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Names of Salmon Pools in Berwickshire

Introduction

The River Tweed at around 98 miles in length is the second longest river in Scotland. From its source, the first 75 miles lie in Scotland, the next 19 miles forming the border between Scotland and England, while the final 4 miles to the North Sea are completely in England. It is divided into four main sections: Upper Tweed, Middle Tweed, Lower Tweed and Bottom Tweed.[1]

The focus of this paper is on the names of salmon pools in those parts of the river (in Lower Tweed and Bottom Tweed) which fall into the historical county of Berwickshire in Scotland, the place-names of which are being surveyed for the *Recovering the Earliest English Language in Scotland: Evidence from Place-Names* project, based at the University of Glasgow and funded for three years (2016–2018) by the Leverhulme Trust.[2] While the project is surveying the major names for all 32 parishes in Berwickshire, more detailed survey is being undertaken for the four Tweedside parishes of Eccles, Coldstream, Ladykirk and Hutton which lie along the Anglo-Scottish border where the Tweed forms the boundary, plus the two neighbouring parishes of Foulden and Mordington. The names under discussion in this paper are from the first three of these parishes – Eccles, Coldstream and Ladykirk – plus the more westerly parish of Mertoun, which is bounded on its south by the River Tweed.

The River Tweed and fishing

The River Tweed is famous as a salmon river, and fishing has taken place for hundreds of years along its waters (see e.g. SCOTT 1888: 425–432, WEDDELL 1855, DODDS 1938). Nowadays, the fishing is by rod and line, apart from two netting stations, one of which operates as a social enterprise at Gardo in England. The other is at Paxton in Berwickshire, where visitors can watch the fishermen catch and release fish for scientific purposes. The fishermen demonstrate the practice of net and coble fishing, which involves a boat being rowed round in a semi-circle and the net being drawn through the water. A rope, attached to one end of the net, is held and drawn by a fisherman on the bank. Once the boat has completed its circular movement, the net is pulled in from both ends, catching any fish within (see Figure 1).[3] The Tweed Acts of 1857 (amended in 1859) abolished other forms of fishing – by bag, stake and fixed nets – and established a close time from 15 September to 14 February when no fishing was to be allowed, as well as banning fishing from 6pm on a Saturday until 6am on a Monday (DOUGLAS 1863–1868; DODDS 1938: 316). Currently the open season is from 1 February until 30 November and a system of catch and release operates between 1 February and 30 June, to help preserve salmon stocks.[4]

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[1] A map showing the course of the river and its four main divisions can be found at http://www.fishpal.com/Scotland/Tweed/Map.asp?dom=Tweed (last accessed 28 November 2017).
[2] For more information about the project, see www.gla.ac.uk/reels. I am grateful to Prof. Carole Hough and Dr Simon Taylor for their advice and for commenting on a draft of this paper.
[3] This system of fishing (also known as wear shot netting) is described in more detail in DODDS 1938: 316.
[4] For information about the management of the River Tweed, past and present, see SHEAIL (1998) and the websites of the RIVER TWEED COMMISSION and THE TWEED FOUNDATION.

Figure 1: Net and coble fishing at Paxton (Photo: Eila Williamson)

As with other salmon rivers in Scotland, specific flies are used in the River Tweed for catching fish by rod and line fishing. Their colours and sizes vary to accommodate different water conditions. They each have their own names. The Tweed flies include the *Garry Dog*, also known as *Yellow Dog*, the *Garry*, *Minister's Dog*, and *Golden Dog*, which was first used in the 1920s. It takes its name from Garry, a dog belonging to its inventor, a minister. Garry's hair was used for the wing (ASHLEY-COOPER 1987: 205; STEWART 1962: 22). Another renowned Tweed fly is *Jock Scott*, invented in the mid-19th century and named after its inventor (ASHLEY-COOPER 1987: 205–206; STEWART 1962: 104).[5]

In addition to the four main sections of the River Tweed mentioned above, further division is into beats and pools.[6] Beats can be single or double bank. Each of these contains a number of named pools, some of which are signposted on the bank; for example, the Cauld Hole pool at Walkerburn, further upstream from the study area reviewed here.

Sources

The main sources used for this study are the Ordnance Survey 6 inch and 25 inch 1st edition maps for the parishes of Mertoun, Eccles, Coldstream and Ladykirk, which were compiled in the late 1850s and early 1860s, and the corresponding Ordnance Survey Name Books which record the surveyors' notes in advance of the maps being published. These give information about the orthography of names according to local informants and can at times provide comments on the meanings of names (WILLIAMSON 2015). In addition, two other main sources have been consulted: another contemporary source, a 'Descriptive List of all the Salmon Rod-Casts in the Tweed, including the Names of Proprietors', compiled by John Younger in 1864 (YOUNGER 1864: 188–213), and a modern illustrated 'Fisherman's Map of

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[5] The names of fishing flies is a subject in its own right.
[6] Lists of beats and some modern-day pool names can be found online on the TWEEDBEATS and FISHPAL websites.

Salmon Pools on the River Tweed', drawn by NIGEL HOULDSWORTH in 2001, which contains some notes about particular pools. While the 2001 map lists salmon 'pools', the corresponding term in the mid-19th-century sources is salmon 'casts'.

In his mid-19th-century book *The Border Angler*, JAMES BERTRAM makes reference to an earlier work by Thomas Stoddart, a famous angler, and defines a salmon cast as 'every separate spot where salmon usually lie having a separate and often quaint name, derived either from rock, stone, or other feature in it, or from some angling event which has occurred at it' (BERTRAM 1858: 80). He goes on to say that, 'These names, however, would only occupy space without being of any benefit to the reader; for, as we have fully explained, salmon-fishing is not open to the public, and those who have the right have always a local keeper to point out the casts and tell their names' (BERTRAM 1858: 80). Although such a statement is quite frustrating for the purposes of onomastic analysis, it emphasises the local knowledge of the river that those working on it had and still have, and serves as a reminder that the names have a functional use.

Data

Table 1 below lists the names in the corpus in alphabetical order. There are 83 names altogether, of which 33 are for Mertoun (MER) parish, 22 for Eccles (ECC) parish, 24 for Coldstream (CSM) parish, and 4 for Ladykirk (LKK) parish. This is the order of the parishes from west to east.

Table 1: Names of salmon pools in the corpus

Salmon pool name	Parish	Name Book reference
Back of the Wall	CSM	OS1/5/12/79
Backbrae Stream	MER	OS1/5/33/53
Battery Stream	MER	OS1/5/33/33
Bell Stones	ECC	OS1/5/17/108
Birch-haugh Pool	MER	OS1/5/33/51
Birgham Dub	ECC	OS1/5/17/109
Birkhaugh Stream	MER	OS1/5/33/35
Black Hole	LKK	OS1/5/26/17
Black Horse	CSM	OS1/5/12/19
Black Mark	CSM	OS1/5/12/89
Bloody Breeks	ECC	OS1/5/17/112
Bridge Stream	MER	OS1/5/33/31
Broomend Stream	MER	OS1/5/33/53

Burnfoot Pool	MER	OS1/5/33/51
Caldron Pool	ECC	OS1/5/17/112
Carseheugh Stream	MER	OS1/5/33/63
Caul Pool	MER	OS1/5/33/54
Cauld Pool	MER	OS1/5/33/50
Cauld Slap	CSM	OS1/5/12/80
Cauld Stream	MER	OS1/5/33/50
Chapel Stream	CSM	OS1/5/12/36
Cockburns Pool	MER	OS1/5/33/23
Collarhaugh Stream	MER	OS1/5/33/57
Colour Heugh	CSM	OS1/5/12/35
Cornhill Stream	CSM	OS1/5/12/79
Craig Pool	MER	OS1/5/33/69
Cromwell Pool	MER	OS1/5/33/15
Crooksbul	CSM	OS1/5/12/53
Crow	CSM	OS1/5/12/53
Cuddies Hole	ECC	OS1/5/17/110
Cuddie's Hole	CSM	OS1/5/12/60
Deddo Mouth	CSM	OS1/5/12/79
Dreeping Heugh	CSM	OS1/5/12/35
Flumey	ECC	OS1/5/17/111
Frockham	LKK	OS1/5/26/18
Gateheugh Stream	MER	OS1/5/33/22
Grot Heugh	CSM	OS1/5/12/20
Gullet Stream	MER	OS1/5/33/52

Harecraig Stream	MER	OS1/5/33/51
Haugh Pool	MER	OS1/5/33/35
Holy Wiel	MER	OS1/5/33/23
Holywell	LKK	OS1/5/26/17
Island Side	CSM	OS1/5/12/59
Kirk End	ECC	OS1/5/17/111
Kirkback Pool	MER	OS1/5/33/70
Kitchen Craigs	ECC	OS1/5/17/111
Ladys Hole	CSM	OS1/5/12/89
Little Stream	ECC	OS1/5/17/108
Long Craig	ECC	OS1/5/17/108
Long Stream	CSM	OS1/5/12/80
Long Stream	MER	OS1/5/33/35
Mungy Pool	MER	OS1/5/33/34
Nether Stream	ECC	OS1/5/17/107
Piky	ECC	OS1/5/17/107
Ramp Heugh	MER	OS1/5/33/23
Rough Stones	CSM	OS1/5/12/54
Round Knowe	ECC	OS1/5/17/105
Sands Shiel	LKK	OS1/5/26/17
Scart Heugh	CSM	OS1/5/12/37
Shaw's Mere	ECC	OS1/5/17/105
Ship End	ECC	OS1/5/17/110
Snipe	ECC	OS1/5/17/105
Stilefoot Pool	MER	OS1/5/33/56
The Bulwark	CSM	OS1/5/12/90
The Dub	MER	OS1/5/33/63
The Long Stream	MER	OS1/5/33/65

The Pot	CSM	OS1/5/12/36
The Pot Pool	MER	OS1/5/33/70
The Pot Stream	MER	OS1/5/33/53
The Temple	CSM	OS1/5/12/89
The Webs	MER	OS1/5/33/70
Three Brethren	ECC	OS1/5/17/107
Three Stones	ECC	OS1/5/17/112
Throat Stream	MER	OS1/5/33/34
Toad Hole	MER	OS1/5/33/34
Toll Stream	ECC	OS1/5/17/109
Under Ship End	ECC	OS1/5/17/110
Wark Dub	CSM	OS1/5/12/59
Wellington	CSM	OS1/5/12/36
Wheel	ECC	OS1/5/17/109
White Addy	ECC	OS1/5/17/105
White Cat	CSM	OS1/5/12/19
Willowbush Stream	MER	OS1/5/33/57

Analysis of names by elements

How can these names be analysed? In this paper an attempt has been made to group them according to their elements in several ways. A name can be classified in more than one category, of course. First, there are elements referring to the river or a feature in it – for instance, a *stream*, a term applied to a current of water, and a *pool*, denoting a pool in a river. For a number of the *pool* names, the Ordnance Survey Name Books specify that it is 'a deep pool'. Examples include *Haugh Pool* (OS1/5/33/35) and *Burnfoot Pool* (OS1/5/33/51), both in Mertoun parish. However, according to the Ordnance Survey Name Book for the same parish, the *pool* element can also be applied to fishing streams, as in the cases of *Cromwell Pool* (OS1/5/33/15) and *Cockburns Pool* (OS1/5/33/23). *Hole*, *weil* and *dub* are also terms for pools, particularly deep pools. *Holy Wiel* was a fishing stream, which in the mid-19th-century was 'believed to be the place where the monks belonging to St Cuthbert's chapel used to bathe' (OS1/5/33/23). *Weil* can mean 'a whirlpool' too, while *eddy* is a word meaning 'a small whirlpool'. The pool names *Wheel* and *White Addy* contain variants of these elements respectively.

Caul or *cauld* can signify that the pool is beside a caul; that is a weir or dam on a river used to divert water for a mill. *Caul Pool* is above the weir at Mertoun Mill, for example. In the case

of *Cauld Slap*, the *slap* refers to a gap in the weir.[7] *Cromwell* probably contains the Old English (OE) element *crumb* 'crooked' (SMITH 1956: I.116; MAXWELL 1909: 117–118), signifying a bend in the river. With reference to Bertram's quotation cited above, it is unsurprising to find names referring to stones or rocks in the river. *Rough Stones* is described as, 'A Salmon Cast on the south side of Tweed, deriving th<e> Name from a few boulders t<hat> are visiable [*sic*] when the water is low' (OS1/5/12/54). The name *Kitchen Craigs* is clearly positioned beside rocks in the Ordnance Survey 25 inch 1st edition map for Eccles, which was published in 1862.[8]

A second set of elements are those which refer to the river-bank area, including topographical features such as *haugh*, 'level ground on the bank of a river, river-meadow land' and *heugh*, 'precipice, crag or cliff', which is quite a common element in place-names more generally in Berwickshire. *Gateheugh Stream* takes its name from a cliff on its left bank which has a road along its brow; *gate* being a Scots word for 'road' (MAXWELL 1909: 118). Flora and fauna are represented. In the name *Ramp Heugh*, *ramp* is a type of grass. *Birkhaugh Stream*, as well as referring to a haugh, also refers to vegetation, in the form of birch trees. Likewise, *Willowbush Stream* indicates the presence of the willow plant. In Coldstream parish, *Scartheugh* contains the element *scart*, which is likely to refer to the bird, the cormorant. Indeed, citing examples of cormorants being found along the Tweed in Hutton and Ladykirk parishes, GEORGE MUIRHEAD states that, 'It has apparently given its name to Scart Heugh on the Tweed, near the Old Camp at Milne Graden' (1895: 32). The name can be compared with *Scart Rock*, a favourite resort of the common cormorant near Siccar Point, off the Berwickshire coast (MUIRHEAD 1895: 30).

In Eccles parish, one of the cast names is *Snipe*. This may refer to the bird of that name. The snipe is a wetland bird and is found in Berwickshire, but in the 19th century was recorded more in the higher moorland lands (MUIRHEAD 1895: 240–243). An alternative suggestion for the name may be that its origin lies in OE **snæp* 'a boggy piece of land' (SMITH 1956: II.132). Based on evidence from Field and Smith, SCOTT states that 'it is clear that the majority of English names from OE **snæp* have developed modern forms in which the element is represented as either *snap* or *snape*, although *snipe* is also found' (SCOTT 2003: 344).

Moving further from the river and river-bank, pool names refer to man-made structures in the vicinity. A portion of the Tweed named *Bridge Stream* in Mertoun parish takes its name from its proximity to Dryburgh Suspension Bridge. Originally designed in 1817, this was the first chain bridge in Britain. It underwent several reconstructions after being blown down in storms (STRANG 1994: 171; CRUFT ET AL. 2006: 223); at the time of the Ordnance Survey Name Books it was described as being in ruins after being blown down in 1840, but was reconstructed in 1872 (OS1/5/33/32, OS1/29/28/252; CRUFT ET AL. 2006: 223). The 1864 list of salmon casts has the name *Wire-bridge Pool*, more descriptive of the bridge (YOUNGER 1864: 201). Another example is that of *The Temple*, a celebrated fishing pool on the Tweed. It takes its name from an octagonal Doric Temple on the Lees estate in Coldstream parish. This was built in the late 18th century (CRUFT ET AL. 2006: 490).

The next set of categories relates to appearance, including the use of metaphors. This set of categories includes size, colour, shape, texture and body parts. Size is particularly connected with the element *stream* and in the corpus there are three examples of the name *Long Stream* (one of which is prefixed with the definite article), plus one *Little Stream*. Colour terms feature in six of the names and these are restricted to three colours; grey, black and white. In

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[7] Cf. the name *The Slap* in Kelso parish, Roxburghshire. In the Ordnance Survey Name Book for Kelso parish, this is described as, 'This term is usually applied to an opening in a Caul admitting the fish to pass up the river and refers here to a narrow Course in the Centre of the Tweed, formed by two breakwaters or Stone piers which project from both sides of the river, opposite the shiel, near the Eastern Extremity of Tweedbank plantation' (OS1/29/22/55).

[8] This can be found at NT795386 on Berwickshire sheet XXVIII.15 (Eccles), available online at maps.nls.uk.

the name *Harecraig Stream*, *Harecraig* is composed of Scots *hare* 'grey' and Scots *craig* 'rock'. *Hare Craig* is the name of the craig or rock on the west bank of the river beside this pool. Half of the colour names are black – *Black Horse*, *Black Mark*, *Black Hole* – and either indicate deepness of the water or refer to rocks in the pools. As for the white names: *White Cat* has the name *White Cat Rock* in the 1864 list (YOUNGER 1864: 211) and on the modern map appears as *The Cat* (HOULDSWORTH 2001). This suggests that the colour term refers to a rock. In the case of *White Addy*, white is more likely to relate to the colour of the water produced by its movement in this whirlpool.

Words for containers associated with holding liquid give some impression of the shape of a pool, or in the case of *cauldron* can also refer to the 'agitation of a body of water' (HAMILTON ET AL. 2016: 39). *Cuddies Hole* may contain the Scots word *cuddie*, which can mean 'a tub'. According to the Ordnance Survey Name Book for Eccles parish, the name *Ship End* is 'derived from a breakwater faced with wood, and said to resemble the stern of a ship' (OS1/5/17/110). Texture is represented by the name *Rough Stones*. Elements referring to body parts are a common feature in place-names and the salmon pool names are no exception. One example of this is *Deddo Mouth* (a pool at the mouth of Duddo Burn where it joins the Tweed).

Deddo Mouth is also an example of an existing name used as an element in salmon pool names on the Tweed. Further categories include elements denoting distance, boundaries and religion and those commemorating people or events, as well as a miscellaneous category. Distance is represented by *Nether Stream* while examples of boundaries include *Shaw's Mere* and *Black Mark*. Names associated with religion include *Holy Weil*, *Holywell* and *Kirkback Pool*, the last of these pools being situated adjacent to Maxton Church. *Wellington*, the name of a pool in Coldstream parish, is likely to commemorate the Duke of Wellington. The regiment the Coldstream Guards, which originated in Coldstream, took part at the battle of Waterloo and earlier, in 1809, served in a campaign under Wellington in Portugal (C&DLHS 2010: 58).

In this corpus, the name *Dreeping Heugh* is an example of another characteristic or miscellaneous category. The description in the Ordnance Survey Name Book for *Dreeping Heugh* is 'A rocky precipice, and Salmon Cast, situated on the west side of Tweed. The rocks are perpendicular from which water is oozing, hence the Name' (OS1/5/12/35).

The range of categories and the numbers of elements belonging to each are shown in Figure 2.[9] As can be seen, these categories are more wide-ranging than what was suggested by Bertram in the mid-19th century (see above).

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[9] Note that some of the individual categories described above (such as size and distance) have been combined for the purposes of the graph in Figure 2, which is to be considered indicative rather than absolute.
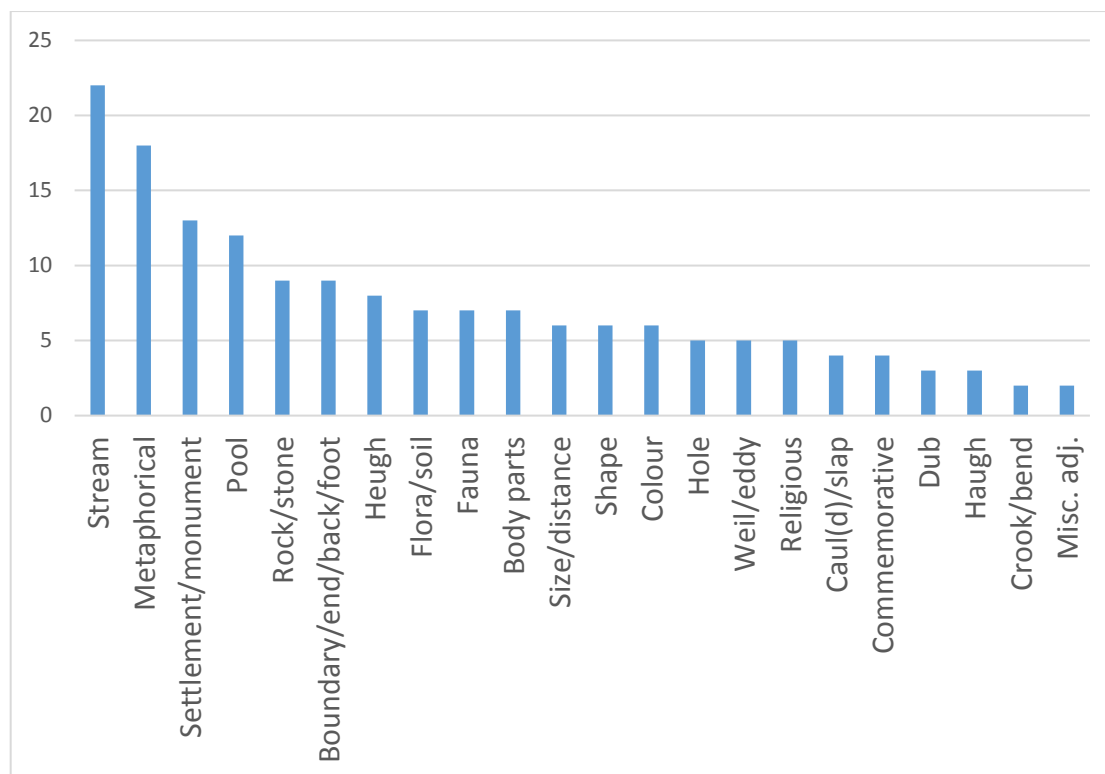
Figure 2: Categories of elements in salmon pool names

But what about evidence for angling events? This particular corpus contains little evidence for this. One name *Bloody Breeks* in Eccles parish, though, may be an example of an event name. *Breeks* is a Scots word for trousers. The modern salmon pools map of 2001 shows a pool at Mertoun called *Bleedies* and notes that, 'The Bleedies at Mertoun is so named because the men netted such large quantities of fish they were always covered in blood' (HOULDSWORTH 2001). Perhaps a similar story lies behind the *Bloody Breeks* name.

Longevity of salmon pool names and accuracy of the corpus

In cases where names refer to built structures like *Bridge Pool* and *Temple Pool*, a *terminus post quem* for the coining of the name can be advanced – the *Bridge Pool* name must date to after 1817 while the *Temple Pool* name can be no older than the late 18th century. *Hotel Pool* and *Hotel Steps* are named on the modern fishing map from 2001, but not in the 19th-century sources. This is because both pool names refer to the Dryburgh Abbey Hotel, a former mansion house which was converted into a hotel in c. 1931 (CRUFT ET AL. 2006, 223–224).

Just as in the case of the name *White Cat* noted above, the names of other salmon pools vary over time and between the main sources used for this study. For example, while the *Craig Pool* name has continued to 2001 (HOULDSWORTH 2001), in the 1864 list it was known as *Crago'er* (YOUNGER 1864: 203), referring to the nearby house *Craigover* rather than the *craig* after which the house was named (OS1/29/27/10). The anglicised *Crow* of the Ordnance Survey 1st edition sources takes the Scots form *craw* in the 1864 and 2001 sources, in which the name appears as *Craw Hole* and *The Craw* respectively (YOUNGER 1864: 2010; HOULDSWORTH 2001). *Dreeping Heugh* is not named on the 1864 list, but is shown on HOULDSWORTH's 2001 map. The *Under Ship End* name has disappeared in modern times, but there is a *Long Ship End* on the 1864 list, for which an alternative name is also given; that is, the *Prison* (YOUNGER 1864: 208).

From the Ordnance Survey Name Books, it is evident that alternative names could be used for the same salmon casts. Casts could be shared between two parishes and are therefore listed in

two different Name Books. The *Haugh Pool* in Mertoun parish is also recorded in the Name Book for St Boswells parish in the neighbouring county of Roxburghshire. While three of the informants give the name as *Haugh Pool*, it is noteworthy that another three – Robert Slater, 'Fisherman St Boswells', John Purdie, 'Fisherman Melrose', and David Johnstone, 'Fisherman Dryburgh' (therefore all fishermen in the locality, who would be using such names on a regular basis) – give the name as *Haugh Side* (OS1/29/38/12).

There is also an issue about missing names. One example, again from the St Boswells parish Name Book, is *Kipperhall*. This is described as, 'This name applies to a fishing Cast in the "River Tweed" It is Situated between "Backbrae Stream" and "The Pot Stream"' (OS1/29/38/11). On the Ordnance Survey 6 inch 1st edition map for Mertoun parish, which was surveyed in 1858 and published in 1862, there is no name *Kipperhall*. The Ordnance Survey map for St Boswells was published in 1863, having been surveyed in 1859 and therefore a later survey than that of Mertoun. Beneath the entry for *Kipperhall* in the Name Book there is a note which states, 'Not inserted on Plan, to agree with the Published Plan of Merton'. There are a few other similar examples from the parishes of St Boswell and Maxton in relation to the published plan of Mertoun parish.[10]

This study has concentrated on mid-19th-century names and has traced a number of them forward in time to the 21st century. How far back can the names from the corpus be taken? VICTOR WATTS' work on medieval fisheries on the Tweed and in rivers in northern England shows similarities with some of the names mentioned above, such as usage of the elements OE *strēam*, OE *pōl* and OE *wǣl*, *wēl*, plus early modern English *hole* (WATTS 1983, 1986, 1988, 1997). Interestingly, he cites a 19th-century fishery name *Cromwell* on the River Tyne, which has an earlier twelfth-century form *Crumwell'*, 'well (i.e. a deep place) in the river bend', and this hints at *Cromwell* in the Berwickshire corpus being an older name (WATTS 1983: 37). Not mentioned by WATTS is *Monksford Pool* below Bemersyde in Mertoun parish, which appears as a pool name on the 2001 fishing map (HOULDSWORTH). *Monk's Ford* is the name of a ford across the river in the Ordnance Survey sources and hence has not been included in the corpus (see Table 1). The phrase *usque ad Munkeford de Twede* ('as far as Monk's Ford on Tweed') can be found in the boundary clause of a Dryburgh Abbey charter dating to around 1240 (DRYBURGH LIBER no. 134).

Many of the examples of Tweed names WATTS cites are from Bottom Tweed and fall into what is now the English county of Northumberland, rather than Berwickshire or other Scottish counties. Berwick itself lay in the Scottish kingdom for much of the middle ages, though, until 1482 when it finally became an English town (having changed hands between the two kingdoms numerous times as a result of periods of warfare). Scottish monasteries held property within it and fishing rights in what is now Northumberland.[11] It should not be surprising therefore to find similarities of terminology in medieval records relating to fishing on both sides of the Tweed where it forms the national border today. This is a subject that deserves further exploration.

When examining the topic of longevity of names and the accuracy of the corpus, though, one important point that should be made is that because the river is constantly changing, it is not a straightforward process to compare lists of salmon pool names and maps from different periods. Pools disappear and new ones form. Over time the course of rivers can change quite considerably. When JOHN YOUNGER compiled his list of salmon casts in 1864, he consulted their proprietors and at the start of his list he states, 'With very few exceptions, these casts have been corrected by the proprietors themselves; and, barring the changes that floods may have caused since the corrections were made, they will be found correct' (1864: 188). The

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[10] These include *Bridge Stream* (OS1/29/38/12) and *Island Stream* (OS1/29/38/30) in St Boswells parish, Roxburghshire, and *Tower Stream* (OS1/29/27/19) in Maxton parish, Roxburghshire.
[11] An outline history of medieval and early modern Tweed fisheries can be found in SCOTT 1888: 425–432. See also HOFFMANN 2015 for further detail on salmon fishing in late medieval Scotland.

TILLMOUTH FISHING website currently describes one of its pools *Dripping Rock* as, 'a pool which changes each year as a result of gravel shifting from the stretch of river above', and *Monk's Stand* as, 'A new pool is now forming on the main channel opposite the Border Maid in which salmon and sea trout are lying and taking the fly.'[12]

Conclusion

Hydronyms are often regarded as being amongst the oldest toponyms. While that may be true for large rivers such as the Tweed and its tributaries, including the Leader and Teviot, the same cannot be said for all water features. By concentrating on salmon pool names along specific sections of Scotland's second longest river, this study of microtoponyms[13] has raised questions not only about the place-name elements that they contain, but also about their longevity and often transient nature.

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[12] Website last accessed 28 November 2017.
[13] Names referring to small objects, such as pools or fields, often applied locally.

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