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The Archaeological Sites
and Monuments of

10

Berwickshire District
Borders Region

Society of Antiquaries of Scotland

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD SURVEY

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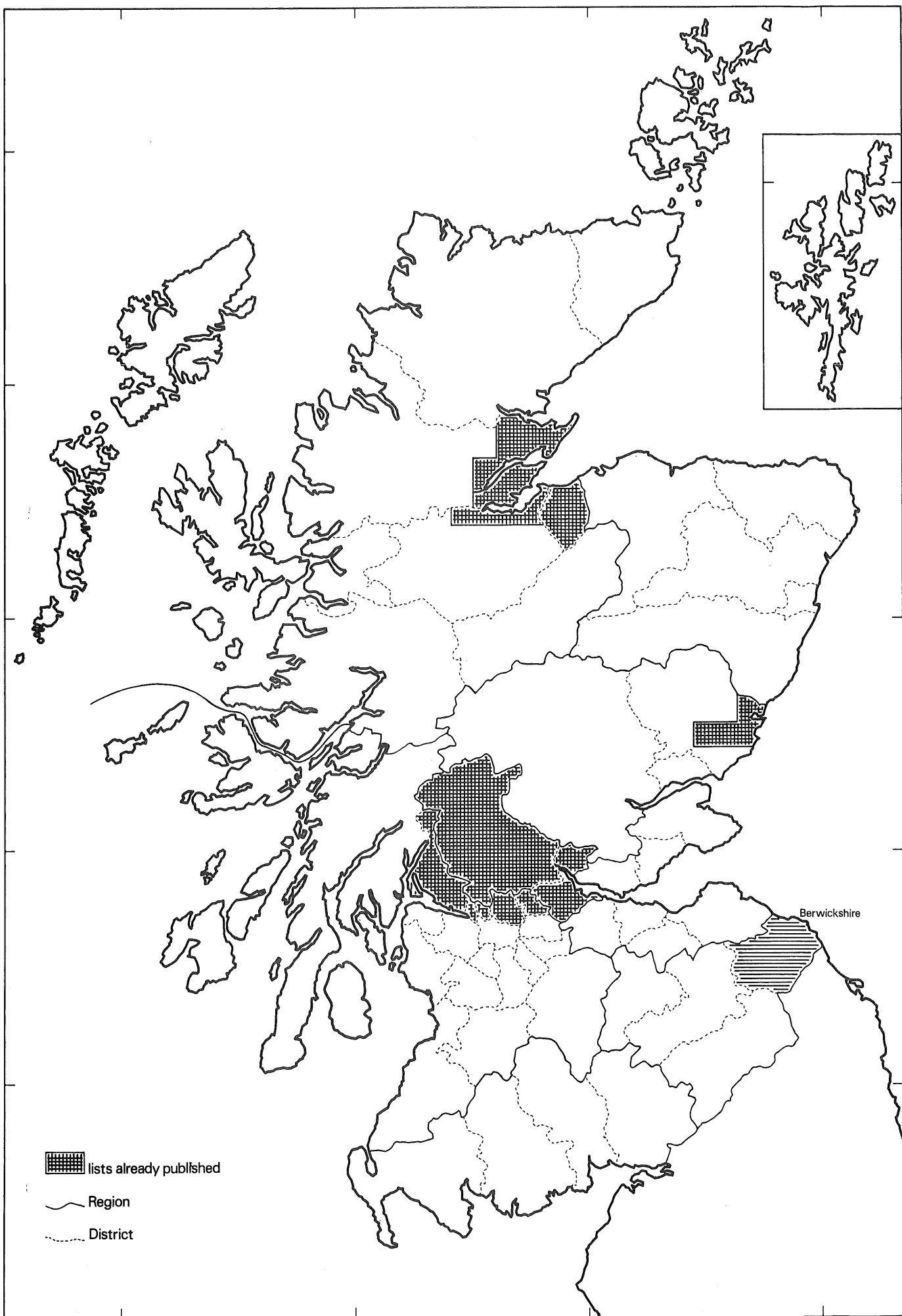
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March 1980



**The Archaeological Sites and Monuments
of Berwickshire District,
Borders Region**

This list of sites and monuments in the district of Berwickshire has been prepared by archaeological surveyors attached to the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland as part of a project financed by the Scottish Development Department and sponsored by the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.

The items listed range in period from prehistoric burial-cairns and forts to deserted farms of comparatively recent date. The following categories have been omitted from the list: buildings eligible for listing by the Scottish Development Department as buildings of special architectural or historic interest under the Town and Country Planning Acts (Scotland); buildings in towns; medieval and later sites in the medieval burghs of Duns, Eyemouth and Greenlaw; roads, railways and canals; most structures of 19th-century and later date.

The Ancient Monuments Branch, Scottish Development Department, 17 Atholl Crescent, Edinburgh EH3 8JN, will be happy to advise on archaeological sites affected by planning proposals.

NOTES

Sites with this sign following the name -

† - are destroyed

+ - are not visible, but may yield valuable information through archaeological excavation

* - are given statutory protection under the Ancient Monuments Acts of 1913-1953

Each entry is prefaced by a district serial-number, name, National Grid Reference and 1:10000 or 1:10560 map number, followed by the Ordnance Survey Record Card serial-number.

The date of visit, where appropriate, and select bibliography complete each entry. Aerial photographs of sites that are visible only as cropmarks may be inspected in - The National Monuments Record of Scotland, 54 Melville Street, Edinburgh EH3 7HF

CONTENTS

page	7	Long Cairn
	7	Barrows and Cairns
	15	Bronze Age Burials and Cists
	18	Iron Age Cist
	19	Long Cists
	19	Miscellaneous Burials and Cists
	23	Enclosed Cremation Cemetery
	23	Cup-and-ring Marked Stone
	23	Forts and Broch
	27	Enclosed Settlements
	33	Unenclosed Settlements
	34	Crannogs
	34	Souterrain
	34	Ring-ditches
	35	Linear Earthworks, Pit-alignments and Ditch-systems
	39	Cultivation Terraces
	40	Miscellaneous Earthworks and Enclosures
	45	Ecclesiastical Monuments
	52	Motte
	52	Moated Site
	53	Earthwork Fortifications
	54	Castles, Tower-houses and Artillery Fortifications
	59	Medieval Burghs
	60	Deserted Medieval Villages
	62	Farmsteads and Shielings
	66	Mills
	66	Miscellaneous
	68	Addenda
	69	Abbreviations
	71	Bibliography
		Maps

LONG CAIRN

The code number in brackets immediately following the title of the article in this section conforms to the system outlined by Henshall 1963-72, ii, 312-13.

- 1 Mutiny Stones, Byrecleugh (BRW 1) * NT 622 590 NT 65 NW 1
This long cairn is situated in open moorland 1.1km NNW of Byrecleugh steading. It measures 82m in length and tapers from 27.5m in breadth and 2.5m in height at the ENE end to 9.8m by 0.9m at the WSW end. The cairn has been disturbed by the construction of a sheep stall and was trenched in 1871 and 1924. Two stretches of dry-stone walling near the E end of the S side are probably the result of recent reconstruction. *August 1979* RCAMS 1915, pp. 130-1, No. 249; Craw 1925; Henshall 1963-72, ii, 404-6.

BARROWS AND CAIRNS

(See also nos. 273, 283, 348, 375)

- 2 Andrew's Cairn, Penmanshiel NT 808 685 NT 86 NW 20
This cairn measures about 10.5m in diameter and 0.8m in height. *June 1979* Hardy 1856, 109; RCAMS 1915, pp. 33-4, No. 66; Craw 1922, 181.
- 3 Bankhouse, Cockburnspath † NT 76 NE 18
When some small cairns 'near Bankhouse' were destroyed in 1825, an 'urn' was found. Hardy 1856, 105; Craw 1922, 179.
- 4 Bell Hill † NT 916 680 NT 96 NW 10
In the early 19th century a large cairn was removed from the summit of Bell Hill; an 'urn' containing a cremation was found beneath it. Carr 1836, 10; Johnston 1841, 54-5; Hardy 1893, 397.
- 5 Berrybank Wood NT 668 630 NT 66 SE
This cairn, situated 90m SW of Berrybank Wood, has been reduced to little more than a rim of cairn material 17m in diameter. *November 1979*
- 6 Billie Mains † NT 846 583 NT 85 NW 5
When this cairn was removed about 1814 a large cist containing an inhumation was found. Carr 1836, 9-10; Craw 1922, 170, 177.
- 7 Blackcastle NT 691 479 NT 64 NE 7
This cairn measures 9.5m in diameter and 0.6m in height. *September 1979* Craw 1922, 186.
- 8 Blackerstone + NT c. 784 611 NT 76 SE 16
Nothing is visible of two cairns recorded on Armstrong's Map of Berwickshire about 900m ESE of Blackerstone farm. *November 1979* Armstrong 1771.
- 9 Blakerstone Moor NT 771 634 NT 76 SE 3
A cairn measuring 3.8m in diameter and 0.4m in height stands on Blakerstone Moor about 900m NW of Moorhouse. What may be a second cairn, measuring 5m in diameter and 0.3m in height, lies about 40m to the SE (NT 772 633). *November 1979* Craw 1922, 176.
- 10 Blegden Burn, Penmanshiel NT 825 679 NT 86 NW
What is possibly a small cairn, measuring 3.7m in diameter and 0.4m in height, is situated on the SE end of a low ridge immediately SW of Penmanshiel Moss. *June 1979*

- 11 Brotherfield, Spottiswoode † NT 590 485 NT 54 NE 8
Nothing remains of a cairn which stood in the Brotherfield, Spottiswoode; a cist containing 'an urn, and some curious bronze weapons' was found beneath it.
HBNC, vi (1869-72), 117; *Craw* 1922, 192.
- 12 Cadger's Cairn † NT 652 437 NT 64 SE 4
When this cairn was removed in 1836, an 'urn' (possible a Food Vessel Urn) was found beneath it together with a gold ring, parts of a silver brooch and bracelet, two silver ingots and an iron spearhead (all now lost).
HBNC, ix (1879-81), 242; *Stobbs* 1884; *Craw* 1922, 186; *Cowie* 1978, 115.
- 13 Cairnhill † NT 800 522 NT 85 SW 4
Craw records the remains of a possible cairn situated about 125m WNW of Cairnhill farm. Nothing can now be seen.
Craw 1922, 184.
- 14 Catch Hill, Ellemford NT 724 615 NT 76 SW
The remains of a cairn, possibly of prehistoric date, stand 300m ENE of the summit of Catch Hill; it measures 4.5m in diameter and 0.2m in height. *November 1979*
- 15 Cockburn Law 1 NT 765 597 NT 75 NE 1
On the summit of Cockburn Law there is a low mound of stones which probably represents a severely robbed cairn. *November 1979*
- 16 Cockburn Law 2 NT 769 598 NT 75 NE 2
A few small cairns occupy a shelf on the E flank of Cockburn Law about 150m N of settlement no. 223; the cairns are almost certainly field-cleared stones and may have been derived from the adjacent area of rig-and-furrow cultivation. *November 1979*
- 17 Coldingham Common NT 851 685 NT 86 NE
A cairn, about 2.6m in diameter and 0.3m in height, is situated on a low ridge on the SW side of the Long Moss on Coldingham Common. *June 1979*
- 18 Craig Plantation, Spottiswoode † NT c. 602 504 NT 65 SW 8
A large cairn was removed from the N part of Craig Plantation before 1875; in that year, what was probably a cist containing an 'urn' (possible one of those donated to the NMAS in 1920 but not now identifiable) was found on the same site.
PSAS, lv (1920-1), 21, 24; *Craw* 1922, 192.
- 19 *Craw's* Cairn, Penmanshiel † NT 804 672 NT 86 NW 16
The remains of this cairn, in which an 'urn' was found about 1800, were removed in 1823, and the site is now under cultivation. *June 1979*
Hardy 1856, 105; *Craw* 1922, 179.
- 20 Crimson Hill, Gavinton † NT 767 522 NT 75 SE 8
In 1792, when a cairn was being removed from the summit of Crimson Hill, 'several earthen urns of different sizes' containing what were probably cremations, were found.
Stat. Acct., xiv (1795), 584; *Craw* 1922, 187.
- 21 Cross Law † NT c. 872 682 NT 86 NE 5
Nothing remains visible of the cairn shown on Armstrong's Map of Berwickshire on the summit of Cross Law. *July 1979*
Armstrong 1771.
- 22 Dalks Law NT 850 648 NT 86 SE 1
All that remains of this cairn is a turf covered spread of stones measuring up to 14m in diameter. *July 1979*
Carr 1836, 10n.; *Craw* 1922, 183.

- 23 Dean Castles † NT 807 705 NT 87 SW 2
A large cairn was removed from the interior of Dean Castles fort (no. 187) in the 18th century.
Hardy 1886, 161; Craw 1922, 179.
- 24 Durrington Great Law NT 698 549 NT 65 SE 1
Three cairns stand in a line on the summit of Durrington Great Law. The W cairn measures about 17m in diameter and 1.8m in height within an irregular ditch up to 2.5m broad, the middle cairn 7.5m in diameter and 0.5m in height, and the E cairn 15.5m in diameter and 1.8m in height. *October 1979*
Craw 1922, 190.
- 25 Durrington Little Law NT 686 530 NT 65 SE 3
A cairn measuring about 20.5m in diameter and 2m in height stands on Durrington Little Law. *October 1979*
Craw 1922, 190.
- 26 Dod Hill + NT 728 679 NT 76 NW
Nothing can be seen of the cairn indicated by Armstrong's Map of Berwickshire on the summit of Dod Hill. *June 1979*
Armstrong 1771; Craw 1922, 181.
- 27 Drakemire Strips NT 802 605 NT 86 SW
What may be a cairn, measuring 7.6m in diameter and 0.8m in height, is situated 400m W of fort no. 201. There is an irregular mound, possibly a cairn, 20m to the S; other cairns were removed from Bunkle Edge in the late 18th century. *August 1979*
Carr 1836, 8.
- 28 Eastside NT 622 504 NT 65 SW 2
Of four cairns recorded by Craw about 'half a mile' E of Eastside, the only one that can now be located appears to consist of stones cleared from the adjacent area of rig-and-furrow cultivation. *November 1979*
Craw 1922, 193.
- 29 Edingtonhill 1 † NT c. 897 572 NT 85 NE 15
The remains of two cairns were visible on 'Idington Hill' in the late 18th century; about 1750 a cist was found in one of them.
Stat. Acct., xiv (1795), 4; Craw 1922, 178.
- 30 Edingtonhill 2 † NT c. 890 577 NT 85 NE 16
Several cairns, which may have covered cists, were removed from Cairn dales field in about 1810.
Hardy 1872a, 351; Craw 1922, 178.
- 31 Edington Mill † NT 894 549 NT 85 SE 2
What may have been a small cairn covering a cist was found about 100m NE of Edington Mill in 1913; the cist contained an inhumation accompanied by a Food Vessel and fragments of a Beaker (NMAE EQ 323 and EQ 324 respectively).
Craw 1914, 330-3; Craw 1922, 179; Clarke 1970, 515, no. 1590.
- 32 Endless Knowes NT 830 679 NT 86 NW 31
This cairn has been reduced to an amorphous mound about 5m in diameter; it marked a turning point on the boundary between the parishes of Coldingham and Cockburnspath, and is probably the cairn identified by Craw as the 'Longendless Cairn'. What may have been a second cairn, which lay about 180m to the SSE, cannot be located. *June 1979*
Craw 1922, 183.
- 33 Evelaw NT 652 538 NT 65 SE
A cairn, measuring about 8m in diameter and 0.6m in height, stands on a low hill about 1.5km NW of Evelaw Tower (no. 492). *November 1979*

- 34 Godscroft NT 745 643 NT 76 SW
A cairn measuring 4.7m in diameter and 0.4m in height stands on moorland about 1.2km NNE of Godscroft farmhouse. To the NW and NE there are at least three other low mounds which may be the remains of small cairns or barrows. *November 1979*
- 35 Grantshouse † NT c. 809 660 NT 86 NW 26
A 'collection of camps and cairns' once stood on the hillside about 400m N of Grantshouse.
HBNC, ix (1879-81), 444-5; Hardy 1875a, 266.
- 36 Greenlaw Parish † NT c. 67 50 NT 65 SE
When a cairn, situated in the NW part of the parish, was removed in the 19th century, what was probably a crouched inhumation was found.
NSA, ii (Berwick), 43; Craw 1922, 186.
- 37 Greenside Hill, Old Cambus 1 NT 806 688 NT 86 NW
A cairn measuring 3m in diameter and 0.2m in height is situated on a gently sloping spur of Greenside Hill about 600m SE of Old Townhead. *May 1979*
- 38 Greenside Hill, Old Cambus 2 NT 805 688 NT 86 NW
Situated 20m NW of cairn no. 37, this cairn measures 4.7m in diameter by 0.4m in height; a small pit has been dug into its centre. *May 1979*
- 39 Greenside Hill, Old Cambus 3 NT 805 689 NT 86 NW
This cairn measures 3m in diameter by 0.3m in height and is situated 71m NW of cairn no. 38. *May 1979*
- 40 Greenside Hill, Old Cambus 4 NT 808 688 NT 86 NW
What may be a barrow is situated on the crest of Greenside Hill 310m N of Andrew's Cairn (no. 2); it measures 3m in diameter and 0.2m in height within a shallow ditch up to 1.5m in breadth. Two small amorphous mounds lie 20m and 57m respectively to the S. *June 1979*
- 41 Greenside Hill, Old Cambus 5 NT 808 690 NT 86 NW
A low mound, 2.7m in diameter and 0.2m in height, which is situated 30m SSE of the homestead no. 235, may be a prehistoric barrow. *June 1979*
- 42 Habchester NT 945 589 NT 95 NW
What may be the remains of a barrow stand on a low knoll N of Habchester fort (no. 193); it measures 8.5m in diameter and 0.2m in height within a ditch up to 2m broad. *March 1979*
- 43 Hagg Wood, Moorpark 1 NT 917 572 NT 95 NW 1
When this cairn was excavated in 1913 at least three constructional phases were found. In the earliest phase it was probably oval (5.8m by 4.6m) with a boulder kerb, and covered two primary cists and a secondary, which had been inserted through the kerb on the S. One of the primary cists contained the partly cremated bones of an adult accompanied by a Food Vessel, a flint knife and three other flints (NMAEQ 315, 316 and 317-19); the other contained a Food Vessel (NMAEQ 320) and two flints (NMAEQ 321), but no bones were found. A perforated axe-hammer (NMAEQ 322) was discovered beneath the cairn on the NW. In a second phase the cairn was enlarged to a diameter of 9.2m and provided with a boulder kerb; two pits (one centrally placed, containing 'organic matter' and a decayed 'human femur', the other near the kerb on the NW) may be attributed to this phase. A third phase saw a further extension on the W arc, which produced the final cairn measuring about 12m by 11m and 1m in height. *March 1979*
Craw 1914, 316-25.

- 44 Hagg Wood, Moorpark 2 NT 920 569 NT 95 NW 16
 In 1913, excavation of a cairn (about 7.3m in diameter and 0.7m in height) revealed that it covered a low kerb. A central cist, within a D-shaped setting of stones, contained a fragment of pottery and eight pieces of flint; three other flints were later recovered from the spoil heaps. *March 1979*
 Craw 1914, 325-8.
- 45 Halliburton 1 † NT c. 670 497 NT 64 NE 11
 Nothing remains of a small cairn excavated by Lady John Scott in 1881 at Todwell House, about 1.3km N of Halliburton farmhouse. The cairn covered what may have been a collapsed cist, in which was found a Food Vessel (NMAS EE 107) containing 'a quantity of small broken bones and burnt stuff'.
 PSAS, xv (1880-1), 78, no. 1; PSAS, lv (1920-1), 21-2; Craw 1922, 186; Cowie 1978, 117.
- 46 Halliburton 2 NT 670 499 NT 64 NE 4
 This cairn measures 6.5m in diameter and 0.9m in height. *September 1979*
 Craw 1922, 187.
- 47 Hanged Man's Hill NT 723 510 NT 75 SW
 On the summit of Hanged Man's Hill there is a mound, possibly a barrow, measuring 4.7m in diameter and 0.5m in height. *August 1979*
- 48 Harelaw Hill, Chirnside † NT 877 570 NT 85 NE 2
 A cairn was removed from Harelaw Hill in the early 19th century; subsequent excavations for a reservoir upon what was possibly the same site revealed a large cist which contained an inhumation accompanied by a Beaker and a piece of flint.
Stat. Acct., xiv (1795), 4; Carr 1836, 7; Craw 1905; Craw, 1922, 178; Clarke 1970, 515, no. 1591.
- 49 Harly Darlies NT 837 692, 837 691 NT 86 NW
 Two cairns, measuring 4m and 3m in diameter respectively, are situated 50m apart on a gentle SE-facing slope about 250m SSE of the settlement no. 238. Standing on a rock outcrop about 150m W of them, there are what may be the remains of two contiguous cairns, each about 4m in diameter; others may have been removed by recent ploughing.
May 1979
- 50 Head Chester 1 NT 816 688 NT 86 NW
 A cairn, measuring 7.3m in diameter and 0.4m in height, stands immediately SSE of the OS triangulation station on the summit of a hill 520m S of Head Chester. *May 1979*
- 51 Head Chester 2 † NT c. 816 692 NT 86 NW 7&21
 When a number of cairns were removed prior to ploughing 'above Headchester', several cists containing 'urns' were found. Two other 'cairns' recorded on the second edition of the OS 6-inch map S of the present agricultural boundary, appear to be a small quarry-pit (8159 6893) and a rock outcrop (8167 6894) respectively. *May 1979*
 OS 6-inch map, Berwickshire, 2nd ed. (1900), sheet iv NE; RCAMS 1915, p.33, No. 65; Craw 1922, 179, 181.
- 52 Hen Law NT 718 539 NT 75 SW
 On the summit of Hen Law there is a turf-covered cairn measuring 3m in diameter and 0.25m in height. *August 1979*
- 53 Hog's Law, Old Cambus Townhead + NT 800 701 NT 87 SW 4
 In the mid 19th century a cairn covering a cist was removed from Hog's Law. When the cist, possibly of masonry construction, was re-excavated in 1872, an inhumation and a piece of flint were found.
 Name Book, Berwick, No. 8, p.48; Hardy 1872b, 410-11; Craw 1922, 179.

- 54 Hoprig †
NT 749 691 NT 76 NW 1
A severely robbed cairn was found on the summit of the Middle Birny Hill, Hoprig, following the discovery of a Food Vessel Urn (NMAS EQ 595) in 1887; the urn contained a cremation and was inverted within a shallow pit which may have been lined with stones. Subsequent excavations revealed that the remaining cairn material covered two cists: the first contained a crouched inhumation, three flints and a piece of haematite; the second contained two Beakers (NMAS EQ 599 and 600 respectively) and had been built in a pit 1.3m deep, whose sides were revetted with coursed boulders and which contained fragments of cremated bone and charcoal. To the S there was a broken vessel, possibly a Beaker (now lost), which had contained a cremation. Hardy 1889; Craw 1922, 180; Clarke 1970, 515, nos. 1592 and 1593; Cowie 1978, 115-16.
- 55 Howpark 1
NT 836 671 NT 86 NW
A possible barrow is situated immediately beyond the present limit of improved pasture about 1.3km NE of Howpark; it measures about 2.7m in diameter and 0.2m in height. *June 1979*
- 56 Howpark 2
NT 837 671 NT 86 NW
A cairn, measuring 2.6m in diameter and 0.3m in height, lies on the crest of the ridge about 90m ESE of the barrow no. 55. *June 1979*
- 57 Howpark 3
NT 837 671 NT 86 NW
What is probably a mutilated cairn lies about 85m SE of the barrow no. 55; it measures up to 3.5m in diameter and 0.3m in height. *June 1979*
- 58 Kingsrig †
NT c. 765 399 NT 73 NE 1
Several 'artificial mounds' are said to have stood on the ridge at Kingsrig. *HBNC, x (1882-4), 246.*
- 59 Kyles Hill
NT 723 499 NT 74 NW 2
On the summit of Kyles Hill there is a cairn measuring about 7m in diameter and 0.2m in height, on which an OS triangulation station has been set. *March 1979*
Craw 1922, 186.
- 60 Ladykirk House
NT 885 458 NT 84 NE
What is probably a prehistoric barrow stands 75m N of the present Ladykirk House; it measures up to 26m in diameter and 1.2m in height within the remains of a ditch which has been almost obliterated by rig-and-furrow cultivation. *January 1979*
- 61 Lamberton Moor
NT 953 587 NT 95 NE 3
On the highest part of Lamberton Moor there are two cairns about 35m apart; each measures about 8m in diameter and 0.5m in height. *March 1979*
Craw 1922, 192.
- 62 Lintlaw †
NT 817 581 NT 85 NW 3
Nothing now remains of a robbed cairn or ring-cairn excavated by Craw in the Fore Hill field, Lintlaw. It measured about 17m in diameter over an intermittent ring of cairn material up to 1.8m thick, which had probably covered a Cinerary Urn and a Food Vessel Urn (NMAS EA 202 and 203 respectively), each of which contained cremated bone. In the centre there was an apparently undisturbed cist containing a fragment of cremated bone, two flints and a piece of 'iron' (NMAS EA 203 a, b and c).
Craw 1931b, 359-63.
- 63 Lady's Folly, Penmanshiel 1
NT 806 682 NT 86 NW
A mutilated cairn is situated 110m WNW of Lady's Folly; it measures about 5.8m in diameter and 0.3m in height within a shallow ditch up to 2m broad. This is possibly the cairn identified by Craw as the Listruther Cairn, which lay on the boundary of Coldingham Common. *June 1979*
Craw 1922, 181; OS Record Card NT 86 NW 23.

- 64 Lady's Folly, Penmanshiel 2 NT 807 683 NT 86 NW
What may be the remains of a barrow are situated about 130m N of Lady's Folly; it measures 4.2m in diameter and 0.2m in height, and has been disturbed by cultivation. There are two small irregular mounds about 10m to the SE. *June 1979*
- 65 Lady's Folly, Penmanshiel 3 NT 808 683 NT 86 NW
In a slight hollow about 180m SW of Andrew's Cairn (no. 2) there are what may be the remains of a cairn now reduced to a diameter of 5.7m and a height of 0.3m. *June 1979*
- 66 Lady's Folly, Penmanshiel 4 NT 808 684 NT 86 NW
This cairn lies 145m SW of Andrew's Cairn (no. 2) and measures 3.8m in diameter and 0.2m in height. There is a possible barrow, measuring about 2.6m in diameter and 0.2m in height, about 30m to the NE. *June 1979*
- 67 Macks Mill NT 660 442 NT 64 SE 1
Eight cairns, the largest measuring 6.5m in diameter and 0.5m in height, are situated on a low knoll immediately N of the now disused railway, about 550m S of Macks Mill. *October 1979*
Craw 1922, 186.
- 68 Mainslaughter Law NT 662 603 NT 66 SE 9
What may be the remains of a cairn, measuring about 8.5m in diameter and 0.3m in height are situated on the crest of Mainslaughter ridge about 30m NE of the public road. This may be the 'burrow' mentioned by the *New Statistical Account*, which also records a 'tumulus' on the N side of the Hill. *August 1979*
NSA, ii (Berwick), 99, 100; Craw 1922, 183.
- 69 Meikle Harelaw NT 641 470 NT 64 NW 10
All that survives of six cairns recorded by Craw is a single mound situated to the N of the public road (A697). *November 1979*
Craw 1922, 193.
- 70 Milne Graden NT 87 44 NT 84 SE 15
Two small 'tumuli' are reported to have stood 'in the Kersfield estate on the top of a steep bank of the Tweed'; Kersfield is now called Milne Graden.
Stat. Acct., iv (1792), 419; Craw 1922, 183.
- 71 The Monk's Cairn NT 86 NE 16
The Monk's Cairn is mentioned in a copy of a document recording a perambulation of the bounds of Coldingham Common in 1561; the closest identifiable locations are Gallows Law (NT 878 642) or the Dalkslaw cairn (no. 22).
Carr 1836, 10-11, note; Thomson 1908, Appendix v.
- 72 Moss Maw, Penmanshiel 1 † NT c. 806 668 NT 86 NW 18
Two large cairns stood in the vicinity of Moss Maw but were removed about 1830; each measured about 21m in diameter and 3m in height, and one was enclosed by 'a rude stone wall'. A 'vase', donated to the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland in 1830, was found in a cist below a large cairn on the farm of Harelawside; this may be a reference either to one of these two cairns or to St Davids Cairn (no. 83). *June 1979*
Carr 1836, 10; *Archaeologia Scotica*, v, part iii (1890), Appendix, 2; Hardy 1856, 104.
- 73 Moss Maw, Penmanshiel 2 † NT 806 670 NT 86 NW 18
Nothing survives of a group of small cairns situated NW of Moss Maw; some may have covered cists, and Hardy found a flint flake in a 'hut-circle' close by.
Hardy 1856, 104-5; OS 6-inch map, Berwickshire, 1st ed. (1858), sheet iv; Hardy 1872b, 414; Craw 1922, 182.

- 74 Northfield NT 96 NW
When a 'large earthen mound' was opened on the farm of Northfield, a 'quantity of human bones, meal-arks, and fragments of decayed cloth' were found. Carr 1836, 317n.
- 75 Penmanshiel 1 † NT c. 798 670 NT 76 NE 19
Nothing remains of the 'small tumuli' that once stood in the wood adjacent to the Short Birks field, Penmanshiel. Hardy 1875a, 266; Craw 1922, 180.
- 76 Penmanshiel 2 † NT 803 675 NT 86 NW 17
When this cairn was removed in 1832 'six or seven' empty cists were found. *June 1979* Hardy 1856, 107; Craw 1922, 179.
- 77 Penmanshiel 3 † NT c. 803 677 NT 86 NW 22
A large cairn once stood about 650m N of Penmanshiel close to the settlement no. 256; it was removed early in the 19th century. *June 1979* Hardy 1856, 109; Craw 1922, 179.
- 78 Penmanshiel 4 † NT c. 804 678 NT 86 NW 22
Early in the 19th century a group of small cairns was removed from moorland adjacent to the settlement no. 256. Some of the cairns covered cists. *June 1979* Hardy 1856, 109; 1872b, 414; Craw 1922, 179.
- 79 Penmanshiel Moor NT 814 686 NT 86 NW
This cairn is situated on sloping moorland about 600m E of Andrew's Cairn (no. 2) and measures 2.8m in diameter and 0.3m in height. *June 1979*
- 80 Piersknowe Plantation NT 721 472 NT 74 NW 1
A large mound, probably a barrow, is situated in a clearing in the South Piersknowe Plantation; it measures 19m in diameter and 1m in height. *March 1979* Craw 1922, 186.
- 81 Raecleugh Head Hill NT 744 534 NT 75 SW
What may be a barrow, measuring about 10m in diameter and 0.6m in height, is situated 60m S of the fort no. 207. Rig-and-furrow cultivation has disturbed the mound on the N and S. *August 1979* Craw 1922, 187.
- 82 Rawburn NT 630 568 NT 65 NW 2
The remains of this cairn measure about 12m in diameter. Craw 1922, 191.
- 83 St David's Cairn † NT 806 664 NT 86 NW 19
This cairn was removed in 1820; it measured about 21m in diameter by 3m in height and covered a cist. See also no. 72. *June 1979* Carr 1836, 10; Hardy 1856, 103-4; Craw 1922, 182.
- 84 Sisterpath † NT 748 478 NT 74 NW 9
This cairn was removed in 1827; it measured 26m in diameter and stood to 'a considerable height'. Beneath it there was a pit containing a cist with a cremation; immediately W of the cist an 'urn' and a 'large brass ring' were found. What may have been the same cist was re-excavated in 1917. *March 1979* Name Book, Berwick, No. 20, p. 20; Craw 1922, 185.
- 85 Titling Cairn NT 581 578 NT 55 NE 1
This mutilated cairn, measuring 10m in diameter and 0.3m in height, is situated on the crest of Wedder Lairs ridge at a height of 470m OD. Name Book, Berwick, No. 31, p. 44; Craw 1922, 189.

- 86 Tupknowes Cairn NT 673 574 NT 65 NE 3
A cairn is recorded on Whinrig Hill by Armstrong's Map of Berwickshire; it is not clear whether this refers to a modern cairn which clearly pre-dates the adjacent field-dykes. *October 1979*
Armstrong 1771.
- 87 Twinlaw NT 62 54 NT 65 SW 4
There are two reconstructed cairns on the summit of Twinlaw.
(1) NT 624 547. This cairn now measures 20m in diameter and 1.5m in height. Excavations in the 19th century revealed a cist.
(2) NT 624 548. This cairn is situated about 50m NE of (1) and measures 24m in diameter and 1.5m in height. Excavations in the 19th century revealed a cist and 'some rusty button-like metal objects'.
RCAMS 1915, pp. 162-3, No. 290; Craw 1922, 192, pl. xv.
- 88 Warlawbank + NT c. 834 621 NT 86 SW 10
In 1759 a cairn covering a large cist was removed from the ridge near Warlawbank fort (no. 211). Around the cairn there was a circle of stones, measuring about 12m in diameter with 'the appearance of an entry from the east, all paved with stone'.
Scots Magazine, xxi (1759), 462-3; Carr 1836, 8-9; Craw 1922, 181.
- 89 Whare Burn † NT c. 760 632 NT 76 SE 1
Nothing remains of eleven small cairns recorded by Craw on the E bank of the Whare Burn. *November 1979*
Craw 1922, 176.
- 90 White Knowe 1 NT 687 520 NT 65 SE
A cairn occupies the summit of a knoll SW of White Knowe; it measures 6m in diameter and 0.7m in height. *November 1979*
Craw 1922, 187.
- 91 White Knowe 2 centred NT 688 522 NT 65 SE 4
What may be eight cairns or barrows survive within an area of rig-and-furrow cultivation on White Knowe; they range from 2.5m to 4m in diameter. *November 1979*
Craw 1922, 187.
- 92 Winding Cairn NT 816 669 NT 86 NW 11
All that remains of this cairn is a 7m thick ring of cairn material measuring 26m in diameter over all. Formerly it measured about 29m in diameter and may have been surrounded by a rough kerb. *June 1979*
Hardy 1856, 109-10; RCAMS 1915, pp. 53-4, No. 95; Craw 1922, 182.
- 93 Wrunk Law + NT 677 589 NT 65 NE 2
Nothing is now visible of a cairn shown on the summit of Wrunk Law by Armstrong's Map of Berwickshire. *May 1979*
Armstrong 1771.

BRONZE AGE BURIALS AND CISTS

- 94 Ayton NT c. 92 61 NT 96 SW 18
The *Statistical Account* mentions 'several urns, and broken pieces of armour' probably found in the vicinity of Ayton.
Stat. Acct., i (1791), 86.
- 95 Aytonlaw + NT c. 914 609 NT 96 SW 16
In 1902 a cist was found near Aytonlaw steading; it contained an inhumation which may have been accompanied by a flint arrowhead, a polished flint ball and a fragment of a stone axe.
Craw 1922, 177.

- 96 Billiemire † NT c. 86 59 NT 85 NE 13
 About 1788 two large cists were found in a gravel bank on the S side of Billiemire; each contained an inhumation and an 'urn'. The cists were described as being 'about 6 feet (1.8m) in length, . . . their breadth nearly equal to that of an ordinary grave', while 'their sides, rudely constructed of stones, with mortar of lime, had a few unshaped flags extended over them'; it is possible that they were masonry cists, the 'lime mortar' being a water-borne calcareous deposit.
Stat. Acct., xiv (1795), 30-1; Carr 1836, 10; Craw 1922, 178.
- 97 Blackburn Mill † NT 773 655 NT 76 NE 22
 In 1934 an inverted Cinerary Urn (NMAS EA 209) containing a cremation was found about 400m SE of Blackburn Mill; sherds from two other vessels (NMAS EA 210 and 211 respectively) were found in the immediate vicinity.
HBNC, xxviii (1932-4), 173; *PSAS*, lxi (1934-5), 11, no. 4.
- 98 Brockholes † NT c. 819 641 NT 86 SW 1&11
 In 1891 a Cinerary Urn containing a cremation was destroyed when it was discovered about 450m NNW of Brockholes. Several cists were also found on Brockholes farm in the 19th century, but their locations are unknown.
 Hardy 1875a, 265; Craw 1922, 182.
- 99 Broomdykes † NT c. 880 544 NT 85 SE 3
 In 1912 a cist containing an inhumation and a Beaker was found on the N shoulder of a ridge in Cabbies Field, Broomdykes.
 Craw 1913; Craw 1922, 185; Clarke 1970, 515, no. 1595.
- 100 Broomhill † NT c. 80 55 NT 85 NW
 In 1853 a cist containing an inhumation with what was probably a Food Vessel was found on the 'Piper's Knowe', an unidentified knoll on the farm of Broomhill.
 Stevenson 1856; Craw 1922, 184; OS Record Card NT 75 NE 15.
- 101 Chalkielaw † NT c. 803 541 NT 85 SW 7
 A cist containing an 'urn' was found at Chalkielaw in the mid 19th century.
 Stevenson 1856, 156-7; Craw 1922, 183.
- 102 Cockburn Mill † NT c. 776 581 NT 75 NE 18
 In 1911 a cist containing a Food Vessel (NMAS EE 102) was found on Cockburn Mill farm.
PSAS, xlvi (1911-12), 244-5, no. 3; Craw 1922, 184.
- 103 Cockburnspath NT 77 SE 10
 Two large 'urns' were found near Cockburnspath in the early 19th century.
 Johnston 1841, 54; Craw 1922, 179.
- 104 Coldstream NT 84 39 NT 83 NW 15
 A cist containing an 'urn and a flint weapon' was found in Coldstream about the middle of the 19th century.
HBNC, v (1863-8), 99; Craw 1922, 183.
- 105 Cumledge † NT 783 566 NT 75 NE 14
 In 1950 a cist containing an inhumation and a jet ring (NMAS FN 186) was found about 800m WNW of Cumledge House.
 Calder 1952.

- 106 Doons Law, Leetside + NT 868 515 NT 85 SE 7 & 14
 There are several references, in the 19th century, to the discovery of cists in the area of Doons Law; these may refer to one site or two.
 The Name Book records several cists (containing inhumations and 'urns') found close to the S side of Doons Law about 1839, although the date of discovery published on the second edition OS 6-inch map is 1831.
 The *New Statistical Account* refers to several cists discovered in 1831; each contained an inhumation with an 'urn . . . of a triangular shape'. *April 1979*
NSA, ii (Berwick), 171; Name Book, Berwick, No. 41, p. 20; OS 6-inch map, Berwickshire, 2nd ed. (1900), sheet xvii SW; RCAMS 1915, p. 164, No. 295; Craw 1922, 193.
- 107 Earns Heugh + NT c. 892 691 NT 86 NE
 A cist containing an undecorated Food Vessel (NMAS EE 73) was found at Earns Heugh.
PSAS, xxviii (1893-4), 58; Craw 1922, 183.
- 108 Ecclaw NT c. 750 681 NT 76 NE 6
 A number of 'urns' were found on the farm of Ecclaw close to its boundary with Hoprigshiels.
 Hardy 1889, 137; Craw 1922, 180.
- 109 Edingtonhill + NT 895 572 NT 85 NE 5
 In 1858 a cist was found on the summit of a knoll in the Goat Knowe field; the coverstone (now situated at NT 8892 5821) bore a cup-and-ring mark and a groove, but only part of the groove survives. In 1872 a second cist, possibly containing some bone fragments and a piece of flint, was found close by.
 Hardy 1872a; RCAMS 1915, p. 22, No. 43; Craw 1922, 178; Morris 1968, 69, no. 134.
- 110 Edrington Mains + NT 942 546 NT 95 SW 8
 A cist containing an inhumation and what was possibly a bronze dagger was discovered at Edrington Mains about 1870.
 Craw 1922, 191.
- 111 Flass + NT 621 519 NT 65 SW 7
 A cist containing an 'urn' (probably one of those donated to the NMAS in 1920 but not now identifiable) was found behind Flass farmhouse.
PSAS, iv (1920-1), 21, 24; Craw 1922, 193.
- 112 Grueldykes † NT 781 527 NT 75 SE 9
 In 1863 gravel-digging near Grueldykes revealed a cist containing an inhumation and a broken Beaker; the surviving sherds (NMAS EG 27), however, include two undecorated sherds from a second Beaker. Two sherds of a third Beaker (NMAS EG 56) are said to have come from Grueldykes.
PSAS, v (1862-4), 240, no. 3; Stevenson 1868; *PSAS*, lviii (1923-4), 19; Mitchell 1934, 172, n. 15; Clarke 1970, 515, no. 1594.
- 113 Hoprig, Dean Dykes + NT c. 758 707 NT 77 SE 8
 In 1924 a cist containing two flint scrapers was found 'a little to the west' of the cist cemetery no. 153.
 Taylor 1925a, 318-19.
- 114 Houndwood † NT c. 852 627 NT 86 SE 4
 In 1858 a Cinerary Urn containing a cremation was found close to the railway at Houndwood Lye; five others had previously been found nearby, but none survives.
HBNC, ix (1879-81), 14-15, 56; Craw 1922, 182.
- 115 Howlet's Ha' + NT c. 628 487 NT 64 NW 4
 In 1889 a Food Vessel Urn (NMAS EA 183) was found on the farm of Howlet's Ha' about 300m WNW of Broomiebank.
 Craw 1922, 193; Cowie 1978, 118.

- 116 Leetside + NT c. 869 513 NT 85 SE 18
A cist containing an inhumation and a flint flake with a serrated edge was found in a field immediately S of Frenchlaw.
Stuart 1872; Hardy 1872b, 414.
- 117 Lintmill House + NT 736 464 NT 74 NW 3
A cist containing an inhumation and a Food Vessel was found in a low knoll immediately NE of Lintmill House.
Craw 1922, 186.
- 118 Macks Mill † NT 660 451 NT 64 NE 9
In 1885 a Beaker (NMAS EG 86) was found in a sand-pit about 365m N of Macks Mill.
Hardy 1886b; Craw 1922, 186; Clarke 1970, 515, no. 1596.
- 119 Manderston West Lodge + NT 805 542 NT 85 SW 1
A cist containing an inhumation and a Beaker was found in a gravel knoll about 110m S of the West Lodge in 1882.
Turnbull 1884; Craw 1922, 184; Clarke 1970, 515, no. 1599.
- 120 Mid Chesterfield + NT 778 694 NT 76 NE 7
In 1913 a cist containing an ochreous stone was found about 180m ESE of the fort no. 202.
Craw 1922, 181.
- 121 Millbank + NT 937 622 NT 96 SW 11
In 1873 a cist cemetery was discovered on sloping ground above the W bank of the Eye Water about 190m S of Millbank. Twelve cists were uncovered, disposed in two rows of eight and four respectively; eleven contained inhumations and the twelfth an inverted Food Vessel.
Hardy 1875b, Craw 1922, 176.
- 122 Old Townhead NT c. 797 692 NT 76 NE 15
In 1844 an inverted Cinerary Urn containing a cremation was found above Aikieside, a tree covered hillside E of Tower Farm.
Hardy 1856, 105-6; Craw 1922, 179; Cowie 1978, 117.
- 123 Penmanshiel Wood NT c. 798 673 NT 76 NE 24
In 1830 an 'urn' was found at the foot of Penmanshiel Wood 'nearly in a line with' Craw's Cairn (no. 19).
Hardy 1856, 105; Craw 1922, 179.
- 124 Polwarth Mill + NT c. 739 507 NT 75 SW 6
In 1910 a cist containing what may have been an inhumation accompanied by an 'urn', some 'beads or buttons' and a goat's skull, was found in the House field S of Polwarth Mill.
Craw 1922, 192.

IRON AGE CIST

- 125 Catch-a-penny, Burnmouth † NT 958 602 NT 96 SE 3
In 1923 an oval masonry cist was found in a quarry at Catch-a-penny; it measured 1.7m in length by up to 0.75m in breadth and 0.5m in depth, and contained a slightly flexed inhumation accompanied by an iron knife (NMAS EQ 358) and a pair of bronze spoons (NMAS EQ 356 and 357) datable to the second half of the 1st century AD. For other masonry cists see nos. 53, 96, 142, 154, 156, 159, 171.
Craw 1924; Macgregor 1976, 145-6, Catalogue nos. 281 and 282.

LONG CISTS

(See also no. 410)

- 126 Cockburn + NT 764 589 NT 75 NE 5
 In 1931 two long cists were found about 275m NW of Cockburn steading. One contained the remains of an inhumation and was aligned NNW-SSE. the other was aligned NW-SE. Falconer 1931.
- 127 Hartlaw, Westruther Mains + NT 638 490 NT 64 NW 1&9
 In 1864 fourteen long cists were excavated on a low gravel knoll 700m SW of Westruther Mains farmhouse. The cists, which were aligned E-W, contained 'ashes of wood . . . mixed with the soil with which they were filled', and in some, 'portions of human remains were found'. These may have been the empty cists discovered during sand digging about 1885. On the NE side of the knoll two small 'pits like wells' were found, one of which was stone-lined and filled with 'charred wood and slaky earth', and 'near the south' were 'portions of a curving wall'. Two further cists were excavated on the S side of a second knoll immediately to the S (see settlement no. 239). *October 1979* Stuart 1866; Craw 1922, 173-4, 193.
- 128 Hoprig, Dean Dykes + NT c. 758 707 NT 77 SE 8
 In 1925 a long cist cemetery was found 'at no great distance from' cist cemetery no. 153. Seven rows of cists, all aligned from E to W, were located, but only six were recorded in detail. Taylor 1925a; Taylor 1925b; Taylor 1933.
- 129 Horn Burn + NT 910 602 NT 96 SW 5
 In 1914 a long cist was found at Horn Burn; it was aligned from E to W and contained an inhumation. Craw 1922, 174.
- 130 Old Townhead + NT c. 802 694 NT 86 NW 8
 In 1919 a long cist was found 'immediately to the N of Old Townhead'. Craw 1922, 181.

MISCELLANEOUS BURIALS AND CISTS

- 131 Aytonlaw + NT 909 612 NT 96 SW 4
 A cist containing an inhumation was found approximately 640m WNW of Aytonlaw steading about 1872. Craw 1922, 176.
- 132 Bee Edge + NT 899 653 NT 86 NE
 In 1947 two cists were discovered on a low knoll in the North-East-Ten-Acre field. *HBNC*, xxxi (1947-9), 48-9.
- 133 Billie Mains + NT 846 583 NT 85 NW 5
 About 1897 an empty cist was found 600m SW of Billie Mains. Gunn 1898; Craw 1922, 177.
- 134 Broom House 1 † NT 803 566 NT 85 NW 8
 'Several skeletons' were found during the digging of the foundations of Broom House in 1813. *April 1979* *NSA*, ii (Berwick), 270.
- 135 Broom House 2 NT c. 804 565 NT 85 NW 8
 'A stone coffin, with an entire skeleton' was found 'several years' before 1834 'in a field adjoining to that which contains the grave of Sir Anthony de la Beautié'. *April 1979* *NSA*, ii (Berwick), 270.

- 136 Castle Dykes, Dunglass Dean + NT 773 723 NT 77 SE 13
A 'great number' of cists containing inhumations were found when Castle Dykes fort (no. 181) was demolished in 1831.
NSA, ii (Berwick), 303.
- 137 Chapel + NT c. 762 573 NT 75 NE 4
In 1898 a cist containing an inhumation was found in the Longhungry field about 400m W of Chapel farmhouse; what may have been another cist was found in this area in 1948.
Craw 1922, 184.
- 138 The Chesters, Penmanshiel + NT 801 675 NT 86 NW 15
In 1831 'two or three' cists were found when the fort no. 183 was being removed.
Hardy 1856, 109; Craw 1922, 179.
- 139 Coldingham 1 + NT 906 660 NT 96 NW
A large number of 'British graves', probably cists, have been found in the field around St Michael's Knowe.
Wood 1902, 128-9; Craw 1922, 183.
- 140 Coldingham 2 + NT 908 663 NT 96 NW 7
In 1939 a cist containing an inhumation was found in the field E of Applin Cross Brae.
Kennedy 1940; Low 1940.
- 141 Coldingham Churchyard + NT 903 659 NT 96 NW 13
Several cists containing inhumations embedded in clay, have been found in Coldingham churchyard.
Wood 1886.
- 142 Coldingham Loch NT 899 687 NT 86 NE
A masonry cist containing an inhumation was discovered in a rock-cut pit on a natural shelf about 50m NE of fort no. 185. *February 1980*
- 143 Dovecot Hall, Clifton Hill + NT c. 763 706 NT 77 SE 9
In the 19th century several cists containing flexed or crouched inhumations were found on Clifton Hill.
Hardy 1889, 131; Craw 1922, 180.
- 144 Duns Law 1 NT c. 786 551 NT 75 NE
A cist was found at Duns Law in the mid 19th century.
Stevenson 1856, 156; Craw 1922, 183; OS Record Card NT 75 SE 13.
- 145 Duns Law 2 + NT c. 785 553 NT 75 NE 16
In 1890 a cist was discovered in Little Duns Law field.
Craw 1922, 184.
- 146 East Reston Mill + NT 900 621 NT 96 SW 3
Two cists containing inhumations have been found in a field NE of East Reston Mill.
Hardy 1893, 392; Craw 1922, 176, 177.
- 147 Edington Mains NT c. 89 55 NT 85 NE
A cist was found in the mid 19th century near the banks of the Whiteadder, probably on the farm of Edington Mains.
Hardy 1872a, 351; Craw 1922, 178; OS Record Card NT 85 SE 12.
- 148 Fairnieside NT 950 615 NT 96 SE 5
In 1969 a cist containing an inhumation was found about 450m ENE of Fairnieside farmhouse.
Ryle Elliot 1970.

- 149 Fellowhills NT c. 881 486 NT 84 NE 7
About 1840 a cist containing an inhumation was found near Fellowhills steading.
Craw 1922, 187.
- 150 Foulden Newton + NT 928 549 NT 95 SW 11
A cist was discovered approximately 640m SE of the steading about 1860.
Craw 1922, 185.
- 151 Grunewald + NT 921 568 NT 95 NW 17
A cist containing an inhumation was found on the N side of the road a short distance E
of Grunewald.
Stuart 1886, 236; Craw 1914, 328.
- 152 Hoprig NT 76 70 NT 77 SE
In the 19th century what was probably a cist was found in a field above Cockburnspath
Townhead, an old steading whose site cannot now be located.
HBNC, viii (1876-8), 406; Craw 1922, 180; OS Record Card NT 76 NE 1.
- 153 Hoprig, Dean Dykes + NT c. 758 707 NT 77 SE 8
In 1919 a small cemetery of seven or eight cists containing crouched inhumations was
found on a gravel ridge in the Dean Dykes field, Hoprig.
Taylor 1925a, 317-18; Taylor 1933, 69; Craw 1922, 181.
- 154 Hops Sand-pit, Cockburnspath † NT 772 705 NT 77 SE 15
In 1962 a masonry cist containing an inhumation was found in the Hops (or Kinniegarg)
sand-pit; it measured about 1.5m in length by 0.75m in breadth and 0.75m in depth.
Stevenson 1966.
- 155 House Field, Moorpark + NT 919 576 NT 95 NW 15
What may have been the remains of a cist containing a quantity of charcoal was excavated
by Kinghorn in the House Field, Moorpark, about 1914.
Kinghorn 1924, 114.
- 156 Kelloe Mains + NT 822 536 NT 85 SW 9
In 1964 a corbelled cist containing an inhumation was excavated about 1.4km W of
Kelloe Mains farmhouse.
The Daily Express, 16 April 1964; NMRS BWD/125/1-3.
- 157 Manderston Mill + NT 810 554 NT 85 NW 13
In 1963 a cist containing a cremation was found 600m SSE of Manderston Mill.
Wallace 1964; Lisowski and Spence 1964.
- 158 Middlefield 1 NT 78 51 NT 75 SE 15
Several cists containing inhumations were found on 'the lands of Middlefield and Crease'
in the 18th century.
Stat. Acct., xiv (1795), 584; Craw 1922, 187.
- 159 Middlefield 2 + NT c. 774 522 NT 75 SE 19
In 1943 a masonry cist containing an inhumation was found in the Blakeside field,
Middleton, about 20m from the public road.
Forrest 1953.
- 160 Old Cambus Dean 1 NT c. 810 705 NT 87 SW 5
Two cists, one of which contained an inhumation, were found on the 'gravelly brow of
Cox's Brae' near the E end of Old Cambus Dean.
Hardy 1886a, 161; Craw 1922, 180.

- 161 Old Cambus Dean 2 NT c. 801 705 NT 87 SW 7
A cist was found on a knoll near the W end of Old Cambus Dean.
Hardy 1886a, 161; Craw 1922, 180.
- 162 Old Cambus Dean 3 NT c. 812 705 NT 87 SW 8
Two cists containing inhumations were found, about 1885 and 1893 respectively, on a
ridge which runs E from Old Cambus Dean.
Hardy 1886a, 161; Hardy 1893, 393-5; Craw 1922, 180, 181.
- 163 Preston Cleugh + NT 795 592 NT 75 NE 10
About 1879 a cist containing an inhumation was found approximately 100m S of Preston
Cleugh fort (no. 206).
Craw 1922, 177.
- 164 Raecleugh Head NT c. 750 536 NT 75 SE 11
Several cists were found on a knoll in the 'Covert Park' about 1830.
HBNC, xiv (1892-3), 220; Craw 1922, 187.
- 165 Redheugh NT c. 831 693 NT 86 NW 1
Some 'rude graves' were found on Redheugh Hill in a field adjacent to the earthwork
no. 299.
Hardy 1878a, 166; Craw 1922, 180.
- 166 Rigfoot + NT 728 598 NT 75 NW 2
In 1933 a cist containing a few fragments of decayed bone was found about 250m NNW
of Rigfoot farm.
Falconer 1934.
- 167 Swallowdean NT c. 798 560 NT 75 NE 19
A cist was found at Swallowdean in the mid 19th century.
Stevenson 1856, 156; Craw 1922, 183.
- 168 Wester Park † NT 838 403 NT 84 SW 5
A cist containing a 'short sword' was found in a field near Wester Park.
M'laren 1862, 320.
- 169 Westruther NT c. 63 50 NT 65 SW
The *New Statistical Account* records the discovery of 'several' cists in the vicinity of
Westruther.
NSA, ii (Berwick), 73; Craw 1922, 192.
- 170 Whiterig + NT c. 920 580 NT 95 NW 3
A cist containing an inhumation was found on a ridge about 365m S of Whiterig steading.
Craw 1922, 177.
- 171 Woodend 1 + NT 795 705 NT 77 SE 12
In 1879 an oval masonry cist was found about 400m NNE of Woodend; the sides had
been pointed with clay, which also formed a thick layer on the floor. A second cist,
probably of similar construction but full of sand, was found immediately to the S; what
may have been a third was found the following year, but it was not excavated.
Hardy 1886a, 159-60; Craw 1922, 180.
- 172 Woodend 2 + NT 794 702 NT 77 SE 12
In 1910 two cists were found in the Old Pease field near Woodend, and in 1913 two oval
slab-covered pits containing sand were found nearby.
Craw 1922, 181.
- 173 Woodend 3 + NT 795 703 NT 77 SE 12
In 1930 a cist containing a fragment of a skull was found about 230m NNE of Woodend.

ENCLOSED CREMATION CEMETERY

- 174 Dourie Knowes NT 685 562 NT 65 NE
 What may be an enclosed cremation cemetery is situated in a saddle S of Dourie Knowes. The enclosure measures 11.5m in diameter within a low stony bank about 2.8m thick and 0.4m high; there is a low mound at the centre. *November 1979*

CUP-AND-RING MARKED STONE

(See also no. 109)

- 175 Grantshouse NT c. 808 659 NT 86 NW 27
 A boulder bearing a cup-and-ring mark and a 'grid' of incised lines (NMAS IA 47) was found about 400m NNW of Grantshouse (see also no. 35).
 Craw 1931a; Morris 1968, 69, no. 135.

FORTS AND BROCH

- 176 Aytonlaw 1 + NT 910 608 NT 96 SW 6
 When this fort was recorded by Craw in 1921 it was defended by three ramparts; it has now been levelled by cultivation, but cropmarks reveal that there were ditches between the ramparts and a quarry-scoop immediately behind the inner rampart. Indistinct cropmarks N of the fort may indicate the site of a ditched field-system, bounded on the W by a zigzag ditch. *April 1979*
 Craw 1921, 241-2.
- 177 Aytonlaw 2 + NT 911 608 NT 96 SW 7
 Cropmarks show a double ditched fort situated immediately E of the fort no. 176. The interior, measuring about 35m across, can be seen as a depression in the surface of the ground. *April 1979*
 Craw 1921, 242.
- 178 Bennison's Brae + NT 927 653 NT 96 NW
 Cropmarks reveal a double-ditched coastal promontory fort measuring about 35m by 25m internally. *April 1979*
- 179 Big Chesters, Bowshiel + NT 791 674 NT 76 NE 10
 Little is visible of a fort situated about 350m SE of Bowshiel farmhouse; cropmarks reveal that it measures about 90m by 75m within a ditch up to 5m broad, and there are upturned entrances on the NE and SW respectively. The interior contains a ditched enclosure, probably a settlement, measuring about 50m by 40m internally. An area of at least 6 ha around the fort has been partly enclosed by an irregular linear earthwork. *August 1979*
 RCAMS 1915, p. 30, No. 57.
- 180 Blue House + NT 844 618 NT 86 SW
 Cropmarks reveal an oval fort, measuring about 150m by 110m within two ditches, situated on a low rounded hill about 250m SW of Blue House.
- 181 Castle Dykes, Dunglass Dean + NT 773 723 NT 77 SE 13
 Nothing is visible of a fort situated on a precipitous promontory on the E side of the mouth of Dunglass Dean. The defences comprised at least three, and possibly four, ramparts drawn across the neck of the promontory to isolate an area about 55m square. *August 1979*
 NSA, ii (Berwick), 303; RCAMS 1915, p. 29, No. 54.

- 182 Chesterfield + NT 940 539 NT 95 SW 4
Traces of ditches noted N of Chesterfield standing in 1911 probably indicate the site of a fort occupying the level summit of this steep-sided promontory. *January 1979*
RCAMS 1915, p. 99, No. 189.
- 183 Chesters, Penmanshiel + NT 801 675 NT 86 NW 15
The wasted remains of a fort measuring about 60m by 50m over a rampart and ditch. *June 1979*
Hardy 1856, 108; RCAMS 1915, p. 29, No. 53.
- 184 Cockburn Law * NT 765 597 NT 75 NE 1
This fort occupies the summit of Cockburn Law, and measures about 110m by 85m internally. The craggy E side is defended by a single rampart, the SW by two ramparts and the N and W by three. There are entrances on the N, WSW, S and E respectively, and a cairn (see no. 15) and several stony banks are situated within the interior. *November 1979*
Christison 1895, 158-60; RCAMS 1915, p. 64, No. 116.
- 185 Coldingham Loch * NT 899 686 NT 86 NE 12
This fort occupies a rocky knoll overlooking the E tip of Coldingham Loch; D-shaped on plan, it measures about 49m by 36m internally and is defenced by a wall and two ramparts on all sides except the NNW, where there is a steep slope. The defences have been mutilated by the insertion of at least six stone-walled houses, a house platform, and a number of scoops which may be small quarries. *November 1979*
RCAMS 1915, pp. 48-9, No. 84; Feachem 1977, 112.
- 186 Coldstream + NT 832 391 NT 83 NW 17
A fort is revealed by cropmarks 250m SW of the Cottage Hospital, Coldstream. It was defended on the E, N and W by double ditches and on the S by a steep slope; the interior measures about 70m by 50m. *January 1979*
- 187 Dean Castles † NT 807 705 NT 87 SW 2
A promontory fort, defended on the NE by twin ramparts and ditches, was destroyed by the now disused Oldcambus Slate Quarry. Much midden material and what may have been vitrified rock were ploughed up in the 19th century. *May 1979*
Hardy 1886a, 161-2; RCAMS 1915, pp. 31, 32, No. 60.
- 188 Duns Law * NT 785 546 NT 75 SE 2
A fort, measuring 193m by 162m within twin ramparts, occupies the summit of Duns Law. Within the interior there are three small circular structures of uncertain purpose. (See also nos. 487 and 558). *August 1979*
RCAMS 1915, pp. 66-7, No. 119.
- 189 Earn's Heugh * NT 89 69 NT 86 NE 8
These complex fortifications, occupying the summit of Tun Law, have developed around two separate bivallate forts, which in later stages were united to form a common defensive system.
The interior of the NW fort (NT 891 691) is occupied by a later settlement measuring about 55m by 30m within its bank; this in turn is overlain by a settlement of nine stone-walled houses. Finds recovered from the houses in 1931 indicate that they were occupied between the mid-second and fourth centuries AD.
The SE fort (NT 892 691) measures about 65m by 35m internally; on the NW its outer rampart is probably overlain by a reconstructed section of the outer rampart of the NW fort. Subsequently the outer rampart of the SE fort was rebuilt so as to butt on to the defences of the NW fort and a third rampart was then added to the SE fort. *February 1980*
RCAMS 1915, pp. 45-6, No. 80; Childe 1932; Feachem 1977, 112.

- 190 Edin's Hall * NT 772 603 NT 76 SE 2
 The Edin's Hall fort, broch and settlement are situated 600m NW of Cockburn East on gently sloping ground overlooking the Whiteadder Water. The fort measures about 135m by 75m within twin ramparts and ditches with an entrance on the E. Much of the W half of the interior is occupied by the broch, which measures 16.8m in diameter within a wall between 6.4m and 5.2m thick, and which stands inside a sub-rectangular walled enclosure, possibly contemporary. The E half of the fort is largely overlain by an open settlement of stone-walled houses. *October 1979*
 Turnbull 1881; Christison 1895, 160-4; RCAMS 1915, pp. 60-4, No. 115; Feachem 1977, 111.
- 191 Edrington Bastle NT 944 540 NT 95 SW 10
 About 600m S of Edrington Mains, on a steep-sided promontory between the Whiteadder Water and the Witches' Cleuch, there are slight remains of what was probably a fort, consisting of a ditch, 6m broad cutting across the neck of the promontory together with another isolated stretch of a ditch at its tip; the area so defined measures 52m by a maximum of 25m. *March 1979*
 Name Book, Berwick, No. 34, p. 36.
- 192 Greenknowe + NT 819 498 NT 84 NW
 Cropmarks reveal a double-ditched fort occupying the NE end of a low ridge W of Greenknowe farm. It measures about 110m in diameter over all and there are indications of what may be an internal quarry-scoop behind the line of the inner rampart. *November 1978*
- 193 Habchester NT 944 587 NT 95 NW 4
 This impressive fort measures about 100m by 80m within double ramparts and ditches. The NW half of the defences have been almost completely levelled by ploughing but on the SE the inner rampart stands to a height of 2.3m. On the NE there is an inturned entrance, flanked by stony banks which link the inner and outer ramparts, while in the cultivated ground on the SW there are slight indications of a second entrance. *May 1979*
 Christison 1895, 169-70; RCAMS 1915, pp. 153-4, No. 270; Feachem 1977, 112-13.
- 194 Hareheugh Craigs, Stenmuir NT 687 400 NT 64 SE 5
 This fort, which measures at least 100m in length, occupies a crag-and-tail formation about 460m E of Stenmuir farmhouse. The rampart is best preserved on the SSE, where a number of outer facing-stones are visible; there is an entrance on the E. *October 1979*
 Kinghorn 1935, 161-3.
- 195 Hatchednize + NT 809 421 NT 84 SW
 Cropmarks show an arc of the ditch of a fort at both the NE and SW ends of a steep-sided promontory 700m NNW of Hatchednize farmhouse. *November 1978*
- 196 Hirsell Law + NT 825 416 NT 84 SW
 Cropmarks reveal the site of a fort on Hirsell Law; the defences consisted of a single rampart and ditch enclosing an area of about 5 ha. *November 1978*
- 197 Kingsrig + NT 765 394 NT 73 NE
 Cropmarks show the double ditches of a fort situated about 500m S of Kingsrig farmhouse; it measures about 125m by 65m internally with an entrance on the ESE.
- 198 Knock Hill NT 616 441 NT 64 SW 8
 An oval fort, measuring about 114m by 52m within twin ramparts, occupies the summit of Knock Hill. There is the site of at least one circular timber house within the interior. *October 1979*
 Christison 1895, 144-5; RCAMS 1915, pp. 92-3, No. 166.

- 199 Linthill + NT 922 627 NT 96 SW
Cropmarks reveal the site of a complex fort situated on a broad promontory 500m SW of Linthill Steading. At least two ditches, set about 35m apart, cut off a triangular area measuring about 90m along each side. To the NE a linear cropmark has been recorded, running from NW to SE over a distance of about 200m (NT 922 630 to 924 628).
April 1979
- 200 Lowries Knowes NT 853 697 NT 86 NE 4
This fort occupies a rocky knoll about 550m SSW of Dowlaw; pear-shaped on plan, it measures 55m by 37m within a heavily-robbed wall spread up to 6.3m in thickness with an entrance on the SSE. There is an outer rampart on the NE, S and SW, but on the E all traces of it have been removed by a later enclosure (see no. 571). *June 1979*
- 201 Marygoldhill Plantation * NT 807 605 NT 86 SW 3
This impressive fort stands in dense undergrowth about 700m NW of Marygold farmhouse. Oval on plan, it measures about 97m by 78m within defences which for most of the circuit comprise twin ramparts with a medial ditch. A large annexe attached to the E side of the fort is presumably a subsequent development; a number of circular house-foundations have been recorded within both fort and annexe. In 1950 nine sherds of coarse pottery were found within the fort. *August 1979*
Lynn 1895, 368-71; RCAMS 1915, pp. 7-8, No. 18; *PSAS*, lxxxiv (1949-50), 230, no. 34; Steer 1952; Feachem 1977, 112.
- 202 Mid Chesterfield, Stockbridge + NT 776 695 NT 76 NE 17
Cropmarks reveal a fort situated 900m W of Tower Farm; oval on plan, it measures about 68m by 60m within double ditches with an entrance on the E. This is probably the fort recorded in 1912 but levelled since then.
RCAMS 1915, pp. 31, 33, No. 63.
- 203 Milne Graden + NT 879 448 NT 84 SE
Cropmarks reveal the site of a promontory fort about 600m NNE of Milne Graden House; it is defended by two widely spaced ditches. There are traces of a palisade trench or part of a rampart structure about 10m inside the line of the inner ditch. The entrance probably lay on the N. *January 1979*
- 204 Oldcastles + NT 863 585 NT 85 NE 25
Cropmarks reveal the site of a fort 200m N of Oldcastles farm; three ditches are visible on air photographs, representing at least two phases of construction. One phase comprises the two outer ditches which enclose an oval area measuring about 90m in maximum diameter. The main entrance is on the W, where the terminals of the outer ditch are inturned, but there is also a simple break in the ditches on the N. The other phase is represented by the inner ditch, which encloses a circular area measuring about 70m in diameter with an entrance on the E, and possible a second on the W. *April 1979*
Stat. Acct., xiv (1795), 34.
- 205 Pettico Wick NT 906 690 NT 96 NW 2
The remains of a possible fort occupy a coastal promontory about 150m SW of Pettico Wick harbour. *October 1979*
Kinghorn 1935, 163-5.
- 206 Preston Cleugh * NT 795 593 NT 75 NE 7
This fort stands on the crest of the ridge immediately W of Preston Cleugh; the interior measures 77m by 57m, and the defences show two phases of construction. In the first phase there were two ramparts and a medial ditch with entrances on the E and W respectively; subsequently the ramparts were realigned at the W entrance, and another ditch with an external rampart was added on the NW, SW and S. There is at least one circular house site within the interior.
RCAMS 1915, pp. 9-10, No. 21.

- 207 Raecleugh Head Hill * NT 743 535 NT 75 SW 2
A roughly circular fort, measuring about 66m by 57m internally, occupies the summit of Raecleugh Head Hill. Its defences comprise double ditches with a medial rampart, and there is a possible palisade trench along the inner lip of the inner ditch. The original entrance was probably on the E but it is blocked by a later bank which encloses the whole fort. *August 1979*
Christison 1895, 151-2; RCAMS 1915, pp. 104-5, No. 202.
- 208 Shannobank * NT 750 629 NT 76 SE 7
This fort measures about 73m by 55m within twin ramparts set about 12m apart. On the N there is a homestead which probably post-dates the outer rampart; it measures about 25m by 21m internally and contains at least one house-platform and a slightly scooped forecourt. *December 1979*
RCAMS 1915, pp. 2-3, No. 3.
- 209 Springhill + NT 787 386 NT 73 NE
Cropmarks reveal the triple ditches of a fort situated 200m SE of Springhill and measuring about 65m by 50m internally. Immediately NE of the fort there is what may be an associated ditch about 2m broad which runs from E to W over a distance of at least 70m. It cuts across a small enclosure measuring about 25m square within its ditch.
- 210 Stuartslaw + NT 863 553 NT 85 NE 8
Nothing is visible of a fort which is situated within a bend in the Whiteadder Water about 600m ENE of Stuartslaw farmhouse. Faint cropmarks possible indicate double ditches on the N, and an 18th-century account mentions defences on at least two other sides. *Stat. Acct.*, xiv (1795), 32-3n; Carr 1836, 14; RCAMS 1915, p. 85, No. 156.
- 211 Warlawbank + NT 831 619 NT 86 SW 8
This fort, situated immediately NW of Warlawbank steading, measures about 110m by 65m within twin ramparts and ditches which, together with an additional rampart on the NE, have been almost levelled by cultivation. Cropmarks on air photographs show entrances on the ESE and WSW respectively, and, within the interior, a circular ditched enclosure 40m in diameter. (See also nos. 321-4). *August 1979*
Christison 1895, 165; RCAMS 1915, p. 52, No. 90.

ENCLOSED SETTLEMENTS

(See also nos. 179, 189, 208, 584, 585, 606)

- 212 Ayton + NT 919 612 NT 96 SW
Cropmarks reveal an enclosure, probably a settlement, immediately W of Lawfield Drive, Ayton; it measures 75m by 45m within a ditch about 2m broad. The entrance is on the SE, and in the interior a dark mark may represent the site of a timber house. *April 1979*
- 213 Ayton Cocklaw + NT 929 602 NT 96 SW
Cropmarks reveal a settlement on a gentle slope 200m SW of Ayton Cocklaw steading; it measures 70m by 50m within a ditch up to 3m broad. The entrance is on the W and the interior is visible as a broad depression. *April 1979*
- 214 Aytonlaw + * NT 904 617 NT 96 SW
Cropmarks reveal an enclosure, probably a settlement, about 1.2km NW of Aytonlaw farmhouse; it measures about 60m in diameter within a ditch 4m to 6m broad. The interior is visible as a broad depression and the entrance is on the E. Two linear cropmarks, running at right angles to each other, have been recorded NE and SE respectively of the enclosure. *April 1979*
- 215 Blackpotts NT 905 675 NT 96 NW
What may be a settlement, disturbed by extensive surface quarrying, occupies a rocky knoll 250m NNW of Blackpotts farmhouse. Oval on plan, it measures about 41m by 35m within a stony bank which has been reduced to a scarp for much of its circuit. *May 1979*

- 216 Borthwick Quarry + NT 770 539 NT 75 SE
Cropmarks reveal an enclosure, probably a settlement, 200m S of Borthwick Quarry. Roughly oval on plan, it measures about 45m by 40m within a ditch up to 2m broad, with possible entrances on the E and SW respectively.
- 217 Bowshiel + NT 790 673 NT 76 NE 11
Faint cropmarks reveal the site of an enclosure, possibly a settlement, situated immediately SW of the fort no. 179; roughly circular on plan, it measures about 40m in diameter internally. *August 1979*
Name Book, Berwick, No. 8, p. 26.
- 218 Brander Heugh NT 871 703 NT 87 SE 2
A coastal promontory cut off by a ditch and bank may be a settlement; the interior measures 33m by up to 23m and the entrance is on the S. *June 1979*
Kingham 1935, 165.
- 219 Catch-a-penny 1 + NT 958 601 NT 96 SE
A settlement is revealed by cropmarks immediately S of Catch-a-penny; oval on plan, it measures about 60m by at least 35m within two concentric ditches set about 7m apart. In the interior there is the site of at least one circular house 11m in diameter.
- 220 Catch-a-penny 2 + NT 958 603 NT 96 SE
Cropmarks reveal an enclosure, possibly a settlement, immediately N of Catch-a-penny, measuring about 40m in diameter within its ditch.
- 221 Chester's Dikes, Cranshaws NT 678 609 NT 66 SE 2
What are probably the remains of a settlement are situated at the S end of the Long Wood, 800m SSW of Cranshaws House; roughly circular on plan, it measures about 70m in diameter within a bank and ditch. *August 1979*
RCAMS 1915, p. 59, No. 111.
- 222 Clockmill + NT 776 529 NT 75 SE
Cropmarks reveal an enclosure, possibly a settlement, 350m SSE of Clockmill, measuring about 60m by 50m within a ditch up to 3m broad.
- 223 Cockburn Law NT 769 596 NT 75 NE 3
This complex settlement is situated on a level shelf on the E flank of Cockburn Law; it is probably multi-period in construction, finally measuring about 70m by 32m within an irregular wall spread up to 2.5m in thickness. The interior is divided into three parts, each of which contains a circular house and a slightly scooped forecourt; there are various other structures within the interior, and a fourth house is recessed into the enclosure wall on the E. *November 1979*
RCAMS 1915, p. 68, No. 121.
- 224 Dogbush Plantation, Marygold NT 814 610 NT 86 SW 5
This settlement is in a forestry plantation about 1km N of Marygold farmhouse; oval on plan, it measures about 130m by 100m within a bank and ditch. *August 1979*
Lynn 1895, 372-4; Christison 1895, 165-6; RCAMS 1915, pp.6-7, No. 17.
- 225 Dowlaw + NT 859 700 NT 87 SE
Cropmarks reveal an enclosure, possibly a settlement, on a NE-facing slope 300m ESE of Dowlaw farmhouse; it measures about 43m by 27m within a ditch 2m wide. *June 1979*
- 226 East Reston Mill 1 + * NT 899 621 NT 86 SE
Cropmarks reveal an enclosure, probably a settlement, situated on a gravel terrace about 200m NE of East Reston Mill; trapezoidal on plan, it measures 80m by 70m within a ditch up to 2.5m broad. The entrance is on the NW. *May 1979*

- 227 East Reston Mill 2 + NT 899 615 NT 86 SE 6
The site of a strongly defended settlement is revealed by cropmarks 450m S of East Reston Mill; roughly oval on plan, it measures a maximum of 50m in diameter within two concentric ditches set about 13m apart. *May 1979*
- 228 Ecclaw NT 761 684 NT 76 NE 4
This settlement is situated on a W-facing slope 200m N of Ecclaw farmhouse; it is visible as a broad depression measuring up to 57m in diameter. *August 1979*
RCAMS 1915, pp. 30-1, No. 59.
- 229 Edrom Mains + NT 815 557 NT 85 NW
The site of what may be a palisaded enclosure is revealed by cropmarks 200m SE of Edrom Mains farmhouse; it measures about 45m in diameter. There are cropmarks of an indeterminate nature on the NW and NE. *April 1979*
- 230 Ewieside Hill * NT 777 687 NT 76 NE 5
A circular settlement comprising triple banks and ditches occupies the E end of the summit of Ewieside Hill; constructed in two phases, it measures 82m in internal diameter and contains at least two ring-ditch houses. In the first phase it consisted of two boulder-faced banks with a medial ditch; the entrance was in the NW where the banks return and unite around the ditch terminals. Subsequently this entrance was blocked and a third bank added; new entrances were constructed on the NE and possibly on the SW, respectively. *August 1979*
RCAMS 1915, pp. 26-7, No. 49.
- 231 Ferneycastle + NT 880 602 NT 86 SE
Cropmarks reveal a probable settlement, enclosed within an annexe, immediately E of Ferneycastle steading. The settlement is roughly circular on plan, measuring 40m in diameter within its ditch; there are entrances on the E and SW respectively. The annexe ditch lies up to 25m outside the settlement, and on the E there is an entrance with staggered ditch-terminals. From a point 25m S of the annexe entrance a ditch runs eastwards for at least 60m. *May 1979*
- 232 Flass NT 622 520 NT 65 SW 5
The remains of an enclosure, possibly a settlement, are situated 100m NNE of Flass farmhouse; it measures about 90m by 45m within a low bank spread up to 5m in thickness. *November 1979*
RCAMS 1915, pp. 160-1, No. 286.
- 233 Flemington + NT 940 605 NT 96 SW
Cropmarks reveal a circular enclosure and an extensive (24ha) system of ditches on the NW side of Whinney Hill, between the 106m and 122m contours. The enclosure measures about 45m in diameter within a ditch 2m wide. Although the enclosure was constructed before the ditch-system, it is likely that the two were in use at the same time. What appears as an enclosure immediately W of Flemington (NT 938 608) is probably an extension of this ditch system. *April 1979*
- 234 Foulden + NT 924 565 NT 95 NW
The site of a strongly defended settlement, measuring about 70m by 50m within double ditches, has been revealed by cropmarks 350m W of New Farm. A ditch about 2m broad partly encloses an area of about 1ha to the W and S of the settlement. *March 1979*
- 235 Greenside Hill, Old Cambus NT 808 690 NT 86 NW
This homestead is situated on the rounded N end of Greenside Hill about 700m ESE of Old Townhead. Heart-shaped on plan, with an inturned entrance on the SW, it measures 26.5m by up to 24.5m transversely within a bank 2.5m thick and 0.2m high; along the crest of the bank there is a shallow groove up to 1m broad which probably represents a palisade trench. The interior contains traces of at least two circular houses. On the S and SE there is another low bank about 1.3m thick which may indicate the site of an earlier palisade trench; all traces of this bank have been removed on the E by a later rectangular enclosure measuring about 19.7m by up to 12m transversely within a low bank of earth and stones. *June 1979*

- 236 Greenwood + NT 836 644 NT 86 SW 2
A broad depression 200m SE of Greenwood farmhouse marks the site of a double-ditched settlement now visible only as cropmarks. Roughly oval on plan, it measures about 45m by 38m within the inner ditch; there are entrances on the NW and ESE respectively.
- 237 Haly Jo, Lumsdaine NT 874 698 NT 86 NE 3
An enclosure, probably a settlement, occupies a rocky knoll about 800m N of Lumsdaine farmhouse. It measures 62m by 30m within a wall, which on the E is accompanied by a ditch. The entrance is on the E. *November 1979*
Kinghorn 1935, 163.
- 238 Harly Darlies NT 836 694 NT 86 NW 30
This sub-rectangular settlement is bounded by a wall (1.6m in thickness), which links a number of rock outcrops, enclosing an area measuring 43m by 23m. It is accompanied by a ditch on three sides, and the entrance probably lay on the ENE. In the interior there are the sites of at least three circular houses. *May 1979*
RCAMS 1915, pp. 28-9, No. 51.
- 239 Hartlaw, Westruther Mains + NT 638 489 NT 64 NW 9
In 1864 Lady John Scott excavated what was probably a palisaded homestead occupying the more southerly of two low gravel knolls about 700m SW of Westruther Mains farmhouse. An arc of slabs, apparently set on edge in a double row around the N side of the knoll, may have been the packing of a palisade trench which probably formed an enclosure measuring at least 22m in diameter. The interior contained two further arcs of stones, two 'foundations', and a number of 'small holes formed of stones on edge . . . filled with charred wood'. These features probably represented the walls and structural post-holes of at least three circular timber buildings, one of which appears to have overlain the line of the palisade trench. There were also two pits lined with dry-stone masonry which contained 'a quantity of charred wood, ashes, and black adhesive matter'. On the S there were two cists, both of which were orientated E-W and contained 'ashes and bones'.
October 1979
Stuart 1866; Craw 1922, 173-4.
- 240 Horn Burn + NT 904 602 NT 96 SW
Cropmarks reveal a complex settlement site situated on a gentle NE-facing slope about 600m W of Horn Burn. The main feature is a large enclosure bounded by a ditch up to 4m broad with entrances on the E and W respectively. It measures about 40m by 25m within a bank, whose position is indicated by the outer edge of what is probably a series of internal quarry-scoops. West of the enclosure there is a small unenclosed settlement comprising the remains of at least three timber houses. A number of linear cropmarks in the vicinity probably represent part of a ditched field-system of unknown date.
- 241 Huldies Park + NT 926 616 NT 96 SW
Cropmarks reveal an enclosure, probably a settlement, about 150m SSW of Huldies Park; it measures about 40m by 30m within a ditch 3m wide. Immediately to the W there is a rectangular enclosure, measuring about 25m by 15m; to the NE there are traces of what may be a small unenclosed settlement, and a number of linear features.
- 242 Kirklands 1 + NT 758 706 NT 77 SE
Part of an enclosure, possibly a settlement, is revealed by cropmarks on a gravel terrace about 200m E of the now abandoned farm of Kirklands. Roughly oval on plan, it measures about 60m by 50m within a ditch up to 4m broad; there is an entrance on the E.
August 1979
- 243 Kirklands 2 + NT 758 702 NT 77 SE
Cropmarks reveal an enclosure, possibly a settlement, about 300m SSE of Kirklands. It measures about 75m by 60m within a ditch up to 3m broad; there are possible entrances on the N, S and W respectively. *August 1979*

- 244 Kirklands 3 + NT 757 704 NT 77 SE
 What is probably the site of a double-ditched settlement is revealed by cropmarks on a gravel terrace about 100m SE of Kirklands. It is roughly trapezoidal on plan, measuring about 38m by 30m internally; there is an entrance on the SE. *August 1979*
- 245 Lennel + NT 861 421 NT 84 SE
 Cropmarks reveal an enclosure, probably a settlement, about 700m S of Lennelhill farmhouse. It measures about 50m by 40m within its ditch. *January 1979*
- 246 Little Chesters, Bowshiel + NT 794 676 NT 76 NE 13
 This oval enclosure, probably a settlement, is situated about 350m NE of the fort no. 179. Ploughing has reduced it to a mere depression, but formerly it measured about 50m by 43m within a stony bank spread to a thickness of 9m. *November 1979*
 RCAMS 1915, p. 30, No. 56.
- 247 Marygold NT 813 605 NT 86 SW 6
 This settlement is situated on a S-facing hillside about 350m NNE of Marygold farm; it measures about 64m from E to W over all, and comprises three scooped courts which are partly enclosed on the uphill side by a much spread bank with traces of an external ditch. *August 1979*
 RCAMS 1915, p. 10, No. 22.
- 248 Mensie Potts + NT 786 691 NT 76 NE 8
 Nothing is visible of an enclosure, possibly a homestead, which occupied the SE end of a steep-sided knoll 350m SSE of Tower farm; oval on plan, it measured about 30m by 18m internally. *August 1979*
 RCAMS 1915, p. 31, No. 61.
- 249 Millar's Moss Reservoir NT 902 684 NT 96 NW 4
 At the foot of a low knoll about 350m NW of Millar's Moss Reservoir, there is a D-shaped enclosure, possibly a homestead, measuring 25m by 23m within a stony bank up to 4m thick and 0.6m high. The entrance is on the ESE. *May 1979*
 Christison 1895, 174-5; RCAMS 1915, p. 49, No. 85.
- 250 Mire Loch 1 * NT 910 682 NT 96 NW 1
 What is probably a two-phase settlement overlain by a farmstead (see no. 572) occupies a prominent knoll about 450m SW of the SE end of Mire Loch. In the first phase it measured 40m by 24.5m internally; subsequently it was extended on the NW by 13m. The enclosing bank is spread to a thickness of about 3.3m, except on the SE, where it is considerably thicker, with traces of an external ditch. A gap on the SE is probably associated with the farmstead, and the original entrance may have been on the N. *May 1979*
 Christison 1895, 172-3; RCAMS 1915, pp. 51-2, No. 89.
- 251 Mire Loch 2 * NT 908 686 NT 96 NW 3
 A roughly rectangular settlement, measuring about 44m by 28.5m within a wall (0.6m high and spread to a thickness of 3.7m) occupies the rounded summit of a hill due S of Pettico Wick Harbour. The S corner of the interior has been incorporated into what is probably a secondary enclosure containing the turf-covered footings of two circular houses. Within the settlement there are footings of two houses with internal diameters of 6.2m and 7m respectively. *May 1979*
 Christison 1895, 173; RCAMS 1915, pp. 50-1, No. 88.
- 252 Moorside NT 955 578 NT 95 NE 4
 This homestead measures about 28m by 18m within a wall 1m in height and spread up to 5.5m in thickness; there is a ditch on the N, and the entrance is on the NE. The interior contains the stone footings of at least one, and possibly a second, circular house. *March 1979*
 Craw 1921, 247-8.

- 253 Neuk + NT 769 698 NT 76 NE
Cropmarks reveal an enclosure, possibly a settlement, on sloping ground about 250m SSW of Neuk; roughly rectangular on plan, it measures about 52m by 29m within a ditch 2m broad. The entrance is on the E, and the interior contains what may be the site of a timber house measuring about 12m in diameter.
- 254 Oatlee Hill NT 883 694 NT 86 NE 13
This settlement is situated immediately SE of the Admiralty Distance Pole on Oatlee Hill. Roughly rectangular on plan, it measures 26m by 24m within a wall (0.7m high and spread to a thickness of 3.8m) accompanied by a ditch; the entrance is on the NW. A stony capping on parts of the wall may represent refurbishing, possibly contemporary with a small enclosure which incorporates the W corner of the interior. At some date a stretch of the wall has been re-aligned near the N corner. In the interior there is at least one, and possibly a second, house-platform; and on the NE, possible overlying the settlement ditch, there are the foundations of a circular house. *June 1979*
RCAMS 1915, pp. 44-5, No. 79.
- 255 Pathhead + NT 771 717 NT 77 SE
Cropmarks reveal an oval enclosure, possibly a homestead, situated about 300m WNW of Pathhead farmhouse. It measures 40m in maximum diameter within a ditch up to 1.5m broad.
- 256 Penmanshiel 1 + NT 803 677 NT 86 NW 14
Nothing can be seen of an enclosure, possibly a settlement, which was recorded in the mid 19th century 600m N of Penmanshiel. It was shown on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map as a dotted circle measuring about 50m in diameter. *June 1979*
Hardy 1856, 109; OS 6-inch map, Berwickshire, 1st ed. (1858), sheet iv.
- 257 Penmanshiel 2 NT 800 675 NT 86 NW 12
What may be a settlement is situated on sloping ground about 500m NNW of Penmanshiel. Oval on plan, it measures 48m by 39m within a bank 4.5m thick accompanied by an external ditch. *June 1979*
Hardy 1856, 108; RCAMS 1915, p. 29, No. 52.
- 258 Renton Barns + NT 829 654 NT 86 NW 6
Cropmarks reveal an enclosure, possibly a settlement, situated on a low knoll 800m SE of Renton Barns; it is roughly circular on plan, measuring about 60m in diameter within a ditch 3m broad.
- 259 Spottiswoode NT 602 501 NT 65 SW 1
What are probably the remains of a settlement occupy a knoll about 200m N of the old stables at Spottiswoode. Roughly oval on plan, it measures about 60m by 36m within a wall spread up to 4m in thickness; there is possibly an entrance on the NE. Within the interior there is a smaller enclosure measuring 30m by 27m within a thick wall which merges with the outer wall on the NW and SW. *October 1979*
RCAMS 1915, p. 161, No. 287.
- 260 Staneshiel Hill 1 NT 779 586 NT 75 NE 11
This settlement lies within a plantation 1km NNW of Primrosehill farmhouse and is obscured by undergrowth and fallen trees; it measures about 52m by 45m within a stony bank and encloses several circular houses. There appears to be a subsidiary enclosure immediately to the E, and on the SE there are four well-developed cultivation terraces. *November 1979*
Anderson 1895; RCAMS 1915, pp. 64-5, No. 117.
- 261 Staneshiel Hill 2 NT 778 584 NT 75 NE 12
What is probably a homestead is situated within a plantation 150m SW of settlement no. 260; it measures about 42m by 30m within its bank, and the entrance is on the SE. In 1925 a few sherds of coarse pottery were found in the interior. *November 1979*
RCAMS 1915, p. 66, No. 118; *HBNC*, xxv (1923-5), 376-7.

- 262 Swallowdean + NT 796 560 NT 75 NE 21
Cropmarks reveal a ditched enclosure, possibly a settlement, measuring about 50m in internal diameter.
- 263 Westerside 1 NT 891 686 NT 86 NE 9
This settlement occupies a low knoll about 420m ESE of Waterside farmhouse. Sub-rectangular on plan, it measures 36m by 22m within a bank up to 3.6m thick and 0.4m high; the entrance is on the W. In the centre of the interior there is a possible house site; other depressions may be either natural features or the result of quarrying. *July 1979*
RCAMS 1915, p. 47, No. 81.
- 264 Westerside 2 NT 889 687 NT 86 NE
This settlement occupies the NW end of a ridge about 250m E of Westerside farmhouse; oval on plan, it measures 39m by 32m within a robbed wall (0.5m high and spread to 2.8m in thickness). The original entrance was probably on the NW, and in the interior there is a circular house site. *July 1979*
RCAMS 1915, pp. 47-8, No. 82.
- 265 Westloch House 1 NT 895 679 NT 86 NE 11
This settlement is situated on a low knoll about 350m SSE of Westloch House. Rectilinear on plan, it measures 58m by 43m within a wall up to 0.5m in height and spread to a thickness of 3.3m. A number of hollows and stony banks in the interior may be the result of surface quarrying. *July 1979*
RCAMS 1915, p. 50, No. 87.
- 266 Westloch House 2 NT 898 680 NT 86 NE 10
This settlement and annexe occupy a rocky knoll about 400m ESE of Westloch House. Oval on plan, the settlement measures about 40m by 30m within a wall up to 0.5m high and spread to a thickness of 2.4m; the entrance is on the SE. The interior contains four house-platforms, and a circular stone-walled house which may be of slightly later date. The annexe lies on the E and is enclosed by the remains of two widely-spaced banks. *July 1979*
RCAMS 1915, pp. 49-50, No. 86.
- 267 Whitecross + NT 905 646 NT 96 SW
Cropmarks reveal a rectilinear enclosure, possibly a settlement, situated on a terrace about 200m SW of Whitecross. The enclosure measures about 32m by 27m within a ditch up to 2m wide with an entrance on the E; on the N side there is an annexe measuring about 38m square. *April 1979*

UNENCLOSED SETTLEMENTS

(See also nos. 185, 189, 190, 241, 254)

- 268 Auchencrow Mains + NT 851 600 NT 86 SE
An unenclosed settlement comprising the sites of at least nine circular timber houses is revealed by cropmarks in an arable field W of Auchencrow Mains. For two enclosures in the same field see no. 329.
- 269 Berrybank + NT 888 609 NT 86 SE
What may be the site of a circular timber house measuring 15m in diameter is revealed by cropmarks about 550m NE of Berrybank farmhouse; the surrounding area appears to be enclosed by a ditched field-system. *May 1979*
- 270 Cockburn East NT 773 601 NT 76 SE 12
This unenclosed settlement comprises two stone-walled houses (measuring 4.9m and 5.7m in diameter respectively) and an enclosure (19.5m by 11m within a stony bank with an entrance on the E) which butts on to a circular scooped court 17.5m in diameter. The two houses straddle the line of the enclosure wall; the smaller is entered from within the enclosure and the larger from outside. *November 1979*
RCAMS 1915, pp. 67-8, No. 120.

- 271 Greenmoor Plantation + NT c. 919 615 NT 96 SW
Cropmarks reveal an unenclosed settlement N of Ayton Police Station; there are the sites of five circular houses measuring up to 15m in diameter. *April 1979*
- 272 Homebank + NT 809 395 NT 83 NW
Cropmarks show the sites of two unenclosed timber houses (the larger 15m in diameter) situated about 800m E of Homebank. *January 1979*
- 273 Victoria Jubilee Bridge + NT 91 60 NT 96 SW
Cropmarks N and NE of the Victoria Jubilee Bridge reveal the site of an extensive unenclosed settlement situated on either side of the road from Ayton where it drops down to the Eye Water. To the SE of the road there are the sites of at least ten circular houses, averaging about 12m in diameter (centred at NT 919 605), and a barrow 6m in diameter (NT 918 605). To the NW of the road there are a further four house sites (NT 916 605), a roughly circular enclosure (NT 917 604) and a pit-alignment (NT 915 605 to 918 606). The enclosure measures about 45m in diameter within a narrow ditch; the pit-alignment runs NE from the Eye Water for a distance of about 400m. *April 1979*
- 274 Westloch House NT 891 683 NT 86 NE 14
At least one unenclosed house (4m in diameter within its wall), a circular enclosure (9m in diameter internally) and some stony banks, are situated on a low knoll 300m WNW of Westloch House. *February 1980*
RCAMS 1915, p. 53, No. 93

CRANNOGS

- 275 Jordonlaw Moss † NT 616 497 NT 64 NW 3
A timber-built crannog with a causeway was found in Jordonlaw Moss in the early 19th century.
Scott 1870, 18.
- 276 Whiteburn Moss 1 † NT c. 59 48 NT 54 NE 9
What was probably a crannog was found in Whiteburn Moss about 1868; built of timber, it incorporated squared beams and rested on the clay surface below the peat. At least three other similar structures were found in the Moss.
Scott 1870, 17-18.
- 277 Whiteburn Moss 2 † NT c. 59 48 NT 54 NE 9
What was possibly a small crannog was found by Lady John Scott in a boggy plantation adjacent to Whiteburn Moss; a causeway led to a dome-shaped structure built of 'sticks as thick as a man's arm, interwoven with small sticks and branches' with several driven stakes around its edge.
Scott 1870, 16-17.

SOUTERRAIN

- 278 Broomhouse Mains + NT 806 563 NT 85 NW 9
In 1868 a souterrain was discovered about 250m SW of Broomhouse Mains; it was subsequently filled in and is probably still intact. *April 1979*
Home 1870; RCAMS 1915, p. 84, No. 151.

RING-DITCHES

(See also no. 349)

- 279 Aytonlaw 1 + NT 908 614 NT 96 SW
The cropmark of a ring-ditch, measuring 9m in diameter over all, has been recorded about 700m NW of Aytonlaw. *April 1979*

- 280 Aytonlaw 2 + NT 905 616 NT 96 SW
At least two ring-ditches, each measuring about 8m in diameter, are revealed by cropmarks 150m S of the settlement no. 214.
- 281 Aytonwood House + NT 916 622 NT 96 SW
Cropmarks reveal what may be two ring-ditches about 300m WNW of Aytonwood House.
- 282 Birgham + NT 801 393 NT 83 NW
Air photography has revealed at least four ring-ditches, each measuring about 10m in diameter over all, 300m SSW of Homebank farmhouse.
- 283 East Reston 1 + NT 904 607 NT 96 SW
Cropmarks reveal a ring-ditch (18m in diameter within a ditch 3m broad) which encloses a second ring-ditch (12m in diameter within a ditch about 1m broad); it may represent the site of a barrow. *April 1979*
- 284 East Reston 2 + centred NT 904 608 NT 96 SW
Faint cropmarks may indicate three ring-ditches about 350m S of East Reston farmhouse. *April 1979*
- 285 East Reston 3 + NT 902 608 NT 96 SW
Cropmarks show a ring-ditch measuring about 13m in diameter about 450m SSW of East Reston farmhouse. *April 1979*
- 286 Horn Burn + NT 911 604 NT 96 SW
Cropmarks reveal a possible ring-ditch measuring 10m in diameter over all about 200m NNE of Horn Burn.
- 287 Kirklands 1 + NT 758 701 NT 77 SE
Cropmarks 450m SSE of the ruins of Kirklands reveal a ring-ditch measuring 10m in diameter internally with an entrance on the SE. What is probably a second ring-ditch lies 100m to the SSW (NT 758 700) and a third 200m to the ESE (NT 760 701).
- 288 Kirklands 2 + NT 757 708 NT 77 SE
Cropmarks indicate what is possibly a ring-ditch 300m NNE of Kirklands.
- 289 Whiterig + NT 923 588 NT 95 NW
Cropmarks reveal a probable ring-ditch about 300m NE of Whiterig farmhouse.

LINEAR EARTHWORKS, PIT-ALIGNMENTS AND DITCH-SYSTEMS

(See also nos. 176, 179, 199, 209, 214, 231, 233, 234, 240, 269, 273, 332, 343, 608)

- 290 Abbey Hill NT 751 609 NT 76 SE
In a saddle SW of Abbey Hill (inner) there is a linear earthwork which runs SE in an irregular course from the head of the Steele Burn for 80m before being lost in cultivated ground. The bank (6.7m to 2.7m in thickness, 0.9m to 0.2m in height) is accompanied on the W by a ditch, which consists of interlocking quarry-pits measuring up to 4.6m in breadth and 1m in depth. *November 1979*
Craw 1928, 370-1.
- 291 Ayton + NT 920 608 to 921 609 NT 96 SW
Cropmarks reveal a probable pit-alignment immediately NW of the public road from Ayton to the Victoria Jubilee Bridge; it runs from NE to SW for about 150m. *April 1979*
- 292 Aytonlaw + NT 909 615 NT 96 SW
A possible pit-alignment running from NW to SE is revealed by cropmarks about 700m NW of Aytonlaw farmhouse. *April 1979*

- 293 Aytonwood House + NT 915 624 to 920 622 NT 96 SW
Cropmarks reveal a pit-alignment NW of Aytonwood House, which runs for 500m from WNW to ENE, and a ditch following a parallel course 180m to the SW. At NT 922 620 cropmarks show what may be a continuation of the pit-alignment.
- 294 Blackhouse + NT 827 603 to 830 604 NT 86 SW
Cropmarks reveal what may be two pit-alignments running from ENE to WSW over a distance of about 300m some 350m NE of Blackhouse farmhouse. Near the W end they lie parallel to one another and about 6m apart, but towards the E they diverge to form an irregular enclosure measuring up to 30m across. See also no. 305.
- 295 Blakerstone Moor NT 765 629 to 771 635 NT 76 SE 2
A linear earthwork crosses Blakerstone Moor from NE to SW. *February 1980*
RCAMS 1915, p. 3, No. 4; Craw 1928, 372.
- 296 Blue House + NT 84 61 NT 86 SW
Cropmarks reveal a number of old land-boundaries in the fields E and SE of the Blue House fort (no. 180).
A pit-alignment follows the contour of the hill for about 500m (NT 848 619 to 845 615); there is at least one gap with staggered terminals, and near the NE end it is crossed by a ditch which runs from ENE to WSW over a distance of at least 250m (NT 849 619 to 847 618).
About 100m SE of the fort there are traces of a ditch running parallel to the pit-alignment and a ditch running at right angles to it (NT 846 617).
- 297 Chirnside NT 85 NE 14, 17 & 19
Craw quotes a mid 18th-century manuscript which mentions 'places where armies had entrenched and encamped across the Hairlaw (NT c. 879 571) in holes, also some west near Ninewells farm (NT c. 857 562), and on Edington Hill (NT c. 899 573)'. This may indicate the sites of three pit-alignments.
Craw 1921, 250-1.
- 298 Coldingham Common NT 85 68 NT 86 NE
Prior to the division of Coldingham Common in 1776 its boundary was, in part, defined by 'pitts and stakes'. It ran 'by several pitts, to a hollow piece of ground, where there is also a pitt made, and from that by several other pitts north-ward to the corn land called Pickletillen Shott, from thence by pitts and stakes, sett at the head of Kingsgoat Shott, thence by pitts and stakes, set to the vestige of an old dyke . . .'.
Thomson 1908, 58-60.
- 299 Dowlaw Road + NT 832 693 NT 86 NW 29
Little is visible of a ditch and bank recorded on a low rounded hill about 450m W of the Harly Darlies settlement (no. 238). The irregular line of the earthenwork and the entrance on the SW (as represented on the first edition of the OS 6-inch map) are comparable to the features of a number of linear cropmarks. *May 1979*
OS 6-inch map, Berwickshire, 1st ed. (1858), sheet v; Hardy 1878a, 166; RCAMS 1915, pp. 27-8, No. 50.
- 300 East Reston Mill + NT 899 617 NT 86 SE
Cropmarks reveal a possible pit-alignment about 100m N of the settlement no. 227.
- 301 Edingtonhill + NT 907 572 to 904 572 NT 95 NW
Little can now be seen of a ditch and bank recorded by Craw in Edingtonhill South Plantation. It runs for a distance of about 250m from ENE to WSW and Craw claimed to have followed it as a cropmark for considerable distances to both the E and W. A section cut E of the plantation revealed that the ditch measured about 3m in breadth and 0.8m in depth. *February 1980*
Craw 1928, 366-7.

- 302 Edrom Mains + NT 816 557 to 816 559 NT 85 NW
Cropmarks reveal a ditch E of Edrom Mains which runs from N to S in an irregular curving course for 140m.
- 303 Ferneycastle + NT 878 605 to 881 605 NT 86 SE
Cropmarks reveal a pit-alignment in the field immediately N of Ferneycastle steading; it runs for about 100m from SW to NE before turning ESE to continue for a further 250m.
- 304 Fox Covert, Ayton + NT 908 618 to 911 620 NT 96 SW
Cropmarks reveal a pit-alignment which runs for about 400m from NE to SW across a gentle S-facing slope. Two parallel ditches, about 40m apart, which cross the pit-alignment at NT 909 609, are the boundary ditches of a former shelter-belt. *April 1979*
- 305 Gallows Law + centred NT 827 605 NT 86 SW
Cropmarks reveal a pit-alignment and two stretches of ditch on the SE slopes of Gallows Law, N of the public road from Preston to Auchencrow. The pit-alignment (150m in length) runs from NW to SE and approaches the road 180m E of Blackhouse; at this point it is joined at right angles by a ditch (200m in length), which approaches from the Fosterland Burn on the NNE. Some 250m N of the junction point there is a short stretch of ditch roughly parallel to the pit-alignment. See also no. 294.
- 306 Greenburn + NT 842 610 to 838 609 NT 86 SW
Cropmarks reveal the site of a ditch recorded by Craw in 1928; it runs for 500m from E to W and may continue to the SW of the Lint Burn. About 120m N of its W end there is a ditch running parallel to it.
Craw 1928, 368.
- 307 Hallydown + NT 927 642 to 928 643 NT 96 SW
Cropmarks reveal a pit-alignment to the SW of the ditch-system on Killielaw Knowe (no. 313).
- 308 Haud Yauds NT 829 687 NT 86 NW 2
On the NE side of the Coldingham to Old Cambus road, about 140m SE of its junction with the Dowlaw road, there is a short section of a linear earthwork, which was first recorded in 1915, when about 180m of its length still survived. It ran from N to S and was probably flanked by quarry-pits on its W side. *May 1979*
Craw 1928, 367; RCAMS 1915, p. 33, No. 64.
- 309 Herrits Dyke, Greenlaw Moor * NT 704 484 to 721 484 NT 74 NW
The only surviving portion of this boundary-work in Berwickshire District is a linear earthwork measuring about 1.8km in length, which runs from the Snaw Burn, on the W side of Greenlaw Moor, to the Flourishwalls Burn on the E. *March 1979*
RCAMS 1915, pp. 95-6, No. 172; Craw 1928, 361-4; Graham 1962.
- 310 Hoardweel NT 794 606 to 795 607 NT 76 SE
A ditch and bank extend for about 180m S from the edge of a stream-gully 1km NE of Hoardweel farmhouse. *February 1980*
Craw 1928, 369-70.
- 311 Horn Burn 1 + NT 914 603 to 908 602 NT 96 SW
Cropmarks reveal a ditch running from the ENE to a point 150m WSW of Horn Burn; at its WSW end there is a gap with staggered terminals.
- 312 Horn Burn 2 + NT 910 600 to 911 600 NT 96 SW
Cropmarks reveal a pit-alignment (150m in length) running from ESE to WNW, 150m S of the Horn Burn.

- 313 Killielaw Knowe + NT 92 64 and 93 64 NT 96 SW
 Cropmarks reveal a series of boundary ditches enclosing an area of about 20ha on the NE and SE slopes of Killielaw Knowe (corners at NT 933 648, 932 643, 930 642 and 929 643). There are several gaps with staggered ditch-terminals, and one of the ditches becomes a pit-alignment for part of its length. A possible site for an associated settlement might be the focal point of three of the ditches at NT 932 643. See also no. 307.
April 1979
- 314 Lamberton Moor NT 956 594 to 958 593 NT 95 NE
 A bank flanked by closely spaced pits follows an irregular course for about 250m across the NE part of Lamberton Moor; on the WNW it has been destroyed by cultivation, but to the ESE it ends abruptly in rough ground. The bank is 0.2m in height and spread to a thickness of about 3.5m; the pits average 2m in diameter and 0.2m in depth.
February 1980
 Kinghorn 1935, 166.
- 315 Langton Edge NT 741 546 NT 75 SW
 All that remains of this linear earthwork is a 30m length of bank and ditch running from N to S immediately NW of the plantation on Langton Edge; the bank measures up to 5m in thickness by 1m in height, and the ditch 4.5m in breadth and 0.6m in depth. It is recorded that the bank was flanked by pits in the area now occupied by the plantation.
February 1980
 RCAMS 1915, p. 105, No. 204; Craw 1928, 371.
- 316 Marygoldhill Plantation NT 80 60 NT 86 SW 3
 There is an extensive enclosure-system around Marygoldhill Plantation fort (no. 201).
 On the NW, NE and SW the fort is surrounded by three sides of a rectilinear earthwork (comprising two banks and a medial ditch), which encloses at least 8ha.
 From the W corner of the earthwork an irregular bank and ditch runs NW for 300m. Half-way along its course there is an entrance with staggered terminals, and to the N of the entrance the ditch is replaced by a series of quarry-pits.
 On the SW the rectilinear earthwork is approached by a linear earthwork, 100m of which has been preserved in a plantation. (NT 804 604 to 802 601). *February 1980*
 Lynn 1895, 371-2; RCAMS 1915, pp. 8-9, No. 19; Craw 1928, 368-9.
- 317 Moorpark + NT 918 579 to 916 577 NT 95 NW
 Cropmarks reveal a pit-alignment about 500m NW of Moorpark. It follows an irregular course from NNE to SSW over a distance of 300m. There are at least two linear cropmarks running at right angles to the pit-alignment.
- 318 Redhall + NT 941 621 to 941 622 NT 96 SW
 Cropmarks in the field immediately NE of Redhall farmhouse reveal a pit-alignment running from N to S over a distance of about 150m. Half-way along its length it is joined almost at right angles by a second pit-alignment which runs from ESE to WNW, while at its N end it bifurcates, the two branches running NE and NW respectively. There is a gap with staggered terminals immediately S of the T-junction.
- 319 Redpath 1 NT 680 592 to 682 590 NT 65 NE 5
 This linear earthwork follows an irregular course across the NE spur of Wrunklaw, about 900m WSW of Redpath; for most of its length it consists of double banks with a medial ditch. *July 1979*
 Craw 1928, 373.
- 320 Redpath 2 NT 681 593 to 682 591 NT 65 NE 5
 This linear earthwork crosses the same spur as linear earthwork no. 319, about 800m WSW of Redpath; it too consists of double banks with a medial ditch, and it follows an irregular course. *July 1979*
 Craw 1928, 373.

- 321 Warlawbank 1 + NT 83 62, 83 61 NT 86 SW
Cropmarks reveal a number of old land-boundaries crossing the ridge ENE of Warlawbank fort (no. 211). About 150m ENE of the fort there is a ditch which follows an irregular course from NW to SE over a distance of 200m (NT 832 621 to 833 619); towards the NW it becomes a pit-alignment. What may be a second ditch runs from a point immediately E of the fort down to Warlawbank farmhouse (NT 831 620 to 832 619), while no less than four close-set linear marks emerge to the SE of the farmhouse (NT 833 619).
- 322 Warlawbank 2 + NT 82 61, 82 62 NT 86 SW
Cropmarks reveal the sites of several ditches WSW of Warlawbank fort (no. 211), one of which may be the 'track' noted in 1895. About 150m WSW of the fort a short section of ditch runs from N to S before turning to the SW (NT 829 620 to 828 619). A second ditch lies about 350m WSW of the fort; it follows an irregular course from NNW to SSE over a distance of 150m, and is joined near the northern end by what may be a third ditch (NT 826 619 to 827 618).
Lynn 1895, 374-5.
- 323 Warlawbank 3 + NT c. 822 619 NT 86 SW
Craw recorded a linear earthwork (about 80m in length) about 1.1km W of Warlawbank; it ran from NNE to SSW and comprised a bank flanked by pits.
Lynn 1895, 372; Craw 1928, 369.
- 324 Warlawbank 4 + NT c. 830 621 NT 86 SW
Two 19th century references indicate that the old land-boundaries on Horsely Hill were formerly more extensive; the *New Statistical Account* mentions a 'large Roman camp . . . , two sides of which have been levelled' to the NW of Warlawbank fort (no. 211) while Carr records that 'on the side of the hill are rows of pits'.
Carr 1836, 9; *NSA*, ii (Berwick), 285.
- 325 Young Jeanie's Wood NT 751 557 to 762 551 NT 75 NE 13
A bank (0.3m high by 3.3m thick) accompanied by a ditch runs NW across Langton Edge from the present limit of cultivated land. *February 1980*
Craw 1928, 370.

CULTIVATION TERRACES

(See also nos. 260 and 558)

- 326 Barnside Hill + NT c. 745 627 NT 76 SW 5
Nothing is visible of a group of cultivation terraces recorded on the N side of Barnside Hill. *November 1979*
Graham 1939, 315.
- 327 Byreclough NT 626 580 NT 65 NW
At least seven cultivation terraces have been formed by rig cultivation W of Byreclough steading. *August 1979*
- 328 Greystonelees NT 954 601 to 953 602 NT 96 SE 4
On the steep slope immediately ESE of the earthwork no. 463 there are six prominent cultivation terraces, and at the foot of the crag to the NE there are four slighter terraces. *April 1979*
Kinghorn 1935, 166-7.

MISCELLANEOUS EARTHWORKS AND ENCLOSURES

- 329 Auchencrow Mains + NT 852 600 NT 86 SE 3
Two enclosures are revealed by cropmarks in an arable field W of Auchencrow Mains. The first is rectangular, measuring 60m by 50m within a ditch up to 2m broad; the entrance is on the E. The second (NT 853 600), which is situated about 65m to the SE, is circular and measures 4m in diameter within a ditch 1.5m broad. For an unenclosed settlement in the same field see no. 268.
- 330 Ayton + NT 932 612 NT 96 SW
Cropmarks reveal an earthwork 500m NE of the old parish church of Ayton (no. 399). It is roughly D-shaped on plan, the chord being formed by natural slopes falling to the Eye Water and the arc by up to three narrow ditches, and it measures about 80m by 35m internally. *April 1979*
- 331 Ayton Hill, 'Cairnchester' + NT c. 945 594 NT 95 NW 10
Nothing is visible of an enclosure recorded on Ayton Hill in 1776. *March 1979*
Armstrong 1776; *NSA*, ii (Berwick), 135; Craw 1921, 250.
- 332 Aytonlaw 1 + NT 916 613 NT 96 SW
Cropmarks show a circular enclosure (measuring 60m in diameter within a narrow ditch) about 250m NNE of Aytonlaw farmhouse; NE of the enclosure there is a ditch running from NW to SE. *April 1979*
- 333 Aytonlaw 2 + NT 909 616 NT 96 SW
Cropmarks reveal two ditches meeting at right angles about 700m NW of Aytonlaw farmhouse; they are probably old plantation-boundaries. *April 1979*
- 334 Ayton Mains + NT 930 620 NT 96 SW
A circular enclosure is indicated by cropmarks about 400m W of Ayton Mains; it measures about 45m in diameter within a narrow ditch.
- 335 Billie Mains + NT 862 591 NT 85 NE 27
On low-lying ground adjacent to Billiemire Burn cropmarks reveal an enclosure measuring about 40m square within a ditch. *April 1979*
- 336 Billiemains Siding + NT 858 596 NT 85 NE
Cropmarks reveal what is probably the site of a ditched enclosure measuring about 100m in diameter over all.
- 337 Birgham + NT 800 390 NT 83 NW
A narrow-ditched enclosure, measuring about 100m by 60m, is revealed by cropmarks 600m E of Birgham.
- 338 Blaikie Heugh, Fairnieside + NT c. 952 627 NT 96 SE 2
Nothing is visible of a 'camp' referred to by Hardy as having 'once existed' in Blaikie's Field on the farm of Fairnieside. *April 1979*
Hardy 1878a, 164; Craw 1921, 250.
- 339 Bowshiel + NT 779 677 NT 76 NE 14
Nothing is visible of an enclosure which occupied a promontory about 600m W of Bowshiel; circular on plan, it measured about 68m in internal diameter. *August 1979*
RCAMS 1915, p. 30, No. 58.
- 340 Broomhill + NT 692 472 NT 64 NE 8
Nothing is visible of an enclosure recorded 650m S of the cairn no. 7 on the edge of Greenlaw Dean. *November 1979*
Name Book, Berwick, No. 19, p. 45; Craw 1921, 253.

- 341 Butterdean + NT 782 650 NT 76 NE 21
Nothing is visible of an enclosure which lay about 1.6km WNW of Butterdean; it measured 67m by 53m within a bank spread to a thickness of 9m, and was shown on the first edition of the OS 6-inch map as an 'Old Sheepfold'. *August 1979*
OS 6-inch map, Berwickshire, 1st ed. (1858) sheet iv; RCAMS 1915, p. 53, No. 92A.
- 342 Cairncross 1 + NT 891 634 NT 86 SE
Cropmarks reveal an oval enclosure partly overlain by the public road SW of Cairncross; it measures about 32m by at least 26m within a narrow ditch, and there is an entrance on the NE. *May 1979*
- 343 Cairncross 2 + NT 894 639 NT 86 SE
Cropmarks show a penannular enclosure (measuring up to 50m across internally) about 400m NE of Cairncross. The ditch appears to have been dug in a series of straight sections, and on the NW there is a gap about 15m wide; a narrow ditch runs NW from the northern ditch terminal, and a possible pit-alignment crosses the enclosure from NW to SE.
May 1979
- 344 Clifton Hill + NT 766 707 NT 77 SE 17
About 1929 an enclosure (measuring about 75m by 65m) was observed as a cropmark on the E end of Clifton hill. *August 1979*
Taylor 1933, 70.
- 345 Coldstream + NT c. 846 400 NT 84 SW
The ditches of an earthwork were discovered when the road between Coldstream and Coldstream Bridge was constructed.
Home 1862, 457-8.
- 346 Dalkslaw + NT 846 650 NT 86 NW 4
Nothing is visible of an earthwork which occupied the summit of Dalkslaw; oval on plan, it measured about 115m by 95m within a bank (about 2.5m thick and 0.5m high) and external ditch. *June 1979*
RCAMS 1915, pp. 52-3, No. 92.
- 347 Dogbush Plantation NT 812 610 NT 86 SW 5
A rectangular area of at least 4ha immediately WSW of settlement no. 224 is enclosed on the NNW, WSW and ENE by a low bank with external ditch; its date and function are unknown. *August 1979*
Lynn 1895, 374; Christison 1895, 166; RCAMS 1915, p. 7, No. 17A.
- 348 Dogden Moss + NT c. 675 499 NT 64 NE 3
Nothing is visible of two circular enclosures and three 'mounds resembling cairns' recorded by Craw on a low spur about 1.4km NNW of Hallyburton farmhouse. *September 1979*
Craw 1922, 187.
- 349 Dundock + NT 812 399 NT 83 NW
Cropmarks indicate a narrow-ditched enclosure, measuring about 29m in diameter internally, situated on low ground adjacent to the Lithillum Burn; concentrically placed within the enclosure, there is a ring-ditch measuring about 17m in diameter internally.
January 1979
- 350 East Reston + NT 909 607 NT 96 SW
Cropmarks reveal two ditches (each up to 1.5m broad) enclosing a triangular area S of the Eye Water opposite the fort no. 176. There are gaps on the SE and W, and possible traces of disturbance within the interior.
- 351 East Reston Mill 1 + NT 898 616 NT 86 SE
Cropmarks reveal an oval enclosure, measuring about 25m by 30m within its ditch, 80m NW of settlement no. 227.

- 352 East Reston Mill 2 + NT 895 623 NT 86 SE
Cropmarks show a circular enclosure (about 40m in diameter within its ditch) with an entrance on the NE about 500m NW of East Reston Mill.
- 353 Edington + NT 891 565 NT 85 NE
The site of a ditched enclosure, measuring about 35m by 40m internally, is revealed by cropmarks 500m NW of Edington Castle.
- 354 Edrom + NT 833 551 NT 85 NW
Cropmarks indicate a roughly circular enclosure (measuring about 50m in diameter within a narrow ditch) immediately NE of Edrom Station (disused). *April 1979*
- 355 Edrom Mains + NT 812 555 NT 85 NW
Cropmarks reveal a ditch, apparently forming three sides of a rectangular enclosure, situated in badly-drained ground about 350m SW of Edrom Mains. *April 1979*
- 356 Elba + NT 788 605 NT 76 SE
Cropmarks show a circular enclosure (measuring about 60m in diameter within its ditch) 300m NE of Elba.
- 357 Ewieside Hill. + NT 770 681 NT 76 NE
An oval ditched enclosure (measuring 30m by 25m internally) is indicated by cropmarks about 250m SW of the abandoned steading of Edmondsdean. *August 1979*
- 358 Fermy Knowe Chesters, Bowshiel + NT 796 677 NT 76 NE 12
Little is visible of this enclosure, which measured about 39m by 21m within its bank. *August 1979*
RCAMS 1915, p. 30, No. 55.
- 359 Ferneycastle 1 + NT 880 603 NT 86 SE
Cropmarks show what may be part of ditched enclosure immediately N of Ferneycastle steading.
- 360 Ferneycastle 2 + NT 877 602 NT 86 SE
Cropmarks reveal part of an oval ditched enclosure about 200m W of Ferneycastle farmhouse.
- 361 Foulden New Mains + NT 908 564 NT 95 NW
A circular enclosure, measuring about 25m in diameter within a narrow ditch, is revealed by cropmarks 700m WNW of Foulden New Mains.
- 362 Gowel Hill + NT 824 671 NT 86 NW 24
Nothing is visible of an earthwork (measuring about 38m by 26m between the crests of the bank) recorded by Craw on the summit of Gowel Hill. *June 1979*
Craw 1921, 243.
- 363 Grantshouse + NT 812 652 NT 86 NW 28
Nothing is visible of a circular enclosure revealed by cropmarks to the S of Grantshouse. *June 1979*
- 364 Greenburn + NT 839 609 NT 86 SW
Cropmarks show a roughly circular enclosure (measuring about 42m in diameter within its ditch) situated on a S-facing slope 300m N of Greenburn farmhouse.
- 365 Greenfield + NT 947 579 NT 95 NW 5
What may be the interior of an earthwork is visible as a broad circular depression in the summit of a knoll about 700m E of Greenfield. *March 1979*
Kinghorn 1935, 165.

- 366 Greenside Hill, Old Cambus NT 809 687 NT 86 NW
This oval enclosure is situated in thick heather on Greenside Hill 170m N of Andrew's Cairn (no. 2); it measures about 8.5m by 5.1m within a stony bank up to 0.4m in height and 2.2m in thickness. *June 1979*
- 367 Harelaw NT 664 483 NT 64 NE 2
A low knoll, forming the end of a steep-sided kaim about 1.25km ENE of Meikle Harelaw farmhouse, is enclosed by a ditch with a slight external bank; the interior rises to a narrow summit measuring about 12m by 4m. *September 1979*
RCAMS 1915, p. 161, No. 288.
- 368 Haud Yauds NT 830 688 NT 86 NW 2
This enclosure measures 16.8m by 15.2m within a boulder-faced bank (1.3m in thickness) with an external ditch; attached to the NE side there is a small enclosure measuring about 4m by 5m internally. Close by there are at least three circular enclosures measuring up to 7m in diameter within low banks, but others recorded in 1915 on both sides of the Coldingham-Old Cambus road cannot now be located. *May 1979*
Hardy 1878a, 166; RCAMS 1915, p. 33, No. 64.
- 369 Henry's Braes + NT 780 700 NT 77 SE
Cropmarks indicate a ditched enclosure (about 45m by 30m internally) occupying the summit of a rounded hill SW of Henry's Braes.
- 370 Heugh Head + NT 882 627 NT 86 SE
The site of an oval enclosure, measuring about 55m by 40m within a narrow ditch, is indicated by cropmarks 450m ENE of Heugh Head.
- 371 Hillend + NT 874 635 NT 86 SE
Cropmarks reveal an oval enclosure (measuring about 33m by 25m within its ditch) 750m E of Hillend.
- 372 Homebank + NT 808 397 NT 83 NW
Cropmarks indicate an oval enclosure, measuring 45m by 30m within its ditch, situated on a low hill 650m ENE of Homebank farmhouse. *January 1979*
- 373 Houndslow NT 625 477 NT 64 NW 5
This oval enclosure occupies a low knoll within an area of badly-drained ground 600m NW of Houndslow; it measures about 75m by 60m within a low stony bank accompanied by an external ditch. *September 1979*
- 374 Kimmerghame Heugh + NT 828 519 NT 85 SW
An oval enclosure, measuring about 85m by 70m within its ditch, is indicated by cropmarks on the crest of a ridge 700m E of Kimmerghame Heugh. *May 1979*
- 375 Lady's Folly, Penmanshiel NT 807 682 NT 86 NW
A roughly circular enclosure is situated 40m NNW of Lady's Folly; it measures about 10m in diameter within a bank 0.4m high and spread to a thickness of 5.7m. There is possibly an original entrance on the SE. There is an irregular pile of stones (3.4m in length, 1.9m in breadth and 0.3m in height) 70m to the ESE. *June 1979*
- 376 Laws + NT 830 515 NT 85 SW
Cropmarks reveal a rectangular ditched enclosure about 700m NW of Laws farmhouse. It measures about 50m by 30m internally and there are entrances on the NE and SW respectively. *May 1979*
- 377 Leitholm Mill + NT 800 441 NT 84 SW
A narrow ditch forming three sides of a rectangular enclosure (about 145m in length by at least 85m in breadth) is revealed by cropmarks immediately E of Leitholm Mill.

- 378 Lennelhill NT 863 425 NT 84 SE 18
The remains of an earthwork of unknown date and purpose are situated on the edge of the steep NE bank of the River Tweed about 400m SE of Lennelhill farmhouse; it measures about 150m by 70m within a bank up to 6m in thickness and 1.5m in height. *January 1979*
RCAMS 1915, pp. 57-8, No. 105.
- 379 Little Dean + NT 925 625 NT 96 SW 10
Nothing is visible of an enclosure recorded on Armstrong's Map of Berwickshire about 500m ENE of Little Dean. *April 1979*
Armstrong 1771.
- 380 Lochton + NT 776 386 NT 73 NE
Cropmarks reveal an enclosure 250m S of Lochton farmhouse; pear-shaped on plan, it measures about 30m by 20m within a ditch 2m broad, and there is an entrance on the ESE.
- 381 Mount Alban + NT 850 633 NT 86 SE
Cropmarks reveal a rectangular enclosure (about 45m by at least 40m within a ditch 3m broad) immediately S of Mount Alban farm. *May 1979*
- 382 Neuk + NT 767 699 NT 76 NE
Cropmarks show a circular enclosure, measuring about 50m within its ditch, about 400m WSW of Neuk farm.
- 383 Newmains + NT 872 614 NT 86 SE
Cropmarks indicate what appears to be an enclosure, measuring about 45m in diameter within a narrow ditch, 250m NW of Newmains farmhouse.
- 384 Raecleugh NT 602 514 NT 65 SW 6
An arc of bank (up to 4m in thickness and 0.4m in height) forms what appears to be the N and W sides of an oval enclosure situated about 650m WNW of Raecleugh steading. *November 1979*
Craw 1921, 248-9
- 385 Renton Barns + NT c. 830 652 NT 86 NW
Cropmarks reveal part of an enclosure about 150m SE of the settlement no. 258.
- 386 Reston + NT 881 616 NT 86 SE
Part of an oval enclosure (measuring at least 70m in diameter within its ditch) is revealed by cropmarks 350m S of Reston Cattle Market. *May 1979*
- 387 Rumbleton Law + NT c. 672 457 NT 64 NE
Nothing is visible of the 'extensive fortifications' which were recorded on Rumbleton Law in the late 18th century. *November 1979*
Stat. Acct., v (1793), 93.
- 388 Stockbridge + NT 770 694 NT 76 NE
Cropmarks indicate what are possibly the ditches of a trapezoidal enclosure (measuring up to 85m by 45m internally) about 100m ESE of Stockbridge.
- 389 Swinwood Mill + NT 893 626 NT 86 SE
A circular enclosure, measuring about 58m in diameter within its ditch, is indicated by cropmarks 650m NNE of Swinwood Mill.
- 390 Tower Farm 1 + NT 787 694 NT 76 NE
Cropmarks show an oval enclosure (measuring about 29m by 21m within a ditch 1.5m broad) 170m E of Tower Farm farmhouse. *August 1979*

- 391 Tower Farm 2 + NT 785 693 NT 76 NE
A rectangular enclosure, measuring about 58m by 53m within a narrow ditch, is indicated by cropmarks immediately S of Tower Farm. *August 1979*
- 392 Westerside NT 890 686 NT 86 NE
This enclosure lies about 70m SE of the settlement no. 264; roughly oval on plan, it measures 18.5m by 16.5m within a stony bank 2.5m thick and 0.4m high. *July 1979*
RCAMS 1915, pp. 47-8, No. 82.
- 393 West Foulden + NT 907 554 NT 95 NW
Cropmarks reveal an enclosure, measuring 12m square within a ditch about 2m broad, about 700m SSW of West Foulden.
- 394 Whitecross 1 + NT 911 643 NT 96 SW
A rectangular enclosure is shown by cropmarks 500m SE of Whitecross; it measures about 40m by 35m within a narrow discontinuous ditch. *April 1979*
- 395 Whitecross 2 + NT 903 644 NT 96 SW
Cropmarks reveal a rectilinear enclosure (measuring about 34m by 30m within its ditch) about 600m SW of Whitecross. *April 1979*

ECCLESIASTICAL MONUMENTS

(See also nos. 516, 520, 522, 524, 538)

- 396 Abbey St Bathans, Chapel and Burial-ground NT 760 617 NT 76 SE 11
The remains of this chapel are obscured by a dense shrubbery. When excavated in 1870 it was found to be rectangular on plan, measuring 11.6m by 4.7m internally, with a 'small chancel' at the E end. About 32m to the NW of the building there was a stone coffin 'turned up-side down, and on it another coffin was formed by flat stones being set up on edge. No remains were found in either of them'. Little is known of the history of this chapel although it has been suggested that it may indicate an Early Christian site.
November 1979
Stat. Acct., xii (1794), 65; *NSA*, ii (Berwick), 109; Turnbull 1872; Ferguson 1891, 90-2; Robson 1896, 1-4; MacGibbon and Ross 1896-7, iii, 411-12; Chalmers 1887-1902, iii, 344; RCAMS 1915, p. 2, No. 2.
- 397 Abbey St Bathans, Priory NT 758 622 NT 76 SE 9
This priory for Cistercian nuns is said to have been founded in the reign of William the Lion (1165-1214). After the Reformation the priory church continued in use as the parish church, and fragments of it are incorporated in the present church building; some remains of the conventual buildings were still visible 'between the church and the water of Whiteadder' at the end of the 18th century, but these have now disappeared.
November 1979
Stat. Acct., xii (1794), 64-5; Ferguson 1891, 92-3; Robson 1896, 4-11; MacGibbon and Ross 1896-7, iii, 410-11; RCAMS 1915, pp. 1-2, No. 1; Cowan 1967, 1; Cowan and Easson 1976, 148.
- 398 Allanbank, Chapel NT c. 863 552 NT 85 NE 18
The chapel of East Nisbet (now called Allanbank), the ruins of which were taken down in about 1800, stood near Chapel Haugh. The chapel of 'Nisbet' is recorded in 1141.
Ferguson 1891, 125, 127-8; Cowan 1967, 60.
- 399 Ayton, Old Parish Church and Burial-ground NT 927 609 NT 96 SW 8
The ruins of this church, which was erected in the early 12th century, stand 80m NE of the modern parish church and show evidence of extensive alteration and rebuilding.
April 1979
Ferguson 1891, 93-5; MacGibbon and Ross 1896-7, iii, 543; RCAMS 1915, p. 4, No. 9; Cowan 1967, 12.

- 400 Bassendean, Old Parish Church and Burial-ground NT 630 457 NT 64 NW 7
Although the church of Bassendean is on record at the end of the 12th century, the present building is of 16th-century date. It went out of use in 1649. *September 1979 HBNC*, ix (1879-81), 233-4; Ferguson 1891, 166-9; Robson 1896, 216-9; MacGibbon and Ross 1896-7, iii, 412-3; Scott 1915-61, ii, 165; RCAMS 1915, p. 158, No. 281; Cowan 1967, 15.
- 401 Birgham, Chapel and Burial-ground NT 793 390 NT 73 NE 2
This chapel is recorded in 1250 and its probable site is indicated by a rectangular depression close to the N side of the burial-ground. 'Several pieces of medieval pottery' have been found in a field immediately to the SE. *February 1980* Ferguson 1891, 123-4; Robson 1896, 95; OS Record Card NT 73 NE 13; Cowan 1967, 58.
- 402 Blackadder, Chapel NT 85 SW 5
This chapel is said to have stood 'between two and three miles' down the Blackadder Water from Kimmerghame.
Ferguson 1891, 125, 128.
- 403 Bunkle, Old Parish Church * and Burial-ground NT 808 595 NT 85 NW 1
All that now remains of the medieval parish church of Bunkle is a Romanesque apse, the rest of the building having been taken down in 1820 to make way for a new church. *April 1979* Ferguson 1891, 95-6; MacGibbon and Ross 1896-7, i, 314-6; RCAMS 1915, pp. 5-6, No. 12; Cowan 1967, 23.
- 404 Chapel, Chapel and Burial-ground + NT 765 568 NT 75 NE 17
The remains of this chapel, which was described as a 'plain rectangular' building, were removed in 1808 and any traces of the burial-ground have subsequently disappeared. 'Considerable amounts of 12th-13th century potsherds' have been found close to the possible site of the chapel. *February 1980* Ferguson 1891, 121-2.
- 405 Chapelhill, Cockburnspath, Chapel and Burial-ground NT c. 777 706 NT 77 SE
It has been suggested that a chapel may have stood 'near Chapelhill' where, in 1890, there were 'indications of a graveyard having existed'.
Ferguson 1891, 101-2.
- 406 Chapel Round, Upsettlington NT 887 468 NT 84 NE 9
About 550m NE of Ladykirk Home Farm there is a rectangular earthwork measuring 37m by 35m within a ditch, up to 8m broad, and an internal bank. Although this is said to be the site of 'the original parish church of Upsettlington' (see also nos. 432, 456), and a 'vast number of tombstones' were removed from it in about 1818, the remains appear to be of secular character. *January 1979* *NVA*, ii (Berwick), 182; Name Book, Berwick, No. 26, p. 34; Ferguson 1891, 134; Robson 1896, 146; Cowan and Easson 1976, 236.
- 407 Chirnside, Parish Church and Burial-ground NT 869 560 NT 85 NE 23
The church of Chirnside is mentioned in 1176, but the only surviving 12th-century feature visible in the fabric of the present building is a doorway on the S side. *April 1979* Ferguson 1891, 100-1; MacGibbon and Ross 1896-7, i, 322-3; RCAMS 1915, pp. 19-20, No. 38; Scott 1915-61, ii, 32; Cowan 1967, 31.
- 408 Cockburnspath, Hospital NT c. 756 705 NT 77 SE
A hospital recorded at Cockburnspath in 1511 may have stood at Kirklands.
Ferguson 1891, 101-2; Cowan and Easson 1976, 173.

- 409 Cockburnspath, Patish Church and Burial-ground NT 774 710 NT 77 SE 16
This church was extensively restored in the 19th century and its original date of construction is uncertain; nevertheless, the building is unlikely to be later in date than the 16th century. A chapel probably existed at Cockburnspath in the medieval period, but it is unclear whether or not it stood on this site. *August 1979*
NSA, ii (Berwick), 313; Ferguson 1891, 101-5; Robson 1896, 40-4; MacGibbon and Ross 1896-7, iii, 413-6; RCAMS 1915, pp. 22-4, No. 45; Hay 1957, 14, 167.
- 410 Coldingham, Priory * NT 904 659 NT 96 NW 11
A church was built at Coldingham in about 1100, but the first reference to a monastic community is in 1139. Apart from the N and E walls of the choir of the 13th-century priory church, now incorporated in the modern parish church, the surviving remains are fragmentary. Recent excavations have also located a cemetery and two long cists, and finds from the excavations include a cross-head, possibly of 11th- or 12th-century date. In the 19th century a medieval portable altar (NMAS KG 78), found 'at Coldingham', and part of a cross-shaft (NMAS IB 44), found at Gosmount (NT 901 663), 450m NW of the priory, were donated to the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland. *May 1979*
Stuart 1856-67, ii, 63; PSAS, xii (1876-8), 569-71; Allen and Anderson 1903, iii, 429; RCAMS 1915, pp. 35-43, No. 74; Thomson 1967; Clarke 1970; Elliot and Thomson 1970; Noble 1970; Thomson 1970; Thomas 1971, 197; Noble 1973a; Noble 1973b; Noble 1973c; Thomson 1973a; Thomson 1973b; Cowan and Easson 1976, 55-8; Noble 1976a; Noble 1976b; Noble 1976c; Thomson 1976; OS Record Cards NT 96 NW 8, 15 and 16.
- 411 Coldstream Priory + NT 842 396 NT 83 NW 13
There are no visible remains of this priory for Cistercian nuns, which was founded in the middle of the 12th century. *January 1979*
M'Laren 1862; Cowan and Easson 1976, 145-6.
- 412 Cranshaws Castle, Burial-ground NT 681 617 NT 66 SE 8
A small rectangular enclosure 60m SW of Cranshaws Castle is said to be a burial-ground associated with the castle.
- 413 Cranshaws, Old Parish Church and Burial-ground NT 683 616 NT 66 SE 6
This church is mentioned in 1296. Apart from a portion of the E gable, all that now remains of the building are its grass-grown wall-footings. *August 1979*
Ferguson 1891, 118-9; Robson 1896, 76-9; RCAMS 1915, p. 58, No. 107; Cowan 1967, 37-8.
- 414 Eccles, St Mary's Convent NT 763 412 NT 74 SE 6
The remains of this convent for Cistercian nuns are now very fragmentary, principally comprising a part of the barrel-vaulted ground floor of the E range and a number of architectural fragments built into later garden walls. It was founded in the middle of the 12th century. *March 1979*
Ferguson 1891, 123-5; RCAMS 1915, pp. 77-8, No. 138; Cowan and Easson 1976, 146.
- 415 Edrom, Parish Church, Doorway * and Burial-ground NT 827 558 NT 85 NW 11
All that remains of the 12th-century church of Edrom is a Romanesque doorway, possible re-erected, serving as the entrance to a burial-vault immediately to the W of the present church, which itself incorporates fragments of the late medieval church. A hog-back of early 11th-century date, now lost, was found in the burial-ground in about 1907. *April 1979*
Ferguson 1891, 125-7; MacGibbon and Ross 1896-7, i, 316-20; RCAMS 1915, pp. 80-2, Nos. 148, 149; Cowan 1967, 60; Lang 1974, 224.

- 416 Ellem, Old Parish Church and Burial-ground NT 728 602 NT 76 SW 4
This church was recorded in the 13th century. It went out of use when the parishes of Ellem and Longformacus were united in 1712, and all that now remains, apart from a fragment of the S wall, are the turf-covered footings of a building measuring internally about 17m from ENE to WSW by 4.1m transversely. No trace of the burial-ground survives. *November 1979*
Ferguson 1891, 143; Robson 1896, 173-4; RCAMS 1915, p. 58, No. 109; Cowan 1967, 61.
- 417 Fishwick, Old Parish Church and Burial-ground NT 925 501 NT 95 SW 6
There was a church here by 1150, but its remains were removed in about 1835 and replaced by a mortuary chapel. The church served the former parish of Fishwick, which was united with Hutton in 1614. *March 1979*
Ferguson 1891, 133; Scott 1915-61, ii, 51; Cowan 1967, 67.
- 418 Fogo, Parish Church and Burial-ground NT 772 491 NT 74 NE
There was a church at Fogo by the middle of the 12th century, although the present building, which stands within a roughly pear-shaped burial-ground, is largely of 18th-century date. *March 1979*
Ferguson 1891, 128-9; Robson 1896, 110-14; Hay 1957, 252; RCAMS 1915, pp. 85-6, No. 158; Cowan 1967, 67.
- 419 Fogo, St Nicholas' Chapel NT 74 NE 3
This chapel is recorded in the middle of the 13th century, but its location within the parish of Fogo is unknown.
Scott 1915-61, ii, 15.
- 420 Foulden, Parish Church and Burial-ground NT 930 557 NT 95 NW
This church comes on record in the 13th century, although the existing structure is the result of rebuilding carried out in 1786. *March 1979*
Ferguson 1891, 129-30; Cowan 1967, 70.
- 421 Gordon, Parish Church and Burial-ground NT 644 431 NT 64 SW
The church of Gordon is recorded in the 12th century, although the existing building appears to be entirely modern. During the installation of heating-apparatus in the 19th century a pit containing seventy-six skulls 'and a number of thigh bones' was found, and several complete skeletons aligned from E to W were uncovered. *February 1980*
Ferguson 1891, 130-1; Robson 1896, 120-3; Cowan 1967, 77.
- 422 Halliburton, Chapel and Burial-ground + NT 673 485 NT 64 NE 1
There are no visible remains of this chapel and burial-ground, although in the late 19th century 'traces of ancient foundations and graves' were found in the garden of Halliburton farmhouse. The chapel is mentioned in about 1159. *September 1979*
Stat. Acct., xiv (1795), 512; Ferguson 1891, 132; Robson 1896, 128; Cowan 1967, 80.
- 423 Hilton, Old Parish Church and Burial-ground NT 879 507 NT 85 SE 10
There was a church at Hilton by 1243, but only fragmentary remains of the building, standing in a disused burial-ground, now survive. It served the former parish of Hilton, which was united with Whitsome in 1734. *April 1979*
Ferguson 1891, 170; RCAMS 1915, p. 163, No. 293; Scott 1915-61, ii, 66; Cowan 1967, 82.
- 424 The Hirsell, Church and Burial-ground + NT 830 406 NT 84 SW 3
The site of this church, which is recorded in 1165-6, was identified in 1977 when, in the course of ploughing, a number of carved stones were found, including two grave-markers of Early Christian type and a ring-headed cross of 11th- or 12th-century date. Excavations in 1979 located the burial-ground and its enclosing wall, and Neolithic pottery and pottery of late Saxon type was found. Pottery of 12th- to 14th-century date has been recovered from plough soil 250m SE of the church (NT 831 404). *September 1979*
Ferguson 1891, 118; Cowan 1967, 82; Cramp 1979; Cramp and Douglas-Home forthcoming.

- 425 Horndean, Hospital NT 90 49 NT 94 NW 17
This hospital, which is recorded in 1240, stood 'beside Tweed, opposite Horwerden'.
Ferguson 1891, 134; Cowan and Easson 1976, 182.
- 426 Horndean, Old Parish Church and Burial-ground NT 905 495 NT 94 NW 16
Only the turf-covered footings of this church now remain. It served the former parish of
Horndean and is first mentioned in the middle of the 12th century. *March 1979*
Ferguson 1891, 133-4; Robson 1896, 147-9; Scott 1915-61, ii, 53; Cowan 1967, 83.
- 427 Hume, Old Parish Church and Burial-ground NT 700 408 NT 74 SW 2
Only the turf-covered footings of this building now remain. It served as the parish church
of Hume until the parish was united with Stichill in 1640. There was a church at Hume
by the middle of the 12th century. *March 1979*
Ferguson 1891, 132; Robson 1896, 123-5; RCAMS 1915, p. 97, No. 182; Cowan 1967,
83.
- 428 Huntlywood, Chapel NT c. 615 424 NT 64 SW 2
Nothing now remains of this chapel, and its precise location is uncertain. It was founded
in the 14th century.
Ferguson 1891, 131.
- 429 Hutton, Hospital NT 95 SW 7
The site of this hospital, recorded in 1296, is not known, although it may have stood in
the vicinity of Spital House (NT 921 530).
Ferguson 1891, 133; Cowan and Easson 1976, 182.
- 430 Hutton, Parish Church and Burial-ground NT 907 540 NT 95 SW
There was a church at Hutton by 1243; it probably stood on the site now occupied by
the 19th-century church. *January 1979*
Chalmers 1887-1902, iii, 356-7; RCAMS 1915, pp. 98-9, No. 188; Scott 1915-61, ii, 51;
Cowan 1967, 84.
- 431 Kimmerghame, Chapel NT c. 809 513 NT 85 SW 3
The chapel of Kimmerghame, which is on record in the 13th century, may have stood in
the area of Kimmerghame Mill. The *New Statistical Account* records the former existence
of a burial-ground on the estate of Kimmerghame. *April 1979*
NSA, ii (Berwick), 276; Ferguson 1891, 125, 128.
- 432 Ladykirk, Parish Church and Burial-ground NT 888 476 NT 84 NE
The present church, begun in 1500, probably stands on or close to the site of its pre-
decessor, and in 1885 two human skeletons were found partly beneath a buttress on the
N side. A number of other burials were also found beneath the church in the 19th
century. *January 1979*
Dobie 1881; Dobie 1886; Ferguson 1891, 133-8; Robson 1896, 139-46; MacGibbon and
Ross 1896-7, iii, 218-22; RCAMS 1915, pp. 99-101, No. 191; Cowan 1967, 204.
- 433 Lambden, Chapel and Burial-ground + NT 744 429 NT 74 SW 7
There are no visible remains of this chapel and burial-ground. The chapel is first recorded
in the middle of the 12th century. *March 1979*
Robson 1896, 126, 128; Gibson 1905, 49-51.
- 434 Lamberton, Old Parish Church* and Burial-ground NT 968 573 NT 95 NE 8
This church, the remains of which stand within its disused burial-ground, is recorded in
1199-1200. It served the former parish of Lamberton until the annexation of that parish
in 1616. *March 1979*
Ferguson 1891, 160; Robson 1896, 190-3; RCAMS 1915, p. 152, No. 267; Scott 1915-61,
ii, 56; Cowan 1967, 126-7.

- 435 Langton, Chapel + NT 757 527 NT 75 SE 5
There are no visible remains of this presbyterian chapel which was built soon after 1679. *August 1979*
NSA, ii (Berwick), 241; Name Book, Berwick, No. 27, p. 51.
- 436 Langton, Old Parish Church and Burial-ground NT 762 525 NT 75 SE 6
This church is recorded in about 1150; the remains of the chancel may be incorporated in a burial-vault which itself has been extensively altered. *August 1979*
Ferguson 1891, 138; Robson 1896, 151-6; RCAMS 1915, p. 102, Nos. 198, 199; Cowan 1967, 127.
- 437 Leitholm, Chapel and Burial-ground + NT 787 441 NT 74 SE 4
This chapel and burial-ground stood on Chapel Knowe where 'bones and coffins have been occasionally dug up'. The chapel is recorded in 1250. *March 1979*
NSA, ii (Berwick), 50; Cowan 1967, 58.
- 438 Lennel, Old Parish Church and Burial-ground NT 857 411 NT 84 SE 17
This church, which is recorded in the 12th century, was ruinous by 1705 and was replaced by a church in Coldstream which became the parish church in 1718. *January 1979*
Ferguson 1891, 118; RCAMS 1915, pp. 54-5, No. 101; Scott 1915-61, ii, 39-40; Cowan 1967, 130.
- 439 Longformacus, Parish Church and Burial-ground NT 694 572 NT 65 NE
There was a church here in the 13th century, the present church having been built in 1730 'on the old foundations'. *November 1979*
Ferguson 1891, 143-4; Robson 1896, 171-3; Ferguson 1898, 26; Cowan 1967, 139.
- 440 Mordington, Old Parish Church and Burial-ground NT 951 558 NT 95 NE 6
This church, which is recorded in 1275, stood within an oval burial-ground, and its site is now occupied by a burial-vault. It was replaced in 1757 by a new church (NT 944 553) which itself went out of use in 1869. *March 1979*
NSA, ii (Berwick), 345-6; Ferguson 1891, 160-1; Robson 1896, 187-90; RCAMS 1915, p. 152, No. 268; Scott 1915-61, ii, 56; Cowan 1967, 151; OS Record Card NT 95 SW 8.
- 441 Old Cambus, Hospital NT 80 70 NT 87 SW
This hospital is recorded in the early 13th century, but its site has not been identified.
Cowan and Easson 1976, 186.
- 442 Old Cambus, Old Parish Church, Hogbacks* and Burial-ground NT 86 NW and
NT 803 706 87 SW 1
The surviving remains of this 12th-century church show that it was extensively rebuilt in the later medieval period. It was the church of the former parish of Aldcambus and probably fell into ruin when that parish was united with the parish of Cockburnspath before 1750. A complete hogback and a fragment of another, both of 11th-century date, lie in the burial-ground close to the S side of the church. *May 1979*
Carr 1836, 98-103; Muir, 1860; MacGibbon and Ross 1896-7, i, 323-5; Reid 1914, 210-22; RCAMS 1915, pp. 24-5, No. 46; Cowan 1967, 5; Lang 1974, 218-9, 231.
- 443 Paxton, Church NT 95 SW
There is a single 12th-century reference to this church, the site of which is unknown.
Cowan 1967, 162.
- 444 Polwarth, Parish Church and Burial-ground NT 749 494 NT 74 NW 19
There was a church here by the middle of the 13th century, but there is little apparent evidence to support the claim made in an inscription on the S wall of the present church, built in 1703 and incorporating a burial-vault of an earlier building, that there was a church here before 900. *March 1979*
Ferguson 1891, 163-4; RCAMS 1915, pp. 155-6, No. 275.

- 445 Preston, Old Parish Church and Burial-ground NT 786 570 NT 75 NE 9
There was probably a church here in the 12th century, although the present ruin shows evidence of extensive rebuilding and alteration in the medieval period and later. The church went out of use in 1718, when the parish of Preston was united with Bunkle. *November 1979*
Ferguson 1891, 96-9; Robson 1896, 22-5; MacGibbon and Ross 1896-7, iii, 416-8; RCAMS 1915, p. 6, No. 13; Scott 1915-61, ii, 4; Cowan 1967, 167.
- 446 Rawburn, Burial-ground + NT 679 564 NT 65 NE 9
Modern buildings now occupy what is alleged to be the site of a burial-ground from which, at the beginning of the 19th century, a probable medieval grave-slab was removed. A chapel is traditionally said to have stood nearby. *August 1979*
Ferguson 1891, 119.
- 447 Reston, Chapel NT c. 88 62 NT 86 SE
A chapel dedicated to St Nicholas stood 'in the vill of West Riston'.
Ferguson 1891, 117.
- 448 Roweston, Chapel and Burial-ground + NT 745 455 NT 74 NW 11
There are no visible remains of this chapel and burial-ground. *March 1979*
Name Book, Berwick, No. 23, p. 78; Walker 1868, 114; Ferguson 1891, 131-2; Robson 1896, 128-9.
- 449 St Abb's Kirk* and Burial-ground NT 916 687 NT 96 NW 5
The remains of St Abb's Kirk, now reduced to its wall-footings, lie within a rectangular burial-ground on the summit of Kirk Hill. The church is recorded in 1372, but may have been built before that date; a 'semicircular arch' was pulled down in about 1800. About 25m to the WSW of the church there is a possible rectangular building-platform, and 160m to the S of the church there is a roughly oval depression which may represent the site of another building; a stony bank 2.3m thick and 0.5m high can be traced around the edge of the hill-top on the NW. In 1931 two Late Bronze Age penanular gold armlets (NMAS FE 78 and FE 79) were found 'at the foot of a cliff under the Kirk Hill' and 'a small portion of a milkey-grey glass bangle' and a sherd of Roman pottery have been found on the summit. It is possible that this is the site of the 7th-century monastery of St Ebba, traditionally located upon the neighbouring promontory described under no. 516. *May 1979*
Carr 1836, 243; *NSA*, ii (Berwick), 281-2; *HBNC*, iv (1857-62), 129-30; Stuart 1868; Ferguson 1891, 105-6, 116; MacGibbon and Ross 1896-7, i, 437; Thomson 1908, 64-70; *PSAS*, lxvi (1931-2), 26; Hogg 1945; *DES (1967)*, 17; Cowan and Easson 1976, 47.
- 450 Simprin, Old Parish Church and Burial-ground NT 852 454 NT 84 NE 8
There was a church here by the middle of the 12th century; it went out of use when the parishes of Simprin and Swinton were united in 1761. The remains of the building lie within a circular burial-ground 35m in diameter. *November 1978*
Ferguson 1891, 165; RCAMS 1915, p. 156, No. 278; Cowan 1967, 182.
- 451 Spottiswoode, Chapel + NT 603 498 NT 64 NW 2
The remains of this chapel, which was built between 1329 and 1371, were removed about the beginning of the 19th century.
NSA, ii (Berwick), 71; Chalmers 1887-1902, iii, 386-7; Ferguson, 1891, 168-9.
- 452 Strafountain, Old Parish Church and Burial-ground + NT 748 629 NT 76 SW 3
The remains of this church, referred to as 'the church or hospital of Trefountainys' in the early 15th century, were removed in the early 19th century. It served the former parish of Strafountain (also known as Trefountains) which was united with Abbey St Bathans soon after the Reformation.
Stat. Acct., xii (1794), 65-6; *NSA*, ii (Berwick), 109-10; Ferguson 1891, 93; Robson 1896, 9-10; Scott 1915-61, ii, 1; Cowan 1967, 189; Cowan and Easson 1976, 149-50, 200.

- 453 Swinton, Parish Church and Burial-ground NT 838 476 NT 84 NW 3
There was a church here by 1150; the present structure is largely the result of extensive rebuilding in 1729 and later, but incorporates fragments of the medieval church. A curving terrace about 2m high running across the N half of the burial-ground probably represents its former boundary on that side. *November 1978*
Ferguson 1891, 164-5; RCAMS 1915, pp. 156-8, No. 279; Hay 1957, 77; Cowan 1967, 193-4; OS Record Card NT 84 NW 1.
- 454 Wedderburn Castle, Burial-ground NT 813 528 NT 85 SW 2
A stone-walled enclosure 12m square, which lies about 450m E of Wedderburn Castle, is said to be the burial-ground of George Hume of Wedderburn, who was killed in 1497. *April 1979*
RCAMS 1915, p. 69, No. 123.
- 455 Wedderlie, Chapel NT c. 639 515 NT 65 SW 11
There are no visible remains of this chapel, which is on record in the middle of the 13th century. 'A vault belonging to it' survived in 1834, but was removed before the end of the 19th century.
NSA, ii (Berwick), 71; Ferguson 1891, 168-9; Robson 1896, 219-20; Cowan 1967, 207.
- 456 'Wester Upsettlington', Old Parish Church
The site of the church of the former parish of Wester Upsettlington is not known. The parish was united with Hutton in 1476, by which time the church was 'utterly destroyed'.
Cowan 1967, 204-5.
- 457 Westruther, Old Parish Church and Burial-ground NT 634 500 NT 65 SW 3
This church was built in 1649 and altered in 1752; it was abandoned in 1840. *October 1979*
Robson 1896, 215-6; RCAMS 1915, pp. 158-9, No. 282; Hay 1957, 55, 252; NMRS No. BWR/2/1.
- 458 Whitsome, Old Parish Church and Burial-ground NT 862 503 NT 85 SE 9
The site of the pre-Reformation church occupies the highest point within the burial-ground. It was replaced in 1803 by a new church which stands about 250m to the NW. *April 1979*
Stat. Acct., xvi (1795), 355; Ferguson 1891, 169-70; Cowan 1967, 209-10.

MOTTE

- 459 Castlelaw, The Mount * NT 814 418 NT 84 SW 2
This motte stands to a maximum height of 16m above the bottom of a broad encircling ditch and external bank, and its flat top is 20m in diameter. It occupies the NE corner of a bailey measuring about 105m from E to W by 75m transversely within double ditches on the S and E sides, visible only as cropmarks on air photographs, and steep natural slopes on the N and W sides; there is an entrance near the SE corner. *November 1978*
RCAMS 1915, pp. 55-6, No. 103.

MOATED SITE

(See also nos. 473, 481)

- 460 Battle Knowes, Leetside NT 861 513 NT 85 SE 5
Little remains of a possible moated site 380m WNW of Leetside farmhouse. In 1845 it was recorded that 'the form is square, and each side measures 42 yards. Its position in the middle of a marsh proves that in its entire state it has been surrounded with water and very difficult of access. The entrance or gateway was on the south-east, to which a raised pavement of rough stones led'. *April 1979*
NSA, ii (Berwick), 171; Name Book, Berwick, No. 41, pp. 2, 18; RCAMS 1915, p. 163, No. 294.

EARTHWORK FORTIFICATIONS

- 461 Belchester NT 792 435 NT 74 SE 12
This oval earthwork, which may be of medieval date, is situated just below the crest of a broad ridge. It measures 150m by about 60m within double banks and a medial ditch, although on the NW side these have been removed by rig-and-furrow cultivation.
March 1979
RCAMS 1915, pp. 78-9, No. 141.
- 462 Blackcastle Rings * NT 693 478 NT 64 NE 5
Two banks with external ditches cut off a steep-sided, V-shaped promontory which measures 45m in length by 63m in maximum breadth. The *New Statistical Account* records that 'a piece of silver chain' was found here in the 18th century, although later writers suggest only that it was found nearby. *November 1979*
NSA, ii (Berwick), 43; *HBNC*, vi (1869-72), 17-8; Smith 1874, 327-8; Christison 1895, 148-9; Gibson 1905, 250-2; RCAMS 1915, pp. 94-5, No. 171.
- 463 Chester Hill, Greystonelees NT 952 601 NT 96 SE 1
This earthwork measures 85m by 66m and is defended on the S and E by a bank and ditch, and elsewhere by steep natural slopes. An annexe measuring 69m by 65m within double banks and a medial ditch adjoins the SE side of the earthwork. The entrances to both the earthwork and the annexe are on the SE. *April 1979*
RCAMS 1915, pp. 4-5, No. 10.
- 464 The Chesters NT 740 474 NT 74 NW 7
This circular earthwork, which is situated on a spur overlooking a steep-sided valley, measures 50m in diameter within double banks and a broad medial ditch; on the N and S the ditch and outer bank have been removed by cultivation. The earthwork is probably of medieval date. *March 1979*
NSA, ii (Berwick), 225-6; Christison 1895, 150; RCAMS 1915, pp. 86-7, No. 159.
- 465 Fair Field, Ladykirk NT 893 477 NT 84 NE 15
This earthwork, which is probably of medieval date, has been severely reduced by ploughing. Formerly it comprised a roughly circular low mound measuring 50m by 44m, which was flanked on the W and NE by a broad ditch and on the SE by steep river cliffs. Around the N and W edges of the summit of the mound there was a low bank, and the entrance lay on the N. *January 1979*
RCAMS 1915, p. 101, No. 192.
- 466 Fosterland Burn NT 828 608 NT 86 SW 9
This earthwork, which has been severely reduced by cultivation, is situated on sloping ground on the E edge of Fosterland Dean. It comprises a roughly circular enclosure 58m in diameter within double banks and ditches; there is an additional outer bank on the NW and cropmarks indicate an entrance on the E. *August 1979*
RCAMS 1915, pp. 10-11, No. 23.
- 467 Hardacres Hill NT 743 419 NT 74 SW 8
This earthwork occupies the SW end of a steep-sided ridge. The level approach from the NE was barred by two substantial banks, now almost entirely removed by cultivation, and a broad medial ditch; between the inner bank and the ditch there is a berm 9m wide. There are slight indications of a ditch on the S, but no traces of defences survive on the NW and SE. *March 1979*
Hardy 1884, 371; RCAMS 1915, p. 79, No. 142.

- 468 Marygoldhill Plantation * NT 804 602 NT 86 SW 4
 This earthwork is trapezoidal on plan and measures 80m by 67m within a bank and external ditch; an outer bank on the SW and SE sides is of later date. The entrance is in the E corner. In the interior there are the remains of a smaller enclosure abutting the SW side, and on the NW side a natural terrace has been levelled to form a roughly rectangular platform. *August 1979*
 Christison 1895, 167; Lynn 1895, 367-8; RCAMS 1915, p. 9, No. 20.
- 469 Milne Graden NT 872 438 NT 84 SE 14
 This earthwork is roughly D-shaped on plan and measures about 185m by 50m internally. The chord is formed by steep cliffs dropping to the River Tweed on the S, and the arc by three massive ramparts with medial ditches. Around most of the arc these defences have been severely reduced by ploughing, but they are well preserved in a small wood at the W end, where they terminate some distance from the cliff edge, suggesting the existence of an entrance at this point. In the early 16th century a 'house', possibly a tower, stood within the earthwork. *March 1979*
 Home 1862, 454-5; RCAMS 1915, pp. 56-7, No. 104.
- 470 Raecleugh Head 1 * NT 744 531 NT 75 SW 3
 The approach to a steep-sided promontory 350m NW of Raecleugh Head farmhouse is blocked by massive defences comprising double ramparts and ditches which cut off an area measuring about 95m by 40m. The inner rampart measures up to 9m in thickness and 2m in height and is backed by an additional quarry-ditch 15m broad. This earthwork may be of medieval date. *August 1979*
 Christison 1895, 152-4; RCAMS 1915, pp. 102-3, No. 200.
- 471 Raecleugh Head 2 NT 745 529 NT 75 SW 4
 On a knoll 160m SE of no. 470 there are the remains of a possible oval earthwork measuring 106m by 66m within a bank now severely reduced by cultivation. Around the NW and NE sides of the knoll there is an artificial terrace which may have served as a trackway leading to an entrance. *August 1979*
 Christison 1895, 154; RCAMS 1915, pp. 103-4, No. 201.
- 472 Wrunklaw NT 672 584 NT 65 NE 1
 The approach to a U-shaped promontory is blocked by a substantial earthen bank accompanied, to the SW of a central entrance, by an external ditch. About 35m to the rear there is a second, much-reduced bank and ditch, while there are slight indications of further defences around the tip of the promontory. The inner defences are partly overlain by the stone footings of a number of rectangular buildings and enclosures, probably of late-medieval date, including a possible hall. These remains suggest that at this period the site was the residence of a family of lesser baronial status, although the earthwork defences may, in part be of earlier medieval date. *July 1979*
HBNC, x (1882-4), 24; Christison 1895, 156-7; RCAMS 1915, pp. 129-30, No. 248.

CASTLES, TOWER-HOUSES AND ARTILLERY FORTIFICATIONS

(See also nos. 469, 524, 538, 539, 609)

- 473 Billie Castle NT 850 596 NT 85 NE 1
 The remains of this castle occupy a ditched enclosure of playing-card shape measuring 41m from E to W by 31m transversely. On the N, E and W sides there is a single ditch, 8m in width, and on the S side there are double ditches; these may have been flooded by means of earthen dams situated at the W and E ends of a natural gully immediately to the S of the enclosure. Within the enclosure there are the remains of a number of stone buildings, including what appear to be a tower and gate-house. To the E of the castle there are the remains of a kiln and two enclosures; the larger of the latter measures 42m by 22m over a low stony bank, and each contains traces of a possible rectangular building; to the W there is a further enclosure. *April 1979*
 Carr 1836, 114-8; MacGibbon and Ross 1887-92, iii, 220; Thomson 1908, 16-19; RCAMS 1915, p. 6, No. 16.

- 474 Bite-about NT 783 467 NT 74 NE 2
The remains of this late 16th- or early 17th-century tower-house comprise the barrel-vaulted ground floor of a rectangular block with a small stair projection at the E end of the N side. *March 1979*
RCAMS 1915, p. 78, No. 139.
- 475 Blackadder + NT 856 540 NT 85 SE 16
The remains of this castle may have been incorporated in Blackadder House, which has been demolished.
Chalmers 1887-1902, iii, 213, 289.
- 476 Blanerne Castle * NT 831 563 NT 85 NW 10
All that remains of this castle is one wing of a tower-house and a two-storeyed building with an oven at its S end. *May 1979*
MacGibbon and Ross 1887-92, iv, 383-4; RCAMS 1915, p. 6, No. 14.
- 477 Borthwick Castle † NT 770 544 NT 75 SE 1
Excavation carried out prior to the removal of the remains of this building by quarrying showed it to have been an L-plan tower-house, probably of late 16th-century date.
August 1979
RCAMS 1915, p. 60, No. 113; MS. Report in NMRS.
- 478 Bowshiel + NT 785 677 NT 76 NE 9
The site of a 'Peel Tower' was recorded here in 1900.
OS 6-inch map, Berwickshire, 2nd ed. (1900), sheet iv NE.
- 479 Broom House NT 803 566 NT 85 NW 8
Broom House is said to have been built 'on the site of the ancient castle', but the fabric of the existing 19th-century building shows no evidence of earlier work. *April 1979*
NSA, ii (Berwick), 270.
- 480 Bunkle Castle * NT 805 596 NT 85 NW 2
The fragmentary remains of a stone curtain-wall stand in the NW quadrant of a roughly circular earthwork measuring up to 57m in diameter over a much spread inner bank. The earthwork has been fashioned from a natural knoll, around the base of which there is a broad ditch accompanied on the NW by slight traces of an outer bank. An entrance on the SE side may be original. *April 1979*
NSA, ii (Berwick), 118; RCAMS 1915, p. 6, No. 15; Talbot 1974, 56.
- 481 Butterdean NT 797 647 NT 76 SE 5
The remains of a substantial stone building occupy the SE corner of what was formerly an enclosure measuring 35m from NE to SW by at least 16.8m transversely within a ditch up to 6.7m broad. On the N the enclosure has been destroyed by the construction of a mill-pond. *November 1979*
Romanes 1905.
- 482 Chirnside NT c. 869 560 NT 85 NE 26
At Chirnside 'a tower . . . reported to have been built by an Earl of Dunbar, and conveniently situated for observation, hard by the church-yard' was demolished in the 18th century.
Stat. Acct., xiv (1795), 35.
- 483 Cockburn 1 NT 769 591 NT 75 NE 28
Situated on a steep-sided spur overlooking the Whiteadder Water 630m NNW of Cockburn farmhouse are the remains of a tower measuring 12.8m by 11.6m over walls up to 2.2m in thickness at the base and standing to a maximum height of 1.4m. *March 1980*
- 484 Cockburn 2 + NT 768 585 NT 75 NE 28
There are no visible remains of this castle which stood immediately N of an abandoned walled garden 160m ESE of Cockburn farmhouse and was ruinous in 1771. *February 1980*
Armstrong 1771; Chalmers 1887-1902, iii, 213.

- 485 Cockburnspath NT 784 698 NT 76 NE 2
The remains of this castle comprise a 15th-century tower with associated buildings of later date. *August 1979*
MacGibbon and Ross 1887-92, iii, 220-1; RCAMS 1915, pp. 25-6, No. 47.
- 486 The Corn Fort NT 940 649 NT 96 SW
An earthen bank 5.7m thick and 0.9m high traverses the neck of a coastal promontory 600m NNW of Eyemouth. Immediately behind the bank there are traces of three rectangular buildings measuring up to 9m by 7.5m over all. These remains may be associated with the artillery fort no. 493 about 270m to the ESE. *April 1979*
Kinghorn 1935, 158-60; OS Record Card NT 96 NW 14.
- 487 Duns Law * NT 785 546 NT 75 SE 2
On the summit of Duns Law there is a square redoubt with small bastions at its angles. It measures 62m across within a bank up to 2.5m thick and 0.6m high with a quarry-ditch on each side. See also no. 188. *August 1979*
HBNC, xiv (1892-3), 72-5; Christison 1895, 155; RCAMS 1915, pp. 66-7, No. 119.
- 488 East Reston NT 96 SW
The tower of East Reston, 'more properly called Langton Tower', was situated 'about one-and-a-half miles north-west of Ayton'.
Thomson 1908, 179.
- 489 Edington Bastle + NT 889 552 NT 85 NE 10
Edington Bastle occupied a strong position close to the edge of steep river-cliffs where, at the end of the 18th century, it was reported that 'shaped stones, and such as are used for cornices and lintels of doors, have been often turned up by the plough'. *April 1979*
Name Book, Berwick, No. 7, p. 46; *Stat. Acct.*, xiv (1795), 36; Henderson 1875, 99-100.
- 490 Edington Castle NT 895 562 NT 85 NE 9
The fragmentary remains of a tower-house of late 16th- or early 17th-century date are flanked on the S and E by faint traces of a ditch up to 8m broad, and on the N and W by the small valley of the March Burn. *April 1979*
Name Book, Berwick, No. 7, p. 41; Henderson 1875, 102; RCAMS 1915, p. 20, No. 39.
- 491 Edrington Castle NT 940 533 NT 95 SW 5
The remains of this castle are now partly incorporated in modern farm-buildings. It is said to have been destroyed in 1482 but 'soon rebuilt'. *March 1979*
Carr 1836, 156-7; *NSA*, ii (Berwick), 341; MacGibbon and Ross 1887-92, iv, 391; RCAMS 1915, p. 153, No. 269.
- 492 Evelaw NT 661 525 NT 65 SE 2
This L-plan tower-house was probably constructed in the late 16th century.
November 1979
MacGibbon and Ross 1887-92, iii, 546-7; RCAMS 1915, p. 159, No. 283; Curle 1934.
- 493 Eyemouth * NT 942 648 NT 96 SW 1
This mid 16th-century artillery fort, which occupies a coastal promontory immediately N of Eyemouth, exhibits two main structural phases. (See also no. 486). *April 1979*
Hardy 1868; RCAMS 1915, p. 85, No. 157; NMRS no. BWD/121/1.
- 494 Fast Castle NT 861 710 NT 87 SE 1
This castle stands on a rocky coastal promontory. The date of its original construction is uncertain, but in 1515 its walls were 'levelled' and it was rebuilt in 1521. The surviving remains are largely as depicted in a plan of 1549. *July 1979*
RCAMS 1915, pp. 43-4, No. 77; Douglas 1921; *DES (1975)*, 16; *DES (1976)*, 22; *DES (1977)*, 9; *DES (1978)*, 1; *DES (1979)*, 1.

- 495 Foulden Bastle + NT c. 920 554 NT 95 NW 6
The remains of this building were removed in about 1835. Its last occupant is said to have been George Ramsay, who died in 1592. *March 1979*
Name Book, Berwick, No. 21, pp. 12, 21; RCAMS 1915, p. 90, No. 164.
- 496 Gordon Castle + NT 645 437 NT 64 SW 6
There are no visible remains at the supposed site of this castle. *October 1979*
NSA, ii (Berwick), 34; Name Book, Berwick, No. 22, p. 38.
- 497 Greenknowe Tower * NT 639 428 NT 64 SW 5
This L-plan tower-house stands on a low knoll in an area of formerly marshy ground. The lintel above the entrance-doorway bears the date 1581. *November 1979*
MacGibbon and Ross 1887-92, iii, 542-6; RCAMS 1915, pp. 90-2, No. 166; *DES (1979)*, 1.
- 498 Greenlaw Castle + NT 721 459 NT 74 NW 8
About 1850 'a small part of the wall of an old building called Greenlaw Castle' was still standing, but there are now no visible remains. Greenlaw Castle is first mentioned by name in 1606, although the date of its construction is unknown. *March 1979*
Walker 1868, 114; Gibson 1905, 22.
- 499 Heugh Head NT 877 626 NT 86 SE
'In former days' there was a 'stronghold' at Heugh Head, possible a tower-house of the Craw family who settled at Heugh Head in 1562.
Carr 1836, 123; *NSA*, ii (Berwick), 285; Thomson 1908, 155-7.
- 500 Hume Castle * NT 704 413 NT 74 SW 3
The remains of this medieval castle of rectangular courtyard plan were substantially reconstructed at about the end of the 18th century. Hume Castle is first recorded in the 12th century. (See also no. 534). *February 1979*
MacGibbon and Ross 1887-92, iii, 106-9; RCAMS 1915, pp. 96-7, No. 180; Cruden 1963, 51.
- 501 Huntlywood NT c. 618 429 NT 64 SW
The remains of a castle were said to be still visible 'at Huntly' at the beginning of the 19th century.
Stat. Acct., v (1793), 93; Chalmers 1887-1902, iii, 213.
- 502 Hutton Castle NT 888 549 NT 85 SE 1
The natural defences of this castle were augmented by 'a dry ditch and mound', still visible in the late 19th century, which 'doubtless continued round the site so as to make the defence complete'. The building has been subjected to numerous alterations and additions, but may contain 15th-century or earlier work. *April 1979*
MacGibbon and Ross 1887-92, iv, 193-9; RCAMS 1915, p. 98, No. 186; Tranter 1962-70, i, 19.
- 503 Kelloe Bastle + NT 827 543 NT 85 SW 10
'A square of cottages called Kelloe Bastle . . . was the site of the bastell, or keep, in ancient times'; the cottages have now been demolished. *April 1979*
Name Book, Berwick, No. 18, p. 17; *NSA*, ii (Berwick), 270.
- 504 Lamberton NT 96 57 NT 95 NE
A castle at Lamberton was destroyed in 1544.
Carr 1836, 63.
- 505 Langton Castle + NT 755 533 NT 75 SE 4
The probable site of this castle is now indicated only by a slight platform. Two parallel ditches about 40m to the SW of the platform do not appear to be defensive and their purpose is unclear. *August 1979*
NSA, ii (Berwick) 241; *HBNC*, xiv (1892-3), 220; RCAMS 1915, p. 105, No. 205; *DES (1969)*, 15.

- 506 Leitholm Peel NT 783 438 NT 74 SE 10
The remains of a tower (said to have been destroyed in 1545) stand 300m ENE of Stainrigg. *March 1979*
NSA, ii (Berwick), 58; *RCAMS* 1915, p. 78, No. 140; *HBNC*, xxviii (1932-4), 207.
- 507 Little Swinton NT c. 825 459 NT 84 NW
A 'bastile' at Little Swinton was destroyed in 1482.
Carr 1836, 35.
- 508 Longformacus 1 NT 683 572 NT 65 NE 6
What are probably the remains of a tower, possibly the predecessor of no. 509, stand on the N side of the Dye Water 300m SW of Longformacus Manse. *August 1979*
Name Book, Berwick, No. 32, p. 68; Brown 1958, 236-7, 242.
- 509 Longformacus 2 NT 685 573 NT 65 NE
All that now remains of this late 16th-century tower-house is the E gable-wall, which is incorporated within a garden wall 130m W of Longformacus Manse. *August 1979*
Brown 1958, 236-7, 242.
- 510 Nisbet + NT 795 512 NT 75 SE 10
An earlier castle defended by a moat is said to have been taken down in the 17th century 'in order to make room' for the present building. *August 1979*
RCAMS 1915, pp. 82-4, No. 150.
- 511 Old Scarlaw NT 657 567 NT 65 NE 8
The remains of one wall of this tower, which was largely demolished before 1915, were formerly incorporated in the W gable of Old Scarlaw cottage. The cottage itself has since been demolished. *August 1979*
RCAMS 1915, p. 132, No. 255.
- 512 Polwarth Castle + NT 749 499 NT 74 NW 10
There are no visible remains of this castle, and the date of its construction is unknown.
March 1979
Warrender 1894, 14.
- 513 Redbraes Castle NT 746 485 NT 74 NW 6
Only the fragmentary remains of one wing of this building now survive, and there is no evidence of an 'encircling moat' reported in 1879 to be 'still traceable by a different colour in the grass'. *March 1979*
HBNC, ix (1879-81), 42; Warrender 1894, 52-3; *RCAMS* 1915, p. 156, No. 276.
- 514 Renton Peel + NT 823 653 NT 86 NW 25
This tower was demolished in the 18th century. In 1898 its site was recorded 120m NE of Renton House. *June 1979*
Carr 1836, iii, Chalmers 1887-1902, iii, 213; OS 6-inch map, Berwickshire, 2nd ed. (1900), sheet iv SE.
- 515 Reston NT c. 883 621 NT 86 SE
In the early 19th century the remains of a 'tower or peel-house' stood near the E end of the village of Reston.
Carr 1836, 122-3.
- 516 St Abb's Head * NT 911 694 NT 96 NW 6
A ditch 6.5m broad, with the remains of a mortared stone wall at least 2.1m thick on its inner lip, has been drawn across the neck of a coastal promontory about 300m NW of St Abb's Head Lighthouse. Close to the NW edge of the promontory there are the stone footings of what may be a medieval hall measuring 19.2m by 6.5m internally, possibly the 'Rampart Hall' that was recorded as ruinous in 1771. Elsewhere on the promontory there are two possible building-platforms. Although this is the traditional site of the 7th-century monastery of St Ebba, the existing remains appear to be of secular character. (See also no. 449). *May 1979*
Armstrong 1771; *HBNC*, iv (1857-62), 129-30; Stuart 1868; MacGibbon and Ross 1896-7, i, 437; *RCAMS* 1915, p. 43, No. 76; Crawford 1934; Thomas 1971, 35, 36.

- 517 Swinton NT 83 47 NT 84 NW
A 'bastile' at 'Mykyll Swynton' was destroyed in 1482.
Carr 1836, 35.
- 518 Tenandry House + NT 718 462 NT 74 NW 4
The remains of this building, described as 'a castellated structure', were removed in the early 19th century. The date of its construction is unknown. *March 1979*
Walker 1868, 110-11; Gibson 1905, 14-15.
- 519 Windy Windshiel NT 739 591 NT 75 NW
The remains of this small tower-house are incorporated in the buildings of 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. *November 1979*
OS 6-inch map, Berwickshire, 1st ed. (1862), sheet x.

MEDIEVAL BURGHS

- 520 Duns NT 784 539 NT 75 SE 21
Duns was erected a burgh of barony in 1490. The 'main part' of the town is said originally to have stood to the NW of the present town in an area known as 'The Bruntons' (NT 781 547), and to have been moved to its present position, close to the site of the medieval parish church, in 1545, following its destruction by an English army. *August 1979*
Ferguson 1891, 119-21; *HBNC*, xiv (1892-3), 63-80; Pryde 1965, 53, no. 163.
- 521 Eyemouth NT 944 643 NT 96 SW
Eyemouth was erected a burgh of barony in 1597-8. *April 1979*
Pryde 1965, 62, no. 258.
- 522 Greenlaw NT 710 460 NT 74 NW
Greenlaw was erected a burgh of barony in 1598 when it 'had become more populous than Old Greenlaw'. The parish church was built in the late 17th century on the site of an earlier building and the old market cross, originally erected in 1696 but removed in 1829 to make way for the building of the town hall, stands by the W wall of the tower. *March 1979*
Gibson 1905; Small 1900, Plate 87; RCAMS 1915, pp. 93-4, Nos. 169, 170; Pryde 1965, 62, no. 256; Cowan 1967, 78; OS Record Card NT 74 NW 18.
- 523 Langton + NT 763 525 NT 75 SE 16
Langton was licensed as a burgh of barony in 1509-10 but was removed in 1760, and its site was enclosed within the grounds of Langton House. It was a 'stragglng town' which extended eastwards from the medieval parish church (no. 436) and the now demolished Langton House (NT 761 526) to 'near the boundary towards Dunse'. *August 1979*
Stat. Acct., xiv (1795), 577-8; Pryde 1965, 47, no. 130; 55, no. 187.
- 524 Old Greenlaw + NT 716 445 NT 74 SW
Old Greenlaw is said to be 'the original town of Greenlaw' and was erected a burgh of barony in 1596, although 'there is no reason to believe that it was much more than a hamlet'. In 1868 the 'mansion-house' of Old Greenlaw, a building of 'two storeys, with a tower above' was pulled down. In a field immediately to the E there was traditionally a 'churcyard'. *February 1979*
Gibson 1905, 1-25; Pryde 1965, 62, no. 256.

DESERTED MEDIEVAL VILLAGES

(See also nos. 523, 524, 583)

- 525 Ayton + NT 928 609 NT 96 SW
The remains of the medieval parish church of Ayton (no. 399) stand on the S side of the Eye Water, about 300m from the present village of that name, and may denote the site of a medieval settlement. Charters of the late 11th and early 12th centuries mention two Aytons, and the villages of Ayton Superior and Ayton Inferior are recorded in a survey of the lands of Coldingham Priory in about 1300. (See also no. 330). *April 1979*
Raine 1841, Appendix, xc, xci; Lawrie 1905, nos. xv, xvi, xix, lxxv.
- 526 Bassendean + NT 631 457 NT 64 NW
Bassendean was formerly 'the site of a populous and thriving village'. *September 1979*
NSA, ii (Berwick), 63.
- 527 Bedshiel NT 684 511 NT 65 SE
Only one farm now remains at Bedshiel where, until 1819, when the lease of the lands passed to a single tenant, there were 'five farms and a village'. About 260m SW of the present farmhouse there are the turf-covered footings of a probable corn-mill.
November 1979
Armstrong 1771; Blackadder 1797; Sharp, Greenwood and Fowler 1826; Name Book, Berwick, No. 23, p. 23; OS 6-inch map, Berwickshire, 1st ed. (1862), sheet xv; Gibson 1905, 120-2.
- 528 Bunkle + NT 806 595 NT 85 NW
The castle and 12th-century parish church of Bunkle (nos. 480, 403), which now stand isolated, may indicate the site of a medieval village. *April 1979*
- 529 East Reston NT 902 612 NT 96 SW
There are no visible remains of the medieval village of East Reston, which is recorded in a survey of the lands of Coldingham Priory in about 1300. *April 1979*
Raine 1841, Appendix, xcvi-xcviii; Thomson 1908, 179-80.
- 530 Edington NT 896 562 NT 85 NE
The 'mansio' of Edington is mentioned in charters at the end of the 11th century. 'In the early fifteenth century, Edington was a considerable village, and its decay dates from Flodden, though several houses stood till the end of the eighteenth century'. (See also nos. 489, 490). *April 1979*
Henderson 1875; Lawrie 1905, nos. xv, xvi; Thomson 1908, 34.
- 531 Fishwick + NT 925 501 NT 95 SW
The 'mansio' of Fishwick is mentioned in charters of the late 11th and early 12th centuries, and the village is recorded in a survey of the lands of Coldingham Priory in about 1300. There was a settlement in the area of the present farm of Fishwick in the middle of the 18th century, but it is likely that the medieval village stood close to the site of the medieval parish church (no. 417) 1.2km to the SE. *March 1979*
Roy 1747-55, sheet 9/2; Raine 1841, Appendix, lxxxvii-lxxxviii; Lawrie 1905, nos. xv, xvi, xxii, lxxv; Moodie 1918, 147-50; Duncan 1975, 340-2.
- 532 Flemington NT 940 608 NT 96 SW
The village of Flemington is recorded in a survey of the lands of Coldingham Priory in about 1300. (See also no. 233). *April 1979*
Raine 1841, Appendix, xcii.
- 533 Horndean + NT 904 495 NT 94 NW
The remains of the medieval parish church of Horndean (no. 426) stand in isolation 700m E of the modern village and may indicate the site of an earlier settlement. The drengs of Horndean are mentioned in a writ of about 1118. *March 1979*
Lawrie 1905, no. xxxii.

- 534 Hume NT 704 413 NT 74 SW
 Around the flanks of the rocky hillock upon which Hume Castle (no. 500) stands, and in the pasture field immediately to the SW, there are the remains of eleven rectangular stone buildings and eighteen rectilinear scoops and terraces, the majority of which may indicate the sites of houses. There was a large village at Hume in the middle of the 18th century and while many of these remains are probably of this date, some are likely to be earlier. *February 1979*
 Roy 1747-55, sheet 8/3.
- 535 Kimmerghame + NT 810 511 NT 85 SW
 There may have been a settlement close to the chapel of Kimmerghame (no. 431) where, in the 18th century, the farm of Kimmerghame Mains stood. The 'mansio' of Kimmerghame is mentioned in charters at the end of the 11th century. *May 1979*
 Cockburns 1742; I.F.X 1763; Darling 1773; Lawrie 1905, nos. xv, xvi.
- 536 Leitholm NT 785 438 NT 74 SE
 On an estate plan of 1764 an oblong field 150m E of Leitholm Peel (no. 506) is named 'Litem Easter Green' and at least four buildings are recorded along its SE side and at its W corner. Buildings were recorded here in 1858, but only the turf-covered footings of a single building remain immediately SE of the A699 road. *March 1979*
 Roughead 1764; Name Book, Berwick, No. 17, pp. 35-6; OS 6-inch map, Berwickshire, 1st ed. (1862), sheet xxii.
- 537 Lennel + NT 858 411 NT 84 SE
 'There was formerly a little town or village called Lennel' which may have stood to the E of the medieval parish church (no. 438). The 'mansio' of Lennel is mentioned in charters at the end of the 11th century. *January 1979*
Stat. Acct., iv (1792), 410; Chalmers 1887-1902, iii, 362-3; Lawrie 1905, nos. xv, xvi.
- 538 Mersington NT 774 442 NT 74 SE
 In a pasture field immediately W of Mersington House there are the turf-covered footings of a range of buildings, measuring 45m by 10.5m over all, and five other sites of possible buildings. In 1250 a chapel is recorded at Mersington, and a tower which stood here was destroyed in 1545. *March 1979*
 NSA, ii (Berwick), 57; Scott 1915-61, ii, 12; Cowan 1967, 58.
- 539 Mordington NT 950 559 NT 95 NE
 The 'mansio' of Mordington is mentioned in charters at the end of the 11th century and in 1482 'Mordington and its bastel' were burnt by an English army. The remains of the medieval parish church of Mordington (no. 440) lie 190m S of the present Mordington House, but there are no other visible remains of settlement. *March 1979*
 Hardy 1878b, 297-8; Lawrie 1905, nos. xv, xvi.
- 540 Old Cambus + NT 803 706 NT 87 SW
 The 'mansio' of Old Cambus is mentioned in charters of the late 11th and early 12th centuries and the village is recorded in a survey of the lands of Coldingham Priory in about 1300. It may have stood close to the medieval parish church (no. 442). *May 1979*
 Raine 1841, Appendix, xcix-c; Lawrie 1905, nos. xv, xvi, xix, lxxv; Duncan 1975, 314-5, 316-7.
- 541 Polwarth + NT 749 494 NT 74 NW
 The parish church of Polwarth (no. 444) stands in isolation about 1km SE of the modern village and may indicate the site of a medieval settlement. *March 1979*
- 542 Preston + NT 786 570 NT 75 NE
 The remains of the medieval parish church of Preston (no. 445) stand in isolation about 600m WSW of the modern village and may indicate the site of a medieval settlement. *November 1979*

- 543 Renton NT c. 823 659 NT 86 NW
The 'mansio' of Renton is mentioned in charters of the late 11th and early 12th centuries, and the villages of Renton and West Renton are recorded in a survey of the lands of Coldingham Priory in about 1300. In 1836 it was noted that the village stood 'near the farm-house called Renton-barns' where 'the foundations of its houses' were formerly visible. (See also no. 514). *June 1979*
Carr 1836, 109-12; Raine 1841, Appendix, xciii-xciv, xcvi-xcix; Lawrie 1905, nos. xv, xvi, xix, lxx; Thomson 1908, 163-9.
- 544 Spottiswoode NT 603 498 NT 64 NW
There was formerly a 'hamlet' of 'considerable extent' at Spottiswoode.
VSA, ii (Berwick), 63.
- 545 Swinewood NT 89 62 NT 86 SE
The 'mansio' of Swinewood is mentioned in charters of the early 12th century and the village is recorded in a survey of the lands of Coldingham Priory in about 1300.
Roy 1747-55, sheet 9/3; Raine 1841, Appendix, xcvi; Lawrie 1905, nos. xix, lxx;
Duncan 1975, 342.
- 546 Thorndykes NT 612 485 NT 64 NW
There was formerly a 'hamlet' of 'considerable extent' at Thorndykes.
VSA, ii (Berwick), 63.
- 547 Wedderlie NT 643 519 NT 65 SW
There was formerly a 'hamlet' of 'considerable extent' at Wedderlie; in 1793 it was recorded that it was 'much diminished within these thirty years'.
Stat. Acct., vii (1793), 110; *VSA*, ii (Berwick), 63.

FARMSTEADS AND SHIELINGS

- 548 Barnside NT 747 612 NT 76 SW
This farmstead, named 'Frampath' in 1857 when it was already ruinous, lies about 400m S of Barnside farmhouse on the S side of the Whiteadder Water. 'Frampetth' is recorded in *Bleau's Atlas* in 1654 although the visible remains, comprising three buildings ranged around a yard, are probably those of an early 19th-century farmstead. *November 1979*
Bleau 1654; OS 6-inch map, Berwickshire, 1st ed. (1862), sheet x.
- 549 Berryhill Cottage NT 803 641 NT 86 SW
The remains of this farmstead are situated 550m NW of Berryhill Cottage. Only a single roofless building was recorded in 1856. *November 1979*
OS 6-inch map, Berwickshire, 1st ed. (1858), sheet iv.
- 550 Byrecleugh NT 630 580 NT 65 NW
A sub-rectangular building-platform measuring 6m by 4m has been excavated into the hillside 100m E of Byrecleugh farmhouse. Immediately downslope from the platform there are the remains of a rectangular building measuring 7.6m by 4.3m over all.
August 1979
- 551 Cockburn Law 1 NT 769 596 NT 75 NE 3
Immediately NE of enclosed settlement no. 223 there are the remains of two rectangular buildings and an area of rig-and-furrow cultivation. One of the buildings, which abuts the wall of the settlement, measures 13.9m by 3.4m within a wall now reduced to a foundation course of large stones, while the other measures 15.3m by 3m within a wall of lighter construction; both are divided into two compartments. *November 1979*
- 552 Cockburn Law 2 NT 769 598 NT 75 NE
About 160m NNE of enclosed settlement no. 223 there are the remains of a single rectangular building measuring internally at least 15.2m by 3.3m. *November 1979*

- 553 Daring Step NT 683 575 NT 65 NE
The remains of what may be a small farmstead of early 19th-century date are situated 300m NW of Longformacus Manse. It comprises a single rectangular building and a number of enclosure-banks. *August 1979*
- 554 Dimples Lees NT 686 558 NT 65 NE
This farmstead was named 'Dimples' when recorded as ruinous in 1857, and was last occupied in about 1817. The surviving remains are slight, comprising a rectangular building and a rectangular building-platform together with a number of low banks, and lie adjacent to a large area of rig-and-furrow cultivation. Dimples is noted in Bleau's Atlas in 1654 and also appears on maps of the middle and late 18th century. *November 1979*
Bleau 1654; Roy 1747-55, sheet 9/3; Armstrong 1771; Sharp, Greenwood and Fowler 1826; Name Book, Berwick, No. 31, p. 81; OS 6-inch map, Berwickshire, 1st ed. (1862), sheet xv.
- 555 Dirrington NT 685 554 NT 65 NE
The visible remains of this farmstead, which is T-shaped on plan and lies adjacent to a large area of rig-and-furrow cultivation, are probably of late 18th-century date. Easter and Wester Dirrington were granted to Kelso Abbey in the 12th century and the lands of Dirrington are subsequently mentioned in the 14th century. Dirrington is also noted in Bleau's Atlas in 1654 and on maps of the middle and late 18th century. The farmstead was last occupied by a shepherd who left in about 1840. *November 1979*
Bleau 1654; Roy 1747-55, sheet 9/3; Armstrong 1771; Blackadder 1797; Sharp, Greenwood and Fowler 1826; Name Book, Berwick, No. 31, p. 80; OS 6-inch map, Berwickshire, 1st ed. (1862), sheet xv; *HBNC*, xi (1885-6), 67-8.
- 556 Dowlaw Burn 1 NT 853 692 NT 86 NE
On the crest of a low ridge 400m S of Lowries Knowes there are the remains of five rectangular buildings (three of which are disposed at right angles to the axis of the ridge) measuring up to 14m by 5.5m over all. *February 1980*
- 557 Dowlaw Burn 2 NT 850 694 NT 85 NE 6
The remains of this farmstead, abandoned by 1856 when it was named 'Old Tower', comprise the footings of a rectangular building with a rectangular enclosure adjoining it on the NE. *July 1979*
OS 6-inch map, Berwickshire, 1st ed. (1858), sheet v,
- 558 Duns Law * NT 785 546 NT 75 SE 2
A series of rectilinear enclosures, several of which contain the probable sites of rectangular buildings, overlies the ramparts on the S and E sides of the fort no. 188. Immediately down-slope there is an area of rig-and-furrow cultivation and at least eight cultivation terraces. *August 1979*
RCAMS 1915, pp. 66-7, No. 119.
- 559 Earn's Heugh * NT 893 690 NT 86 NE 8
Immediately SE of the fort no. 189 there are the remains of at least two rectangular buildings forming two sides of an enclosure which is bounded on the E by a low bank and on the N by sea-cliffs. *July 1979*
RCAMS 1915, pp. 45-6, No. 80.
- 560 Easter Burn NT 659 592 NT 65 NE
A single rectangular building measuring 6m by 2.8m internally, probably a shieling-hut, lies about 950m NW of Horseupcleugh farmhouse. *June 1979*
- 561 Eller Burn NT 764 605 NT 76 SE
This farmstead is situated on a N-facing slope adjacent to an extensive area of rig-and-furrow cultivation. The remains of three possible rectangular buildings are disposed around a sunken yard closed on the E by an earthen bank. *November 1979*

- 562 Evelaw NT 655 523 NT 65 SE
The remains of this farmstead are situated 600m WSW of Evelaw Tower (no. 492). Three contiguous enclosures, measuring up to 19m by 16m, lie immediately to the W of a rectangular building measuring 10.5m by 3.3m internally; a fourth enclosure lies to the NE. There are extensive traces of rig-and-furrow cultivation in the vicinity.
November 1979
- 563 Fangrist Burn NT 696 491 NT 64 NE
This farmstead was named 'Mossend' when recorded as ruinous in 1857. Two large rectangular enclosures and the fragmentary remains of several other smaller enclosures lying within an area of rig-and-furrow cultivation now mark its site. It is named on maps of the late 18th and early 19th centuries. *September 1979*
Armstrong 1771; Blackadder 1797; Sharp, Greenwood and Fowler 1826; OS 6-inch map, Berwickshire, 1st ed. (1862), sheet xxi.
- 564 Hall Burn, Byrecleugh 1 NT 627 577 NT 65 NW
Situated on the W bank of the Hall Burn at its junction with the Dye Water, and adjacent to an area of rig-and-furrow cultivation, there are four contiguous scooped courts. Three of the courts contain the remains of rectangular buildings, and at least one other building-site can be identified. Bleau's Atlas notes the settlement of 'Handaeswoode' in this area in 1654. (See also no. 565). *August 1979*
Bleau 1654.
- 565 Hall Burn, Byrecleugh 2 NT 629 575 NT 65 NW
On steeply sloping ground 520m S of Byrecleugh farmhouse are the remains of two rectangular buildings measuring 11.3m by 4m over all. The maps of Armstrong and Blackadder record the farmstead of 'Dunside' in this area; Bleau's Atlas names 'Dunsyde' a little to the W. (See also no. 564). *August 1979*
Bleau 1654; Armstrong 1771; Blackadder 1797.
- 566 Hareheugh Craigs NT 690 400 NT 64 SE
The remains of this farmstead lie adjacent to a small area of rig-and-furrow cultivation and are probably of late 18th- or early 19th-century date. It was ruinous by 1857.
October 1979
Armstrong 1771; Blackadder 1797; Sharp, Greenwood and Fowler 1826; OS 6-inch map, Berwickshire, 1st ed. (1862), sheet ix.
- 567 Harelaw Moor NT 665 494 NT 64 NE
A single rectangular building measuring 5.3m by 3m within a wall, now reduced to its footings, is situated on the S side of a small enclosure adjacent to an extensive area of rig-and-furrow cultivation, and overlies the remains of an earlier, longer building. Some 60m to the SW there are the turf-covered remains of what may be a small building with an attached enclosure. *September 1979*
- 568 Kersons Cleugh NT 611 588 NT 65 NW
Situated on either side of Kersons Cleugh at its junction with the Dye Water there are the remains of six closely-spaced rectangular or sub-rectangular buildings measuring up to 13m by 4m. A number of less clearly defined building-sites are also visible and immediately to the SE there is an area of rig-and-furrow cultivation. *August 1979*
- 569 Little Dod NT 736 667 NT 76 NW
Two rectangular shieling-huts, measuring internally 6m by 2.3m and 6.6m by 2.1m respectively, stand adjacent to each other on the N bank of the Eye Water 1.06km W of Paitshill farmhouse. *July 1979*
- 570 Little Law NT 591 588 NT 55 NE
The remains of what may be a rectangular shieling-hut lie on the N side of the Dye Water 270m below its junction with Little Reds Cleugh. *August 1979*

- 571 Lowries Knowes NT 853 697 NT 86 NE 4
A rectangular building-platform measuring 14.8m by 4.5m lies on the E side of a circular enclosure 23m in diameter within a stony bank 2.7m thick. An irregularly shaped enclosure 12m to the NW overlies the defences of fort no. 200. *June 1979*
- 572 Mire Loch * NT 910 682 NT 96 NW 1
The remains of this farmstead are situated within the wall of the enclosed settlement no. 250. The buildings appear to have been ranged around a yard which was open on the SE. The most prominent feature of the site is a building-platform measuring 13m from NW to SE by 4.2m transversely set against the SW wall of the earlier settlement. *May 1979* RCAMS 1915, pp. 51-2, No. 89.
- 573 Old Stobswood NT 721 555 NT 75 NW
This farmstead, which lies within a large area of rig-and-furrow cultivation, is noted on Roy's Map. To the rear of the now abandoned farmhouse there are the remains of buildings which may have incorporated an earlier farmstead. *November 1979* Roy 1747-55, sheet 9/3; OS 6-inch map, Berwickshire, 1st ed. (1862), sheet xv.
- 574 Otterburn Plantation NT 711 573 NT 75 NW
The buildings of this farmstead, now reduced to their turf-covered footings, are disposed around three sides of a yard, and are overlain on the N by the remains of a later building. A number of large enclosures and at least one other rectangular building are associated with it, and it lies adjacent to a large area of rig-and-furrow cultivation. It is noted in Bleau's Atlas in 1654 and also appears on maps of the middle and late 18th century, but by 1857 only the later building was still roofed. *August 1979* Bleau 1654; Roy 1747-55, sheet 9/3; Armstrong 1771; Blackadder 1797; Sharp, Greenwood and Fowler 1826; OS 6-inch map, Berwickshire, 1st ed. (1862), sheet ix.
- 575 Trottingshaw NT 647 581 NT 65 NW
The remains of an earlier farmstead lie immediately to the N of the abandoned 19th-century buildings. Trottingshaw is noted in Bleau's Atlas in 1654 and also appears on maps of the middle and late 18th century. *August 1979* Bleau 1654; Roy 1747-55, sheet 8/4; Armstrong 1771; Blackadder 1797; Sharp, Greenwood and Fowler 1826; OS 6-inch map, Berwickshire, 1st ed. (1862), sheet ix.
- 576 Twinlawhouse Burn NT 646 556 NT 65 NW
Only a number of enclosures and low mounds of rubble mark the site of this farmstead which was named 'Twinlaw House' when recorded as ruinous in 1857. It was probably built in the late 18th century and appears at that date on the maps of Armstrong and Blackadder. *August 1979* Armstrong 1771; Blackadder 1797; Sharp, Greenwood and Fowler 1826; OS 6-inch map, Berwickshire, 1st ed. (1862), sheet x.
- 577 Westerside NT 889 686 NT 86 NE
This farmstead is situated immediately SE of the enclosed settlement no. 264. A rectangular building-platform measuring 8.8m by 4m and mutilated by a later kiln-like structure occupies the N corner of a rectangular enclosure measuring 16m by 15m within a stony bank 2.5m thick. A semi-circular annexe adjoins the NW side of the enclosure. *July 1979*
- 578 Westloch House NT 896 683 NT 86 NE
Situated 280m NE of Westloch House there are the remains of what may be a farmstead comprising two rectangular buildings (measuring internally 17.5m by 3.3m and 9.5m by 3m respectively) and a possible building-platform excavated into the side of a slight natural knoll immediately to the NW. *July 1979*
- 579 Whare Burn NT 744 645 NT 76 SW
The buildings of this farmstead are ranged around three sides of a yard and measure up to 6.8m by 2.5m internally. *November 1979*

- 580 Whinrig Hill NT 670 582 NT 65 NE
 This farmstead, abandoned before 1857 when it was named 'Fosterside Walls', was probably built in the early 19th century. It comprises the remains of three buildings ranged around a yard. *August 1979*
 OS 6-inch map, Berwickshire, 1st ed. (1862), sheet ix.

MILLS

(See also nos. 519, 527)

- 581 Cranshaws NT 696 606 NT 66 SE
 This corn-mill was ruinous in 1857, and only the footings of the buildings now remain. 'Cranshy Mill' is recorded on Roy's Map. *August 1979*
 Roy 1747-55, sheet 9/3; OS 6-inch map, Berwickshire, 1st ed. (1862), sheet ix.
- 582 Dunglass Dean NT 756 711 NT 77 SE
 This mill was ruinous in 1855 when it was known as 'Dean Mill'.
 OS 6-inch map, Berwickshire, 1st ed. (1857), sheet i.

MISCELLANEOUS

- 583 Auchencrow Mains NT c. 858 601 NT 86 SE
 In 1836 it was reported that 'on the farm of Auchencrow-mains, the foundations of a very considerable number of houses have been exposed within the course of these last few years, which renders it somewhat doubtful, whether the ancient village of Auchencrow occupied the same site as the hamlet now so named'.
 Carr 1836, 121.
- 584 Bunkle NT 801 597 NT 85 NW 4
 A 'camp', possibly a quarry, is recorded on the 1st edition of the OS 6-inch map about 350m W of Bunkle Castle. *April 1979*
 OS 6-inch map, Berwickshire, 1st ed. (1862), sheet x.
- 585 Cockburn + NT 770 594 NT 75 NE
 There is an oval depression (about 25m by 20m and 0.7m in depth) in the surface of a gently sloping field 850m NNW of Cockburn farmhouse; it is uncertain whether it represents the site of a homestead or an old quarry. *March 1980*
- 586 Cockburn Law † NT c. 758 595 NT 75 NE 6
 Nothing remains of a 'hut circle' recorded in 1908 about 800m WSW of the summit of Cockburn Law.
 RCAMS 1915, p. 68, No. 121.
- 587 Cockburnspath + NT 770 711 NT 77 SE
 Cropmarks of an indeterminate nature have been recorded in the field NW of Callander Place, Cockburnspath.
- 588 Cockburnspath * NT 774 711 NT 77 SE 14
 A market cross stands in the centre of the village square in Cockburnspath. *August 1979*
 Drummond 1862, 91, 92; *HBNC*, viii (1876-8), 404-5; Small 1900, Plate 28; RCAMS 1915, p. 37, No. 64.
- 589 Crosshall * NT 760 422 NT 74 SE 5
 This medieval disc-headed cross stands by the roadside about 300m SW of Crosshall Farm. *March 1979*
 Hardy 1884, 366-71; RCAMS 1915, p. 80, No. 143.

- 590 Edington Castle + NT 894 561 NT 85 NE 11
 A cist is alleged to have been found in a mound (13m by 12m and 1.5m in height) situated on the edge of the March Burn 100m SW of Edington Castle. A number of stones, possibly part of a structure, are visible on the N side but it is unlikely to be a burial-mound and its nature is uncertain. *April 1979*
 Stuart 1875, 24; RCAMS 1915, p. 21, No. 41; Craw 1922, 178.
- 591 Edington Mains + NT 89 55 NT 85 NE
 In the 19th century a possible midden was discovered 'at the foot of the (Whiteadder) bank' below Edington Mains.
HBNC, vii (1873-5), 23-4; Wilson 1884, 88.
- 592 Fangrist Burn NT 701 485 NT 74 NW
 Little remains of 'what was formerly a Brick Work erected by the last earl of Marchmont for the purpose of manufacturing the brick necessary for the building of the present Marchmont House'. It was already ruinous in 1857 when it was named 'Snawburn'.
March 1979
 Name Book, Berwick, No. 23, p. 48; OS 6-inch map, Berwickshire, 1st ed. (1892), sheet xxi.
- 593 Foulden * NT 931 558 NT 95 NW 9
 A well-preserved tithe-barn stands in the NE corner of the burial-ground of Foulden Parish Church. *March 1979*
- 594 Foulden New Mains + NT 907 570 NT 95 NW
 Cropmarks of an indeterminate nature have been recorded 1km NW of Foulden New Mains steading. *March 1979*
- 595 Gordon Moss NT 63 42 NT 64 SW
 There is a sherd of a Beaker from Gordon Moss in the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland (NMA EG 82).
 Clarke 1970, 515, no. 1597.
- 596 Grunewald + NT 922 567 NT 95 NW 18
 In 1913 two pits (containing three flints, some charcoal, lignite and 'cinders') were found 180m SW of Grunewald.
 Craw 1914, 328.
- 597 Homebank + NT 810 396 NT 83 NW
 Cropmarks reveal the site of a single rectangular building 150m NE of the unenclosed settlement no. 272. The building, which has rounded corners, measures about 14m by 4m over all.
- 598 Hutton Castle Barns + NT 892 547 NT 85 SE 4
 Wilson records a possible midden deposit found at the foot of an overhanging cliff opposite Edington Mill.
 Wilson 1884.
- 599 Lochton + NT 770 384 NT 73 NE
 Cropmarks indicate what may be two large pits, three pairs of pits and several short lengths of ditch, about 650m SW of Lochton farmhouse.
- 600 Moorpark + NT 91 57, 92 57 NT 95 NW 2
 Numerous flint and stone implements, including Mesolithic, Neolithic and Bronze Age types, have been found in the fields around Moorpark farm; particular concentrations have been noted at NT 924 578, 923 577, 924 572 and 918 574.
 Kinghorn 1924.

- 601 Preston * NT 793 573 NT 75 NE 8
The broken shaft of a market cross stands upon a modern pedestal. *November 1979*
Small 1900, pl. 84; RCAMS 1915, p. 11, No. 24.
- 602 Siccar Point + NT 811 709 NT 87 SW 9
A midden composed of shells and bones has been recorded on the N side of Siccar Point; a glass bead (NMAS FJ 126) and a small sherd of pottery have also been found. The 'defences' recorded on the promontory by Kinghorn are probably of relatively recent date. *May 1979*
Hardy 1886, 162; Kinghorn 1935, 157-8; Guido 1978, 160.
- 603 Soldier's Dyke NT 87 SW 10
Little survives of Soldier's Dyke, which ran from above Rammel Cove (NT 843 700) to the head of Dowlaw Dean (NT 860 699). The Dyke is best preserved W of Lowries Knowes where it is 1.5m thick; its date and purpose are unknown, although it is 'said to have been the boundary of the grounds attached to Fast Castle'. *June 1979*
Name Book, Berwick, No. 9, p. 32.
- 604 Stoneshiel + NT c. 871 602 NT 86 SE
The foundations of a 'fortlet' were discovered at Stoneshiel about 1834.
Carr 1836, 31n.
- 605 Swinton * NT 835 474 NT 84 NW
A market cross bearing the date 1769 stands in the centre of Swinton village green. *October 1978*
Small 1900, Plates 82-3.
- 606 Westerside NT 888 688 NT 86 NE
On a knoll 200m ENE of Westerside farmhouse there are a number of stony banks which suggest a heart-shaped enclosure and two circular houses; the interior of the enclosure, however, is deeply excavated into the surface of the knoll and the remains may be those of an old quarry. The knoll is reported to be the old site of Westerside steading. *February 1980*
RCAMS 1915, p. 48, No. 83.
- 607 Whitecross + NT 903 643 NT 96 SW
An L-shaped cropmark has been recorded about 650m SW of Whitecross. *April 1979*

ADDENDA

- 608 Cockburn Law NT 768 594 to 769 596 NT 75 NE
The remains of a prehistoric field-system survive in a narrow strip of ground immediately NW of the improved land on the SE flank of Cockburn Law. The upper limit of the field-system is defined by a stony bank which follows the 244m contour over a distance of about 120m; three field divisions run away from it and there are traces of others overlain by the rig-and-furrow cultivation around the settlement no. 223. *March 1980*
- 609 Preston NT 795 572 NT 75 NE
An outshot associated with the derelict Foresters House (a listed building dated 1731) contains a re-used dormer-window pediment which bears inscribed monogram initials and the date 1628, while an adjacent derelict 18th-century cottage incorporates a roll-moulded doorway of the late 16th- or early 17th-century, also in re-use. These features suggest the former existence of an earlier house on this site. *March 1980*
NMRS MSS. No. 5.

ABBREVIATIONS

<i>HBNC</i>	<i>History of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club</i>
NMAS	National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland, Queen Street, Edinburgh
NMRS	National Monuments Record of Scotland, 54 Melville Street, Edinburgh
OS	Ordnance Survey, 43 Rose Street, Edinburgh
<i>PSAS</i>	<i>Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland</i>
RCAMS	Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland, 54 Melville Street, Edinburgh

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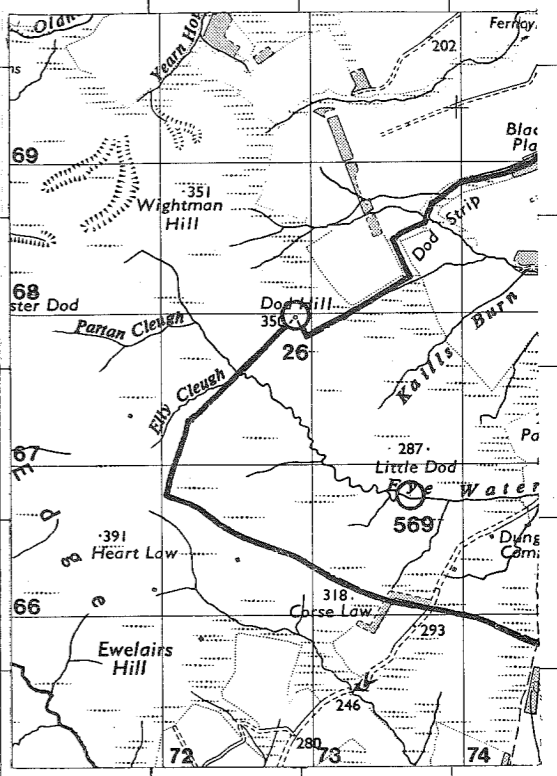
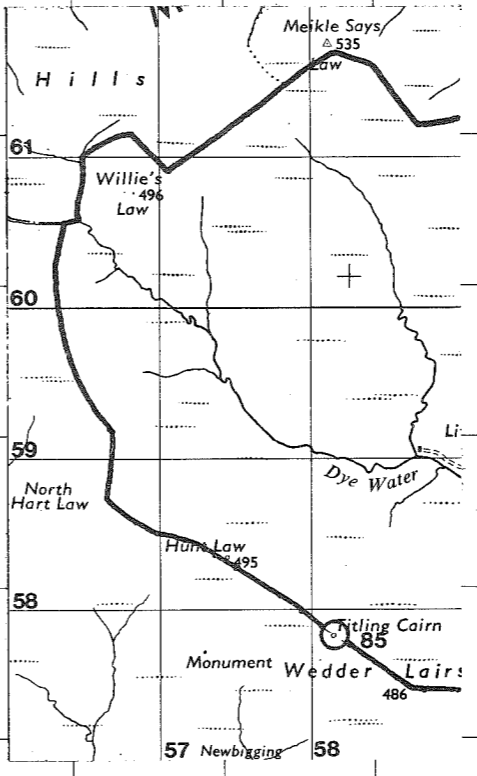
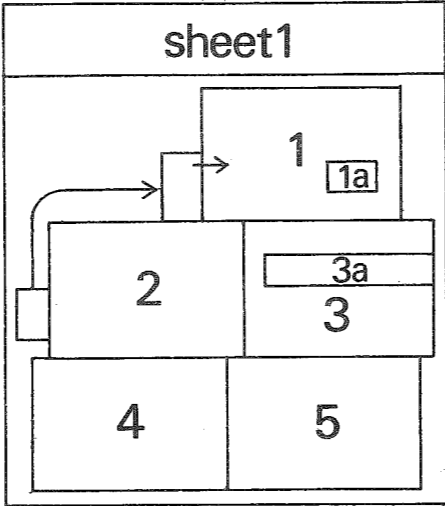
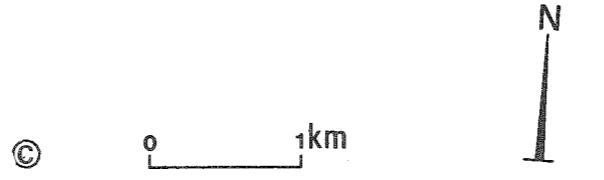
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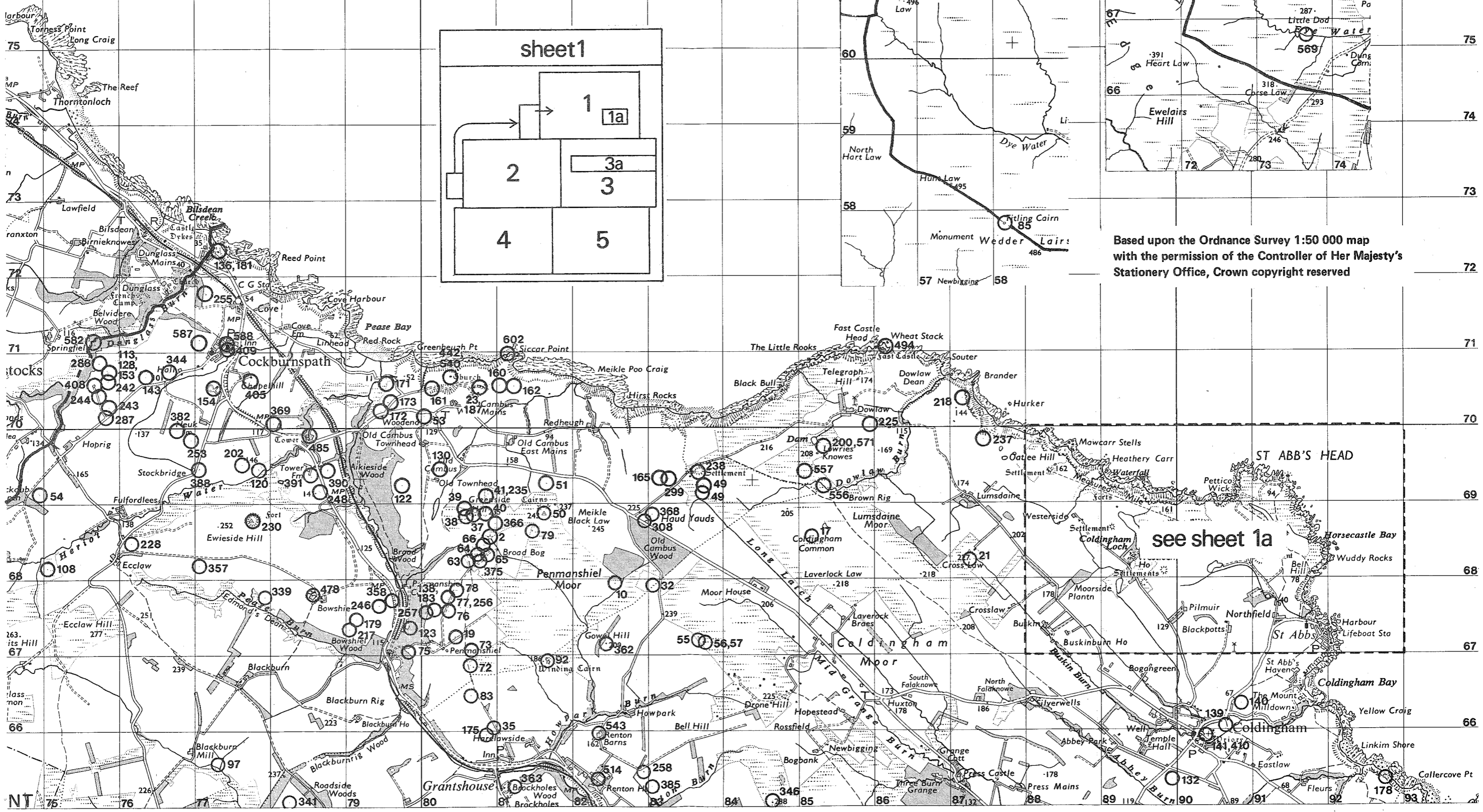
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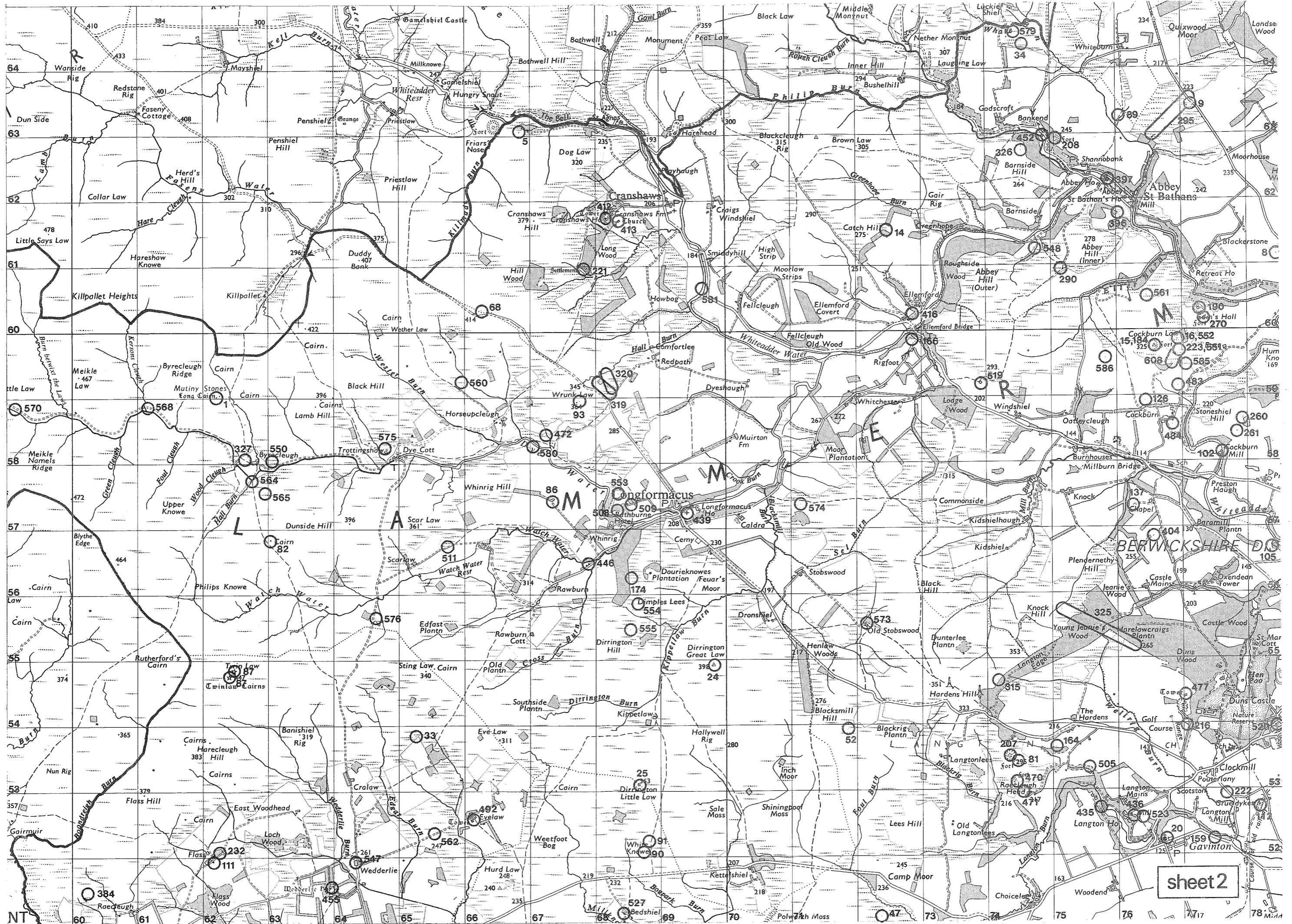
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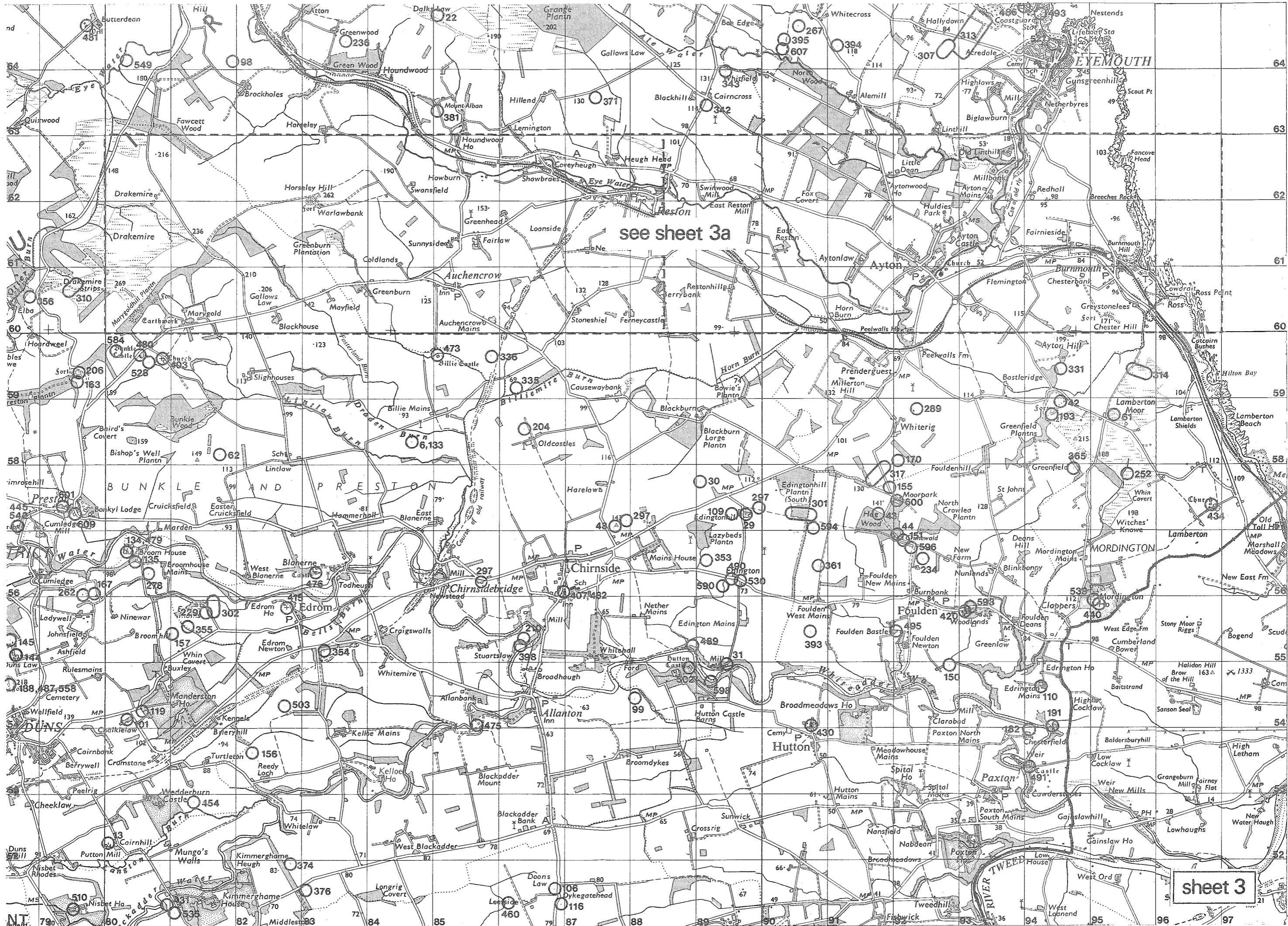


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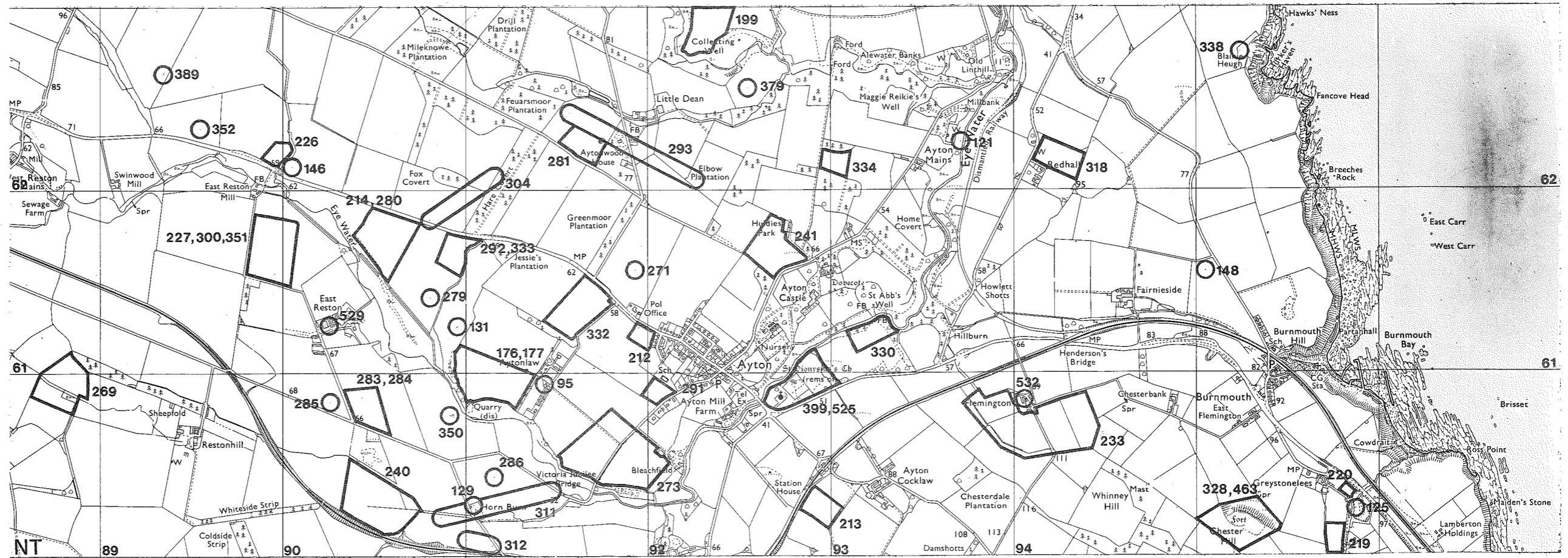
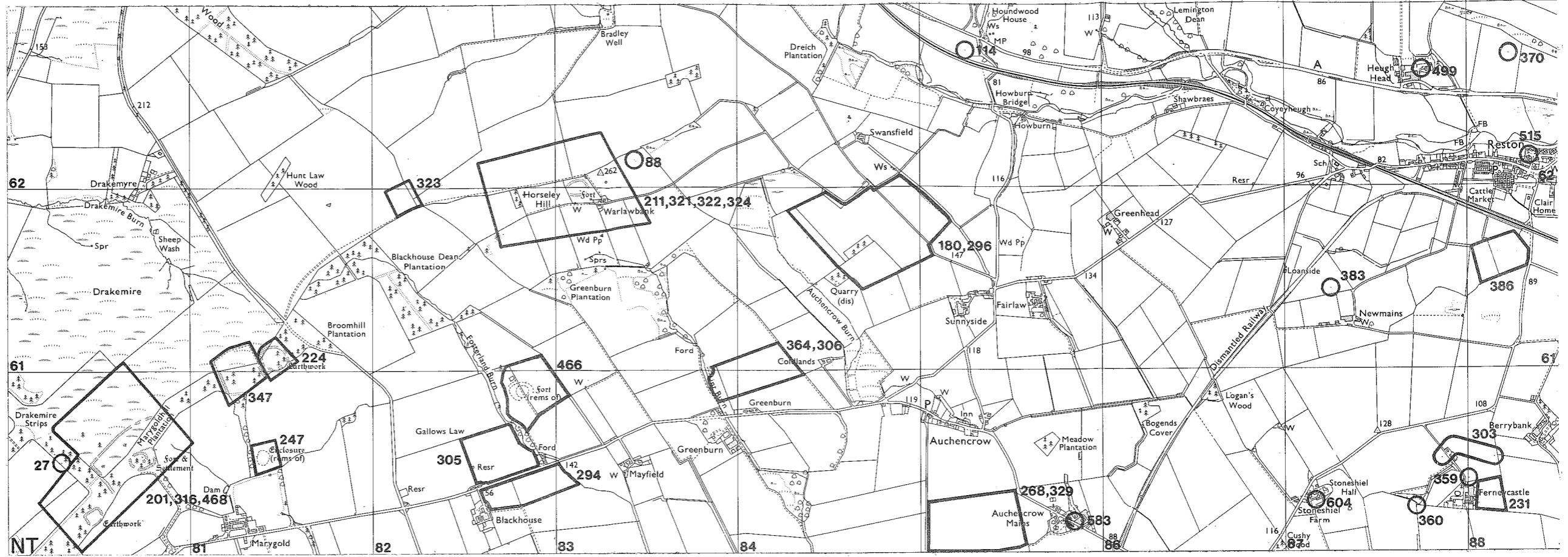
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sheet 3



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