

II.

ON CERTAIN TERRACE FORMATIONS IN THE SOUTH OF SCOTLAND
AND ON THE ENGLISH SIDE OF THE BORDER. BY R. ECK-
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The groups of ancient terraces sometimes called "daisses" that occur in Peeblesshire and adjoining counties make prominent features in the



Fig. 1. Terraces at Romano Bridge.

landscapes of the districts in which they are found. They appeal to the eye of even the most casual observer. Their mode of origin and the purpose they served have at various times called forth discussion. Some have asserted they are the work of natural agents; but the majority have contended that they are the work of man.

Dr Pennicuik, one of the earlier historians of Peeblesshire,¹ makes an allusion to the group south of Romano Bridge (fig. 1). He suggests that they may have been defensive works made by the Romans, probably to ward off attacks by the Pictish cavalry. The old native fort on Whiteside Hill, overlooking the terraces, may, in Dr Pennicuik's day, have been classified as Roman, hence his curious suggestion.

¹ *A Geographical and Historical Description of the Shire of Tweeddale*, p. 16.

Dr Gordon,¹ commenting on the Romano terraces, says that they can be followed for a mile and a half. It is impossible, however, to trace any connection between the large group near Newlands Church, and the two small groups, one in the Moat Wood a mile to the north of Newlands Church, the other about a mile further down the Lyne Water.

Professor Innes² mentions the Romano terraces, comparing them with the parallel roads which are proved to be the work of nature,³ but later, in a communication to the Rev. Dr Williamson, then a minister in the county, he expressed another opinion in favour of their being the work of man.⁴

Robert Chambers,⁵ a native of Peebles, who is well known as an authority on various subjects, appears to have been the first to make a scientific study of these hillside terraces. His early views were that they represented ancient lake margins; but after closer examination of those on Arthur's Seat, at Romano and Dunsyre, he came to the conclusion that they had been designed for raising crops; also suggesting that some of the smaller groups may have been made for ornamental purposes, probably in mediæval or later times. If they were constructed for crop-growing, then they may denote some of the areas cultivated by the ancient Caledonian tribes who inhabited the hill forts in these regions.

Chambers adds that on Arthur's Seat there were indications of some of the terraces having stone-built fronts to hold up the soil. The late Dr B. N. Peach claimed to have seen similar evidence on this hill.

J. Watson refers to an article that appeared in the *Scotsman* in the year 1900 where the writer says that the Romano terraces are a fine example of the Run-rig system of cultivation practised in olden times in certain parts of the country.⁶ I have not read this article, but, according to Watson, this writer states that the run-rig method was to cultivate the slopes or steps of the terraces while the flats marked the boundary lines and served as pathways. This, however, seems to be a wrong interpretation of the run-rig system of cultivation. Seebohm⁷ correlates this system of cultivation with that of the linches or lynchets in England. He shows that where the open-field system of cultivation occurred on a slope they ploughed across the hill, leaving strips of land untouched between each holding. They always ploughed over-hill, and as none of the soil could pass from one holding to another owing to the

¹ *Itinerarium Septentrionale*, p. 114. Gordon considered that the terraces had been thrown up by the Romans as "Itinerary Encampments."

² *Origines Parochiales*, vol. i. p. 196.

³ Professor Innes appears to have had in mind the parallel roads of Glen Roy.

⁴ A. Williamson, *Glimpses of Peeblesshire*, part iii., Newlands.

⁵ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. i. pp. 127-33.

⁶ *Peeblesshire and its Outland Borders*, p. 81.

⁷ *English Village Community*, pp. 3-6.

dividing strip of land, in course of time the hillsides developed a terraced structure. These uncultivated portions left between the terraces were known as the balks.

A. Hadrian Allcroft, in his instructive book,¹ devotes some space to discussing the lynchets. He mentions the Romanno terraces in connection with them. He seems, however, to come to no definite conclusion about their origin, but believes that many were used for cultivation purposes. He suggests that some of them may have been made for defensive purposes, while others may have been constructed to get level ground for the encampments of the dwellers in these regions. He thinks that many of them may be of no great age, a view also expressed by Gomme.² The best defined group in England, says Allcroft, is that occurring below Battlesbury Camp, Warminster.

The aim of the present paper is to try and state the case for the artificial origin of those terrace formations, namely, that they are the work of man. Professor J. W. Gregory, on the other hand, maintains in a recent publication³ that they are the work of nature, due to a form of slipping or creep in a soil of a particular type and of a particular depth. This slipping was caused during the closing period of the Great Ice Age by alternate thawings and freezings.

In consulting various works, chiefly American, which deal with the effects of solifluxion,⁴ nothing is recorded to suggest any comparison with these terrace groups of the South of Scotland.

To the ordinary passer-by, these terraces convey the impress of man's handiwork. Their spacing, their alignment, their continuity are hardly what one would expect if nature alone had fashioned them.

Professor Gregory says that these terraces occur at too high an altitude, and are too much exposed to have been used for crop-growing, but this remark can only apply to those at Dunsyre.⁵ At a height of 950 to 1000 feet one can see large areas that have been cultivated up to recent times, and even now crop-growing in Peeblesshire is practised at 900 feet and over, and on the authority of Dr Ogg, East of Scotland Agricultural College, there are traces of cultivation above the 1000-foot level at Boghall in the Pentlands.

All the terrace groups I have examined face either west or south, a point that favours their having been used for raising crops.

¹ *Earthworks of England*, p. 38.

² *Origin of Village Communities*, chap. iv.

³ Letter from Professor J. W. Gregory to Professor T. H. Bryce. *History of Peeblesshire*, vol. i., Appendix.

⁴ This may be defined as the process of soil movement on a slope when it becomes over-saturated with water.

⁵ Dunsyre terraces extend from the 940-foot level rising to the 1150-foot contour. Just west of the lower terrace traces of furrows running up the hill slope show that it had been cultivated.

It is only within recent times that the cultivation of steep hillsides at high altitudes has gone down in Scotland. Professor P. Hume Brown in his book¹ says, "It was because of the numerous mosses and waters of the flat country that the slopes of the hills were so generally cultivated by the Scots, a custom which the Southern visitor regarded as one of the peculiarities of our remarkable country. Long after the time of Mary, an Englishman thus refers to the custom: 'Tis almost incredible how much of the mountain they plough where the declensions—I had almost said precipices—are such that to our thinking it puts them to greater difficulty and charge to carry out their work than they need be at in draining the valleys.'"

In addition to questioning the suitability of the terraces for cultivation purposes owing to their altitude, Professor Gregory raises a number of other points, some of which are arguments against their artificial origin. He says they are short and irregular, and occur at various levels; that they are dependent on the slope of the ground; that they are not horizontal and that their slope may be in opposite directions in one group of terraces; also that the stones in the terraces lie at all angles, some of them being vertical.

To the first objection the reply is that the striking feature of the terraces when seen from a distance is their regularity. Most of them can be traced from end to end of their boundary lines. Only at a very few places have small slips taken place. A fair average in length for the groups measured roughly is 250 yards.

The second objection surely cannot hold if one examines closely the groups at Dunsyre or Romanno. The Dunsyre terraces sweep from steep ground on to a gentle slope; while the slope on which the Romanno terraces occur continues to the south for a good way with an apparent similar gradient, and as revealed by digging, shows a similar depth and type of soil, yet there is no trace of a terrace. The terraces end against a butte or furrow which runs up the slope.

That the terraces are not exactly horizontal does not negative the idea that they were used for cultivation purposes. In my opinion it rather supports it. We must credit these early people with knowing something about cultivation and its methods. Experience would teach them that perfectly level terraces would hold up water with accompanying souring of the soil.

That stones are found lying vertically in the soil is an argument against the terraces being due to the agency of water, but not against their being due to human workmanship.

¹ *Scotland in the Time of Queen Mary*, p. 13.

PEEBLESSHIRE AND LANARKSHIRE TERRACES.

Many of the ancient forts, believed to be of the Iron Age, probably 1500 to 2000 years ago, stand approximately round the 800 to 900-foot contour. These forts or camps represent some of the townships of that time, indicating a common level or plane of occupation. Lines of communication would, where possible, keep to this level, and some of our old hill roads may be survivals of this zone of habitation.

The valleys would be swampy and many of them impassable; dense brushwood would cover the lower and less steep slopes. With such conditions as these prevailing around those ancient tribes, one can see a reason for the terracing of the steeper slopes to raise produce. Such conditions would also tend to make the valleys more humid, and the climate more amenable for cultivation at higher levels.

A point also worth noting is that all these terrace groups are in close proximity to an old fort or fortalice. At most of the forts in Peeblesshire no trace of terracing is found; yet there are no terraces without a fort or ancient tower, or suggestion of such in its proximity.

There is something to be said for the suggestion of Robert Chambers that some of them may have been constructed for ornamental purposes. We infer from this that they were used as terrace gardens. There is a record of those that occur below Neidpath Castle as having been made in the sixteenth century. If any of the other groups have been made for such a purpose then they are of no great age. One would expect that some of the old estate records would contain some mention of them if they had been made by any of the ancient owners of the lands on which they occur. William Chambers, in his *History of Peeblesshire*, pp. 39-43, makes some interesting remarks about the terraces that are found in different parts of the county, besides having drawings of those at Purves Hill and Romanno. He apparently considers that they are the work of the early peoples in these parts. He cites Chalmers' opinion, *Caledonia*, p. 468, where he says these terraces "were undoubtedly intended for various sports."

The terraces of Romanno, Purves Hill and Venlaw, from their occurrence near old buildings, are the likeliest to have been made as terrace gardens, if the idea can be entertained that such was their origin. At Romanno, ruins of an old building overlooking the terraces were still extant when Dr Pennicuik wrote his *History of Tweeddale*. Above the Purves Hill group at Walkerburn ruins of an old fortalice can still be seen. There is an old tradition relating to this group of terraces that the owner of the castle had a large family of daughters who quarrelled continually amongst themselves, with the result that he

had a number of terraces made to serve as garden walks, one for each daughter.¹

Overlooking the Venlaw terraces at Peebles in olden times stood Smithfield Tower, much frequented by the nobility of those days.

The high and exposed position of the Dunsyre terraces forbids the suggestion that they have been made for ornamental purposes. One can picture the lower ground around Dunsyre as being very swampy in early times. Woods with dense undergrowth would probably extend over the lower slopes. The site those ancients selected for cultivation was probably the most suitable at that time. It was dry, the soil was good, and probably the steeper hillside required little clearance. The Dunsyre group of terraces may thus represent what was at one time the communal holdings of an ancient settlement near at hand. Something similar to the system is still in vogue at Lauder, which has come down from olden times. There, however, the burgess acres are not in the form of terraces.

During the process of road-widening and the digging for foundations of new houses in the lower terrace at Venlaw, Peebles, good sections were exposed. The upper portion of the terrace consisted of from 3 to 3½ feet of free loamy material, containing no large stones. Occurring all through it were a large number of charcoal fragments. There was a distinct difference in colour and texture between this upper 3 feet of soil and the boulder clay on which it rested. The latter contained quite a number of large stones, mostly greywacke. A little beyond where the terrace ends on the south side, a section had been cut to widen the road; here the surface material was seen to be boulder clay, no charcoal-bearing soil being visible. There can be little doubt regarding the artificial origin of this terrace.

At Romanno,² an excavation was made into one of the terraces to a depth of 5 feet, and into the slope to a width of 4 feet. Here the soil was free and loamy and easily dug. It contained a fair amount of angular stones apparently of local origin; occasional small, loose blocks of rock were encountered, but none showing ice markings. Beyond a depth of 2 feet the soil seemed to get more sandy, and more like the material at the surface of the unterraced ground further to the south: but none of the tough, tenacious boulder clay was met with. Here the terraces appear to have been made in material known as surface wash. Probably it was the loose free nature of this soil that determined the choice of this site for terrace-building. In the wood that comes nearly half-way down the slope on the south side of the terraces occurs rock *in situ*.

¹ *Proceedings of the Berwickshire Naturalists' Club*, vol. ix, pp. 480-81.

² The terraces rise from the 700-foot level to a little over the 800-foot contour.

Similar excavations were made at Dunsyre Hill. On the steeper part of the hillside $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet of free loamy soil was found similar to that of Romanno. It contained a fair amount of small angular stones with here and there a larger block. Below this was rubbly material apparently on the solid rock. On a terrace situated on a gentler slope the excavation went through $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet of free loamy soil and then reached what looked like the typical boulder clay of the district. All the rock fragments found seemed native to the locality. Immediately above where the terraces ended on the steep face of Dunsyre Hill, natural exposures revealed only rubble lying on the solid rock. One or two of the terraces were seen to end where they reached the steeper part of the hill, suggesting the lack of soil to carry them farther up the slope. The absence of soil on the steeper face of the hill also suggests that the terraces which occur there may have been made up from soil carried from the lower part of the hill where there was a good depth of boulder clay.

The following notes on Dunsyre terraces (figs. 2 and 3) have been kindly supplied by Mr J. Phemister, M.A., B.Sc.: "Direction of terraces 25° N. of E., curving slightly north at east end. They are parallel and cut across contours. On the steep slope the height of the terrace steps varies from 3 to 8 feet and there is a gently sloping shelf of 18 feet. The shelf is fairly constant in width even though the height of the step varies, and it appears as if actual horizontal measurements had been made so that the vertical step must vary with the position on the hillside. Sometimes the width of the shelf is 36 feet, then it is always found that there is a very low step in the centre which may rise at the hill end to 3 or 4 feet. Material of terraces is red earth not sandy. It contains many fragments of sandstone and tuff."

Had the Dunsyre terraces been due to slipping one would have expected them—roughly at least—to follow the contours of the hill instead of crossing them.

This group of terraces, at least thirty-three in number, is the highest we are dealing with.

The Purves Hill group at the west end of Walkerburn are large, well-defined terraces, some measuring 250 yards in length. Ash trees grow on the slopes, but the flats are bare. Chambers mentions twelve terraces occurring here in his time. The main road appears to run along one, while another below the road is barely recognisable. Building and quarrying on the eastern margin have more or less erased their markings on that side, but at the other end a distinct line marks their endings. The first three terraces above the main road extend 20 yards farther to the west than those occurring above. The two lowest terraces are about 20 feet in width, the steps being steep and averaging about

8 feet in height. The third terrace is quite 100 feet wide near its eastern limit, but narrows westwards to 20 feet where it ends. This

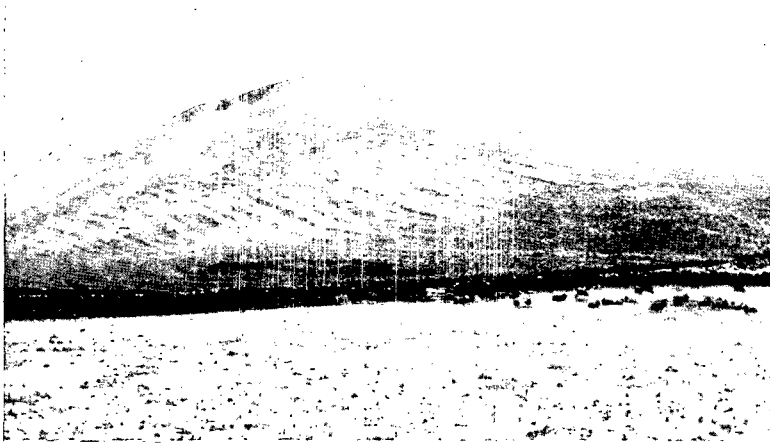


Fig. 2. Terraces on Dunsyre Hill.

terrace, and most of those above, slope slightly to the west and vary greatly in width, but narrow as they approach their western limit. On

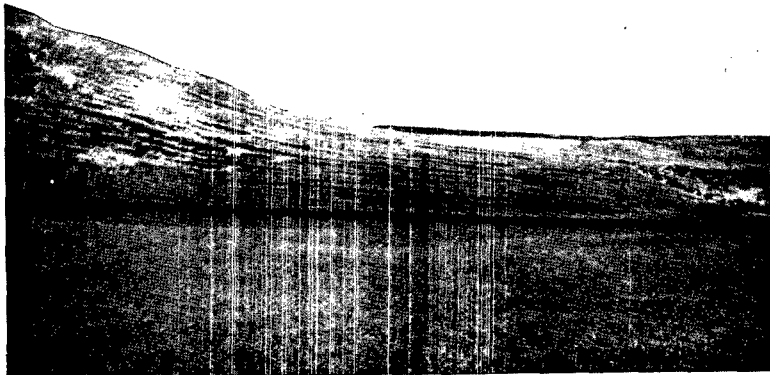


Fig. 3. Terraces on Dunsyre Hill.

the east side a quarry is cut into what appears to be a terrace flat, but only a foot of rubbly material is seen lying above the solid rock, indicating rather the excavation of a terrace than the building of one.

Not far from the western margin of the terraces a small burn comes

over and exposes the interior of one or two. Here was found $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet approximately of loamy soil, with a good number of small, angular stones. Interspersed rather sparsely in this material were found small fragments of charcoal. Underlying this material was the stiff boulder clay typical of the district. Other small exposures in the lower half of the terraces showed traces of charcoal.

The charcoal may have been derived from the burning of brushwood when the site was being cleared, and incorporated in the soil when the terraces were made, or added for its value to the soil.

During 1919 a pipe-track was made along the eastern margin of these terraces. Mr James Fox, Librarian, Innerleithen, states that he saw evidence in the drain that some of the terraces had large stones in front.

A point worth referring to connected with these groups of terraces is that their width and number in a definite area is dependent on the gradient of the slope on which they occur. The slope at Romanno is steep and there the terraces are narrow, 6 to 8 feet in width. At Purves Hill the slope is more gentle and there the terraces are wide, varying from 20 to 100 feet and over. At Dunsyre a large part of the terrace slope is intermediate in gradient between Romanno and Purves Hill, and there the terraces average about 20 feet in width.¹

Other small groups of terraces occur at Kilbucho near the old fort of Mitchelhill, and above the road on the slope below Tor Hill fort, 2 miles S.E. of Peebles. The latter group appear as if they were the result of ploughing across the slope, as they are poorly developed terraces.

On a steep slope facing west where the Culter Water leaves its hill-track south of the village of Culter, in Lanarkshire, distinct traces of terracing can be seen, but this series so far has not been examined closely.

TERRACES ON ARTHUR'S SEAT, EDINBURGH.

The series of terrace-groups on the south and south-eastern slopes of the Lion's Haunch, Arthur's Seat (fig. 4), stand out very distinctly. Wherever the ground was found suitable on these slopes, terraces were made. They occur between 150-500-foot levels. On the unbroken south-eastern slope a group of at least thirteen terraces forms quite a stairway on the steep hillside. From the lowest terraces furrows run vertically down the slope to the Queen's Drive, suggesting that the plough has erased any terrace structure that may have occurred here, as a little farther east a group of eight terraces occur on the same level, overlooking Dunsapie Loch.

¹ The distance from top to bottom of the Romanno group is roughly 250 feet containing thirteen terraces. Within a similar distance of slope at Purves Hill we find only four terraces.

Pronounced terraces can also be seen on the hill-face a little east of the summit of the Lion's Haunch, and on the southern slope of Dunsapie Hill. Another imposing series occurs on the slope between the Queen's Drive and Duddingston Loch. This group faces south. A large area of this face has been terraced stretching from the Longcraig to the wall at Duddingston, the steep and rocky parts being the only parts left untouched.

These terraces are comparable in size of step and shelf with the groups of Peeblesshire. Likewise they are associated with an ancient camp or fort which here occurs on the summit of Dunsapie Hill.

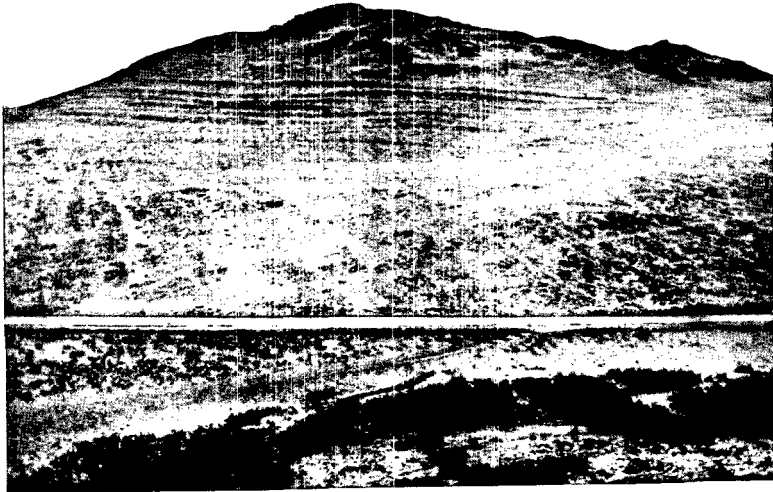


Fig. 4. Terraces on Arthur's Seat.

It has also been stated that there were once indications of an ancient lake-dwelling on Duddingston Loch.

Up to comparatively recent times the low grounds around Arthur's Seat must have been largely covered with bogs and swamps, with their attendant forests. In the midst of this morass stood Arthur's Seat like an island offering a dry and easily defended situation for early settlers. They saw that terracing was the only means of utilising this steep hillside for the raising of their crops. The terrace flats ensured the retention of sufficient rainfall for the needs of the crops, at the same time improving the quality of the soil. It also served to economise the scanty subsoil of the steep hillsides by concentrating it on the shelves.

The question may be asked, why did these early tribes choose the steep hillsides for raising produce, entailing such a vast expenditure

of labour in terrace-making, when a clearing on the lower ground would seem a more reasonable proposition? Even had they drained and cleared an area on a lesser slope, however, the probability is it would still be surrounded by woodland which would retard the maturing and drying of their produce. These early settlers were a hill people and for safety preferred their fields beside their camps. It may be said that a large factor in the development of agriculture has been its movement from the hills to the valleys.

Mr A. F. Mears discusses the Dunsapie-Duddingston settlement, with its cultivation terraces, in an article entitled "Primitive Edinburgh" in the *Scottish Geographical Magazine*, vol. xxxv. 1919.

As the monks of Holyrood owned the lands of Romanno in ancient times, Professor W. J. Watson suggests in *The History of the Celtic Place-names of Scotland*, p. 154, that the cultivation terraces of Arthur's Seat and Romanno may have been made by them.

THE CHEVIOT TERRACE-GROUPS.

On the English side of the Border good examples of terraces occur near Hethpool in the College Water, at Ingraston on the Breamish, and on Lordseat Hill near Alwinton in Upper Coquetdale. The local histories and guide-book refer to them as ancient terraces of cultivation. Their similarity in orientation, in spacing and length, suggest that they should be placed in the same category as the groups of Dunsyre, Arthur's Seat, and Romanno.

In the Cheviot region also the terraces are usually associated with ancient camps or forts. Around Hethpool and on the adjoining Yeavering Bell many relics of ancient habitations have been noted. In the vicinity of Ingraston, where a group of terraces occur, traces of at least fourteen old camps are located. In this area many of the neighbouring slopes are furrowed both vertically and obliquely. These may, of course, be of a much later date than the terraces.

Near to Alwinton, where fine examples of terracing are recorded, a number of sites are marked as containing relics of old forts.

It is of interest to note that the foothill region along which the camps and terraces occur was for a time a frontier line of the ancient Cymry of Strathclyde.

The terraces at Hethpool cover a large area of the hillside. As the slope of the ground is not uniform at all parts, the trend of the terraces varies in certain places. Within the terraced area occurs a patch of soft boggy ground on either side of which the terraces terminate, suggesting that the terrace-makers avoided it. The bog may, of course,

be due to subsequent drainage from the terraces. This group of terraces at Hethpool is the largest of its kind the writer has seen, and is well worth the inspection of those who take an interest in this branch of antiquarian research.

CONCLUSIONS.

All the evidence found supports strongly the argument for the artificial origin of these terraces. The writer makes no claim to have solved the problem as to what they were used for. There may be observers who, judging from the fresh, clean-cut appearance of the terraces, consider them but a few centuries old. There are others who consider that the terraces go back to the early centuries of our era, and with these the writer is in agreement.

One cannot set limits to the forms and features nature is capable of producing. We know that water in the form of rivers and lakes can produce splendid examples of terracing. It may have been that early man got his idea of terrace formation from river and lake terraces. That nature does also produce such a series of structures through soil-slipping is in my opinion not proven. Wherever I have seen or heard of cases of soil-slipping or land-sliding there is never the parallelism, the exact spacing, comparable with the type of terrace with which we are dealing. Soil-creep invariably shows an irregular structure.¹ The parallelism, the orientation, the spacing of these hill-side terraces show that they were made for a purpose.

If we entertain the idea that these terraces have originated by soil-slipping, it seems a remarkable coincidence that we should have sufficient depth of soil at only a few widely separated localities; that the situations should either face west or south; that the slipping should have extended for approximately equal distances at each of the localities; and that the width of the terraces should be related to the gradient of slope. If these terraces are due to slipping, then from the number of suitable slopes in the county similar to those on which they occur, one may well ask why these terrace features are not more common.

As has already been stated, the terracing of slopes has been practised from time immemorial. The method is recorded from the Andes to the Himalayas. There are large areas under terrace cultivation in the Canary Islands, and many have seen, and most of us have heard of, the terraced slopes along the Rhine valley where they are used to a large extent for vine growing.

¹ On the eastern slope of the Black Mount, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile south-west of Dolphinton, good examples of soil-slips can be seen. They occur in the form of irregular hummocky masses.

With the art of terrace-making so old and of such wide application, one fails to see, therefore, why the terrace-groups of Peeblesshire should have originated in a different manner.

If the charcoal-bearing soil is strong evidence that two of the groups at least have been built, then we feel justified, from their similarity in other features, in claiming that the other groups have originated in the same way.

If some of the terraces on Arthur's Seat, where there is only a thin covering of soil, are known to have built fronts, why need we account for a similar group at Dunsyre as being the result of soil-creep?

Some observers may suggest that even if these terraces had a natural origin, those ancient tribes might utilise them for crop-growing or other purposes. The evidence in our opinion is conclusive that they were intentionally made to serve such purposes.

An interesting and instructive article entitled "Pre-historic Agriculture" appeared in *Antiquity* for September 1927, written by E. Cecil Curwen. The writer tells us how recent workers in this field of archaeological research in the downlands of England have been enabled by the assistance of aerial photography to decipher at least two systems of lynchet cultivation. The earlier method of terracing is traced to the Bronze- and Iron-Age periods. These were made by the Celtic tribes. A later phase of lynchet cultivation was brought in by the Saxon invaders, the lynchet or terrace corresponding in area to the Roman acre measuring 666 feet in length by 66 feet in breadth.

In a recent book entitled *Downland Man*, by H. J. Massingham, a chapter is devoted to the discussion of ancient terraces. He quotes examples from many parts of the world, and gives a fine description of the terraced hillsides surmounted by forts that occur in the gold-bearing regions of Rhodesia. This book shows how numerous the terrace-groups are in England, only a few of them being recorded on the Ordnance Maps. The author takes it for granted that they were made for cultivation purposes, many of the terraces having fronts built with flints. In this book the terraces in Scotland are grouped with those in England.

As aerial photography has given a decided impetus to the study of ancient earthworks and trackways in Southern England, the future, let us hope, will see its extension to Scotland, when fresh light may be thrown on similar archæological features.

We gratefully acknowledge the valuable assistance rendered by Dr Richard Turner, O.B.E., Hydropathic, Peebles. Thanks are also due to Mr M. Macgregor and Dr H. H. Read, of H.M. Geological Survey, who have examined most of the terrace-groups and given helpful advice. Also to Mr D. Tait for some of the photographs.

The following is a list of the terraces to which I have referred and also of several others which have been brought to my notice:—

LANARKSHIRE. (O.S. 1" Map No. 23.)

Dunsyre Hill.—On southern slope.

Culter.—On slope on right bank of Culter Water, $\frac{1}{4}$ mile south of Culter Village.

PEEBLESHIRE. (O.S. 1" Map No. 24.)

Kilbucho.—Below old fort of Mitchelhill.

Purves Hill.—West end of Walkerburn.

Romanno.—Near Newlands Church.

Moat Wood.—Near Romanno Village.

Venlaw.—On western slope, within burgh of Peebles.

MIDLOTHIAN. (O.S. 1" Map No. 32.)

Arthur's Seat, Edinburgh.—On south and south-eastern slopes of the Lion's Haunch and Dunsapie Hill.

ROXBURGHSHIRE. (O.S. 1" Map No. 18.)

Calroust.—On right bank of the Calroust Burn, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile above its confluence with Bowmont Water, near a hill fort is a group of terraces about $\frac{1}{4}$ mile in length. *History Berwickshire Naturalists' Club*, vol. xvi. (1896-98), p. 185.

Hounam Law.—On right bank of the Kale, between Morebattle and Hounam.

(I am indebted to Mr J. Hewat Craw, F.S.A.Scot., for this information.)

BERWICKSHIRE. (O.S. 1" Map No. 34.)

Hutton.—On left bank of Whitadder, between Hutton Mill and Hutton Castle. Mr Craw informs me that there are fourteen terraces varying from 15 feet to 35 feet in width, being narrower where the ground is steeper. The extreme length is over $\frac{1}{4}$ mile, but some of the terraces are shorter.

Primrose Hill.—A group of four terraces on the slope below Staneshiel Fort near Duns. *Ancient Monuments Commission (Scotland) Inventory of Berwickshire No. 117.*

NORTHUMBERLAND.

Hethpool.—On slope in lower part of Elsdonburn, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile up the College Water from Kirknewton.

Lordseat Hill.—Overlooking the Coquet north of Alwinton.

Heddon.—On left bank of Breamish, $\frac{3}{4}$ mile north-east of Ingraston.