is now gradually spreading northwards again and is seen in many places in the Borders. It uses a range of food plants (Common Nettle, Elm and Hop) and hence does not need specialised habitats.



Dark Green Fritillary

This striking butterfly lays its eggs on Marsh Violet and Common Dog-violet and is most often associated with open, dry bracken grassland areas (such as Robber's Cleugh hillsides) but it also occurs in the damp Hen Toe field, where it was recorded back in 1954 and on nearby Cockburn Law in 1880.



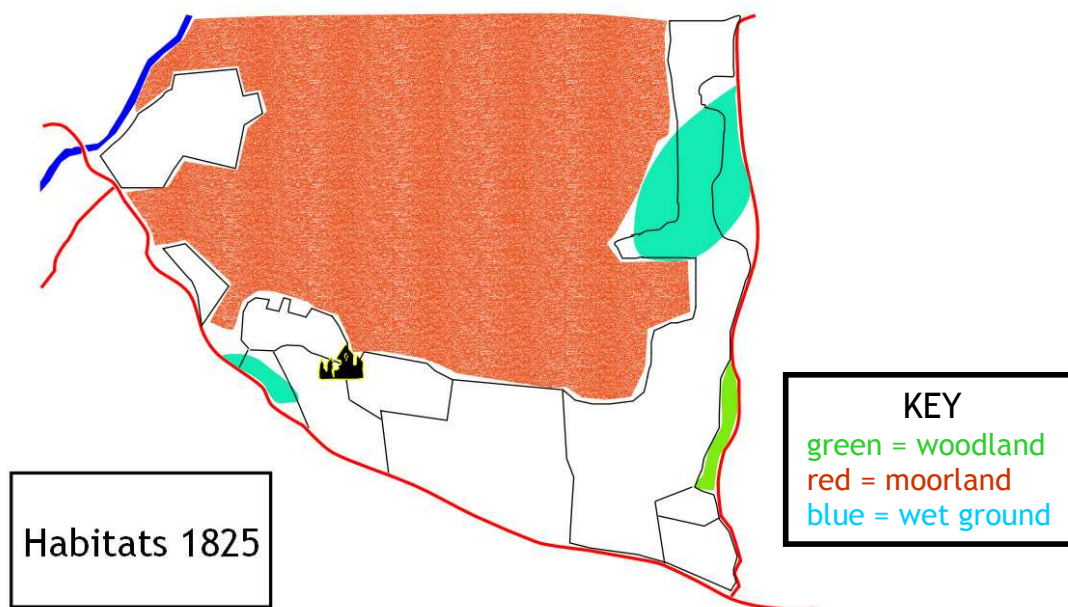
Small Heath

This butterfly lives on unimproved grasslands and these were the areas where it was found - improved pastures are dominated by grasses which out-compete with the fine-leaved grasses such as fescues which the butterfly lays its eggs on. Its recent decline across the UK has resulted in its being a priority species for research in the UK Biodiversity Action Plan.

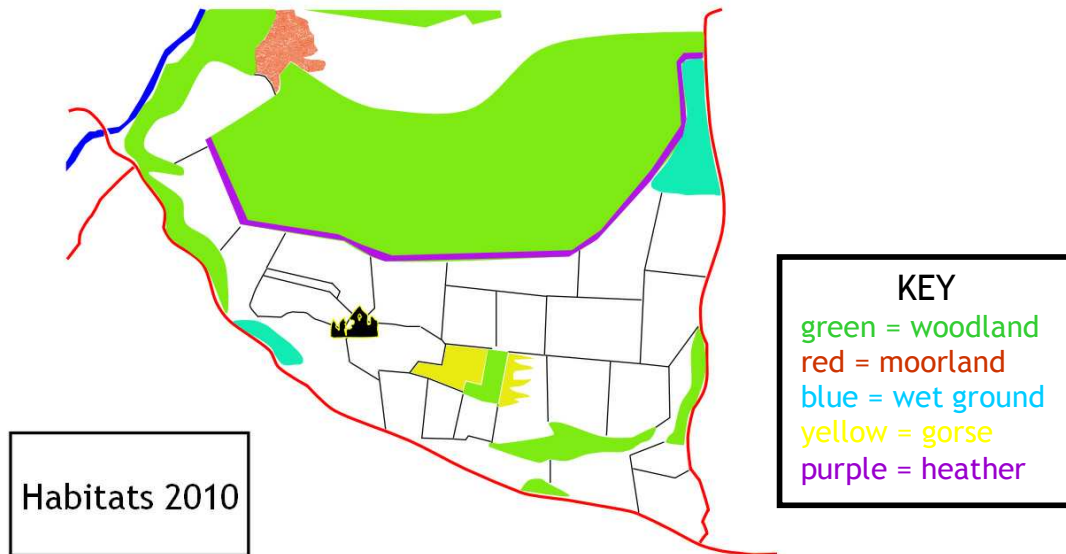
Habitat Changes and Impacts on Butterflies in the Study Area

Not surprisingly, there are very limited data on butterflies around Windy Windshiel until the recent surveys, so butterfly species and numbers in the past cannot be compared with those there today. However, it is possible to consider how changes in land use would have altered the available habitats, resulting in changes to the resident butterfly species.

Improvements in agriculture in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries did not appear to change the pattern of land use around Windy Windshiel, but the area under cultivation would have had its productivity increased by the application of lime/marl, the use of better equipment and perhaps land drainage, resulting in some losses of plants which rely on poorer soil qualities or wetter conditions.



The more modern intake of moorland, greater intensification and the planting of conifers will have extended and enhanced these changes so that many wild plants will have been greatly reduced or eliminated and only fragments of what can be described as semi-natural habitats now remain. So the countryside of today may look superficially similar to that of the past, but the range of plants it contains is much narrower in most places. Bearing in mind that wild plants are essential for the successful breeding of butterflies, the cumulative effect of all these developments is likely to have been mostly negative, particularly for the less generalist species.



On the plus side, the planting of brassicas would benefit the Large and Small Whites, although these species may not always be welcomed by the farmer. Patches of ground which are regularly fertilised, either intentionally or by farm animals, are areas where nettles thrive and these are used by several species, including the Peacock, Red Admiral and Small Tortoiseshell - this last butterfly is regularly seen around the former kitchen garden which was on the slope in front of Windy Windshiel where nettles abound in summer.

Species which would have suffered most are those whose food plants need poorer quality soils, such as the Small Copper, Common Blue, Dark Green Fritillary and Small Heath. But for most species it seems likely that overall numbers would have been much higher in earlier times.

It is also possible to consider other species, not currently recorded in the area, which might have been present in the past. There are five candidates:



Large Heath

The Hen Toe field does have a few sparse patches of Cottongrass growing in it, but these would not be sufficient to sustain a population of the Large Heath. However, this area is much drier than previously, and the conifer plantation on the higher ground is progressively taking out water before it can reach this field, so it is likely that the habitat would have favoured Cottongrass more in the past and that this butterfly could have been there. Other colonies of the Large Heath still survive in the Greenlaw Moor area.



Marsh Fritillary

This butterfly utilises Devil's-bit Scabious as a caterpillar foodplant. There is a reasonable amount of this plant growing in the Hen Toe field and, although searches in 2010 were unsuccessful, it is just possible that the species is or was there. The presence of the Marsh Fritillary in the Borders has always been limited and it was last seen in Berwickshire on Coldingham Moor and Penmanshiel around a century ago.



Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary

Although this species has never been known to be common in the Borders, it does still hang on in a few places, including Gordon Moss. It needs violets and is often found in damper areas and woodland clearings and was previously recorded at Abbey St Bathans and Cockburnspath.

Pearl-bordered Fritillary

A close relative of the previous species, it too uses violets as larval foodplant. It was present on Cockburn Law in the period 1870-1890 and at Coldingham in 1895, but has not been seen in Berwickshire since then. It is the least likely of the four species to be present or to re-occupy the area.



Scotch Argus

The Scotch Argus is associated with damp grasslands which are ungrazed or only lightly grazed and which have plenty of Purple Moor-grass, the caterpillar foodplant; it no longer appears to be present in Berwickshire, where it was never known to be widespread. The Hen Toe field has the foodplant and is not heavily grazed and so could be suitable habitat.

Concluding Comments

This project has confirmed that Windy Windshiel is a fascinating site with a long history. There is documented ownership back to the start of the fifteenth century and fairly detailed information on the people who lived there from the late eighteenth century onwards. Finds from metal detecting support continuous occupation over the past 350 years. The site plan complements much of the written history and gives an insight into the lives of the people who depended on the surrounding land. The improvements in agriculture which swept across Berwickshire in the eighteenth

century must have impacted on the farmstead and how the land was used, but there is little evidence of enclosures at the site and none of any clearances.

One can speculate on the butterflies which the residents of Windy Windshiel would have seen over the centuries, from the tower house period in the seventeenth century through improvements on various scales to the present day. It seems probable that for much of this time the range of species and the numbers of butterflies would have remained fairly stable, apart from a small loss of species, for example those reliant on wet grassland habitats. From some time in the twentieth century and particularly in its latter half, people would have noticed a large drop in butterfly numbers and anecdotal stories of this are supported by survey data. The restricted areas of suitable habitats for many species and the loss of caterpillar foodplants are the prime reasons for these reductions. And yet from a social point of view, each generation grows up with its norms and the sight of the occasional butterfly today may be just as rewarding as the sight of many in days gone by.

Acknowledgements

The project team has been small, comprising just the author and Barbara Prater, with additional help from members of a few other SRP projects. However, many more people have given support during the project. The primary help has come from the Scotland's Rural Past team, who have provided superb training events and frequent encouraging advice and technical inputs. The staff who work in institutions holding primary sources of information, such as the National Archives of Scotland, the National Library of Scotland and the Heritage Hub at Hawick, have been very tolerant of enquiries, even when these appear to be repeated. Members of the Border Reivers Search Society were diligent with their metal detecting and Walter Baxter was happy for some of his photographs to be used. Throughout the project, the landowners Sharon and Ted Baker, who also farm the area, have been very welcoming and interested in the work.

Barry Prater
December 2010

Appendix 1 - 'The Herd O' Windy Windshiel'

From 'The Popular Rhymes, Sayings, and Proverbs of the County of Berwick; with illustrative notes'⁶⁶

By George Henderson, Surgeon, 1856

“Hoon aff! Hoon aff!” quo’ *Robin Tait*,
The Herd o’ *Windy Windshiel*;
“Hoon aff!” he said to his wife *Kate*,
Wha syne began to grane and squeel.
And for the *Howdie* cry’d right out,
And drave the crocky-stools about!-
“Hoon aff!” quo’ *Rob*, “I canna gang;
The night is dark, the road is lang.
The sleet and rain comes dashing down,
And I will never reach the town;
The moon and stars nae light will shed,
And soon the snaw will wreath the road;
The *Howdie* on the auld grey mare,
Will never live till she come here;
She’ll perish sure on *bassie’s* back,
And we will wander aff the track,
In sic a cauld and stormy night.
Hoon aff, gudewife, till morning light.”
An awfu’ grane the gudewife gied,
And threw the bicker at his head!
“Hoon aff, good *Kate*, the wife will freeze
Ere we get owre the *Benty Lees*;
A stormier night did never blaw;
We’ll baith be smoor’d amang the snaw.
Hoon aff, dear *Kate*, till comes the day,
And then I’ll gang for *Nichol Pae*”
The wife she pech’d, and graned, and blew,
And ca’d auld *Rob* a muckle sow,
And for the *Howdie* cry’d like mad;
And *Rob* was glad to take the pad,
And buckle’t on the auld grey mare;
But oh, auld *Robin* was right sweer
To mount and ride that very night,
Across the moor in sic a plight!
And ere he got far down the peth,
The storm was like to stop his breath;
And soon he wheel’d the yad about,
And back he cam, as white’s a clout!
And when he reached the shiel again,
He heard his wife was out o’ pain -
He heard the squeelin’ o’ a bairn,

That put an end to his dispairin.'
And *Rob* was daft, and *Rob* was wild,
And welcom'd hame his bonny child,
And lap, and danced, and sang wi' glee,
That he had saved the Howdie fee-
That he sae soon had turned the mare,
And come right back to sic good cheer!

Comment from George Henderson


There were terrible ploys about Howdies in the days of our grandmothers. It was an adventure of some magnitude for a man to ride - especially if not accustomed to horsemanship - six or seven miles, and often further, for such an important personage as the midwife. In a cold, dark, stormy night it was almost equal to doubling Cape Horn; and after she was brought there was often as great a difficulty in getting her home again. There is a most graphic description of the Old Howdie, by William Fergusson, in "Whistle Binkie" - a true picture of those petticoat practitioners, who, with possets, caudle-cups, panados etc., really turn the house upside down. Windshiel is an upland farm in Lammermoor, and well merits the epithet of windy. When the worthy Robert Tait lived at the place we have not been able to ascertain; and the author of these lines can only say that he heard the story, when a boy, from his mother.

Comment

From George Henderson's comments it would seem that this verse perhaps dates from around 1800 or earlier. No firm evidence has been found for anyone called Tait being associated with Windy Windshiel at any time, but as the site must have been occupied by many families over the centuries, and often for short periods, it seems quite likely that Robert Tait was a real person.

Appendix 2 - Tower Houses in the Borders

Several tower houses are found across the Borders, in varying states of decay. The table below shows some details of five tower houses along with those for Windy Windshiel and the information on all these which is included in the Canmore database (managed by RCAHMS) is reproduced afterwards. Comparative data for bastle houses in Northumberland⁸⁹ are also in the table.

Building	Dimensions (m)	Orientation of long axis	No. floors	Location ground floor door	Location first floor door	
Corsbie Tower	12.2 x 8.2	NW-SE	4+ (?)	?	?	
Kilnsike Pele	11.6 x 7.6	NE-SW	2 + garret	NE gable	SE wall	
Mervinslaw Pele	7.8 x 6.4	NW-SE	2 + garret	SE gable	SW wall	
Slack's Tower	11.8 x 7.4	NE-SW	2 + garret	NE gable	NW wall	
Craigie Lodge						
Windy Windshiel	7.5 x 6.2	NW-SE	2 (?)	?NE wall	?	
Northumberland	10.7 x 7.6		2	Mid-gable	Long wall	

Corsbie Tower

The fragmentary remains stand on high ground surrounded by bog. The castle has been oblong on plan, some 40 x 27ft. over walls averaging 6ft. in thickness. Only the south and east walls remain, rising to a height of fully 50ft. The masonry consists of coursed rubble, excepting at the angles, which are rounded and built with dressed ashlar.

Corsbie is said to have been the property of the Cranstouns of Oxenford from an early period till the middle of the 17th century. The ruins of the existing building date from the 16th century.

RCAHMS 1915.

The remains of the tower are situated on a raised piece of ground, and surrounded on all sides by a bog. A series of ramparts and ditches have enclosed the site.

Visited by OS (JD) 20 May 1955.

Only the SW and NW walls of the tower remain. The raised ground on which it stood is defended by a rampart and ditch at the base of the slopes on the SW side; and the tower itself appears to have been surrounded by another rampart with inner ditch, of which only stretches to the south and west remain. The area surrounding the tower is much mutilated and may contain the remains of ramparts too vague for identification. Immediately to the SW of the west angle of the tower is the outline of a possible outbuilding. The only approach to the tower is from the north where a causeway leads across the marshy ground up on to the raised ground.

Revised at 1:2500. (earthworks).

Visited by OS (WDJ) 18 November 1963.

Corsbie Tower is situated on a prominent knoll in marshy ground. The immediately-surrounding area has been cultivated and contains several stone-dumps (presumably from the robbing of the tower). The slight earthworks that formerly surrounded the tower are best preserved on the SW, where they comprise inner and outer banks and a medial ditch.

Visited by RCAHMS (RJCM, JRS) 30 September 1993.

Kilnsike Pele

Pele-House, Kilnsike: This fragmentary 16th century structure stands in a field near Westerhouses. It is oblong on plan, measuring 38ft from NE to SW by 24 3/4ft transversely; the NW wall has been demolished entirely while the others rise no higher than the first floor.

The masonry is unusually massive and laid in clay mortar.

The ground floor entrance is in the centre of the NE gable; no other openings are traceable at this level.

The first floor must have been reached by a forestair rising to the upper entrance that is still extant in the SE wall.

RCAHMS 1956, visited 1932.

Kilnsike Tower is as described and planned by the RCAHMS.

Visited by OS(WDJ) 9 February 1967.

Mervinslaw Pele

Pele-House, Mervinslaw: This little oblong building, two storeys and a garret in height, stands on the S slope of Mervin's Law. Apart from the loss of its roof it is intact, and

shows no signs of having been repaired, although it dates from the 16th century. Its masonry is roughly coursed rubble, set in clay, and the numerous quarry-pits that are to be seen close to the building suggest that the material was obtained on the spot. It measures 25ft 6 1/2 ins from NW to SE by 21ft 1 in transversely over walls about 4ft in thickness, the wall-heads being about 18ft high. Each storey contains a single unvaulted apartment. The ground floor entrance is in the SE; the first floor must have been reached via an external ladder or forestair abutting on the SW wall, in which there is an entrance. The garret, which must have been reached by an inside ladder, has one small window facing SE. The hillside below the SE gable has been scooped out to a depth varying from 2ft to 6ft; this excavation, roughly D-shaped, which seems to have been bounded on its lower and straight side by a wall, extends over an area measuring some 50 yds from NW to SE by 45 yds transversely. Against this wall, and roughly in line with the pele-house, there are foundations of an oblong building which measure about 24ft from NW to SE by 13ft transversely within walls about 3ft thick and gables from 4ft to 5ft thick. Some 30 yds to the NE there are scanty remains of a second building, and 20ft beyond this a third building occupies the E corner of the enclosure. This last measures about 14ft from SW to NE within walls and gables which vary in thickness from 3ft to 7ft.
RCAHMS 1956.

Generally as described by the RCAHMS There are indications that the scooped area to the SE of the tower has extended further E than is stated by the RCAHMS.

Revised at 1/2500.

Visited by OS(EGC) 8 March 1967.

A medieval sword pommel, of possible 12th - 14thC date, found long ago at Mervinslaw is now in the NMAS, donated by Mr W Mason.
R B K Stevenson 1977.

This building is noted by the RCHM as a bastle.
(Undated) information in NMRS.

Slack's Tower

Slack's Tower, a 16th c pele-house, is oblong on plan, 38'9" NE-SW by 24 '3", and contains three storeys, none of which have been vaulted. Of the two-side walls, the NW one still stands to its wall-head, but the SE one has been breached. Both gables are sufficiently entire to show that they were finished with a tabling and that there has never been a parapet. The masonry is rubble, roughly coursed and clay-built. A lintelled doorway, with checks, gives admission to the ground floor (See RCAHMS 1956, pl.100, fig.543), while the first floor had a separate entrance, reached from a forestair, which must have been situated in the part of the SE wall that is now demolished.

The pele-house stands in association with enclosures and buildings, now in the last stages of ruin, as indicated on plan. At present it is impossible to sort out the complex into hall and chamber, stable, cattle-shed and barn, the constituents of the better sort of 16th C Border farm.

RCAHMS 1956

As described and planned by the RCAHMS. To the S of the enclosure at NT 6443 0986 there are a number of indeterminate features outlined by very vague turf banks.
Revised at 1/2500.

Visited by OS (WDJ) 15 February 1967

No change to field report of 15 February 1967.

Visited by OS (BS) 21 September 1976

The pele-house known as Slack's Tower lies at the heart of a sequence of buildings spanning a considerable period of time. The buildings can be divided into two groups: the first, and better preserved, lies to the NW and NE of the pele-house and is possibly coeval with it; and the second, on the SE, has been reduced to grass-covered footings, which may predate the occupation of the pele-house. After settlement ceased on the site, a number of drystone folds were built over the footings of the buildings.

The pele-house, which still stands to two storeys in height, measures 8.7m from NE to SW by 4.35m transversely within walls 1.55m in thickness. The proportions of the building (2:1) are longer than those of the other pele-houses or towers in Southdean (e.g. [NT60NE 9](#) and [NT60NE 10](#)), but its walls are of comparable thickness (e.g. Northbank Tower at 1.5m). On the NE there is a ground-level entrance with checks for inner and outer doors and holes for a draw-bar; the first floor entrance probably lay on the SE where the wall has collapsed. There are no window lights at ground floor level, but two (on the SE and NW) can be seen on the first floor, both decorated with quirked roll-mouldings; the NW light was later reduced in width. In the interior there are scarcements along the sides to support a timber floor at first-floor level, and a slightly corbelled scarcement is visible on the NE gable at second-floor level, but there is no matching scarcement on the SW gable. The function of a scarcement lower down the SW gable, but above the level of those on the side-walls is unclear. However there is a corbel in the middle of the SW gable at first-floor level, probably to support a hearth, and on the other gable there is a corbel on either side of and just above the entrance. There are stone aumbries in the SW and NE end walls, and what appears to be joist holes on the exterior of the NE gable at second floor level. (ROX92 26)

The three buildings to the NW and NE of the pele-house are of substantial dimensions, measuring 9.6m by 3.8m, 11.7m by 4.25m and 12.6m by 2.7m within earth-bonded rubble-faced walls ranging between 0.8m and 0.9m in thickness and standing to between 0.6m and 0.8m in height. The two buildings to the NW of the pele-house are both of two compartments, each with a single entrance on the SE side-wall and with an internal entrance to the inner compartment; both have extensions added to one end. The more northerly of the two has a displaced door-rybat at its entrance, and an in-situ, door-rybat with a draw-bar recess, similar to that inside the pele-house, can be seen on the E side of the inner partition. An enclosure abuts the NW sides of the two buildings.

(ROX92 27, 28, 33)

The structures to the SE of the pele-house comprise the remains of three buildings, an enclosure and what may be a tower. The tower lies immediately SE of the pele-house and measures some 6.6m from NE to SW by 4.9m transversely within a wall, the outer face of which is visible on the SW, now reduced to a stony bank 2.5m in thickness and 0.6m in height. These dimensions are comparable with other towers in the area, e.g. Longslack Burn and Hindhaughhead ([NT61SW 15](#) and [NT61SW 25](#)). The three buildings range from 6.3m to 11.6m in length by 2.6m to 3.45m in breadth within rubble walls 0.7m to 0.85m thick and up to 0.5m high. The largest, which lies to the S of the tower, is of two compartments and is linked to the tower by a wall. The building to the E of the tower has traces of an extension to the SSW and there is a rectilinear enclosure to the S with a gap in the NW adjacent to the building.

(ROX92 29-32)

Visited by RCAHMS (PJD) 11 December 1992.

Craigie Lodge

There is an entry for the site, but no details or description.

Windy Windshiel

The farmstead is visible on large scale vertical air photographs (OS 70/365/137-8, flown 1970).

(Undated) information in NMRS.

NT 739 591. The remains of a small tower-house are incorporated in the buildings of Windy Windshiel, a now ruinous farmstead. It is oblong on plan and measures 7.5m by 5.4m over walls up to 1m thick. The farm buildings include a mill, which was apparently disused by 1857 (OS 6-inch map, Berwickshire, 1st ed (1862), sheet x). RCAHMS 1980, visited November 1979.

A courtyard farmstead comprising one unroofed building, one partially roofed building, one roofed building and one enclosure is depicted on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map (Berwickshire 1862, sheet x). An Old Mill Dam is marked approximately 100m to the NNW.

Two unroofed buildings are shown on the current edition of the OS 1:10000 map (1982).

Information from RCAHMS (SAH) 15 September 2000.

Appendix 3 - Butterfly Survey Data

All records of butterflies seen in the study area during the project are listed in the table below.

species	location	grid ref	number	date	recorder
Large White	edge of Hen Toe wood	NT737596	1	14-May-09	Barry Prater
Large White	Hen Toe Burn Wood	NT750600	1	14-May-09	Barry Prater
Large White	roadside nr Oatleycleugh	NT754585	1	14-May-09	Barry Prater
Large White	Windy Windshiel	NT739592	1	28-May-09	Barry Prater
Large White	Windshiel Farm	NT745587	2	08-Aug-09	Barry Prater
Large White	Field 19	NT746590	1	20-Jun-10	Barry Prater
Small White	Forest track to Robber's Cleugh	NT730600	1	14-May-09	Barry Prater
Small White	Windshiel Farm	NT745587	1	08-Aug-09	Barry Prater
Green-veined White	Forest track to Robber's Cleugh	NT730600	2	14-May-09	Barry Prater
Green-veined White	edge of Hen Toe wood	NT737604	1	14-May-09	Barry Prater
Green-veined White	roadside nr Oatleycleugh	NT754588	2	14-May-09	Barry Prater
Green-veined White	roadside nr Oatleycleugh	NT754584	1	14-May-09	Barry Prater
Green-veined White	B6355 near Windshiel	NT747585	2	14-May-09	Barry Prater
Green-veined White	B6355 near Whitchester Lodge	NT732595	2	14-May-09	Barry Prater
Green-veined White	nr B6355 below Windy Windshiel	NT738589	5	28-May-09	Barry Prater
Green-veined White	Hen Toe Burn field	NT754603 to NT753598	30+	29-May-09	Alistair Graham
Green-veined White	Hen Toe Burn field	NT754600	6	08-Jun-09	Barry Prater
Green-veined White	Hen Toe Burn field	NT754600	1	13-Jun-09	Barry Prater
Green-veined White	Hen Toe Burn field	NT754600	8	16-Jun-09	Barry Prater
Green-veined White	Hen Toe Burn field	NT754602	2	10-Jul-09	Barry Prater
Green-veined White	Hen Toe Burn field	NT753600	1	10-Jul-09	Barry Prater
Green-veined White	Hen Toe Burn field	NT752598	2	10-Jul-09	Barry Prater
Green-veined White	Hen Toe Burn Wood	NT753604	2	10-Jul-09	Barry Prater
Green-veined White	Robber's Cleugh	NT733603	1	22-Jul-09	Barry Prater
Green-veined White	Robber's Cleugh	NT736603	4	22-Jul-09	Barry Prater
Green-veined White	Forest track	NT729599 to NT735603	3	29-Jul-09	Alistair Graham
Green-veined White	Open Cleuch	NT735603 to NT735601	4	09-Jun-09	Alistair Graham
Green-veined White	Grazed sheep pasture	NT735601 to NT734592	1	29-May-09	Alistair Graham
Green-veined White	Wet unimproved pasture	NT734592 to NT737589	7	29-May-09	Alistair Graham
Green-veined White	Windy Windshiel	NT739592	1	18-May-10	Barry Prater
Green-veined White	Hen Toe Burn Wood	NT753604	1	20-May-10	Barry Prater
Green-veined White	Wet unimproved pasture	NT734592 to NT737589	6	20-Jun-10	Barry Prater
Green-veined White	grassland near Southern Upland Way	NT735593	1	20-Jun-10	Barry Prater
Green-veined White	wet area near farm	NT742587	5	20-Jun-10	Barry Prater
Green-veined White	Hen Toe Burn field	NT753600	26	20-Jun-10	Barry Prater
Green-veined White	Hen Toe Burn Wood	NT753604	1	30-Jul-10	Barry Prater
Orange-tip	edge of Hen Toe wood	NT737604	1	14-May-09	Barry Prater
Orange-tip	nr B6355 below Windy Windshiel	NT738589	1	28-May-09	Barry Prater
Orange-tip	field below Windy Windshiel	NT740589	1	02-Jun-09	David Spooner
Small Copper	nr B6355 below Windy Windshiel	NT737589	1	13-Jun-09	Barry Prater
Small Copper	Forest track	NT729599 to NT735603	1	29-Jul-09	Alistair Graham
Small Copper	Windshiel Farm	NT745587	4	08-Aug-09	Barry Prater
Small Copper	grassland near Southern Upland Way	NT735593	1	20-Jun-10	Barry Prater

Small Copper	Field 19	NT746590	1	20-Jun-10	Barry Prater
Small Copper	end of farm track	NT744586	1	20-Jun-10	Barry Prater
Small Copper	Hen Toe Burn field	NT753600	1	20-Jun-10	Barry Prater
Small Copper	Hen Toe Burn Wood	NT753604	1	20-Jun-10	Barry Prater
Common Blue	Windshiel Farm	NT746586	1	10-Sep-09	Barry Prater
Common Blue	grassland near Southern Upland Way	NT735593	1	20-Jun-10	Barry Prater
Common Blue	grassland near Southern Upland Way	NT735593	1	30-Jul-10	Barry Prater
Red Admiral	Hen Toe Burn Wood	NT753604	4	10-Jul-09	Barry Prater
Red Admiral	Windshiel Farm	NT745587	1	08-Aug-09	Barry Prater
Painted Lady	Hen Toe Burn field	NT754603 to NT753598	1	29-May-09	Alistair Graham
Painted Lady	Hen Toe Burn Wood	NT753604	1	08-Jun-09	Barry Prater
Painted Lady	Hen Toe Burn Wood	NT752603	1	08-Jun-09	Barry Prater
Painted Lady	Hen Toe Burn field	NT754602	2	10-Jul-09	Barry Prater
Painted Lady	Grazed sheep pasture	NT735601 to NT734592	1	29-May-09	Alistair Graham
Painted Lady	Windshiel Farm	NT745587	1	08-Aug-09	Barry Prater
Small Tortoiseshell	Windy Windshiel	NT739592	1	28-May-09	Barry Prater
Small Tortoiseshell	Windy Windshiel	NT739592	1	22-Jul-08	Barry Prater
Small Tortoiseshell	Windy Windshiel	NT739592	1	18-May-10	Barry Prater
Small Tortoiseshell	Windy Windshiel	NT739592	8	30-Jul-10	Barry Prater
Small Tortoiseshell	grassland near Southern Upland Way	NT735593	1	30-Jul-10	Barry Prater
Peacock	Forest track to Robber's Cleugh	NT730599	1	14-May-09	Barry Prater
Peacock	edge of Hen Toe wood	NT734598	1	14-May-09	Barry Prater
Peacock	Hen Toe Burn Wood	NT751601	1	14-May-09	Barry Prater
Peacock	roadside nr Oatleycleugh	NT754585	2	14-May-09	Barry Prater
Peacock	B6355 near Ellemford	NT731598	1	14-May-09	Barry Prater
Peacock	Windshiel Farm	NT745587	10	08-Aug-09	Barry Prater
Comma	Windshiel Farm	NT745587	1	08-Aug-09	Barry Prater
Dark Green Fritillary	Hen Toe Burn field	NT754602	1	10-Jul-09	Barry Prater
Dark Green Fritillary	Robber's Cleugh	NT736603	1	22-Jul-09	Barry Prater
Meadow Brown	Hen Toe Burn field	NT754603	3	10-Jul-09	Barry Prater
Meadow Brown	Hen Toe Burn field	NT754602	1	10-Jul-09	Barry Prater
Meadow Brown	Hen Toe Burn field	NT753600	3	10-Jul-09	Barry Prater
Meadow Brown	Hen Toe Burn field	NT752598	1	10-Jul-09	Barry Prater
Meadow Brown	Robber's Cleugh	NT731600	1	22-Jul-09	Barry Prater
Meadow Brown	Robber's Cleugh	NT731601	1	22-Jul-09	Barry Prater
Meadow Brown	Robber's Cleugh	NT736603	3	22-Jul-09	Barry Prater
Meadow Brown	Windshiel Farm	NT745587	4	08-Aug-09	Barry Prater
Meadow Brown	grassland near Southern Upland Way	NT735593	6	30-Jul-10	Barry Prater
Meadow Brown	Hen Toe Burn Wood	NT753604	1	30-Jul-10	Barry Prater
Meadow Brown	Hen Toe Burn field	NT753600	1	05-Aug-10	Barry Prater
Ringlet	Hen Toe Burn field	NT754603	11	10-Jul-09	Barry Prater
Ringlet	Hen Toe Burn field	NT754602	16	10-Jul-09	Barry Prater
Ringlet	Hen Toe Burn field	NT753600	16	10-Jul-09	Barry Prater
Ringlet	Hen Toe Burn field	NT752598	20	10-Jul-09	Barry Prater
Ringlet	Hen Toe Burn field	NT754598	26	10-Jul-09	Barry Prater
Ringlet	Hen Toe Burn Wood	NT753604	1	10-Jul-09	Barry Prater
Ringlet	Robber's Cleugh	NT731600	3	22-Jul-09	Barry Prater
Ringlet	Robber's Cleugh	NT731601	5	22-Jul-09	Barry Prater
Ringlet	Robber's Cleugh	NT733603	2	22-Jul-09	Barry Prater
Ringlet	Robber's Cleugh	NT734604	6	22-Jul-09	Barry Prater
Ringlet	Robber's Cleugh	NT736604	15	22-Jul-09	Barry Prater
Ringlet	Robber's Cleugh	NT736603	7	22-Jul-09	Barry Prater
Ringlet	grassland near Southern Upland Way	NT735593	3	30-Jul-10	Barry Prater
Ringlet	Hen Toe Burn field	NT753600	1	05-Aug-10	Barry Prater
Small Heath	Hen Toe Burn Wood	NT753604	1	08-Jun-09	Barry Prater
Small Heath	Hen Toe Burn field	NT754600	1	08-Jun-09	Barry Prater
Small Heath	Hen Toe Burn field	NT754603	5	16-Jun-09	Barry Prater
Small Heath	Hen Toe Burn field	NT754604	2	16-Jun-09	Barry Prater
Small Heath	Hen Toe Burn field	NT754603	2	10-Jul-09	Barry Prater
Small Heath	Hen Toe Burn field	NT754602	3	10-Jul-09	Barry Prater
Small Heath	Hen Toe Burn field	NT753600	2	10-Jul-09	Barry Prater
Small Heath	Hen Toe Burn field	NT752598	5	10-Jul-09	Barry Prater
Small Heath	Hen Toe Burn field	NT754598	1	10-Jul-09	Barry Prater

Small Heath	Hen Toe Burn Wood	NT753604	1	10-Jul-09	Barry Prater
Small Heath	grassland near Southern Upland Way	NT735593	6	20-Jun-10	Barry Prater
Small Heath	Hen Toe Burn field	NT753600	34	20-Jun-10	Barry Prater
Small Heath	Hen Toe Burn Wood	NT753604	2	20-Jun-10	Barry Prater

Barry Prater
December 2010

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