

the line of the Cheviots (2668 feet). Along the western skyline the plain terminates in the range of low volcanic ridges of which the most prominent is crowned with Hume Castle [333], a conspicuous object in the south-east of Scotland. To the north-west and north the long line of featureless high ground is the edge of the Southern Uplands [282]. The most interesting scenery in the immediate neighbourhood of Berwick is to be found along the coast, which for some twenty miles to the north presents an almost continuous line of bold sea-precipices [49-51]. For the first five miles the cliffs are formed of reddish Carboniferous sandstone, and furnish excellent examples of the characteristic features of that rock. At Burnmouth the greywacke and shale of the Silurian series set in, and continue in a remarkably picturesque range of precipices, stacks, skerries, and caves as far as Eyemouth. Some of the plications of the strata are admirably exposed [49, 283]. From Eyemouth to beyond Coldingham the coast is less precipitous and more indented with bays and low shores, where the volcanic rocks of the Lower Old Red Sandstone and altered Lower Silurian strata, traversed by felsite veins, are displayed. At St. Abb's Head [49] a mass of dark porphyry projects beyond the rest of the coast-line and bears the lighthouse. From this headland a continuous range of noble precipices—the highest on the east side of Scotland, for they reach a height of 500 feet above the sea—stretches westward for five miles. Nowhere are the foldings of the Silurian strata more magnificently laid bare. The cliffs present a succession of gigantic arches and troughs wherein the massive beds of greywacke are folded like piles of carpets [Figs. 10, 63]. To the geologist also there is a special interest in the beautiful unconformable junction of Old Red Sandstone at Siccar Point, from the deductions drawn from it, in the infancy of geology, by Hutton, Playfair, and Hall, with regard to the geological history of the earth.

Inland excursions from Berwick may be made to (1) the **Cheviot Hills**, which are best reached from Coldstream either by the valley of the Beaumont Water or that of the Kale; at the head of the former stream small moraines show that local glaciers remained there after the retreat of the ice-sheet; (2) **Kelso and Jedburgh**, where the characteristic difference of feature between the stratified rocks (Upper Old Red Sandstone and Carboniferous) and their associated igneous