

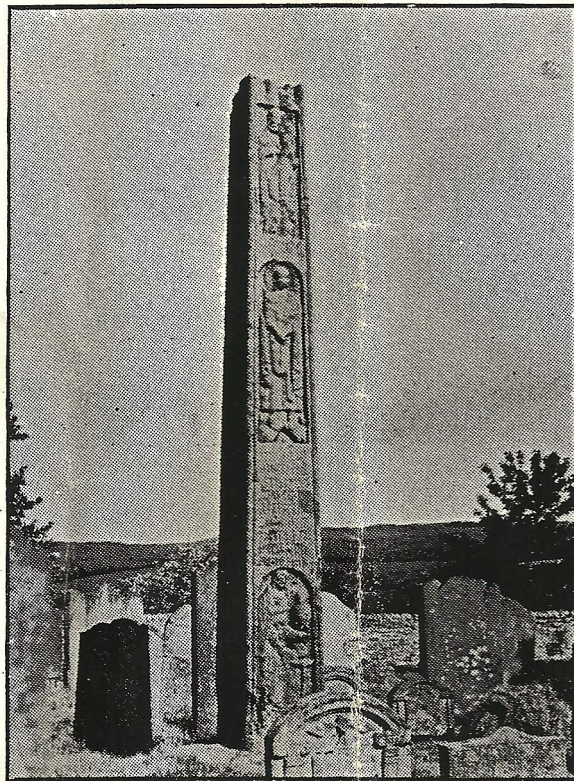
## TWO ANCIENT GRAVES.

**A**T a short distance from its source the Liddel is joined by the Caddron burn. A quarter of a mile above this junction the burn passes through four large circular basins, hollowed out by action of the water; and these basins, when the stream swirls and foams in them, present the appearance of boiling cauldrons. It is excusable to infer that the burn derived its name from the curious formations, yet it is more likely that the

likely spot for ancient habitation, and this belief is supported by the finding of arrowheads and numerous broken flint tools, pitched up at intervals by the moles. Coins, too, have been found, but these belong to a later date: a silver piece of money of the reign of Charles I., perhaps lost by one of Cromwell's Ironsides, passing south through Liddesdale in 1649.

There are also graves or barrows. One or more of these have been opened, but nothing seems to have been found in them. At the lower or south end of the

(18/5/16)



Bewcastle Cross.

derivation is from the Cymric *Cat* or *Cad*, a Battle—the Battle stream. The raised ground between the Caddron burn and the Dawstone burn is known as the Dawstone Rig, a comparatively level area, sloping gently towards the south. On the north the Rig rises and becomes narrowed into a neck, near which it is crossed by the Catrail. The formation and position of the ground suggest a

Rig stands a rough flat stone about 4 feet 5 inches high, with a grave beside it. The grave is comparatively shallow, 20 inches; it is 10 feet long and 2 feet broad, carefully built of large stones on the floor, roof and sides; and its long axis runs east and west. The upright stone had fallen down, but was raised some years ago when the grave was examined. One can understand that,