PLACE-NAMES OF SCOTLAND
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PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION.

The fact that twelve years have now elapsed since the preparation of the first edition of this book, shows that earnest interest in the study is still confined to a few. Yet the author had no reason to complain of the public criticisms of his work, which surprised him by the uniform kindliness and appreciativeness of their tone. The warmth of their words seemed to him too emphatic by far, in praise of such a mere attempt as the first edition was. Few of his critics, however, contributed much fresh material, though an exception must be gratefully made in the case of an unknown writer in the Athenæum (10th Sept. 1892), and of Dr Hay Fleming in the British Weekly; and not less gratefully in the case of his only unfavourable critic, Dr A. M'Bain, one of our chief living Gaelic experts, in the Inverness Courier. Since then Dr M'Bain kindly contributed a series of most valuable notes on the names of the first half of the Alphabetical List. It is to the student's great loss, as well
as to the writer's great regret, that Dr M'Bain has never found time to complete his voluntary task.

Much has happened in twelve years, and the author has striven hard in the interval to improve his book. Much that was found to be erroneous, not a little too that seemed, on maturer consideration, very doubtful, has been deleted; and the range of conjecture has been brought within much narrower bounds. It is hoped that now the book will be found a few steps nearer to the high standard of that model work, Dr Joyce's *Irish Names and Places*. The Introduction has been carefully revised, though all its main lines remain as before. The Alphabetical List has been pruned of many purely obvious names, and has been increased, first, by the insertion of all really well-known names, but few in number, which were found to have been omitted; and second, by the insertion of a liberal selection of new names of interest, selected chiefly, not because they were well known, but because something definite could be said about them. Of course hundreds of names are still omitted. Anything like an exhaustive List of Scottish Place-Names would constitute a task beyond the reach of private, unendowed enterprise. But, if any wealthy enthusiast would like to furnish his country with such a list, the work could probably be done, and a fairly satisfactory working list produced, in about five years' time, and at no very great cost. It is impossible to say how many distinct names there would be altogether. After pretty careful examination the writer has found that
there are not more than about 500 names worthy of note in his own county of Stirling, which is about 1-67th of the area of Scotland; but, of course, the total would be very much less than 67 times 500.

In his work of revision and addition the writer has received most valuable help in many ways. Of printed material he has found very useful the Inverness Gaelic Society's Proceedings, where the papers of Messrs Hector Maclean, Colin Livingstone, Mackay of Hereford, and others contain much that is helpful and suggestive, though often to be used with caution. *The Place-Names of Strathbogie*, by the late Mr James Macdonald, is a very thorough piece of work, which was issued just too late to be used in the first edition. Sir Herbert Maxwell's *Scottish Land-Names*, his Rhind Lectures for 1894, is also a thorough piece of work, which somehow has not received the approbation which it deserves. The writer has to acknowledge very considerable help received through private correspondence with the Rhind Lecturer. The lists of old forms of names have been enriched and corrected from many sources, notably the Coldingham Charters, the oldest authentic Scottish charters we have; whilst several valuable early forms have been taken from the *History of St Cuthbert*, which, with the exception of Adamnan's *Columba*, is just about the oldest Scottish writing we now possess.

The correspondents who have assisted to improve the book by kindly correction or amplification are Legion by name; and the author regrets the impossibility of mentioning them all in detail. The unnamed are not the
unvalued. But there are a few names which cannot go without their record; and first, that of Lieutenant-Colonel Lumsden, whose most painstaking help has rendered the Scandinavian section of this work very much more accurate than it was before. Prof. G. B. Carr, Lincoln University, U.S.A. (Berwickshire names); Dr Ronald Currie, Wemyss Bay; R. Oliver Heslop, Esq. of Corbridge (comparisons with North of England names); John F. Clark, Esq. (names around Beith); the late Rev. Geo. Wilson, of Glenluce; and G. B. Steuart, Esq., Edinburgh, are also among those who have given most valuable help. The writer must likewise note the generous assistance of J. A. Harvie Brown, Esq. of Dunipace, who has not only contributed interesting notes on Highland names, but has placed his splendid collection of works on Scottish topography most freely at the writer’s disposal. He has also profited by a considerable correspondence with Mr W. J. Watson, of the Royal Academy, Inverness, whose work on the Place-Names of Ross-shire will soon convince the studious public that in him we have one of our best-equipped explorers in the Celtic field. The author’s own original research has been done chiefly in Stirlingshire and on the mainland of Argyle. But he has embodied here comparatively little of the material in his booklet on The Place-Names of Stirlingshire (1903), now out of print, because he hopes by-and-by to issue a new edition much enlarged and improved.

In conclusion, the author would seek once more to emphasise the fact that the field here skimmed is
one far too wide for any single individual to compass thoroughly. Perfection can be reached only through the kindly and patient collaboration of all who have even a mite of new and accurate information to contribute. And who that is willing has not that? All helpful hints will be cordially welcomed and carefully considered. The author will also continue cheerfully to assist all inquirers, so far as it lies in his power, even as it has been his privilege to do for scores of applicants during the past dozen years. There is no 6s. 8d. fee, but he does expect a 1d. stamp!

J. B. J.

ST ANDREW'S MANSE, FALKIRK,
2nd October 1903.

Note.—The student will find it useful to have the following list of the contents of the great but unfinished *Origines Parochiales*, 1851–55. Volume I.—The parishes in Dumbarton, Renfrew, Lanark, Peebles, Selkirk, Roxburgh. Volume II.—Part I., Argyle, all the Western Isles, Lochaber, Bute, and Arran: Part II., Ross and Cromarty, Sutherland, Caithness.
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PLACE-NAMES OF SCOTLAND.

INTRODUCTION.

Every science has its byways as well as its highways. It is along an interesting byway that this book invites the student to walk. The study of place-names may be said to stand to History and Ethnology in somewhat the same relation as the study of fossils stands to Geology. Each group or set of fossils represents, with more or less strictness, a distinct age of geologic time; so, roughly speaking, does each group of place-names represent a period of historic or prehistoric time. Almost all the place-names worth studying are fossils; no man now living was present at their birth. Sometimes the geologist who wishes to map out his territory finds his task the simplest possible; e.g., for hundreds of monotonous miles over the steppes of Russia he finds the same strata, the same soft Permian sandstones, lying horizontal and unaltered as on the day, or rather age, when first they hardened on the old sea-bottom. At other times, though he may have only fifty, or even twenty, square miles to map out, the geologist finds his task one of extreme difficulty and complexity. Half a dozen different systems crop up in that little space, and
igneous rocks rise here and there among the aqueous, crumpling, distorting, and altering all things around; such a region is the Isle of Arran, or the English counties along the Welsh border. Again, the eager fossil-hunter is sometimes delighted in splitting open a nodule, or in cleaving the thin laminae of the shale, to discover an exquisitely symmetrical ammonite, or a yet more delicate fern, in shape as perfect as the day it died. But, just as often, the only specimens he can find are fragments crushed and broken, which require the highly trained eye of the expert to tell what once they were.

Now, if the devotee of such a physical science as geology will but lay aside his hammer and his pocket-microscope for a little while, he will find somewhat similar problems to study when he grapples with (Scottish) place-names. Sometimes his task will be all plain sailing, if only he have learnt the rudiments of the craft; e.g., for miles and miles in the central Highlands he will find himself in a purely Gaelic region, where all the names are as unmistakably Gaelic as they were on the far-off, unknown day when they were born. In sound and shape these names are as they have ever been since history began. But in other districts, more especially in those where English has long been spoken, the old names have often come down to us in much-corrupted and truncated forms, sometimes in a ludicrously-altered form, which it requires the greatest skill and care and patience to decipher—if, indeed, the name can now be deciphered at all.

The subject which is here to be treated, the Place-Names of Scotland, is one which has never yet been grappled with as a whole; and even when we have done our best it will be found that there is much, and
that the most difficult part of the work, yet to be done. Too many of those who have tried their prentice hands at the task have proceeded in the most reckless fashion, giving way to unscientific guess-work which, like the obstructive undergrowths in the virgin forest, must first be cleared away before we can begin to make our road at all. But much foundation work, much pioneering, has already been done, and done well. And now, thanks to the labours of Joyce and Mackinnon and M'Bain, and many true men more, it should be impossible that, e.g., Poma Dei should ever again be put forward as the likely etymology of that place which Glasgow railwaymen know so well—POLMADIE.¹ Nor do we think that any grown-up person will ever believe any more that the name of Dr Chalmers' well-known first charge, Kilmeny, can have any reference to a command to slaughter a multitude!

Our treatment of the subject will be historic, and will proceed in the order of time. The first chapter will refer to all we know of the aborigines of Britain—call them Iberians, Iverians, Silurians, or what you please—and then will rapidly discuss the largest and most complicated portion of our task—the Celtic names. Then purely English or Anglo-Saxon, Scandinavian, and Norman names will each receive a chapter; and with the Norman we will treat the Roman names, a group too insignificant to call for separate handling. Purely modern names will be dealt with last of all; and as ecclesiastical names form so large and important a group, they will receive a chapter to themselves. The study will be no mere dilettante

¹The printing of a name in capitals means that its origin is treated of in the Alphabetical List.
trifling. The historian, the philologist, the antiquarian, the anthropologist will, each and all, find for themselves side-lights both helpful and interesting; and Dr Murray's great English Dictionary will sometimes be supplemented by earlier instances of words than any which its learned columns now record—see List, s.v. Ben, Carse, Morebattle, &c.

What further seems needful to be said in introduction, by way of rule, caution, or useful hint, we shall now throw into a series of numbered paragraphs:—

(1) It will be found in Scotland,¹ as in any other country, that the oldest place-names, the names which, like the hard granite, best resist weathering, are those of large rivers, mountains, and promontories, and of all islands. The names of rivers and islands especially are, as a rule, root-words, and therefore archaic, and difficult to explain. In a few cases we cannot explain them at all, because we know practically nothing of the ancient language to which they probably belong. The names of man's dwellings change pretty often; but the name of a big ben or a steady-flowing river has hardly ever been known to change.

(2) Every place-name means something, or at least once meant something. Only in the degenerate 19th century had men begun to coin silly, meaningless names. Only within late years could a Dickens or a Thackeray have had the chance of satirising his neighbour for calling No. 153 in a dingy back street, full 20 feet above the level of the sea, Mount Pleasant, or for christening an ugly brick house, in full sight of a gaswork, Belle Vue.

(3) It may be taken as a general rule that every

¹ Cf. Skene, Celtic Scotland, vol. i. bk. i. chap. iv., a very valuable chapter.
name was once fairly appropriate. Therefore try, if possible, to study names, as every honest student studies his quotations, in situ, on the spot. But one must not always expect to find the name appropriate to-day. The cause or circumstance which gave rise to the name may have utterly passed away. What was 'Kingsbarns' once need not be so now. Or the physical aspect of the site may have become entirely altered; e.g., Camlachie, now a wilderness of stone and lime in the East End of Glasgow, probably means, 'the crook or bending of the swamp' or 'muddy puddle'; but the swamp itself can be seen no more.

(4) Though every name has a real meaning, never prophesy unless you know. It is quite likely that a name does not mean what it says, or seems to say; and a name which looks like English pure and simple may possibly not be English at all. There is a constant tendency to assimilate the spelling of a word of unknown meaning to the spelling of a word which is known, a 'kent' word, as we Scots call it. The enquirer must always be on the outlook for this; many a true Celtic name has been thus disguised. Abundant illustration of this will be found further on. Mean- time, take one illustration. There is a spot in the Stewartry in the parish of New Abbey which at present goes by the sadly vulgar and thoroughly English-looking name of Shambelly. On examination this turns out to be pure Gaelic, sean baile (shanbally), which has the very innocent meaning of 'old house' or 'hamlet.'

(5) It is thus of the highest consequence, wherever possible, to secure not only an old but the very oldest extant form or spelling of a name. For, though a

name may be spelt so-and-so to-day, it by no means follows that it was always spelt thus. And frequently it is only when one sees the old form that any idea of the name's true meaning can be reached. This also will find copious illustration as we proceed. For the present, take just one instructive instance from the writer's own experience. YESTER, the name of a parish at the foot of the Lammermuirs, was long a puzzle. The writer communicated with the courteous Professor of Celtic in Edinburgh University, giving a somewhat foolish conjecture, which need not be repeated. The conjecture Professor Mackinnon repudiated, but said he could throw no light upon the name. Then his condomfrère at Oxford, Professor Rhys, was applied to, with the suggestion that Yester might be the same name as the hill Yes Tor in Dartmoor, and was asked for the latter's meaning. We then learnt that Yes is a Cornish superlative, and Yes Tor means 'highest hill'; but Professor Rhys would not venture to identify it with Yester, and declared himself puzzled. But one day we discovered that the oldest charters call the place Ystrad, and the meaning appeared with a flash. For this is just the ordinary Welsh word for 'a valley.' Thus were we supplied with a plain warning against rash guesses, and at the same time found a clear footstep of the Brython among the Lammermuirs. The joy of the paleontologist when he cracks open a limestone nodule and finds therein a magnificent Productus, every curve and line of the shell perfect, is hardly greater than the satisfaction of the historical philologist when he first discovers that a puzzling and prosaic name like CASTAIRS originally was 'Casteltarres' (sic c. 1170), Terras being a familiar Scotch surname to this day. Even yet all will not be well unless the
student also knows that the oldest usage of the word ‘castle’ in English was as a translation of the Vulgate’s castellum, where castellum means always, not a fortress but a village. Thus Carstairs, if dressed in Saxon garb, would be Tarreston, in Norman garb, Tarresville. It may be taken as a rough rule, with many exceptions, that if we can find a name on record before the year 1200, we have a good chance of correctly surmising its meaning; whereas if no record of it be found till after 1500, that record may be of small scientific value. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries all spelling either of names or words ceased to be under law, and was, generally speaking, regulated by mere caprice.

(6) If it be highly desirable to ascertain the old spelling of a name, it is almost equally desirable that we should know its local, native pronunciation. Celtic scholars are so thoroughly agreed as to the need for this, if Celtic names are to be rightly interpreted, that we hardly need to emphasize the rule—wherever you can get a native Gael to pronounce a name listen carefully to him. Such a proceeding will save one many a time from writing or talking nonsense. But the rule holds good, to a less extent, about all Scotch place-names, and about Celtic names even when the pronouncer himself no longer speaks Gaelic. The writer does not need to go far from his own Lowland door to find very pertinent examples of this. If the reader will consult the List of this book he will find that, in the case of at least three of our local names, the present native pronunciation comes much nearer the true etymology than the present spelling. The names are the Celtic DENOVAN (pron. dunni’ven), and the English FALKIRK (fawkirk) and SHIELDHILL (sheelhill). The liquids l, m, n, r always need special watching; and,
when the whole truth is known, it will be seen that
the Celt makes far sadder havoc with his k's than the
Cockney (see p. xli). He who would further this
interesting and valuable study must himself first make
some study of the Laws of Phonetics. He must learn
that any letter cannot become any other, as too many
seem to think. E.g., an esteemed correspondent, now
dead, assured the present writer that MUSSELBURGH
must be 'mouth-Esk-burgh'! And what is worse, he
believed so till the day of his death!

(7) It should not be thought that a given name
must of necessity be all Celtic, all English, or all Norse.
Hybrid names do occur, not often but occasionally, e.g.,
the Celtic and English LAMMERLAWS or RESTALRIG, the
Celtic and Norse GEANIES or JURA, and the Norse
and Celtic FORSINARD or RUTHERGLEN. Nor must it be
supposed that the names in any given district ought all
to belong to one language—all Gaelic in the Highlands
and all English in the Lowlands. This is far from
being the case; though it is true that some districts
are nearly unmixed in this respect, e.g., Orkney and
Shetland names are practically all Norse; the mainland
of Argyle names practically all Celtic, pure Gaelic too,
with no Brythonic or Welsh admixture; whilst in
Berwickshire there is scarcely a name left which is not
English.

When all these seven caveats have been surely learnt
and gripped, then, and only then, is the amateur in-
vestigator fit to advance a single step in safety.
CHAPTER I

CELTIC NAMES.

It is impossible to speak with strict accuracy on the point, but Celtic names in Scotland must outnumber all the rest by nearly ten to one. And their importance may be measured well by the one fact that, up to so late a date as the death of Malcolm II. in 1056, all the mainland of Scotland, except the shires between Edinburgh and Berwick, was purely Celtic. Wide and difficult though the Celtic problem still is, answers can be found far more surely and accurately than was at all possible fifty years ago. Here, as in every other field, the last half-century has seen science advancing with swift, sure foot. Fifty years ago the subject of Celtic place-names spread out like a vast morass with a little solid footing round the edges alone—a vast morass, with no thoroughfares and no beacons, and with many a Will o’ the Wisp dancing deceitfully about, to lead the luckless follower to confusion. Some solid footing there has always been; e.g., nobody who knew Gaelic at all would ever be at a loss to say that Achnacloich meant ‘field of the stone.’ But whenever any name a little less simple than this was met with, or when men began to argue, Was this stone a Druid relic, or a mere boundary mark? Is cloich a true Gaelic, or a Pictish,
or a Brythonic (Welsh) form?—then at once arose a hopelessly bewilder ing Babel of tongues. But now the morass has been largely drained, and everywhere good footpaths run.

During the early part of last century all was wildest conjecture as to Britain’s aborigines, and most of what had then been written was purest nonsense. Almost everybody was satisfied that our aborigines were Aryans and Celts, and that in Scotland the eldest race was most likely the Picts. Learned Pinkerton laboured hard with the names (many probably spurious) of the Pictish kings, to prove the Picts Gothic, while industrious Dr Jamieson plied a lusty cudgel in favour of a Teutonic origin. *Mais nous avons changé tout cela.* That new science called Anthropology, born c. 1862, but now in a vigorous youth, has supplanted the shifty, precarious methods of mere root guessing. Those who say they know now tell us, that what survives longest of a race is its type of skull and face, next longest its place-names; whilst that which most readily changes is its language. Anthropology has proved beyond question that the primeval inhabitants of our isles, down to the very close of the Stone Age, were those non-Aryan cave-dwellers of dark complexion, black hair, long skull, and short, feeble build, whose remains are found in the long barrows, a people typically represented by the tribe Silures, whom Julius Cæsar describes to us as dwelling on what is now the Welsh border. Their marks may still be recognised by the skilled observer almost all over Scotland from Galloway northwards, and very specially in such a Hebridean isle as Barra. Curious to relate, if we want to find the one living

1 The name *Aryan* was not actually applied to this great family of languages till about 1846.
race which is a tolerably pure representative of these ‘Iberians’¹ of old, both in build and speech, we must journey to the south shore of the Bay of Biscay and see the Spanish Basques, the folk whose uncouth speech, 'tis said, the Devil gave up learning in despair. In sooth, the Basque tongue is but a poor specimen at the best.

Naturally these old ‘Iberians’ would give a name to every prominent physical feature in the land; but what these names were we can hardly in any instance tell. Their tongue is dead, drowned by the many later comers in almost utter forgottenness. Written monuments of any kind the British ‘Iberian’ has none. However, Professor Mackinnon thinks a pre-Celtic element may still be dimly recognised in the modern Gael’s vocabulary; and there are a very few Scottish place-names which may with some confidence be identified with Basque roots, e.g., Urr, name of the river which runs by Dalbeattie, which is almost certainly the Basque ur, ‘water,’ and Isla, a river in Forfar and Banff, il- being very common in Basque place-names. Besides these, Sir Herbert Maxwell offers to us a handful of Galloway names of which he can make nothing, and which he thinks may be Iberian. This is only conjecture; and, to take just one of the names he mentions, Cutløy may quite possibly be Celtic for ‘hut of stone’—cf. W. cut, ‘a cut,’ and G. clack, cloich, ‘a stone.’ Professor Rhys has done his best to discover for us some more of our aboriginal, or ‘Iver- nian’ names, as he prefers to call them. His method (Rhind Lectures, 1890, No. 3) is, if he can find Scottish names not readily explainable from Gaelic, which

¹ So called from Iberia, an ancient name of Spain, though it is only a careful guess to say that Britain’s aborigines came from Spain.
resemble the names of some princesses, heroes, or divinities mentioned in the earliest Welsh and Irish legends, then he conjectures that these Scottish place-names must be pre-Celtic, because all three countries have them in common. Such a method is precarious, and in no given case has he reached demonstration. See List, s.v. Athole, Banff, Clyde, Dunfermline, Earn, Elgin.

After these dim aborigines came the Celts, most westerly band of the Aryans. Till about twenty-five years ago it was considered a settled commonplace of philology that the Aryan's home was somewhere in Western Asia, among the sources of the Oxus, to the north of Persia. Here, again, all is changed. Max Müller was one of the last to remain by the old flag; and now the suggestion, perhaps first made to Europe by our own Dr Latham, and developed by the acute erudition of Schrader, Penka, and others, has been widely adopted,¹ viz., that the Aryan's cradle and nursery must have been among the wide, swampy plains of Central Germany. The skull-men, with their measuring tapes, have fairly routed the men who clave to the dictionary alone. Among the first of the many wandering sons to leave the old Aryan home was the Celt, who went West with the sun, filling what is now France and Belgium, and the lands fringing thereon. It is thought he must first have entered Britain by way of Essex and Kent; when, we cannot say in years B.C., but it was at the end of the great Neolithic Age, for he brought bronze tools and weapons with him. What we have here to say about the Celt can lay no claim to original research; and now that reliable information is so easily obtained, e.g., take Professor Mackinnon on

¹See Isaac Taylor, Origin of the Aryans, 1889, chap. i.
The present book has been written in English, and though it is not our intention to deal with the history and literature of German literature, we cannot help but notice the influence of German thought on the Scottish mind. The latter is a fact which is not fully appreciated, as in all the minds of orators and orators in the fields with best works are given a much more
and valuable position.

It is likely that the idea of literature in the Scottish
Terror was the general and after a time the
sentimental Teufel. The literary tendencies of the
Teufel and the modern are essentially different.
In both, we see the same—nationalism and the
poets' view of things. The tendency of the modern
—Teufel is just like that of the modern—poets
and the modern—same root indeed some word as
Teufel—these are the names of which the two great
branches of the Teufel race in literature are more
commonly known. It is only in popular
publications that Teufel as an idea
is used in the sense of the Scottish Teufel. The
Scottish race comprehends the Irishman and the
Macman as well as the Scottish Gael. Perhaps we
should explain, however, that like a good
patron, the Scottish Pe. Stack inclined
for some reasons to class the Cornish as Galla's men;
but the verdict of present-day philology would
unhesitat-
ingly proclaim them Brythons. From the few inscriptions which have come down to us, and from the many proper names recorded by Cæsar, it is now considered certain that the most of the ancient Gauls spake a Brythonic speech, practically identical with Welsh; points of contact with Gadhelic tongues are harder to find, but they do exist too. In both Gaul and Britain Brython was stronger than Gael, and largely supplanted him all over England and Wales, and southern Scotland too, leaving to the Gael only Ireland and Man, and remoter Scotland.

Thus, when we come to examine the Celtic place-names of Scotland, we must expect to find two types or groups of names. Yet the stronger Brython has made but little permanent mark among us, and the names indisputably his are few; north of the Grampians, probably none. The Gael and the later-inflowing Saxon very nearly killed him out. The Gael or Gadhel again includes, in Scotland, both an invader and an invaded. Before the Brython entered the whole land seems to have been peopled by the wild, woad-stained Caledonians, those Picti, ‘painted men,' of whom so many early historians have to tell. The name first occurs in Ammianus Marcellinus, c. 378 A.D.; though the much later historian Eumenius mentions them as at war with the Emperor Constantius Chlorus some 80 years earlier. Our earliest native writers, Gildas, c. 550, and Nennius,¹ thought them a foreign people, who first landed in Orkney. Until the beginning of the 6th century the northern two-thirds of Scotland was all Pictish, there

¹The History of the Britons, commonly called after its reputed author Nennius, seems to consist of two parts, the earlier dating c. 738 A.D., and the later 823. The Irish additions to Nennius can hardly date before 1100.
being both the same in a degree more in a
Peric. The necessity that there is to see the marks
backwards in the structures and that there is
now the easiest method of seeing backwards, which
backwards is in spite, the last name is in favour. The
Peric. will occur, that I would. It is a no.

In the year 1434 or one year before a Scotch came
over in their whole body complete, I heard an Irish
name, or rather a Scotchman, say, the name of
Dublin Scots are imposed upon them from thee to
Even as the Jews and other whose gods were not
turning towards Eirean a red name whom imposed
their speech on all Ireland. But it was not very far
Brython names or rather English to one of those
Scots-Irish. In short, all these imposed their
tongue on all. Some were the same name in the
so universally stamped their impress on the subjects,
too. But from the first the difference between
Erse and Pictish must have been small. There
was no other evidence the names in the Irish regard to
the mountains, islands, and these names which is names
change, would supply proof that Manly said that the
difference between the speech of Pict and Scot must
have been very small indeed. Two points however are
certain. the Scots-Irish. Colonies needed an interpreter
when he went to evangelize among the Inverness Picts
and Pictish, however close to Erse was one of the
p group of Celtic tongues, while Irish and Scottish
Gaelic are of course members of the t or c group—a
division or grouping for which we are indebted to those
great philologists, Winzisch and Whitney Stokes. Thus

1 'Scots' never meant anything but Ulstermen till the 11th century.
Perhaps the earliest instance of our present use is in the O.E. O.C. val.,
ann. 924.
Pictish, in this respect, must have stood nearer Welsh, Breton, and Cornish than to Erse or Manx; and the substitution of the Pictish \( p \) for the Erse \( c \) offers an apt solution of many a puzzle. See Panbride, Pathstruie, Spele, Spey, &c.

A run through Joyce's *Irish Names and Places* will soon convince any Scotsman that his names and the Irishman's are largely alike; *e.g.*, all the Bals- or Ballys-, all the Carricks-, so common in those parts of Scotland nearest Ireland, as Carrickaboys, Carrickcow, Carrickglassen, &c., and all the Kils- and Knocks-, of which there are scores in either land. The Pict had his own distinctive marks, it is true. In the *Postal Guide* list for Wales and for Ireland there is not a single Fetter-, or Pit-, both sure sign-manuals of the Pict. But to argue, like Professor Rhys, from the pronunciation in Aberdeenshire (once Pictish) of \( f \) for \( w \), \( fat \) for \( what \), &c., and on almost no other evidence, that Pictish was not an Aryan speech at all, is surely precarious indeed.\(^1\)

However, this branch of our subject can never be thoroughly explicated, owing to almost total lack of material. Scottish education practically began, and almost wholly spread, through the Donegalman Columba and his far-travelling monks, of whom the earliest were all Irish-bred; and down to the middle of the 16th century all Gaelic put into writing in Scotland was practically identical with Erse. The Book of the Dean of Lismore, which dates so late as 1512–40, is the first known MS. of any consequence in Scottish Gaelic.

To draw the dividing line between names Brythonic and names Gadhelic is a more needful matter. Here

\(^1\) But see too pp. xxiii–xxiv. Near Cullen is a cave called by the natives 'Fal's mou', *i.e.*, whale's mouth. This the Ordnance Survey, in their ignorance, have marked in the map as Falmouth!
is a problem, interesting and perhaps still cause of our greatest authority, Professor Rhys of Oxford, to be the Picts being not correct. In his former work, The Highlanders of Scotland (1886), Professor Rhys was inclined to think the Picts names as Inchkeith, Renfrew, with of Weich origin. A sentence from his larger work (2nd edit. 1886), 'The name of Weich is... of a Cymric language, edited by the Picts,' is correct. An earlier sentence of the work was located in Scotland (i.e., 1886). It is probable, however, that a part of the north, the east or a part of the south, was shown more connection with the north, and more largely with the north, and most forms. The southern portion was the south, the north, by the true when the Roman form, probably the same as the Insular of Cornwall. An important problem is that of Cornwall, the Cornüb, or

\[ \text{[\text{Missing text}] \ldots \text{[Missing text]}} \]
Danann of Ireland's legendary history, once occupied all Ulster.

Stokes, in his very valuable paper *On the Linguistic Value of the Irish Annals* (Bezzenberger's *Beiträge*, xviii. pp. 84 foll.), surveys the whole of our known and possible Pictish names and words, and concludes that Pictish is Brythonic rather than Gaelic; but the positive evidence he can adduce is very scanty. For further speculations on the origin of the Picts, the enquirer should go to a curious paper by Mr Hector Maclean of Islay in the *Inverness Gaelic Society's Proceedings*, xvi. pp. 228 foll.

So much for the region north of the Forth. The student will find it worth while to try and understand how things lay in the south too. To begin with, in the far south-west, or Galloway, as in neighbouring Ulster, there were Picts, the Romans calling the tribe here *Niduarii* (see Nirth). Then all Dumfries, Berwick, and most of Roxburgh and Haddington were early tenanted by the same great tribe which peopled most of Northern England, the *Brigantes*, a Brythonic or Cymric race. For, of course, all the old kingdom of Cumbria or Strathclyde, stretching from Clyde to Ribble, was Brythonic. Even after the northern part of this kingdom was incorporated with Scotland, c. 950, we find the people called in 12th-century charters, 'Strathclydw Wealas' or 'Walenses,' i.e., Welsh or foreigners. But from the testimony of charters also of David I.'s reign (1124–53) we learn that by his time the spoken Cymric must have practically disappeared from Strathclyde. Even by the days of Kenneth M'Alpine, first king of the Scots, c. 850, the Brythons of Scotland had been

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1 Some think the *Niduarii* must have lived near *Aber-nethy*. Our knowledge of them is confined to one passage in Bede.
overrun and largely eclipsed it by them. Now no

Damnonii once spread from Tweeddale west through Lanark to Ayr, Renfrew and Dumfries, and south to the Lowther Hills, and north as we have seen to the Tay, perhaps a little further. In Tweeddale, probably in West Lothian too, the tribe went by name of Butem. Here the place-names have a strong German cast, whilst in Tweeddale both Gaelic and Pictish forms are scanty. The typical Gaelic auchen-, hul-, crainen-, and muen-, and the Pictish auchter-, for-, and pit-, are here few and far between. 1 Wherever we find the familiar auchter- and pit-, there the Gael or Pict must have been. They are never found in Wales. But, wherever we meet the letter p, there probably the Brython pitched his camp. That letter seldom occurs in true Gaelic; it is chiefly found in a few imported words like pibroch, from piobair, which is just our English 'piper.' At a very early stage p vanished from true Gaelic; witness that word which must be one of the oldest in every tongue, aithair, the L. pater, Eng. father; also orc, a pig or sea-pig, i.e., whale, the L. porcus, found in Orkney, which is, curiously enough, perhaps the earliest Scottish name on record. Strange but it will provide for us the narrative of the great voyage of 330 B.C., gives it in the form "p" as ever and by "p" was gone. A modern word even when we see j (or j) before him, will often read p (or p) (promotion) be will pronounce m (or m). make j and p will find in a curious enough if we ever find... is found and has ever shown... hardly possible of a but could... seldom before... 1 Qu' Proctor 1876.
is pronounced by some natives Pownskütch; a. 1300 we
find ‘Palgoueny’ as the spelling of BALGONIE; and
c. 1320, Prenbowgal for BARNBogle.

As p is not found in pure Gaelic, all the pens or pins
must be Brythonic, the Gaelic being ceann, locative cinn
(Ken- or Kin-). There are only two pens north of
Stirling—PENDRICH, just beyond the Forth, and PENNAN,
near Fraserburgh; pen in the former case is a contra-
tion for pitten-, and the latter’s origin is unknown.\(^1\) A
common prefix, never found in pure Gaelic or in Irish,
is pit-, pitte-, petti-, first met with in the Pictish Gaelic
entries of the Book of Deer; e.g., ‘pette meic Garnait,’
homestead of Garnait’s son, &c. Neither Brython nor
Gael ever use pit-; e.g., Gaels call PITLOCHRY Bailechlochre,
and this is the general rule, the G. baile, ‘house, hamlet,’
being the equivalent of the Pictish pit-. But some names
in tra- and all in tre- are Brythonic; for this is the W.
and Cornish tra, tre, tref, also Ir. treb, ‘house, home.’

A fierce battle has been waged over the question, ‘Is
the common prefix aber-, ‘at the mouth’ or ‘confluence
of,’ a purely Brythonic form or no?’ This aber is O.
Welsh aper, Corn. aber, glossed gurges; and analysed by
Whitley Stokes at-bor. In old Gaelic it also seems to
mean ‘a marsh’; with which meaning we may compare
the modern G. eabar, ‘mud, mire, marshy land.’ A
little islet called Aber stands at the mouth of the R.
Endrick, L. Lomond. Welshmen have always been
eager to assert that ‘aber- is Welsh, pure and simple,
the Gael always uses inver-.’ The ber or ver is the same
root in both, and may be cognate with the Eng. bear,
L. ferre, Gk. φερειν. The oldest extant spelling is aabor
or aebber (see ABERCORN and ABERDOUR); but in old

\(^1\) But note also RESCOBIE, the old Rosolpin. Besides there is said
to be a farm called Penick near Nairn; history unknown.
charters we often find the Pictish _p_ for _b_ (see Aber-
argie, Aberdeen, &c.). The _a_ in _aber-_ is thought to be
_ath_, pron. _āh_, a ford; for _aber-_ is sometimes found in a
name where there is no river-junction or mouth, but
where there is or was a ford, _e.g._, Abernethy, near Perth,
and Arbriloto, the old Aberelchoch. Down the river
Nethy from Abernethy we find Invernethy, where Nethy
and Earn actually meet. This much is certain about
_aber-_ and _inver-_ , that in Wales there are scores of _abers-_ ,
but of _invers-_ not a solitary one. But if _aber-_ be a sure
sign of the Brython, which is not _quite_ certain, we may
from it alone gain a pretty fair idea how far he ever
spread himself in Scotland. He must have travelled
all along the east coast from St Abb's to Inverness—
witness Aberlady, Aberdeen (Fife), Aberntyre, Aberdeen,
and Aberdour (Aberdeen). He must also have travelled
inland from the east coast in every direction for a con-
siderable distance; see Aberfoyle, Aberfeldy, Abergeldie
(Braemar), Aberchirder (Banff); and as far west as
Aberchalder on the Caledonian Canal. But on the
west coast and north of Inverness, _aber-_ barely exists.
There are only two in Argyle,1 land of the Dalriad Scots;
none in Selkirk, Peebles, Lanark, Stirling, Dumbarton,2
Renfrew, Ayr, land of the Damnonii; none in Galloway,
land of the Picts; and none in Cornwall, which is
Damnonian too. Speaking generally, if _aber-_ is to be
our clue, the Brython hardly touched the land of the
northern Picts at all. Then, in Aberdeen, Kincardine,
Forfar, Perth, and Fife, land of the southern Picts,
there are said to be seventy-eight _invers-_ and only
twenty-four _abers-_ , which proportion probably indicates

1 Viz., Kinnenber and Badabery, which probably means, 'thicket
by the little confluence.'
2 Except the afore-mentioned islet of Aber.
that here the Brythons were the later comers, because no place-names readily change. In Forfar the *aber* gets hardened into *ar*, as in *Arbroath*, the famous old Aberbrothock, and *Arbuthnot*, at first spelt Abirbuthenoth; just as *fothir*, later *fetter*, becomes in this region hardened into *for*. Thus we have *Fetter-angus* and *Fetternear* in Aberdeen, but *Fordoun* and *Forteviot*, the old Fothuirtabaicht, further south. Dr Skene would like to lay it down, as a rule, that *ar* and *for* belong to the southern, *aber* and *fetter* to the northern part of this north-east corner of Scotland, making the Mounth or Grampians the boundary. But this rule has many exceptions; *e.g.*, *Forglen* and *Fordyce* stand north of the line, and *Fettercairn* and *Fetteresso* south of it. But, to return from this digression, and to complete the discussion of *aber-*, it may be remarked that, on the whole west coast, the solitary instance (unless we count *Lochaber*, as Stokes does) is one which would not easily be guessed under its cheating mask, viz., *Applecross* in West Ross, which is a modification of Abercrosan or ‘Apurcrosan,’ the *Crosau* being a little burn there. The facts stated as to the local distribution of *aber* will be, to most, sufficient reason for demurring to Stokes’ proposal to call the word Pictish. An early loan-word of the Picts it may well have been; but if it had been an original Pictish word, how explain its total absence from Galloway, and its almost total absence from our Northern Highlands? The initial *a* very rarely gets rubbed off; *e.g.*, in 1291 we find Bergeveny for Abergaveny, and *Partick* may be, though *Berwick*\(^1\) is not, a case in point.

To sum up, then—in the study of the Celtic names the

\(^1\) Though there is an Abberwick in Northumberland, near the junction of the Edlingham burn with the Aln.
aid of the Welsh dictionary will occasionally be required for the district south of the Grampians, particularly Tweeddale; but by far the largest number of our place-names are to be interpreted from the dictionary, and by the laws, especially the pronouncing laws, of Scottish Gaelic. True, more names may have had a Brythonic origin than at first sight appear; for Zeuss in his great Grammatica Celtica (1853) gives it as his opinion, that the divergence between Gaelic, in its broadest sense, and Welsh began only a few centuries B.C., and in the days of Julius Caesar must have been very small. This is important, for thus it is we may, with some confidence, derive a name partly from what is now a purely Welsh word, and partly from a word now pure Gaelic, cf. Cutcloy (p. xxiii), Leswalt, Ogilive, Plascardyn, &c.

By far the best known form of Gaelic is Irish; and Scottish Gaelic is as much a variety or dialect of Irish as Broad Scots is of Anglic or Old English—being nearer Connaught Irish than any other. Perhaps the most distinctive note of the Scottish tongue is, that the primary accent is always on the first syllable. In some grammatic peculiarities Scottish Gaelic is more like Manx than Irish, which means, in other words, that Gaelic and Manx have ceased to develop at a further or later stage of disintegration than Irish; and to this day a Manxman can understand a Gael better than a man from Erin's isle.

Already have we heard that scores of Scottish names are identical with names in Ireland. But let it be clearly understood that, more than this, the assistance in our study to be gained from names in Ireland is immense, assistance splendidly systematized and clarified for us by Dr Joyce in his two handy volumes. The aid from Ireland is all the more precious to the
scientific student, because we possess copious remains of early Irish literature, annals, historic poems, and the like, which give us the early forms of many of the Irish names. Abbot Tighernac, c. 1080, and the Annals of Ulster, c. 1300, have quite a number of Scottish names too; and sometimes we get forms as old as the 5th or 6th century A.D.¹ From these early, uncorrupted forms scholars can usually tell with certainty the meanings of the names. Irish names are as a rule easier to interpret because they have never, to the same extent, been so mangled and corrupted as in Scotland, either by Dane or Englishman. Again, the Scottish student is not nearly so fortunate as his Irish neighbour, because early Gaelic literature is sadly wanting. Not that early Scotsmen could not handle a pen, and handle it well; but their writings have not been allowed to survive. For this we have to thank the kindly attentions of our invaders; not so much the armies of England's two Edwards,² though they did their share, but rather the rough hands of pagan Vikings from Norroway, who hated anything which seemed to smell of the mass, and who consigned hundreds of precious Scottish MSS. to the sea or to the flames. These same rude pirates have made early Celtic MSS. very scarce all over Britain. This country contains only about six MSS. which date before 1000 A.D.; but the Celtic clergy fled from their native cells to the Continent,

¹ Our Alphabetical List will be found to take note of 44 still-existing Celtic names of which we have record before the year 900. There may be one or two more still to be identified in Adamnan. In addition, the List contains about 100 names of all kinds recorded before 1100; and probably this total can only be very slightly increased.

² Cf. Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland, 1881, vol. i., pref. pp. vi. sq., where the gross neglect of our own public record-keepers in early days is much commented on, and Edward I. vindicated.
CELTIC NAMES.

bearing their books with them; and the libraries of Central and South-West Europe have now rich store of early Celtic MSS., not less than 200 in all. However, the subjects of these continental MSS. make them to be seldom of much service for place-names. Nor do the many later bundles of Scottish Gaelic MSS. in the Edinburgh Advocates' Library and elsewhere yield us much fruit either. Of annals or topographic works they are said to contain hardly any, though there are rare exceptions, like the Islay charter of 1408, so luckily rescued from a peat-hag in Antrim.\(^1\)

Of two other precious survivals every student of Scottish history has at least heard:—

(1) **The Book of Deer** in Aberdeenshire, discovered by Mr Bradshaw in Cambridge University Library in 1860. This manuscript contains the gospel of John, and parts of the three other gospels, in Latin; and then, what is important for us, in the blank spaces of the MS.—parchment was costly in those days—there are written in Scottish (or Pictish) Gaelic, grants of land and privileges to the church of Deer, containing several place-names. The original MS. is written in a hand which may probably be assigned to the 9th century, whilst none of the later entries come beyond the reign of David I., c. 1150.

(2) **The Pictish Chronicle** of the monks of Brechin, a brief work writ in Latin, but clearly a translation from the Gaelic, and containing a good many examples of place-names, which will all or very nearly all be found embodied in our List. It breaks off at the year 966, and its date cannot be much later, although the only known MS. must belong to the 14th century.

\(^1\) See Prof. Mackinnon in *Inverness Gaelic Society's Proceedings*, xvi. pp. 287 foll.
Besides, we have many instructive name-forms in Abbot Adamnan's well-known life of his great predecessor, Columba, of which one MS. dates from 710 A.D. Then, from the days of King Duncan (1094) onwards, we have the copious Abbey Chartularies, whose stores of names of hill and dale, of town and hamlet, have largely been made available by the zeal of the Bannatyne Club. Specially have we to thank the huge industry of Cosmo Innes and Brichan in the *Origines Parochiales*, which, alas! cover only half of Scotland (see Preface). The famous *Inquisitio de Terris Ecclesiae Glasguensis*, made in 1116 by Prince David, afterwards David I., and now printed in the Chartulary of Glasgow, is the oldest authentic example of such documents now preserved in Scotland. The only earlier ones are certain Coldingham Priory Charters, which go back some 22 years earlier. These are now preserved at Durham; and they may be conveniently studied by all the curious, in the noble collection, so carefully edited, of *The National Manuscripts of Scotland*. The Chartularies of Glasgow, Paisley, St Andrews, Holyrood, and Melrose are perhaps those most deserving of note. But when, as is often the case, the chartularies have been written by scribes wholly ignorant of Gaelic, their phonetic attempts at the spelling of a place-name often sadly disfigure the real word (see *Auchtermuchty*, &c.). A famous scribe's error with permanent results is to be found in the name of the cradle of Scottish Christianity, wave-vexed Iona, whose original spelling certainly was *Ioua*, which, like so many of the names in Adamnan, is probably an adjectival formation, in this case from the old word *i*, 'an island.' The earliest mention of Iona in history is by Cummian, who in 634 A.D. writes of 'Huensis abbas.'
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As an example of what we may find in a charter, and of how little after all place-names change, even in 750 years, take the following list, being all the names mentioned in the charter (in the Paisley Chartulary) granted by King Malcolm IV. to Walter, Stewart or Seneschal of Scotland, in 1158:—‘Francis (i.e., Normans) et Anglis, Scotis et Galovidiensisibus . . . . . de terris de Reinfrew, Paisleth, Pullock, Tulloch, Kerkert (i.e., CATHCART), Le Drip, Egilsham, Lochynoc, et Inerwick, Inchenan, Hastenden (i.e., HASSENDEAN), Legerwood, et Birchenysde, . . . . . Roxburgh, . . . . St Andrae, Glasgow, Kelcow, Melroes.’ Among others, there are the following noteworthy personal names:—‘Colvill, Sumervilla, et Macus’; the latter has not yet the appended -wiel to make him Maxwell.

The Celt gave names to all Scotland, so we must be prepared to find thousands of Celtic names to study; but, unfortunately for those who wish to make sure of the true pronunciation of a puzzling name, Gaelic is now spoken over less than half its old area. It has been retreating up the glens ever since the days of foreign, Saxon Queen Margaret, and is destined to retreat further still, till finally, at no distant future—cneu fugaces!—it must give up the ghost altogether, even as Cornish has already done. Take the region north of a line drawn from Forres to Campbeltown, and there, roughly speaking, is the area in which Gaelic is still a living speech. But Gaelic lived on in most parts of Scotland much longer than is commonly thought. We have the evidence of George Buchanan that it was spoken in Galloway down to the days of Queen Mary; and it lingered in Glenapp (south of Ballantrae) a full century later. Little wonder then that Galloway, though now English in speech, is crammed with Celtic
names. But, south of the above-mentioned line we cannot be so sure about the real pronunciation, and consequently, the real meaning of many of the names. And, *nota bene*, it will not always do to trust local pronunciations and interpretations, even when given by a true Gael. Loch Maree, so universally and wrongly thought to be 'Mary's Loch,' is a good case in point.

The investigator will find that the modern Gael, even the scholarly Gael, is apt to exaggerate the importance of his present-day pronunciations. To take a crucial instance, Coulter, both in Lanarkshire and Aberdeen, is mentioned in charters as early as 1200 or earlier, with the spelling Cul-, never Col-; and it is invariably pronounced with the ū in both these places to-day. And yet our Gaels adduce such an obscure northern name as Inchcoulter, which they tell us is in G. *innis-a-choltair*; and, on the strength of this, deny that Coulter can have anything to do with *cul*, 'the back,' though they themselves have no idea what *coltair* means. It will also be found that the 'oldest inhabitant' (Gaelic) is apt to be extremely ignorant and misleading in his ideas of Celtic etymology.

No sure progress can be made until at least something is learnt of the difficult laws of Gaelic inflection and pronunciation; and, of course, Scottish Gaelic shares its chief difficulties with all the other Celtic tongues. The inflections are sometimes a little difficult, because they largely take place within the word, *e.g.*, nom. *cu*, 'a dog'; gen., the very different-looking *coin*, 'of a dog,' *carn*, 'a cairn,' *cuirn*, 'of a cairn,' &c. Then it is the rule —and this is of great moment for our study—that whenever certain consonants come between two vowels they aspirate or add an *h*; these aspirating (and the tyro may well call them also exasperating) letters are *b, c, d, f, g,*
CELTIC NAME.

\[\text{Adam in Gaelic is } \]
\[\text{Adhamn, is the }\]
\[\text{stem Adhamn by reason of} \]
\[\text{the case Adamnan by the law of pronunciation.} \]

\[\text{Mary most heartily received.} \]
\[\text{Mann, had been written.} \]
\[\text{and not according to the strict and right school.} \]
\[\text{As things now.} \]
\[\text{language in the world.} \]
\[\text{help to the tongue.} \]
\[\text{seeming madness; but no} \]
\[\text{gives almost no clue} \]
\[\text{altogether misleading.} \]
\[\text{man consulting a } \]
\[\text{altogether at sea.} \]
\[\text{could, with advantage} \]
\[\text{the uncouth-looking} \]
\[\text{needed. The northern} \]
\[\text{where the south-goes} \]
\[\text{to the true long; or e} \]
\[\text{etc. Local differences} \]
\[\text{endless; and Gaelic} \]
\[\text{fashion of speech.} \]

\[\text{But it is the back troubles.} \]

1 Dr Stewart \[\text{have no higher authority} \]
\[\text{ing ought to be} \]
\[\text{century ago, in the} \]
\[\text{the old speech.} \]

2 The vowel \[\text{learned by} \]
\[\text{different locations} \]
or end of a word it has always a tendency to eclipse its neighbour, and to make both it and the ḥ silent altogether. Thus, many of those strange mh’s and dh’s, with which Gaelic is so thickly peppered, have no sound at all; e.g., Amhalghaidh, which looks such a monstrous mouthful, subsides into A'wlay, so well known to us in the name Macaulay. Hence, too, such pronunciations as Strabungo for STRATHBUNGO, Stracathro for STRATHCATHRO; and, as we have already seen, Gael for Gadhel—here ḥ is called evanescent. Only, in scores of cases, as early spellings show, the letters mute to-day were sounded long ago, and indeed were not aspirated at all, see e.g. DUNBREATH or DOUGLAS, in Nennius, Dubglas, etc. The usual sound of mh and bh is v, as in mhør, ‘big,’ hence SKERRYvore, and in ḥbharr, ‘two heights,’ or DAVARR. Sometimes it is nearer w, as in Craigwhinnie, the G. creag mhuine, ‘crag of the thicket’; sometimes the v-sound goes all the way to b, though not in good Gaelic, as STRATHBUNGO = ‘Mungo’s vale’; and then often, as we have seen above, the aspirate and its neighbour have no sound at all. Yet more puzzling is it when the original consonant falls away altogether, leaving only the ḥ, or else leaving no trace at all; thus G. fāda, ‘long,’ unaspirated, gives us the name Loch FAD in Bute, but aspirated it gives us the name of Ben Attow near Loch Duich.

Another matter of crucial importance is the accent. In Gaelic, which here differs from Irish, the accent tends to fall on the first syllable. Thus, in many names, the second or unstressed syllable is corrupted by indistinct pronunciation, e.g., Lagan becomes LOGIE, or

1 Of course, this often happens even in English, especially with g; in Eng. ḥ almost always silences g, as in high, naughty, straight, &c. This does not apply to Lowland Scots.
oftener falls away altogether; e.g., achadh, 'field,' has in hundreds of names become ach or ach. Seidom has the final syllable survived in a name; though we have, e.g., Achanancarn and Achanamoine in Benderloch, and Auchamore, Dunoon. Here is another interesting example. In a charter of Malcolm the Maiden, c. 1160, in Jos. Robertson's Collections for the History of Aberdeen and Banff (p. 172), we read of a place in the Don Valley, 'Breachachath quod interpretatur campus distinctus coloribus'; and there is still a Breakachy, or 'speckled field,' near Beauly, and in Caithness. Similarly, tulach, 'a hill, mound,' usually appears in names as Tully- or Tillie-, as in TULLYMET and TILLIECHEWAN, though we have the whole word in TULLOCH, and the second syllable intact in MORTLACH. According to Professor Mackinnon it is a firm rule in Gaelic phonology, in compound names, which Gaelic place-names usually are, that the accent falls on the qualifying word or attributive. Attention to the accent in the native pronunciation will thus save many an incorrect guess at a name's meaning; thus Knóckan would mean 'little hill' (dimin. of cnoic), but Knockárd, 'high hill,' árd being here the qualifying word; thus, too, Tyrie, the name of a farm near Kirkcaldy, might from its look mean 'king's house' (tigh righe), but when we know it is accented Tyrie, it can only be the G. tór, torr, 'hut, a bit of land.' However, even this rule has a few exceptions, loath though the Celtic scholar may be to admit it. E.g., natives of Central Perthshire do certainly speak of Kénmore, just as natives of Galway speak of Kénmure; and though we do say Kénmore, we no also say currently Kinloch-Kámred. Hence we may, say the meaning assigned to MORTLACH, MORTLON, &c. POLMONT, &c.
English speakers often put 'The' before a name, as 'The Methil,' 'The Lochies' (see p. lxxxix); in Gaelic the article is almost never prefixed to a place-name, except in the form t'; ANSTRUTHER may be an exception. The nominative of the article, an, is then rarely met with; but the genitive na, in plur. nan, before labials nam, is very often met with; e.g., Balnabruaich, 'village on the bank;' Coirnanuriskin, 'ravine of the goblins,' Bealach-nam-bo, 'pass of the cattle.' The na of the article is very liable to abrasion or corruption; e.g., it may become simple a as in Dalarossie, or simple n as in Kilninver, or may even slip down into i, as in Cullicumden (cf. the Welsh y, as in Bettws-y-Coed, 'house in the wood'). It is worth remembering that, except in feminine polysyllables, the gen. plur. of a noun is always just the same as the nom. singular. With masculine nouns beginning with a vowel the article is an t', or t', as in TOB, 'the bay.' The same is true of feminine nouns beginning with s, here the t eclipses the s; as in the names COLINTRAIVE and KINTAIL, which are in G. caol an t'snaimh, and cinn t'saile.

The medî b, d, g approach in sound much nearer to our English tenues p, t, c, and are often found interchanging in names. Final dh sometimes sounds like k or ch. The letter d seems often to insert itself, as in the Galloway names, Cûlloch, Cuillechoch, and Cûllnoch, all, as the accent shows, from G. cuileanach, 'place of hollies'; also, as in DRUMMOND, G. dromaîn, and in LOMOND, old G. Lomne. The letter l always seems ready to run away from a name; see, e.g., BOGIE, COCKBURNSPATH, or COWDENKNOWES, in which last both the ws represent an original l. The s of the English plural in scores of cases affixes itself to Gaelic names, as in CRATHES, LINDORES, WEMYSS. In
names like Toma, and Torren, the form is associated with these and became... The prefixative «-i» is also very freely found, sometimes representing all that is left of some ending in such as in Broich, «-i» is sometimes the original syllable, as in Bannock and Roach from e-b. 9l, oub, and reh, respectively. In river-names the «-i» is specially common—Feshie, Lossie, Tremains, Urie etc. and seems to point to a termination in -ii, perhaps the same ending as is seen in Ptolemy’s Tiberius Nivius Tobiis, &c.

Of all Scottish place-names those springing from Celtic lips show by far the most sympathy with nature. The Celt’s warm, emotional heart moved to nature. Poetry and color in the world around; the words of the names show that they were not halting upon empty words and names. Instead the names were pronounced as a poem to the earth. The number of names is vast, and even the most minute come into the life. The fact that a place is a lake or has more rain than the others is evident, and even the name is correspondent. In the land of the Picts and Gaels the mind is to be overthrown by the mere thought of the place. The very word names the place.
G. magh sratha, ‘plain of the valley’ (at the foot of the Ochils), the final gh and th having now both vanished. From what has been said the reader will not be surprised to find that the words for ‘water,’ ‘river,’ ‘stream,’ occur very often in names—dòbhar or dòr (see Aberdour, &c.); abhuinn or án¹ or Avon; abh, found in Awe, and very likely in Balmaha, the bh here being quiescent; also uisg, uisge, painfully familiar in the shape and sound of that ‘strong water,’ commonly called ‘whisky;’ this word we see in Coruisk, in Esk, and in a little hill in Gartly parish called Wisheach, ‘the watery’ or ‘wet’ hill. In England the same root rings the changes on almost all the vowels, as in Ax, Ex² Isis, Ock (in Ockbrook, Derby), Usk, and Ux (in Uxbridge); whilst Ox- in Oxford, is probably a brother of the same family. The softer form of this word is Ouse, a river-name found not only in England, but on this side the Border too; see Oxnam.

Whether the last rule be accepted or not, there is no question that personal acquaintance with a spot is highly desirable before we make any attempt to solve its name. One sight of a place may prevent ludicrous mistakes, and may also suggest with a flash the real meaning. Boleskine, from the look of the word, might well be = Pollanaskin, Mayo, i.e., ‘pool of the eels’; but, from the look of the place, it must be boll (or poll) eas cumhain (pron. cuan), ‘pool of the narrow waterfall.’ It was personal inspection, too, which brought that happy inspiration which translated Colintraive, on the quiet Kyles of Bute, as caul an...

¹ The final -an in a good many Celtic names like Abriachan, &c., is an adjectival ending similar to what we see in those ancient Gaulish river-names, Sequana and Matrona, now Seine and Marne.

² E.g., Simeon of Durham speaks of Exeter as, ‘Britannice Cairuisce, Latine Civitas Aquarium.’ But Wh. Stokes thinks Esk (q.v.) Pictish.
HELTIC NAMES.

"Osnairimh" means marts, or "places of its kindred" by "narrow with the swimming-place," where the cattle for markets were made to swim over. ::::: opposite to 

Where Gaelic names now survive in an Erse-speaking region, and to some extent in Gaelic-speaking regions too, the few Gaels can spell their own names, the place-names are apt to get so corrupted by generations of illiterate speakers that one requires to know not only the look of a place and the true pronunciation of its name, but also something of the laws of phonetics, something of the lines on which these corruptions or alterations usually ran. Phonetics is a science with real laws, and these must be mastered. We already know how apt b and p are to interchange, so too are t and c, e.g., take AULDBARN, near Nairn, which is in G. oll Eire, the last syllable, curiously enough, being the same as that of its neighbour, FINDHORN. Again, take that kirk whose name Burns has made undying, ALLOWAY, near Ayr. This is either G. alla mbhagh, 'wild field,' or else a corruption of G. allt-a-bheath (vay), 'river of the birches,' and so identical with AULTBRA, away up in West Ross-shire. This word allt is a very remarkable one, for it means both 'river,' 'glen,' and 'height or either side a glen,' thus being plainly akin to the 1 altus, high. It recurs again and again in Gaelic manner in the guises of All-, Allt-, Auld, Ault (see list), showing the length to which the Gael can go in F... away his alphabet, we may cite the cases... ANTUIRE, on the Atlantic side of Y... one of the seat,' G. amhran; and the name BÁLLOCHANTÉ, which means... the six letters smalil...
The commonest names are those giving a bare, brief description of the site named; next in frequency are those which give the general appearance of the place as it strikes the eye—rough (garbh) or smooth (min. also 'level, gentle-looking'), straight (deas) or crooked (cam), black or dark (dubh), speckled or spotted (breac), long (fada) or short (geurr), little (beag) or big (mòr); such names as Garvalt, 'rough glen,' Mingarry, 'smooth enclosure,' Morven, 'big ben,' are legion. Almost all of Nature's common colours figure largely in the sympathetic speech and nomenclature of the nature-loving Gael. Specially common are dubh, 'black,' which everyone knows in the guise of Duff, but often also sounded dhu, as in Douglas, Dhu Heartach, Rossdhu; and ban and fionn, 'white, light-coloured, clear to the view,' as in Banavie, Bannockburn, Carfin, Findon. Names denoting red or reddish are also plentiful. Here we have two words, dearg, 'red,' also 'the colour of newly-ploughed land,' as in Ben Dearg; when the d is aspirated it sounds almost like j, as in Barrjarg, 'red height,' near Closeburn. The other word is ruadh, familiar to us all in the name of Rob Roy, 'red Robert,' with his ruddy tartan plaid; but also pronounced rew, and something very like roch, as in Tannieroach, 'reddish meadow.' The dh is preserved in the spelling of the name Ruthven, though the name itself is now often pronounced Rivven. Green, chief colour in Nature's paint-box, is gorm. Everyone is familiar with Cairngorm, and every lover of Scottish song has heard of 'Tullochgorum,' i.e., 'green hillock.' Then there is glas, 'grey, pale, wan,' as in Glass Maol, 'the grey, bare hill,' so frowningly conspicuous on the road between Braemar and Glenshee, Glassford, and possibly also in the name of the great Western
Metropolis in that most universal sense, the etymology of which is Local.

Few objects have a more intimate connexion with a landscape than a story or name of trees; and we are prepared to find these names always attached to actual topography. Common as are the names of the birch, one of the few natural emblems of America, in Scotland. Thus we find pure birch woods in Blair and Beith, where the name is borne as a token of the old mute, as in Annan, West Lussaun, and Dumfries. Pass of Leven. Through analogous etymology similar forms arise as Alloway and Alloway (G. draig. Lui). The word dair, gen. dura, an oak, its derivative derry, an oakwood, and its cognate derv, a grue, have also many representatives. We have the simple Darroch at Falkirk, &c., and we have a Scottish as well as an Irish Derry, near Braemar. Then there are Darvel, Auchterderran, and Daljarroch, near Girvan, &c. The Gaelic for an elm is leamhan (louan), which appears in many a dress. One of these is the very common name Leven. The Vale of Leven was once called Levenale or Lennox, whilst the old form of Loch Lomond was Lomne, which may also be leumhun, and its sea-neighbor Loch Long is perhaps the Lomnannusius of Ptolemy. He, by the way, wrote c. 120 A.D., but he is supposed to have taken the names from an old Tyrian atlas at Alexandria, and all the forms he gives are probably of later date. Humbler plants have, like the series town, and the town, and the Runa.

If trees and people, animals have their...
was very fond of raising a monument to his dumb cattle by means of a place-name; e.g., the Gaelic for a cow is bo, = L. bos; this we find in the name which Scott has made all the world know by the Lady of the Lake, Béalach-nam-bo, i.e., 'pass of the cattle;' bealach being better known to most of us in the shape of Balloch; then there is Bochastle, and Boyne, near Banff, which seems to be G. bo-fhionn, 'white cow.' Madadh, the wild dog or wolf, is commemorated in Lochmaddy. The ordinary dog is cu, gen. coin, as in Loch Con. The unsavoury pig, muc, has left many a sign of his former abundance, as in Auchtermuchty, Drummuckloch, and Muckhart, all of which imply the site of a swinefield or pen. Even the shy otter, doran, gives name to Ben Doran; and so forth.

Not only did the Gael give the names of animals to many spots associated with them, he was also constantly seeing in some landmark a resemblance to some part of an animal. Most common of all do we find druim, = L. dorsum, the back, especially a long back like that of a horse, hence a long hill-ridge. Sir H. Maxwell names 198 instances in Galloway alone, and we find them everywhere — Drumclog, Drumlanrig, Drumshugh, Dromore, &c. Drummond and Drymen are just the G. dromainn with the same meaning. Then there is crubha, 'a haunch or shoulder,' hence the shoulder of a hill, as in Duncrub, perhaps too in Crieff, whose name just describes its site; on the other side of the hill is Culcrieff, 'the back of the haunch.' Sron, 'the nose,' the equivalent of the Norse ness, and of the English name Naze, is found in a good many names of headlands, where it is always spelt stron, but the t is like the t in strath, a mere Sassenach intrusion to enable the poor Lowlander to
pronounce the word. Stronbuig, and that little is unpronounceable by English be. 'Cape of the mason.' Better, then, a te wael scattered ceann, 'a head,' and a nuinnman nuinnna- found as ken-, or in its old meaning akin- (see KINAILIK); instances are no numerous to require mention.

The Gael has always been a more modest man than his English supplanter. John Ball always learns how to perpetuate his own or his own family's name. He is in a town, a castle, an hospital, or even by some palatial carving on his bench at school. There are scores of towns and villages in England, and Scotland too, called by the names of Saxon men (cf. p. lxxiii and foll.). The Celt adopted this fashion much more rarely. But a good many of the heroes of Ossian and other early legends are commemorated in this way, e.g., Corrivreckan, off Jura, is 'the cauldron' or 'whirlpool of Brecan,' grandson of the famous Niall of the nine hostages. Cowal is called after Coill, the 'old king Cole,' of the well-known rhyme; Lorn, after Loarn, first king of Scots in Dalriada or Argyle. In Wigtownshire we have Gaillichan, which Dr McLauchlan interpreted as 'fort (enclosure) of Eochan,' i.e. Hector. The several parts of that legendary eponymous personage, Cruidne or Cruide, reputed father of the Brawns of the breed race, both in Scotland and Ireland are developed, by up. According to the Flates Cruidne to Fib, Fidyach, Fiach, and Fortrenn, to Fiddich, Fife, Kinross, and the vicinity; for the rest of the north-north-east. 

FIDDICH, FIFE
we find in Cruithneachan, Lochaber. It should be said, however, that several scholars vehemently object to our deriving any names at all from the Cruithne, his sons, or any such. They consider them all pure myths, *noms pour servir*, deliberate inventions to conceal ignorance. How that hill in Badenoch, ‘Craig Righ Harailt,’ came to be called after the Norse king Harold nobody seems to know; and certainly Celtic names of the type of BALMACLELLAN, ‘M’Ellan’s village,’ New Galloway, are quite rare. Near Lesmahagow is the curious name, Auchtigammell, ‘field of the house of Gemmell’; but the latter name is just the common Norse *gammel*, ‘old,’ or in its Scots form, so common as a surname among us, Auld. The Celt did little in the way of handing down his own or his own folk’s name; but, having always been a pious man, there was nothing he liked better than to call a village or a church or a well after some favourite saint. This, however, is so wide a subject as to deserve separate treatment (see Chap. V.).

It is often said that several place-names preserve the memory of the ancient Druidic or Pagan sun and fire worship. This is conceivable, though it is absolutely certain that no Bal- in Scotland, nor yet TULLIEBELTANE, represents or preserves the name of Baal, the Phœnician sun-god; and one is surprised to find this unscholarly superstition so often repeated. Even though GREENOCK be the G. *grian-aig*, ‘sun-bay,’ that will just mean ‘sunny bay’; and ARDENTINNY, ‘height of the fire,’ on the west shore of Loch Long, just refers to the old signal fire for the ferryman, whilst AUCHENDINNY probably does not mean ‘field of the fire’ at all, but comes from the G. *dion*, ‘shelter, refuge.’

The inquisitive amateur, somewhat dismayed by the
many difficulties in the study of Celtic names detailed in the early part of this chapter, will now, we hope, be beginning to take heart again. He ought to be further reassured when he hears that acquaintance with about a dozen Gaelic words will enable any one to interpret nearly half the real Gaelic names in Scotland. As fitting close to the section, let us enumerate these:

(1) Aber, already discussed.

(2) Achadh, 'a field,' also already discussed in part. From achadh, with its unaccented second syllable, comes the common prefix ach, as in ACHNACARRY or ACHRAY. As a prefix the form is as commonly auch-, as in AUCHINLEYS, AUCHMITHIE, &c. and ach- and auch- often interchange, as in Ach- or AUCH-NASHEEN, Ach- or AUCH-ENGANE, &c.

(3) Auchter, in Gaelic uachdar, Welsh uchder; but even the oldest charters spell it auchter or ochter, or octre; au and o are here found freely interchanging, as in Auchtertyre or OCHTERTYRE, AUCHTERNEED, in 1619 Ochterneid, &c. This uachdar is literally 'the summit or upper part,' hence, 'a high field'; and seems to be Pictish Gaelic. Occasionally Achter- or Auchter-represents G. uchd-α- or uchdach, 'a short, steep ascent,' from uchd, 'a breast or bosom,' as in Achteityre, Lochalsh. In Achtercairn, Ross-shire, the first part is really the hard West Coast pronunciation of achadh,—uch'd-α-chairn.

(4) Bail, baile, 'a hamlet,' or simply 'a house.' We all have heard of the multitudinous Irish Ballys; and ball- or balla- is a common prefix in the Isle of Man. But it is as common in Scotland—BALNABRUAIACH, BALLATER, BALLINLUIG, and so almost ad infinitum. In the Lowlands of Aberdeen alone there are said to be
no less than fifty instances. Occasionally the b has become p, as in BALGONIE, a. 1300, Palgoveny.

(5) Barr, a height or hill, as in BARR, BARLINNIE, &c.; in Lochaber, once a swampy region, barr means a road, because these roads could only be made along the high ground. The aspiration of the b appears in CRAIGIEVAR, and in the name of 'young LOCHINVAR' (G. lochan-a-bharr). But BARRA and DUNBAR probably refer to an Irish St Barr.

(6) Blàr, 'a plain,' as in Blair, BLAIRGOWRIE, &c.

(7) Còil, or ciùl, 'a corner, a nook,' as in COILANTOGLIE, COLFIN, CULROSS, &c. This word is apt, in names, to be confused with coille, 'a wood' (see the List passim). COLL itself probably means a 'hazel.'

(8) Dail, 'a field or meadow,' possibly a loan-word from Norse; the prefix dal- is always Gaelic, and has this meaning, as in DALAROSIE, DALNASPIDAL; but the suffix -dale is always either Norse (see p. lxxviii) or English, in Scotland usually the former, and always means 'valley.'

(9) Gart or Gàrradh (a late loan-word from English), 'an enclosure, garden,' akin to the Mid. Eng. garth, and the ordinary Eng. |yard, usually found as Gart-, as in GARTCOSH, GARTNAVEL (=APPLEGARTH); sometimes as Garry-, as in GARRYNAHINE, 'Garden on the river,' in Lewis. But GARRABOST, another Lewis name, we should probably interpret the man 'Geirra's place.' Just as in the case of dal or dale, the prefix gart- is Gaelic, but the suffix -garth must be English or Norse.

(10) Inver or Inbhir, already referred to (p. xxxiii). Unlike aber, and contrary to Isaac Taylor's idea, inver is found practically all over Scotland, save in those northern isles where the Norseman has clean swept the board; but it is much commoner north than
south of the old Roman Wall. The simple Inver occurs again and again—on the south shore of the Dornoch Firth, as name of a little village, formerly Inverlochslin, and near Crathie, and where Bran joins Tay; and then there is Loch Inver, so well known to the Sutherland salmon-fisher. Inver always tends to slide into inner, as both old charters and modern pronunciations amply testify, e.g., Inver- or INNER-ARITY, Inner- or INVER-KIP, &c. Inver does not exist in Brythonic Wales, and it is rare in Ireland; these facts, coupled with its comparative rarity south of Forth and Clyde, point to its being, in all likelihood, a Pictish word. Sometimes it helps to form a hybrid name, as in INNERWICK, south of Dunbar.

(11) Magh, 'a plain,' probably akin to mag, 'the palm of the hand,' as in MACRAHANISH; but the final guttural usually vanishes. Thus we get MAMBERG and MAMORE, 'little' and 'big plain,' and also such a curious-looking name as CAMBUS O' MAY, which just means 'crook of the plain'; whilst magh appears in two Inverness-shire names as Moy, and more than once in Stirlingshire as Mye. MEARSNS, the old name for Kincardine, so Dr Skene is never weary of telling us, is probably magh Girginu, to which the only existing early form, Moerne, may possibly point.

(12) The Pictish pette, found in names as Pit-, Pitter-, Petti- (see p. xxxii); also, in 1211, we find the form Put-mullin ('land of the mill'). After the common fashion of such words—cf. the Eng. ham and ton—pette or pit first means 'an enclosed bit of land,' then a farm, then the cottages round the farm, and so, a village. The word seems still to linger in Assynt as put or poot, applied to a small patch of cultivated land among the rocks. In Gaelic, i.e., the tongue of the
Dalriad Scots, which afterwards overspread the whole land, *pit* is commonly rendered by *baile*; it is doubtful if it is ever rendered by *both*, ‘a hut’ (see *Pitgaveny*). The region of *pit-* is the east centre of Scotland from the Firth of Forth to Tarbat Ness. There are two instances as far north as Golspie—Pitfure and Pitgrudy; but there seem to be none at all in the west.

(13) *Tulach*, ‘a hillock or hill’: the unstressed second syllable usually drops into y or ə; but we have the full word standing by itself in *Tulloch*, near Dingwall, already so spelt in 1158. *Tulach* occurs both as prefix and suffix, as in *Tillyfour, Tullymet, Granttully, Kirkintilloch*. It has somewhat more disguised itself in *Mortlach*, and yet more in *Murthly*, both of which represent the G. *mòr t(h)ulach*, ‘big hill’.

To these, the amateur can, of course, at once add all those Gaelic words entering into place-names which have already become part of ordinary English speech. Such a word is *ben*, as a suffix, usually aspirated into -ven, as in *Morven, Suilven*, more rarely thus as a prefix, e.g., *Venlaw* and *Vennachar*. Then there are *brae*, G. *braigh*, the upper part of anything, hence *Braemar*, the Braes of Balquhidder, &c., but also quite common in Lowland names, as in *Cobble Brae* (Falkirk), Whale Brae (Newhaven); *cairn*; *corrie*, G. *coire*, lit. ‘a cauldron or kettle’; *craig* or *crag*, and its diminutive *craigán*; *glen*; *inch*, G. *innis*, ‘an island or links’; *knock*, G. *cnoc*, ‘a hill’; *kyle, kyles*, G. *caol, caolas*, ‘narrow place, straits’; *loch*, and its diminutive *lochan*; and *strath*. Most of these words have only been used by Southron tongues for a century, or a little more or less; though *crag* is found in the *Cursor Mundi*, before 1300, and in Barbour’s *Bruce*, whose date is 1375; *loch*, though in Barbour too, still sounded
new and strange to Dr Johnson. Sibbald, in his well-known *History of Pife* (edition 1710), does not speak of Ben Lomond, but uses the cumbersome phrase 'Lomundian mountain.' Bp. Pococke refers to 'Benevis' in 1760; but the earliest quotation for *ben* which the writer can find is for the year 1771, when a T. Russell in Denholm's *Tour Through Scotland* (1804, p. 49) writes:—

'Prompt thee Ben Lomond's fearful height to climb.'

Dr Murray's earliest instance is for 1788; and the earliest example in his great dictionary for the use of the word *cairn* as a landmark is from John Wesley in 1770. *Corrie* is unrecorded till 1795, and was first popularised by Sir Walter Scott.
CHAPTER II.

NORSE NAMES.¹

When we come to deal with the Norse names in Scotland,—perhaps to say Scandinavian names would be more correct,—we find ourselves amongst a group most interesting, and far more numerous than the outsider would think. The story of the Norseman's deeds in Scotland has been skimmed over but lightly by most historians, and therefore it may be useful to set at least the bones of that history before the reader. Dr Skene thinks there is proof of Frisians, i.e., men from Holstein, in Dumfriesshire even before the year 400 A.D. However that may be, we have certain evidence that, before the 8th century passed away, bold Vikings from Denmark and Norway had already begun to beach their galleys on our long-suffering coasts. In 793 we find their rude feet on holy Lindisfarne, close to the modern Scottish border; and in 794 they swooped down among the Hebrides, being forced away from their homes because their own barren rocks could not sustain the growing population. This search for resting-place and sustenance drove some as far away as the Volga; it urged others over the cold seas, to Iceland and Greenland, and

¹ Their importance and greater difficulty incline us to put this chapter before the English names, of which some are earlier in historic time.
some rested not till they had coasted down to where mighty New York now spreads and grows. The uprise in the next century of ambitious Harold of the Fair Hair (Haarfagr), who at length made himself absolute king of Norway, drove out many more of his most active opposers, who found in the numerous rocky bays and friths of Western Scotland the quarters most suited for the plundering forays of their long-oared ships. King Harold followed after them, conquered all the isles away as far south as Man (875 A.D.), and made his brother Sigurd their first Jarl. Even before this the Orkneys had been a station of call for the Vikings; while by the 10th century Norse rule had spread over all the Hebrides, Caithness, and all but the south-west of Sutherland. It has little affected Scottish topography south of the river Oykel; though latterly it included the west of Inverness, Argyle, and all Arran, and even reached as far as old Dumbarton.

In Orkney and Shetland the Viking completely superseded the Pictish Celt, who, so far as place-names are concerned, has—strange to tell—left scarcely a trace behind, a result perhaps unique in history. Almost the only exception, and it is just half a one, is the name Orkney itself; and one other partial instance is the Mòil of Deerness, Orkney, the Múli of the Saga, which is the G. maol, 'brow of a rock, cape.' It must be remembered that here the Norseman had 600 years and more in which to do his obliterating work. The Nordreyar, 'northern isles,' as they were called in contrast with the Südreyar, 'southern isles' or Hebrides, did not escape from his dominion till 1469, when

1 A few other names have been very plausibly pressed as Gaelic, like Corrigall Burn in Harray, and Desbreck. But even as to these, one would like to know more of their history before feeling quite sure.
James III. of Scotland married Margaret, daughter of Christian I. of Denmark, and received these northern isles as her dowry. But the Hebrides only remained an appanage to the Norwegian crown for a scant three years after King Haco was defeated and his fleet shattered, at the brave battle of Largs in 1263.

In these parts of northern and western Scotland, Scandinavian names are found in more or less abundance.¹ They also form quite a notable colony in Dumfriesshire, especially between the rivers Esk and Nith; but the distinctive gill, beck, and rig spread a good deal further than that — away into Kirkcudbright, and up Moffat Water, and not a few have even flowed over into Peebles; though on all Tweedside there is not a single representative of the characteristic Norse suffixes beck, force, thorpe, thwaite, and wald. The Dumfries colony of names, like the Scandinavian names in the Isle of Man, bear a more strongly Danish cast than the others. This points to the now generally-admitted fact that this special group of names is due to an irruption of Danes, coming north from England via Carlisle, and not to any landing of fair-haired pirates direct from the sea. The native Gaels called the Norsemen ‘the fair strangers,’ and the Danes ‘the dark strangers’ or gaill. The most hurried comparison will show how like the Dumfries Danish names are to the kindred names across the Border in Cumberland—fell and beck, bie and thwaite are alike common to both.

In other parts of Scotland, especially those at some distance from the sea, Norse footprints are few and far between. Even on the east coast itself, south of

¹ Though we can remember none in Dumbarton.
NORSE NAMES.

Dingwall, undoubtedly Norse names are very rare: because the snug riis or bays are so very few. Mr W. J. Liddall has drawn attention to a series of interesting names connected, he thinks, with the doings of one of these pirate Northmen called Buthar, corrupted into Butter, the man after whom, he thinks, bonnie Buttermere is named. He, it is said, has also given his name to Butterstone or Butterstown, near Dunkeld, and his path from thence to the sea is marked by an old road over the Ochills, still called the Butter Road, and past a Kinross-shire farm called Butterwell, on to Largo Bay. However, Mr A. J. Stewart of Moneydie, a careful student, says Butterstown is from the G. bothar, ‘a road or lane,’ its name having once been Bailebothar. There is another ‘Butermere’ away down in Wilts, mentioned in a charter of King Athelstan’s, 931, and there are several spots in Galloway called Butter Hole; all probably refer to the bittern and its haunts, the Scotch name for that bird being butter, the Mid. Eng. bitourc, Old Fr. butor. It ought to be noted, en passant, that here we have several instances of names which seem to say ‘butter,’ and yet have nothing whatever to do with that useful commodity.

It is usually said that Icelandic is the nearest modern representative of the tongue which these Viking-invaders spake; it would be more correct to say it was Icelandic itself. Before the year 1300 all the lands peopled by the Northmen—Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Iceland, the Faroes, Orkney, Shetland, and the Hebrides—used the same speech, and so did the Norse or Danish settlers in England, Ireland, and the mainland of Scotland.

1 See Scottish Geograph. Mag. for July 1885.
2 In our List will be found both ‘O.N.,’ i.e., Old Norse, and ‘Icel.,’ but these mean almost the same thing.
And this northern tongue, the language of the old Eddas and Sagas, differed as little from modern Icelandic as Shaksper's English from Browning's. The remote Arctic isle has preserved the mother-tongue with little change. Thus in studying the Scandinavian place-names of Scotland it is chiefly the Icelandic dictionary on which we must rely; though the amateur must again be warned that unless he have some little knowledge of Norse speech, knowing to seek the origin of a name in _wh_- under _hv_-, knowing when to expect the _r_ of the genitive (see _Aros, Brora, &c._), and the like, he will find himself unable, even with his dictionary, to explicate many unquestionably Norse forms. Modern Swedish and Danish are to Icelandic as Italian and Spanish to Latin. They did not begin palpably to diverge from the parent stem till the 13th century. Yet scholars are pretty well agreed that in the Scottish names which we are now dealing with, all of which probably existed before 1300, there are some which have a decidedly Danish cast, whilst the majority are rather Norse. The Norsemen seem to have loved mountainous regions like their own stern, craggy fatherland; hence it is chiefly Norse forms which we find in the names among the uplands of Southern Scotland and North-West England, and chiefly Danish forms on the flat and fertile stretches of Dumfries, a district so like the Dane's own land, where hills are a rarity even greater than trees in Caithness.

It is also pretty generally understood that the old Norse speech was near of kin to our own Old English, which came from the flat coast-region immediately south-west of modern Denmark; and the Norsemen themselves emphatically recognised this near kinship. The best living representative of Old English is Low-
land or Broad Scots, that is to say, and so rich in vivid adjectives, as much to be regretted as that of Gaelic Irish, is just the survival of Anglo-Saxon English, giving to us still, in its pronunciation, the same words as fell from the lips of the old English on the western sea of Bernicia and Deira. And Broad Scots, in vocabulary and pronunciation, approaches to some extent far more closely to Danish and Icelandic than to modern English does. In consequence of this, when we have no external evidence to guide us, it is sometimes impossible to say whether a given name is of Anglo-Saxon or of Norse birth. So far as history has to tell, some few names in South-East Scotland might be either, to wit, names containing forms common to both, such as dole and sow, garth and holm.

In quite another direction there are proofs that the West Highland Gaels borrowed a few words from the Northmen, who settled so plentifully upon their bays and lochs, without leave asked. There is the Gael. gid or 'goe,' a chasm, which the Gael has made into Gudi. In Colonsay there is a Redha Gheudha, or 'red cleft,' where the old Norse a is still preserved. The word firth or frith, the Gael. fjordr, and Norse fjord, is, of itself, sufficient proof that the Norse goodness round every angle of our coast might be 

and west. There are firths everywhere, to Solway, and from Dornoch to the Orkneys. copiously adopted this word, and the g gets aspirated, and Thus on the west coast we have a of names ending in:

1 See Worsa. Th and Irish.
pronunciation in modern Gaelic is arst. Such is the origin of KnOyDart, 'Chud's' or 'Canute's fjord,' EnArD, MoyDart, SnizOrt. The f remains in Broadford, 'broad fjord,' and Melfort. And if the Gael borrowed from the Norsemen, we are told there are traces in modern Norse of vice versa borrowing from the Gael.

The student is well served with early forms of our Scandinavian place-names. For all the 'Norse region,' except Dumfries, Orkney, and Shetland, the Origines Parochiales liberally supply us with old name-forms, and the Dunrobin charters cited there often take us back to c. 1220. For Orkney itself we have the curious early rental-books of the Bishops of Orkney, which have all been printed, the oldest dating from 1497. For the northern counties we also have Torfæus' History of Norway, dating c. 1266; but here, far above all else in value, is the famous Orkneyinga Saga, so well edited for English readers by Dr Joseph Anderson. Its date seems c. 1225, but it embodies songs from several earlier skalds. The oldest existing Norse manuscript dates from about 1100. Of course the Norse names have not altered nearly so much as have Celtic names in a now English region, and thus early forms are not so often of crucial importance; but the names North and South Ronaldsay (q.v.) are pertinent examples to the contrary.

No one in Scotland now speaks a Scandinavian tongue, but it seems to have lingered on in far sequestered Foula, away to the west of the Shetlands, till c. 1775; and the local speech of Shetland and Orkney is still full of Scandinavian words.¹ This is little to be wondered at,

¹ A Shetland deed has lately been found written in Norse, of so late a date as 1597. See Proceedings Soc. Antiq. Scotland, 1892–93, p. 235 foll.
seeing that, for not seldom there though the speech pick out the Norse hair, almost all from a Norse source place-names, viz., the unit being the which the abbot rental. ‘Ounceland’ amounts are quite common. In these early there were held to be 18 or 21, and ‘penny’ lands (O.E. penig, pening, Icel. penningr, Dan. penge, e.g., Pennyhael, Pennymuir, &c.; so do all the lesser sums down to the farthing or forling—there is a place of this name in Skye—and even to the half-farthling. Names like Shillingland and Twomerkland and Threemerkland, which may also be found in our directories, have, of course, a similar origin. In the Orkney early rentals we read of a ‘cowsworth’ of land, which was = , , or of a mark of land. In the same rentals (c. 1500) we find a ‘cowbuster’ or ‘cow-place’ in Birsit, and a Noltland or ‘cattle-land’ in Westray.

Though the Danes visited Ireland too, and were in power all along the east coast for a time or more, having Dublin for a time as their capital and there are now barely thirty names of Danes. This is rather remarkable when we consider that there are several Scottish towns and villages in Shetland, Lerwick and Scalloway, Stromness, Kirkwall, Sutherland, Golspie, &c. It is
Ross, Dingwall and Tain; in Bute, Rothesay and Brodick. It has been already stated that in Orkney and Shetland Norse names have a complete monopoly; in the Outer Hebrides, where now every man speaks Gaelic, the Norse monopoly is nearly as complete. Captain Thomas, R.N., who very carefully investigated the subject some fifty years ago, reports that in the Lewis Norse names outnumber the Gaelic ones by four to one, and that in all Harris there are only two pre-Norse or Celtic names. No place-name of any consequence in the whole Long Island is of Celtic origin, unless we call that queer name Benbecula an exception. The marks of the Viking grow rarer in the isles south of Ardnamurchan, for here he dwelt about a century less.

Jura has very few, Islay has a good many—Conisby, Laxay, Nerby, Oversay, Scaraboll, &c.; Captain Thomas says, here Norse names are to Gaelic as three to one. But, though both Jura and Islay are words with a Norse look, and commonly reputed of Norse origin, they are not so (q.v.). Islay’s real spelling is Ile, which Dr Skene thinks an Iberian or pre-Celtic word; but Ile has been ‘improved’ by some would-be clever moderns into Islay, which literally means ‘island-island.’

Norse and Saxon names sometimes give us a little glimpse of mythology, sometimes of natural, and yet more frequently of family, history. The Teuton was much fonder of leaving the stamp of his name behind him than the Celt. The Saxon was even prouder of his own name than the Northman; and Norse names of the common Saxon type of Dolphinton and Symington are rare. Helmsdale may be called after some Viking of the name of Hjalmund; ‘Hjalmundal’ is the form we find in the Orkneyinga Saga; and Occumster may be
NORSK NAMES

called after some man too. And from Scottish place-names we can pick out a good many of the gods and men oft sung in the grand Old Norse epic. Take... Thurso, O.N. Thorso, Thor, the thunder-god’s river. This is one of the cases where the river has given its name to the later town upon it. It is almost always so; even ‘Water of Leith’ is only a deceptive modern instance of the reverse, for as early as 1145 we find ‘Inverlet’ or INVER-LETH. The mighty Thor is also commemorated in THURSTON, and in many English names, Thorleigh, Thorsow, etc., while we have a Woden Law hard by Jedburgh. Woden’s or Odin’s name may enter into several other place-names. But Ran, the giant goddess, queen of the sea, much feared by the Icelanders, can hardly have her name preserved in Loch RANZA, in Arran: in 1433 the name occurs as Ransay, while the genitive of Ran would give Banarav. Hero-names are seen in HAROLDSWICK, Shetland: CARLOWAY or Carl’s bay, Lewis; and SUNART or Svein’s fjord, Morven. Then there are those two Orkney isles, North and South Ronaldsay, which everyone would naturally think must both be called after the same man, Ronald, Rognvald, or Reginald—these names are all one. But it is not so. SOUTH RONALDSDAY was formerly Rognvalsey or ‘Rognvald’s isle’; but NORTH RONALDSDAY was originally Rinanseey, in which name we following Professor Munch of Christiania, may safely recognise the much-commemorated St Ringan or Ninian of Whithorn. It is popular corruption and ignorance which have assimilated the two. We have been giving only northern examples of places called after gods or men; but they occur, more sparsely, in the south also, e.g., Pierceby or PERCEBE, ‘Percy’s town,’ in Dumfriesshire.

Unlike Celtic, Norse yields us few prefixes for the
making-up of our place-names. They are chiefly two:—
(1) Fors, which is just the Icelandic for ‘water-fall,’
familiar to every tourist in the English lakes as force,
Stockgill Force, and all the rest. Forse, pure and
simple, is the name of a Caithness hamlet, and Forres
is probably the self-same word. As prefix we find it
in Forsinard and Forsinain in East Sutherland.
(2) Toft, Icelandic and Danish for ‘an enclosed field
near a house,’ as in Toftcombs, near Biggar; but it is
commoner as a suffix, as in Ecclestoft (Berwicksh.),
Aschantoft, and Thurdistoft (Thurso). But, if the pre-
fixes be few, Norse has yielded us suffixes in abundance.
To garth (Icel. garð-r) and to dale (Icel. &c., dal) we
have already referred (p. liv); examples of the latter
are easily found, as in Berriedale and Helmsdale;
ocasionally it is suffixed to some Celtic word, as in
Attadale. Sometimes the Gael has forgotten the
meaning of the dale, and so has added his own prefix
strath--; hence that tautology ‘Strathballadale.’ An
interesting set of names is connected with the suffix
-shiel, -shiel, -shield, -shields; all of these forms appear.
This, like the Scottish shieling or shealing, ‘a hut or
bothy,’ comes from the Icel. skjödl, a ‘shelter.’ The
O.N. skali is still used in Norway for a temporary or
shepherd’s hut. The shel- in ‘shelter’ is in root the
same, being connected with the O.E. scild, Icel. skjöld-r
a shield. A shiel is, therefore, ‘any place which gives
shelter,’ and so, ‘a house’; it is still the common name
on Tweedsire for a fisher’s hut; as a suffix, it is seen
in Galashieals, Pollokshieals, &c. The word is seen
in Shieldhill, in 1745 Shielhill, and so often pronounced
still; also in a more disguised form in Selkirk, the old
Sele- or Seles-chirche. Shiel enters into many names
of Lowland farms—Biggar Shiel, Leholm Shiel, &c.
Another very common suffix is -fell, Icel. fjall, N. fjell, ‘a mountain or hill,’ as in the Dovrefjeld of the Romsdal. In the Outer Hebrides, through Gaelic influence, this aspirates into -bhal or -val, as in Bens Hallival, Haskeval, and Oreal in Rum, and Iseval in S. Uist. Fells are very common in Northern England, but almost equally so in Southern Scotland, e.g., Coulter Fell, Goat Fell, Hart Fell, &c. Noteworthy also are: -holm, the Dan. and O.E. holm, ‘a small island in a river, an islet;’ Icel. hólmi-r, ‘an island, also a meadow near river or sea.’ Those in the far north, like Holm itself, one of the Orkneys, and like Glossopholm, are without doubt, Norse; while those in the south, like Bransholm and Midholm, are probably English in their origin, and they are perpetually interchanging with the purely English ham (see Yetholm and Hoddom): -hope is not the O.E. hape, ‘hope,’ but the Icel. hópa, ‘a haven of refuge,’ as in the two of MARGARET’S HOPES; the Lowland -hope, as in Knockhope, Peebles, is the same word (see Hobkirk). Moorhope means ‘pen, shelter-place, for swine;’ there are both a Chapelhope and a Kirkhope near St. Mary’s Loch. Thwaite, Icel. preit, (lit. ‘a piece cut off’) from presa, to cut, hence ‘a small piece of land,’ is common enough in England, but rare north of the border. Murraythwaite, Eccleschtn, being one of thefew Scotch examples; but the original form of the name of the Moorfoot Hills was ‘Morthwaite.’

Beck and gill are pure Scandinavus, and occur in both Northern England and Southern Scotland. The former, Icel. bekk-r, Dan. beak, Sw. beke, ‘a stream’ as seen in Bodsbeck and WATERBECK; but in a sense Scotland than gill, Icel. gil, ‘a valley or g...’ ‘... a cluster of gills are found far inland, in the west of sc...
sources of the Tweed — Duncan, Ram, Snow, Wind Gills, &c.: -rigg, Icel. hrygg-r, Dan. ryg, Sw. rygg, also O.E. hrycg, 'a ridge of land,' literally the back, the equivalent of the common G. drum- (p. 1), is a frequent suffix, chiefly in the south, as Roughrigg, Todrig, &c. But these 'riggs' are seldom of pure Norse descent; Bonnyrigg and Drumlanrig, for example, cannot be. A curious popular corruption is seen in Bishopbriggs, which most Scottish folk would naturally think denoted the presence of a bridge; but the name really tells of the 'riggs' or fields of the Bishop of Glasgow: -voe, Icel. vó-r, 'a little bay or inlet,' is common in the far north, as in Aithsvoe and Cullivoe, Shetland: -goe, Icel. gjá, already referred to (p. lxiili), is of similar meaning, literally it is 'a cleft or gap,' as in Girnigo and Whaligoe in Caithness.

A very large group of words end in ey, ay, a, the O.N. and Icel. ey, Dan. oe, cognate with O.E. íg, an island. The ending is found all over the north and west, as in Papa Westray, a double instance, Raasay, Ulva, and that very curious name Colonsay (q.v.). Almost in no case has the original -ey been retained. Pladda, off Arran, is the old Flada or 'flat isle,' another instance of the Celt's very shifty use of the letter p. The name remains uncorrupted in Fladay, off Barra. An almost equally important group are the wicks, O.N. and Icel. vik, a (little) bay; hence vik-ing or 'bayman.' Wick we have still in English in the expression 'the wicks' or corners of the mouth. Lerwick and Brodick, or 'broad bay,' are certainly Norse; but this suffix is, in the south, apt to be confused with the O.E. wíc, a dwelling, village, as in Alnwick, and Berwick. Another Old Norse word for a bay or cove is vágr-r; but the r of the nominative generally falls away, and
such names as SUMBURGH ROOST are from the N. röst, 'a whirlpool.'

Two remarkable suffixes remain, and demand special attention. The first is -by or -bie, so useful in detecting the foot of the Dane rather than the Norwegian. This is the north. O.E. by, Mid. Eng. bi, Dan. and Sw. by, almost certainly all derived from the O.N. boe-r or by-r, and all meaning 'a dwelling, a hamlet or town.' The root is the same as that of the good old Scottish word big, to build, but not the same as that of 'bury' or 'borough,' which is from the O.E. byrig or burh, 'a fortified enclosure.' The suffix -by is frequent in the north of England, and almost as frequent in South-West Scotland — CANONBIE, MIDDLEBIE, PERCEBIE, SORBIE, &c. There are nine examples in the Dumfries district, three in Ayr (Crosby, Magby, and Sterby), and only four in the south-east. There is one near Glasgow, Busby, and just one north of the Forth, Humbie, near Aberdour, Fife. In the extreme north by reappears in the misleading guise of -bay, as in CANISBAY and DUNCANSBAY. But perhaps the most remarkable group of suffixes in the whole study of Scottish names is that evolved out of one compound O.N. word bolstaðr, a dwelling-place, which has been chopped and changed into almost every conceivable shape. It occurs alone, as a place-name, again and again, and in many shapes, as in Bosta, Lewis, Boust, Coll, and Busta, Shetland. Perhaps nearest to the original are the forms -bolsy, found in 'Scarrabolsy,' mentioned in Islay in 1562, now Scarabus, and -bustar, -buster, and -bister, as in 'Skelebustar,' 'Swanbuster,' in Orphir, mentioned in the early Orkney rental books, c. 1500, Cowbuster (Firth, Orkney), and Fimbuster, and Libister, old form of LYBSTER. This last shows us the first
vast extent. A large area in Andorra is known as the Valleys-in-the-Valley, which is the farthest point in Europe from the ocean. The Andorran government is known as the Principality of Andorra, and it is the smallest country in Europe.

The search for a suitable location for the new government office in Andorra was long and difficult. The government was determined to find a site that would be both symbolic and practical. After careful consideration, they decided to use a large area in the center of Andorra as the site for the new government office. The area was chosen because it was large enough to accommodate the building and因为它 was located in the heart of the country, it would be easily accessible to the public.

The construction of the new government office was a major undertaking. The government worked closely with local architects and engineers to ensure that the building was both durable and beautiful. The result was a stunning building that体现了 the Andorran government's commitment to excellence.

The opening of the new government office was a significant event in Andorra's history. It marked the beginning of a new era for the country, and many Andorrans celebrated the occasion with pride and joy. The building has since become a symbol of Andorra's strength and resilience, and it continues to serve as a focal point for the country's political and cultural life.
assembly, but in our own O.E. the *thing* is originally
the cause or matter which the Thing met to discuss.
The ancient little burgh of *Tain* is commonly supposed
to come from *ping* or *ting* too. Its earliest spelling,
in 1227, is *Tene*, which makes this likely. The second
syllable of Dingwall, &c. is the O.N. *völl-r* or *vold*,
enclosure, or what is enclosed, hence *an assembly.*

Several Scottish counties have a Norse element in
their names, *e.g.*, *Caithness*, a name never used by any
Gael. He always speaks of *Gallaibh*, ‘land of the
Galls’ or ‘strangers,’ these, of course, being the
marauding Northmen; *-aibh* is the old locative case-
ending. The name Caithness is the O.N. *Catanes*,
‘ness’ or ‘projecting land of the tribe Cat.’ Cat is the
name actually given to the district by the Irish Nennius.
This tribe of Cat or Caith took their name from Cat,
Gatt, or Got, one of the sons of the legendary Cruithne
(see p. li). The next neighbour of Caithness, *Sutherland*,
which, curiously enough, contains nearly the
whole of the extreme north of Scotland, is the O.N.
*Sudrland*, so named because it lay to the south of the
Norse settlements in Orkney and Caithness; just as
the Hebrides were termed *Sudreyar*, as contrasted
with the more northerly Orkney and Shetland Isles.
This last we meet again in the title of the Bishop of
*Sodor* and *Man*. Already in a Latin document of date
1300 we find the name as *Sutherlandia*. The ending of the
name *Orkney*, at least, is Norse (see List). *Shetland*
or Zetland is the O.N. *Hjaltland* or *Hetland*, but what
that means Dr Vigfusson in his Icelandic dictionary
makes no attempt to explain. Some think it was
because the islands, or the chief island, look like the
hilt—Icel. *hjalt*—of a sword.
Just one or two suggestions on conclusion: we it noted that the Pictish name was ending in -a with the word *-a, which would be grammatically inappropriate as applied to the Ger-locative ending *-inem, which is no true *-a ending. Pictish used like Pictish hills, is the *-a, and *-a, the horse for 'Picts' land.' We believe it is some useful information as to the etymology and receptions of the Picts. Cape Wrath standing in its stormy solitude at the far west corner of Scotland, as doubtless been thought to bear a very appropriate name. So it does: the word means a not angry or fury, but corner, quarter, part of number, land, town, and Sw. land = the same word as the Great Glen. And that far northern sea is Arctic. This seems to bear a very starting name. But still is the C.N. Joll, local *-a or *-a, which means a more than larger, as not superior in the end, 'a yeal cool,' a new which gives us still. The last is also the root of the old name *-a, which *-a, in the present form is the uniting name of the majority of popular synonyms in as later a period as 11th. As curious is *-a, which as part of the name applied to the remains of an old fort. Thus the *-a, on the Northumberland which Lord had must really be meant for the old Fort, as *-a. "turf fort."
CHAPTER III.

ENGLISH NAMES.

To the student who has fairly tackled the Celtic, or even the Norse, names of Scotland, the purely English names are mere child's play. Considering that English is now the vernacular of over sixteen out of every seventeen persons in the land, the number of our English or Anglo-Saxon place-names is surprisingly small. We are not aware, however, if the proportion of English to Celtic and to Norse names in Scotland has ever been exactly ascertained or even estimated. The calculation would be rather a difficult one, but full of interest. English has for some time been the language of all the most populous districts; but over a very wide area in the Highlands English influence had scarcely any existence before the Rebellion in 1745; and very few place-names of any interest to us have originated since that date. The place-names of yesterday are of small account.

Both the contemporary historian Ammianus Marcellinus and the contemporary poet Claudian prove, that as early as 360 A.D., Saxons had invaded the Roman province of Britain. How soon they entered Scotland we are hardly able to tell; but we have already alluded to the possible presence of Frisians in the flats of Dumfriesshire before the year 400. Octa
and Ebissa, leaders of the established in East and Mid at any rate, by 547 Angles and the swamps and plains around Scheldt, and Rhine, had soon after Ida, 'the Flame' of Northumbria. A distant of Forth was early known as the name of the Frisian Sea.' These Frisians are, of Holland and East 400 years (c. 56—96) an integral part of of the Northumbrian hardly have been represents it, as figured in student should an integral part.

Though on the ground have been a matter made this Chapter been Chapter IV in Vetchell's Latin Short History, also Vetchell's later work and the other important places in his country. In this statement can be added that Simon of Durham in when writing of the year 38d. mentions

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which must be Newburgh in Fife; and Eddi and the venerable Bede (both c. 720) mention 'Coludesburg,' or, in Bede's Latin Coludi Urbs, which is the modern Coldingham. Of course, probably many more English names than these actually existed at as early a date; but our extant information is very scanty. It is very tantalising that all the many English chroniclers who write of events before the Norman Conquest, though not seldom referring to Scotland, almost never mention the name of any place in it, Simeon alone excepted.

Professor Freeman informs us that exiles were welcomed from England as early as the days of Macbeth, who, 'as every schoolboy knows,' was slain at Lumphanan in 1057. So far as Scotland, apart from Lothian, is concerned, the chief inflow of English blood came not till Macbeth's equally famous successor, Malcolm Canmore, had been seated for fully half a score of years upon his throne. By that time the Norman Conquest was a sad reality to Saxon and to Angle; whilst King Malcolm at that time made a cruel invasion of Northumberland and Durham on his own account, and carried back thousands of English-speaking slaves. To quote our Durham chronicler, 'Scotland was thus crammed with slaves and maidservants of the Angilc race, so that even to this day there is, I do not say, not one little village, but not even one little mansion-house, where these are not to be found.' At the same time Malcolm gladly welcomed the exiled Saxon royal family to his palace at Dunfermline. Nor was he long in espousing the devout Saxon princess, Margaret, who has left her trace in North and South Queensferry, hard by Dunfermline. From the marriage of Malcolm with Margaret (1070), and from the incoming of the

1 Simeon of Durham, ann. 1070.
English exiles about the sea shore and that of the decay, not only of the English, but also of the Celtic speech, with England Malcolm long before the annals, and spoke English before the Law. Henceforth Gaelic was a dying language in Ross. But just after the Norman Conquest men in an English town and village names were being string up. By the aid of the old charters and the documents of the same man, Simon Lockhart, a local knight, about whom we read a good deal in the records of the middle part of the 12th century, and whose surname is still preserved in Milton Lockhart, near Carluke. In 1160, in one of the oldest charters of Paisley Abbey, we read, 'In villa Symonston, Lecardi & Prestwick,' which shows us that the name was already in Ayrshire, and preserved in 1293, 'Symondstonium in Kynren.' And in 1300, has become 'Symonston.' It is one of the most English names coming in and taking shape before our very eyes. And to the student of history the process is quite as interesting as the embryologist finds it to watch the slowly beautiful growth of the axolotl or the tadpole under the microscope. Here, too, is evolution.

The English ending denoting 'town,' 'village,' is ham. We might, for illustration, select almost any Scottish name ending thus. Let us take Symington, which occurs twice, in Lanark and in Ayr. Both take their name from the same man, Simon Lockhart, a local knight, about whom we read a good deal in the records of the middle part of the 12th century, and whose surname is still preserved in Milton Lockhart, near Carluke. In 1160, in one of the oldest charters of Paisley Abbey, we read, 'In villa Symonston, Lecardi & Prestwick,' which shows us that the name was already in Ayrshire, and preserved in 1293, 'Symondstonium in Kynren.' And in 1300, has become 'Symonston.' It is one of the most English names coming in and taking shape before our very eyes. And to the student of history the process is quite as interesting as the embryologist finds it to watch the slowly beautiful growth of the axolotl or the tadpole under the microscope. Here, too, is evolution.
Prince of Cumbria a certain Colban. About 1190 we find mention of a ‘Villa Colbani,’ *villa*, by the way, being just the Latin form of the Norman-French *ville*, literally, a countryhouse, then a town. In 1212 we find ‘Colbaynistun’; in 1434 this has become ‘Cowantoun,’ showing one way how the name *Cowan* has arisen; but c. 1480 it has slipped into its modern shape of ‘Covingtoun’; for *toun* is still the good Scottish way of pronouncing *town* or *ton*.

As might be expected, genuine English names are to be found more or less all over the Lowlands; but as all the hills and streams had, long ere his coming, received Celtic names, the Angle has named for us very few of these; though sometimes he managed to add an adjective, as in the Black and White *Adder*. Perforce he adopted the names he found, though seldom had he much inkling of their meaning. English names for Scottish natural features are rare. As for hills, neither *Moorfoots* nor *Pentlands* are true cases in point, and a name like Norman’s Law or North Berwick Law cannot be called a very serious exception; as for rivers, if few even of England’s rivers bear English names, there seem positively none at all, of any consequence, in Scotland. But there are several *hows* (O.E. *holg*, *holh*) or hollows or valleys, as ‘the How o’ the Mearns,’ and famous *Habbie’s How* at Carllops.

The region\(^1\) for true English names is that which lies between Edinburgh and Berwick, whose original population were the Celtic Ottadeni, a branch of the great tribe of the Brigantes. But 1400 years of Anglian settlement have largely obliterated the traces of the old Celt here, especially as regards the names of

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\(^1\) Readers of Armstrong’s sumptuous *History of Liddesdale,* &c., will see that English farm and manor names are very plentiful here too.
the towns or villages. Almost the only notable exception is Dunbar, mentioned as early as the days of Eddi (c. 720), certainly a Celtic name, and perhaps commemorating St Bar or Finnbar, an ancient bishop of Cork. Considering the usual paucity of our early material, it is right pleasant for the student to find quite a store of Berwickshire names in the afore-mentioned 11th century Coldingham charters. All the leading present-day names are to be found there, and had probably existed already for 300 or 400 years more. The village and farm names are all pure English. It is only a few rivers like the Adder which are Celtic.

In the Highlands, English names, unless they be quite modern, are very rare. Wherever an English or partly English name occurs, the Gael is sure to have a name of his own, e.g., he calls Taymouth Ballach, and so forth. And the Gael deals precisely as with Norse names also; he speaks not of Tow but of Bre Dhuthaic, or 'the town of St Duthac.' Sometimes an English name is just a translation of an older Gaelic one, as in the town now erroneously spelt and called by outsiders Falkirk, but which is really Falkirk (Falkirke), and is so pronounced by the natives to this day. This is Simeon of Durham's Eglesbreth, and the modern Highland drover's An Eilinach b'ear, 'the spotted church,' referring to the mottled colour of its stone.

Place-names of English origin are a faithful reflection of the typical Englishman—stolid, unemotional, full of blunt common-sense. They almost all spin plain 'John Bull his mark,' 'John Bull his house.' Anglo-Saxon names are, as a rule, abrupt, matter-of-fact, devoid of any poetic fire, incising of mere stone. Now
different is Birmingham or 'Brummagem,' or Wolverhampton, from 'Be-a-la-nam-bo,' or Coillantogle! and even Balla-chú-lish has something pathetically Celtic about it, if pronounced by understanding lips. For pure expressiveness, however, few names can beat the name (it cannot be very ancient) given to a conspicuous, monument-capped hill near Linlithgow, 'Glower-o'er-em' or Glowerórum. To translate glower into 'English' would be to make the name feeble indeed. A little to the south, near Drumshoreland, is found the feeblest name 'Lookabootye.' Some other expressive names in good broad Scots, found in the County Directory, are Reekitlane, Dustyriggs, Gathercauld, Ducksdub, Gowkskow, Deil-ma-care (a fishing station on the Tay), and Crossemyloof. The Scots-looking Dinna Muck must be the G. dùn-na-muic, 'pighill.' The pure Englishman but rarely shows in his names the Celt's inner sympathy with nature either in her sterner or in her softer moods. And the modern Socialist will not be too well pleased to find that most of our O.E. town names give strong expression to the idea of individual rights, and to the sanctity of private property. Many of them are the very embodiment of the adage that every Englishman's house is his castle; so many of the commonest O.E. place-endings imply 'enclosure, fencing-off.' This is the root-idea in burgh, ham, and ton, in seat and worth.

And the English thane, as well as the Norman baron, invariably called the little village, which grew up under the shadow and shelter of his castle walls, after his own noble self. Places ending in -ville, or, as it seems sometimes found in Scotland, -well, may be Norman; but the burghs, tons, and hams are all English. Burgh, or
more fully *borough*, is the dat. *buri*, *biri*, hence it is common in England but the Ayrshire coast stand. The root of *burgan*, to shelter, an in a Kentish glossary, 'citadel, castle,' then as in Borrowstoun, where the O.E. word served intact. We that very interesting Old Norse form. *Hereward*. For *Borg*, as every reader knows.

The O.E. large town: the phrase, the houses very In O.E. the final *: the John's town belonging to a town. *Halm* is the name of falconers called after *INGHAM* was and it seems to particular case. Last where is most likely.
Dunedin, 'fort on the hill-slope,' i.e., what is now the backbone of Edinburgh, its High Street, from the Castle to Holyrood. The name was merely remodelled, though it certainly was remodelled, in honour of King Edwin of Northumbria. But if burghs called after Saxon thanes or knights are rare, tons are found in a rich plenty, e.g., DOLPHINTON, DUDDINGSTON, EDDLESTON or 'Edulf's ton,' STEVENSTON, &c. Wherever this suffix -ton is still, even occasionally, spelt -town, the name is pretty sure to be modern, of which we see examples in the two CAMPEBELTOWNS, Hutchesontown, PULNEYTOWN, SINCLAIRTOWN, &c. Moreover, the amateur must always walk warily in dealing with English-looking tons in the north, aye, and in the south too, for ton is not seldom a corruption of the G. dùn, a hill or fort, e.g., EDDERTON, near Tain, is just eadar dùn, 'between the hillocks'; and away in the south, near to the boundary-line of the Tweed, stands EARLSTON, a simple name enough, one would think; but Earlston is just the result of careless tongues. In 1144 the name was Ercheldon, which at once shows that here is the 'Ercildune' famed as the birthplace of Thomas the Rymer. To return for a moment to burgh, it may be noted that, with the partial exceptions already mentioned, all other Scottish -burghs are comparatively modern, except perhaps three—SUMBURGH, southmost point of distant Zetland, the Svinborg of the Sagas; ROXBURGH, which we find away back as early as 1127; and thirdly, and most curious of all, NEWBURGH in Fife, which, as we saw a few pages back, is the very oldest extant English name in Scotland. Of recent burghs we may mention COLINSBURGH, built in 1682; MARYBURGH, near Dingwall, c. 1690; and HELENSBURGH, which only dates from 1776.
Ham, O.K. ham, is home, the original hame. A typical TINGHAM, though much rarer north not connected with Berwick and KEPWINGHAM, Ham often gets an Englishman's he were aware of in common in pronunciation the a in such a sentence as that he said, &c. Here less becomes an e in Ednam, home in the i e in edna disguised, as in Moray in Moray. Adder. There is the little ker noker and away up near Forse in KERNINGHAM which is so spelt in the Edn. of Scn. in Edn.

It is generally said that -ing in the place-names implies 'descendants of'; e.g. STINGTON was thought to be the ton or village of Sym's son. But in most cases of -ing occurring in a Scottish place-name, so far as we have been able to trace the origin of the names, the -ing is a later corruption, generally of on, in, or on. See Abington, Covington, Duddingston, Lamington, Newington, Uddingston, &c. The only certain exceptions are Coldingham and Tyningham; perhaps also Whittingham.

As with names Norse so with names English prefixes there are but few (burgh, ham, and referred to), but English still are and very common.
able, the most of them requiring little or no elucidation. There is, e.g., the little cluster signifying some kind of height or eminence—hill itself, as in Maryhill, Townhill; knowe, the softened Scottish form of knoll, O.E. cnoll (cf. the Dan. knold and W. cnol, a (rounded) hillock), just as How is the Scottish form of the O.E. holg, and Pow the Scottish form of the G. poll, a stream or pool; this we find in Broomieknowe, Cowdenknowes, &c.; law, the Scottish form of the O.E. hlæew, a hill, a mound, a barrow, as in Greenlaw, Harlaw, Largo Law, and also in many hybrids like the Lammelaws, the well-known cliffs at Burntisland, and like Mintlaw. The English form low, as in Ludlow and Taplow, plentiful though it be south of the Border, does not seem to occur in Scotland. To this little group of suffixes mount can hardly be added, for the Scottish -mounts or -monts almost all represent the G. monadh, a mountain or moor, as in Esslemont, Glasmont, &c.

In many cases it would be more correct to say that a given suffix or word is Scots rather than English; which just means that the word, or often simply the form, though once used in northern literary English, is now preserved only in Lowland Scots. Neither knowe, e.g., nor law is to be found at all in Annandale's most reliable Concise English Dictionary; another instance is that very interesting word kirk or 'church,' fully dealt with in our List. It may just be added that a charter dating a. 1124, which mentions 'Selechirche' or Selkirk, is earlier than any document quoted by Dr Murray for the soft or ch form of the O.E. cyrc, our modern church. An interesting instance is -gate, which in Scottish place-names like Crossgates, Trongate, Windygates, always has its Scottish meaning of 'way,'
portnahavn, which at once shows that this is really the G. port na h'aibhne, 'harbour on the river.'

In looking for truly English names two of our preliminary cautions must always be kept well in view:—
(1) Many names may be partly English and partly something else; e.g., that name dear to every Scottish heart, BANNOCKBURN. 'Burn' is good Scottish or O.E., but 'bannock' can hardly be either Scots or English, or have anything to do with flour or pease-meal scones; it is just the Celtic ban oc, 'white' or 'gleaming brook.' BARRHEAD has nothing to do with toll-bars or any other bars, the 'head' simply repeating what has already been said in the G. barr (a head or height). Another well-known name is GLASSFORD, near Hamilton, a name which pictures to the mind's eye some shallow spot in a river of glassy smoothness. 'Ford,' indeed, is English, but the 'glass' is just the common G. glaís or glas, grey or dark, as in DUNGLASS, GLASMONT, and many more; or else it is the Old G. glas, a river, as in DOUGLAS.

All the examples given for our first caveat would serve well for the second, viz.:—(2) An English-looking name may not be English at all. Look well before you leap. We shall just point out one or two more conspicuous instances of the need of this. There are several glens with deceptively English-like names, e.g., mighty Glen LYON, which is probably the G. lithe amhuinn (the h has silenced both the t and the m), 'spatey river.' A little to the south is Glen ALMOND; both the Scottish rivers called Almond were formerly spelt Awmon, showing that here we have simply one of the many guises of the G. amhuinn, a river. Glen Howl, in the Stewarty of Kirkcudbright, has no connection with cries or roars; it is but the G. gleann-a-ghabail, 'glen of the fork,' where two streams join. And again, in the
Highlands, as in Ireland, we meet with many a Letter.
But they were all there long before the days of the Post
Office. The first syllable in LETTERMAN or LETTER-
FINLAY is just the G. leitir (leh-tyer) 'land on the side
of a glen.' We have the simple word in Letters near
Beith.

There is some manuscript reason for thinking that
English scribes were rather fond of prefixing an i to
Scottish place-names beginning with a vowel, especially
those in Aber- and Inver-, which are never so spelt
now. But there is no doubt that the Celt, both in
Scotland and in Ireland, often prefixed such an aspirate
himself. See the old spellings of ERCHLESS, ERSKING,
IONA, &c.¹ Though the definite article is so rare at the
beginning of Celtic names it is common enough before
English ones; but, for euphony's sake, it seems only to
be used with words accented on the first syllable, as
The Lochies (Burntisland), The Methil (Leven), and
The Redding (Polmont).

Many types of names very common in England seem
wholly wanting in Scotland. In England 'Great'
abounds as an appellation—Great Malvern, and the
like; but in Scotland there are none. The same
remark holds true about 'Little,' with the exception of
'Little Dunkeld,' and 'The Little Ferry,' near Dornoch.
Again, 'Market' and 'Stoke' (i.e., place) are very
common Anglican prefixes and suffixes, as in Market
Drayton, and Bishopstoke, and many more; but in
Scotland they are never used at all. See, however,
OLDHAMSTOCKS.

¹ See, e.g., Rev. Joseph Stevenson's very interesting collection of
Documents Illustrative of the History of Scotland, vol. ii. years 1289-92, and the itineraries and accounts of journey of
Englishmen quoted there.
CHAPTER IV.

ROMAN, NORMAN, AND PURELY MODERN NAMES.

In strict propriety the Roman names should have been dealt with before either the English or the Norse ones; but they form a group so small and so unimportant, that little harm can be done by treating them along with those names which stand last in historic sequence, the little handful from the Norman-French, which is, of course, one of Latin's many daughters. The Roman left a deep mark on Southern Britain, and his memory is preserved in many a name there. But even though Rome's legions, from the days of Agricola onwards for more than 300 years, may have marched many a league and thrown up many a camp in North Britain, they never could make much dint upon the hardy savage of Caledonia in his bogs and woods; and traces of Roman influence north of the Roman Wall 'twixt Forth and Clyde are but trifling. England is literally covered with -casters, -cesters, and -chesters, all denoting the site of a camp of the invaders, L. castrum or castra; but, surprising to relate, there are hardly any such compound names in Scotland, save Kerchester, near Kelso, which is a tautology, and Bonchester Bridge, in the neighbourhood of Hawick, and one or two obscure spots in Berwickshire, like Habchester and Cairnchester. Close to Hawick is a place called the
Chesters; and any larger map of the British island will show a good many names like Chester Hame (Chirnside), Chester Hill and An Cheo in the Lees (Tweedsmuir); and at most 2 miles from there are remains of circular or oval lines. It is uncertain that the Romans were in Berwick at Peeblesshire; but it is not quite certain that these names are of Roman origin. Of course it is easy to lose sight of part Roman: and Provençal names like those of Peeblesshire 'Chesters were the last refuge of the Cymri or Brythons of Picts and Britons the men when they made their final but unsuccessful stand against Pict, and Scot, and Angi. We have just a curiously looking compound near Galashiels, Castramon or Monas, which seems to be made up of parts of the same old 'river,' 'fort on the river,' and a castle. From Kelso Abbey we find names like 'Yetholm,' 'Yetholm,' 'Stamkilecheste,' &c.; but any other real French names there seems no trace.

Many a broad acre of Scotland seems to have entered into Norman hands; and Florence of Worcestershire, writing of the year 1062, informs us that even at that early date, several Norman names begin to appear in Scotland, fleeing from the wrath of the English King to the court of Macbeth. But in Shene '1066 & c., p. 430) thinks that the Normans who are just our old friends the Norsemen back again with an infusion of new blood and with a new tongue. But no perceptible influence on Scottish affairs till the reign of David I. (1124-53), a date too late to allow of much result in the way of place-names. And the later frequent intercourse between the courts of France and Scotland had
practically no influence on our topography at all. Even as the Gael’s common name for his village was *bal* or *baile*, and as the Saxon’s regular name for the hamlet round his thane’s castle was *ham* or *ton*, so the Norman’s regular name for the castle-village was *ville*, from the L. *villa*, a country-house or farm. *Ville*, in Scotland, has seldom survived uncorrupted, though we have both a *Melville* and a *Mount Melville* in Fife. Now, in Fife charters of the days of Alexander II. (1214–49), we find notice of a Norman knight called ‘Philippus de Malavilla’; and so Melville has the strange meaning of ‘the bad (?) unhealthy) town.’ A ‘Galfred de Melville’ is found in the Lothians in 1153; in all probability, therefore, ‘the bad town’ was no place in Scotland, but some spot in Normandy, from which Galfred or his forefathers took their name. The writer does not know of any other *villes* in Scotland; for, of course, such a vile compound as *Jemimaville* (Cromarty) is not a case in point. But we have still among us such common surnames as Bonville, Colvill (*sic* 1158), and Somerville (1158, Sumervilla). It is evidently the influence of this Norman ending *-ville* which has changed St Boisil’s name into St Boswell’s; and we venture to think that the final syllable both in *Bothwell* and *Manuel* (Linlithgow) may be due to the same influence (see List). The name Maxwell (*sic* c. 1190), however, was originally ‘Maccus’ wiel,’ the name given to a salmon pool (O.E. *wiel*, a pool) on the

1 The place called Coshieville at the mouth of Glen Lyon is an ill-formed attempt to render the G. *cois-a-mhill*, ‘the foot of the hill.’ So Belleville, Kincraig, is in G. *bail-a-bhile*, ‘village at the brae-top.’

2 Bothwell is spelt Botheuill *a.* 1242, and Bothvile *a.* 1300, whilst in England we have, *e.g.*, Tidwell (Devon), spelt in 13th century charters Todewil, Toddville, Todevil, Tudeville, Toudville, *i.e.*, ‘Tod’s dwelling,’ *N. & Q.*, Mar. 13, 1897, p. 218–1.
Tweed, by the banks of which, stood a fortress of Macus Headlands.

A Norman knight named Rule, who appears to one of the North Berwick Baronets on the Waverley route, Birket, an old name for Rule, and the Rule, near Bute, which is probably a corruption of the Scottish words meaning 'door-wards,' hence the name of the river. One of the most famous of these knights was the Lindsay's, whose name was Lindsays near Bute. In an eight-eight spellings of the name, which have actually been found in some centuries, varying in length from the ten letters of the first to five of Lindsays, which have been found, gives the exact pronunciation. Rule, near Jedburgh, does not come in the White 'a birch,' as Professor J. A. H. Murray informed the writer; though, of course, his old schoolmaster at Denholm, near Jedburgh, was wont to teach that such a pronunciation was ignorant and vulgar. Bethoc, however, is hardly a Norman name; we find it again, a. 1300, in the Registrum Aberdonense, in a 'Kynbethok'; and Rule is the name of a river. Traces of the Norman knights are also to be seen in Barassie, better BARRASSIE, and TURNBERRY, Ayrshire.

On a beautiful spot at the head of what is now the BEAULY Frith the monks Vallis umbrosae founded a
priory (c. 1220), which we, in 1230, find styled Prioratus de Bello Loco. The pure French spelling Beau lieu, 'beautiful spot,' also occurs; and in 1497 we meet with 'Beulie,' the present pronunciation. Beaulieu, as most are aware, is also the name of a village in Hants, formerly seat of a Cistercian monastery; which name is also pronounced bewly. Well did the old monks know how to choose out the fairest sites. Belmont, 'fine hill,' is a common name for modern residences; but we also find it attached to hills, not only in the Sidlaw range, but even away up in Unst. But perhaps the naming has been quite recent. Montrose is very French-looking, but we already know that it is just the G. moine t'rots, 'moss' or 'bog on the promontory.' Such names as Bonnybridge and Bonnyrigg are usually thought to be at least half French; but it is doubtful whether the Sc. bonny has really anything directly to do with the Fr. bon, bonne, good. Burdiehouse, near Edinburgh, is, according to the common tradition, a corruption of 'Bordeaux-house.' Grant, in Old and New Edinburgh (iii. 342), thinks that it was probably so called from being the residence of some of the exiled French silk-weavers, the same excluded Huguenots who settled so largely in Spitalfields, London. They also founded the now vanished village of Picardy, between Edinburgh and Leith, whose name is still preserved on the old site by 'Picardy Place.'

Cape, a headland, is just the Fr. cap, 'head or cape'; thus we have few 'capes' in Scotland, and those few, such as Cape Wrath, of quite modern application. Gulf, the Fr. golfe, is not represented at all, either in Scotland or England.

A few quite recent names still remain, calling for a passing word. And, be it remarked, even though a
name has sprung up within the last couple of centuries, its origin is by no means invariably easy to trace; e.g., the writer has not yet been able to trace the exact origin of Alexandria in the Vale of Leven, although the place is only a little more than a century old. Nor does he know why a little railway station near Holytown has been dubbed with the Honduras name of Omoa. But he presumes it must have been some Bible lover (?) who christened Joppa, near Edinburgh, about the beginning of this century, and who planted both a Jordan and a Canaan Lane on the south side of that same city. There is also a Jordanhill to the west of Glasgow, and a Padanaram near Forfar. The place marked Succoth on the Ordnance Survey of the parish of Glass does not belong to this category. It is the G. squach, 'place full of projecting points or snouts' (soc).

Some recent names are, of course, very easily solved; as, for instance, the three well-known forts planted along the Caledonian valley to overawe the Highlanders at different periods from 1655 to 1748, and called after scions of the reigning house, Fort William, Fort Augustus, and Fort George. Battles have pretty frequently been commended to the memory of posterity by a place-name; e.g., we have a farm on the south shore of the Dornoch Frith called Balaclava, its former name having been Balnuig ('farm town on the bay'). Portobello, near Edinburgh, like Portobello near Wolverhampton, takes its name from a seaport on the Isthmus of Darien, where Admiral Vernon won a great victory for Britain in 1739. The name means 'beautiful harbour'; but, as most people know, the Edinburgh watering-place is not itself specially beautiful, and it certainly has no harbour. Beeswing is the curious name of a little village on the high road
between Dumfries and Dalbeattie. The oldest of our sporting readers may remember a famous race-horse so-called. It is this horse which has been immortalised in the present village.

The suburbs of the large cities have, of course, modern, and often purely fancy, names; such are Trinity, near Edinburgh, Magdalen Green, Dundee, and Mount Florida and Mount Vernon, on the outskirts of Glasgow. The latter name occurs in the Glasgow Directory of 1787. Probably all the place-names north of Inverness, which are neither Gaelic nor Norse, are quite recent; e.g., The Mound and The Poles, near Dornoch, and Bettyhill, between Thurso and Tongue, the market knoll or stance of the district, so called after Elizabeth, Marchioness of Stafford (c. 1820).
CHAPTER V.

ECCLESIASTICAL NAMES.

From the earliest times a distinguishing and far from unpraiseworthy feature of the Scot has been his warm attachment to the Church. The Norseman, a pagan born, drinking to Thor and Wodin, dreaming of Asgard and Valhalla, and, long after his nominal conversion to Christ, a pagan at heart, has left little mark on the ecclesiastical nomenclature of Scotland; the Angle, whose conversion, thanks largely to Iona missionaries, was more real, has left considerable impress here. But the warm-hearted, pious, and always somewhat superstitious Celt has left far more. His personal names, too, have often a churchly flavour; e.g., Macnab, 'abbot's son,' Mackellar, 'the superior's son,' MacBair, 'the friar's son,' Gilchrist, 'servant of Christ,' Gillespie, 'servant of the bishop,' &c.

Till 1469 Orkney and Shetland had the Bishop of Trondheim as their ecclesiastical superior; but for all that the Norse churchly names may be dismissed in a few sentences. All northern 'kirks' have received their name from Norse lips, as Halkirk, Kirkwall, and Kirkaby; but these are not many. Near Kirkwall, seat of the Bishop of Orkney, stands Quanterness, and quanter- is the Icel. kanturi, which enters as an element into a good many Icelandic words; it is an
adaptation of the Canter- in holy Canterbury (O.E. Cantwaraburh), being used in Icel. for 'bishop.' Then we have the oft-recurring Papa, and its derivatives Papill and Paplay, as local names in Orkney and Shetland. Papa is a Latin name for 'a bishop,' in use as early as Tertullian; the Norsemen at first gave the name to any Christian, but soon it came to be applied only to 'a priest.' We have already explained North Ronałdsay as = 'St Ringan's' or 'Ninian's isle,' and that same saint's name reappears in St Ninian's Isle in Shetland. We do not remember any other Orcadian or Zetland isle bearing the name of a saint.\footnote{Except Damsey, for which see p. cvi.} A curiously corrupted name, half Celtic, half Danish, is Closeburn, in Dumfriesshire. It has nothing in the world to do with either a close or a burn. In the 12th century the name appears as Kylosbern, though already in 1278 it has donned its present guise. The early form shows that here we have another of the superabundant Celtic kils; only this was the 'cell' or 'church' of a Norse saint; for Osborne is the N. Ason-bjørn, 'the bear of the Ason' or 'gods.' The same name is equally disguised in Orbiston near Bothwell, which we find to have been 'Osbernston' in 1399.

Over the true English church-names we must linger a little longer. Seeing that English-speaking monks were at one time owners of a large proportion of the whole area of Scotland, it is not strange that we should find a good many English ecclesiastical place-names. We have both a Monketon and a Nunton, the one near Troon, the other away beside Lochmaddy, but both pronounced almost alike, i.e., the local inhabitants usually talk of 'the Munton.' 'Abbey' and 'Abbot' occur again and again in places—Abbey Craig, Abbey
Hill, Abbotsford, Abbotsgrange, Abbotshall, as well as Abbey St Bathans. The 'bishop' has left his name too, though he has long since lost the lands, as in Bishopbriggs (see p. lxx) and Bishopton; even the humble priest (O.E. preost) has come in for his share of mention. There are at least fifteen Prestons in England, and at least three in Scotland, besides Prestonkirk, Prestonpans, and Prestwick.

Probably all the many 'kirks' south of Caithness are of English origin. 'Kirk' is the O.E. cyrc; but already by the 12th century, in Scotland (e.g., a. 1124, Selecirche or Selkirk) as well as in England, the hard c often became the soft ch; and perhaps it may be useful here to inform the benighted Southron that educated Scottish people do not now, as a rule, speak about their 'kirk'. Kirk occurs both as prefix, suffix, and alone, as in Kirkmaiden or Maiden Kirk, Wigtown, Kirkcudho, Kirkcolm, Channelkirk, Falkirk, Lawrencekirk, and Kirk of Shotts. There are many KIRKS in Scotland, corresponding to the KIRKS of England, just as the Scotch Kirkby (O.N. Kirkby) corresponds to the English Kirky, in West Kirkby Kirby Stephen &c. The old, full name of Glasgow was 'Glas-pyskirkstoun,' and there is a farm called Kirn in there still. Kirkcaldy is perhaps not English at all. Popular etymology long explained the name as 'church of the Caldees.' But in the St Andrews charters: 1150 the name is 'Kirkaldun,' which is most likely Gaelic for 'fort by the harbour.'

All these names in the form of St ——s are also known in a certain extent English, but only so-called after early English saints. Take the first examples that we met with immediately.
PLACE- NAMES OF SCOTLAND.

St Bathan's, Berwick, and St Andrews; Bathan, or rather Baotien, was a Scot, i.e., an Irish Celt, and was the man who succeeded Columba in the abbacy of Iona, 597 A.D. It is another saint, St Bain, who is commemorated in the hill called Torr Beathan, near Inverness. His name is derived from the G. betha, life. St Andrew, Scotland's present patron saint, is of course the apostle of that name, whose bones, as a dubious tradition declares, were brought to the east of Fife by St Regulus. But the church built by this last saint (? 400 A.D.) was called by his own name, till rechristened in the middle of the 9th century as 'St Andrews,' by King Kenneth Macalpine. For long, whenever this ancient bishop's see is referred to in any document it is in its Latin form, e.g., in 1158, 'St Andrae'; but as early at least as 1434 we find 'Sanct- androwis,' and in 1497 'Sanctandris.' The old Celtic name of the place was Kilrymont, or, as Abbot Tighernac has it, Cindrighmonaigh, 'the church,' or else 'the head, the promontory of the king's mount.'

Among real English or Anglian saints who have given their names to places in Scotland are the Abbess Æbba, sister of Oswald of Northumbria, commemorated in St Abb's Head, and St Boisil, contemporary of Æbba, and Prior of Melrose while the great Cuthbert was being educated there, whose name is preserved in the well-known railway junction, St Boswell's; however, the old name of the parish here, until the 17th century, was Lessuden. Then, of course, there is St Cudberct, better known as St Cuthbert, great pastor and bishop, missionary too all over Northumbria, most loverable of all the Saxon saints. By far the most populous parish in Scotland, 'St Cuthbert's,' Midlothian, embracing a large portion of Edinburgh, is
called after him. His name appears in a slightly altered spelling in **Kirkcudbright**, whose present pronunciation, Kirkcudery, must have been in vogue as early as c. 1450, when the town's name stands recorded as 'Kirkbrigh.' The Scot has slurred his name down into 'Cudrie,' while the Gael has made the saint's name into Curiachan, as in XllieMacuddican, 'church of my own little Cathubert' in Kirkcolm. **Clauchnacuddan** is quite another word. Near Kirkcudbright is a curiously misleading name, Kirklaugh. Pont's Caerelach, 'fort on the rock.' The name of Canmore's sainly Saxan queen is still preserved in 'St Margaret's,' King's Park, Edinburgh, and in the two St Margaret's Hopes or ship-refuges, one at Queensferry, the other at South Ronaldsay.¹

The Celtic ecclesiastical names form, perhaps, the most puzzling and complex portion of our subject, a portion which it needs much care and skill to unravel. One can hardly say that the whole subject has been set in clear daylight yet, notwithstanding all that members of the Scottish Society of Antiquaries have done. Many of the old Celtic saints, male and female, are to us very dim and hazy personages, almost lost in the clouds of legend and the mists of antiquity; and their identity is often very difficult to establish, especially when, as is frequently the case, two or three bear the same name.

Once more let it be pointed out, that though the Celt never showed any great anxiety to hand down the name of his own humble self attached to some village or glen, he never wearied of thus commemorating his favourite or patron saints. The majority of the saints who...

¹ Some think the latter place was called also Gort, a woman of Norway, who died not far from here.
before us in Scottish place-names were either friends and contemporaries of St Columba, or belong to the century immediately thereafter, the 7th. After 700 the Celtic Church began to wax rich and slothful, and its priests were embalmed in grateful memory no more. Foreign saints are rarely met with. KILMARTIN (Lochgilphead), called after good St Martin of Tours, the preceptor of St Ninian, is an easily understood exception. Why the French St Maurus should appear in KILMAURS is not quite so plain. Palladius, Rome’s missionary to Scotland in the fifth century, has received recognition in ABERFELDY, as well as in Paldy’s Fair and Paldy’s Well at Fordoun. The first in all the Scottish calendar, and, presumably, the first bringer of Christianity to Scotland, was St Ninian of Whithorn, born c. 360 A.D., whose name also appears as Ringan and Rinan. He is commemorated in fifty-one churches or chapels, extending from Ultima Thule to the Mull of Galloway; and there are several more in England. Nonakiln, in the parish of Rosskeen, is a curiously disguised way of expressing ‘Ninian’s cell’ or ‘church.’ MAIDENKIRK, near the above Mull, is believed to be the kirk of St Medana, a friend of Ninian. Some have thought that the Neun- in NENTHORN, near Kelso, is a contraction of his name, but the original form is ‘Naythan’s or Nectan’s thorn.’

If Ninian, first of Scottish saints and missionaries, has received fifty-one commemorations, it is no marvel that Columba of Iona (521–597), greatest of them all, has had fifty-five Scottish places called after him, either places of worship, or spots or wells sacred to him; and there are forty-one others in his native Ireland. Of course the saint’s name is seldom or never now found as Columba, ‘dove,’ its Latin shape, but rather in its
Celtic form, Colum: c. on the west coast there are six isles called Eilean Coluin or 'Colm's isle,' in Loch Erisort. Loch Arkeg, the Minch, &c. Then, there is Iona itself, often called alternatively lochmkiili, 'island of Colum-cille' or 'Colm of the churches.' For, in sooth, if men called John Henry Newman 'father of many souls,' other men might well call earnest, much-travelling Columba, founder or 'father of many churches.' Sometimes his name is clipped down into Comb, as in Eilean Comb, Tongue; or even into Com, as in Gilcomston, Aberdeen, 'the place of the gillie' or 'servant of Columba.'

With the exception of two about to be mentioned, the saint most frequently honoured, next to Columba and Ninian, has been Donan, the former's contemporary and friend, and, to their honour be it said, the only martyr who died by pagan hands in Scotland; and even his death at Eigg, by order of the Pictish queen, is said to have been rather for political reasons. Donan's name lies sprinkled all over the map of Scotland from the north of Sutherland to the south of Arran and to Wigtown. These things being so, it is somewhat strange that the great Kergilorn or Ninnich, bringer of the good tidings to Glasgow and Strathclyde, should have received such scanty commemoration. No place-name seems to hint of Kergilorn: for, in course, STRATHCLYDE; and here are a ROSS, an AYRSHIRE, an DUNbarton, and a FIFE, near Erskine. Out of all these, the name of Eigg never fits, nor have we anything so to with the saint. These are the modern parish of St. Mungo's, formerly part of the parish of Strathclyde, and now incorporated as the parishes of Eigg and Iona. Still, however, the two islands are so close that we cannot pass over them without giving some account of their history and of the saint who lived and died there.
Bishop Reeves, the valued editor of *Adamnan*, has drawn attention to the marked contrast between the names of the parishes on the east and those on the west of Scotland. On the east the names are chiefly secular, even though chiefly Celtic, and probably date from remote pagan times. But on the west the parochial names, in a large number of cases, are found to combine with the prefix Kil- (G. ceall, locative cill, 'a monk's cell, then a church, also a grave'; see Kilarrow), the name of some venerated Scoto-Irish saint. Undoubted instances of this on the east coast are rare. We have, near Beauly, KilMorack, 'church of St Moroc,' and KilTarlity, from St Talargain, and Kilrenny (Anstruther), probably from St Ringan, or, perhaps, St Irenæus, but not many more. There are many other names in Kil-, as Kildrummy (Aberdeen), Killen (Avoch), Kilmeny (Fife), and Kilmore (Loth); but in these the kil- may be G. coill, a wood; and, in any case, their second halves do not stand for any saint. Kilconquhar (Elie) and Kilspindie (Errol) are two very curious names, which can hardly commemorate any saint either (g.v.). Dr Reeves' contrast is true not only of the parish names, but the names generally; e.g., take the case of St Columba. All along the east coast we find but one Inchcolm, while, as we have just mentioned, there are six instances of an Eilean Coluim ('Colm's isle') on the west. Yet the monasteries of Deer (Aberdeen) and St Serf (Kinross) are, to say no more, sufficient proof that the Columban missionaries did not neglect the east.

Students of the *Origines Parochiales* know that there were many more 'Kils-' among the names of the ancient parishes than among the modern ones. And,
just as we still have churches called ‘Trinity Church’ in the parish of St Mary in the parish where Mary of the Church is mentioned; the variants Kilmarnock and Kilmarnock. The first Norse name in KILMARNOC is known as ‘Christ’s Kirk or House’ being given by the Norse men to a ministerial centre. There was also at least one Kil MARNOCK: Jesus,’ and near Dalry is KILMARNOCK in the Burns, the G. KILMARTIN,hinted at in the date, whilst on Black's map of New York it was a Kil MARNOCK, now called ‘Talbargy.’ The trinity of the Trinity.

Many of these ancient Celtic names have had their names so twisted and distorted by centuries of ignorance, ignorant alike of spelling and hagiology, that now the personages themselves are hardly recognisable. It needs clever eyes to see St Comgan in KILCHOAN, and yet cleverer to recognise Talarygyn (d. 616) in KILTARTAN, or Begha in KILBUCHE. St Begha, disciple of St Alban and Abbess Hilda, is the well known English St Helen. Recognition is made all the more difficult from the warm-hearted Celt's frequent habit of prefixing to the saint's name mo or ma, 'my own,' which is often a numeral, and of affixing an -son, -sean, or -eas (half, 'young'), which is a kind of epaulet. At KILMARNOCK, near Alexandre on the K. MARNOCK, near Etive, really means 'knight of the plain.' But KILMARTIN near Dalry, Ernan, of the 'first men,' the true and pretty KILMARTIN. Where shall we find a KILMARE.
of Gloucester (371, edit. 1724) in 1297 writes of our Scottish monarch as ‘Kyng Macolom.’

The two names which, above all the rest, have gone through the most extraordinary and varied vicissitudes, almost rivalling the fate of the Norse bolstaðr (pp. lxxii-lxxiii), are Adamnan and Maolrubha. Adamnan, a man of royal Irish blood, and Abbot of Iona (679–704), is far famed as Columba’s biographer. His name means ‘little Adam,’ and in Lowland Scots it would be ‘Adie.’ The unaccented initial A easily goes; and we find that, through aspiration, the two aspirable consonants here, d and m, in many cases go too. Thus all that is left of ‘Adamnan’ is sometimes no more than eon, as in ARDEONAIG, pronounced arjónaig, on Loch Tay, ‘height of little Adamnan,’ or than eun, as in Ben Eunaich (Eunog), Dalmally. In Orkney all that is left is dam, as in DAMSEY, the old Daminsey, ‘Adamnan’s isle.’ The saint’s name appears as veon (v=dh) in KILMAVEONAIG (Blair-Athole), and as ennan in Kirkennan (Galloway); whilst in the North-East his name is pronounced Theunan or Teunan. Till quite lately this last was the name of the parish of Forglen, Banffshire.

Maolrubha is a saint who hailed from the Irish Bangor. He seems to have been almost as great a missionary as Columba himself. In 671 he came over and founded the monastery of Applecross in West Ross; and in that district his name is still preserved in Loch MARR, which, contrary to popular tradition, does not mean, ‘Mary’s Loch.’ The Modern Gaelic for Mary is MAIRE, but the older form, and that which is always applied to

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1 However, in O.E. Chron. (Worcester), ann. 1075, we find ‘Kyngge Malcholom,’ which implies the G. maol Choluim, ‘servant,’ lit. ‘shaveling of Columba’; ibid. (Laud), ann. 1079, we have ‘Melcolm.’
the Virgin Mother, is Moirre; thus we have in Scotland, as in Ireland, several 'Kilmorys'; hence St. BERNARD, MARY, 'Mary's well.' But the name of St. MAREVE has had to endure far more than this. In the older forms of the place-names his name is sometimes preserved with tolerable plainness, e.g., the old name of Ashig in Strath (Skye) was Askimorikey; and in 1500 the name of KILARROW (Islay) was Kilmorow; in 1514 it was spelt Kilmorow, in 1548 KILMORIE, whilst to-day the m has, through aspirate, been vanished away. The old saint's name appears in another sense in AMULREE (Dunkeld), which is just on HARBURGH. 'Maolrubha's ford'; and Dr. Beveridge mentions Sammareve's Fair, held in Keith o' Forres, as also embodying his name.

Maolrubha must be carefully distinguished from St. MOLUAG of Lismore, patron saint of ARGYLL and friend of Columba, who died in 592. His name is to be found unaltered in Kilmoluag (Tiree, Mull, and Skye), and almost so in Kilmolowok (Raasay). The change is more violent in Knockmilauk, 'Moluag's Hill,' near Whitethorn. KILMALLOW (Lismore) has sometimes been thought to come from the saint of Applecross; but the form KILMALWOG, also preserved, shows that this cannot be. The parishes of Raasay and Kilmuir, in Skye, both once bore this same name, Kilmaluog; and Kilmalew was the old name of the parish of Inveraray, whilst we have Clochmaloo near Rhynie. Molua's original name was Leu or Lua, perhaps the L. lupus, a wolf; the Gaelic spelling was Lugaidh. The final syllable has been dropped, and the endearing mo and the pet suffix -oc have been added, hence the forms Moluoc, Moluag, or Molua; the curious spellings Malogue, Mulvay, and Molingus also occur. Somewhat
similar in composition is the name of St Modoc, a saint of the Welsh calendar—a rare thing to find in Scotland. The basal name is *Aidan* = *Aedh-an*, 'little Hugh,' then Mo-aedh-oć, Moedoc, Modoc. His name we see in Kilmadock, Doune. On the other hand, we have a few pseudo-saints, like St Brycedale, long the residence of good old Patrick Swan of Kirkcaldy. Of course there never was such a being; the name is really St Bryce's dale, Bryce being a corruption, less common than Bride, of that worthy woman St Brigid of Kildare, whose name is so dear to Irish tongues as Bridget (cf. Kilbride). A worse fraud is St Fort, near Dundee, a silly modern corruption of Sandford, the old name of the estate there. Hard by is 'St Michael's,' as Ordnance Survey and Valuation Roll call it, which really commemorates one Michael Irvine, who kept a public-house there in the early part of the 18th century.

In Scotland by far the commonest prefix to denote 'church' or 'chapel' is *kil*. But the Brythonic *llan*, *than*, or *lan* is also found. This word means (1) a fertile, level spot, (2) an enclosure, (3) a church, with which three meanings the student may find it interesting to compare the similar meanings which appertain to the L. *templum*, itself also often adopted into Gaelic as *teampull*, a church or holy cell. Scottish *lans* are rare; the chief is Lhanbryde, Elgin, 'St Bridget's church'; but Lanark, c. 1188 Lannarc, must contain the word also, though the second syllable is hard to expound with certainty. In Wales *llan*—super-abounds. Professor Veitch, in his *History of the Scottish Border*, says there are 97 there; but there are actually 212 given in the Postal Guide alone.

Besides *kil* and *lan*, the Scotch Celt also occasionally adapted for himself the Latin (or Greek) *ecclesia*, a
name is in *Ulster Annals*, ann. 920, where we have 'Ceile De,' while an early charter, c. 1150, gives us 'Chelede.' But the zeal for solitude can hardly be traced to the influence of Rome. The Roman missionaries sought busy, wealthy Canterbury or York; but the men of Iona, like the hermits of Egypt and Syria long before, chose rather some dwelling-place like wild Tiree, as did Baothen, or wilder Rona, as did Ronan. Their retreats or cells or caves were wont to be called *deserta*, adapted into Gaelic as *diseart*, where it also has the meaning of a place for the reception of pilgrims. Hence we have Dysart, in Fife, still called by George Buchanan Diserta, and Dysart, near Montrose; and hence, e.g., the old name of the parish of Glenorchy, Dysart or Clachandysert. These Diserts or Dyserts are still more common in Erin's isle.

One more interesting point, and then we must leave the student to his own devices. The lonely isle, Scotland's most westerly inhabited spot, commonly called St Kilda, bears a name which has caused much puzzlement. It is first mentioned in a charter of King Robert II., c. 1350, by the name of Hyrt, whilst Fordoun, the well-known historian of the next generation, calls it Irte. Then in a map published by Peter Goas of Rotterdam in 1663 we first light upon the track of the present name; it is there St Kilder, plainly a seaman's carelessly ascertained form. But, five and thirty years later, in Martin's well-known *Voyage to St Kilda*, it has assumed the form it has ever since retained. There is no proof that such a personage as St Kilda ever existed; though no doubt 'St Kilda,' like every other lone Hebridean islet, was once the dwelling-place of some saint; and there once were chapels there to both Columba and Brendan. The inhabitants till
recently had quite lost the sound, and always made it \textit{7}; so that the original \textit{Hyrn} became in their lips Childa: and there is a \textit{r"oter Child} in the island to-day. This is no well-named \textit{to a saint}, but probably means \textit{well of the western hound} from \textit{G. west, the West}. 
ALPHABETICAL LIST
OF ALL THE IMPORTANT
Place-Names of Scotland

WITH

EXPLANATIONS OF THEIR ORIGIN
N.B.—All prefixes are dealt with fully only under the first name in which they occur: e.g., for auchter-, see Auchterarder; for kil-, see Kilarrow, &c. Any name printed in small capitals is meant to be consulted as giving some confirmation to, or throwing some side-light on, the explanation offered.

ABBREVIATIONS.

Dan. Danish.
Fr. French.
G. Gaelic.
Icel. Icelandic.
Ir. Irish.
L. Latin.
M.E. Middle English (1100–1500).
N. Norse.
O.E. Old English or Anglo-Saxon.
O.G. Old Gaelic.
O.N. Old Norse, of the Sagas.
Sc. Lowland Scots.
Sw. Swedish.

W. Welsh.
a. ante, i.e., before.
ann. anno, i.e., in the year.
c. circa, i.e., about.
cf. compare.
cny. century.
dimin. diminutive.
fr. from.
gen. genitive.
lit. literally.
perh. perhaps.
prob. probably.
pron. pronounced or pronunciation.
ALPHABETICAL LIST.

ABBET CRAIG. It overlooks Cambuskenneth Abbey, stirling.

ABBET ST BATHAN'S (Berwickshire). 1250. Ecclesia secundum St Bathani ("church of St Bathan"). Brother of Three was Columba's successor as Abbot of Iona, 597 A.D. "Abbot". O.Fr. abais, is so spelt in Eng. as early as 1250.


ABBOTSFORD. That used by the monks of Melrose Abbey.

ABBOTSGRANGE and ABBOTSHAW (Grangemouth). The land here formerly belonged to Newbattle Abbey. "Grange," in the L. charters grangium (fr. grannum, "grain"). now often = "a farm," was the place where the rents and tithes of a religious house used to be delivered and deposited. "Haugh" is common Sc. for "meadow-land by a river"; see Haugh.

ABBOTSHALL (Kirkcaldy). Now a parish: once connected with Dunfermline Abbey. "Hall" is O.E. heal, heal.

ABB's HEAD (St). 1461, Sanct Abbis Heid. Fr. Edd, sister of King Oswald of Northumbria, and first Abbess of Coldingham, close by, c. 650 A.D. Its earlier name, in Liber Eliensis, was Coldebercheshe; cf. Coldingham. "Head," O.E. heafod, is similar in use to G. ceann or ken-, IceL hifuth, and Fr. cap, which all mean both "the head" and "a cape."
ABDEN (Kinghorn). Old, Abthen, Abthania, the lands of Dunfermline Abbey. The word is an adoption of G. abháaine, abbacy or abbotric, fr. G. abaíd, abbey. In Chartul. Arbroath, a. 1200, is 'Ecclesia Sanctæ Mariæ de vетeri Munros (Montrose) . . . . que Scotice (i.e., in Gaelic) Abthen vocatur.' In the Exchequer Rolls occurs 'Abden of Kettins,' Forfar.

ABDIE (Newburgh). a. 1300, Ebedyn. Prob. same as above, only with reference here to Lindores, close by. Less probably G. abá dún (W. din), 'abbot's hill.'

ABERARDER (Strathnairn, Deeside, L. Laggan). Stra. A., 1456, Aberardor; Lag. A., c. 1645, Abiraidour. For aber, see p. xxxii. G. aber-àird-dùr (Old G. dobhar), 'confluence at the height over the water.'

ABERARGIE (Perth). c. 970, Pict. Chron., Apurfeirit = Aberfarg; R. Farg is fr. G. feargach, 'fierce;' fr. feary, 'anger;' the f has disappeared through aspiration. Thus the name means 'confluence of the fierce river.'

ABERCAIRNEY (Crief). Old G. abar carnach, 'rocky marsh'; cf. CAIRNIE and LOCHABER. There is no confluence here.

ABERCHALDER (Inverness). Old, Aberchalladour. G. aber-à(c)oilie-dùr, 'confluence of the water by the wood' (coill). Cf. R. CALDER.


ABERCORN (S. Queensferry). c. 720, Bede, 'Monasterium Aebbercurnig'; a. 1130, Sim. Durham, Eoriercorn; c. 1300, Trivet, Abourcorn; 1363, Abircorne. The burn, formerly the 'Cornac,' now the Cornar, is thought by Whitley Stokes to be perh. named fr. CURNACH, a Pictish champion.

ABERCROMBIE (Fife). 1250, Abircrumbyn; 1270, Abbercrumby; 1461, Abircumbry; official name of the parish of St Monan's. Crumban is prob. an old form of G. crom, 'crooked'; cf. ANCRUM.
PLACE- NAMES OF SCOTLAND.

ABERDALGIE (Perth). 1150, Abirdalgyn. Prob. 'confluence by the little thicket'; G. dealgan, dimin. of dealg, 'a thorn.'

ABERDEEN. c. 1000, Bk. Deer, Abberdeon; 1114, Aberdon; 1153, Snorro, Apardion; 1178, Aberdoen; c. 1180, Aberden; c. 1225, Orkn. Saga, Aparljón; 1293, Haberdene; in Latin charters, Aberdonia. 'At the mouth of the Don.'

ABERDOUR (Fife and Aberdeen). Abdn. A. in Bk. Deer, Abbordoboir. Fife A., 1126, Abirdaur; also Aberdovar. 'Confluence or mouth of the stream.' See R. DOUR.

ABERFELDY. Called after Pheallaidh, i.e., St Palladius, Romish missionary to Scotland in the 5th century. Cf. Castail Pheallaidh, in the Den of Moness, close by.

ABERFOYLE (S. of Perthshire). 1481, Abirfull; G. aber-phuill, gen. of G. and Ir. poll, 'a pool or bog, also a stream.' Cf. Ballinfoyle, Ireland.

ABERGELDIE (Braemar). 1451, -gheldy; c. 1610, Pont Galdy. These forms look like G. aber-a-Gha'llda, 'ford of the stranger or Lowlander.' Here aber has its rarer meaning, see p. xxxiii. However, in Mod. G. the name is Geallaidh; cf. yeal, 'clear, fair.'

ABERLADY (Haddington). Life Kentigern, Aberlessic; 1328, Abirleuedy. Prob. fr. G. leithid or leathan, 'broad,' or leathad, 'a slope.'

ABERLENO NO (Forfar). 1250, Aberlevinach; c. 1320, Aberlenoche; 1322, Aberlemenach; 1533, Abirlemon; G. leamhanach, adj., 'of the elmwood,' fr. leamhan, an elm. Cf. LENNOX.

ABERLOUR (Banff). 1275, -logher. Perh. fr. G. luachair, 'rushes,' or else, lobhar (pron. lo'ar), 'a leper.'

ABERMILK (Dumfries). 1116, Abermelc. R. Milk is perh. (and if so, it is a rare case) fr. O.E. neolc, milc; Dan. melk, 'milk'; cf. too 'rivulus de Melych'; 1272, in Cartul. Levenax, fr. G. millean, 'flowery or sweet grass.' This is one of the only four 'abers' in Dumfriesshire.

PLACE-NAMES OF SCOTLAND.

Nennius, Apuignige; 1292, Abernethy. Inv. A., 1461, Abirnethi. Here aber means the ford near the Nethys mouth. Cf. ARBIRLOT. Invermery stands at the actual junction with R. Earn. Nethys is usually said to be fr. Nechtan, king of Picts, c. 700, who founded a church here. But the early forms rather point to G. aber-an-eitigich, 'confluence at the narrow opening,' lit. 'gullet.' Also cf. NITH. Inv. A. stands at the confluence of Nethys and Spey.

ABERNYTE (Inchturie). Old, Abernate; perch. G. aber n'aite, 'confluence at the place'; or fr. G. eite, see ETIVE.

ABERTARFF (Lochaber). c. 1240, Aberterth; 1282, Abirtarff; c. 1400, Bk. Clanranald, Obuirthairbh, in which the latter syllable is gen. of G. tarbh, 'a bull.' Cf. TARFF. Aber is sometimes pron. ober in Mod. G.

ABERUCHIL and ABERUTHVEN (Perth). 1200, Abirruotheven; in Aberuchil e is mute. See RUCHIL and RUTHVEN.

ABINGTON (S. Lanarkshire). 1459, Albintoune, 'Albin's village.' Cf. Albyn Place, Edinburgh, and Abington, Cambridge. Abingdon, Berks, is not the same word.

ABOYNE (Deeside). c. 1260, Obyne; 1328, Obeyn; forms apt to be confused with OYNE. A- or O- will represent Old G. abh, water, river, cf. AWE; and -boyn is G. bofhionn, 'white cow'; hence 'white cow's river' or 'watering-place.'

ABRIACHAN (L. Ness). 1334, Aberbreachy; G. aber breacach, 'confluence abounding in trout,' G. breac. The -an is a mere adjectival ending.

ACHALEVEN (Argyle). G. achadh-na-leamhain, 'field of the elm.' Cf. LEVEN. There is an Auchlevyn in Registr. Aberdonense, a. 1500. In Ir. names we have Agh-, not Ach-.

ACHANAUT (Ross-sh.). G. achadh-an-unilt, 'field by the river' or 'river-glen,' G. allt.

ACHARACLE (Strontian). G. racail, 'a noise such as is made by geese or ducks.'

ACHARN (Kenmore). G. achadh-chàirn, 'field of the cairn,' G. càrn, or 'of the booty,' chàrna.
ACHBRICK (Ballendaillach: spotted hill). Speckled, spotted.

ACHINGEOCH (Cadder: Field of the nose). A nose.

ÁCHILTY, L. (Strathdennan: also Strathennan: hill). The accent is on the en. en. sand=water meaning 'height, precipice with r. achillar, the hillside and W. iochdail, i.e., = a precipice. Cf. V. y, a house. Cf. Achil, Co. May., and Achnish, Kildonan, r. báidhe, 'yellow'.

ACHILACHRACH (Fort William: Rising field. R. luachrach, fr. luachair, pitcher.)

ACHNAGARRY (Fort William: 25.6. Achnagarrettie: 'field of the weir'; G. cao-rach.)

ACHNACLOICH (Oban and Rosskeen). 'Field of the stone or boulder'; G. dach or dloc. Cf. Auchinlooch, Kilsyth.


ACHÓNICH (Strombly). 'Field of the wine'. Sighting, growing: m. per., e. a.

ACHRAY, L. Perth. 'Small pool, level. Cf. kier.

ACKERGILL. West. 'Acker gill.'

acck. G. E. acker. a c.: country, un.: a. is literal: om.: p. m.:

ADD. K.

ADDIE.
PLACE-NAMES OF SCOTLAND.

water'; cf. above, and W. dvr, water, a stream. The second river's name is pron. Whitaider. Cf. R. Adder, Wilts; R. Adur, Cornwall; and Cloined, 'long slope,' in S. Arran.

ADDIEWELL (W. Calder). Adie is dimin. of Adam; but this may be G. (f)haide bhal, 'long village'; for absence of sign of possessive, cf. next and MOTHERWELL.


AFFRIC, L. and Glen (Inverness). Perh. G. abh bhric, 'stream of the trout.' M'Bain suggests ath bhrach, 'ford of the boar' or 'bear.'

AIKENHATT (Finhaven). Perh. G. athchuinge h'ait, pron. akhuin hat, 'prayer-place.' Finhaven church was often called 'the kirk of Aikenhatt.'

AIKET HILL (Urr). 1550, Aikhead. Sc. aik, O.E. ac, Icel. eik, 'an oak'; -head may only be a corruption of the common suffix -et, as in thicket, BLACKET, and in BIRKET's Hill, near by. Some take -et as corruption of O.E. wudu, 'a wood'; e.g., a. 800 we find the R. Coquet as Cocwuda.

AILSA CRAIG (Fr. of Clyde). G. aillse, 'a fairy'; but cf., too, Old G. al, aill, 'a rock, rocky steep.'

AIR POINT (Mainland, Orkney). N. eyri, 'gravelly point' or 'spit.'

AIRD DHAILE (S.W. of Butt of Lewis). 'Height' or 'cape of the meadow.' G. āird-ā(h)ail. Cf. 'the Aird of Sleat.'

AIRDS MOSS (Ayr). Prob. fr. G. āird, a height, hill,' as s often adds itself to Gaelic names, cf. WEMYSS. Might be fr. a man, Aird.

AIRDRIE (also near Crail). As accent is on first syll., prob. G. āird airidh, 'high hill-pasture,' the N. 'saeter,' or summer hill-farm. In 1570 an 'Airdrie,' near Cromarty.

AIRLIE (Forfar). Perh. G. āird aìlbhe, 'high rock.'

AIRTHE (Larbert). 1128, Hereth; c. 1214, Harth; 1296, Erth. G. airidh, meaning here 'a level green among hills.'

Aithsvor (Cunningsburgh, Shetl.). Icel. aéf, 'an asthmatic' and vár, 'a little bay or inlet.'

Akin (Brodford). Generally Kyle Akin: 'strait of King Haakon,' or Akorn, of Norway, who is said to have sailed through here on returning from his defeat at Largs, 1263; and see Kyle.

Alcaig (Dingwall). Prob. Icel. aig, L. aegus, in aig, Norse G. for 'bay,' as in Arran, Arranais, etc.

Aldclune (Blair Athole). G. allt or allt-am, 'stream of the meadow.' On allt see p. xlvii.

Alder, or Auler Ben (Perthsh.). c. 1316. For Alder: now pron. Yaller. Doubtful: with form Alder of Aultbea, &c.

Aldie (Buchan, also name of part of Water of Tain). Per. G. alltan, 'little stream.' There is a Barassie in Fearn parish, near Tain.

Aldnavalloch (L. Lomond); and Aldnivalloch Carse, = allt-nà-bhealaich (= Balloch, 'water of the pass.'

Aldourie (L. Ness). Either = Alder, or with av-aig, fr. pre-Celtic root, meaning 'water.' See Aig.


Alford. c. 1200, Afford; 1634. Affred. Locally has a tautology; G. ath (th mute) + E. aff. or G. àf, 'th rough with same meaning. Ford here formerly, over in Bute. Perh. G. ath bhuird, 'ford with the pikel.'

Aline, L. (N. Argyle). G. álaimh, 'exceeding fair or beautiful.'

Allan, R. (Stirling), and Allen (Fearn). 1157, Struan- alun; might be as above, but prob. G. álaimh, 'a green
plain, as a rule wet and low-lying’; but, on Allan Water, Melrose, also called Elwand, see ELVAN. Cf. the W. and Corn. Alun.

ALLANTON (Ayrsh. and Berwicksh.). ‘Allan’s village.’ The Berw. A. was so named by a Stewart of Allanton, Ayrshire.


ALLOA. Sic 1707; but 1409, Alway. Doubtful. Prob. = ALVA and ALVIE.

ALLOWAY (Ayr). Prob. G. alla mhagh, ‘wild field.’ Cf. CAMBUS O’ MAY.

ALT GRAD (Kiltearn). G. = ‘ugly burn.’

ALMANACK HILL (Kirkcudbright). G. allt-manach, ‘monks’ glen.’


ALNESS (Invergordon). At the mouth of R. Rusdale, called in 1608 Affron. G. ath ’n-innis, ‘ford of the island’ (the Black Isle); influenced by Ness.

ALTASS (Bonar Bridge). G. allt-eas, ‘burn’ or ‘stream with the waterfall.’

ALTGUISH (Ullapool). G. allt-giuiseach or giuthas, ‘river of the pine-wood.’


ALTNAHARRA (Sutherland). G. allt-na-charraigh, ‘stream with the pillar or rock,’ or ? fr. mharbaidh, ‘of the slaughter.’

ALTON (Beith). G. alltan, dimin. of allt, ‘a little stream.’
PLACE- NAMES OF SCOTLAND.

 Allocator Burn (Selkirk). Prob. G. allt- t' emaimh, 'stream with the swimming-place.' Cf. Ardentryve.

 Altvengan Burn (Aberfoyle). G. allt - mhengain or math- ghamhuinn, 'stream of the bear.'


 Alvah (Banff). a. 1300, Alueth; as above.

 Alvies (Moraysh.). Perh. as Alvah, with Eng. s.

 Alvie (Aviemore). c. 1350, Alveth, Alway; c. 1400, Alvecht; 1603, Aluay; = Alva.

 Alwhat Hill (E. Ayrsh.). G. il chat, 'hill, rock of the wild cat.' Cf. Macherwhat, 'field of the cat,' not far off.

 Alyth (Forfar). Pron. aylith. Prob. G. aileach or eileach, 'a mound, bank, stone-building.'

 Amisfield (Dumfries and Haddington). Dumfries A., pron. Emsyfield; a. 1175, Hempisfield; 1298, Amesfelde; looks as if fr. Dan. hamp, Icel. hamp-r, O.E. henep, 'hemp.' But the Hadd. name is prob. fr. the personal name Ames or Amyas; and the Dumf. name may have been modified in honour of an early lord, Amyas de Charteris.

 Ample Glen (Earn). G. gleann amaill, 'glen like the master-tree of a plough.' Cf. Ampleforth, Yorkshire.

 Amulree (Perthsh.). G. ath-Maolrubha, 'ford of St Maolrubha,' the patron saint of the district. Cf. Muree, and see p. cvi.


 Andail, L. (Islay). Doubtful. Last syll. prob. O.N. dal, 'a dale.'

 Andrews, St (Fife, Elgin, Orkney). Fife St A., a. 1130, Sim. Durham, ann. 1074, Ecclesia Sancti Andree; 1158,
St Andrae; c. 1160, 'apud Sanctumandream'; 1272, 'Episcopatus Sancti Andree'; 1434, Sanctandrowis. It was prob. King Kenneth M'Alpine, c. 850, who first named St Regulus' church here 'St Andrew's.' Its old name was Kilrimont. The patron saint of Scotland also gives his name to the parish church of Lhanbryd, Elgin. *N.B.* Before 800 the Saint of Scotland was St Peter.

**Angus, or Forfar.** a. 1150, Bk. Deer, Engus; a. 1200, Enegus; a. 1300, Anegus. Said to be fr. *Aneagus*, or Oengus (Corn.), or Ungust, son of Fergus, and King of Picts, 729 A.D. The name means 'unique choice'; G. *aon ghus*.

**Annan, R. and Town.** Sic 1300, but c. 1180, Benedict Petrb., Anant; on coin a. 1249, 'Thomas on An.' Possibly connected with W. *nant*, 'a stream, a ravine.' See also next.

**Annandale.** c. 1124, Estrahannent; a. 1152, Stratanant; c. 1295, Anandresdale; 1297, Vallis Anandi. *Estra*, c. 1124, is W. *ystrad* = G. *srath*, 'valley'; *cf.* Yester. The *-dre* in c. 1295 looks like *dur* or *dobhar*, Old G. for 'water'; *cf.* Adder. The hannent or anant might have some connection with G. *ceanann* (*cean-fionn*), 'white headed, bald.' But evidently there has been early confusion as to the real word.

**Annat (Inverness, Perth, Appin) and Annait (Dunvegan).** G. *anait*, 'a parent church.' There is a well of Annat or *tobar-na-h-anait* at Strath, Skye, and Calligray, Harris. *Cf.* also Annothill, Airdrie; Balnahanait in Glen Lyon; and Kildalton.

**Annick Water (Irvine).** Might be G. *anfach*, *anfaiche* (*f* mute), 'overflowing,' influenced by O.E. *wic*, 'bay.' *Cf.* Prestwick not far off, and Alnwick.

**Annie (Callander).** G. *ath-na-fheidh*, 'ford of the deer.' The *th* is mute, and the *fh* lost by aspiration. *Cf.* Monzie.

**Anstruther.** c. 1205, Anestrothir; 1231, Anstrother; 1362, -othythir. G. *an srathair*, 'the cart-saddle'; but *cf.* p. xlv. In 1225 we find Kynstruther, 'the

ARBIRLOT (Forfar). c. 1210, Abereloth; 1250, Aberelloch, ‘ford on R. Elliot.’ See aber, p. xxxii.

ARBOLL (Fearn). Sic 1507; but 1463, Arkboll. G. earbil, ‘point or extremity of land’ (here the Tarbat peninsula). Cf. Urbal, common in N. Ireland, and Darnarbil, Kirkcudbright; boll, of course, has been influenced by the common N. ending -bol, fr. bolstaðr (see p. lxxii).

ARBROATH. 1178, Aberbrothoc; a. 1300, Abbirbroth; c. 1470, Arbrothe; 1546, Abirbrotheke; ‘at the mouth of the Brothock,’ i.e., ‘filthy, muddy’ river; G. brothach, fr. Old G. broth, a ditch. Cf. Curbretack, Pitlurg. See aber, p. xxxii.

ARBUTHNOTT (Fordoun). Sic 1482; but 1202, Abirbuthe-not(h); 1206, Aberbothoeth; ? connected with G. buthainnich, to thump, beat; and see aber, p. xxxii.

ARCHIESTON (Moray). Founded 1760. Archie is short for Archibald.

ARD, L. (Aberfoyle). G. àird, àrd, ‘a height or headland.’

ARDALANISH (S.W. Mull). G. àird-gheal, ‘white cape,’ + Norse ness; thus tautological; for a G. name ending with nish, cf. Machrahanish.

ARDALLIE (Aberdeen). G. àirdaille, ‘height’ or ‘head of the cliff.’

ARDARGIE (Perth). G. àird; and see ABERARGIE.

ARBEG (Rothesay). G. àird-beag, ‘little height’ or ‘cape.’


ARDCHATTAN (Argyle). 1296, Ercattan, ‘height of Cattan’ or Chattan, an abbot, and friend of Columba. Ardcatterson’s other name was Balmhaodan or ‘St Modan’s village.’

ARDCHULLERIE (L. Lubnaig). G. àird-a-chòileire, ‘height of the quarry.’

ARDCLACH (Nairn). G. àird-clachach, ‘rocky height.’

ARDEER (Ayr). G. àird-iar, ‘west cape’ or ‘height.’

ARDMADDY (L. Etive). ‘Height of the dog or wolf’; G. madadh.

ARDMARNOCK (Tighnabruaich). 1403, -mernak. ‘Height of my little Ernan’; see KILMARNOCK.

ARDMILLAN HOUSE (Girvan). ‘Height of the mill’; G. muileann.

ARDMORE Pt. (Islay; also in N.W. Mull, &c.). G. àird mòr, ‘big cape’ or ‘height.’

ARDNACROSS BAY (Campbeltown). ‘Height’ or ‘cape of the cross’; G. crois.

ARDNADAM (Kilmun). ‘Adam’s height.’

ARDNAHUATH (Bute). Pron. arnahoe. 1440, Ardnahow. ‘Height to the North’; G. thuath, pron. hua.

ARDNAMURCHAN (N.W. Argyle). a. 700, Adamnan, Ardnamuirchol, Artdaib Muirchol; 1292, Ardenmurich; 1309, Ardnamurchin. Name evidently changed; now prob. G. àird-na-mòir-chinn (gen. of ceann), ‘height over the great headland,’ rather than ‘of the huge seas’ (chuan); but Adamnan’s forms look like àrd-muirchaol, ‘high seas’ strait.’


ARDOW (Mull). G. àrd dubh, ‘dark height.’

ARDPATRICK (Knapdale). ‘Height of St Patrick’; in G. Padruig.

ARDRISHAIG. ‘Height of the briers’; G. driseag, dimin. of dris, a thorn.

ARDROSS (Invergordon). ‘High land’ or ‘moor.’ The whole mountainous centre of Ross used to be called Ardross; G. àird-rois. Cf. ARDERSIER.

ARDROSSAN. Sic 1375. ‘Height of the little cape’; G. rosan.

ARDTORNISH (Sound of Mull). 1390. Arrithrona. = fiol. tornys. G. aird-t(h)orr. 'cape of the hill.' Norse aša. 'nose or cape.' Cf. ARDALANISH.

ARDTUN (Mull). Pron. in G. aird-tuna. 'height or cape of the waves'; G. tona; or 'like a tun or cask.' Lact. tarna. Cf. An Tunna, Glen Sannox.

ARDDVASAR (Ornsay, Inverness). G. aird-dvasar or dvasar. 'fatal headland.'

ARDDVERIKIE (L. Laggan). G. aird meirigath. 'height for rearing the standard.' G. meitur.

ARDWELL (Kirkmaiden). Prob. 'stranger's height.' Fr. pell. ghaill, foreigner, Lowlander. Cornual is just 'horm' or 'peninsula of the foreigners' or 'Island.' C. V. LACETOWN; and the local proverb. 'The Kirkmaiden folk were aye Fenians'; but Mr J. Maclean states that Ardwell, Strathbogie, is G. ard-land. 'Army dwelling.'

ARGYLE. Pict. Chron., Arregaithl: Old. Ir. M. Arregaithl: in L. chron., Erghadia: 1147. Erregaithl: 1522. Arghal: c. 1425, Wyntoun, Argyle. 'District of the Ulains, the Scots fr. Ireland. Skene says Sc. form is Ireguarroch. fr. earr, limit, boundary: in Ir. Ather-arthuir, 'pron. arrer gale.' An adj. 'Argathelain' is found as late as 1650; and cf. Anniegathel, a farm in Glen Quieich. Earlier it was called, in the Albannian Dian, Gair Altan, or 'coast lands of Alban,' fr. eirthir, 'coast. border.' Albainn is now the regular G. name for Scotland, but was till c. 1100 the name of Pictavia or kingdom of Scone. Cf. 'Duke of Albany.'

ARISAIG (W. Inverness). 1250, Arasech; 1309, Aryssayk; 1506, Arrisak. Prob. N. = Aros + aik, i.e. vik, a bay, or G. aros, house, mansion, + aik.

ARKAIG, L. (Fort William). c. 1310, Logharkeech; 1516, Locharacag. Dimin. of G. arc, which means 'a dwarf, a hero, a bee, or a wasp!' With c. 1310, loigh, cf. Ir. lough.

ARKLET, L. (L. Katrine). Skene thinks Loirgeclat (i.e., L. Irgeclat), scene of battle mentioned by Tighermor, ann. 711, is L. Arklet. G. ar cleit, 'battle-field of the snow-flakes.'
ARLARY (Kinross). *Old chart.* Magh-erderrly; prob. G. 
\(\text{àird-a-làraiche},\) 'height of the site, ruin, or farm.'

ARMADALE (Bathgate, Skye, and Farr). Prob. Icel. *arm-r,*
O.E. *arm,* arm, which can mean not only 'arm of the sea,'
but also 'arm of the land,' i.e., spur or branch, as of a
dale or valley, Icel. and Sw. *dal.* Cf. Armathwaite,
Cumberland.

ARNAGOUR (Coll). 'Height of the goat'; G. *àird-na-gobhair.*

ARNAHEAN (Argylesh., several). G. *airidh* or *àird na*
nigheain, 'shieling' or 'height of the maiden.'

ARNBURN (Luss). 'Burn with the arns,' Sc. name for
'alders.' Cf. Arns, Cumbernauld.

ARNCROACH (Elie). 'Height of the stack-like hill'; G. *cruach.*
*Cf. Cruachan,* and Croach, in Galloway.

ARNGASK (Kinross). c. 1147, Arringroes; 1250, Ardgrosc;
1389, Aryngosyk. G. *àird-na-croisy,* 'height of the
pass' or 'crossing.' Cf. Ardingrask or -grosk, near
Inverness; also *Fingask,* Gask.

ARNHALL (S. Kincardine). Pron. Arnha. Prob. 'hall,
manor among the arn-trees.' This certainly was the
origin of the recent Arnhall, Huntly.

ARNISDALE (Lochalsh). Prob. after some viking named
*Arni.*

ARNISORT (Skye) and ARNISTON (Gorebridge). As above;
-ort or -art or -worth are all corruptions of N. *fjord,* a
firth, sea-loch. *Cf. Snizort,* &c. But L. Arnish,
Raasay, is 'eagle's ness'; N. *örn,* an eagle.

ARNOTHILL (Falkirk). 1541, 'Arnothil,' in Liddesdale.
'Earth-nut hill'; 1551, ernut, also called the pig-nut.
But Knockharnot, Leswalt, is fr. G. *ornacht,* 'barley.'

ARNPRIOR (Kippen). 'Height of the prior,' referring to
Inchmahome on L. of Monteith. To the W. is the
curious name Arngibon, fr. G. *gieben,* 'a hunch on the
back.'

ARNSHEEN (Ayr). 'Height of the foxgloves'; G. *sion* (pron.


Arran (Island, also loch in Kirkcudbright). 1154, Four Masters, Arran; c. 1294, Aran; 1326, Arran. Mod. G. Arainn, which some think 'lofty isle.' In W. aran is 'a peaked hill, which would give a most appropriate meaning. The ending -inn is really an old locative, 'at Ara.' Dr Cameron of Brodick, a high authority, said prob. fr. G. ara, gen. aran, 'a kidney,' which exactly gives Arran's shape. The proper spelling of the Irish group is 'Arran Isles.'

Arrochar (L. Long). Sic c. 1350, also Arachor, Arathor, which is G. and Ir. corruption of L. aratrum, a plough, 'a carrucate,' used as a land-measure = 104 or 160 acres. We also find c. 1248, Letharathor, archore, i.e., a half carrucate. See Cartul. Levenax, passim.

Artafallie (Munlochy, Inverness). 1526, Ardrefalie; c. 1590, Arthirfairthlie; 1599, Ardafailie; prob. = Arpafeélie. The -ir- and -thir of the old forms is due to some thought of G. t(h)ir, 'land.'

Artfield Fell (Wigtown). Pont's map, Artfell; prob. G. árd, a height, to which is tautologically added Icel. fell, a hill; Dan. fjeld, a mountain. Thus Artfield Fell is a triple repetition of a word for 'hill!'


Arthur's Oon (formerly at Carron and in Tweeddale). 1293, Furnum Arthuri; 1727, A.'s Oon; lit. 'Arthur's Oven' (O.E. ofen, Icel. ofu), popularly thought to be mounds or cairns in memory of King Arthur's battles. His battle of Bassas was prob. fought at Dunipace, near Carron; Arthur's O'on may be the 'Stan hous,' see Stenhousemuir. The mound is perh. referred to by the Geographer of Ravenna (7th century) as Medio Nemeton, named being Ir. for 'sanctuary.' Cf. Bessie Yon.
ARTHUR'S SEAT (Edinburgh), 1508, Kennedy Flying Arthuirissete; and BEN ARTHUR (Arrochar). No real reason to doubt named fr. the famous King Arthur of 6th century. Skene thinks four of his battles were fought near L. Lomond. At Arthuret, N. of Carlisle, the battle of Ardderyd was fought, 573.

ARTNEY GLEN (S. Perthsh.). In G. always pron. artair = Arthur (see above). Cf. Tir Artair, Killin.

ASCAIG, L. (Sutherland), ASCOG (Bute), and PORT ASKAIG (Islay). Bute A., 1503, Ascok; 'ash-tree bay'; Icel. ask-r, O.E. æscæ, an ash, + aig (for N. vik), a bay. Or, as likely, fr. N. ask-r, 'a small boat.'

ASHANESS, or ESHA NESS (Shetland). 'Ash-cape' might either be fr. O.N. aska, Dan. aske, ashes, or possibly Icel. esja, a kind of clay; ness, see p. lxxi.

ASHDALE (S. Arran), ASHKIRK (Roxb.), ASHTON (Greenock). 1253, Haschirche; 1505, Askirk. All Eng. and fr. O.E. æscæ, the ash-tree.

ASHIE STEEL (Melrose). Prob. 'place of the ash-trees,' fr. O.E. steall, stiel, a place, then the 'stall' of a stable; and cf. STEELE.

ASLOON (Alford). 1654, Asloun. Prob. G. eas leamhan (pron. louan), 'ravine of the elms.' Eas usually means 'waterfall,' but there is none here; cf. Aswanley (G. eas bhan sleibh), Glass, and Craigslouan, 'the elm rock,' New Luce. The latter perh. fr. G. sleamhuinn, 'smooth.'

ASS OF THE GILL (ravine on R. Cree, Kirkcudbright). G. eas, 'a waterfall,' and Icel. and N. gil, 'a ravine.' Curious name, yet so simply explained!

ASSYNT (Sutherland). 1343, Asseynkt, Assynte; 1455, Assend; 1502, Assent; 1584, -schin. A difficult word. Perh. N. asynt, 'visible, seen fr. afar;' referring to the view of its many peaks fr. the Minch. In Icel. and N. place-names Æss often means a rocky ridge, as in Asdale, in the same county; but it is inadmissible here, as the a in Assynt is short. In 1632 we read of 'the chapel of Assind in Brakadaill,' in Skye.

ATHILSTANEFORD (Haddington). Local pron. Elshinfurd. c. 1200, Alstanesford; 1250, Elstan-; 1461, Athilstan-
PLACE-NAMES OF SCOTLAND.

furd. Said to be the place where Athelstan, general of
Eadbert of Northumbria, was defeated by Alchred, king
of the Picts, c. 750. In the Latin 10th cent. chronicles,
e.g., Flocaed of Rheims. King Athelstan of that time is
commonly called 'Rex Aistannus.'

Chron. called Fuchlaidh, 'ford of Fud.' one of the seven
sons of the famous legendary Cruithne. The name is
more perfect in the place-name Burnfrew, found a. 1306,
in Regist, Abiremon. Another version is that F. was
wife of an early Welsh prince; certainly Fud was an
old poetic name for Ireland. Cf. Bary.

ATTACHOIRRIN (Islay). G. a'tha acharrinn, 'house of the
toine-tree,' caurinum.

ATTADALE (Ross). 1584. Attadil. G. ìna, 'long,' i dis-
appearing through aspiration - isel. and N. òa, 'a
dale.' with -hill, cf. dell.

ATTW BEN (Ross). As above: final a in ìnao taking the

AUCHELCHANZIE (Crieff). Prob. 'height of Kenneth,' fr. W.
or Brythonic ucelh, high, + aspirated form of Kenneth,
in OIr. Canice. Cf. Chonzie and Ochils. There is
a Tiberchindry, Aberdeensh. : 1523. Tiberchenzie.

AUCHEN CASTLE (Moifat). Prob. pl. of G. archl, 'a bank,' or of
achadh, 'a field,' pl. achanna.

AUCHENAIRN (Glasgow). Prob. = next, c. lost by aspiration.

AUCHENCAIN (Kirkcudbright). 1305. Aghencarne. G. achadh-na-cairn, nom. cearn, 'field of the cairn' or
'barrow.'

AUCHENCLOY (Kilmarnock) and AUCHENCLOY (Stoneykirk).
Field of the stone'; G. cloiche, nom. clach or cloch.

AUCHENCROW or -CRAW (Ayton). c. 1230. Hauchencrewe;
also Auchencruive (Dumbarton); 1208. Hackenerow,
'field of the sheep pen' or fold or hut; G. en, lit. a
circle. Note how Anglian influence has identified the
G. achadh with the Eng. or Lowl. Sc. haugh; -crew
might quite prob. be G. craobh, ‘field of the trees.’ Cf. Bunchrew. In a charter of Edw. III., however, the former name is Aldencrewe; i.e., G. alld-an-craobh, fr. alld or allt, a stream, a glen.

Auchendinny (Penicuik) and Auchindinny (Gartly). Prob. ‘field of refuge,’ G. dión; though often said to be ‘field of fire,’ G. teine. Cf. Ardentinny.

Auchengane (Falkirk). 1458 -ingavenis; c. 1610, Achingein. G. achadh an gamhna (sing. gamhainn), ‘field of the yearling cattle.’ The -is in 1458 is the common Eng. plural.

Auchengray (near Carstairs and Kirkcudbright). Perh. ‘field of the level moor or high flat’; G. greach (pron. graigh), or, ‘of the horse,’ G. greadh. Cf. Irongray and Drumgray, Airdrie.


Auchanmalg Bay (Wigtown). G. mealg, ‘the milk of a fish,’ so the name might refer to the manuring of the field.

Auchinblae (Kincardine). 1506, -inblay. Prob. ‘field of the flowers or blooms,’ G. blàth; G. blàith, is ‘smooth, level.’ Auchin- and Auchen- constantly interchange; both, of course, represent the article na or an.


Auchindachy (Keith). ? ‘Field of the meeting’; G. dàil, gen. dàlach, also a fastness. Dallachy, near Aberdour, is called Dachy. Or fr. G. dabhach, a vat, a tub.

Auchindoir (Aberdeen). Prob. ‘field of the oakwood,’ G. doire; or ‘of the chase or diligent search’; G. toir.

Auchingill (Caithness). Pron. Ouikingill. Icel. hauka-gil, ‘hawk’s gill,’ lit. gap; cf. a ‘fish-gill.’ The name is also found in Iceland. ‘Gill’ is either a ravine or a little bay.
AUCHINLECK (Ayrshire, Newton Stewart, &c.). 'Field of the stone'; G. lec, properly a tombstone or flat stone. Same name as Affleck, Lesmahagow. In 1306 the surname is found as Aghelek, also the name of an old estate in Kyle.

AUCHINLEYS (Ayr and Perth). 'Field of the glimmering light' or torch; G. leus.

AUCHINLOCHAN (Tighnabruaich). 'Field with the little loch.'

AUCHINTORIE (Dumbarton). 'Field of Sorlie' or Somerled, in G. t'Somhairle; the t has eclipsed the s.

AUCHINVALLEY (Kilsyth). G. a'chadh-an-bhaile, 'field with the farm-town,' or 'township-field.'

AUCHLECKS (Blair-Athole). 'Field of the flat stone' or tomb; G. lec, with Eng. pl. s.

AUCHLEVEN (Aberdeen). 'Field with the elms'; G. leamhan.

AUCHMACOY (Ellon). Prob. G. a'chadh mac Aoudh, 'field of Mackay.'

AUCHMIDDEN (Aberdeen). Prob. 'middle field,' fr. G. miadhon, the middle. Cf. 'Middlefield' and Pitmedden.

AUCHMITHIE (Arbroath). 1434, Achmuthy. Prob. G. a'chadh muthaidh, 'field of the herd.'

AUCHMULL CASTLE (Forfar). 'Bare field'; G. maol, bald, bare.

AUCHNACRAIG (Mull). 'Field with or under the crag.'

AUCHNAGATT (Aberdeen). Prob. 'field of the wild-cat,' G. cat, as in Carnagat, Ulster; or 'of the withes,' G. gad.

AUCHNASHEEN (Ross). 1548, -scheene. 'Field of the fox-gloves'; G. sion (pron. sheen); or, as likely, 'of the drizzle,' G. sine. There is an Auchensheen, near Dalbeattie.


AUCHTERARDER. 1295, Eutrearde, Outreart; 1330, Huech-tirardor; 1597, Ochterardour. G. nachdar-àird-lir,
'upper highland'; lit. G. uachdar, Pictish uactair, W. uchdar (fr. uch above), is the top, summit, and aird is a height, peak, or cape. But Rhys thinks in -arder may be a trace of Ammianus' (c. 360) 'Vertur-iones,' and Sim. Durham's (c. 1130) 'Wertermorum.' Certainly A. is in the old land of Forretn, which name is = Vertur-iones.

AUCHTERDERRAN (Kirkcaldy). G. uachdar-doirean, 'high land with the thickets or groves.'


AUCHTERHOUSE (Forfar). 1245, Hwuchtyruus; a. 1300, Hutyrhuse; 1461, Uchtirhouse; -house (here pron. hoos) may be a corruption, perh. fr. G. fuathas, a spectre or apparition.

AUCHTERLESS (Aberdeen). a. 1300, Ochtrellys; c. 1280, Uchterless; 1364, Othyrls. Prob. G. uachdar-lios, 'high land with the enclosure or garden on it.'

AUCHTERMUCHTY (Fife). 1250, Hucidridmukeydi; c. 1290, Hichermakedi; 1293, Utermokerdy; 1294, Utermukerty. 'Field of the swine-pen.' The G. uachter or uachdar refers to the slight rising in the centre of the village; and 'mukerdy' is muc-gáradh 'pig-enclosure' (cf. Balmuchy). Forms 1293–94 give the 'Sassenach's' pron. of achtter- to this day.


AUCHTERSTRUTHER (Largo). c. 1150, Ochterstruther. But c. 1400, we find a curious form, Auchtterutherstruther. 'High field like a cart-saddle'; G. srathair.

AUCHTERTOOL (Kirkcaldy). 1178, Ochtertule; a. 1200, Octretul; c. 1240, Huctartule; 1289, Houthyrulturiche. 'Field upon the hill'; G. tulach.

AUCHTISE (Lesmahagow). G. achadh tuas, 'field above, upper field.'
AUCHTRIEVANK (Kirkmabreck). G. uachterach bham, 'white upland.'

AUCHTYFARDLE (Lesmahagow). Looks like G. achadh tèische fùrrdaigh, 'field of the house of delay or detention.'

AUGUSTUS, Fort. So called in 1716, after William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland.

AULDBAR (Forfar). 1250, Aldbar. Prob. G. allt- or allt-a-barra, 'glen by the height.'

AULDEARN (Nairn). c. 1340, Aldyrne. G. allt Eireann, see EARN. As it stands, looks like G. allt-íshearna, 'glen with the alders.' In Registr. St Andrew, re ann. 954, we find Ulurn, which might be allt-choirm, 'glen of the cairn'; G. carn.

AULDGIRTH (Dumfries). 'Old garden,' N. yarth, garden. Cf. next and APLEGARTH; in 1578, Aplegirth.

AULDHAME (N. Berwick). 1094, Aldeham. O.E. ald hám, 'old house.'

AULISTON Pt. (Sound of Mull). Doubtful; the -ton is prob. 'hill or castle' G. dún; cf. EDDERTON.

AULTBEA (Poolewe). G. allt-beath (pron. bay), 'glen with the birches.'

AULTMORE (Banff). 'Big glen'; G. mòr, big.

AULTNAPADDOCK (Glass). 'Glen' or 'burn of the spectres or clowns'; G. bodach, influenced by Eng. paddock, a toad.

AVEN WATER (Kincardine), R. (Lanark), L. and Ben (Banff). See AVON.

AVICH (Lorn) and AVOC (Cromarty). Lorn A., c. 1322, Louchaby. Crom. A., c. 1333, Auauch; 1481, Avauch; 1493, Alvach; 1580, Awach, now pron. Auch. Perh. G. amhach, 'neck.' But form 1493 is = ALVA.

AVIEMORE (Inverness). G. abh mòr, 'big river,' i.e., the Spey. Gaels now call it Agulh mòr, whatever that may mean. Cf. W. ag, a cleft or opening. Blargie, Badenoch, was spelt in 1603 Blairovement, the same change.

AVON, R. (Linlithgow and Banff) and L. (Ben Macdhui). The Loch is pron. A'an; the R. is prob. the Haafe in O.E. Chron., ann. 710. Strathaven in Sim. Durham
(a. 1130), re ann. 756, is Ovania. G. abhuinn (pron. aoun), water, river; W. afon (for Antonia, now Avon, trib. of R. Severn, in Tacitus, Ann., xii. 31, should be read Aufona). Same root is seen in Guadi-ana in Spain, in Dan-ube, and in Punj-āb (‘five rivers’); and prob. in Aa, name of several European rivers. Evan in Tweeddale is the same word; see also AVEN. Five Avons in S. Britain.

AWE, L. and R. Former pron. locally ow; G. ou; latter, áh; G. atha. a. 700, Adamnan, Aba; 1461, Lochqaw; 1682, Owe. Former prob. Old G. abh, W. aw, ‘water’; cf. Eu, Normandy; c. 1110, Owe. Latter prob. same root as G. ath, ‘a ford, a shallow part of a river.’

AYR (town and county take name fr. river). a. 1177, Ar; 1197, Are; c. 1230, Air; c. 1400, Aare; prob. O.N. eyri, ‘tongue of land, gravelly bank.’

AYTON (Berwick, and near Abernethy, Perth). Berw. A., ?c. 970, Athan; 1098, Eitun; 1250, Aytun. Perh. G. athan, ‘the little ford.’ The form Eitun shows it was then thought = ‘town on the Eye.’ There are also Aytons in Yorks. Cf. YTHAN.

B


BACKIES (Golspie). As above, with diminutive and Eng. pl. s. Cf. ‘The Lochies,’ &c.

BADDINGSGILL (Peebles). ‘Baldwin’s gill’ (cf. baldric and baudric). ‘Baldewinus the Fleming’ occurs in a local deed c. 1150; Icel. gíl is a mountain recess, dale.

PLACE-NAMES OF SCOTLAND

BADENSCOTh (Aberdeen). Looks like a "creek, harbour of the boat". Perh. G. "badan ag ath". The name may mean a boat.

BAD-NA-CARRAD (Assynt). "Where the mourners encamped."

BASKENTUIE.


BAILLIESTON (Lanark). Bainsford. Here "the" .the Scottish Temple. Mark of the Midland and East Counties.

BAINSHOLE (Inch.). From one. . .

BALACLAVA (James). A small village. In these two varieties; the latter of which is common in vast.


Baleliech. "A village near the sea". G. "bale nitech". This is a "village on the sea".

Balellan. "Village on the sea".

Balemore (Port). A village. The name is often used with Ell.

Balemore (есс.). A small village."

Befor the name of a few. G. "beef mairi". A few."

BAILERIE. "Village of the plain." G. "bailiach."
PLACE-NAMES OF SCOTLAND.


Balcantuel (Strathmiglo). 1294, Balmaccancolle; 1490, Balcancoile. G. bail-na-ceann-coill(e), 'hamlet at the head of the wood.' The mod. gen. of ceann would here be chinn.

Balcarrs (Colinsburgh). 'Village of the contest'; G. carraid or carrais.


Balcaskie (Anstruther). 1296, Balcaski. ?'Village of the stopping or checking'; G. casgaith, or 'of the warrior,' G. gaisgich.

Balloomie (Crail). 1297, Balcolmny. Prob. 'village of St Colman,' perh. he of Northumbria, 7th century; just as

Balcony (Kiltarltn), 1333, Balkenny, is fr. Caimnech or Kenneth, perh. he who was friend of Columba. But in G. it now is Balcomhnuidh, which just means 'the residence.'

Baldernock (Milngavie). c. 1200, Buthirnok; 1238, Buthernokis; 1745, Badernock. Prob. G. both or bail, earnay, 'house, farm, or hamlet, with the sloes.'

Baldowie (Broughty Ferry). Perh. G. bail doimbh, 'poor hamlet.'

Baldragon (Broughty Ferry). 'Village of the dragon,' a word adopted in Gaelic.

Balelie (Denino). 'Other farm'; G. eile, as contrasted with Balcaithly.


Balfour (Markinch, Edzell, and Kirkwall). Mark. B., 1568, Balfouris. Prima facie, 'cold village'; G. fuar. But we also have Delfour (1569, Dallefour), Kincraig, which, if fr. fuar, would become by aspiration Daluar. So Wh. Stokes thinks -four must be Pictish, cognate with W. paúr, Armor. peur, 'pasture-land.' Cf. Forfar and Trinapour. The vulgar pron. Balfour is thus the correct one.
PLACE-NAMES OF SCOTLAND.


BALFUNNING (Drymen). a. 1300, Buchmunyn. Perb. ‘village of the heathy expanses’; G. monadh-bean, or ‘of the hills,’ G. monachan. On the Buch, a. 1300, see Baldernock; and for the -ing, cf. Ardinning (red dunain), Strathblane.

BALGEDIE (Kinross). See Balagiech, only here J, being unaspirated, remains.


BALGOWAN (Perth, Kirkcudbright, &c.). Prob. as above.

BALHARVIE (Kinross). G. baile-thairbh, ‘village of the hill’; (tarbh); with Eng. dimin. -ie.

BALINTORE (Fearn). Possibly same as Ballindore (M. ckaire, Argyle); G. baile-an-Dearaidh (= Dewar), ‘village of the stranger’; surname of St Macruba; cf. Kintore. More likely, ‘village of the hillocks,’ G. tòrr, and so = the neighbouring Hilton. Ballitore and Tintore, Ireland, are fr. Ir. tuair, bleaching-green.


BÁLLATER (Aberdeen). ‘Village on the hill-slope’; G. leitir (fr. leth, a half or part, and tir, land), Ir. leitir, as in Letterfrack, &c. Cf. Letterfearn.

BÁLLIKINRAIN (Killearn). Sic 1680, but c. 1610, Pont, Balachendrain, -ekendrain. G. baile-a-chinn-rainn, ‘village, farm, at the head of the division,’ or bealach-an-rainn, ‘pass at the division.’

BALLINDÁLLOC (Moray and Balfron). Moray B. c. 1300, and Balf. B. a. 1350, Balinodalach. ‘Village in the field’; G. dálach, gen. of dail.


BALLINLUG (Pitlochry). ‘Village in the hollow’; G. *lag*, gen. *luig*; also in Ireland.

BALLINTUIM (Blairgowrie). ‘Village on the knoll’; G. *tom, tuim*. Tuam, Ireland, is fr. Ir. *túaimm*, a grave.


BALLYGRANT (Islay). = GRANTSHOUSE; G. *baile*. Bally- is very common in Ireland; and in Arran, as Ballykine, -menach (‘middle-house’), -michael, &c.

BALLYNAVIN (Perthsh.). ‘Village on the river’; G. *an-aithne* (abhuinn).

BALLYYOUKAN (Pitlochry). Prob. ‘village with the graves’; G. *waghaichean*, pl. of *wagh*.

BALMACARRA (Lochalsh). Prob. ‘village of the erect rock or pillar’; G. *carragh*.


Balaclava. Particular ship, however, until the arrival of William, Lord Bligh, L.L.D.

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Balta Sound (Shetland). "Baltra," N. balti, Dan. balte + up or up or a. island.

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PLACE-NAMES OF SCOTLAND.

BALTHANGIE (Aberdeensh.). Prob. 'house of thanks'; G. tang, thaing.


BALVENIE (Dufftown). c. 1200, Balbegno. G. baile-Bhaine, 'house of St Beyne,' reputed first bishop of Mortlach. But as there never was such a bishopric, perh. fr. Baine, daughter of the K. of Alban, Four Masters, p. 10.


BAMFLAT (Biggar). Old, Bowflat; 'flat or field for cattle' (see BOWLAND). Bam- is a curious and unexplained corruption; but cf. Bamgall for BALLINGALL.


BANCHORY DEVENICK and BANCHORY TERNAN (W. from Aberdeen). a. 1300, Banchery defnyk; 1361, Banchory deveny; a. 1300, Bancheri-tarny; 1489, Banquhori-terne; also 1164, Benchorin. Banchory is G. beinn g(h)eur, 'sharp, pointed ben or hill,' same name as Bangor in Wales and Ireland (Ir. Beannchor, peaked hill or pinnacle; W. bangor, upper row, high circle1), for which the Lat. adj. is Benchorensis, as in Ælst. Ann., ann. 671, 'Maerrubha Benchorensis'; cf. Beannchar (1603, Benchar), Kingussie. Devenick is fr. St Devinicus, said to be contemporary of St Columba, who laboured in Caithness. Perh. same name as is seen in Landedwada, near Lizard Point. St Ternan's date was c. 500; he was prob. a disciple of Palladius.

BANFF. a. 1150, Bk Deer, Banb; c. 1140, Banef; 1290, Bamphe; 1291, Banfe; 1295, Banet. Banba, according to Irish Nennius, was a Welsh or Irish Queen, reported to have come fr. Scotland. Banba is also an early poetic name for Ireland; connection with Banff cannot

1 Professor Bright says, this means 'eminent community.'
be proved. Many think, possibly fr. Ir. hant, 'a sucking-pig,' as in Bannow, Wexford. If so, it may be a relic of totemism. (Cf. Banff Well, Coupar-Angus, and Banff House, Perthshire.)

BANEKEND (Dumfries). BANKROOT (Perth), BANKHEAD (Lanark, &c.). O.E. ban, a bank, hill: cognate with bench.

BANKnock (Dennyloanhead). 1510. Ballinknock. G. ba'n-an noc, 'village on the knoll.'

BANNACHRA (L. Lennoxtown). G. beannach rath, 'fort set cornerways, or with horns or angles.'

BANNOCKBURN (Stirling). 1215. Vired Banoc. Sic 1514: 1494, Bannockysbode. Celtic lan oc, 'white, shining stream,' same root as Esk, &c.: cf. Oxnam and Ockbrook, Derby, and see p. xlv. It is thus parallel to Banavie, though not to Banknock. Not at all likely to be fr. G. bannay, 'a bannock,' as in Ach da bannag, Utray, Ross-shire; though this origin has had its supporters fr. the days of Bellenden, 1536, onwards.

BANTASKIN (Falkirk). Sic 1774, but 1450 Pettintostale; 1451, -tokal: 1497, Pettentoskane: 1617, Pantaskin; 1745, Pen. A puzzling name: originally prob. Pictish G. pete or pet am p'eisgan, 'croft of the yearling ewes,' or 'of the lubbers, the blockheads'; G. oisg or oithaisg may mean either. Pan- or Pen- is here a contraction of pet an; cf. Pendriech. Ban- is prob. a mod. modification; if ancient, prob. contraction of G. badan, 'a little thicket,' or 'clump of trees,' as in Bandeth, S. Alloa; 1195, Badyndeth (deathach, mist, vapour). The later ending -taskin suggests G. t'eas cumhain (pron. kuin), 'of the narrow waterfall,' or, possibly, esquin, 'fen.'


BARDOWIE (Baldermock). G. barr dubh, 'dark or height' (barr). Cf. Dowally.

BARGEDDIE (Coatbridge). 'Height with the little field,' G. goedaibh.

BARGRENNAN (Newton Stewart). 'Height of the castle,' or chief's residence; G. grianain. Cf. Arngrennan, Tungland.

BARJARG (Closeburn). 'Red height'; G. dhearg, red.

BARLINNIE (Glasgow). 'Height by the pool'; G. linne, a pool. Cf. LINNHE.

BARMKEIN, THE, OF ECHT (S.E. Aberdeen). Here was an old British hill-fort. B. means the outer fortification or barbican of a castle, also a turret; found c. 1340 in the romance of Alaricander, 'barmeken.' Dr J. A. H. Murray thinks perh. fr. O.N. barm-r, brim, border, wing of a castle, but cannot explain -kin; perh. the diminutive.

BARNACH (N. Ayrsh. and Alva). G. bairneach, 'a limpet,' name of a house clinging to the hillside.


BARNÉGO (Dunipace). [f.c. 1177, Lennox Chart., Brenego]; 1503, Byrnago; 1510, Barnago; c. 1610, Barnegy. 'Height,' G. bair, or possibly, 'water, fountain,' old G. bior, an aigich 'of the stallion,' aigeach. Cf. BALERNO.

BARNEYWATER (Kirkcudbright). G. bearna uachtar, 'upper pass' or 'cleft.'


BARNSMUIR (Crail). Cf. KINGSBARNs, near by.

BARNTON (Edinburgh). c. 1400, Bermtoun; 1493, Barnotoune; 'barn town,' town here in its Sc. usage. O.E. bere-eru, 'barley place,' M.E. beren, mod. barn.
BARNSHAW, Hybrid. 'Height with the wood'. O.E. scaga. See SHAW.

BARRY (Forfar). Sic 1234. I G. barrach, 'brushwood, thicket', or = BARROCK; also in S. Wales.

BASS (Rock of Forth). c. 1294. I G. basach, 'of the curving shape of the rock of'. Bass of Inverurie. Perb. 'bass also means a mound which rose'. 

Bassquharne. "Bass also means a mound which rose. Really natural."

in Bk. of Leinster. Simon v. Roderick, 1614.

BATHGATE. c. 1600. I prob. G. in the gate.
the seven sons of Cruithne. *Cf.* Caithness and Dalkeith. The Eng. bath was so spelt fr. earliest times.

**Battock, Mt. (Kincardine).** G. *Monadh bìataich,* ‘hill of the raven’; but *cf.* Beattock.

**Bavelaw (Currie).** c. 1240, Bauley. First syllable perh. same as Bavan, common name in Ireland, = Ir. *badhun,* a strongly-fenced enclosure for cows. *Law* is Sc. for hill (see p. lxxxvi); *ley* is lea, a meadow.

**Bayble (Lewis).** Prob. corruption of N. *papuley,* ‘little priest’s isle’; see Paflay; perh. of *papa-dal-r,* ‘priest’s dale.’

**Bayhead (Lochmaddy).** Translation of G. Ceann-a-bhaidh, *badh,* a bay.

**Bealach-nam-bo (Aberfoyle).** G. ‘pass for the cattle.’ On the article *nam,* see p. xliiv and *cf.* Balloch.

**Beallachantuie (Kintyre).** G. *bealach-an-t’suidhe,* ‘pass of the seat.’ *Cf.* p. xlvii.


**Beancross (Falkirk).** c. 1610, Beanscorse; and now pron. bean-corss, prob. = *carse.* It stands in the *carse* of Falkirk, where beans are largely grown. *Cf.* board, Sc. *brod.*

**Bearsden (Glasgow).** Modern: though there were bears in Scotland not more than 900 years ago. O.E. *denu,* ‘a den,’ is closely akin to *dene,* Eng. *dean,* Sc. *den,* a valley.

**Beath (Dunfermline) and Beith (Ayr).** Dunf. B., c. 1140, Beith. Ayr B., *Taliessin* Beit; 1178, Beth. G. *beath* or *beith,* a ‘birch’; final *th* here preserved, lost in Aultbea.


**Beauly.** 1230, Prioratus de Bello Loco; a. 1300, Beaunie; 1497, Beauly; 1639, Beawly (so now pron.). Fr. *beaulieu,* ‘beautiful spot’ (*cf.* Beaunie, pron. Bewly, in Hants). Monasteries in both; that in Beauly founded by the monks *Vallis umbrosæ,* c. 1220.
PLACE-NAMES OF SCOTLAND.

BEDRULE (Jedburgh). 1275, Badrowll; 1280, Rulebethok; 1310, Bethocrulle; a. 1600, Bethrowll; still sometimes pron. Bethorule; ‘lands of Bethoc on the river Rule.’ B. was wife of Radulph, earliest known lord of the manor here, c. 1150. A Kynbethok is found in Registr. Aberdon., a. 1300.

BEESWING (Dumfries). A picture of Beeswing, a racehorse famous 80 years ago, was the sign of a public-house once here, around which the village grew.


BELHAVEN (Dunbar). Fr. bel (found in Eng. c. 1314), + O.E. haefen, Dan. høv, ‘fine haven.’ G. names are rare here, or it might be, bail-a-h’aurhe, ‘village on the river.’ Cf. Portnahaven.

BELHELVE (New Machar). 1292, Balheluy; 1293, -helwy; 1450, Balhelfy. Prob. G. baile-chailbhe, ‘village by the headland.’ G. cabh is lit. a bald pate.


BELLAHOUSTON (Renfrew). 1818, Billyhouston House; ?baile-na-Houston, ‘Houston’s village.’


BELL ROCK (off Arbroath). Fr. the warning bell formerly hung on the ‘Inchcape’ reef.

BELLSHILL and BELLSIDE (Lanark); also BELLSQUARRY (Edinburgh).

BELLYBOCHT HILL (Thornhill). G. baile bochd, ‘house of the poor man.’

BELMONT (one of the Sidlaw Hills, and in Unst). Fr. bel mont, ‘fine hill.’

BELSES (Hawick). 1541, Belsis; fr. De Bel Assize, a Norman knight. Belassis near Durham is in 14th cny. spelt Belasise, Bellassys, Belas.


Benbecula (Outer Hebrides). 1449, Beanbeacla; 1495, Bendbagle; 1549, Benvalgha, Buchagla; c. 1660, Benbicula; also, 1535, Beandmoyll, and 1542, Beanweall (prob. G. maol, bare). Might be G. beinn-na-faoighail, ‘mountain of the fords,’ or better, beinn-na-faoigh-lach, ‘hill by the strand,’ an appropriate name; but, as Prof. Mackinnon says, how comes its modern shape?


Bendouran (Tyndrum). More correctly doireann, ‘mount of storms.’


Benholm (Kincardine). 1262, Bennum; c. 1280, Benam. Can it be ‘Ben’s home,’ O.E. hám, or a hybrid fr. G. beinn, a hill? On ham and holm see p. lxix.

Benjock (Stobo). ? ‘Hill of the drink’; G. d(h)eoch (cf. Barriarg). Prof. Veitch says, this with Benrig (Roxburgh) and Mt. Bengerlaw (to which add Benhar) are the only Lowland ‘bens.’


Bentpath (Langholm).


Ben-y Glow (Blair Athole). ‘Veiled, hooded, cloud-capped mountain’; G. glo, a veil.
BERNERA (Loch Islay and Lorn). S.gae. Bjarnarby. 'Björn's hill; Bjørn's isle.'


BETTYHILL (Farr). Market knoll, called after Elizabeth, Marchioness of Stafford, c. 1820.

BIEL (Drem). Prob. = 'bield'; in sense of shelter, refuge, it is fr. O.E. beldo, boldness, but this sense is not found till c. 1450. So prob. fr. M.E. byldle, 'a building,' fr. verb build; old past tense, bield; O.E. byldan. For lost d, cf. kin and kind. Also in Northumberland.

BILED, The (Tweedsmuir). Perh. fr. O.E. beldo, bieldo, boldness; though in Sc. a bield always means 'a shelter, refuge,' and is found so c. 1450.

BIGGAR. c. 1170, Bigir; 1229, Bygris; 1524, Begart. Perh. G. beag tir, 'little land'; but 1524, like Biggart, Beith, and Biggarts, Moffat, is N. bygg gard-r, 'barley-field.' Cf. Applegarth.

BILBSTER (Caithness). Old Bilbuster. Perh. 'sword-place'; fr. O.Sw. and O.E. bil, a sword or 'bill,' and N. bolstafr, see p. lxxii.
PLACE- NAMES OF SCOTLAND.


BINNEND (Burntisland). In O.E. binn was a manger, then a ‘bin’; but this is prob. = next.

BINNY (Uphall). 1250, Binin. G. beinnan, ‘a little hill.’

BIRGHAM (Coldstream). Pron. Birjam; c. 1098, Bryeingham; c. 1180, Brigeam; prob. 1250, ‘Capella Brigham Letham.’ O.E. brycg, a bridge; here, as so often, the r has been transposed; +hám, home, house, village; ‘village at the bridge.’


BIRKHAL (Ballater). As above.

BIRNAM (Dunkeld). O.E. biorn, beorn, warrior, in M.E. berne, birn, +hám, home, ‘hero’s house.’ Cf. BIRGHAM.

BIRNESS (Ellon). Formerly also Bishop’s Brynnes. 1392, Brenes, Byrnes. Doubtful; at any rate nothing to do with Ness.

BIRNIE (Elgin). a. 1200, Brennach. Prob. ‘Brendan’s Field’ (G. achadh). Very old church of St B. here. He it was who made the famous seven years’ voyage; friend of St Columba. Brennach might be G. for ‘pretty, striped with various colours.’

BIRNIEKNOWE (Cumnock). As above, or perch. N. björn, a bear, + Sc. knowe, O.E. cnoll, N. knoll, a knoll or hillock.

BIRRENSWARK HILL (Annandale). First part doubtful; cf. the Broch of Burrian, Orkney; work (O.E. worc), as in ‘outwork,’ often means a fortification.

BIRSEY (Orkney). c. 1050, and c. 1225, Orkney. Sag.; Birgisheard. This is O.N. for ‘hunting territory’; cf. HARRY. Here the Jarls of Orkney lived.


BIRTHWOOD (Biggar). Perh. fr. Icel. byrdi, a board, ‘wood fr. which planks were got.’ Birth is quite a recent
BISHOPSCODEN (Glasgow.} Bishopscoden is the Latin of Glasgow. It is from the Old English word *biscopscød* meaning a bishop's house. The name refers to the bishop's residence.

BISHOPTON {Bishopton.} Bishopton is a district in the county of Renfrewshire in Scotland. It is very likely derived from the Old English word *biscopscød* meaning a bishop's house.

BITTER (Wallsend.} Wallsend is an area in the north-east of England. The name comes from the Old English word *biter* meaning to bite or to sting.

BLACKBURN (two in Berwickshire, two in Aberdeenshire, Liddlefield, Aberdeen). Liddles in Old English can mean a dark or shadowy place.

BLACKCOST (Edinburgh and Perth). Also a place in Charlestown, Moray, Blackford.


BLACKSHIELS (Edinburgh). On Sc. "shiel," 'group of huts or houses,' see p. lxviii.

BLACKWATER (Cabrach) and BLACKWATERFOOT (Arran). Latter is the G. *Bun na Duibh Aibhne* (Three Black waters in England).

BLADNOCH (Wigtown). 1563, Blainnoo. G. bladh (or blaidh) - an acaidh, 'bit of the field.' In Ir. blath, blath, blod, blag is a division, partition. The G. urdh is sometimes pron. achóo.

BLAKEYT (Wigtown). 'Black place'; O.F. blaire, blair; pl. in prob. just a suffix as in thick et al. Aiket. There was a Blacket Place in Edinburgh. Cf. "Peckham" in Brigide de blacket,' temp. Alexander II

BLAIRADAM (Killearn). 'Park of Alane' (Kelt. origin.) G. blair means a field or place, and *adham* means a house.
PLACE-NAMES OF SCOTLAND.

BLAIR ATHOLE. Often simply Blair; as above, and see Athole. Cf. Blair Drummond, Perthshire.

BLAIRCESSNOCK (Perthsh.). ‘Battlefield of the Saxon,’ G. Sassunach.

BLAIRGOWRIE. G. blàr-goibhre, ‘plain of the goat’ (gobhar).

BLAIRHILL (Coatbridge) and BLAIR LODGE (Polmont). Modern hybrids.

BLAIRHOYLE (Port of Menteith). c. 1600, -guhoille. ‘Plain of the wood.’ G. c(h)oille.

BLAIRINGONE (Clackmannan). G. blàr-an-gobhainn, ‘field of the smith,’ or ‘Smithfield.’


BLAIRMORE (Firth of Clyde). 1248, Blarmor. ‘Big plain’; G. mòr, big. The village was named fr. a neighbouring farm, c. 1854. Blairbeg, ‘little plain,’ is close by.

BLAIR’S SMITHY (Aberdeen).


BLALOWAN (Cupar-Fife). G. baile-na-leamhan, ‘house among the elms.’

BLANEFIELD (Lanark). Prob. ‘flowery field’ (see STRATH-BLANE); but W. blaen is ‘source.’

BLANTYRE (Lanark). 1263, -tthyre; 1290, -tire; 1319, Blunty-r; W. blaentir, ‘a promontory, or projecting land,’ lit. foreland.

BLAWRAINY (Kirkcudbrt.). G. blàr raithneach, ‘ferny plain.’

BLEBO (Fife). Prob. 1144, Bladebolg; but sic 1570. ? G. blad-a-bolg, ‘the mouth of the bag’ or ‘womb.’

BLINGERY (Wick). -ery is corrup. of G. airidh, shealing, hill-hut, as in Assary, Shurrery, &c.; and perh. Bling- (g soft) is fr. O.N. blekkja, blenkja, to cheat, deceive, referring to the appearance or site of the place.
BLINKBONNY

Vue: but unusual and not a young pig.

BLOCHAIRN

Blot-a-chern: the art of writing a large

bail-a-chern. "V" in "blath", a bloated person, or, in modern, a stag. the

blithe in the form "blath" has been referred to a hill of the same name in the

first half of the 11th century. 1110. Bk.

BLYTHEBRIDGE

The town is linked with "V"

a bloated person, or, in modern, a stag. The form "blithe" in the form "blath"

referring to a hill of the same name in the first half of the 11th century. 1110. Bk.

BOARHILLS (St Andrews). A name possibly means "April" or "boar hill". It is an interesting proof of the former existence of the wild boar in Scotland. Yet the present spelling is said to be in "improvement of an old name, English. Previously the name was always spelt "Pyne" or "Pyne hills"; cf. Byrekleugh.


BOATH (Forres and Alness). For B. prob. the 11th century. Bothguanian; but see Pitgavenny. Dr McLachlan says, later syllables are often dropped, leaving both (i. e. "house") alone. Cf. Inver. Same word as "bothy".

BOCHASTLE (S. Perthsh.). G. "both-chastal", "house, hut, by the castle" or fort.

BODDAM (four in Aberdeensh. and S. of Shetland) 1091, "le Boddoma", near Alford. Aberdeen is in "velly", or "bottom", O.E. "bom, north. V. bodome, in "vethom", 1513, "bodum.

BOGIE (river and strath, Aberdeensh. 1292, "boggy, 1322, "boggy, 1335, "boggy. Irish legendary "bog-, or sack. A "bog" is a "sand" or "oak"
of land by大家分享 of the county Beverley, shire.

BOGNAMOON (Aberdeensh.). G. boy na muin, ‘bog at the back.’


BOGROY (Inverness-sh.). G. bog-ruadh, ‘red bog’ or clayey ground.

BOGSIDE (near Alloa, and near Fintry). Also Bogton (Cathcart), sic 1384.

BOGUE FELL (Kirkcudbright). G. bog, soft; fell, see p. lxix.

BOHALLY (L. Rannoch). Prob. G. both-challaid, ‘house with the fence or hedge’; and cf. CALLY.

BOHARM (Banff). c. 1220, Boharme; also Bucharin. Cf. ‘Boqueharne,’ 1488, near Brechin, and Bucharm, Gartly, 1534, Boguarne. Perh. G. both-chàrn or càirn, ‘house by the cairn.’ The liquids m and n often interchange. Cf. Dum- and Dunbarton, Dum- and Dunfermline, and L. BROOM.

BOISDALE (loch and parish, Outer Hebrides). c. 1400, Boysdale; 1427, Baegastallis; 1549, Baghastill. Prob. N. bàs (pron. baws), ‘rocky basin at the foot of a waterfall,’ + dàl, dale, of which tail is a corruption. The derivation fr. N. bui (pron. boy), ‘a goblin,’ leaves the s unaccounted for, as its gen. is bua. Can Baega be St Begha? See KILBUCHO.

BOLD (Peeblesh.) Old, Boild. O.E. and M.E. bold, ‘a dwelling,’ cognate with O.N. ból. Cf. BOLTON.

BOLÉSKINE (Foyers). G. poll eas cumhan (pron. kuin), ‘pool of the narrow waterfall,’ i.e., Fall of Foyers. M’Bain suggests bual esquin, ‘place of fen.’

BOLTON (Haddingtonsh.). c. 1200, Botheltune, Boteltune, Boweltun; 1250, Boulton; 1297, Bolton. O.E. botl-tun, ‘dwelling-enclosure,’ i.e., a collection of houses, a village; influenced by O.N. hól, ‘a house, dwelling-place’ (see p. lxxiii). At least nine Boltons in England. Cf. MOREBATTLE, and BOTHWELL.
BONALLY (Edinburgh). G. both-an-aile, ‘house on the rock or cliff.’

BONAR BRIDGE (Sutherland). 1275, Bunnach, and still locally pron. much the same, only with the first vowel ũ. The name must be G. bonn acaidh or ath, ‘end of the field’ or ‘of the water,’ i.e., the Dornoch Firth. Bonar is a mod. corruption, influenced by the common Eng. surname.

BONCHESTER BRIDGE (Hawick) and BONCHESTER HILL (Abbotrule). Early history unknown. Prob. ‘at the foot of the camp,’ G. bonn, ‘foot’; cf. Bonjedward, near by; + O.E. caester, adapted fr. L. castra, a camp. Though England is full of -chesters and -casters, this is perh. the only Scottish instance out of Berwickshire.

BO'NESS, or BORROWSTOUNNESS. c. 1470, Bowne; 1783, Boness; in 1745 is found Borroustoun, N.W. of Kirkintilloch, and in 1538, ibid., Reay, fine example of contraction. The original village of Borrowstoun is a mile inland fr. the ness and seaport. The full form was a common name for a Sc. municipal borough (O.E. burg, fort, ‘shelter-place’), and Borough-town is still used in Ireland. Burrows-toun (in Ormin, c. 1200, ‘burrghess tun’) is used as an ordinary Sc. word by Henryson, Allan Ramsay, and even Scott (Antiquary, ch. xxvi.).

BONHILL (Alexandria). c. 1270, Buthelulle; c. 1320, Buch-nwl; c. 1350, Bullul. Good example of corruption. Difficult to explain; first part either G. both, ‘cottage,’ or bonn, bun, ‘the foot or bottom,’ and latter part prob. fr. G. allt, gen. ullt, ‘a river.’ If so, Bonhill may mean ‘the low ground by the stream.’ The h is a mod. intrusion.

BONKLE (Lanarksh.). 1290, Bonkil. G. bun or bonn-coill, ‘the foot of the wood’ (cf. BUNKLE). There is a part of Falkirk always called ‘The Foot of the Wood.’

BONNINGTON (Leith, Ratho, Lanark, Peebles, and Renfrew). (c. 1087, Bonintree, Kent; 1296, Bonigtone, England.) Peebles B., c. 1380, Bonnestoun. Leith B., old, Bonnytoun. Lanark B., 1776, Boniton. c. 1600, Bonitone, near Maryton. It is doubtful if this can be fr. ‘bonny,’
though bonie is found in Eng. c. 1300. It is also doubtful if bonny is fr. Fr. bon, bonne, good. On -ing bef. ton, cf. p. lxxxv.


BONNY WATER and BONNYBRIDGE (Falkirk). c. 1610, Bony. Like nearly all names of streams, prob. a Celtic root, perch. connected with G. bonnag, 'a jump, a spring.'

BONNYTOUN (Linlithgow). 1451, Bonytontone. See Bonnington.

BONSKIED (Pitlochry). Local pron. Baunsküd, also Pown-skütch. G. bun or bonn sgaoiód, 'low place with the blackthorns,' or fr. syed, and so, 'the foot or lower part of the triangular bit of ground' (between R. Tummel and Glenfinnicastle Burn). Former is favoured by the parallel Baunskeha (Ir. seeach, haw or thorn), Kilkenny.

BOQUHAPLE or BUCHQUAPLE (Thornhill, Perth). 1523, Buchoppil. G. both chaibeal, 'house of the chapel,' one of the six belonging to Inchmahome Priory.

BORDLANDS (Peebles), BORLAND or BORLAND (Perth, Denny, Biggar, and often in Galloway). 'Board or mensal land,' land held on the rental of a food-supply; O.E., Sw., and Dan. bord, a board, shelf, table; O.N. bord, plank, table, maintenance at table, 'board.'

BORGUE (Kirkcudbright and Caithness). O.N., Sw., and Dan. borg, O.E. burg, burh, a fort, 'shelter place,' a 'burgh.' The diminutive Borgan is found in Minigaff parish.


BORLUM (Ft. Augustus and Urquhart). Corruption of Boreland; so says Professor Mackinnon.

BORNSH (S. Uist). N. bory-nes, 'ness or cape with the fort' (see Borgue); nish is the common West Coast form of Icel. nes, Dan. nes, lit. a nose.

BOROUGHMUIRHEAD (Edinburgh). See Bo'ness and Borgue; muir = moor, O.E. and Dan. mor.

Borrobol (Sutherland). Prob. N. bor−robol. 'place of fortress.' On med. see p. lxxii.


Borva, or Borve (Lewis). Another corruption of N. bur−va. = 'a fort.' Cf. Borstal.


Bothkennar (Grangemouth). 1338. Her. De Backener (G. both, a 'bow or bend.'; 1338. Backenenn, G. both coenwur. 'house of the outer or god's man).


Bourd Ben-y- (Ben Macdhui). G. *bord, a 'table mountain.'; G. bord, a 'tall' or table.

Bourth (Aberdeen). "Old, Bourthyn. G. *baur dinn. 'cattle hill,' though a Gael would always say now *dinn buar.

Bourtribush (Aberdeen). Sc. for 'elder-bush.' M.E. burtre, further origin unknown. Perh. 'the bower-tree.'

Bowden (Melrose and Torphichen). Tor. B. may be *Mons Badonis*, scene of one of King Arthur's battles; at least Dr Guest has proved it cannot be Bath. But early forms of Melr. B. hardly countenance this—1124, Bothendene; c. 1150, Bouldene; c. 1250, Bowelden; with these *cf.* forms of Bolton and Bonhill. Prob. G. *both-an-duin* (W. *din*), 'house on the hill'; if so, not the same word as Great Bowden, Market Harborough.

Bower (Wick). c. 1230, Bouer; 1605, Boar; O.N. *búr*, Dan. *buvr*, O.E. *būr*, 'house'; same root as our 'bower' and 'byre.'


Bowhouse (Polmont). 'Cattle house.' See above.

Bowland (Galashiels). Prob. 'cattle-land,' but some think corruption of *Bor(é)land*.

Bowling (Dumbarton). Uncertain; possibly *bowling* or *bolling* (fr. *bola*, trunk), old word for 'a pollard' (tree). *Cf.* Bowling Bank, Wrexham, and Bowling Old Lane, Bradford, and Butt of Lewis.

Bowmore (Islay). G. *bóth-mór*, 'big mound or house.'


Bowprie (Aberdour, Fife). 1320, Beaupré, which is Fr. for 'fine meadow.' *Cf.* Beauly.

Boynag, or Bynack, Burn (Crathie). Prob. G. *bonnaig*, 'a jump, a spring.'

Boydndie (Banff). c. 1170, charter, church of Inver-bôndin. Prob. G. *bôn duinn*, 'the foot of the hill.'

Boyne (Banff). G. *bo fhiomn*, 'white cow.' *Cf.* Aboyne.

Brabstermire (Caithness). N. *breið bolstaðr*, 'broad place' + *mýrr*, moor, bog.

Bracadale (Skye). 1498, Bracadoll. 1549, Vrakdill. N.
brekka (confused with G. brac: i.e. 'spotted, mottled, valley'.)


Bracklinn Falls (Callander). G. brac 'brea, speckled, foamy pool.' W. brena.

Bracho (Beith) and Braco (Dumfries and Galloway). The a pron. as in fate; prob. G. brach 'grayish.' (cf. Craigo, and Breagh), Fermangh, which is Ir. breagh mhagh, 'wolf-field.'

Braehead (Lanark, etc.). O.N. bró = O.E. browne, braise, the eyelid; a brae is properly the steep bank of a river ('banks and braes of bonnie Doon'); + head, O.E. head.

Braemar. 1560, the Bray of Marre: c. 1610, Pont. Brae of Mar; 1682, Brea-marr. See above: but in Highland names rather through the G. bruigh, 'the upper part,' then a 'brae' or slope, a different root fr. bró or brac.

Braes, The (Skye), also Brae (Lerwick). See above; latter certainly fr. O.N. bró, the former is in G. Braigh.

Braid (Edinburgh). 1165, Brade. G. and It. brighaid or brighad, 'neck, gully,' referring to the glen where Hermitage of Braid now is, and = Braid R., Antrim. The gen. form brighad has been transformed topographically into a nomin., meaning 'the upper part,' (cf. Breadalbane.

Braidwood (Lanark). Braid is Sc. for 'broad'; O.E. bræi.

Braigo (Islay). Prob. the 'brae goe' or inlet (cf. Brawhead). Goe is the Icel. guð.

Bran, Falls of (Dunkeld.) a. 1200, Struthbrun. Prob. G. braun, 'drizzling rain, a shower.' Bran was the name of Fingal's dog; and O.Ir. bran is a raven, as in Brankill.

Brander (L. Awe). G. Bran dohtar or dhir, 'the dog Bran's water.'

Branderburgh (part of Leithemouth). See above, and cf. Borgue.
BRANXHOLM (Hawick). a. 1400, Brancheshelm. Branks is prob. a man's name (cf. next). The Eng. branch, Fr. branche, is found in Robert of Gloucester, 1297; + O.E. and Dan holm, small island in a river, Icel. hölm, island; also applied to rich land by a river's side. Cf. Branksome, Bournemouth, and Branxton, Coldstream.

BRAWL (Strathy, Thurso). c. 1375, Brathwell. Perh. 'quern-shaped hill'; G. brath, a quern, handmill, and mheall, a bare, round hill.

BREADALBANE (Perthsh.). c. 1600, Bredalban. G. Bragad or Braget Alba, upper part or 'hill district of Alban' or Scotland (cf. BRAEMAR). This is prob. the Brunalban of Pict. Chron., c. 970, the east slope or brae of Drum-alban (the great dividing ridge of Scotland); while in same Chron. Brunhere or Bruneire (G. iar, west) is probably the west side. Brun is an old word for a bank or slope or brae (cf. BRUAN), W. brynn, 'a hill.' Alban did not include Argyle.

BREAKACHY (Beauly, Kincraig, and Caithness). Cf. Charter re Don Valley, c. 1170, 'Brecachath quod interpretatur campus distinctus coloribus.' G. breac achadh, 'spotted or mottled field'; one of the very few cases where the second syllable of achadh is still represented in a place-name; cf. 1297, Garviagha or GARIOCH.

BREAKISH (Broadford). Perh. G. breac innis, 'spotted island or meadow.'

BRECHAM WOOD (Longformacus). So called because withes were cut here for draught-horse collars, in Sc. brecham, M.E. berhom, perh. fr. O.E. beorg-an, to protect, + hame or hem, the iron guard of the collar.


BREICH (Holytown). G. brec'h, 'the brim, brink.'

BRERACHAN GLEN (Pitlochry). Also spelt Briarachan; c. 1392, Glenbrerith. Prob. G. brathair achanna, 'friar's (lit. brother's) fields.'
PLACE-NAMES OF SCOTLAND.

BRESSAY (Shetland). Perh. O.N. brestray, 'island of the crack' or 'burst'; less likely fr. O.N. brjóst, Sw. bröst, and so, 'island like a breast.' Possibly 'Bresti's isle.'


BRIDGE OF ALLAN, DEE, DUN, EARN, ROY, TURK, WEIR, q.v.

BRIMS OF BRINSNESS (Thurso). 1559, Brymmis. O.N. and O.E. brim, 'surf, or the sea'; s is the genitive.

BROADFORD (Skye). 'Broad frith' or fjord; Icel. breið-r, fjörð-r, Sw. and Dan. bred fjord. Cf. Strangford Lough. But Broadland, Cairnie, is a corruption of BORDLAND.

BROADIC (Arran). c. 1306, Brathwik; 1488, Bradewik. Icel. breið-r vik, 'broad bay'; broad in 13th and 14th century Eng. was brad(e).

BRODIE (Nairn). Sic 1311; 1380, Brothie. Prob. G. brothach, 'muddy.' Cf. ARBROATH. Its other name is DYKE, which is thought to be a translation.

BROGAR (Stennis). Perh. M.E. brod garth, 'broad yard' or garden; or fr. O.N. brá, the eyelid, a brae.

BROOKLANDS (Kirkcudbright). Also near Manchester. O.E. broc, 'a brook.'

BROOM (loch in west of Ross, and Pitlochry). Loch B., 1227, Braon; 1569, Breyne; 1573, Brune; 1586, Brume; 1682, Loch Broom or Brian. G. braon, 'drizzling rain, dew.' m and n often interchange.

BROOMHILL (Lenzie and Inverness), BROOMHOUSE (Lanark), BROOMLEE (Dolphinton). Fr. O.E. bróm, 'broom,' same root as bramble; lee is O.E. léah, pasture, fallow-land.

BROOMIE-KNOWE (Lasswade), BROOMKNOWS (Berwicksh.), and BROOMIELAW (Glasgow). 'Broom-clad hill' (see KNOWE); Sc. laur is O.E. hláew, a hill. 1325, Bromilaw. Dr Murray gives no quotation for 'broomy' a. 1647.

BRORA (Golspie). 1542, Broray; 1595, Browra. 'Bridge river'; O.N. brá, Dan. and Sw. bro, gen. broer, a bridge, and aa, a river. Once the only important bridge in Sutherland was here.

BROUGH (Thurso, also Brough Ness, S. Ronaldsay, and Brough of Birsay, an islet). Thurso B., 1596, Brucht. By
common transposition of r fr. O.N. and Dan. bory = O.E. burh, a castle, a fort, a 'broch' (cf. BORGUE and BURGHEAD). There is a Brough in Yorks., near Kirby Stephen.

Broughton (village now part of Edinburgh, and near Biggar). Edinb. B., 1128, Broctuna; c. 1200, Brouhtune; then Bruchtun, which is still the vulgar pron. Prob. as above, + O.E. tun, village. Of course, O.E. broc is a badger.

Broughty (Dundee). 1595, Brochty; 1629, Bruchtie. Prob. G. bruach-taibh, 'bank of the Tay,' or possibly 'brink of the ocean.' G. Tabh means either, and the site well admits of either meaning. Perh. = BROUGH TAY.

Broxburn (Bathgate) and Broxmouth (Dunbar). 1094, Broccesmuthe. 'Brock's burn' and 'mouth'; O.E. G. and Ir. broc, a badger. Cf. Brockly, Kinross, and Broxbourne, Herts.

Bruan (Wick). Old G. for 'a bank.' See BREADALBANE.

Bruar, Falls of (Blair Athole). Mr M'Lean, Pitilie, recognises here no G. root. But Mr Jas. Macdonald derives Cairn-a-Bruar, Cabrach, fr. old G. brothaire (th mute), 'a cauldron.' No doubt this is the same; root bruth, to boil. Cf. R. Brue, Somerset.


Bruichladdich (Argyle). G. bruach chladaich, 'bank on the shore' or stony beach.

Brunton (Cupar). Old, Bryantoun, after some Norman.

Brydekirk (Annan). Same as KILBRIDE and LHANBRYDE, 'Church of St Brigid' or Bridget, contemporary of St Patrick.

Buachaill (Staffa) and Buachail Eite (L. Etive). G., 'The Shepherd of Etive,' fr. bo-ghille, cow-herd.

Buckleuch (St Mary's Loch). a. 1600, Bockleugh, Buckcleuch. 'Buck's glen,' fr. O.E. buc, O.N. bukk-r, Dan.
buk, male of the goat or fallow-deer, + Sc. cleugh = Eng. clough, early Eng. clou, clog, a cleft, ravine, gorge. Cf. Doeclugh, and Wolf-cleugh near by, and Cattleugh, Bonnybridge. However, the original name was Balcleuch, which is prob. G. bail cluiche, ‘house of the sports’ or ‘funeral solemnities.’


Bucharn. See Boharn.

Buchlyvie (Aberfoyle), also Easter and Wester Buchlyvie (Aberdour, Fife). Aberd. B., old, Boclavies; possibly G. both lamhaich, ‘house for shooting or slingling,’ or ‘house of swords,’ i.e., Armoury. The last part may be fr. stiabdh, ‘a moor.’ Phonetically this would suit.


Buckhaven (Leven). Founded c. 1555; said to be fr. G. beuc, a roar, ‘roaring, stormy haven,’ because of the breakers outside; cf. the buckie shell, so called because of the roaring or booming it makes. Haven is O.E. hæfen, Dan. havn.

Buckholmside (Galashiels). ‘Buck’s pasture.’ See Bucleuch and Branxholm.

Buckie (Banff) and Buckies (Glen Quiech). G. bucaidh, lit. ‘a pimple, a knob.’

Budden Ness (Barry). Prob. same as Bodden Point, near Montrose, which is prob. G. both dun, ‘hut hill’; for hardening of th, cf. Brodie.

dwellings,' spelt a. 1200 buttle, found in Newbattle, old

Bullers of Buchan (Peterhead). A raging, rocky recess, in
which the sea boils as in a cauldron. Sw. buller, noise,
roar, Dan. bulder, tumbling noise. G. Douglas in 1513
uses this as a Sc. word, bullyer.

bullion, found in Eng., 1463, as bolyon, Fr. boulon, a
knob or boss of metal, fr. boule, a ball.

Bunaven (Islay). G. bun aibhne, ‘foot or mouth of the
river.’

Bunavoulin (Morven). ‘At the foot or end of the mill’;
G. bun-na-mhuilinn.

Bunawe (Argyle), or Bonawe. ‘Bottom, foot, root’ (G. bun,
bonn) ‘of the R. Awe.’

Bunchrew (Inverness). G. bun chaobh, ‘at the foot of the
trees,’ fr. G. caobh, a tree.

Bunessan (Mull). ‘At the foot of the little waterfall’; G.

Bunkle (Berwickshire). c. 1130, Bonekil = Bonkle.

Bunrannoch. ‘Lower part,’ ‘reaches (G. bun) of Rann-
och.’


Burdiehouse (Edinburgh and Beith). Always said to be
‘Bordeaux house,’ fr. some Fr. settlers; but who these
were, history does not record; ? weavers.

Burghead (Elgin). G pron. hard; site of a borg (see Borgue)
built by the Norse c. 880. They called the cape
Torfnæs.

Burgie (Moraysh.). c. 1240, Burgyn. Perh. O.E. byrgen;
later burien, ‘a tomb.’ In Sc. burian is now a tumulus
or hill-fort.

Burn of Cambus. O.E. burna, O.N. brunnr, a burn or brook,
lit. a spring or fountain; also in Med. L., e.g., c. 1160,

Burnbank (Lanarksh.) and Burnbrae (Methven and Fal-
kirk). See above, and Braehead.
Place-Names of Scotland.


Burnswath. Galloway. "Burnswath" namesake to "Burnside." North. A creek here is quite fresh water and named Carronbrook.


Burnstane. "Burnstane." In the original "Brent." In and here. "Burntan." In the original "Burn." To the west of the present and in the north of the mainland. Here "Burnstane." is a limited.

Burnside. "Burnside." In the original "Brent." Here. In the next. "Burn." In the original "Burn." Here.

Burnley. "Burnley." In the original "Brent." Here. In the next. "Burn." Here.

Burnley. "Burnley." In the original "Brent." Here. In the next. "Burn." Here.

Burnwell. "Burnwell." In the original "Brent." Here. In the next. "Burn." Here.

Burnwell. "Burnwell." In the original "Brent." Here. In the next. "Burn." Here.

Burnwell. "Burnwell." In the original "Brent." Here. In the next. "Burn." Here.
CAIRNIE OR -EY (Huntly). G. cairneach, 'stony ground'; càrn, a loose heap of stones.

CAIRNNORRIE (Methlie, Aberdeen). Prob. 'east cai hill'; G. noir, the east.

CAIRNRYAN (Wigtown). See RYAN. The name of village till c. 70 years ago was Macharyskéeg; but Postmaster-General changed it then.

CAIRNTRABLE (Muirkirk). Perh. G. càrn tabhail, 'cairn the sling.' But see next.

CAIRNTOUL (Aberdeen). G. càrn t'sabhail (pron. tál), 'of the, or like the, barn.' The hill near by is cal 'Barn.' But Carrantual, Killarney, is fr. Ir. tuatha left-handed, meaning 'hill like a reverted sick' (carran).

CAITHNESS. a. 970, Pict. Chron., Kathenessia; a. 100 Bk. Deer, Catness; c. 1100, Irish Nennius, Cat; 1130, Sim. Durham, ann. 934, Cathenes; 1232 Kataness; 1329, Cathanesia. In O.N. Catanas, bu in Orkney. Say. simply Ness; Naze, nose or 'ness o. the Cataibh,' old G. locative of cat, 'among the cats.' Why the men here were so called is unknown. Cait, Gatt, Got, was the legendary son of the eponymous Cruithne, 'father of the Picts.' Rhys think Cait or Gatt may be connected with Bede's Urb Giudi or Inchekeith. Gaels call it Gallaibh, 'strangers' land.' Quite possible is the derivation fr. O.N. kati, gen. kata, a kind of small ship; cf. CACOL and Cattegat.

CALAVA-BAY (Sutherland). Tautology, Icel. kjala-r vág-r, 'keel bay.'

CALDALE (Kirkwall). Prob. fr. Icel. and Sw. kól, 'coal'; abundance of peat found there. Otherwise, fr. Icel. káld-r, Sw. kald, 'cold.'

CALDER (loch, &c., near Thurso; East, Mid, and West Calder, Midlothian; and Water, near Airdrie). Thurso C., c. 1225, Orkney. Sag., Kalfadal (? 'calf's glen,' fr. Icel. kálf-r, Sw. kalf); but Midl. C., 1250, Kaldor, some Southern C. is spelt in Chartul. P: Kaledour; also 1293, Caldovery; 1294, Calde coille dobhar or dår, 'wood by the water or s
Cf. CADDER, CAWDOR, SCOTSCALDER. Col. fr. cael. a wood, in place-names, seems often to become ad. see below.

CALDERCROIX (Bathgate). Pron. -croiks: 1561. -croiks. 'The crooks' or windings of the R. Calder.


CALEDONIAN CANAL (Inverness). The name Cúlomna first occurs in Tacitus, Agricola, c. 80 A.D. Cf. DUNFRELL.

Calf (Eday, Orkney), also Calf of Mull, Tobermory, and Calva (islet in W. of Sutherland). Orkney C. in Sc. chron., Kafl ey. Mull C. in do., Meautaur or G., in calbh). Icel. kaflr, Sw. kafl, a calfl, hence 'a small islet near a large one' (cf. 'Calf of Man'), a ey or by N. suffix for 'island.'

CALIFORNIA (Polmont). Fancy name.

CALLANDER (S. Perthsh. and Falkirk). Fr. c. 1134. Caletare; 1296, - tyr; c. 1350. Caletar. Fr. éire. Muiravon, and Polmont district was once called Calzhe. E.g., in Ailred of Rievaulx, c. 1145: in fr. Appin. Calathros, said to be Ir. calath ros, 'hard wood'; and this name is often thought the same as Callander. Early forms do not encourage this. They look like G. caill an tir, 'wood on the land.' This sounds awkward: so perhaps caileanach tir, 'district, land full of reeds or husks of grain,' G. cailean. However, Mc'Bain derives both this and Calder fr. root cael, 'sound, call.'

CALLERNISH (W. of Lewis). The same as the Icel. 'Kjalarness,' 'keel cape'; cf. CALAVA.

CALLIGRAY (Harris). Prob. G. coill na greamh, 'wood on the high flat.' Cf. AUCHENGRAY.

CALLY, Bridge of (Blairgowrie). G. cailleach, a nun. Cf. Benchallie, not far off.

CALROSSIE (Fearn). G. calbh rasan, 'bare, bald little promontory.'

CALTON (Edinburgh and Glasgow). Prob. G. caithinn, or calldainn, 'a hazel or hazel-copse.'
CALVINE (Blair Athole). G. coille mhine (fr. min), 'smooth woods.'


CAMBUS (Stirling). Adamnan mentions an Ait-Chambus near Adnamurchan. G. and Ir. camus, 'a bay, creek, crook.' For intrusion of b, cf. CAMERON, CROMARTY, and CUMBERNAULD. Also cf. OLD CAMBUS.

CAMBUSBARRON (Stirling). 1215, -barroun; c. 1270, -run. 'Bend at the little height,' G. barran; possibly camus-barr-achhuinn (pron. ówn), 'bend at the height over the river.' Cambusbrenny (G. draighneach, 'thorns') refers to the same crook of the Forth.

CAMBUSCURRY BAY (Tain). Sic 1487. 'Bay of the glen'; G. coire. Cf. CURRIE.

CAMBUSDOON (Ayt). 'Bend of the R. Doon.'

CAMBUSKENETH (Stirling). Sic 1147; a. 1150, Cambuskinel; 1296, Cambusshenel. 'Bend of Kenneth' or Canice, in Adamnan, Cainnachus, friend of Columba, and patron of Kilkenny.

CAMBUSLANG (Glasgow). 1344, Camyslang. 'Creek of the boat or ship,' G. long, confused with Sc. and O.E. lang, 'long.' Also cf. LONGFORGAN.

CAMBUSMORE (The Mound). 'Big bay' (Loch Fleet); G. camus mòr.

CAMBUSNEITHAN (Lanarksh.). a. 1153, Kambusnaythan; c. 1200, Neithan. 'Bend of Nechtan'; in Bede 'Naitan,' perh. he who was king of the Picts c. 700. Cf. NENTHORN.

CAMBUS O'MAY (Aberdeensh.). G. camus a maigh, 'crook in the plain.' Cf. May, in Mochrum parish, and ROTHEMAY.

CAMERON (Falkirk, and Balmaghie, Galloway). [977, Hist. Britonum, 'Gueith (i.e. the battle of) Camlann in qua Arththur et Medrant corruere.' This Camlann, W. cam llan, 'crooked enclosure,' must have been in S. Britain.] Originally CARMUIRS; 1526 Boece, erroneously,
Camelodunum: hence 1255, present Camelodune: 1566.

Bt-rannden, Camelr. N. Clann New Cameron.

Local pron. Kame. as it came from crooked marsh, referring to a spur of the Mucraidz Buie. "C. Cumming, Cansirairn: Camcru, Kranell, and Laneau, New Luce.


Caillachie (Glasgow). Prob. G. camadh litaich, lit. 'crook or bending of the puddle' or swampy place. A zigzag burn used to flow here. If the name were fr. the adj. cam, 'crooked,' the accent would be on the first syllable.

Campbeltown (Kintyre and Fort George). Kint. C., named c. 1598, fr. Duke of Argyle, head of the Clan Campbell. Com. C., named in 1623 after John D. Campbell of Calder. Campbell occurs in chron. as De bello campbelli Norm. Beauchamp or Fairfied; and as early as Som. Duran, arm. 1121, we find 'Gallach de Camplewe, Catalinae eipurium' Earliest known mention of the name is a "Gallach de Cambelwode" 1225 which mourns the G. of 45. The "Cambelwode" name is connected with Campbeltown.

Camphill: Lkr. G. Camphill. Not known if it is connected with "Camfell."
CAMSTRADDAN (L. Lomond). 'Crooked lanes'; G. sraddan, pl. of sraid.

CAMUSNAIG (Fort William). 'Creek or bend of the stranger'; G. gall. Here we get the mod. G. spelling of CAMBUS.

CAMUSTOWN (Forfarshire). A curious hybrid (see above).

CANISBAY (John o' Groat's House). c. 1240, Cananesbi; 1274, Cranesby; 1455, Cannasby. A 'crane' in Icel. is trani, Dan. tran; so 1274 is prob. a mistake. Pont's map, c. 1610, gives Conansbay, which Dr Jos. Anderson thinks shows the name is fr. an early Celtic chief, Conan; but the earliest form makes it most likely = 'canon's place.' Canon is found c. 1205 in Layamon as a name for a clergyman. Bay is the northern form of the Dan. and O.E. by or bi, a village. See p. lxxii, and cf. DUNCANSBAY.


CANNA (Arisaig). 1549, Kannay. Prob. 'island like a can or pot'; O.N. and Sw. kanna, O.E. canne, G. cunna, a can, + a or ay or ey, N. for 'island.' Cf. Canna Mill, Wooler.

CANNY, R. (Banchory, Kincardine). Perh. fr. St Kenneth (see CAMBUSKENNETH); G. cannach is sweet-willow, myrtle.


CANTY BAY (North Berwick). Prob. G. ceann-tighe, 'head of the house, i.e., chieftain.' G. cann-thigh is a strawberry.

CAPPLEGILL (Moffat). 'Chapel glen'; N. kapilla-gil (see AUCHINGILL). Shows how far inland Scandinavian influence went.


CARBERRY (Inveresk). Said to be fr. Cairbre, son of Niall of the nine hostages; common in Ireland. Quite possibly a tautology fr. W. caer, a fort, + Eng. burgh, bury; see TURNBERRY, and cf. BERRYDALE.
CARLTON (3 in Galloway, Colmonell). A 13th cny. charter is said to have Karlton, which, like the Eng. Carletons, must be O.E. ceorla tān, ‘churls’, serfs’ dwelling.’ But for most of the Sc. places the old form Cairiltoun occurs (Whithorn Priory Rentals). This shows the origin to be ‘Ton of the Cairils,’ who came fr. Antrim to Carrick, it is said, in 1095. They are still represented in Galloway by the M’Kerlies. Cf. Minnie Carlie (fr. G. moine, a moss) on Carlton Fell.


CARLUKE (Lanarksh.). c. 1320, Carmeluze; 1567, Carlouk. ? ‘Cairn of St Luke.’ Its old name was Eglissmalescoch (cf. Lesmahagow, near by), i.e., ‘Church of ?’ The ma is prob. the endearing prefix, and -och the dimin. (see p. cv); so Lesc may be the name here corrupted into Luke.

CARMICHAEL (Lanark). c. 1180, Kermichael; c. 1250, Karengigel. W. caer (Armor. caer, her) Michael, ‘Michael’s fort.’
CARMUIRS (Falkirk). 1458, Duæ Carmuris; 1632, Wester and Easter Carmure. Prob. G. caithair, W. caer, 'a fort'—there was one here in Roman days; and mór O.E., Icel. and Dan. mór, 'a moor, heath, or marsh,' a word early adopted into G. However, DALMUIR is fr. G. mór, 'big.'

CARMUNNOCK (Glasgow). c. 1177, Cormannoc. Prob. G. coire manach, 'glen or corrie of the monk.'

CARMYLE (Lanarksh.) and CARMYLLIE (Forfar). Lanarksh. C., c. 1240, Kermill; 1510, Cermyle. G. càr maol, 'bare, rounded rock.' Cf. Myl, spelling of MULL in the sagas. Of course -mill may be the gen. of G. meall, a hill; the Car- will then mean 'fort'; thus, 'fort on the hill.'

CARNBEE (Anstruther). c. 1450, Carnbe; 1457, Carnebene. Looks like G. càr na bein, 'rock of the hide' or wild beast's skin.

CARNBO (Kinross). Sic c. 1210. 'Rock or mound of the cattle'; G. bo.

CARN DEARG, LEAC, &c. (Inverness-sh.). G = 'red cairn or mound,' 'cairn of the flag or tombstone,' &c.

CARNegie (Carmyle). c. 1350, Carinnegi. 'Fort at the gap'; G. eag, eige, 'a gap, nick or hack.'

CARNETHY (Pentland Hills). W. caer Nechtan, 'King Nechtan's fort' or 'rock'; see CAMBUSNEathan; though Rhys says W. carneidi, 'cairns.'

CARNock (Dunfermline, Airth, and Ross-sh.). St N. C., 1185 Jocelyn, Kernach. Dunf. C., 1215, Carnock; 1250, Kernoch. Airth C., 1449, Crannok; 1468, Kernok. G. càrnach, 'a rocky place, a quarry'; G. crannag is 'a pulpit.'

CARNoustie (Arbroath). Perh. G. caithair, càrr, or carn na sheusta, 'Fort, rock, or cairn of the feast'; fh lost by aspiration.


CARNWATH (Lanarksh.). c. 1165, Charnewid; 1174, Karnewic; 1186, Carnewith; ?c. 1200. Karnebuth. W. carn gwydd (pron. with), 'cairn, mound among the shrubs or
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woods’; cf. Icel. vith-r, O.Dan. wede, Dan. ved, a wood, a tree.


Carpow (Abernethy). Prob. the ancient Cairfull, which is W. caer puil, ‘rock or fort at the pool.’ Cf. Powburn.

Carradale (Kintyre and Skye). C. in Kintyre, like the neighbouring Glen Risdale, might mean ‘copsewood-valley,’ N. kjarr, copse, brushwood. Only there is a R. Carra, and river names are rarely N.; so perh. cognate with Ir. and G. carraig or carr, ‘a rock, a cliff.’

Carrbridge (Aviemore). G. carr, ‘a pillar, stone, or rock.’

Carrick (Ayrsh. and Lochgoilhead). Ayrsh. C., Taliessin, Carrawg; c. 1200, Karic; 1286, Carryke. G. and Ir. carraig, ‘a sea-cliff or rock.’ Compounds very common in Ireland and in Galloway, where, e.g., we have Carrick-aboys, -cow, -glassen, &c.

Carriden (Bo’ness). c. 560, Gildas, Cair Eden, and prob. in Brit. Triads, Caer Eiddyon; 1250, Karedin. W. caer, G. cathair, ‘fort on the slope or hillside’; O.W. eiddyn. Cf. G. aodann, front, face; and Dunedin, or Edinburgh.

Carrington (Edinburgh). 1296, Keryngton. Prob. from some man; ‘the descendants of Kerr or Carr.’

Carron (Falkirk, Elgin, W. Ross-sh.). Falk. C., prob. O.E. Chron., ann. 710, Caere; c. 1200, Karun; 1208, Caroun. Ross-sh. C., prob. seen in tribes, Carnones and Cerones, mentioned by Ptolemy, c. 120, in this region. Either G. car abhuin (pron. òwn), ‘bending, winding river,’ fr. car, ‘a turn or winding;’ or perh. fr. same root as carranwich, ‘to separate or stir up.’ But the Ir. Carrons are corruption of Ir. and G. càrn, cairn, rock.

Carronflats and Carronshore (Falkirk). 1552, Carrownflat. Latter founded c. 1750. The Carron is a tidal river even above this.

Carr Rocks (Crail and Berwick-on-Tweed). Tautology; G. càrr, W. caer, Armor. ker, ceur, also O.E. (in Lindisfarne Gosp., c. 950) carr, ‘a rock’ (cf. Ir. carraig, sea-cliff, rock). Car- is in some Ir. place-names, Carlow,
&c., though not in the Irish dictionaries. *Carr* is perh. cognate with scaur.

*CARR*(r)BER (Linlithgow, also farm in Fife). 'Fort by the marsh,' O.G. *abar*. 'William of Caribris' was Bailie of Edinburgh in 1454.


*Carsebreck* (Auchterarder) and *Carse*THOR*NB* (Kirkcudbright). See *Carse*; G. *breac* is 'speckled, mottled.'

*Carse* of *Ardersier* (Cromarty), of the *Forth*, of *Gowrie* (Forfar), of *Strowan*, also *Friar's Carse* (Dumfries). Dr Murray's earliest quotation is fr. Barbour, 1375, 'kers'; but in charter of Wm. Lion, c. 1200, we find 'Filio Walteri Falconer in lie Carse de Gowrie,' and in oath of fealty to Edward I., 1296, 'Johan Strivelyn de Cars' (= C. of Forth). In Sc. still called *kers*, as in *Kerse*, Grangemouth. It means 'low, alluvial land along a river.' Root doubtful; prob. O.N. *carr*, Dan. *kaer*, also W. *cors*, pool, marsh, fen-land, Icel. *kjarr*, copse-wood; common in M.E. as *carr*. *Cf.* Hungry Kerse, Br. of Allan, and Kersie (1195, Carsyn), S. Alloa.

*Carsogle* (Hill, Thornhill). Possibly by common transposition of *r*, G. *crae* (or *cros*) *oglaich*, 'pass or crossing of the soldier'; lit. a youth. *Cf.* Arngask, and Carsegour, *old* Caskygour, Kinross. More prob. *cathair seagail*, 'fort among the rye.'

*Carskey* (Kintyre). G. *cathair sgeaig*, 'fort among the hawthorns.'

*Carsphairn* (Kirkcudbright). 'Carse with the alders'; G. *fearn*.

*Carstairs* (Lanarksh.). 1170, Casteltarres; c. 1250, Castrotharis; 1510, Carstaris; 1536, Castarris; 1540, Castalstairis. O.E. *castel* (or G. *caisteal*) *Teras*, 'T.'s castle or fort'; but see *Castlebay*. Teras is still a Sc. surname; and *cf.* 'Tarrisholme,' 1376, in Liddesdale.
Cart, R. (Renfrewsh.). The Black and White Cart join to form the R. Cart; G. caraid, ‘a pair.’ The Water of Kilmarnock is also called Carth, for it, too, forms a pair of streams. Cf. Cartmel, Lancashire. M‘Bain connects with W. carth, ‘scouring.’


Cartland Crags (Lanark).

Cartsdyke (Greenock).


Cashel Dhu (Sutherland). G. and Ir. caiseal, ‘circular stone fort’; + G. dubh, ‘black, dark.’ Fifty ‘Cashels’ in Ireland; cognate with L. castellum.


Cassillos (Maybole). Prob. G. and Ir. caiseal, ‘a wall, a castle,’ with the Eng. pl. s.

Castlebay (Uist). In dealing with some names containing castle, it needs to be remembered O.E. castel originally was = L. castellum, the Vulgate N.T.’s translation of Gr. κώμη, ‘village’ or ‘ton’; only through Norman influence did it come to mean ‘a fortress.’ Cf. Freeman, Nor. Conq., ii. app. S.

Castle Campbell (Dollar). Formerly ‘Castell Gloume’ (? = G. goch leum, mad leap). Name changed in 1489, after its owner, first Earl of Argyle.


Castle Cavan (Perthsh.). Old G. cabhan, a field, Ir. cabhan, a hollow, ‘hollow place.’ Common in Irish names, but not cognate with cabin.


CASTLE SWEN (Knapdale). In old Ir. MS. Dn Sveine (pron. Sween). S. was Abbot of Iona, 766. Dr Maclauchlan says fr. Sveyn, a chief who died in 1034.


CASTRÁMONT (Girthorn). See p. xci.

CAT (Hill of Forfar). G. cat, ‘a cat,’ or cath, ‘a battle.’

CATACOOL (L. Ranza). 1433, Catagill. Dr Cameron says cata means ‘a small ship,’ and gill is O.N. gil, ‘ravine.’ Cfr. Auchingill, and for interchange of c and g, cfr. Auchnagatt.

CATHARINE’S, St (L. Fyne). Modern.

CATHCART (Glasgow). 1158, Kerkerd; c. 1170, Ket- or Katkert; c. 1375, Catkert. ‘Battle (G. cath) on the R. Carts.’ On Ker-, cfr. CAERDON.

CAT(H)KIN BRAES (Glasgow). G. cath cinn, ‘battle height or head’; and cfr. BRAES.

CATHLAW (Torphichen). Hybrid; G. cath, ‘battle,’ + law O.E. hlæwe, a ‘cairn,’ Sc. ‘for hill.’

CATTRAIL, or PICTS’ WORK DITCH (said to run from Peel Fell to Mossilee, near junction of Tweed and Gala). Dr J. A. H. Murray, a Border man himself, informs me that this is an invented name for an invented rampart. It is first described in Gordon’s Itinerar. Septentrion, 1726; but this is improved upon by the imagination of Chalmers (Caledonia, 1807). Some think it is referred to in a a. 1304 charter, as ‘the fosse of the Galwegians.’
Cátrine (Mauchline). Perh. ‘battle at the point or division of the land’; G. rinn. Or, as accent is on Cat., perh. corruption of G. caitean, ‘a rough, shaggy surface.’ Also cf. Katrine.


Caulrig (Inverness). Prob. ‘cold (Sc. caul or cauld) rig or ridge.’ See p. lxx.

Causewaybank (Chirnside), -end (Manuel), and -head (Stirling). Fr. Eng. causey + way, M.E. caucé, O.N. Fr. caucie, late L. calceata, ‘a beaten, trodden way,’ fr. calx, the heel. At Stir. C. stood the Spittal, to which a causeway ran fr. Stirling Bridge, c. 1220, L a chausee; Stlg. Burgh Sasines, Lang Calsay.


Cawdor (Nairn). Now pron. Kähdor; c. 1280, Kaledor; 1501, Caldor, = Calder.

Céannacroë (Inverness). ‘Peak or head of the hill.’ G. ceann in names is usually Ken’, Kin-. Croe is the G. and Ir. crog, cruach, a stack-like hill, of which Cruachan is the diminutive. Cf. Croaghpatrick, &c.

Céann a Mhaim (Inverness). ‘Head or point of the rounded hill’; G. mán, gen. mhàim, prob. cognate with L. mamma, a breast. The n of the article is merged in the ceann.

Cellardyke (Anstruther). 1600, ‘The Silverdyk,’ in Sc. ‘Sillerdyke.’ Dyke is O.E. díc, ditch, or bank of earth thrown up from the ditch, which is a softened form of the same word. Cf. Sillerford, Strathbogie.

Ceres (Cupar). 1279, Sireis; 1517, Siras, which is almost the modern pron. G. siar, ‘west,’ or sau (pron. seer),

Cesnock R. (Mauchline). 1625. Cesnock. Perh. G. seasgamach, 'marshy.' There is a Cessford Burn near Morebattle, 1596 Cesfurde, which must be fr. Eng. ces, 'a peat bog,' of unknown etymology, and for which Dr Murray's earliest quotation is 1636.

Challoch (Girvan and Newton Stewart). G. teallach, 'a hearth, forge.' Initial t in G. often = ch. Cf. Chipperdingan.

Chalman Island (Iona). Prob = Colman, name of about sixty Irish saints.

Chance Inn (Arbroath).

Channelkirk (Lauder). First a. 1200. Lib. de Ortu Cuthbti, Childeschirche, and then said to have been built in honour of St Cuthbert, who was in that region when a child, O.E. cild, 'a child, especially of gentle birth.' The mod. form comes through the common spelling, 1160–1300 (Dryburgh Chart.), Childenechirche, Childinechirch, which either gives an irregular gen. plur. of cild or the rare adj. childene, 'pertaining to children'; 1535, Chyndylikirk; 1620, Chingelkirk; 1634, Cheinilkirk; 1834 (given as still the local pron.) Ginglekirk. It is a curious corruption. Channel in mod. Sc. means 'gravel.'

Chanonry (Fortrose). 1503, 'The Canonry of Ross'; 1570, Channonrie. 'The ric, O.E. rice, or jurisdiction of the canon' (see Canonbie). The word canonry does not seem to occur till 1482. The G. name of Fortrose is A'chanonach, 'the canonry.'

Chapel (two in Fife, and four others). Common, too, in England. Chapel (late L. cappella, fr. cappa, cape, cope; see Dr Murray's Dicty.) is so spelt in Eng. c. 1275.

Chapelhall (Airdrie and Annan), -HOPE (St Mary's L.; see Hobkirk), -KNOWE (Hawick; knowe, see p. lxxxvi), -TON (Hamilton), -TOUN (Ballindalloch).
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Chappelrner (Carmichael). 'Chapel-house'; O.E. erne, 'house, cot.' Cf. Whithorn and Blackerne, Kirkcudbirt.

Charleston (Dunfermline). Also near St Austell.

Chartershall (Bannockburn). C. 1610, Chartreushall. So prob. not fr. the family of Charteris (i mute), but some 'Charterhouse' or house for Carthusian monks.

Cherrybank (Perth). Cherry, c. 1350, cheri, is in O.E. ciris, G. kirsche.

Chesters, The (Hawick and Bolton, Haddington), Chester Knowes (Chirnside), Chester Lees (Tweedsmuir), and Chester Rig and Hill (Traqair). L. castra, camp, castrum, 'fort' (cf. Chester, and the many -chesters in England). Remains of circular or oval hill-forts found at all, or nearly all, the places cited. The Romans certainly were in Peeblesshire, but it is doubtful whether these are Roman or British. Professor Veitch thinks they mark the Cymri or Brythons' final but unsuccessful stands against Pict, Scot, and Saxon, their last retreats.

Cheviot Hills. C. 1250, Montes chiueti; a. 1300, Mons chiuioth; 1596, Cheuott. Prob. G. c(h)abach, 'bushy,' fr. ciabh, hair, which would yield both Chevy and Cheviot. For -ach becoming -iot cf. Elliot. Cf. too Chevington, Northumbld.

Chicken Head (Stornoway). Translation of G. name, rudha na chircce. But circe is really a G. mistake for kirke, the name having been originally half N., indicating the spot where a church was built. See Kirkaby.


Chirnside (Berwicksh.). Local pron. Chirsit. Sic 1250; but c. 1098, Cirinside (this early spelling supplies a lack in Dr Murray's Dictry.). 'Hillside like a churn'; O.E. cyrin, M.E. chyrme, Sc. kinn.

Chisholm (Roxburgh). 1254, Chesholme. 'The Chisholm,' G. an Stiosalach, is a branch fr. the Norm. Sysilts or -Cecils, early settled in Roxburgh. The name is thus 'Cecil's home.' See Holm.
CHONZIE, Ben (S. Perthsh.). Prob. = Choinneach, G. gen. of 'St Kenneth,' not so prob. fr. chon, gen. of G. cu, 'a dog.' Cf. Carchonzie Woods, Callander, while L. Con is not far away. The z is the old Sc. y.

CHRYSSTON (Glasgow). Pron. as 'Christ' is; so just 'Christ's village.' Cf. Christon, near Exeter, and Christskirk, old name of Strath, Skye.

CIR MHOR (Corrie). G. 'great comb or crest.'

CLACHAIG (Dunoon and Arran). Inflected form of G. clachay, Ir. clochag, 'a stony place,' fr. clach or clock, a stone.

CLACHAN (Tayinloan), also CLACHAN OF ABERFOYLE, &c. Perh. twenty 'clachans' in Scotland; G. for 'village'; often also for 'church.' Same root as above.


CLACHDHIAN (Ben Machdui). 'Stone of shelter'; G. dion.


CLACHNAHARRY (Inverness). G. clach na h'aire, 'stone of watching,' which it actually was. But Clach-charra, Onich, is 'stone of strife, quarrel, trouble,' G. carrai-d, where two sons of Cummin of Inverlochie were said to have been slain; and Knockenharrie, Galloway, is 'little rough hill,' fr. G. carrach, rough, lit. mangy.

CLACKMANNAN. Sic 1221, but 1147, Clacmanant; c. 1585, Clacmana. 'Stone of Manan,' prob. same as the Manannan MacLir of Ir. legend, who gave his name to the Isle of Man. The huge stone now in the middle of the village is prob. of glacial origin. The district, called in G. Manann, in W. Manaw, stretched fr. Clackmannan over the Forth through Stirlingshire to Slamannan Moor and east to R. Avon.

CLADICH (Inveraray). G. cladaich, 'the shore.' Cf. Bruan.

CLAIGINN, common as a hill name in both Scotland and Ireland, G. claigionn, Ir. claigeann, 'a skull,' and hence 'a round, dry hill.'

CLAIRDON HILL (Thurso). G. clár dún, 'smooth, bare, bald hill.'
CLARENCEFIEL (Annan).
CLARKSTON (Airdrie); cf. 1173, ‘Clerkynton,’ Midlothian.
CLASHMACH HILL (Huntly). ‘Hollow of the battle field,’ a secondary meaning of G. magh, ‘a plain.’ Tradition points to three battles here.
CLASHNEACH, Nick of (Minigaff). A tautology; G. clais n’ech, ‘trench or furrow of the horse.’
CLATT (Aberdeen). a. 1500, Clat. = CLETT.
CLAVERHOUSE (Dundee). O.E. clafre, clafre, ‘clover,’ spelt claver in both Eng. and Scots fr. 14th to 17th cnies; (cf. Claverdon, -ing, and -ley, England).
CLAY OF ALLAN (farm, Fearn). Clay, prob. as in Clayshant, Galloway, = G. clach seant (fr. L. sanctus), ‘holy stone.’ Cf. Cambus o’ May, and see ALLAN.
CLEISH (Kinross). 1231, Kles; c. 1280, Cleth. G. and Ir. clais, ‘a ditch, furrow.’ In the same district is Clashlochie (G. locha), ‘ducks’ ditch’; the name has nothing to do with Loch Leven, on which the place stands.
CLIBRECK BEN (Sutherland). 1269, Clybry. G. clíath breac, ‘spotted side or slope.’
CLIFTON (Morebattle). a. 800, Hist. St Cuthbti, Cliftun, O.E. for ‘dwelling by the cliff.’
PLACE- NAMES OF SCOTLAND.

CLINTMAINS (St Boswells). Sw. and Dan. clint, 'brow of a hill, promontory.' Cf. Clint, Yorks., and Clent Hills, Stafford; but Clinty, Antrim, is Ir. cluainte, meadows. Mains is common Sc. term for a farm-stead ing, or large country house; prob. the same as manse, Low L. mansus, fr. L. manes, mansum, 'I remain.'

CLIPPENS (Kilbarchan). G. clibein, 'a small excrescence,' with Eng. plur. s.

CLOCH, The (Gourrock). Chart. Jas. VI., Clochstane. G. cloch, or clach, 'a stone, rock.'

CLOCHAN (Fochabers). Diminutive of above. In Ir. it means a beehive-shaped stone house.

CLOCHNABEIN or -BANE (mountain, Kincardinesh.). Prob. G. cloch-na-ban, 'rock of the women.' It is sometimes called 'White Stone Hill,' as if fr. G. ban, 'white.'

CLOCKBRIGGS (Forfar). Without further information explanation of this corruption is impossible; but first syllable prob. G. cloch, 'a stone.'

CLOLA (Mintlaw, Aberdeen). Doubtful. Cf. CLOVA and CLOVULLIN.

CLONE (three in Galloway). c. 1230, Clon in Ross-sh. G. and Ir. cluain (pron. cloon), 'a meadow.'

CLOSEBURN (Dumfries). a. 1200, Kylosbern; 1278, Closeburn. G. cill Osborne, 'cell or church of St Osborne,' N. Asembjórni, 'bear of the gods.'


CLOVA (Forfar and Aberdeen). a. 1300, Cloueth; 1328, Cloveth. Prob. G. clióbach, 'rough,' rather than G. cladh aith, 'mound at the ford.' There was a ford at the Aberd. C. till quite recently. Cf. CLOVULLIN.

CLOVENFORDS (Galashiels).

CLOVULLIN (Ardgour). In G. cladh-a-mhuilinn, 'the mound of the mill.'

CLOY GLEN (Arran). Fr. the Macloys or Fullartons, who received lands here fr. Robert the Bruce. Macloy is Mac Loui, or 'son of Louis.'

CLUGSTON (Wigtown). A Cloggeston is found in 1296,¹ Perh. = Ballyclug, Ireland; Ir. <i>clug</i>, G. <i>clag</i>, ‘a bell.’


CLUNAS (Nairn). G. and Ir. <i>cluain</i> or <i>cluan</i>, ‘a meadow,’ with Eng. plural.

CLUNIE (<i>-y</i> (Blairgowrie, Aberdeen, Laggan, and loch west of Fort Augustus). Blair., c. 1164, Kluen; 1291, Clony. Lag., c. 1603, Clooneye. As above; old form Cluanan occurs. Cf. Clun, Salop; also Cluniter (cluan-a-tir), Dunoon.

CLUTAG (Kirkinner, Galloway). Prob. refers to the valuation of land in ‘pennylands’; G. <i>clitag</i> being the 8th of a farthing.

CLYDE, R., *Tacitus* (c. 80 A.D.) and *Ptolemy* (c. 120), Clota; a. 700, *Adamnan*, Cloithe; c. 720, *Bede*, ‘Alcluith’; O.E. *Chrom.* (Worc.), ann. 924, Straeceeded (Strathclyde); a. 1249, Clud. Doubtful. Whitley Stokes says = L. <i>cluere</i>, to wash. Not likely to be fr. G. <i>clith</i>, strength. Rhys thinks *Clota* may have been a pre-Celtic divinity, and says the name is not = Welsh R. Clwyd, which means warm. However, Domesday’s spelling of R. Clwyd, ‘Cloith,’ is practically the same as *Adamnan’s* spelling of Clyde. Cf. also Joyce, *Irish Names*, 2nd series, pp. 371–72.


CLYNELISH (Sutherland). G. <i>claon-bhos</i>, ‘hill slope with the garden.’ The Gael usually aspirates his <i>s</i>.

CLYTH (Lybster). G. <i>cliathach</i>, a side, ‘the slope of a hill.’

¹ See J. Stevenson, *Documents Illustrative of the History of Scotland*, vol. ii., s. ann. 1296.
Cnoc Àingeal (Iona, Islay. 
G. nóc aingeal, 'ance.
in names is usually spelt 

COALTON (Dysart). A collier.

Coatbridge, and near it. 
W. coed, 'a wood.' 
Coathams in north. 
England.

COBBINS HAW (S. of 
Shaw is properly. 
applied to a 
ney, is current. 
mentioned in 

COCKAIRNIE (Aberdeenshire) 
Kincarnynye: 
are still Nether 
cinn eamhna. 'a 
the form. Cockairnie 

COCKBURNSPAKE BETTER: 
Coburnspelt. 
Coburnspatt. 
/easily erected.

COCKENZIE (Presbyterian) 
Cockennie. 
nook. G. cnoc. 

COCKLEBACHY 
Cockerachy: 
of the cleft. 

COCKLEROY OR ELVIE 
or confusion. 
red wood. 

COCKMUIR LEALMUIR. 
G. Muirmh.

Cock of Allan. 
G. Al, Coilean. 'the 
Cokihw.

COCKPEN (Dunbar. 
W. cock pen, 'red head of the
COIGACH (Ullapool). 1502, Cogeach (the mod. pron.); 1530, Coidgeach. Prof. Mackinnon says, G. cuigeach, "a fifth." The local explanation is coigach, "five fields," there being five places there beginning with Ach- (cf. Fimbuster).

COIGNAFREARN (Inverness). G. cuig na sìear, "fifth part with the alders." There are five farms at the head of Strathdearn, Cuignasith, &c.

COILANTOGLIE (R. Teith). G. coil am t'oylaich, "nook" or "wood of the youth or soldier," or fr. t'seagail, "of the rye." Cf. Carshogle.

COILTÓN (Ayr). Fr. King Cole. See Kyle.

COIR-NÁN-URUISGIN (Ben Venue). G. "cave (coire, a dell or hollow) of the goblins." It was thought to be haunted.

COLABOLL (Laing). Prob. fr. the Norse personal name Kol, "Kol's place" (N. bol.)

COLOBKIE (Tongue) and COLOBKACHES (Shetland). See Caldwell and Back. It means 'cold hill ridge.'

COLDINGHAM (Berwicksh.). Seems to be c. 120, Ptolemy, Colania; c. 709, Edith, Coludesburg; Bede, same date, Coludi Urb; c. 1098, Collingham; c. 1100, Coldingham; c. 1180, Coldingham; a. 1500, often spelt with a G; 1639, Cauldingham; 'Home, village of Colud's descendants'; cf. p. lxxxv. The part of Berwicksh. near the Priory was, after the 11th cny., called 'Coldinghamshire.'

COLDSTREAM. 1290, Colde-, Caldestreme, referring to the R. Tweed.

COLDWELLS (Cruden). Cf. Caldwell.

COLFIN (Port Patrick). The cols may often either be fr. G. côt, cuiìl, "a corner, nook," or coill, "a wood"; so this will either be 'clear, white (G. fionn) nook' or 'wood.'

COLINSBURGH (Fife). Founded by Colin Lindsay, third Earl of Balcarres, in 1682.

COLINTON (Edinburgh). 1538, Colintoun. 'Colin's village.' There are two Collinghams in England.
PLACE-NAMES OF SCOTLAND.

COUNTRY (Kyles of Bute). — "In the swimming place," said kyle, at the swimming place for water to be thrown over. Cf. Ardbertnach, Cally, and Callymore.

Col (island, and in Lewis, 1600 ft.). Allison G., Ir., and W. 1950 ft.

Collace (Perth). — "Klass." klas. — the same. From a civil era, "nook of the watertown." The village is on a slope, down which rushed a rocky hill.


Colleyston (June and Arnprior). — Allison 3100 ft. surname. west of "the peel of.


Collin Kilmilnich. — ringkilling. 1100 ft.


Collin Milnich. — "Killing." 600 ft.


also Colquhan. Local pron. Cuchúin. Prob. G. *coil cumhann* (*mh* mute), 'narrow wood.'

**COLTNESS (Lanarksh.).** Cf. Coltbridge, Edinburgh. Quite possibly G. *coille an eas*, 'woods by the waterfall.'

**COLVEN (Dalbeattie).** 1560, Colven; 1610, Culwen; *Pont's* map, c. 1620, Covenn or Cawenn. First two forms = G. *cùl bheinn*, 'back of the hill'; *Pont's* is evidently G. and Ir. *cabhan*, 'a hollow.' See CASTLE CAVAN.

**COLZIUM (Kilsyth).** c. 1610, Colyam. Prob. G. *coille-a-nhàin*, 'wood on the rounded hill,' G. *màm*, L. *mamma*, 'a breast or pap.'

**COMAR (Ben Lomond).** Farm at mouth of ravine on Ben Lomond's north side. G. and Ir. *comar*, 'a meeting, confluence of two waters.' Cf. CUMBERNAULD.

**COMERS (Aberdeen).** As above, with Eng. plural.

**COMISTON (Edinburgh).** Derivation fr. Camus, Danish general who fought here, is prob. mythical.

**COMRIE (Crief) and CUMRIE (Cairnie) = COMAR, with the Eng. dimin.**

**CON, L. (L. Katrine).** G. *cu*, gen. *coin*, 'a dog.'

**CONAGLEN (Fort William).** ? G. *cona gleann*, 'Scots-fir glen.' M'Bain says, G. *con-gleann*, con here being the L. prefix *con-*; in G. usually *conh*, 'together.' Cf. Cona Mheall (hill), Durness.

**CONCHRA (Strachur and Lochalsh) and CÓNOCHRA (Drymen).** Latter, c. 1610, Connocha. G. *con-cra*, 'collection of folds,' *cra* or *cro*, 'a fold or weir.' Cf. Contullich.

**CONDORRAT (Cumbernauld).** G. *con* or *conh-dobhar* (or *dòr*) *ait*, 'joint-river place' (cf. CONAGLEN and CONWHISK). A little tributary here joins the Luggie Water.


**CONNEL FERRY (Oban).** Not after *Conall*, K. of Dalriada, c. 560, or some other Celtic hero, like Inis Chonaile, L. Awe; but G. *coingheall*, 'a whirlpool,' referring to the falls on L. Etive.
Conningsburgh or Cumningsburgh (Shetland). Prob. fr. Icel. konungur. Dan. konge, 'a king.' Connism may be fr. same root. Cfr. Kingstown, Queensborough, etc. But, of course. O.E. cuming, cymning. M.E. cumen, comp. was the regular word for 'a rabban.'

Conon or Conan (E. Ross-sh.) Perh. fr. Conan, the Ossean hero.


Conwhisk (Dumfries). G. con wishe, 'joint, united waters or streams.' Cf. Condorrat.

Coodham (Kilmarnock). Said to be a. 1300, Charter, Cowdams. A mod. refinement, c. 1850, fr. 'Coodam:' or 'Cowdams,' prob. referring to a cows' drinking-place.

Cookney (Stonehaven). Doubtful. Cf. 'Quickenen,' a. 1400, near Hawick.

Coomlees (Tweeddale). 'Hollow pastures'; W. cwm, 'hollow' (cf. Eng. coomb, O.E. cumb, a valley or a bowl). On lee, see Broomelee; and cf. Coomb Hill, Tweedsmuir. Leo of Halle says, root is same as O.E. cimban, to join.


Coppercleuch (Selkirk). ? 'Copper-beech glen.' See Brittlech.

Corby (Roxburgh). Corbie is Sc. for 'a mawen, crom:' i. and Sw. korp, L. cornus. Three in England, and of Corbiehall, Carstairs, Corbie Den, etc.

Corgarff (Strathdon). G. corn gruadh 'gruspy,' 'corn on corrie.'

Cornoockle Muir (Dumf.) of the common cocke.
CORNISLOCH (Dalserf). G. càrn seileach, ‘cairn, mound of the willows.’


CORRA LINN (Lanark). Corra is said here to mean ‘round’ (cf. G. corran, a reaping-hook). Linn or lyn is W. rather than G., which is linne. Cf. Corra Pool, Galloway.

CORRAN (L. Linnhe). G. ‘a reaping-hook,’ in Ir. carran, as in Carran Tual. Cf. ZANCLE, now Messina, in Sicily.


CORRIEFECKLACH (Galloway). G. coire feocalaich, ‘glen of the polecat.’


CORRIEMULZIE (Braemar and S.E. of Oykel Bridge). Perh. G. coire muileagach, ‘glen abounding in cranberries’; though natives call it c. mhuileadh, which they interpret ‘fit for driving a mill,’ G. muileann.

CORRIEVAIRACK, or CORRYARRICK (Inverness). G. coire eirich, ‘rising ravine or glen.’ M’Bain thinks it may be connected with G. eirach, ‘spring.’

CORRIEVRECKAN (Jura). a. 700, Adamnan, Vortex or Charybdis Brecain; c. 1380, Fordun, Corbrekane. G. coire Bhrecain, ‘cauldron, i.e., whirlpool of Brecan,’ grandson of the famous Niall, c. 450.

CORESEWALL POINT (Wigtown). ‘The cross well;’ here dedicated to St Columba. Transposition of r is very common. Cf. Corsapool, Islay.


CORSTORPHINE (Edinburgh). 1147, Crostorfin; 1508, Corstorphyne. G. crois torr fionn, ‘cross of the clear (lit. white) hill.’ A cross certainly stood here; and cf. Corse-
WALL. There is an Inchcolm, c. 1130, in charters of Dunkeld, but that is G. anchoim brèagh—the name of the white bleaching-green. There is a Toricil Hill just opposite Corstorphine, near Higher Green, and of Carfin. A Thordruss or Toricil, the famous Earl of the Orkneys, appears in Scotland c. 1165, but he has probably given rise to no place-name.

CORTACHIE (Kirriemuir). c. 1320. Corriachg. G. coirich (pron. căr) catha, 'fort of the land.'

CORUISK (Skye). G. and Ir. corv is, 'flesh of the water.' Cf. Usk, Esk. The Hill of Cortachg. is near must be the same name.


COSHLETTER (Skye). G. corv leitir, 'fort of the hill-top.'


COULBEG and COULMORE (Sutherland). G. cail beg and mor, 'little' and 'big, corner or nook.'

COULISS (Nigg). 1351. Cultier: 1550. Colies. G. col lis (pron. lis), 'at the back of the garden or court.'


COULMONY HOUSE (Nairn). 'At the back of the moss or moor'; G. moine.

C(0)ULTER (Biggar, loch near Stirling, and Aberdeen). Bigg. C., c. 1210, Cultyr; 1229, Cultyr. Abrod. C., c. 1170, Kultre and Culter; a. 1300, Cultyr. 'At the back of the land.' G. tir, W. tre. Cf. Balquhidder. Only Inchcoyter is in a puzzle. Simeon Durham near the Tievot, prob. Holm-Cultram, Cumberland.


COUNTESWELLS (Aberdeen). Sie 1613.
C(o)UPAR FIFE and COUPAR ANGUS. Fife C., 1183, Cupre; 1294, Coper. Angus C., c. 1169, Cubert; 1296, Cupre in Anegos. Doubtful. "G. cuphair, 'the cypress-tree.' G. bearrta means 'clipped, pruned, shorn.'

COURANCE (Lockerbie). Prob. fr. a man.


COVINGTON (Lanark). c. 1190, Villa Colbani; c. 1212, Colbaynistun; 1434, Cowontoun; c. 1480, Covington, 'Colban's or Cowan's village.' C. was a follower of David, Prince of Cumbria, c. 1120. There is a Covington near St Neot's. Cf., too, Coven, Wolverhampton, and Symington.

COWAL (L. Fyne). From King Comgall, Coill, or Cole, chief of the Dalriad Scots in the 6th century; but Liber Plurecardensis, 1461, spells it Touvale.

COWCADDENS (Glasgow). 1510, Kowcawdennis; 1521, -kadens; 1532, -caldens. Latter half, perch. same as in Cowden-knowes; thus the name would be a hybrid. But cf. Icel. gadd, Sw. gadd, an ox-goad. It was a loan by which the cows went to pasture.

COWDENBEATH (Dunfermline). There is a Cowden in England, and it is an Eng. surname; but here it is prob. Celtic as in next. See BEATH.


COWIE (St Ninians, Kincardine and Huntly). St N. C., 1147, Collyne; later, Collin, Collie. Hun. C., c. 1340 Collie. Kinc. C., old, Colly. G. coille, 'a wood.' Cf. 'how' and 'hollow.'

COWLAINS (Glasgow). Prob. just 'cow pastures or lairs'; O.E. leger, couch, bed.
COTLET LYN (Eck). Perh. G. cauli urn. 'narrow place.'

COTLTON (Ayr). Prob. G. cauli dun. 'narrow hill.' See KYLE and Y. EDDERTON.

CRAKING, or CRAASING. G. cree, 'a cra; a rock, or term. cree, 'a skin;' cf. Clintonveracken. Tyrone: i.e. *van ene croaehm, 'meadows of the skins.' = Sc. SKINFLATS. Adj. is the sign of the locative or dative, 'among the craes.'

CRAIGGAVORE (Craigellachie). G. cregan mor. lit. 'big, little rock.'

CRAIGIE, or CRRAIGACH. G. creaghach. 'rocky.'

CRAICHE (Først. and Parton, Kirkcudbright). G. cruachach, 'hilly.' Cf. CRUACHAN.

CRAICHAN-SURE (Mull). 'Rock of the yew-tree'; G. iuir stir (pron. yure).

CRAIGDAM (Old Meldrum). G. creay daimh. 'rock of the ox.'

CRAIGGOCKIE (Kincross). 'Crag of the hawk'; G. t-scaubhac (pron. tawach).

CRAIGELACHI (Ballindalloch). Some say, G. creag eagaladh, 'rock of warning' (lit. 'causing fear'), war cry of Clan Grant. Cf. 'Stand fast, Craigellachie.' Only, the g in eagalach is hard; and M'Alpin thinks, if eilechaichd, prob. meaning, 'stony, rocky,' fr. mL. aileich or eilech, 'a rock.' Mr Jas. M'Donald says. Eallachie Burn, Cabrach, is G. allt lochm, 'stream of the pools,' lit. 'little lochs.'

CRAIGENPUTTOCH (Nithsdale). Said to be G., 'rock of the kite,' same root as L. bathe; but dictionary only putay. a small ridge of land.

CRAIGENVOCH (Old Luce). G. creghan antich, (pron. yeeagh) 'rock of the raven.'

CRAIGFOODIE (Cupar). Might be G. creagh fo, 'the turf.'

CRAIGIEBARNES (Dunkeld). As its site shows, plainly G. creag-a-beirn, ‘crag at the gap or pass’; with the common Eng. plural.

CRAIGIEBUCKLER (Aberdeen). Fancy name given to an estate by its purchaser, James Blaikie, in 1815. Its former name was Burnieboozle.


CRAIGIEVAR (Alford). G. creag-a-bharr, ‘rock with the point or head.’

CRAIGLEITH (Edinburgh). ‘Rock over the (Water of) Leith.’


CRAIGLÚSCAR (Dunfermline). Perh. ‘rock of the sudden noise’; G. lasgar.

CRAIGMILLAR (Edinburgh). Sic 1212; but c. 1140, Craigmilair. Old form Craigmoilard is said to occur, if so = G. maol ãrd, ‘rock of the bare height.’

CRAIGMORE (Rothesay and Aberfoyle). G. creag mòr, ‘big rock.’

CRAIGNEUK (Motherwell and Kirkcudbright). Eng. corruption of G. creag an eog, ‘crag of the nook.’

CRAIGNISH (Lochgilphead and Ayrsh.). Loch. C., 1434 Cragginche; 1609, Creginis. ‘Rock of the meadow’; G. and Ir. innis.

CRAIGO (Montrose). G. creagach, ‘rocky.’ Cf. ABERLEMO.

CRAIGROTHIE (Cupar). Either ‘red rock,’ G. ruadh, or, more likely, ‘rock of the fort,’ G. rath. Cf. ROTHIEMAY, &c.


CRAIGROSTAN (Ben Lomond). 1272, Cragtrostone, ‘rock of St Drostan,’ pupil of Columba; the d lost by
aspiration. Cf. Alt-Rostan, near by, fr. G. allt, 'a burn.'
The spelling -royston comes fr. recent association with
Rob Roy Macgregor.

Craigs, The (Stirling, Bonar Bridge, &c.).

Craigvad (Aberfoyle). G. creag fhada, 'long rock.'

Crail (Fife). a. 1153, Caraile; c. 1160, Carele; 1195–1639,
Carrail. G. carr aille = 'rock cliff.' For omission of
the first a, cf. Cramond. The 'Carr Rocks' are just
east of Crail. However, Tomcrail and Pitkerril, Perthsh.,
are prob. fr. the Irish family Cairill or O'Carroll.

Crailing ( Roxburgh). c. 1147, Creling, Craaling; 1606,
Craling. Doubtful, cf. Crail. No proof that it is =
traver-ling, fr. G. treamhar, 'a bare hillside,' as in
 Tranent, but possibly so.

Cramond (Edinburgh). 1178, Caramouth; 1292, Cramunde;
1293, Karamunde. W. caer Amonth, 'fort on R. Almond.'
For dropping of the first a, cf. Crail; d and t are often
suffixed, as in Drummond, &c. Cf., too, Cramonery,
Minigaff, and Cramalt Craig = 'bowed or bent cliff' (G.
alt), which it exactly is, in Tweeddale.

Cranshaw (Duns) and Cranston (Midlothian). 1250,
Cranshawes; c. 1160, Craneston. O.E. cran, 'a crane';
on shaw, cf. Cobbinshaw. But Ir. crann, 'a tree,' is
common in Ir. names, Crancam, Cranlome, &c.

Crask, The (Sutherland). G. crasy, 'a cross, crossing, pass.'
 Cf. Arngask and Loch-a-Chraigs, Eddrichilis.

Crathes (Kincardinesh.). a. 1600, Crathas. English
plural s; see next.

Crathie (Braemar). Perh. = Crathes, fr. G. creathach,
'brushwood.' Cratlie, Ireland, is Ir. cruit eilbh,
'crook-backed hill.'

Cravie (Banff). G. craobhach, 'woody;' fr. craobh, a tree.
Cf. Corncravie, Stoneykirk, Wigtown, and Corrie-cravie,
Arran.

Crawford (Lanark). 'John of Crauford' was witness to a
Lesmahagow charter, c. 1150; a 1300 Croweford. Craw
must be O.E. crāve, Sc. crau, 'a crow.'
CRAWFORDJOHN (Lanark). See above. c. 1300, Crawfordeione; 1492, Crawforde John. The John (G. *Iam*) was stepson of Baldwin, Sheriff of Lanark. This place-name is almost unique.

CRAWICK (Sanquhar). W. caer Rywc, ‘Rywc’s fort.’ Cf. CRAMOND and ROXBURGH.

CRAY (Blairgowrie). Prob. G. *creadh*, ‘clay,’ or, ‘the grave.’

CREAGORRY (Lochmaddy). Perh. G. *creaga curaidh*, ‘the cluster of houses of the champion,’ or fr. gaire, ‘shouting.’

CREE, R. (Kirkcudbright), and CREE TOWN. 1363, Creth. G. *crich*, ‘boundary’ between E. and W. Galloway.

CREICH (N. Fife and Bonar Bridge). Fife C., 1250, Creyh; 1298, Creagh. Bonar C., c. 1240, Crech; 1275, Creych; = CREE; and cf. Coil-a-creich, Ballater. The name Creagh is common in Ireland.

CREITYHALL (Buchanan). Corruption of G. *croit an choille* or chaill, ‘croft by the wood.’ Cf. Creitendam, Drymen, fr. G. *damh*, ‘an ox.’


CRETRANBEE (Banff). G. *croit an fhraeich* (pron. ree), ‘croft among the heather.’

CREWE (Grantown). ‘Crew’ is common in Ireland, = Ir. craebh, G. *croabh*, ‘a large tree.’ Cf. BUNCHREW.

CRIANLARICH (N. of L. Lomond). Prob. G. *crien larach* or *lairig*, ‘little pass.’

CRICHTON (Midlothian). c. 1145, Crechtune; 1250, Krektun; 1337, Krethtown; 1367, Creighton (the Sc. pron. still sounds the ch as a guttural). ‘Border or boundary town’; G. *cricht*. Cf. CREE and CREICH. It is thus an early hybrid.


CROE GLEN (Argyle). Ptolemy, c. 120 A.D., mentions tribe Croenes, who prob. extended from Loch Linhe to Loch Carron. G. crà, 'a circle, sheep-cot, hovel'; prob. referring to the encircling hills.

CROPHEAD (Bathgate). O.E. crof, a field. Prof. Veitch says, in Sc. crof properly means 'enclosed, cropped land.' Cf. Croft-an-righ, or 'king's field,' Holywood.

CROICK (Bonar Bridge). G. cruach, a stack or 'stack shaped hill'; or cnoc, a hill.

CROMAR (Aberdeen). 'The circle or enclosure of Mar.' See CRO.

CROMARTY. 1263, Crumbathyn; 1315, -bathy; c. 1400, -bawcht; 1398, Cromardy; c. 1566, arta. G. cromb athan, 'crooked little bay.' In mod. G. Chum bath. The -ardy or -arty must be due to some thought of G. àrd, àrde, a 'height.' So Cromarty may mean 'bend between the heights,' the Sutors.

CROMBE (Fife). Prob. G. crom(b), 'crooked, curved,' with the common dimin. -ie.

CROMDALE (Craigellachie). G. crom dial, 'crooked plain,' in the sweep of the Spey here. But its G. name is crom bail, 'crooked village.'

CRONBERRY (Muirkirk). Prob. G. cronag, 'a circle, a fort,' fr. G. cruin, Ir. cruin, W. crwn, round, + O.E. byrig, 'a burgh' or fortified place. Thus the word is a tautological hybrid like Barrhead. For -berry, cf. TURNBERRY in same region.

CROOK (Biggar, Stirling, Kirkinner) and CROOKS (Coldstream). Icel. krök-r, Sw. krok, also G. crocan, 'a hook or crook.'

CROOK OF DEVON (Kinross). The Devon is a river. Cf. the G. CAMBUSDOON, &c.

CROOKSTON (Paisley and Stow). Paisley C., c. 1160, Crocostoun; 1262, Cruikston. Place given by Robert de Croc to his daughter on marrying a Stewart, temp. Malcolm III. Stow C. perh. similar in origin.


CROSS (Lewis and Orkney). Cross in N. is kross, G. crois, Fr. croix, L. crux.

CROSSTAIG (Kintyre). As above, + aig, N. Gaelic for 'a bay.'

CROSSAPOOL (Mull), and L. CROSSPUILL (Durness). Mull C., 1542, Crosopollie. Pool here prob. = pol or bol, N. for 'place' (see on bolstadr, p. lxxii). The r is transposed in Corsapool, Islay.

CROSSBOST (Stornoway). Really same as CROSSAPOOL. See bolstadr, p. lxxii.

CROSSFORD (Lanark and Dunfermline), CROSSGATE HA' (Berwicksh.), CROSSGATES (Dunfermline), CROSSHILL (Glasgow and Maybole), CROSSHOUSE (Kilmarnock), CROSSLEE (Stow), CROSSKIRK (North Mavine), and CROSS ROADS (Cullen). Lanark C., 1498, Corsefoord (cf. Corsapool). Most of these names also occur in England, but not Crosskirk. Crosslee, in Ireland, means 'grey cross'; and that near Stow may be the same, fr. G. lath, grey, with th lost by quiescence.

CROSSMICHAEL (Castle-Douglas).
CROSSMYLOOF (Glasgow). The story runs, after the fatal battle of Langside, 1568, when Queen Mary wished to fly to Dumbarton, and was warned she could not cross the Clyde because of the enemy, she cried, 'By cross (i.e., crucifix) i' my loof (i.e., in my palm or hand) I will.' Cf., too, the gipsy slang phrase, 'Cross my loof, and see till your fortune.'


CROWLIN (W. Ross-sh.). G. cro tinne, 'circular pool,' fr. cro, a circle.

CROWNPOINT (now in Glasgow). Country-house built there by William Alexander, and called after the frontier fort on Lake Champlain, just (1775) captured from the French.

CROY (Kilsyth and Fort George, also one near Gartness, on map of 1745). Kilsyth C., sic 1369. Fort George C., sic 1473. G. cruaidh, 'hard,' or 'a hillside.' Three in Ireland.

CRÚACHAN, Ben (Argyle). G. 'the upper part of the hip'; cf. cruach, a stack, or stack-shaped hill.


CRUITHEACHAN (Lochaber). 'Picts' places'; fr. G. Cruithinig, or people who painted the forms (crotha) of beasts, fishes, &c. over their bodies. Hence the name Picti or Picts; though Prof. Rhys now thinks Pict is a non-Aryan word. See also Chambers, Encycl., s.v. Pict.

CUCHULLIN HILLS, properly CUILLINS (Skye). 1702, Quillins. First form is a 'guide-book' name only fifty years old. Coolin or Cuillin is = G. cu Chulainn, 'hound of Culann,' hero in Ossian, 'noble son of Sualtain.' Not likely to

Cuff Hill (Beith). ? G. cubhag, ‘the cuckoo,’ or O.G. cuibh, ‘a dog, a greyhound.’


Cul (Ballachulish). G. cùil, a corner, ‘retired nook.’


Culbokie (Dingwall). 1542, -oky. ‘Back of the crook’; G. cùl bocan.

Culcreiff (Crieff). ‘At the back of the haunch.’ See Crieff.


Cullcudden (Cromarty). 1227, Culicuden; 1535, Cullicuddin. G. cùl-a-chudainn, ‘the back of the tub or large dish.’ Near by was a ‘Drumnecudyne’ or ‘Dromecdyn.’ Cf. Drum.

Cullipool (Oban). G. cùl a p(h)uill, ‘the back of the pool.’

Cullivoe (Shetland). Sagas, Kollavag. Prob. fr. a man, ‘Colla’s bay’; Icel. vör, a little inlet, or O.N. vagr, a bay.

Culloch (Inverness). ‘At the back of the little pool’; G. lodan. Cf. Cumlodden. But Gaels call it Cuil odair, which is prob. ‘at the back of the ridge or sand bank’; cf. Dunottar. Possibly the last syll. represents the god Odin; the liquids n and r do interchange in G.

Culnagreen (Perthsh.). Prob. G. cùl na greine, ‘at the back of the sun.’

Culnahá (Nigg). G. cùl na h’áth, ‘at the back of the kiln’ or kiln-like hill.
PLACE-NAMES OF SCOTLAND.

CULNAKNOCK (Uig). 'The back of the hill'; G. cnoc.

CULRAIN (Bonar Bridge). Prob. G. cul rathan, 'the hill-back with the ferns.' But Culdrain, Galloway, is fr. G. draighean, 'the blackthorns.'

CULROSS (Alloa). c. 1110, Culenross; 1295, Culncross; also Kyllenros. Pron. Kùross. G. cuileann-ros, 'hollywood,' Ir. cuileann, W. celyn-en, 'holly.'

CULSALMOND (Insch). Sic 1446, but 1195, Culsamiel; 1198, -samuelle, both in papal bulls writ by foreign scribes. 'At the back of the Salmond,' which might mean 'dirty hill'; G. salach monadh (cf. CRIMOND).

CULTERCULLEN (Ellon). Curious combination, prob. recent. See COULTER and CULLEN.


CUMBERNAULD (Larbert). a. 1300, Cumbrenald; 1417, Cumyrald; pron. Cummernáud. G. comar n'allt, 'meeting, confluence of the streams,' which is actually nearer Castelcary. Skene says ber in cumber is same as in aber (see p. xxxii). On intrusion of b, cf. CAMERON; in Ireland we have p as well as b, as in Donaghcumper, Kildare. But, nota bene, Cumberland is from the Cymri or Kymry, i.e., 'fellow-countrymen.'

CUMBRAES (Firth of Clyde). c. 1270, Kumbrey; c. 1330, Cumbraye; 1515, Litill Comeray. Prob. 'Kymry's isle' (N. ay or ey) (see above); others say = Kimmora or Kil Maura, cell or church of a female saint who early laboured there; but where is the proof?

CUMINISTOWN (Turriff). Fr. the Cumines of Auchry, branch of the well known family of Comyn, now usually called in Scotland Cumming, whose ancestor, Robert de Comines, came over with William the Conqueror—'Rodbertus cognomento Cumin,' as Sim. Durham calls him.

CUMLODDEN (Inveraray and Galloway). G. cam iordan, 'crooked little pool.' Cf. CULLODEN.
CUMMERTREES (Dumfries). Prob. G. comar dreas, 'the confluence at the thorn or bramble'; cf. CUMBERNAULD and Cummerland, Lanarksh. In Ir. we have both comar and cummer, as in Cummeragh, Kerry; Comeragh, Waterford.

CUMNOCK (Old and New). Sic a. 1300; but 1297, Comnocke; 1461, Cunnok; 1548, Canknok. G. cam cnoc, 'crooked or sloping hill.' Cf. Kenick Wood, Kirkcudbright. Possibly from W. cwm, 'a hollow.'

CUNNINGHAM (Ayr). Old Welsh bards, Canawon; c. 1150, Cunegan; c. 1180, Cuninham; Brev. Aberdon., Coningham. ? Pl. of G. cuinneag, 'a milk-pail'; -ham is the alteration of some Saxon scribe.


CURLEY WEE (Galloway). G. cor le gaeith (pron. 'gwee'), 'hill in the wind.'


CURROCHTREIE (Wigtown). Fr. G. currach, 'a marsh' (cf. 'The Curragh,' Ireland, meaning, 'undulating plain'); -try may be W. tre, 'house.'

CUSHNIE GLEN (Aberdeen). a. 1300, Cuscheny; 1395, Causchini; also Cussenin. G. choisinn, 'a corner,' with the Eng. dimin. -ie. G. cosnámh is 'a battle.'


CYDERHALL (Dornoch). c. 1160, Siwardhoch; c. 1610, Pont, Siddera. Interesting corruption fr. Earl 'Sigurd's how' or haugh (Icel. haugr, a grave-mound, cf. N. höi, a hill); he was buried here in 1014.

CYRUS, St (Montrose). After St Cyrilus, Ciricius, or Cyr, of Tarsus. See EGLISGIRIG.
D

DAILY (Maybole, and Urr, Kirkcudbright). May. D., 1625, Daylie. G. dealghe, 'thorns.'

DAIRBIE (Cupar). 1250, Dervesyn; 1639, Dersey. First syll. prob. O.G. dair, 'an oak'; cf. Derry; and second syll. perh. fr. *ulğae, pl. *basan, 'a hollow,' lit. the palm of the hand—'oak-clad hollows.'

DALAROMIE (Inverness). G. dail Fhearghuis, 'field of Fergus.' G. dail, older dal, W. dol, is not the same word as dale (O.E. dael, Icel. and Sw. dal, a valley, 'dell').

DALAVICH (Loth). 'Field, plain of the Avich,' or G. dail amhaich, 'field of the narrow neck.'

DALBREATTIE (Kirkcudbright). 1599, Dalbatie. 'Field of the birch trees'; G. beath.

DALCREECHART (Glenmoriston). G. dail chreach àrd, 'high-up field of the foray' or 'division of the spoil' (creach).

DALDESE (Falkirk). c. 1610, -darse. G. dearsach, 'bright, gleaming, radiant,' so 'shining meadow.'

DALE (Halkirk). c. 1225, Orkney. Say., Dal. Icel. N. and Sw. for 'dale, valley.'

DALGARDIE (Perthsh.) = DALNACARDOCH. g and c in Celtic often interchange.

DALGARNOCK (Closeburn). G. dail gerrar enoc, 'field with the short hill.'

DALGETY (Aberdour, Fife). 1178, Dalgathyn. 'Windy (G. gaethanach) meadow.'

DALGUSE (Dunkeld). 'Field or firs'; G. guithieach. Cf. KINGUSE.

DALHOUSIE (Dalkeith). 1298, Dalwisy, -wulsy; 1461, Dalwoys; perh. fr. G. c(h)wisach, 'abounding in hollows.' But Dalchoisine, Rannoch, is G. dail-a-h'oisinn, 'field in the corner or angle.'

DALIBORG or -BURGH (Lochmaddy). 'Meadow of the borg or fort.' See BORGUE.
DALJÁRROCH (Girvan). G. dail dharach, ‘field of oaks.’

DALKEITH. 1140, Dalkied; c. 1145, -keth; and Dolchet.
Perh. fr. Ce, one of seven sons of great Cruithne, father,
according to the legend, of the Picts. But see on
INCHKEITH, and cf. KEITH.

DALLACHY (Fochabers, and Aberdour, Fife). In Fife pron.
Daichy. Prob. G. dalach, gen. of dail, ‘a field,’ with
common Eng. dimin.

DALLAS (Fortes). G. dail eas. ‘Dark, obscure waterfall.’

DALMAHOY (Edinburgh). 1272, -mohoy; 1295, -mehoy.
G. dail mo h’Aodh, ‘field of my dear Hugh.’

DALMALLY. Its old name was Dysart. In G. dail mhaili;
perh. fr. maile or maille, ‘a helmet, a coat of mail.’

DALMELLINGTON (Girvan). Pron. Damellinton. Prob. hybrid;
‘field or dale among a cluster of knolls or hills.’ G.
meallan; though for -melling, cf. DUNFERMLINE; +
O.E. ton, tún, ‘hamlet, village.’

DALMENY (Edinburgh). c. 1180, Dumanie; 1250, Dun-
manyn. Of course du or dubh is ‘black,’ and dàn is a
hill. Perh. the name is dubh moine, ‘black moss’; but
on -manyn, cf. CLACKMANNAN.

DALMUIR (Dumbarton). c. 1200, -more; 1680, -muire. G.
dail mòr, ‘big field,’ confused with O.E., Icel., and Dan.
mór, a moor, morass, heath.

DALNACARDOCH (S. Inverness-sh.). ‘Plain of the smithy’;
G. c(h)uirdaich, fr. ceard, a smith. Cf. DALGARDIE.

DALNAIGLAR (Glenshee). Fr. G. gleadhgar, ‘a loud noise,
clang of arms.’

DALNAMEIN (Dalnacardoch). Fr. G. mèin, ‘ore, a mine.’

DALNASPIDAL (N. Perthsh.). G. spideal, a ‘spittal’ or inn.
Same word as ‘hospital.’

DALNAVAIRD (Forfar and Kincardine). ‘Rhymer’s or bard’s
meadow’; G. na bhaird, gen. of bard. But Dalnavert,
Aviemore, sic 1338, is ‘field of graves,’ G. feart.

DALQUHARRAN CASTLE (Dailly). Doubtful; perh. ‘field of
the scurvy-grass or corn-weed’; G. c(h)arran. Qu is w;
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cf. Sanquhar. But the old name of Dailly, Ayrsh., was Dalmakeran, ‘field of my St Kieran,’ of which this may be a corruption. Cf. Kilkerran.

DALRECH (Dumbarton and Cabrach). G. riabhach (pron. reoch or reeeugh), ‘grey, brindled.’

DALRY (Edinburgh, Ayrshire, Castle Douglas, and Tyndrum). ‘King’s meadow’; G. righ (pron. ry or ree, as in Dalree, Tyndrum, and Portree).

DALRYMPLE (Ayrshire). 1467, -rumpyll. As its site shows. G. dail cruim puill, ‘field on the curving (G. crom) stream.’

DALSERF (Hamilton). Formerly ‘Mecheyn’ or ‘Machan’ (for which cf. METHVEN and ECCLESMACHAN). From St Serf, 5th century, Prior of Lochleven.

DALSETTER (Lerwick). ‘Valley of the saetor,’ N. for a summer, hill, or dairy farm. Ending -setter also occurs in Caithness. Cf. Flashader.

DALSWINTON (Dumfries). 1292, Dalsuyntone; also c. 1295, Bale-swyntoun, which is a tautology, G. baile being = O.E. ton, tün, ‘a village.’ See Swinton.


DAMHEAD (Kinfiross) and WHITE DAMHEAD (Berwick).

DAMPH, or DAIMH (L. Broom). G. damh, ‘an ox.’

DAMSEY (Kirkwall). c. 1225, Orkney. Sag., Daminsay and Demisey; curious contraction for ‘Adamnan’s isle’ (N. ay, ey), see p. evi.

DANDALEITH (Rothes). Perh. G. dámnaigach leathad, ‘slope abounding in nettles.’
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DARNAGIE (New Luce). G. dobhar (pron. dor or dar) na gaoithe, 'water or stream of the winds.' With dar, dor, cf. W. dwr, river.

DARNAWAY (Forres). 1453, Tarnewa; 1498, Darnway. G. dobhar na bheath (pron. vay), 'birch-water.' Cf. above.

DARNCONNER (Ayr). 'Connor's Water' (see above). C. might be a man, but Connor in Antrim opposite is the old Condeire, -daire, glossed in old Ir. MSS. doire na con, 'thicket of the wild dogs.' Cf. Gartconner, Kirkintilloch.

DARNICK (Melrose). a. 1150, Dernewick. O.E. derne wic, 'out of the way, dreary, dark dwelling or village.' Cf. Darnrig, Slamannan.

DARVEL (Galston). Prob. G. daire chuill, 'oak wood'; G. coill, a wood. Cf. Barluell, Galloway, = barr leamh-chuill, or 'elm wood.' Here the ch is wholly lost through aspiration. The latter part may be fr. fal, 'a hedge.'

DAUGHTIE MILL (Kirkcaldy). Pron. dawty; ? G. dabhaich tigh, 'farm-house.' See DAVA.

DAVA (Granton). More fully davoch, Bk. Deer dabach, a land measure = four ploughgates, fr. G. dabach, 'a tub, a corn-measure.' Cf. Davochbeg and Davochfin, Dornoch.

DAVARR ISLAND (Campbeltown). G. and Ir. dá bharr, 'two heights.' Cf. Inishdavar, Ireland.

DAVEN L. (Ballater). Ptolemy's town of Devana is by some supposed to have stood near here. As it stands it perhaps may be G. dá bheann, 'two mountains.'

DAVIDSON'S MAINS (Edinburgh). Named fr. the Davidsens of Muirhouse, the family of the present Abp. of Canterbury, there in 18th cny. and perh. earlier. On mains, see CLINTMAINS. As early as 1680 and still called, curiously, 'Muttonhole.'

DAVIOT (Old Meldrum and Inverness). Old Meldrum D., sic a. 1300; also Davyoth. Prob. mod. G. dabhoch, 'a farm sufficient for so many cows,' in the Hebrides, usually 320. Cf. DAVA.
PLACE-NAMES OF SCOTLAND.


Dawstone Burn and Rigg (Liddesdale). a. 720, Bede, Degsastan, 'Degsa's stone' (O.E. *stán*, Sc. *stane*), where King Aidan was defeated in 603.

Dean (Edinburgh). c. 1145, Dene. O.E. *denu*, M.E. *dene*, *dane*, 'a valley or glen, generally deep and wooded,' cognate with O.E. *denn*, a den, cave, lurking-place.

Deanburnhaugh (Hawick). See Haugh.

Deanstoun (Doune). Place or 'house (O.E. *tán*, Sc. *toun*) in the Dean,' or glen.

Dearg, Ben (Ross-sh.). G. *deary*, 'red.'

Dearn, R. (Carrbridge). ? G. *dearn*, 'the palm of the hand.'

Decumont (Cambuslang and Uphall). A tribe *Decantae* lived in the north of Scotland (cf. Deganwy, Llanddudno); and the name Mac Decet is common on inscriptions in Devon, Anglesea, and Ireland. So it may be 'Decet's hill'; G. *monadh*. More likely fr. G. *deagh*, 'good, excellent.' Cf. Esslemont.

Dee, R. (Aberdeen and Kirkcudbright). Same name as Ptolemy's L. *Δηοῦα*. In G. *Déabhadh* (pron. devay), which is lit. 'draining'; it also implies hastiness. Some connect with L. *dīva*, 'goddess.' Gildas refers to river-worship, and there is confirmation in Gaulish inscriptions. See also Don.

Deer, Old and New (Aberdeen), *Bk. Deer*, 11th cny., Dear; c. 1320, Der. So called, says *Bk. Deer*, fr. the tears, Ir. *der*, G. *deir*, 'a tear,' shed here at the parting of Columba with his friend Drostan, who founded the abbey here. Scholars usually reject this legend, and derive fr. G. *doīre*, 'a grove or forest,' such as once was there. Cf. Durrisdeer and Kildrostan.

Deerness (Kirkwall). Prob. not 'deer ness' or cape; Icel. and Dan. *dír*, a deer; rather fr. the door-like recess in the mural cliff here, *dír-ness* or 'headland with the door.'

Delny (Invergordon). Sic 1463; but 1398, Delgeny. G. dealganach, 'full of little prickles or thorns'; G. dealg, a thorn or bodkin.

Delórain (Selkirksh.). G. dail Orain, 'Oran's field.' Cf. Oransay.

Delting (Shetland). 1597, Daleting. N. dal ping, 'dell or valley of the thing or meeting.' Cf. TINGWALL.

Denburn and Denhead (St Andrews, and Auchmacoy, Ellon). Den is really O.E. denn, 'wild beasts' lair'; but in Sc. names it usually means a wooded glen, and so is equivalent to the cognate words, Dean and dingle.

Denholm (Hawick). See Dean and Branks-holm.

Denino, or Dunino (St Andrews). 1250, Duneynach; 1517, Dinmino. G. dön aonach, 'hill on the heath' or 'waste,' or fr. eunach, 'full of birds,' G. eun, a bird.

Dennis Head (Orkney) and Dennistoun (Glasgow). Dennis is a common Ir. name, prob. = St Denis or Dionysius, first bishop of Paris, beheaded c. 280.

Denny (Stirling). Prob. a dimin. of Dean. Cf. Denny Bottom, near Tunbridge Wells.

Dennyloanhead (Denny). Cf. Loanhead, 'head of the loan or lane' (O.E. lâne).

Dénovan (Denny). A modern 'refinement.' Local pron. dunnifven, G. dön aithne, 'fort by the river.' Cf. Craigniven, Stirling.

Dernacissock (Kirkcowan). G. dobhar na siosg, 'water with the sedges.' Cf. DARNAWAY.

Derry (L. Earn, Crathie). G. and Ir. daire, doire, 'an oak or oak-wood.' Two in England.

Dervaig (Tobermory). ? G. darbh aig, 'worm or reptile bay'; aig is Norse G. fr. vik, a bay.

Deryngton (Lammermuirs). c. 1250, Diveringdoune. Doubtful.

**PLACE-NAMES OF SCOTLAND.**

**DESKIE BURN** (Elgin) and **DUSK WATER** (Beith). As above.

**DEVANHA** (Aberdeen). Modern. Ptolemy's *Devana* was at Normandikes, 8 miles west of Aberdeen (cf. **DAVEN**). Last syllable looks like G. and Ir. *b(h)eannach*, 'hilly,' as in Aghavannagh, Wicklow. But cf. next.


**DEVERON, R.** (Banff). 1273, Douern; a. 1300, Duffern; later, Duvern. Must be the same word as Ptolemy's Ir. *Dabrona*; G. *dabhara*; dimin. of *dabhar*, 'water, stream.' Cf. Devoran, Cornwall. Still 'Duffern' must have been intended to represent G. *dubh Earn*, 'the dark R. EAR.' Cf. **FINDHORN** and Lindifferon, Monimail.

**DEVON, R.** (Kinross). c. 1210, Glendovan. Perh. G. *dubh abhainn* or *án*, 'black, dark river.' The district seems to have been inhabited by the *Mætæ*, an outlier of the great tribe of the *Damnonii*, inhabitants and namers of the Eng. 'Devon,' in W. *Dyrnait*. Rhys thinks the names identical in meaning and origin.

**DHU HEARTACH** (rock off Colonsay). Some say it means 'black rock to the wester,' G. *kiartach* (wär the west). Cf. *Hirta* or *Hirta Dhu*, old name of St. Kilda; see pp. cx–cxi.

**DHUSKER, L.** (Eriboll). G. *dhol skier*, 'black rock'; cf. N. *skjaer* or *sker*, a rock or islet.

**DILLOT, THE** (Menteith). G. *dīlochad*, 'a saddle.'


**DINNET** (Aberdeen). 'a maneater, a play of magic, a sanctuary.'

**DINWOODIE** (Kirkcudbright). 1400. Dinwoodie. G. *widdie*. Perh. a *wian* meaning 'will of the warden.'
PLACE-NAMES OF SCOTLAND.

DIPPIN (S. Arran). 1807, ‘The Dipping Rocks,’ 300 feet of perpendicular basalt. But Dr Cameron says an older form is Dupenny, which means ‘twopenny land’; see p. lxxv.

DIPPLE BURN (Beith). W. du pwell, or G. dúbh pòll, ‘dark stream.’

DIRLET (Caithness). Prob. dirl-clet, ‘stack-like rock with the hole in it.’ There is a CLETT here; and see next.

DIRLETON (N. Berwick and Kirkinner). N. Berw. D., 1270, Dirlton; 1288, Driltone; 1298, Drillintone. Looks like ‘village by the drills’ or planted rows (of potatoes, &c.). Only, drill in this sense is not recorded till 1727. The Sc. dirl and the Eng. drill and thrill are all fr. same root as O.E. thyr, a hole.

DISTINKHORN HILL (Galston). Prob. fr. a man. Cf. Distington, Whitehaven, and CLEGHORN.


DOCHFOUR (Inverness). ‘Land for pasture’; see BALFOUR, and cf. PITFOUR.

DOCHGARROCH (Inverness). ‘Rough, ploughed field’; G. garbh, ‘rough.’ The -och may be a mere suffix; but cf. GARIOCH.

DOCHLAGGIE (Strathspey). G. dabhocch laggan, ‘ploughed land in the little hollow’ (G. lag).


DOLLAR (Alloa) and DOLLAR LAW (Peebles). 1461, Doler; 1639, Dolour. W. dól, ‘meadow, dale,’ and ar, ‘ploughed land.’ On law, see p. lxxxvi.

PLACE-NAMES OF SCOTLAND.

DON, R. *Sic c. 1170. Other forms, see ABERDEEN. Not G. *donn, ‘brown,’ or *domhain, ‘deep’; mfh mute. In mod. G. it is Dian or Déan, older Deon, which points to a connection with Ptolemy’s Δηνοκάνα, which is prob. the same as L. *Diana, and as Divona, mentioned by Ausonius the Gaul, ‘Divona, Celtarum lingua, fons addite divis’ (L. divus, diva, ‘divine,’ hence ‘a god, a goddess’). Thus Don like Dee must be a survival of the general Celtic river-worship.


DORBACK (Grantown). M’Bain says, ‘place abounding in tadpoles,’ G. doirbh.


DORLINN (between Morven and Oronsay, Davaar and Kintyre, Calf and Mull). G. doirlinn, ‘a bit of land, or isthmus, which is temporarily submerged by the tide.’ DORNIE (Lochalsh), 1617, Dorny, is thought to be a corruption of the same word. But Craigdornie, Glass, is prob. G. creag doirinnach, ‘stormy crag.’

DORNOCH. 1150, Durnach; 1199, Durnah; 1456, Dornouch. Prob., like Drumdurno, old -dornach, and Edindurnach, fr. G. doirionnach, ‘stormy,’ perh. with reference to the Gizen Brig. For a similar name, see Lernock, Balfron, prob. fr. G. leatharnach, ‘place at the one side or edge.’

DORNOC (Annan). As above.


DOUGLASTOWN (Maybole and Forfar). Fr. the great Scotch family of that name.


DOUNBY (Stromness). Sw. and O.E. dún, a hill, + by, town, village; see p. lxxii. = HILTON.

DOUNE (Callander) = DOON.

DOUR, R. (Fife). Forms, see ABERDOUR. G. dobhar, dor, dur, W. dywre, dufr, Corn. dour, ‘water, river.’ Cf. Adamnan’s ‘Dobor Artbranani.’ Also in Yorks.

DOVECRAIGS (Bo’ness). ‘Black rocks’; G. dúbh, ‘black.’ Cf. the name Duff.


DOWHILL (Kinross). Old, Doichill. G. dúbh choill, ‘dark wood.’

DOWNFIELD (Dundee). Down as in Ir. ‘Down’; prob. = G. and Ir. dùn, a hill, hill-fort.

DOWNIES (Kincardine and Beith). Corruption of G. dùnan, ‘a little hill,’ with the common Eng. plural. There was a thanage of 1254, ‘Dunny,’ now Downie, at Monikie; and there is Port Downie, above Falkirk.


DRAINEMANNER (Minigaff). Prob. as above, + G. mainnir, ‘a sheep-pen, booth, cattle-fold.’

DREGHORN (Irvine and Colinton). c. 1240, Dregern; 1438, -arn. O.E. drige erne, ‘dry cot’ or ‘house.’ Cf. CLEGHORN.

DREM (Haddington). Sic 1250. G. druim, the back; hence ‘a hill-ridge.’ Cf. Drimagh, Ireland. Possibly, W. draen, ‘the blackthorn.’

DRIMNIN (Morven). G. druinnein, dimin. of dronn, ‘the back, a ridge.’ Cf. Drimna and Drimmin (Ir. druimín), Ireland.
Drip. The (unwilling at the farm, and there lived. Stir 2 or 3 hour. Take a commute to farm. Bent 2 or 3 hours. Take a commute to farm or farm.

Drone. L. Head or head. The farm.

Drum. L. Stand where the field and farm. Field. L. Drum. Farm and farm. Farm. 2 or 3 hours. Have the farm. Farm or farm.

Drumfire. Kirkudbright or Drummore. The farm.


Drum. (farm, Bonnybridge, etc.). G. Farm = in farm, the back; hence a hill-ridge like a beast's back. Sir W. Maxwell names 198 Drums, in Galloway alone. It is seen in Ptolemy's (c. 120 A.D.) Kallidromion. Skene thinks it is a translation of Caledoniam, CELTIC in Drum, the great dividing mountain ridge of Scotland. Drum and drum or drun, 'hill,' are constantly interchanging in Sc. names.

Drumbladie (Huntly). 1403. Blath; n. blath. It is bladh, blatha, 'smooth,' or blath, and 'a smooth.'

Drumchapel (Dumbarton). 1315. C(h)apull, a mare.

Drumclog (Strathaven). 17th. There was a chapel near there. A rock; Cf. Jodhpur.

Drumdalloch (Aberdeen). Field-ahrew.

Drumeldrig Farm.
Drum(m)elzier (Biggar). Pron. -éyer; c. 1200, Dunmedler; c. 1305, Dumelliare; 1326, Drummeiller; 1492, -melzare. Here G. druim and dún, 'hill-ridge' and 'hill,' have been interchanged. The second part looks like O.Fr. medler or mezelier, the medlar-tree, but this is very unlikely, especially as 'medler' (sic) is not found in Eng. till c. 1400 in Romeant of the Rose. Perh. fr. G. maal ård, 'bare height'; cf. Drummeiller, Denny.

Drumfada, mountain (Banavie). 'Long (G. fada) hill-ridge.'

Drumglow Hill (Kincardine). 'Ridge of the cry or shout'; G. glaodh. Cf. Dunlow.

Drumlannrig (Thornhill). 1663, -lanerk. As it stands it is a tautology, for drum is = riég (see p. lxx); but cf. Lanark, and Carlenrig, north of Langholm.

Drumlembie (Campbeltown). In G. this is druim leamhan, 'ridge of the elms.' In Eng. it is also called Coal Hill.

Drumlithie (Fordoun). 'Grey (G. liath) hill-ridge.'

Drummond (S. Perthsh. and Whithorn). Perthsh. D., 1296, Droman; c. 1300, 'Gilbert de Drymmond or Drumund.' G. dromainn, 'a ridge,' fr. druim, the back. Several Drummonds in Ulster; also in Ireland, Drummin, &c. The d has not added itself in Drymen.

Drummückloch (E. Wigtownsh.). 'Ridge of the piggery'; G. muclach, fr. muc, 'a pig.' Cf. Drimnamucklach, Argyle, and Gortnamucklagh, Ireland.


Drumoak (Aberdeen). Sic 1407; but 1157, Dulmayok; c. 1250, Dumuech, and even till lately pron. Dalmáik. 'Field (G. dail) of St Mazote,' the Irish virgin, friend of St Bride or Bridget, 5th century. St Maik's Well is still here.

Drumochter (Dalnaspidal). 'Upper hill-ridge'; G. uach darach, fr. uachdar, 'the top.' Cf. the names in Auchter.
PLACE- NAMES OF SCOTLAND.

Drumsheugh (Edinburgh). 'Hill-ridge with the trench or furrow'; G. shewch. Only, the old name is said to have been Meldrumshaugh. See Haugh.

Drumshoreland (Ratho). G. druim soir, 'east hill-ridge,' + G. lann; see Lamlash, or Eng. land.

Drumsmittal (Knockbain). 'Vapoury, misty (G. smùideil) hill-ridge.'

Drumtochty Castle (Fordoun). ?'Obstructing, lit. choking, hill-ridge'; G. tachdach, fr. tachd, 'to stop up, choke.'

Drumvuch (Perthsh.). 'Hill-ridge of the buck'; G. bhùic.

Drumwhindle (Aberdeensh.). Perh. 'hill-ridge of, or like to, a bundle'; G. b(h)einmeal, corruption of Sc. bindle; see Bindle.

Drybridge (Buckie). Cf. Dryden, Roslin, and

Dryburgh (St Boswells). Sic c. 1200; c. 1160, Driehurh; c. 1211, Dryburg, Driborch, also-brugh; 1544, -brough. Quite possibly 'dry fort.' O.E. dryge, dric, dry; and see Brough.

Dryfesdale (Lockerbie). Now pron. Dry-dale; 1116, Drivesdale. Prob. fr. N. drīfa, to drive, like spray, or drīfa, 'snow, sleet.'

Drymen (S. of L. Lomond). Pron. Drummen; 1238, Drumyn; also Drummane. = Drummond.

Drynachan House (Naish). quod Latine sonat lignum recte extensum; 1497, Drynahine. G. draighneach, substantive dimin. meaning 'a thicket,' lit. 'abounding in thorns'; G. draighneach.

Drynie (Dingwall). G. draighneach, 'thorns.' There is also a Drynoch.

Dubford (Banff). Prob. 'black (G. dubb) ford'; dubb is also Sc. (found fr. c. 1500) for 'a pool, puddle,' as in Dubbieside, Leven.

DUCHARAY (Aberfoyle), DUCHRAYS (Dumfries), DEUCHRIES (Glen Tanar, Aberdeensh.). G. *dubh créobh,* 'the dark, black tree,' or perch. 'wood.' The *s* is the common Eng. plur.


DUFFTOWN (Banff). Fr. the clan Duff; G. *dubh,* black. *Cf.* Dufton, Appleby.

DUFFUS (Elgin). 1290, Dufhus; 1512, Duffous. Prob. G. *dubh usg,* 'dark water.' Not fr. the *dove,* which is not an O.E. word, and first occurs, c. 1200, as *dume.* Prob. this is the Dufeyrar in *Orkney. Sag.,* in which the latter part = O.N. *eyri,* a spit of land.

DUCH, L. (Glenelg). Fr. St *Duthac,* died at Armagh c. 1062. *Cf.* Bailedhuich, G. name of Tain.

DURINISH (Skye). (1501, Waternes); 1567, Durynthas; 1588, Durinysh. It is a peninsula, almost an island, so possibly G. *dùr* (or *dobhar*) *innis,* 'water-island.' *Cf.* Craig Durnish, in 1613 -durinche, L. Etive. Prof. Mackinnon thinks = DURNESS or 'deer-ness'; which is prob. correct.

DULL (Aberfeldy). *Sic* 1380; c. 1230, Dul. G. *dùlach,* 'misty gloom.' A mountain called *Doùveme* ('murky cave') is mentioned in the Irish *Life of St Cuthbert* as near by. In charter, c 1170, *re* the Don Valley, we read, 'Rivulus .... . Doeli quod sonat carbo ('coal') Latine propter ejus nigredinem.'

DULLATUR (Falkirk). G. *dubh leitir,* 'dark hill slope.' See BALLATER.

DULNAN, R. (Grantown). c. 1610, *Pont* Tulnen. Variant of G. *tuilnean,* fr. *tuil,* 'a flood’; often a very appropriate name for it.

DUMBARTON. a. 1300–1445, Dunbretane; 1498, Dunbertane; c. 1600, Dumbarten; 1639, Dumbriton. G. *dùn Breatuin,* 'fort or hill of the (Strathclyde) Britons.'
PLACE-NAMES OF SCOTLAND.

Its old name was Alcluth, sic a, 1130 in Sim. Durham. Dum and dun are constantly found interchanging in Sc. names; so are dun and drum.

**Dumbuck (Dumbarton).** G. dún buic, 'hill of the buck or he-goat' (boc).

**Dumcrieff (Moffat).** 'Hill among the trees.' See CRIEFF.

**Dumfries.** ?*Nennius*, Caer Pheris; 1288, D(o)unfres; 1395, Drumfreiss; 1465, Dumfrise. Skene thinks both these = 'fort of the Frisians,' here a. 400. Others say fr. W. prys, G. phreas, 'copse, shrubs,'= Shrewsbury, the O.E. Scrobbesbyrig. Cf. the Sc. surname Monfries= G. monadh phreas.

**Dumgree (Kirkpatrick-Juxta).** G. dún greighe, 'hill of the herd' (of deer, &c.).

**Dun (Montrose).** Sic 1250; 1375, Dwn. G. and Ir. dún, 'a hill,' then 'a hill-fort'; W. din, cognate with O.E. tán, enclosure, village, and L. ending -dunum, so common in Cæsar, Lugdunum, Camalodunum, &c. As early as a. 800, *Hist. St Cuthbi*, we find Duna, now Dunion, a hill near Jedburgh.

**Dun Alastair (Pitlochry).** G. 'Alexander's hill.'

**Dunad (Crinan).** *Chron. Iona*, ann. 683, Duin-Att. G. dún fhada, 'long hill' or 'fort'; cf. ATTOW.

**Dunan (Broadford).** G. 'a little hill.'

**Dunaskin- (Ayr).** Prob. 'hill of the water'; G. uiscean.

**Dunaverity (Kintyre).** *Chron. Iona*, ann. 712, Aberte. Doubtful. Perh. contains G. abarach, 'marshy,' or abar, 'a marsh.'

**Dunbar (Haddington and Kirkbean).** Hadd. D., c. 709, Eldi, Dynbaer; Sim. Durham, ann. 1072, Dunbar. 'Fort on the height'; G. barr. Possibly with St Bar or Finbar, Bishop of Cork, Dornoch Church is dedicated.

**Dunbarney (Bridge of Earn).** a. 1150, Drumbarney, 'Hill with the gap'; G. bearna. Cf. DUMBARTON.

**Dunbeath (Caithness).** Sic 1450: *1st Ann.,* Duinbaitte. 'Hill of the birches'; G. beath.
DUNBLANE. Old chron. Dubblain; c. 1272, Dumblin. ‘Hill of Blane,’ son of King Aidan, who founded a church here in the 7th century.


DUNCANSBAY (Caithness). c. 1225, Orkney. Sag., Dungulsbae; 1682, Dungisby; present spelling only later than 1700. ‘Donald’s house or village.’ Donnghal is the old G. form of Donald, now Dònn; and in Orkney. Sag. we read of a 10th century Celtic chief, Dungad or Dungal, who prob. gave his name to this place. For -bay = Dan. by or bi, ‘village’; cf. Canisbay.

DUNCANSBURGH (Fort William). A modern name.

DUNCANSTONE (Insch).

DUNCOW (Dumfries). Prob. ‘hill of the gow or smith’; G. gobha, or fr. O.G. còbha, ‘a victory.’

DUNCROB, or DRUMCRUB (Strathearn); in Pict. Chron., ann. 965, ‘Dorsum Crup.’ ‘Hill with the haunch or shoulder’; G. cùilbha, W. crub, ‘a hump.’

DUNDAFF (Fintry). Sic 1237; 1480, Dundafmore; perh. Chron. Iona, ann. 692, Duin Deanae. If this last, then prob. same as Dee. Very likely, G. dùn denm, ‘hill of the stag’ or ‘ox.’

DUNDEE. a. 1177, Donde; 1199, Dunde; c. 1200, Liber de Scon, Dundo, Dunho, Dunde. The common and quite possible derivation is G. dùn Dé (gen. of Dia), ‘hill of God’; ? = ‘Gadshill.’ But the c. 1200 forms look more like G. dùn dubh, ‘dark hill.’

DUNDONALD (Ayrsh., sic 1461, but Acta Sanct. -devenel) and DUNDONELL (Ullapool); cf. ‘Dundouenald,’ 1183, in Forfar. ‘Hill of Donald’; G. Dònnul or Domhnull. There is a Dundonald in County Down.

DUNDRENNAN (Kirkcudbrit.). c. 1160, -drainan; 1290, -draynane; 1461, -dran. ‘Hill of the thorn-bushes’; G. draidhneanan. Cf. DRYNACHAN; also Dreenan and Aghadreenan, Ireland.
PLACE-NAMES OF SCOTLAND.


Duneaton (S. Lanark). 'Hill of the junipers.' G. aitain or aitin.

Dunecht (Aberdeen). Quite modern. See Echt.


Dunfermline. Sic 1251, but c. 1100. Turroch. Dumfermellin: 1124, -ferlin: c. 1140. Dumfermlaine: c. 1142, -ferlin. 1160, melin, -ermes: c. 1375, Dunferlyna. Two names seem intermingled here. There is (1) 'Farlan's Hill.' This Farlane (now seen in the surnames McFarlane and Parlane), according to legend, was, with Nemed, first coloniser of Ireland. But (2) the m is best accounted for by deriving fr. that Melvin whose name also enters into Stirling: so the name will mean 'crooked hill of Melvin,' G. Dun fir Mhelain. See Melville, and cf. Mynyd Pwll Melyn, Wales.

Dunfion (hill, L. Lamond and Lamlash). 'Finn' or 'Fingal's hill'; he is said to have hunted here.

Dunglass (Cockburnspath). 'Grey, wan (G. glas) hill.'

Dunglow (Kinross). 'Hill' or 'fort of the shout or cry'; G. glaoch.

Dunpace (Denny). Sic 1195; but 1183, -past; c. 1190, Dunypais. Skene says fr. Celtic, bases, a mound (see Bass), the two mounds here the site of that battle of King calls Bassas. Pais in G. is 'suffering.' The local explanation is G. duin na bhais, 'hill of death.'

Duniquoich Hill (Inveraray). 'Hill like a drinking-cup; G. and Ir. cuach, 'a quach'; cf. R. Quaich, south of Kenmore.

Dunira (St Fillan's). 'Western hill'; G. iar, 'west.'

Dunjumpin (Colvend, Kirkcudbright). 'Fort of the hillock.' G. tiompain, ti being = ch in G. cymbals; Perh. with reference to some religious rites. Cf. 1395, 'Tympane.'
Dunkeld. Sic a. 1150; but Ulst. Ann., ann. 865, Duinecaileen; Pict. Chron., Duncalden; c. 1000, Bk. Deer, Dunicalenn; Wytownt, c. 1420, Dwnkaldyne. ‘Hill with the woods.’ Caileen or calenn is gen. pl. of G. coille, a wood. Same root as Caledonii.

Dunkirk (Kells, Kirkcudbright). Prob. ‘hill of the grouse’; G. cearc, gen. circe.


Dunmore (Athole and Airth). ‘Big hill’; G. mòr, big. The Airth name is borrowed; there is no hill here.

Dunmyat (Ochils), or Dum-, or Demyat; fr. tribe Maeatae or Miati (sic in Adamnan)=the Verturiones, outliers of the Damnonii. Cf. Devon Valley near by. Miati is prob. fr. W. meiddio, to dare; so Prof. Rhys.

Dunnait (W. Ross-sh.). G. dun-an-(fh)àste, ‘hill of the fort.’

Dunnet (Caithness). c. 1230, Donotf; 1275, Dunost; 1455, Dunneth. Doubtful; early forms make it unlikely to be = Dinnet.

Dunnichen (Forfar) and Dunachton (Kincraig). Forf. D., Tiughermac, Duin Nechtain. Kin. D., 1381, Dionachtan. ‘Fort of Nechtan,’ King of the Picts, died 481.


Dunning (Perthsh.). 1200, Dunine; later, Dunyn. G. dùnan, ‘little hill’ or ‘fort.’

Dun Nosebridge (Bridgend, Islay) An old fort. Curious tautology; corruption of Icel. hnaus borg, ‘turf fort.’

Dun(n)ottar (Stonehaven). Ulst. Ann., ann. 681, Duin foither; a. 1130, Sim. Durham, ann. 934, Dunfoeder; c. 1270, -notyr; 1461, Dunotir. ‘Fort on the reef or low promontory’; G. oitir. Mod. G. has lost the f by aspiration.

DUNOON. *Sic 1472; but c. 1240, Dunnon; 1270, Dunhoven; c. 1300, Dunbon; 1476, Dunnovane. 'Hill by the water'; G. abhainn, in S. Argyle prov. gal. *Cf. Avon, Portnahaven, and Denvol. Dunjave, prov. Duniven. Possibly fr. h'andaun prov. heath, 'down an oven.' Dunoon and Dunowen are names common in Ireland.

DUNPHAIL (Fortes). Perh. 'Hill of the house', *G. phail, phail. *Cf. Drumpail, Old Luce. *Fol. in G. means 'a ring, a wreath, a sty.'

DUNRAGIT (Glenluce). ? 'Hill of the noise or disturbance'; G. raicaid, Eng. 'racket.'


DUNBOD (Kirkcudbright). *Sic 1160; also Dumrosten, prob. 'hill with the sweet gale or bog myrtle'; *G. mel.


DUNNS (Berwick). *Sic 1296. Prob. G. doun, 'will or fort;' with the common Eng. plural. No proof of the tradition that it is contracted fr. Dumton.

DUNSCAITHE OR *SKEIGH CASTLE (Skear). 1505, Dunskahay. G. doun shebeen, 'a fort on the jutting-out land.' *Skeigh, lit. 'a wing or pinion,' also 'a shield'; fr. sythe, *Cf. 'Dunseacht' or 'Dunscaich.' 1461, in Ross.

DUNSCOR (Dumfries). a. 1300, Dunescor. 'Hill of the stones.' *G. escur, or 'with the ridge.' *Cf. Eiscort.

DUNSINANE (Dunkeld). c. 970, Pict. Chron., Dunsinoe.
(and prob. the Arsendoim or -in, Tighernac; ann. 596).
Prob. 'hill with the breasts or dugs'; G. sineachan,
fr. sine, a breast. The forms do not admit of a deri-
vation fr. G. silhean, 'hill of the fairies.'

DUNSTALLNOGE CASTLE (Oban). 1322, Ardstofniche; c. 1375,
Dunstaffynch; 1595, -staffage. Doubtful; prob. con-
taining Icel. staf-r, a staff. The true pron. seems now lost,
though some say it is G. dùn sta innse, with sta
for da, 'fort by the two islands,' G. innis.

DUNSYRE (Dolphinton). 1180, -syer; a. 1300, -sier. 'West
(G. siar) hill.' Cf. Balsier (old, Balsyr) and Balshore,
Galloway.

DUNTOCHAR (Dumbarton). c. 1230, Drumthoker; 1265,
Drumtoucher; 1273, -tocher (cf. DUMFRIES, &c.). 'Fort
of the causeway'; Ir. tóchar (not in mod. G.). Cf. Can-
toghar, Ireland. See also DRUM.

DUNTREATH (Kilsyth). 1497, -treath. 'Hill or fort of the
chief,' G. tríath; or, as likely, fr. tríath, gen. treith, 'a
boar.'

DUNTULM (Uig). 1498, -tullen. 'Fort on the meadow by
the sea,' G. tuíln, borrowed fr. Icel. holm-r; see HOLM
and TALISKER.

DUNVALANREE (Benderloch). G. dùn-a-bhaile-na-righ, 'hill
of the king's house' or 'village.'

DUNVEGAN (Skye). 1498, -begane; 1517, -veggane; 1553,
Dunnevegan. cf 'Fort of the few, small number'; G.
b(h)eagain.

DUPPLIN CASTLE (Perth). Pict. Chron., Duplyn. 'Black
pool' = Dublin; G. dubh, black; llyn is W. rather than
G., which has linnæ. On p for b, cf. Dorsum Crup for
DUNCURB.

DURA DEN (Cupar). G. dobharach (durach), 'watery'; fr.
dobhar, water; cf. DOUR, DURIE; + DEN.

DURHAM (Kirkpatrick-Durham, and name of hill there).
O.E. deór ham, 'wild beasts' home or lair'; cf. Icel.
dýr, Sw. diur, a wild beast; same as Eng. deer. The
oldest forms of the Eng. Durham are 'Dunelm,
Dundonald. This was the seat of the family of MacKintosh, and was
an ancient stronghold.

Dundonald, near Greenock, was the seat of the Dundonalds, a
family of ancient Scottish nobility.

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Dykebar (Paisley). Barre, ‘a barrier,’ is found in Eng. as early as c. 1220.

Dysart (Fife and Montrose). Fife D., 1250, Dishard; c. 1530, G. Buchanan, Deserta. G. diséart, fr. L. desertum, ‘desert place, then a hermit’s cell, a house for receiving pilgrims, a church.’ Dysart (sic 1446) or Clachandysert was the old name of the parish of Glenorchy; others, too, in Scotland. Desert, Disert, &c., common in Ireland. The earliest monkish ‘desert’ was Le Desert de St Bruno (11th cny.) at La Grande Chartreuse. There are a Cladh-an-Disert (G. cladh, graveyard) and a Port-an-Disert at Iona.

E

Eager-, Egger-ness (Wigtown). ‘Eagre ness,’ i.e., ‘cape of the tidal wave’ or bore (of the Solway); Icel. ægir, edgor, O.E. egor, the sea.

Eaglesfield (Ecclefechan). Also one near Cockermouth.

Eaglesham (Paisley). 1158, Egilsham; 1309, Eglishame. Not fr. the eagle, which is Fr. aigle, not even fr. W. eglwys, G. eglais, ‘a church,’ but prob. fr. a man Egli, a name still found in Switzerland + O.E. hám, ‘home, place, village.’ The only -ham in this quarter. Cf. Egilshay.

Earlsferry (Elie). a. 1300, Erlesferie. O.E. eorl, ‘an earl’; said to be after Macduff, thane of Fife, but he is a ‘mythic character’ (Skene).

Earlston (Berwicksh.). Local pron. Yirsiltoon. c. 1144, Ercheldon; c. 1180, Ercildune; a. 1320, Essedoune; 1370, Hersildoune; fine example of popular corruption and ‘etymology.’ Prob. G. áird choil, ‘height of the wood,’ cf. Ardcchalzie; to which prob. the Angle immigrants added O.E. dún, ‘a hill.’

tradition says, was fr. Scotland. Eire or Erin, accusative Érinn, was also an old name of Ireland, = Gk. Ἑρινη and Juvenal’s Iuuernia, corrupted into Hibernia; so Rhys. He thinks it pre-Celtic, and does not accept Windisch’s meaning, ‘fat, fertile land’; cf. Sanskrit pīvan, fem. pīvari; Gk. πιω. Eren was also the old name of the R. Findhorn. Cf. Banff and Deveron.


Earnslaw (Berwicksh.). c. 1200, Herneslawe. ‘Hern’s’ or ‘heron’s hill,’ Fr. héron, O.Fr. hairon.


East Neuk o’ Fife. Sc. neuk is G. and Ir. nìu, a ‘nook’ or ‘nick’ or ‘corner.’


Ecclesfechan (Dumfriessh.). L. Ecclesia Fechani, ‘church of St Fechan’ (G. fiachan, ‘little raven,’ dimin. of fítheach), Abbot of Fother, West Meath, time of Kentigern. Cf. St Vigran’s.


Ecclesiamaigirdle (S.E. Perthsh). Pron. Exmagirdle. ‘Church of St Griselda’ or Grizel, ma being the Celtic endearing prefix, ‘my own.’ The parishes of Fisk and Lindores are dedicated to a St Macgidrin, but he was prob. a Bishop of St Andrews, called Mac Gilla Odran.


Echt (Aberdeen). Sic a. 1300. ? G. each, ‘a horse,’ or possibly eachd, ‘an exploit.’ Duneight, Lisburn, is the old Dun Eachtach, ‘Eochy’s hill or fort.’

ECKFORD (Jedburgh). c. 1200, Eckeforde; 1220, Hecford. See above.


EDDLESTON (Peebles). c. 1200, Edoluestone; 1296, Edalstone; c. 1305, Edwylstone. ‘Edulf’s place’; a. 1189, lands here were granted to a Saxon settler, Edulf or Edulphus. The Celtic name had been Penjacob.

EDDRACHILIS (W. Sutherland). Pron. -hèris; 1509, Eddiraquhelis. G. eadhar-a-chaoilis, ‘between the straits’; G. caol, a KYLE or narrow sound; cf. Eddergoll (‘between the fork,’ G. yobhal), Breadalbane, and Eddraven (‘between the bens’), Assynt.


EDENAMPLE (L. Earn). See above and Ample.

EDGERSTONE (Jedburgh). = 1455, ‘Eggerhope Castell’; only perh. = ‘Edgar’s town.’


EDINBARNET (Duntocher). 1381, Edyn-, a. 1400, Edenberman. G. eadann bearna, ‘slope at the gap or pass.’

EDINBURGH. First in the ancient W. bards, e.g., Gododin, re 7th cny., Eydden, Eidden, Taliesin, Dinesiddyn; Black Bk. Carmarthen, Mynyd (i.e., Mount) Eidden; Ulst. Ann., 638, Etin. a. 750, Nennius, ‘The Mount Agned’ = Welsh bards’ Mynyd Agned (i who was A.); but in c. 970, Pict. Chron., ‘Oppidum Eden,’ plainly =
Dunedin (oppidum is always the translation of dunn in the L. chronicles), W. din eiddyn (not in mod. W. dictionaries) or G. din aodain, 'fort on the hill slope' (that fr. the castle rock down to Holyrood). This exactly suits the case, burgh being the Eng. for dunn; and with this agrees the Orkney. Sasy. spelling, c. 1225, Ediniasborg. This makes connection with St Edana or Medana, the Cornish Modwenna, very doubtful, though the form Medanburgh or Maidenburgh is said to occur, and we find David I. (1140–50) signing charters 'apud Castellum puellarum,' or the 'Castle of the Maidens'; also, 1163, Chart. Cambuskenneth, Oppidum puellarum. But, without doubt, the name of King Edwin of Northumbria (616–33) did influence the later spellings, indeed influenced the oldest spellings we have, viz., Holyrood Charter, c. 1128, 'Ecclesia Sancte Crucis Edwinesburgensis,' and Simeon Durham (died 1130) or his interpolator, Edwinesburgh. In a charter of Alexr. I. (c. 1120) we have Edenesburg, and in later charters of David I. a. 1147, we find Edeneburg, Edensburg. As late as 1680 we find Edinburgh. A Dunedin is also mentioned in Roxburghsh., Dryburgh Chart., p. 83. On burgh, cf. Borgez.

Edindurno (Huntly). 'Stormy hill-slope.' See above and Dornoich.

Edingight (Banff). G. ealen gauith, 'hillside exposed to the wind.' Cf. Edingeith, sic 1522, near Glasgow.

Edington (Chirnside). c. 1098, Haedentun; 1166, Edington. Cf. Haddington, which prob. embodies the same name, and perh. the same man. Not s. Edwin.

Edinkilly (Dumphail). G. ealan coitie, 'face or front of the wood.'

Ednam (Kelso). c. 1100, Aednaham; 1116, Edyngham; c. 1120, Ednaham; 1285, Edinham; 1316, Ednam. 'Home or village (O.E. ham) on the R. Eden.' Cf. Edenham, Bourne, and Edrom.

Edradynate (Logierait). G. ealar dion-aitte, 'between the refuges.' Cf. Eddrachillis and Disnet.
EDROM (Berwicksh.). c. 1098, Ederham. O.E. Edr-ham, 'home' or 'village on the R. Aadder.' Cf. EDNAM and Whitesome. Edrington, on the Whitadder, was Haedrintun in 1098.

EDZELL (Brechin). 1204, Edale; 1267, Adall; 1275, Adel. ? G. ealha, an aspen-tree, + N. dal, 'dale.' If this were not so G. a region, one would derive fr. O.E. ea, M.E. ae, 'a river, running water'; cf. Edale, N. Derbysh.

EGILSHAY (Orkney). Orkney. Say., Egilsey; 1529, Jo. Ben, 'Egilshay quasi ecclesiae insularum.' If fr. G. eglais (L. ecclesia), 'a church,' the name is a very exceptional one for Orkney. Prob. fr. some man, 'Egil's isle.' Cf. EAGLEHAM.

EGLINTON (Ayr). 1205, Eglingstoun, Eglintoune. Fr. some Saxon settler. Cf. Eglingham, Alnwick; Eglin Lane, Minigaff; and Eglin Hole, Yorks.

EGLISGIRG (Kincardine). 1243, Ecclesgreig. 'Church (G. eglais) of Girig' or Grig, 9th-century Scottish king, dedicated by him to St Ciricius, and now St CYRUS.

EGLISMONICHTY (Monifieth). 1211, Eglismenythok. See MONIKIE.

EIGG (Hebrides). Adamnan, Egea; Ust. Ann., ann. 725, Ego; 1292, Egge; old Celtic MS., Eiğ, which last in old Ir. means 'a fountain.' The Ir. and G. eay, gen. eige, means a nick or hack.


EILEAN DONAN (W. Ross-sh.). 1503, Alanedonane; 1539, Elandonan. G. = 'St Donan the martyr's isle.' He died, 617, in Eigg. Perh. fr. dünan, 'a little fort or hill.' The G. eilean is seen in Adamnan's Elena, which cannot be identified.

EILEAN MUNDE, or ELANMUNDE (Glencoe). 'Isle of Munnu,' Columba's friend. See KILMUN.

EILEAN NA BEARACHD (Eddrachilis). G. 'island of the precipice.'
ELPHIN (Lochinver). Prob. = Elphin, Ireland; G. and Ir. *ailh fhionn,* 'white rock' or 'cliff.'

ELPHINSTONE (Airth). c. 1320, Elfyngston. May be as above, + O.E. *ton,* *tun,* 'hamlet'; more prob. fr. some man. Elpin or Elphin, Pict. for Alpin, Albin, or Albinus, was the name of one of the Pictish Kings.

ELPHINSTONE, Port (Inverurie), was named some 80 years ago after Sir Robt. Elphinstone. It stands at the end of the canal from Aberdeen.

ELRICK (Inverness and Cabrach) and ELRICK MOIR (Dalguise). Inv. E., 1576, Allerik. G. *àl lairig,* 'rock on the hillside.' More is G. *mòr,* 'big.'

ELSICK (Portlethen, Kincardine). Sic 1654; cf. Elswick, Newcastle, pron. Elsick. It looks like G. *ailise,* a 'fairy,' + O.E. *wīc,* 'dwelling, village'; but that is rather a dubious combination.

ELVAN WATER and ELVANFOOT (N. of Beattock). c. 1170, Elwan, and, same date and district, 'Brothyr-alewyn.' Prob. W. *al-yen,* 'very white, bright,' fr. *gwen,* white, as in Gwennystrad (Gala Water) or 'white strath,' now WEDALE; cf. R. Alwen, N. Wales, and Elwand (c. 1160, Alewent, Aloent), other name of Allan Water, Melrose. Elwan is the name in Cornwall for a porphyritic rock.

EMBO (Dornoch). a. 1300, Ethenboll; 1610, Eyndboll. A difficult name; † 'place of the little ford.' G. *áthan,* + N. *ból,* see p. lxxiii; cf. ETHIR. But in G. it is *Eirpol = Eriboll,* N. *eòra-ból,* 'beach-town or -place,' just its site.

ENARD OR EYNARD BAY (W. Sutherland). 1632, Eynort. N. *eyin ard,* *art,* or *ort,* 'island bay' or 'fiord' (see p. lxxiii).

ENDRICK, R. (Stirlingsh.). 1238, Anneric, -erech; but Strathendry, Leslie, is a. 1169, -enry. Prob. G. *anrach,* 'stormy.' On *d* intruding itself as here, see p. xlv. But 'Strathenry' rather suggests O.G. *an reidh,* 'smooth' or 'straight river.' In G. *dli* is sometimes sounded with a click, almost = k.

ENHALLOW (Orkney). c. 1225, Orkney. *Sag.,* Eyin Helga,
holy isle' (cf. Enan). "holy isle' means 'to hallow'; lega, a realm.

Enoch Dhu (Pitlochry and Enchr. Thurness). "dubh, 'black, dark mark.' But fr. Throne, or Thorne, = St. Dermot, or St. Kertigern or Munro—both = St. Thorne.—1509, St Tennoch.

Enterkin Burn (N. of Loch Ness). = Ærach nis—meadow.

Enzie (Buckie). 1295. Latin, where the Ærach nis. Fr. article, 'the Arret': Ærach nis (Ainyee), 'sic in R. Gordon's Survey, 1695.' Doubtful, Prob. like Enzie: Ærach nis. = Ærach nis meadow.

Eochair (Lochmaddy). More correctly... place, bottom.' Cf. Yarker.

Eoropie (Lewis). Erroneously spelt Enroie. N by or on the... and 'Eurobolsey' in Islay, 1562.

Eport, L. (Lochmaddy). Prob. N. a, ey. 'Sea and/or coast,' frith,' cf. Knoydart; influenced by G. or Eng. port.


Ericht, R. and L. (N. Perthab., and triby. of Islay). Not, stream from 'the ascent or rising slope.' G. eirithh, as in Coire Eirigh, Loch Katrine, and Glen Erichdie, Blair Athole. But as the e in Erich is short, M'Bean suggests fr. G. eeriecha, 'handsomeness.'

Eriska(y) (L. Creran and S. Uist). Crer. E., 1558, Yriskay. Uist E., 1549, Eriskeray. Looks like 'goblin's' or 'diviner's isle'; G. iarnay + N. ay, ey, isle. But some say it is the N. Eiriksey, 'Eric's isle.'
Erisort, L. (Lewis). Perh. 'Eric's bay'; N. ort, art (see p. lxiii). Capt. Thomas says = 'Harris Bay.'

Ernainity (Kirkcudbrt). G. earrann annaid, 'land belonging to the church.' Cf. Annat.

Erngath Hill (Bo'ness). 1488, Ardyngaith. G. àird-an gaoith, 'height of the wind, windy hill.'


Errol (Firth of Tay). c. 1190, Erolyn; c. 1535, Arole. Doubtful.


Eskdale (Beauly). 1538, Eschadillis. See above, and Dale.

Eskbank, Eskbridge, Eskdale, &c.

Essachosken (Inveraray). G. easar-chasain, 'a thoroughfare.'


Ethie House (Arbroath). c. 1212, Athyn; 1483, Ate, Athy. G. ãthan, 'a little ford.'
ETIVE, L. (Argyle). Old Ir. MS., Loch-n-Eite. Prob. G. eite or éiteag, a ‘white pebble’; also name for the streaks of quartz with which the rocks there abound.


EU NACH, Ben (Dalmally). G. eunach, ‘hunting’; or aonach, ‘a hill.’

EVANTON (Dingwall). Named, c. 1800, after Evan Fraser of Balcony.

EVIE (Orkney). Orkney. Say., c. 1225, Efju, also Efja; last syllable prob. N. gjá, ‘a goe or narrow inlet.’


EWES and EWESDALE (Langholm). a. 1180, Ewichedale; c. 1280, Ewycedale; 1296, ‘Le Vale de Ewithe’; c. 1300, Ewytesdale. ‘Newt’s’ or ‘eft’s dale’; O.E. efete, M.E. evete, evote; the n in newt is fr. the article an.

EYMOUTH and EYE WATER (Berwicksh.), and EY R. (Braemar). Berw. E., 1098, Ei; 1250, Aymouthé; 1595, Haymouth. Eye is prob. Celtic for ‘water.’ See AYTON.

EYE PENINSULA (Stornoway). 1506, Fy; 1552, Y. Norse G. y, ui, aoi, ‘isthmus, island, peninsula.’ Cf. Iona.

EYNARD, L. See Enard.

F


(fair) insula,' c. 1600, Fear Yll. As likely as not it is, like the Faroe Isles, Icel. faer-ey, 'sheep island.'

FAIRLIE (Largs). 'Fair lea' or meadow, untilled land; O.E. leah, Dan. lei, fallow. Or fr. Icel. faer, 'sheep.'


FALKIRK. Sic 1546; but Sim. Durham (died 1130), ann. 1065, Egglesbreth; 1166, charter, 'Ecclesia de Eiglesbrec, que varia capella dicitur'; 1253, Varie Capelle; 1298, Barth de Cotton, Faukirke que a quibusdam vocatur la Chapelle de Fayerie; 1298, Norm. Fr. writs, often, La vaire or yvre Chapelle; a. 1300, MS. Digby, Locus qui Anglico vocatur ye fowe chapel; 1381, Falkirk; 1 1382, Fawkirk; c. 1600, the Fawkirk, which still is the local pron., accent on either syllable. These forms are most instructive. Its original name, and its name in G. still, is Eaglais (W. eythus) breac, 'speckled church, church of mottled stone,' of which Faw- or Faw-kirk, and La vaire Chapelle, is the translation, Sc. faw, fauch, meaning 'dun, pale red,' O.E. fah, varicoloured. Cf. Faside Farm, Newton Mearns; 1469, Fauside.

FALKLAND (Fife). Sic a. 1150; but 1160, Falecklen. Doubtful. Perh. connected with G. failc, 'to bathe' or 'a bath,' or falaich, 'to hide, a hiding.' The old forms seem to prevent any derivation fr. O.E. fah, as in FALKIRK.

FALLOCH, R. (L. Lomond). G. falach, 'a hiding, a veil.'


FALMOUTH (Cullen). So spelt in Ordn. Survey Map. Its real name is 'whale's mouth,' locally pron. fal's mou', Icel. hval-r, Sw. and Dan. hvat, 'a whale.'

1 In Gough's Scotland in 1298, Documents Battle Falkirk, the form with l is never once found.
PLACE-NAMES OF SCOTLAND.

FANDOWIE (Strathbraan). c. 1200, Fandufuith. Prob. G. 
fan dhub, 'dark, black slope.'

FANNYSIDE, L. (Slamannan). Prob. fr. G. feannay, a ridge 
of land; a peculiar way of laying out ground, sometimes 
called a 'lazy-bed.' Cf. Port-na-Feannaige, S. 
Arran, and Feinag Mor, Edirachilis.

FARG, R. (Kinross). c. 970. For. Larg. Apur-feirt. See 
ABERARGIE.

FARNE (Brechin). 1254. Furne. 1413. Forne. 

FARNES (Cumberland and Wigton). 
Farness. 'Dess, edge by the passage.' 
'a site.' Possess r.t. 21 to me.
fare of watch nil. a castle.

FAR OYD HEAD, or FARD HILL 
fr. heath. 'far.' Fr. de 
which Sir Henry had as 
a residence; a heath.

FAKE, N. Cuthbertum. 
passage mean. 
in the river. B.scot. 
connect. with.

FAHNIE L. an. 

FAINMORE: 

FANNACOLLE: 

FANCHAN: 

FANCHAN: 

FANNYAN:

FAULDHOUSE (LaNarksh.). ‘House by the fold’; O.E. *fald*, a pen (cf. GUSHERFAULDS). Names in Fauld- are common in Galloway.


FEARN (Tain and Brechin). Tain F., 1529, Ferne. G. *feàrna*, ‘an alder.’ Cf. COULTER ALLERS.

FEDDERAT (Brucklay). c. 1205, Fedreth; 1265, Feddereth. Prob. old G. *father*, hardened to *foder* (sometimes to *for*, as FORDOUN, &c.) *ath*, ‘land at the ford.’ Cf. FODDERTY.

FENDER BRIDGE (Blair Athole). G. *fìonn dùr* or *dobhar*, ‘white, fair, pleasant water.’


FENWICK (Kilmarnock). The *w* is mute; = FENTON; O.E. *wic*, dwelling, village. Common in the north of England.

FEORLIN(g) (Skye). G. *feòrlinn*, ‘a farthing,’ a land-measure (see p. lxv).

FERNAN (Fortingall). *Black Bk.* Taymouth, Stronferna, which is G. for ‘point of the alder trees.’

FERNIEGAIR (Hamilton). Perh. G. *fearna garradh*, clump or ‘garden of alders.’ Cf. GREENGAIRS.


FERRYDEN (Montrose). See above, and DENBURN.

FERRYHILL (Aberdeen). 1451, Fferihill. Also in Durham.

FERRYPORT ON CRAIG (N. Fife).
PLACE-NAMES OF SCOTLAND.


FETLAR (Shetland). Smaur. Fetterl. N. felter, pl. felter. 'a belt, a strap.'

FETTERANGUS (Mintlaw). Here and in next C. or rather Pictish, fothir, 'wood,' or perh. a field of br. tach, a forest), is softened into fetter-: after it is hardened into for, cf. p. xxxiv, and Fetterangus and Angra.

FETTERCAIRN (Laurencekirk). c. 770. P. c. Thran. Forderkern. 'Wood in the corner.'


FETTERNEAR (Chapel of Garioch). 1200. Fetternear. 'Wood to the west.'

FETTYKIL (Leslie). c. 1200. Fettick. Fr. fetichin, root of the wood.'

FEUGH, R. (Kincardine). Prob. akin to Fr. juvage, 'vent, chillness.'


FIDRA (N. Berwick). Pron. Fidhira. 1500. Fidra. 'Fethere's isle': N. ahu, ey. Father is pron. the same as Boighter in 'Tarbet Boighter.' Fr. Annesa. T. 3. 12. There is a Tarbat on Fidra.


FIFE KEITH (Keith). See above, and Keith.

FIOGATE BURN (Portobello). First syllable doubtful: ? Fr. fish, old form of 'vetch.' Gute in sc. means 'a road, way.'
FILLAN'S, St (L. Earn). Fillan succeeded St Mund as Abbot on the Holy Loch; died 777.

FIMBUSTER (Caithness). 'Five places' or 'houses'; Icel. *fin*, five. Cf. COIGACH, and see bolstadór, p. lxxii.

FINCASTLE (Pitlochrie). G. and Ir. fionn caistéal, 'white, fair castle' or fort.

FINDEHORN, R. (Forres). Old Fynderan, -erne; 1595, Fyndorn; on part of its course still called Findearn. Prob. = G. fionn Earn, or 'EARN with white, clear banks.' On the d, cf. p. xliiv and next. For a similar change of -erne into -horn, cf. WHITHORN.

FINDLATER CASTLE (Portsoy). G. fionn leitir, 'white, clear hillside.' Cf. BALLATER. On the d, see above; in pron. it is usually mute.


FINGASK (Perth, Aberdeensh., Inverness). Per. F., 1114, Fingasek; 1164, -gasc. G. fionn gasg, 'clear, white hollow or valley.' Cf. GASK.

FINGLAND LANE (Carsphairn). Fingland is a personal name now in this district. Prob. G. fionn lann, 'white, clear field.'

FINLARIG CASTLE (Killin). G. fionn lairig, 'clear, sloping hill.'


FINNART (L. Long). a. 1350, Funnard. G. fionn ãrd, 'clear height.'


FINSTOWN or PHINSTOWN (Kirkwall). Phin is a Sc. surname; but the reference is prob. to the race of the Finns, often referred to in the sagas.
FINTRAY (Kintore).  c. 1203, Fintrith; a. 1300, Fyntra. ‘White or fine land;’ at least trith, tre, is prob. the older form of G. tîr, land, W. tre, tref, ‘village, house.’

FINTRY (Stirlingshire and Cumbernauld). 1238, Fyntrie; = above.


FISHERIE (Turriff). Fisharrow (Musselburgh).

FISHWICK (Farm, Hutton, Berwicksh.).  c. 1098, Fiscwic, O.E. = ‘fish-house.’

FITREACH, Ben (Islay).  G. fitreach, ‘a raven.’

FITFULL HEAD (Shetland). Saga. Fitfugla hofdi. Icel. fitfugl, ‘a web-footed bird,’ fr. fet, a step, and Icel. and Dan. fugl, a fowl. It is a spot where the sea-birds love to light.

FIVE-MILE-HOUSE (Dundee).

FLANDERS MOSS (Buchlyvie). Many Flemings settled early in Scotland; e.g., ‘Dominus Willielmus Flandrensis de Barruchane,’ a. 1350, in Cartul. Levenax.

FLANNAN ISLES (Minch).  Fr. St Flannan, a Culdee saint.

FLASHADER (Skye). ‘Flat pasture,’ Icel. flat-r, and set-r, a shieling, a summer pasture, of which shader is the G. corruption.


FLEURS CASTLE (Kelso).  Fr. fleurs, ‘flowers.’

FLISK (Cupar).  Sic 1250.  i G. fleasg, ‘a wand, a ring.’

FLODAVOCH (Harris). Either ‘flood-bay,’ fr. Icel., O.E., Sw., and Dan. fold, flood, flow of the tide, vag-r, a bay, cove, as in STORNO-WAY. Or, more likely, fr. Icel. floti, ‘a fleet.’
PLACE-NAMES OF SCOTLAND.

FLOTTA (Orkney). Sagas, Flottey. 'Isle of the fleet'; Icel. floti, O.E. fléot. The a = N. ay or ey, isle; Icel. flota-holmr simply means an islet.

FLOWERDALE (Ross-sh.) and FLOWERHILL (Airdrie). Former fr. N. flár, 'a flower.'

FÓCHABERS (Elgin). 1124, -oper; 1325, Fouchabre; 1514, Fochabris. G. fuiche abhir, 'plain, meadow, at the river mouth'; or fr. abar, 'a marsh'; s is the common Eng. plural.

FODDERTY (Dingwall). c. 1360, Fothirdy; 1548, Fothartye; 1572, Foddertie. O.G. fothir, 'wood, field,' of which we find here both the soft and hard forms, + tigh, 'a house.' Cf. FETTERANGUS and Fodderletter, Strathaven.

FOGO (Duns). 1250, Foghou; a. 1300, Foggov; 1352, Foggowe. Prob. 'fog how,' i.e., 'hollow (O.E. holg, holh, Sc. hove) in which the fog, after-math, or second growth is found '; W. ffwog, dry grass.

FOINAVEN, Ben (Sutherland). G. foinne bheinn, 'wart mountain.' It has three protuberances.

FOLDA (Alyth). Perh. G. faoghail (pron. foyl) daimh, 'ford of the ox'; or, fôladh, 'a cover, a screen.'

FOLLA RULE (Fyvie). 1245, Folayth; 1364, Fouleroule; a. 1400, Folethroule, Foleroule. Folla seems to be G. foladh, 'a covering, hiding-place.' On Rule, cf. R. RULE, Roxburgh, and ABBOTRULE.

FONAB (Perthsh.). G. fonn aba, 'land of the abbot.'


FORDOUN (Kincardine). a. 1100, St Berchan, Fothardun; Colgan, Life of St Patrick, Forddun; c. 1130, Fordoun. O.G. or Pictish fothir duin, 'land on the hill,' or 'by the fort'; fothir is here hardened. Cf. p. xxxiv, and also FETTERANGUS, FODDERTY, FORTEVIOT.


FORGAN.  (N.  Fife.)  Gr.  &  L.  Furánus,  spruce,  fir,  or  similar:  i.e.,  good  sashki.

FORGANDENNY  (Perth.)  Fr.  for.  gen.  o.  sc.  un.  derry.  

FORGLY  (Turriff.)  Sc.  fort-  &  L.  gigner.  E.  &  Sc.  forthen  glaw  a  wall  in  the  field.

FORGUR  (Huntly.)  A  13th-c.  form.  Forque,  said  to  be  wood  of  the  wind.  Hugh  Marke.

FORRES,  Perh.  the  Forresadd  &  L.  Foros,  Foros;  Fetteresso;  1167,  Forcs;  1259,  Forsoz.  G.  easter,  or  ford  eae,  'wood  by  the  waterfall.'  Proh.  influenced  somewhat  by  N.  for,  'a  waterfall.'  the  Eng.  Eves,  as  common  in  the  Lake  district.  Tacitus,  in  his  Agricola,  mentions  a  tribe  Horestii  hereabouts.

FORSE  (Lybster),  Forss  (Thurso).  Thurso  v.  c.  16410,  Fors.  N.  for,  'a  waterfall';  cf.  Stoukgill  Forus,  the.

FORSINAIN  (Sutherland).  Doubtful.  Said  to  be  the  'upper  waterfall,'  as  contrasted  with

FORSINARD  (Sutherland).  'Higher  waterfall;'  or,  the  'mid,'  'of  the  height.'

FORT,  St  (N.  Fife).  A  place  made  by  the  'stream  of  Sandford,'  old  name  of  the  village  town  of  Sandford,  near  the  west  coast  of  Scotland,  near  Glasgow.

FORTEVIOIT  (Perth.)  A  12th-c.  form.  Forteviot.  1280.  Ferswydt,  Fersvyot,  &c.  'the  ford  of  the  white  burn,  t'abaicht,  and  of  the  bridge  to  the  same  at  t'ee.

FORTH,  Firth  of.  An.  L.  Forthe,  Firth,  &c.:  L.  forthe,  forth.  

1209.  Faworth,  Fverse,  Forwise,  &c.  
1229.  Forthe,  Fverse,  Forth,  &c.
Chon., 'Ripæ vadorum Forthin'; 1072, O.E. Chon., Scoedwade, i.e., 'Scots Ford,' so wade may be meant for a translation of a name like Forth; c. 1110, Orderic, Scottie Watre, and Irish Nennius, Foirceu; a. 1150, Forth; a. 1200, Descript. Albanice, Scottice [i.e., in Gaelic] Froch, Brittanice [i.e., in Welsh] Werid, Romana [i.e., in O.E.] vero Scottewattre; c. 1225, Orkney. Saga, Myrkvißord, i.e., 'dark, murky, frith.' The root seems G. føir or fraigh; 'rim, edge, border or boundary of a country,' i.e., the boundary between Saxon Lothian and Celtic Fife. The softened form Forth may have been influenced by early pronunciations of N. fjord, 'a frith.'

Forth (Lanark). Perh. = 'Fort'; cf. 'The Forth,' Newcastle; 1653, 'Sandgate fort.'

Fortingall (Aberfeldy). c. 1240, Forterkil; a. 1300, Fothergill; 1544, Fortyrgill. Interesting example of a name which has quite changed. It really is old G. fothir gaill or cill, 'wood of the stranger' or 'of the church.' In this region we could not have Icel. gil, a ravine. The r has been transposed, as often, through the influence of the Eng. fort. The -in- represents the G. article.

Fortissat (Shotts).


Forts Augustus, George, and William (Strathmore). Fort A., named in 1716 after William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland. Fort G., named in 1748 after George II. Fort W., so named, c. 1690, after William III., though there was a fort built here in 1655.

Foss (Pitlochry). c. 1370, Fossache. Prob. G. fásach, 'a desert, forest, hill.'

Fossoway (Kinross). c. 1210, Fossedmege. Prob. G. fásadh mhaigha, 'protuberance, hill in the plain.'


PLACES—NAMES OF SCOTLAND.

FARDEN (Shef).  Pron. lavender.  Wash. roll.

FARLERA.  Pron. laverh.  Wash. roch.

FARLEWICK.  Pron. laverh.  Wash. roke.

FALMOUNT.  Pron. laverh.  Wash. roke.

FARNS.  Pron. laverh.  Wash. roch.


Fruin Glen (L. Lomond). c. 1225, Glean freone, Glanfrone. Doubtful. *frioghan*, 'a bristle'; it can hardly be fr. *bhrônn*, 'lamentation.'

Fuinafort (Bunessan). G. *fionna phòrt*, white or 'fair port' or bay.


Furnace (old iron-work near Inveraray). G. *fuirneis*, 'a furnace.' Also near Llainelly.


Fyne, Loch. In G. *loch fìonna*, 'bright, clear loch.' Also sometimes called by natives Loch Briagh, i.e., 'fine, bonnie loch.' For the pron. Fyne cf. Aboyne.

Fyvie (Aberdeen). a. 1300, Fyvyn. The Fy- is hard to explain; *f* O.G. *feigh*, 'bloody'; the -vyn suggests *abhūinn*, 'river.'

G

Gaidhe, R. (Aberdeensh.). G. *gad*, 'a withe,' has a short a, and here it is long; so perh. pre-Celtic. Cf. Gadgirth, Ayrsh.

Gairloch (W. Ross-sh., and Kells, Kirkcudbright) and Gareloch (Helensburgh). Ross. G., 1366, Gerloch; 1574, Gareloch; prob. fr. G. *geàr*, 'short loch,' as contrasted with its much longer neighbours, Lochs Carron, Torriden, and Broom. The same is true re the Helensburgh G., 1272, Gerloch; a. 1350, Keangerloch, i.e., Garelochhead.

Gairn (or Gairden) Water (Ballater) and Gairniebridge (Kinnross). ° G. *garán, -ain*, 'a thicket,' or *càrn, càrn*, 'a cairn.'
PLACE- NAMES OF SCOTLAND.

GALA, R. (Galashiels). c. 1150, Galche; c. 1200, Galue; 1268, Galu; a. 1500, Gallow. Perh. fr. G. geal, 'clear,' or fr. W. gwała, 'the full stream'; cf. Gala Lane, Carsphairn. 'Galawater,' according to Border usage, means the valley through which the Gala flows.

GALASHIELS. 1237, Galuschel; 1416, Gallowschel; 1442, Galowayscheelis; 1503, Galloschelis; 'shielings' (O.N. skali) or 'huts on the river Gala.' Skali is still used in N. for a temporary or shepherd's hut. Cf. Selkirk.

GALBRAITH, Inch (L. Lomond). Family of Galbraith (1492, Galbreytht) used to reside here. It is G. gall-Breatun-nach, Brythonic, British, or Welsh stranger, 'Lowlander.'


GAL(L)ATOWN (Kirkcaldy). G. gall, 'a stranger, foreigner,' or galla, 'a bitch.'

GALLON HEAD (Lewis). G. gallan, 'a pillar, standing-stone.' Cf. Achagallon, W. Arran; also Gallan, Tyrone, Gallana, Cork.


GALLOWFLAT (Rutherglen). 'Plain' or 'flat of the gallows.' Cf. Skinflats.

GALSTON (Ayrsh.). 'Gall's' or 'stranger's (G. gall) town.' Cf. Gattonside.

GAMESCLEUCH (Ettrick). Old Gamelscleuch. Said to be fr. Celtic root meaning 'twin, double,' fr. the burn branching into two near its source; cf. L. gemellus. However, R. Camel, Cornwall, means 'crooked stream.' On cleuch see Buccleuch.


Gantocks, The (rocks off Dunoon). The real name in G. is *Na Gamhneachan,* interpreted ‘the stirks,’ fr. *gamhainn,* ‘a yearling beast.’

Garbraid (Glasgow). 1515, -bred. G. *garbh,* ‘rough,’ or *gearr,* ‘short,’ and *braghaid,* ‘a gulley or neck.’

Garderhouse (Lerwick). Icel. *garðr,* ‘an enclosure, garden.’


Garioch (Aberdeensh.). c. 1170, Garuiauche; c. 1180, Garvyach; 1297, Garviagha; a. 1300, Garuiach. G. *garbh achadh,* ‘rough field’; same as Garwachy, Wigtown.

Garlieston (Wigtown). Prob. 1592, Garlies, *i.e.*, G. *garbh* or *gearr lios,* ‘rough’ or *short court or garden.’

Garmouth (Fochabers). c. 1650, -mogh, -moch, Germoch. The local pron. seems uncertain and permits derivation either fr. G. *gearr,* ‘short,’ or *garbh,* ‘rough.’ Prob. the name is G. *gearr magh,* ‘short plain.’ The -mouth is a modern corruption by persons ignorant of G.

Garngaber (Lenzie). G. *gàradh na cabair,* ‘deer forest’; *gùr(r)adh* is an enclosure, park, garden, and prob. a loan word fr. O.E. *geard,* Icel. *garðr,* the true G. is *gort* or *gart,* and *cabar* usually means an antler. Cf. Glengaber, Yarrow, and Ringaber (‘antler-point’), Buchanan.

Garngad (Glasgow). ‘Enclosure of the withies’; G. *gad.*

Garnkirk (Glasgow). 1515–66, Gartynkirk, ‘little enclosure of the hens,’ hen-roost; G. *gartan circ,* G. *cearc,* *circe,* ‘a hen.’

GARRIONHAUGH (Cambusnethan). G. gearran, ‘a workhorse’ + HAUGH.

GARROCH HEAD (Bute). 1449, Garrach (old MS., Ceann garbh, ‘rough head’ or ‘cape’) = GARIOCH.

GARRY, R. (Inverness and Perth). In G. garadh. This cannot be the mod. G. gàradh, ‘enclosure.’ The first syllable is short, and the root is thought to be the same as Gk. χαράδα, ‘a ravine.’ There is a G. garidh, ‘a copse, a rough place.’

GARRYNAHINE (Stornoway). G. garidh na h’ainbhne, ‘copse’ or ‘rough land by the river.’ Cf. PORTNAHAVEN.


GARSCUBE (Glasgow). G. garbh cúb, ‘rough curve or bend,’ or fr. sguab, ‘a broom.’

GARTCLOSH (Stirling), GARTCLUSH (Lanarksh.). G. gart clais, ‘paddock with the ditch.’


GARTH (Aberfeldy). M.E. garth, ‘farm, garden.’ Cf. APPLEGARTH and GARNABER.

GARTHEDEE (Aberdeen). Fr. Sc. garth, ‘a dam or weir for catching fish’; in Aberdeensh. also ‘gravel, shingle at the riverside.’

GARTIE, Mid and West (Helmsdale). Icel. garð-r, ‘an enclosure’; cf. GARTH.

GARTLY (Insch). a. 1500, Garintuly and Grantuly; 1600, Gartullie. Prob. G. garan tulaich, ‘thicket on the hill.’ Cf. MURTHLY.

GARTMORE (Balfron). G. = ‘big enclosure’ or ‘farm.’

GARTNAVEL (Glasgow). 1521, -nawyll. ‘Enclosure of the apple-trees’; G. gart-an-ubhail. = ORCHARD and APPLEGARTH.
PLAC£-NAMES OF SCOTLAND.

GARTNESS (Drymen and Islay). Prob. G. gart an eas, 'enclosure by the waterfall.'


GARTURK (Coatbridge). 'Enclosure of the boar or hog'; G. torc, gen. tuirc. Cf. TURK.


GARVE (Ross-sh.). G. garbh, 'rough.'

GARVELLOCH, I. (Jura). 1390, Garbealeach; 1589, Garwhellach, -whileach. G. garbh aileach, 'rough, stone house'; or 'rough pass,' G. bealach.

GARVOCK (Laurencekirk). = GARIOCH.


GASK (Dunning, Strathnairn, and Turriff). Prob. not a corruption of G. cros, 'crossing, pass,' as in ARNGASK; but perhaps Pictish gus, 'a nook, gusset, hollow'; G. gaisg means 'a slope.' Cf. Gergask, Leggan, and FINGASK.

GASSTOWN (Dumfries). Founded by Mr Joseph Gass, c. 1812.


GASSIESLACK (Aberdeensh.). Prob. G. gasach sloc, 'pit full of branches or arms.'

GATEND OR GAITHEND (Beith). 'The end of the gate,' Sc. for 'road.' See p. lxxxvi.

GATEGILL BURN (Girthon). Icel. gat gil, gill or 'ravine of the gap.'

GATEHOPE (Peeblesh.). N. geit hòp, 'goats' shelter.'

GATRESHAW (Morebattle). Perh. a. 800, Hist. St Cuthbti, Gistatun. See SHAW.
GLAM(m)US (Forfar). The i is now mute. 1147. Glammar. 1251, Glemmis. G. glambus, in a wide gap, vale; 'open country, a vale.'

GLASGOW. 1116, Glasgow; 1130, Sim. Dunna, 'dunensis episcopus'; 1154. Glasgow. 1254. Cleish.1 This last, Raya thinks, shows the true meaning; it is just W. ‘glosnow, dog, hound,’ Kentigern, or St Mungo of Glasgow, called, in Vita Sanctorum. 'In glaes and in glosnow.' But is there any place-name with a similar meaning? Glasgow, 'dean, green spot.' V. ev, ear, is an unknown combination in Celtic names. It seems as if any is the derivation from V. glas, ev, sea, valleys'; ev is pron. kay, which agrees with the -ay pron. Gles-cay. There are also two Glasgow, 1262 deensh.

GLASMOYNT (Kirkcaldy). 1174, Ghasmonat. ‘glaes, moor; hill' or mount.

GLASS, R. (Beauly). 1169. Glaes, 'grey, dark-looking.'


GLASSARY (Lochgilphead). 1251. Glassarie, Glass. 1394, Glaster. Glass. ‘glaes (or green) shieling, or hill pasture.' To glass is the last two forms are in use, and.

GLASSERTON (Whithorn). In early maps with a + confused with Glassmont, the name of a market or monastery. It is prob. Glasson, he marsh + ear, but cf. Glass and Glassmont.

GLAS(s)FORD (Hamilton). 1212. Glaesfere, etc. 1391. Glasgow. Prob. 1. glos, ear, hill + ford; but fresh suggests G. E. fud, a ford; but wood, wooded country.' Glosfeth, hill; Glosfet, near; wood, wooded land. Glassdale, in old G. glass, the river; Glosbridge, etc.
GILABOLL (Helmsdale). 'Place of the gills or ravines,' Icel. gil. See bóil, place, dwelling, p. lxxiii. Thus = Gillisland, Beith.

GILCOMSTON (Aberdeen). 1361, Gilcolmystona. Hybrid; 'hamlet of the gillie' (G. gille) or 'servant of St Colm' or Columba; cf. p. ciii and GILMERTON. The -ton is fr. O.E. ton, tún, 'a village.'

GILLESPIE (Old Luce). G. cill easbui̇g, 'church or cell of the bishop,' L. episcopus. In all other names cill remains as Kil-

GILLIESHILL (Bannockburn). 'Attendants', servants' (G. gille) hill.'


GILNOCKIE (Canonbie). G. geal cnocan, 'white or clear little hill.'

GIRDLE NESS (Kincardinesh). O.E. gyrdel is 'a girdle'; but this is very prob. a corruption of some Celtic name.

GIRNIGO (Wick). Sic 1547. 'Gaping inlet,' fr. Icel. girna, to yearn, desire, + gjá, a goe or narrow inlet.

GIRTHON (Gatehouse). Icel. garð-r, M.E. garth, girth, 'yard, garden,' with suffixed N. article. Cf. APPLEGARTH.

GIRVAN, R. and Town (Ayrshire). Old Garvane. Prob. G. gearr abhainn or àn, 'short river,' as contrasted with the Stinchar. It is not a 'rough' (G. garbh) river.

GIZZEN BRIGS (shoal off Tain). Pron. rather like Giessen; prob. means 'boiling breakers.' First word akin to geyser, fr. Icel. géysa or gjósa, 'to gush'; second perh. the same root as Eng. break, breaker.

GLACK (Newtyle). G. glac, 'a valley, a hollow.'

GLADHOUSE (Midlothian), GLADSMOOR (Kirkcolm), GLADSMUIR (Tranent). a. 1150, Gledehus. Tran. G., 1328, Glademor; all thought to be fr. Sc. gled, O.E. glida, the kite, the 'gliding' bird, and there is a Gleadhill; but cf. Icel. glað-r, smooth, bright, light. Muir or moor is O.E. and Icel. mór, 'a heath, moor, morass.' Cf. GLEDSTANES.
Glasgow. 1128. Glasgow: 1130. Din. Jurmore. Glasgowensis episcopus: 1158. Glasgow: 1159. Glasgow. Clesselm. Thus last, this name shows the true meaning: it is Latin V. *vita mea* is. en.穿衣. Kentizerm. or St. Mungo of Glasgow, was called in The muniment. In was not the穿衣. Bound. But is there any place-name with a similar meaning? Glasgow near green. Not V. n. heart. an unknown combination in Celtic names. As Kent as any is the termination from V. *vita mea*穿衣. allows: *vita* is pron. av. which agrees with the wear pron. clothes. 1there are also two Glasgow in Clesselm.

Glassmont Kirkcaldy. 1178. Glassmont: *v. no. unani.* grey hill or mound.


Glassbury. G. *fseg.* grey, a grey. 2V. and the g. green. Two in England.


Glasserton. (Wuthorn) in early times, especially confused with Glassonburn. The name is uncertain etymology. It is pronounced on. As there is a land south of Glass and Glassary.

Glassford Hamilton. *v. 1210. Ilastr. *v. mod.* Glassford. Pron. *v. non.* grey or green. 3V. or grey. a land; but *fseg.* suggests a hill. And with a wooded wooded country. *v. noth:* also means a forest. Besides in not *v. non.* means a river of Scotland.

Glasterlaw Forfar. *v. gis. or grey or green land. 4V. or grey. a hill. of land. Scotland.

1In the Norse M. *v. mod.*意思是 Glassial, but this is a locality cannot to be a word in error for GL.
GLEDSTANES (Biggar). 1296, *Ragman Roll*, Gledestan, i.e., 'kite's rock' or 'stone,' O.E. *glida,* 'a kite.' *Cf. Gladhouse.* Hence the mod. surname Gladstone.

GLENALMOND (Perth), GLENARAY (Inveraray). See ALMOND, ARAY, &c.

GLENAPP (Ballantrae) and GLENNAPP (Berwick). Ball. G., prob. the Glen Alpinn where King Alpinn was slain in 750. But they may both be G. *gleann ab* or *abh,* 'glen with the stream,' or 'of the abbot,' O.G. *ab.*

GLENBARR (Tayinloan). 'Glen by the height'; G. *barr.*

GLENBOIG (Coatbridge). 'Soft, moist glen'; G. and Ir. *bog* or *buige,* soft, boggy.

GLENBUCK (Lanark). 'Glen of the buck or he-goat'; G. *boc,* gen. *buic.*

GLENCAIRN (Thornhill). 1301, Glencarn. 'Glen of the *cairn* or 'heap of stones'; G. *càrn,* gen. *càirn.*

GLEN CALADH (Kyles of Bute). G. *caladh,* 'a harbour, a ferry.'


GLENCASE (Errol). 'Glen of the Carse' of Gowrie.

GLENCOE (N. Argyle). 1343, Glenchomyr; 1494, Glencole; 1500, Glencoyne; 1623, -coan. The forms show the word has been constantly altering. 1343 is fr. G. *chomair,* gen. of *Comar,* 'confluence, meeting of two valleys'; 1494 is fr. G. *caol,* 'narrow'; 1500 almost looks as if fr. G. *cu,* gen. *coin,* 'a dog'; whilst 1623 agrees with the mod. G. spelling *gleann comhann,* or *cumhann* (*cf.* Glencune, Haltwhistle), which last also means 'narrow'—truly a useful warning against dogmatism about any name.

GLENCORE (Penicuik). 'Glen of the bog or moss,' W. and Corn. *cors.* *R* is very commonly transposed. *Cf. Corsock,* also *Corsewall.*

GLENCRE (Argyle). G. *cro,* 'a circle, a hut, a sheep-fold.'

GLENDALE (Skye). Tautology; G. *gleann + N. dal.* Also in Northumbld.
GLENDAARTEL (Tighnabruaich). 1238. Glen da rua, i.e., ‘of the two points’: G. dti rwtha. There is a R. Ruel, which the natives say is G. ruath ailt, ‘red stream,’ because once made red by a bloody battle!


GLENDUCKIE (N. Fife). Old, -duchy. Perh. as above.


GLENFINNAN (Fort William). G. fionn abhainn or ân, ‘white, clear river.’ McBain says the real name is gleann an aoine, ‘glen of the one,’ a very curious name!


GLENGINNAIG (Ballater). Prob. ‘glen of the little cairn,’ see Gairn; -aig is a G. diminutive.

GLENISON (Abington). Sic 1239. Either ‘blacksmith’s height’ (G. gobhann àrd), or ‘height with the little beak’ (G. goban).

GLENGYRE (Wigtown). ‘Glen of the greyhound,’ (G. guathair, fr. gaith, ‘wind.’

GLENHOWL, -HOU (Carsphairn and Glenluce). 1563, hovyll. ‘Glen with the fork’ or ‘two branches’; (G. yobhul, gen. yobhail (pron. houl), ‘a fork.’


GLENKENS (The New Galloway). ‘Glen of the river Ken. The plur. s refers to the four parishes along the river.

GLENKINDIE (Aberdeen). ‘Glen of the black hewl’; (G. gleann cinn duibhe.

10
GLENLIVAT (Craigellachie). Fr. G. lioth eite, ‘smooth, polished place.’ M‘Bain thinks it the same root as in GLENLYON.

GLENLOCHAR (Castle-Douglas). G. loch dīrd, ‘loch of the height.’

GLENLYON (Aberfeldy). Sic 1522; but c. 1380, Fordun, -leoyn. Some think G. lithe obhuinn, ‘spatey river,’ the th and mh being lost by aspiration. Perh. more likely G. līan, ‘a swampy plain, a meadow.’ Cf. LEVEN and LYON.

GLENMIDGE (Dumfries). May be fr. O.E. micge, ‘a midge’; but old forms are wanted.


GLENMUICK (Ballater). 1451, Mukvale; but 1511, Glenmuk. ‘Glen of the swine’; G. muc, gen. muic, a pig.

GLENORCHY or -URCHY (Argyle). 1292, Glenurwy; 1510, -virqua; in G. Urchaidh, said to mean ‘tumbling’ stream.


GLENQUAICH or -QUOICH (Perth, Forfar, Inverness, Braemar). G. cuach, ‘a quaich or drinking cup.’


GLENSHREW (Blairgowrie). G. sith, gen. sithe (pron. shee), means ‘a hill,’ ‘a fairy,’ or ‘peace, a truce.’

GLENSHIEL (L. Duich). Fr. Icel. skjöl, ‘a shieling, shelter.’ Cf. GALASHIELS, &c.

GLENSHLORA (Badenoch). In G. sioro, fr. root sir, sior, ‘long’; or perh. sīrādha, ‘obliqueness.’ Cf. SHIRA.

GLENTRUIM or -TROMIE (Laggan). G. troman, ‘the dwarf elder,’ Ir. tromm, truimm, ‘the elder-tree’; hence Trim, Meath.
GLEN VILLAGE (Fault.)
GLENWHILLIE (New Line.) - 'glen' = wood.
GLOOM BURN and burn 'knee.'
GLOUGHOLM (Shielin.) 'soft, porous.' - Breton, the name of a wood.
GLOWER-OF-REN Lumburn. Derry a hill with a high view. So 'glover' at the gate near Derry borough.
GOUTVELL (Aprak.) 'Gout burn' = Sec. go, sacred.' - Sec. is Latin, it is dear.
GOSCOFT (Abbey in Shiel.) - Breton, the Croftievad, and of 'towe, with a croft.'
GOGAR (Edinburgh and Man.) 1250, Gogger: 1590. 'Gogor Gogur' in Latin gives a Sc. gogar, with the same sense as your gogar. But what kind was that?
GOGO BURN (Largs).
GOIL, L. (Firth of Clyde). 1431. - goil; it forks off from Long Long; perm. fr. G. gail, goil, 'a stranger.'
GOIN, L. (Fenwick). 'Loch of the guest or bereachie ducks'; G. and Fr. geath, gen. pl. geatham (pron. goin). Cf. Loughnagoyne, Mayo.
GOLDEN ACRE (Edinburgh). O.E. ater, aecer, Icel. akr - L. ager, 'a field.'
GOLSPIE (Sutherland). 1330, Goldespy; 1448, Golspi; 1550, Golspiekirkton (farm of Kirkton still there), locally pron. Góispie or Gheispie. Perh. fr. some Norseman Gold or Goa, or fr. G. gall, 'a stranger' (cf. the surnames Gould and Gauld), + Dan. by, bi, bae, 'a hamlet, town' (cf. pol for bol, p. lxxii). Its Celtic name was Kilmaly.
GOMETRA, L. (Mull). 1390, Godmadray; 1496, Gowmedra. 'Godmadr' or 'Godmundr's isle'; N. ay, ey.

GORDON (Earlston). 1250, Gordin; 1289, Gordun. W. gor din, ‘spacious hill’; or perh., like GOURDON, G. gobhar (pron. gore) dùn, ‘goat-hill’; but Killgordon in Ireland is Ir. coill-na-guairidin, ‘wood of the parsnips,’ a word which does not seem to be found in G.

GORDONSTOWN (Aberdeen and Kirkcudbright). Fr. a man Gordon.

GOREBRIDGE (Dalkeith). Prob. fr. O.E. yára, M.E. gora, ‘a triangular or wedge-shaped piece of land, a promontory’; same as the mod. gore, in a dress.


GORTLECH (Fort Augustus). G. goirt leac, ‘stone in the field or standing corn.’ Cf. cromlech, i.e., ‘crooked stone.’


GOURDON (Fordoun). 1315, Gurdon. Prob. = GORDON; perh. fr. G. cùrr, ‘a corner or a pit.’

GOUROCK (Greenock). Perh. G. cùrrog, ‘the little corner.’

GOVAN (Glasgow) and GOVANHILL (Glasgow and Carstairs). a. 1147, Guven; 1518, Gwuan. H. M’Lean says, G. gudhban, dimin. of gudbh, ‘schoolhouse, study.’ Might be ‘dear hill’; Celtic gu, W. có, dear (cf. GLASGOW), and G. bheinn, ‘a ben or hill.’

GOWANBANK (Arbroath and Falkirk). Sc. gowan is ‘a daisy,’ G. and Ir. gúgan, a flower, a bud.

GOWRIE, Carse of (Firth of Tay). c. 1120, Gowrin; a. 1200, Gouerin; c. 1200, Gowrie. G. gabhar or gobhar, ‘a goat’; the last syllable may be the dimin. -an. The old name of Ossory, Leinster, was Gabhran (pron. Gowran).
GRAHAMSTON. Modern = area in Scotland.

GRAHAMSTON. Ancient = area in Scotland.

GRAINST MOUNTAIN. = The peak, or mountain, in Twickenham and Northampton vicinity, to represent its gradual approach to the neck, where it rises above the woods and turns towards the town, where the woods or waters of the Grain Burn near Counter-waters. There is also the one of Grain Mount.

GRANDULLY (Aberd. A. 1453. 1557. 1600.)
Grandyce = G. Grandilo = Grant, \textit{on the hill}. But it is sometimes called \textit{N. of a wood on the Grants village}.

GRANGE (Lockrie, Edinburgh, Roxess, Dumfriesshire, Burntisland, Keith), ‘Farm’ (see Amontounis). The Edin. G. was the farm belonging to St. Giles Church. Common in England.

GRANGEMOUTH. Owes origin to the Firth and Clyde Canal. begun 1768, at whose mouth, and also at the mouth of ‘Grange Burn,’ it stands. Takes name from Amontounis.


GRANTOWN (Inverness-sh.). The old at known to mean 'Gregory le Grant,' c. 1250, who was prose a person, not a Norman. In grent is applied to a man, a hairy man.
GRANTSHOUSE (Berwicksh.). Named by the N.B.R. Co. from 'Tamny Grant's Inn.' He was a Highlander of the early part of the 18th cny. Cf. Grantham, Lincoln.

GRAVIR (Lewis). Norse, 'pits, graves,' Icel. gríðr, Dan. graf, Sc. graft, 'a grave.'

GREENGAIRS (Airdrie). 'Green fields'; in Northumberland a gair is 'a strip of verdure on the upland, e.g., Barty's Gair, Coquetdale, O.E. geers, Sc. gers, 'grass.' Cf. Ferniegair and Garth.


GREENLOANING (Auchterarder). Sc. loan is 'a green lane,' O.E. lāne, Fris. lona, lana, a lane, Icel. løn, a row of houses. For -ing, cf. shieling, fr. Icel. skjöl, a shelter.

GREENOCK. Perh. dimin. fr. G. grian, gen. gréine, 'the sun.' There are several Greenoges (Ir. grianóg) in Ireland, meaning 'sunny little hill.' Loch Grennoch, Minigaff, is either fr. G. greannach, 'rough, bristly,' or grianach, 'sunny.'

GREENS (Turriff) ?-next, with Eng. plur. s.

GRENAN (Bute), GRENNA (Penpont, and several in Galloway). Bute G., sic 1400. G. grianan, 'a sunny spot, summer-house, also a mountain peak,' fr. grian, the sun.

GRÉSKINE (Beatock). O.G. creas cinn, 'on the straight or narrow head or height.'

GRETNA (Carlisle and Old Luce). 1376, Gretenhowe; 1576, Gratnay. Prob. 'how' or 'hollow of greeting'; O.E. grétan, 'to greet,' i.e., either 'to salute,' or, as still in Sc., 'to weep,' Icel. gráta, to weep. For similar corruptions of how, cf. RATHO and STOBO.

GREYSTONE (Arbroath). 'Grey's town' or 'grey stone.'

GRIMSAY (L. Eport), and GREMSA (Orkney). The man 'Grim's isle'; N. ay, ey.

GRIMSHADER (L. Lewis). 'Grim's sester or summer-farm'; see Flashader.
GRISAPOLL (Coll.). Icel. grís, Dan. grüs, Sc. grise, ‘a young pig,’ + poil = N. ból, ‘place, village.’


GRULINE (Aros, Mull).


GUAHBRIDGE (St Andrews). Built by Bishop Wardlaw, before 1440.


GUILDTOWN (Perth).


GULBERWICK (Shetland). N. gul-bær-vik, ‘yellow-town-bay.’

GULLANE (Longniddry). c. 1200, Golin; 1250, Golyn. Pron. Goolan; W. golyn is ‘the guard of a sword,’ which might refer to the shape of the bay. As likely fr. G. guallan, ‘a shoulder.’

GUNSGREEN (Eyemouth). 1542, Gunisgrene. ‘Gunn’s meadow.’

GUSHETFAULDS (Glasgow). Sc. gushet is ‘a triangular corner,’ Fr. gousset, a gusset in a dress or boot; fauld is = fold, O.E. fald, Dan. fold, lit. ‘an enclosure by felled trees,’ Prof. Veitch.

GUTCHER (Cullivoe, Shetland).


GWENYSTRAD (Galashiels). W. = ‘white strath’ or ‘vale’; now usually called Wedale.
H

HABBIE'S HOW (Carlops). Sc. for 'Halbert's hollow'; O.E. holg, holh, a hollow, fr. hol, a hole.

HADDINGTON. 1098, Hadynton; a. 1150, Hadintun, Hadingtoun. 'Hading's village'; O.E. tun, ton. Hading is said to be a Frisian name, some early settler's. Cf. Edington. There are two Haddenham in England.


HAILES, New (Musselburgh). 1250, Halis; 1467, Newhal. O.E. heal, heall, Icel. höll, hall, 'a public room, a hall'; fr. O.E. heal, a stone.

HAIRMYRES (Renfrew). First syllable, see Harburn; second syllable is Icel. myrr, myri, N. myre, 'a swamp, fen.' Cf. Harlaw; also Halmyre, or -mure, Kelton.

HALBRATH (Dunfermline). G. choil beath, 'wood of birches'; c lost by aspiration. G. coille, fr. caill, 'a wood.'

HALF MORTON (Canonbie). See Morton.

HALIVAL (mountain, Rum, and two in Skye). Icel. hjalli-fell, 'fell, hill with the ledge or terrace.' Cf. p. lxix.

HALKERSTON (Midlothian and Moray). Mor. H., c. 1200, -ertoune. 'Hawker's,' i.e., 'fowler's, village'; Icel. hauk-r, a hawk. Cf. Fullerton, also 'baldric' and 'bawdric.'

HALKIRK (Caithness). Sic 1500, but in saga Há Kirkju, 'high church'; 1222, Hakirk; 1274, Haukyre; 1601, Hallkrig. The l is prob. due to association with Icel. hall-r, a slope, frequent as Hall-, in Scandinavian place-names, Hall-ormr, Hall-land, &c. Cf. Halcrow Head, Orkney, fr. N. kró, 'a pen.' On Kirk, see KIRKAY.
PLACE- NAMES OF SCOTLAND.

Halladale (Sutherland), or, by tautology, Strath Halladale; c. 1230, Helgedall; 1274, Haludal. ‘Holy dale’ or ‘vale of saints’; Icel. heilag-r, Dan. hellig, O.E. hálig, holy, hálga, a saint (cf. to hallow), + N. dal, a dale. Cf. Hallaton, Uppingham.

Hall-in-Vaternish (Skye). Icel. höll, hal ‘a hall,’ with suffixed article. Cf. Hallen, near Bristol, and see Vaternish.

Hallrule (Hobkirk, Hawick). c. 1560, Harroull. Modern ‘refining’ for the traditional Harrule, i.e., Haraway Rule, Rula Herevei. See Abbotrule.


Haly- or Halliburton House (Kettins). c. 1200, Halliburhtoun, ‘village by the sacred enclosure.’ On burh, see p. lxxiii.

Hamildran Hill (Lyne). Prob. ‘Hamil’s woody glen.’ See Dean, and next.

Hamilton. 1291, Hamelton; the surname also occurs as Hambleton. Walter ‘Fitz-Gilbert,’ called Hamilton, is known to have held the lands in 1296. Hamil is still an English surname. The old name was Cadzow.

Hamma Voe (Yell). Sagas, Hafnarvag. O.N. hömn, höfn, a ‘haven,’ gen. sing. hafnar, gen. plur. hamna, + vag-r, ‘a bay or inlet.’ Voe is Icel. vö-r, a little bay or inlet.

Handa (Eddrachillis). Prob, aspirated form of Sanday.

Hangingshaw (farms, Coulter, Selkirk, &c.). ‘Wood on the side of the hill.’ See Shaw.

Harburn (Carnwath). Har is said to mean ‘a boundary mark’; but prob. (O.E.) ða hāra stan, so often mentioned in the boundaries of the Codex Diplomaticus, simply is ‘the hoary or ancient stone,’ cf. the Hare Stone, Edinburgh, and Hare Stanes, Kirkurd. Har seems to be applied often to the place of a cairn, sepulchral or otherwise. See next.
PLACE-NAMES OF SCOTLAND.


Haroldswick (Balta Sound). 'Bay (N. vik) of Harold,' prob. King H. Hardrada, died 1066.

Harray (Orkney). Old, Herad, O.N. for 'territory.' See Birsay.

Harris; also Harris (Rum). c. 1500, Bk. Clanranald, Heradh; 1542, Harrige; 1588, Harreis. N. har 'high,' haeri, 'higher,' or the noun hæd, 'a height,' plur. hædær, from which the ð has dropped; Eng. plural s. Its G. name is Na h'earadh (airdeaid), with same meaning. This last accounts for the form c. 1500, though we must cf. Harray.

Harstane (Kirkurd). See Harburn, and cf. Haer Cairns, Clunie, Blairgowrie, and Kinloch (Perthshire), and Haerland Faulds, Finhaven.

Hartfell, Hartsgarth (Roxburgh), and Harthill (Whitburn). All fr. Icel. hþört-r, 'a male deer,' same as O.E. heorð(ō)þ.

Hartree (Biggar). See Harburn.


Hassendean (Hawick). 1155, Halestonesden; 1158, Hastenden; c. 1320, Hassenden. O.E. hálig stán dens, 'dean, wooded valley of the holy stone.'

Hatlock (Tweeddale). The root idea of both our Eng. words hat (O.E. hæt, Icel. hatt-r, Dan. hat) and lock (O.E. loca, loc, Icel. lok) is 'covering.' But early forms of this name are needed. Cf. Matlock.
HATTON (Ellon, Perthsh., and Montrose). Prob. c. 970, Pict. Chron., Athan; G. athan, 'a little ford or fordable river' (cf. Ayton). G. aiteann (pron. attan) is 'furze,' as in Tomatin. There is a Hattonknowe, Eddleston, the 'Haltoun' or 'village by the hall,' mentioned a. 1400. Three in England.

HAUGH (Coulter, &c.) and HAUGH OF URR (Dalbeattie). O.E. healh or halech (as in a. 1150, 'Galtunes-halech,' Melrose, = Gattonshaugh), 'a pasture-place which is flat, and by a river-side.' Cf. SAUGHIE. But haugh in some names is N. höi, 'a hill,' O.N. hæga, a mound. The Haugh, Inverness, is in G. An 'thalcham, an interesting preservation of the old l, which is also preserved in the Eng. surname Greenhalgh.

HAWES INN (S. Queensferry). Prob. O.E. and Icel. háls, M.E. and Sc. halse, hause, 'the neck, throat'; hence, 'a narrow opening, defile.'

HAWICK. a. 1183, Hawic, Hawich, Hauvic. O.E. heaih-wíc, M.E. wíc, wích, 'dwelling, village on the flat meadow.' See HAUGH and BERWICK.

HAWTHORNDEN (Edinburgh). Cf. DENBURN.

HEBRIDES. 77, Pliny, Hæbudes, c. 120, Ptolemy, Eβοῦδα (prob. too, the same word as the Epidii, who, according to him, inhabited most of modern Argyle); Solinus, Polyhistor., 3rd century, Hebudes (Ult. Ann., ann. 853, Innsegall, 'isles of strangers,' i.e., Norsemen; and always called by the Norsemen 'Sudreys' or Southern isles to distinguish them from the Northern Orkneys, &c., the 'Nordreys'). Origin unknown. The u is supposed to have become ri through some early printer's error. It is said to occur in the Paris Bede, 1544–45; unfortunately, as the present writer found on enquiry, there is no copy of this edition even in the National Library at Paris; certainly in Mercator's map, 1595, we have 'Hebrides insula.'

HECKLEGIRTH (Annan). 'Churchfield' or 'yard.' See ECCLES (1297, Hecles), ECCLEFECHAN, and APPLEGARTH; and cf. Hecklebinkie, Cairnie.


HELENSBURGH. Founded c. 1776 by Sir James Colquhoun, and called after his wife.

HELL (Sanday) and HELLMUIR, L. (Hawick). N. hella, ‘flat,’ + O.E., Icel., and Dan. mó́r, ‘a moor, marsh.’

HELL’S GLEN (Lochgoilhead).

HELMSDALE (Sutherland). c. 1225, Orkney. Sag., Hjalmunddal; another Saga, Hialmasdal; 1290, Holmesdale; 1513, Helmsdaill. ‘Hjalmund’s dale,’ or ‘valley of the helmet’; Icel. hjalm-r, Dan. hjelm. Cf. Helmsley, Yorkshire, and Helmdon.

HEMPRIGGS (Wick). Icel. hamp-r, Dan. hamp, ‘hemp.’ On rig, see Bishopbriggs.

HERBERTSHIRE CASTLE (Denny). Sic c. 1450, but 1426, ‘baronia de Harbertschire’; said to have been given by an early James to the Earl of Wigtown as his ‘halbert’s share,’ for service in war. Only James I. did not begin to reign till 1424; and the ‘halbert’ or ‘halberd’ is not found in Eng. till 1495.

HERIOT (Stow) and HERIOTFIELD (Methven). 1250, Herieth; c. 1264, Herewyt. O.E. here-getu, ‘army-equipment,’ a ‘heriot,’ payment given to the lord of a fee on the death of a vassal or tenant.


HERRIES (Dumfries). 1578, Hereis (1585, ‘Herres,’ in Glenelg). = HARRIS.
HESTERHEUGH (hill, Yetholm a. 800. Hist. St Cuthbti, Hesterboh, which is prob. W. ystræ, 'a dwelling.' cf. STIRLING, and, on prefixing of an h, p. lxxxix: + O.E. heah, héh, 'high.' which in Sc. is pron. with gh guttural. The Sc. keagh, 'a height,' has prob. been influenced by O.N. haua, 'a mound.'

HIGH BLANTYRE. See BLANTYRE. 'High' or 'Higher' is very common as a prefix in England. This is the only instance of consequence in Scotland; there are a few obscure examples in Wigtown.

HIGHLANDMAN (Crief). Humorous name. The earliest mention of the word Highland I have found is c. 1425, Wyntoun, who speaks of 'the Scottis Hielandmen.' Lyndesay, 1529, in his Compleynt, 384, has 'Baith throw the heland and the bordour.'

HIGHTAE (Lockerbie). Can hardly be fr. O.E. and Icel. td, toe; but cf. the Sc. tee, point of aim in quoits or starting-point in golf, fr. Icel. tjá, to mark.

HILLSWICK (Lerwick). Saga, Hildsiwik, i.e., 'battle-bay.' Cf. Wick.


HINTON (Anwoth). 'Hind's, servant's place'; O.E. hina-tún. Cf. Carleton or 'churl's place.'

HIRSEL (Coldstream). Sic 1572. Sc. hirsle, a shepherd's term for 'a flock, a fold, the entire stock of sheep on a farm.' Cognate with herd, i.e., shepherd.

HOBKIRK (Hawick). 1220, Hopechirke; 1586, Hopeskirk; c. 1610, Hoppkirck; still sometimes Hopekirk. Sc. hope (e.g., c. 1200, Hopekelov, see KAILzie) is a 'valley among hills,' a cul de sac, Icel. hóp, a haven, place of refuge. On kirk, see KIRKABY, and cf. KIRKHOPE.

HODDAM (Ecclefechan) and HODDOM (Parton). Ecclef. H., 1116, Hodelm; 1185, Jocelyn, Holdelin; c. 1320, Hodholme. First syllable prob. = hold, in sense of 'fortress,' hold being pron. hod in the north of England. Holm in Icel. is a meadow near the sea or a river, but in
PLACE-NAMES OF SCOTLAND.

place-names often used interchangeably with ham for ‘dwelling, house’ (cf. Langholm, Yetholm, also Durham). Hoddam will thus prob. mean ‘fortified dwelling.’

Hogston (Ruthven). 1306, Hoggistoun. Prob. ‘toun’ or ‘farm of the hogs,’ dial. Eng. and Sc. for ‘young sheep.’ For this ‘hog’ Dr Murray’s earliest quotation is 1350.


Holm (Orkney). Dan. and O.E. holm, ‘a small island in a river,’ Icel. hól-m-r, an island, also ‘a meadow near river or sea,’ such as might be covered or surrounded in time of flood; often interchanged with ham (cf. Langholm, Yetholm, &c.). Six Holmes in England. But Glenholm, Peebles, can hardly be the same word, for its forms are —c. 1200, Glenwhym; c. 1300, -whim; 1530, -quhome, which may be ‘glen of the captive’; G. chiomaich.

Holy Isle (Lamlash). Sagas, Melansay, ‘Melan’s’ or ‘St Molios’ isle.’ His well here was long famed for its cures. Cf. Lamlash.

Holy Loch (Firth of Clyde). So called from its association with St Mund. See Kilmun.

Holyrood (Edinburgh). c. 1128, foundation charter, ‘Ecclesia Sancte Crucis’; 1392, Holyrud; as late as 1504, ‘Abbey of the Holy Croce.’ Rood is O.E. rōd, ‘a rod, pole, cross.’ For the legend how David I. scared the fierce stag with the miraculously given ‘holy rood,’ see Grant’s Old and New Edinburgh, i. 21.

Holytown (Coatbridge). 1792, Hollytown, and so prom. still.

Holywood (Dumfries). 1296, de Saint Boyse (i.e., bois), de Sacro bosco, and de Sacro Nemeore. Aberdeen Breu, Sacrum Nemus. A monastery once here. Its old name was Darcongall, ‘thicket, wood (G. daire) of St Congal.’
**PLACE-NAMES OF SCOTLAND.**

**Homeknow** (Coldingham). 1198, Jenolle. 'Homil's hill'; cf. Homildon Hill, and see Knowe.

**Hope, Ben and L.** (Eriboll). Icel. hôp, 'haven of refuge.' See Hobkirk, and p. lxix.

**Hopekirk.** See Hobkirk.

**Hopeman** (Burghead). Icel. hôp, 'haven of refuge.' Last syllable doubtful.

**Horneburn** (Berwick). c. 1120, Horverdene, Horeuordane, + Dean. First part doubtful.

**Hossh** (Crief). Its site shows it is an aspirated form of G. cois (pron. cosh), 'the foot.'

**Hounam** (Kelso). c. 1200, Hunum, Hunedun; 1237, Honum; 1544, Hownome. Prob. 'boune's home or place' (O.E. hám); O.E., Dan., and Sw. kund, a dog. Cf. Ednam, Edrom.

**Houndwood** (Grantshouse). c. 1200, Hundewde. Near by is Harewood, also mentioned in the same charter of William the Lion.


**Howff** (farm, Orkney). Sc. howff is 'a rendezvous, house of call'; but in N. hof means properly 'the house of God.' The Howff, 1565 Houf, is the name of the chief burial-ground in Dundee.

**Howmore** (Lochmaddy). How prob. represents some G. word. G. môr is 'big.'

**Hewood** (Johnstone). See next.

**Howpacle** (Roberton, Roxburgh). Sc. how is 'a hollow.' Cf. Habbie's How and Paisley.

**Howay** (S. Ronaldshay). c. 1390, Haugaetheith, which is O.N. for 'mound of the heath' or 'waste.' The say means 'island.'

Hughton (Beauly). 'Hugh's village.'

Humble (Haddington, and Aberdour, Fife). Prob. 'Hume's place or dwelling'; Dan. bi, by, northern O.E. by. The sb. hum is not found till 1469.

Hume (Greenlaw). 1250, Home. Hone and Hume are still common surnames hereabouts.

Huna (Canisbay). Sagas, Hofn, Icel. höfn, hömn, 'haven.' The -a is N. ay, ey, 'isle.' Prob. referring to Stroma opposite.

Hungry Hill (Cartron) and Hungry Kerse (Br. of Allan). Dr. Murray, s.v. hungry 6, gives a good many quotations referring to poor or starved land, the earliest 1577. Cf. 'Hungyrflat,' 1361, in Liddesdale; and see Carse.

Hunters Quay (Frith of Clyde). On the estate of Hafton, which formerly belonged to the Hunter family.

Huntingtower (Perth). Hunting-seat of Lord Ruthven. Cf. 'Castle Stalker.'

Huntlaw (Roxburgh). Sic 1170. O.E. hunta, 'a hunter,' + hlæw, 'a hill.'

Huntly (Aberdeensh.). 1482, -lie. Originally the name of a Berwickshire hamlet, now extinct, and transferred north by the then Earl of Huntly; = 'hunting lea' or 'meadow.' Cf. Huntley, Gloucester.

Hurlet (Barrhead). Perh. Celtic chur leth, 'turn, bend of the hillside,' G. car, cuir, a bend (cf. Strachur), and G. leathad, W. llethr, 'hill slope,' cf. Cromlet, Airdrie, and Passelet, old form of Paisley. Also see next.

Hurlford (Kilmarnock). This must be a similar word to hurlpool and hurlwind, obsolete variants of whirlpool and whirlwind. The reference must be to the 'whirling' of the R. Irvine.

Husedalebeg and -more (Skye). Hybrids; Icel., Dan., and Sw. húsdal, 'house-dale,' + G. beag, 'little,' and mór, 'big.'
HUTTON (Berwicksh. and Lockerbie). Berw. H., c. 1098, Hotun; c. 1300, Hutona; 1548, Hooton. Prob. not ‘hut-village,’ as *hut* is not in O.E. Seven in England. Isaac Taylor says the Eng. Huttons mean ‘enclosure on a *hoo* or projecting heel of land,’ and the Sc. ones prob. mean the same.


HYNDLAND (Glasgow). 1538, *Rental Bk.*, ‘Fermeland callit the Hynde land,’ *i.e.*, land lying back fr. the R. Clyde.


HYSKER (off Rum, Harris, &c.). 1703, Haisker. N. *hóî skjær*, ‘high rock’ or ‘skerry.’

I


IDVIERS (Montrose). 1219, Edevy; 1254, Edevyn. Prob. G. *frâda abh* or *abhuinn*, ‘long water’ or ‘river’ (cf. Add and Advie). The *s* is the English plural.

INCH or INSH (Forfar, Perth, and Wigtown, also loch, Kin-craig, and isle in Tweed). Kin. I., 1226, Inche. G. and Ir. *innis*, ‘an island’; also ‘pasture-ground, links.’ The Gael loves to aspirate his *s*. Wigtown I. is so called fr. the island in the White Loch of Inch. Cf. *Insch*. 

11
INCHADDON (Taymouth). 'Isle of St Aidan,’ died 651.

INCHAFFRAY (Muthil). c. 1190, 'Incheaffren . . . . Latine Insula Missarum'; 1290, Inchefraue. 'Isle of the offering,' i.e., 'the mass'; G. aifrenn or aoidhrionn, corruption of late L. offerens, offering or mass. Cf. the surname Jaffrey.

INCHARD, L. (Sutherland). G. innis ãrd, 'high island.'

INCHBARE (Brechin). Here G. innis has its meaning of 'pasture-ground, sheltered valley': and the meaning prob. is 'field of the battle' or 'game'; G. innis baire.

INCHCAILLOCH (L. Lomond). 'Isle of nuns,' lit. 'old women'; G. caillach. Ruins of a nunnery here.

INCHCOLM (Aberdour, Fife). Monastery founded here by Alexander I., c. 1123, whose charter calls this 'Insula Sancti Columbæ,' or 'St Columba's isle'; in G. Innis Coluim, cf. p. cii. In Macbeth, 1605, 'St Colmes Ynch.'


INCH GALL (Ballingry, Fife). 'Isle of the stranger,' G. gail. Lochore, which once surrounded it, is now drained.

INCHGARVIE (Queensferry). G. innis garbh, 'rough, rocky islet.'

INCHINNAN (Paisley). 1158, -enan, -ienun; 1246, -innun. Prob. not 'Inch of St Adamnan' (cf. KIRKENNAN, and see p. cvi). Prob. Bp. Forbes is right in deriving fr. St Finnan, 'lost by aspiration'; see KILWINNING. The former name of the parish was Kilinan. The inch is the angle made by the junction of the rivers Gryfe and Cart; G. innis, an isle or a meadow.

INCHKEITH (in Firth of Forth, and hill near Lauder). a. 1200, Insula Keò; 1461, Ynchkeyth. Bede, c. 720, speaks of Urbs Giudi in the midst of the Firth of Forth; which frith the Bk. of Lecan calls 'Sea of Giudan' or of the Giuds; perf. = the Jutes fr. Jutland. May mean 'isle of Che,' Pictish prince, one of the seven

**Inchmahome (L. of Monteith).** See a. 1574, b. 1534, -maquhomok; 1296, Isla do Scolman; 1296, Eichmahomok. ‘Isle of Macbeth’; the Irish pet name of St Colman, c. 520. See p. 179, and *cf.* Kilmarnock and Portmahomack.

**Inchmarlo (Aberdeen).** 1494, -marlach. ‘Meadow or isle of the thief;’ *G.* mearlach, meiralch.

**Inchmarnock (Bute).** ‘Isle of St Marwick;’ pet form of Ernan. See Kilmarney.

**Inchmartin (Perth).** 1324, Inchmartyn. See Kilmartin.

**Inchmickery (Aberdour, Fife).** *G.* innis na bhucaire, ‘isle of the vicar.’ Inchcolm Monastery was close by. *Cf.* The Bicker Hill, Glenluce.

**Inchmoyn or -Moan (L. Lomond).** a. 1350, Ynismoin. ‘Isle of the mossy spot;’ *G.* moine.

**Inchmurrin (L. Lomond).** 1395, -muryne. Fr. *G.* muireann, -inn, ‘a fish spear, a spear.’

**Inchnadamph (L. Inver).** *G.* innis na daimh, ‘pasture-ground of the ox.’ *Cf.* Toaldamh, Blair Athole.

**Inchtavanach (L. Lomond).** 1395, Elanvanow, i.e., *G.* eilean mhanaich, ‘monk’s isle.’ Also called Devanoch.

**Inchtue (Errol).** 1183, -ethore. ‘Inch’ or ‘links of the tower’ or ‘hill;’ *G.* innis-a-thòrr.

**Inchyra Grange (Polmont) and House (Perth).** 1324, -esyreth. ‘Western meadow,’ from *G.* iar or siar, ‘the west.’

**Ingan (hill, Kinross).** *G.* ionya, ‘a nail, talon, claw,’ fr. its shape.

**Ingleston (Twayholm).** ‘Village of the English’ or ‘of Inglis.’

**In(n)shail (L. Awe).** 1379, Insalte; 1542, Inchalt. *G.* innis àill, ‘stately, charming isle.’
IN(n)ISTRYNICH (peninsula, L. Awe). Prob. G. innis nan Druineach, 'isle of artists or sculptors'; so Prof. Mackinnon.

INKERMAN (Paisley). Fr. the battle in the Crimea, 1854.

INKHORN (New Deer). Perh. corruption of G. ionga, pl. iongaingean, 'nail, claw, cloven hoof.' Cf. INGAN.

INNELLAN (Firth of Clyde). Native pron. Énlan. 1571, Inellane. Prob. G. en eilean, 'bird-island,' i.e., the rocks where 'the Perch' now is, a favourite lighting-place for sea-birds.

INNERLEITHEN (Galashiels). c. 1160, Innerlethan. G. inbhir, 'mouth of a river or confluence,' is a purely Gaelic form = the Brythonic, and Pictish aber (see p. liv). Inbhir in place-names is always fluctuating between inver- and inner-, the b getting lost by aspiration. 'Confluence of the R. Leithen,' which may either be G. liath, leithe an or abhainn, 'grey river,' or = Leith, fr. W. lleithio, to moisten. The -en or -an is an adjectival ending.

INNERPEFFRAY (Crieff). 1296, Inrepeffre. 'Confluence of the Peffray.' See R. PEFFER.

INNERWICK (Dunbar). 1250, Inuerwike. Hybrid; G. inbhir + O.E. wic, 'dwelling, village;' or N. vik, 'bay at the confluence.' Cf. CLUGSTON, POLTON, etc.

INSch (Aberdeen.). a. 1300, Insula. = INCH; G. innis, 'isle' or 'links, meadow.' $ in G. generally gets the sound of sh.

INSEWAN (Glen Quiech). Prob. G. innis suidheachain, 'inch or meadow with the little seat.' Cf. SHEUCHAN.

INVER (Crathie, Tain, where the Bran joins Tay, river and loch in W. Sutherland). See INNERLEITHEN ; = 'confluence' (cf. Aber, Bangor). The Tain Inver was originally Inverlochlin.

INVERALLOCHY (Aberdeen). G. inbhir dilleach, 'beautiful confluence.'

INVERAMSAY (Inverurie). 1355, Inuiralmusy; 1485, Inver- alumsy, Inveramsay. G. inbhir dil musaich, 'confluence at the damp or dirty rock.'
INVERAN (Bonar Bridge). G. _inbhearn_, 'little confluence.'

INVER- or INNER-ARY (Forfar). 1250. Innerarvinthin. Prob. 'confluence at the shielings'; G. _airsthean_. Q'. INVER QUAHITY.

INVERARAY. 'Mouth of the Aray.'

INVERCANNICH (Beauly). 'Confluence of the Cannich.' Perh. fr. G. _caonnay_, 'a fight, a fray.'

INVERCHARRACH (Cabarach). 1296, -kerack; 1474, Kinnercheroche. 'Confluence of the Carrach,' which is G. for 'rough, stony ground.'

INVERDOVET (N. Fifesh.). Old, _dutfath_ or _doveth_, i.e., G. _dubh_ _ath_ or _ath_ , 'black ford' or 'kiln.'

INVERESEK (Musselburgh). c. 1140, Inuìresek. See Esk.

INVERESKANDY (Fern, Forfar). G. _inbhir vinigioh_ _duthi_, 'confluence of the dark little water or stream.'

INVERFARIGAIG (L. Ness). 'Mouth of the fierce, turbulent, little river'; G. _feargaig_, dimin. of _feargach_, fierce. cf. ABERARGIE and FARG.

INVERGORDON (E. Ross-sh.). G. _breac_ _pers._, Inch-breckie; G. _breac_ _pers._, the name of a late proprietor. Les; Le; B.; Le; _inbreac_.

INVERGOWRIE (Dundee). -gouren. This car. -gouren. The mouth of 'the T.'

INVERIE (Fort Ardgour). (Braemar): _inbhir_. The -ie is pers. confluence of _sea_.

INVERINGATE like place.

INVERKEEL. Inverkiel, another: G. _reo_ _rei_._, river.
INVERKEITHING (Dunfermline). 1114, Innerkethyn; c. 1200, Inverchethin; 1229, Innerkeithing; 1250, Innerkethyn; 1290, Inver- and Inner-kethin. 'Mouth of the Keithing'; G. cithean, 'grumbling, lamenting.' Cf. next.

INVERKEITHNY (Turriff). Here Keithny prob. represents some G. adjective formed from Keith.

INVERKINDIE (Rhynie, Aberdeen). River Kindie is the G. cinn dubh, 'black head.'

INVER- or INNER-KIP (Greenock). c. 1170, Innirkyp; 1375, Ennirkyp. Kip is G. and Ir. ceap, 'a block, trunk of a tree'; in G. 'a shoe-last.' Cf. Edinkyp, Loch Earn, Barkip, Beith, and Coolkip and Knockacip, Ireland.

INVERLEITH (Edinburgh). c. 1145, Inverlet; also Innerleith. 'Mouth of the Water of Leith.' The present Inverleith is a fair distance from the sea, one of the many proofs of the once much wider extent of the Firth of Forth.

INVERMEATH. Prob. fr. G. meathach, 'soft, fat.'

INVERNESS. a. 1300, Invernis; c. 1310, Invirnisse; 1509, Innevris. See Ness.

INVERNOOK BAY (Jura). G. inbhir an uige, 'confluence in the nook.' Cf. Craigneuk.

INVERQUHARITY (Kirriemuir). 1444, Innerquharady, Inercarity. 'Confluence of the pair of streams'; G. c(h)araid. Cf. Cart.

INVERSNAID (L. Lomond). 'Confluence of Snaid' and Arklet. R. Snaid is fr. G. and Ir. snàthad, 'a needle.' Cf. Snaid, Dumfries.

INVER- or INNER-TIEL (Kirkcaldy). 'Mouth of the Tiel'; ? G. t-siol, 'spawn, fish-fry, seed.'


INVERUGLAS (L. Lomond and Badenoch). 'Confluence of the grey promontory'; G. rudha glais, or duibh glais, 'of the dark stream.'
INVERURIE (Aberdeensh.). Sic 1199; 1203, Inuerurin; a. 1300, Innervwry. ‘Confluence of the river Uriel.’


IONA (Mull). 634, Cummian, ‘Huensis abbas’; c. 657, Cummine Ailbe, and a. 700, Adamnan, Ioua insula (2 late MSS. Iona); c. 730, Bede, Hy, Hii; c. 831, Walafridus Strabo, Eo; a. 900, O.E. Chron., II; c. 1100, ibid., Hiona-Columcille; c. 1080, Tighernac, Ia, gen. Iae, Ie; Four Masters, Ia, Hi; Ulst. Ann. twice have ‘Hi Coluim-Chille.’ Some derive Hy or Ii fr. aoi, isthmus (as Iona once seems to have been joined to Mull), or i, island; and so make Hyona or Iona either aoi uain, ‘green isthmus,’ or i thonna, ‘isle of waves.’ But both aoi and i are said to be Gaelicised N.; if so they are inadmissible before 700 A.D. The N. for ‘isthmus’ is eid, and Iona is called Eidi in the Saga (Johnstone, 232). Whatever be the case with aoi, Dr Reeves is prob. right in taking I to mean ‘island’; and it may be pre-Celtic. Ioua will then be an adjectival derivative. Wh. Stokes thinks, cognate with Ir. eo-rna, ‘barley,’ Sansk. yava, cf. Java, also that Hy, Hii is a different word. Iona is called also Icolmkill (cf. forms above), i.e., ‘isle of Columcille,’ pet name of St Columba. Cf. Kilcolmkill, formerly on L. Aline, and Kilcalmkill, Sutherland, and Aoi Columcille, Lewis, G. name of EYE (i.e., isthmus) peninsula. Iona itself is called by this name in the Annals of Innisfallen, ann. 807; by native Gaels to-day it is called Ee Choluimcille.

IRONGRAY (Dumfries). 1298, Drungray (prob. scribe’s error). Corruption of G. aird an greach (pron. graigh), ‘height of the moor.’

IRVINE (river and town, Ayrsh.). c. 1140, Yrewen; c. 1230, Irvin; 1295, Orewin; also Irewin. G. iar abhuinn, ‘west-flowing river.’

ISLA, R. (Banff and Forfar). (1195, Glennielefe; 1263, Strath ylif, and prob. the Hilef mentioned in Angus by Bishop Andrew of Caithness, 1165.) Wh. Stokes thinks,
perh. cognate with Old High Ger. *ilen, mod. Ger. eilen, 'to hurry'; cf. Ullie, the same root.

**Islay.** c. 690, Adamnan, Ilea; a. 800, Nennius, Ile; Sagas, II: 1376, Barbour, Yla (this is very near the modern pron.); c. 1450, Yle. Skene thinks the name pre-Celtic, and Il- is common in Basque place-names. Meaning doubtful. Adamnan's Ilea, like Malea and Egea, must be an adjectival form. The s is a quite recent innovation, so no derivation fr. G. iséeal, 'low,' is to be thought of.

**Isle Toll (Auldgirth).** G. istsle, compar. of ioskal, means 'lower'; but is this name Gaelic?

**I lawful (Banff).** Doubtful. *fr. Ith, name of a pre-Celtic Irish people, +lau, O. E. hildric, 'a hill.'

**J**

**Jamestown (Balloch and Strathpeffer).**

**Janet's Brae (Peeblesh.)**. Said to be Danes' Brae. Certainly *d* in G. often comes near the sound of *j*. There is a Janetstown near Thurso.

**Jaw, Easter and Wester, and Jawcraig (Slamman).** 1458. Estir Jal; 1745, Jallcraig; 1761, Jawcraig, *i.e.*, 'bare rock' or 'crag,' Icel. gall, barren, *cf.* Yell; also stalk (pron. stawk), falconer (pron. fawkner), &c.

**Jedburgh and Jedfoot (Roxburgh).** Jedb., a. 800, Gedwearde: a. 1016, *O. E. Chron.,* 952, Iudenbyrig; a. 1100. Gedewrade; c. 1130, Gedword; c. 1145, Jaddeurvd: c. 1160, Jeddeburgh; 1251, Jedwarth; 1295, Gaydeford: a. 1300, Geddworth; c. 1500, Jedward; 1586, Goddart (*cf.* the modern phrase 'Jeddart justice'; by some still living the pron. is Jethart). Here, too, we find Bonjedward, 'the foot or low part of Jedburgh,' G. bonn, 'base.' The name of the river Jed is prob. fr. W. ged, 'a turn, a twist.' The second syllable was originally (and even still) O. E. or M. E. worth, word, 'a place
like an island'; *cf. Polwirth, Islworth, and Donau-
werth on the Danube: *cf.*: too, the similarity of its
forms here to those taken by the N. *riorn* in the west,
see p. lxiii.

**Jedburgh Knees** (hill, Carsphairn). *Knees* is prob. O.E.
and Dan. *naes*, 'a ness, cape, nose.' *Cf.* Calf Knees.

**Jemmaville** (Cromarty). A modern type of name happily
confined chiefly to Brother Jonathan.

**Jock's Lodge** (Edinburgh). 1650. Jokis Lodge. *Jock* is
Sc. for John; said to be from an eccentric beggar who
built himself a hut here.

**John o' Groats' House** (Wick). Tradition says this was
an octagonal house with eight windows and doors, and
a table with eight sides. We certainly read of 'John
o' Grot of Duncansbay, baillie to the Earl in those
pairs,' 1496–1525. *Grot* suggests Holland.

**Johnstone** (Paisley and Moffat). 'John's town' or village.
Perth, in 1220 (and earlier), was called 'Sanct Johns
toun.' Gillebertus de Jonistune is found in Annandale,
1194–1214; *John*, his father, lived early in 12th cn;
Paisley J. was only founded in 1781.

**Joppa** (Portobello). Called, c. 1800, after the Joppa on the
Mediterranean.

**Jordanburn** (Edinburgh), **Jordanhill** (Glasgow), and **Jor-
danstone** (Alyth). Modern; though 'Jordenhill' goes
back at least to 1595.

**Juniper Green** (Edinburgh). Quite recent.

**Jura** (Inner Hebrides). *Ubst. Ann., ann. 678, Doirad
Eilinn; 1335, Dure: c. 1590, Dewra, *alias Jura*; in
mod. G. Diura. Form 678 shows it is 'Island of
Doirad,' and not N. *dyr-ay*, 'deer isle.' Very few
Norse names in Jura. *Cf.* Jurby, in Man.

**K**

**Kail Water** (Jedburgh). *O.A. *cail*, 'a *cail*, in
assembly,' or *cail* fr. *câil*, a wood : *on Water, see
Gala.* All river-names hereabouts are prob. *callan, *to
*Kail* will not be Sc. *cail*, *call, *callan.
PLACE-NAMES OF SCOTLAND.

KAILIE (Innerleithen). c. 1200, Hopekeliov; c. 1265, -kelioch; 1494, Hopkelzow; 1653, Kelzeo. Prob. G. coilleadh, 'a wood,' or coillteach, 'woody.' On hope, 'a shut-in valley,' see Hobkirk.

KAMES (Kyles of Bute). 1475, Camys. G. camas, 'a creek, bay.' Cf. CAMBUS.

KATEWELL (Kiltearn). G. ceud bhail, 'the first village' or piece of land owned by the Earl of Ross.

KATRINE, L. (Callander). 1682, Kittern. In G. pron. Ketturin or -urn; said to be G. cath uitharn, or uirin (variant of ifrinu), 'battle of hell.' The th in cath is now mute; but with the hard t here, cf. cateran and kern, really the same word, Ir. ceithern, O.Ir. ceitern. Cf., too, CATHCART.


KEIL(l)OR, R. (Forfarsh.). = CALDER. See INVERKEILOR.

KEILLS (Lochgilphead), and KEIL or KIEL (Kintyre). Prob. old G. cil, 'ruddle,' a kind of clay; in Sc. keelie.

KEIR (Thornhill and Bridge of Allan). G. ciar, 'dark brown.' Cf. Keer, or 'The Keir,' in the thanage of Belhelvie.

KEISGAG, B. (Cape Wrath). Prob. Icel. keisa, 'to jut out,' + aiy, ay, og, 'a bay.'

KEISS (Wick). Prob. Icel. keisa, 'to jut out.'

KEITH (Banffsh.). The upper part of river Tyne, Haddington, is called Keith Water, and near by is Keith-Humbie. Haddington Keith in 1160 is Keth. Prob. fr. Che or Cail, the Pict whose name is associated with CAITHNESS and INCHKEITH. Cf. Ikeathy, Kildare, = hy Ceatach, 'race or family of Cé'; also KEITHOCK. Keith Hall, near Inverurie, was named after the Kintore family.

KEITHAN (Keith) and KEITHOCK (Brechin). c. 1130, Chethec; 1617, Keithik. G. dimin. = 'Little KEITH.'

KELBURN CASTLE (Fairlie). Old, Kilburne. Hybrid; G. colt, 'a wood,' + Sc. burn, O.E. burna, 'a stream.' The origin of the London Kilburn seems uncertain as to its
PLACE-NAMES OF SCOTLAND.

First Hill. Its early terms are Keele- and Caleburne; 1544. Kellern. Both it and the Sc. K. may mean 'town in which a keel (O.E. ceol) or boat could go.'


Kellie. 'May be Kellie.' 1183, Kellin) and Kelly (Carn-
Ve. 11 K. c. 1140, Chellin. G. eithwill(te)nan,
which is Gr. a wood.' Cf. Collyland, Alloa.

Kells (New Temple). May either be G. coill, ‘a wood,’ or
coill inn, ‘a cell, church,’ with Eng. plural: Dan. k nell
means ‘a spring,’ as in Kellhead, Dumfries. Kells, Co.
Meath. The oldest form was Cenandas, then Kenlis or
ceanninis. ‘head fort.’

Kello. 1158. Calkou: 1158, Kelcou: c. 1203, ‘Ordo
Kellow’; c. 1420, Wyntown, Kelsowe; 1447, Ca-
colla. The old Welsh bards called it Calchwynyl, of
which Calkou may be the rubbing down, fr. Old W.
catch wynyl, ‘chalk’ or ‘limestone height.
Calch is = O.E. ceal (sic e. 700), L. calx, chalk or
lime. The second syllable may possibly be Sc. hno
(here pron. ha), ‘a hollow,’ O.E. holh. (Cf. Stobo.

Kelton (Castle-Douglas). (Cf. a ‘Cheletun,’ temp. Wm.
Lion.) Prob. G. coil, ‘a wood,’ + O.E. ton, ‘a
hamlet, village.’ Cf. Polton.

Kelty (Kinross), Kelty Water (Gartmore). Kinross K.,
1250, Quiltle. G. coiltle, plural of coil, ‘a wood.’ (Cf.
Keelty and Quilty, Clare.

Kelvin, R. (Glasgow). Sic c. 1200; 1208, Kelvyn.
G. caol
abhuinn, ‘narrow river.’

Kelvinhaugh (Glasgow). See Haugh.

Kemback (Cupar-Fife). Sic 1517; but 1250, Kenbak.
Prob. = KINBUCK, ‘buck’s head’; but perch. G. cam
(old camb, cf. CAMERON) arwluh, ‘crooked field.’

Kemnay (Kintore). Prob. G. ceann na maigh (pron. may),
‘head of the plain.’

Kenmore (Aberfeldy). G. ceann mor, ‘big head.’
PLACE- NAMES OF SCOTLAND.

Kennageall, or Whitten Head (L. Eriboll). G. ceann geal, 'white promontory or head.' White is in O.E. hweot, Icel. hvít-r, Sw. hvit, Dan. hvit.

Kennet (Clackmannan). G. ceann áth, 'chief ford,' or ferry over the Forth. Cf. Kennetis, name in 1565 of a Ross-shire parish.

Kennethmont (Huntly). See Kinnethmont.

Kennoway (Leven). 1250, Kennachyn, -achi; Aberdeen Brev., Kenoquy. G. ceann achaidh(ean), 'at the head of the field(s).'</n


Keppochhill (Glasgow). 1521, Keppok (1353, Keppach, Lennox). G. ceapach is 'full of stumps or tree trunks,' fr. ceap, 'a block or shoe-last.' It also means 'tilled land.' Cf. Keppach (sic 1662), Applecross, and Lochaber.

Kerrera (Oban). Sagas, Kjarbarey; 1461, Carbery. Prob. some man, 'Kjarbar's isle.'

Kerriemore (Glenlyon). G. ceithramh (pron. kerra) mòr, 'big quarter or fourth part.' Cf. Kirriemuir.


Kerrysdale (W. Ross-sh.). G. ceithramh, 'quarter, division,' + N. dal, 'a dale,' so a hybrid.


Kessock Ferry (Beauly Frith). 1564, Keschek; 1576, Kessok. Fr. St Kessog, or 'little Kess,' born of royal blood at Cashel, died at Luss, L. Lomond. Church at Aucterarder is dedicated to St Makessog; see p. cv and cf. Tommachessaiag, Callander.

Kettins (Coupar-Angus). Old, Kethynnes, and prob. the
thanage of 'Kathenes,' mentioned in this region in 1264, which looks as if the same as Caithness; but as prob. fr. G. cathanach, 'pertaining to soldiers,' adjective fr. cathach, 'a warrior'; with the Eng. plural s.

**Kettle, or Kingskettle** (Cupar). 1183, Cathel; a. 1200, Cattel; 1558, Kettill, Chapel-Kettle. Perh. 'hollow like a kettle'; O.E. celæl, Icel. ketill. Very prob. Celtic; cf. Balmakettle, Balmacathill, and Cuthill. If so, the root meaning is prob. the same—'a hollow' or 'a den.' See next.

**Kettlester** (Yell). Unlike Kettle, this prob. comes, as local tradition says, fr. a man Kettle, a N. settler there. There was a 'Kettilstoun' in 12th cent. near Stirling, and we find a 'Gamellus filius Ketelli' coming over with William the Conqueror. For -ster see p. lxxiii; and cf. Kettleburgh, Suffolk, and Kettlesing, Leeds.

**Kil(l)arrow** (Islay). Pron. Kilarrü, -árů; 1500, Kilmolrow; 1511, -morow; 1548, -marrrow; 1661, Killerew. 'Church of St Maolrubha' (see p. cvi), m disappearing by aspiration; to be distinguished fr. KILMALLOW, Lismore. G. cill (kil) is really a survival of the old dative or locative case of ceall, a hermit's cell (L. cella), then a church, especially a parish church, also the churchyard, or any burying-place, a grave (cf. cinn, see KIN-AELDIE). The proper form is seen in Loch-nan-ceall, 'loch of the churches,' in the west of Mull. Names in Kil- often come fr. the G. cöil, 'a corner or nook,' or coille, 'a wood.'

**Kilbarchan** (Johnstone). 'Church of St Berchan,' 7th century.

**Kilberry** (Kintyre). Sic 1492; 1531, -berheth. Prob. fr. the Irish abbot, St Berach.

**Kilbirnie** (Beith). 1413, -byrny. Prob. fr. St Brendan. 'Birnie's well' is here. See Birnie.

**Kilbowie** (Dumbarton). 1233, Cullbuthe; 1273, Cultbovy; 1330, Cultboy. G. eil boidhe, 'yellow back' (of the hill). Cf. CULDUTHIL and Drumbowie, Linlithgow. The forms with t are fr. coiltle, 'woods.'
KILBRANDON (Oban). 'Church (G. cill) of St Brendan,' 6th-century missionary. See BIRNIE.

KILBRENNAN, or BRANDON, Sound (Arran). 1549, Culibrenyn. G. caol Brendain, 'kyle' or 'strait of St Brendan.'

KILBRIDE, East and West (also Arran, Argyle, Dumfries). East K., c. 1180, Kellebride. Arg. K., 1249, 'Ecclesia Beati Brigide Virginis in Lorn.' Dumf. K., 1298, Kirkebride; c. 1300, Kylebride. Arran K., c. 1400, St Briged Kirk. 'Church of St Brigit' or Bridget of Kildare, 453–523 A.D.

KILBUCHO (Biggar). c. 1200, Kelbechoc, Kylbeuhoc; c. 1240, Kylbevhhoc; 1475, Kilbouchow; 1567, -bocho. 'Church of St Begha,' female disciple of St Aidan and Abbess Hilda, 6th century. The final -oc in the early forms is the dimin., 'little Begha.' Same as St Bees, Cumberland. St Bees' well stands near the old church of Kilbucho.

KILCALMONT (Kintyre). 1247, 'Ecclesia Sti Colmaneli'; 1327, Kylcolmanel. 'Church of St Colmanela,' friend of Columba (see COLMONELL). Gaels call the place where the church used to stand Clachan, i.e., church.

KILCHATTAN (Bute and Colonsay). Bute K., 1449, Killecatan (c still pron. hard). 'Church of St Chattan' or Catan ('little cat'), an Irish Pictish abbot, and friend of St Columba. Cf. ARDCHATTAN.

KILCHOAN (Ardnamurchan). Fr. St Comgan or Comghain, uncle of St Fillan, c. 750; the modern form of the name is Cowan. Cf. KIRKCOWAN.

KILCHOMAN (Islay). 1427, Killecommnan; 1508, -comane. Fr. St. Commanus of Tyrconnell, 7th cent., brother of Cumin, Abbot of Iona, where latterly he lived.

KILCHRENA (Dalmally). 1361, Kildachmanan, Ecclesia Sti Petri Diaconi; 1600, Kilchranan. Curious corruption, = 'church of the Dean'; G. dachman or deadhan. Dean and deacon were often confounded.
Kalevar is the name for persons living in Soria, Spain. In the 16th century, the Kalevar were a group of people who lived in a small kingdom in the north of Spain. They were known for their skill in the arts of warfare and were feared by their neighbors.

Kalevar is a castle located in the province of Soria. It was built in the 12th century and is one of the oldest castles in Spain. The castle is surrounded by a moat and has a high tower that was once used as a lookout point.

Kalevar was a town in the province of Soria. It was located on the banks of the river Ebro and was an important center for trade and commerce. It was also a center for the arts and was home to many famous artists and scholars.

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KILDRUMMY (Aberdeensh.). Sic c. 1280, but a. 1300 -dromy. G. coil droma, ‘wood on the hill-ridge’; G. druim, the back, a ridge.

KILDUICH (L. Duich) and KILDUTHIE (Loch of Leys and Kincardine). ‘Church of St Duthac,’ died c. 1062; famed for his miracles. Cf. Duich.

KILELLAN (Lochalsh). ‘Church of St Fillan’ (see Fillan’s, St). The f is lost by aspiration. Cf. Cill Fhaelain, Leinster, in the Martyrology of Donegal.


KILFINICHERN (Mull). 1561, Keilfeinchen; c. 1640, Killinnachern (f lost by aspiration). Prob. fr. St Findchan, one of Columba’s monks. Perh. fr. St Fincana, virgin, one of the nine daughters of St Dovenald.

KILFINNAN (Tighnabruaic). c. 1240, Killinan, Kylfinnan. Prob. ‘church of St Finnan,’ of Cunningham, a pupil of St Patrick; see Kilwinning, and cf. Inchinnan.


KILKENZIE (Campbeltown). (1561, Skeirkenze; G. sgeir, a rock.) ‘Wood’ or ‘church of Kenneth’; G. Coinneach. Cf. the name Mackenzie.


KILLEARAN (Stirlingsh., and old name of parish in Jura) and KILLERN (Anwoth). Stirl. K., c. 1250, Kynderine -hern; 1320, -herin; c. 1430, Killern. Stir. K. is a name that has changed. Originally, ‘at the head or height,’ G. cinn, but now, ‘at the church,’ G. cill, ‘of
the division or district,' G. earrainn; cf. Morvern.
All the Killerns, with small likelihood, have been
derived fr. St Cieran of Clonmacnoise, 545; c lost by
aspiration.

KILLEARNAN (Muir of Ord, and Kildonan, Sutherland).
Muir K., 1569, Kyllarnane. Either fr. St Ernan,
uncle of Columba, or fr. St Ternan. See Banchory.

Either fr. G. Jain, 'John,' or en, 'a bird.' See Killean.

KILLENAN (Kintyre). 'Church of St Eunan' or Adamnan,
see p. cvi.

KILLIAN (Strome Ferry). 'Church of John'; G. Eoin, or
'wood of the bird,' eun, gen. eōn.

KILCHRONAN (Mull). In G. coille chrónain, 'wood of the
low, crooning murmur,' as of bees or a brook; but
possibly fr. St Cronan, founder of the Irish abbey of
Roscrea, and a visitor of St Columba, died 665.

KILICRANKIE (Blair Athole). G. coille chreithnic, 'wood of
the aspen-trees,' still found there. Gaels call K., Cath
raon Ruaraidh, 'battle of Rory's meadow.'

KILLIN (L. Tay, and river and loch, Foyers). Prob. G. cille
fhionn, 'white church' (cf. Finlarig, close by Loch Tay).
But Perth K. is the burying-place of the Macnabs, and
so may be = Kilean, common name for 'burying-place'
in S.W. Ireland.

KILLINTAG (Morvern). 1542, Killindyt. Prob. 'church of

KILLISPORT, L. (Knapdale). G. caol's-port, 'port' or
'harbour in the narrow sea' or 'straits.' Cf. Kyle(s).

KILLÓCHAN (Girvan). Prob. G. coill lochain, 'the wood by
the little loch.'

KILLORAN (Colonsay). 'Church of St Odhran' or 'Oran,'
died 548. Colonsay, not Oransay, was sacred to him.

KILLYWHAN (Dumfries). G. coille bhan, 'white wood.' Cf.
Barwhanny, Galloway.
Kilmadock (Doune). 'Church of St Modoc,' Saint of the Welsh calendar, a rare thing in Scotland. Moedoc or Mogue is = Mo-Aedh-oC, 'my dear little Hugh,' and so is the same as Aidan, i.e., 'little Hugh'; cf. p. cv.

Kilmalcolm (Greenock). c. 1205, Kilmacolme, i.e., 'church of my Colm' or Columba (see p. cii). The pron. -miköm is thus the true one. The common pron. Kil-mál-kôm is due to supposed derivation fr. Malcolm (Bk. Deer, Malcolmum).

Kilmallie (Fort William). 1296, -malyn; 1532, -male. Malyn looks like G. màclin, 'eyebrow' (cf. mala, brow of a hill).

Kilmallow (Lismore). Pron. -málu; old, -maluog. Here, too, come Kilmaluog, old name of the parishes of Raasay, and Kilmuir, Skye; cf. Davoch maluog, Urray. 'Church of St Maluog' or Moluoc, prob. friend of Columba, and = 'my dear little Leu' or St Lupus, same name as in Killaloe, Clare (cf. p. cvii). But Kilmalew (sic 1529), old name of Inveraray, was in 1304 Kylmalduff, i.e., 'church' or 'wood,' maol duibh, 'of the black, bare rock' (maol).

Kilmardinny (New Kilpatrick). Sic 1680. I G. coil an aird dionaidh, 'wood of the high shelter or defence.'

Kilmarnock. Sic c. 1400; but 1299, Kelmernoke. 'Church of St Marnock' = Maeranoc, i.e., 'my dear little St Ernan,' priest, and uncle of St Columba; see p. cv.

Kilmorón (Cupar). 1245, -merone. 'Church of my own Ron' or St Ronan. Cf. next.

Kilmardonock (Alexandria), and Kilmaronog (L. Etive). c. 1325, -merannok, -moronock; c. 1330, -maronnok. 'Church of Moronoc,' i.e., 'my dear little St Ronan,' Abbot of Kingarth, died 737; cf. p. cv.

Kilmarrow (Kintyre). a. 1251, Ecclesia Sancte Marie; 1631, Kilmaro. 'Church of the Virgin Mary'; G. Moire or Maire.
KILMARTIN (Lochgilhead). 'Church of St Martin' of Tours, teacher of St Ninian, c. 380.

KILMAURS (Kilmarnock). c. 1550. Kylmawar. 'Church of St Maurus,' French saint, c. 550.

KILMAVENAIG (Blair Athole). 'Church of my dear little Eunan' or Adamnan: see p. cvi, and cf. ARDEONAIG.

KILMELPORT (Ford, Argyll). Kil-either = G. coil, 'a wood,' or cill, 'a church,' or caol, 'straits, narrow inlet.' See MILLFORD.

KILMENY (N. Fife and Islay). (11th-century MS. in Skene, Celtic Scotl., i. 387, Cillemuine, i.e., St David's, S. Wales, or, just possibly, K. in Islay.) 'Church in the thicket'; G. muine. But Fife K. is, 1250, Kylmanyn, prob. 'church of St MONAN' or Monyn.

KILMICHAEL (Lochgilhead). 'Church of St Michael,' the archangel; also in Cromarty in 1535.

KILMODAN (Argyll). Sic 1250. 'Church of St Modan,' colleague of St Ronan, in 8th century. Old name of Ardchattan was Balimhaodan.

KILMONTIVAILG (Spean Bridge). 1449, -manawik; c. 1644, -manevak; 1602, -navag. Prom. now -moirchait, 'church of my own little St Naomhan,' the 'Naomhan Mac ua Duibh' of the Martyrology of Donegal 'In G. and Ir. naomhan (prom. leona) means a holy saint.' See p. cv.

KILMORACK (Beauly). 1437. -rok. 'Church of St Mor, said to be a Celtic abbot of Dalwgei.

KILMORE (Loth and Lorn). Lorn E., l534 E., K., 1571 G. mòr church' or = KILMORE.

KILMORICH (Lochgilhead). St.Mary. 1513. Kirn.. of St Murdach (Murroch). Bishop of 1513...[La...]

KILMUIR (Skye and E. Ross). Ross K., 1394, Culmor; 1482, Culmore. Skye K. is = KILMORE. Ross K. is G. cil mòr, ‘big back’ of the hill. Only to-day it is pron. Cill Mhoire.

KILMUN (Holy Loch). Sic c. 1240; c. 1410, Kilmond. ‘Church of St Mund.’ Fintan Munnu or Mndu was an Irish friend of St Columba. Cf. St Mund’s Church, Lochleven.


KILVINIFER (Lorn). 1250, Kyllivinor; 1558, Kylynynmir. G. cill an inbhir, ‘church by the confluence.’

KILPATRICK, Old and New (Dumbarton). 1233, Kylvpatrick; 1298, Kirkpatricke super Cludam. ‘Church of St Patrick,’ who was prob. born near here, c. 380.

KILRAVOCK (Nairn). 1282, -rethuoc; c. 1286, Kelrevoch; 1295, Kylravoc. ? G. coil riabhach, ‘brownish, brindled-looking wood.’


KILRIMONT, or CHILRYMONT (old name of St Andrews). ‘Church of the king’s mount’; but in Tighernac, Cinn-righ-monaigh ( = monaidh), ‘head of the king’s mount.’ There are still an E. and W. Balrymonth in the parish.

KILRY (Kinghorn and Alyth). Kinghorn K., 1178, Kyllori. ? G. cille Mhoire, the Virgin ‘Mary’s church.’

KILSPINDIE (Errol). 1250, Kynspinedy; c. 1470, Kilsyne. Prob. G. ceann, cinn spuinnedair, ‘height of the plunderer.’ But some make it, ‘church of Pensandus,’ a bishop said to have accompanied St Boniface, founder of the church of Invergowrie, ? 8th cny.
KILSYTH (Glasgow). = Syt, prom. Lit. syth. Said by Cosmo Innes to be 1216. Kelvynstyn = a Ber- 

KILTIARRITY (Beauly). 1279. Kiltearreycyn = Church of St 
Tolorygain = or Talarican = the height-browed = an Irish 
saint who died in 616.

Tighearna,= church of the Lord. = This = KILCHRIST.

KILTRINNAD (N. Uist). See in Poet’s map c. 1610: dow 
Teampul-na-Trianaidh = church of the Trinity.

KILVARIE (Muckairn). = G. cdo Mhara = the Virgin = Mary’s 
church. = Cf. KILMORE.

KILWINNING (Ardrossan). a. 1340. Kynvenyn = 1357, 
Kylvynyne. = Church of St Finnivus = or Wynnin, an 
Ulsterman, who crossed over to Ayrshire: died 579. 
Cf. Caerwinning. Dalry. His name is also spelt Finnan, 
cf. KILPINNAN.

KIMMERGHAME (Duns). 1547, Kamargin. Not likely to be 
G. coma, = confluence (i.e., the meeting of Blackadder 
and Langton Waters, cf. CUMBERTREES). = O.E. hain, 
‘house, village.’ More prob. it is to be identified with 
Cynebritham, c. 1098, in a Durham charter, i.e., 
‘Cynebrith’s home.’ In Sim. Durham, ann. 854, is 
Tigbrethingham, mentioned next Mailros; there, as 
often, t mistaken for c.

KINLADIE (Aberdeensh. and St Andrews). Kin or cin, older 
cind, is really a survival of the old dative or locative of 
G. ceann (W. penn), head, promontory (cf. Kil; see 
Kilarrow and p. civ). Except perh. in ‘Canmore’ 
and ‘Cantire’ (for Kintyre), ceann in names has always 
become Ken- or Kin-. Kinladie is G. cinn alltain, ‘at the 
head of the little brook.’

KINBLETHMONT (Forfar). 1189, Kynblathmund; 1322, 
Kinblaukmonthe. Prob. ‘head of the flowery mount’ 
(G. bliatha-monaidh). Form 1322 is a Sassenach’s attempt!
KINBRACK (Sutherland). G. cinn-a-bhràiste, ‘seat of the wearer of the brooch’ (bràistich), i.e., the chief of the Gunns.

KINBUCK (Auchterarder). ‘Buck’s head’; G. boc, buic, a roe-buck. Cf. DRUMVUICH.

KINCAID (Lennoxtown). 1238, -caith; 1250, Kyncathe. G. cins caedh, ‘at the head of the quagmire,’ or cadh, ‘of the pass.’


KINCLAVEN (Stanley). 1195, -clething; 1264, Kyncevin. ‘Head of the breast’; G. cliathain.

KINCRAIG (Kingussie and Elie). ‘Head of the rock’; G. creay, gen. craige.


KINGARTH (Bute). Tighernac, ann. 737, Cindgaradh, i.e., ‘head of the enclosure’ or ‘yard’; 1204, Kenar; 1497, Kingarth. G. and Ir. gär(r)adh is = M.E. garth.


KING EDWARD (Banff). a. 1300, Kynedward; c. 1320, Kinerward; also said to have been spelt Kinedar; local pron. Kinédart. Perh. ‘height at the division,’ G. eadaradh, fr. eadar, ‘between.’ This is a very hoary-headed corruption! Cf. Cairn Edward, L. Ken.
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KINGHORN (Fife) and KINGHORN CASTLE (Kinneff). Fife K., c. 1149. Kinghornum. -horn: 1280, Kinkorn; 1317, -horn: 1539, -orne. Kin. K., 1654, Kinghorny. G. cinn cùrn (nom. cùra), ‘at the head of the horn’ or bend or corner. In Gaelic c and g are so near in sound that they occasionally interchange in names.


KINGLEDORSE BURN (Tweedsmuir). Prob. G. cinn gill dor (dokhair), ‘head of the clear water’ or ‘brook.’

KINGOLDRUM (Kirriemuir). 1454, Kynealdrum. ‘Head of the thin, narrow ridge’; G. cuoil druin.

KINGSBARNS (Crail), KINGSBURGH (Skye, two -burys in England), KINGHOUSE (Callander and Tyndrum), KINGSNOWE (Edinburgh, cf. NOwE), KINGSMuir (Forfar), KINGSTON (Glasgow and Banff, twelve in England), KINGSWELLS (Aberdeensh.).

KINGSCAVIL (Linlithgow). 1451–98, Kincavil. Now ‘King’s allotment’ or ‘share of land’; Dutch kaavel, lot, parcel. Cauel is found, a. 1300, in Cursor Mundi, 18907. Cf. 1805, State, Leslie of Portis, &c., 17 (in Jamieson), ‘The Town and Bishop feued out this fishing in shares; six of them called the King’s cavil, six the Bishop’s cavil.’ But prob. the original name is G. cinn caibheal, ‘head chapel.’

KING’s CROSS (Lamlash). Sic 1757; but c. 1450, Penny-crosche, see p. lxv.

KINGSEAT (Dunfermline) and KINGSEKETTLE (Fife). These prob. take their names from their proximity to Dunfermline and Falkland Palaces respectively. See KETTLE.

KINGUUSSIE. c. 1210, -gussie; 1380, Kynguey; so still pron., or else Kinéuzie. ‘Head of the firwood’; G. yuithseach, ‘a pine.’


KINLAS (Strath, L. Lomond). ? ‘Grey’ or ‘green head’; G. glas, the g lost by aspiration.

KINLOCH (Lewis, Rum, Meigle, Rossie, Fife). Rossie K., c. 1270, Kyndelouch, i.e., O.G. cind-a-loch, ‘at the head of the loch.’

KINLOCHARD, -BERVIE, -LAGGAN, -LUICHART, -MOIDART, -RANNOCH (c. 1532, Kenlochtr.), -SPELV(1)E, &c.; also KINGAIRLOCH. = ‘Head of Loch Ard,’ &c. See ARD, BERVIE, &c.

KINLOSS (Moray). 1187, Kynloss; 1251, Kinloch. Prob. ‘height with the garden’; G. lios.

KINMUCK (Inverurie). ‘Sow’s head’; G. muc, mui̇c, a pig. Cf. KINBuck, KINCAPLE, &c.

KINMUNDY (Aberdeensh.). a. 1300, Kynmondy. ‘Head of the mount’ or ‘hill.’ G. monadh, -aidh.

KINNABER (Montrose and Argyle). Mon. K., c. 1200, Kinnabyre; 1325, Kynnaber. ‘Head of the estuary’; G. abir.

KINNAIRD (Dundee and Larbert). Dundee K., 1183, Kinard; Lar. K., 1334, Kynhard. Like L. Kinord, Ballater, this means, ‘at the head of the height’; G. àird, or ‘high point’; àird, adjective. ‘Kinnaird Head’ is thus a tautology.

KINNEFF (Kincardine). Sic 1361. Perh. G. cinn eibhe, ‘headland of the cry or howl.’

KINNEIL (Bo’ness). 1250, Kinel. Bede, c. 720, speaks of a Pennel-tun at the end of the Roman Wall which the Picts called Peam-fahel, or, modernised, penn-vael, W. for ‘head’ or ‘end of the wall,’ = ‘Wallsend.’ The addition to Nennius calls this Cenail, the same word, only now passed fr. Brythonic to Goidelic.
KINNEIR (Fife). G. tar, the west.

KINNEIL (Argyll). (cf. Kinneil in Scotland.)

KINNEILL (Aberdeen). the deer's walk.

KINNESSWOOD Fife. G. cinn mas.

KINNETHMONT Kinnettie. Kynachmore, modern spelling. Kinnettie is a form in agreement with Kinnaird. Tubber o' Tart, was a seat of St Abnach. By of Kinnettie in Auchtermuchy in 1781.

KINNETTLE Fife. Prob. 'head of height or the highest part of the form Kynetlie are Kinnertie are Kincarron, once stood at the head of the River Leven.

KINNING PARK Kinning.

KINNOIR (Huntingdon). Prob. 'beauitful, fair' or 'point.'

KINNOCK (Perth). 1276. Kynnoch, now, 'bald, bare head.'

KINPURNIE Newtyle. G. jurn van.

KINRARA (Ayrshire). 1096. Kynaram. 1640, Kynara. Prob. 'height of the head' or 'height of the red hair.'

KINROSS. Sic c. 1214, but c. 1150. Chinross. 'At the head' or 'end of the wood,' Celtic ros; cf. Culross.
KINROSSIE (Scone). = KINROSS. For the diminutive suffix -ie, cf. Rossie and Rhynie.

KINTAIL (L. Duich). 1509, Keantalle; 1535, Kyntail; 1574, Kintale. G. ceann t’sàile or cinn t’sàil, ‘head’ or ‘end of the salt water.’ Cf. p. xlv.

KINTESSACK (Forres). Perh. G. cinn t’easaige, ‘squirrel’s head.’ Cf. KINBUCK, KINMUCK, &c.

KINTORE (Inverurie). 1273, Kyntor. ‘At the head of the hill’ or ‘mound’; G. tòrr, -ra.

KINTRÁDWELL (Brora). a. 1500, Clyntraddel; 1509, Clentredaille; 1563, Clyntredwane. Fine example of corruption or popular etymology; G. claon Tradail, ‘slope of St Triduana,’ locally pron. Trullen, in Sagas, Tröllhæna, a reputed miracle worker, who lived c. 600. Cf. Cairntradlin, Aberdeensh., St Trodline’s Fair, Forfar; also CLYNE, near by.

KINTYRE (S. Argyle). a. 700, Adamnan, Caput regionis; Ulst. Ann., ann. 807, Ciunntire; 1128, Kentir; c. 1200, Chentyr; Gododin, Pentir. ‘Head’ or ‘end of the land’; G. tòr, tòre. Cf. KINNEIL. Ciunn is very near the mod. pron. of the G. ceann, kyånn.

KIPPE (Stirling). Sic 1238. G. ceapan, dimin. of ceap, ‘a stump or block’; or perh. cupan, ‘little cup.’


KIPPENROSS (Dunblane). G. ceapan rois, ‘hillock of the wood.’ See KIPPE and KINROSS.

KIPPFORD (Dalbeattie). Fr. G. and Ir. ceap, gen. cip, ‘a tree-stock or stump.’ Cf. Makeness Kipps, a hill near Eddleston.

KIRKABY (Unst) and KIRKAPOL (old name of Tyree parish). Tyr. K. (?1375, Kerrepol; G. cotre, a hollow); 1561, Kirkapost (= Kirkbost; see on bolstadr, a place, p. lxxii); 1599, Kirkapol. ‘Church-place,’ both by or bi, and pol or ból, being common Scandinavian endings =
PLACE-NAMES OF SCOTLAND.

place, building, village (cf. Kirkebo on the Sogne Fjord). Church, in its hardened northern form kirk, is the Gk. κυριακός, lit. 'of the Lord' (Κυριακος), 'Dominical,' used c. 280 A.D. as the name for 'a Christian church.' Found in O.E. in Laws of King Wihtraed, 696 A.D., as cirice; in 870 as circe; in a will of 960, kirke; c. 1175, chirche; a. 1280, churche. In Sc. place-names are found, a. 1124, Selechirche or Selkirk; 1220, Hope-chirke or Hobbirk, &c. In O.N. it is kirkiu or -ia, kyrkja, Dan. kirke. Not in any Celtic dictionary; yet kirk occurs in several Gaelic place-names as early as 1200. Kirkaby is the same word as the common Eng. Kirby.


Kirkden (Forfar, see Denburn). Kirkton (Hawick, Penicuik, L. Melfort, Golspie). There are many Kirtons in England.

Kirkbean (Dumfries). Prob. 'church of St Bain' or 'Beyne.' See Balvenie.

Kirkbuddo (Guthrie). Prob. 'church of St Buitte' or 'Baethius,' friend of King Nechtan, who came over from Ulster, and died 521; so Skene. But Carbuddo, in the same parish, is the old Crebyauch; G. craobhach achadh, 'wooded field.'

Kirkcaldy. Pron. Kirkaddy; c. 1150, Kircalathin, Kirkcaladinit and -din, and Kirkaldin; 1451, Kirkaldy. Prob. fr. G. cala dion or dion-ait, 'Harbour of refuge, or with the refuge-place.' The first syllable will then prob. be originally G. too, cathair, pron. kar or kair, 'a fort.' Mr W. J. Liddall derives fr. Calatin, father of certain famous magicians in the Bk. of Leinster.

Kirkcolm (Stranraer). 1296, Kyrküm, which is the present pron. 'Church of St Colm' or 'Columba'; cf. p. eii.

Kirkconnel (Sanquhar). 'Church of St Convall.' Seven Irish saints bear this name.

Kirkcowan (Wigtown). 'Church of St Comghain' or 'Comgan,' uncle of St Fillan, c. 750.
KIRKCUDBRIGHT. 1291, Kirkcutbrithe; 1292, Kirkcutbrith; c. 1450, Kirkubrig; and now pron. Kirkibry. ‘Church of St Cudbert,’ the great Cuthbert of Melrose, c. 700.

KIRKENNAN (Minigaff and Buittle). Min. K., 1611, Kirkcunane. ‘Church of St Eunan’ or ‘Adamnan’; see p. cvi.

KIRKGUNZEON (Kirkcudbright). 1469, -zean; but c. 1200, Kirkwynn. ‘Church of St Wynnin,’ see KILWINNING. The gu (or in W. gw) is the same sound as w; while the z represents, as so often, the old Scottish y.

KIRKHOOSE (Selkirk) and KIRKHOOSE CLEUCH (Durrisdeer). ‘Church in the valley’ or cul de sac, = Hobkirk. A cleuch is a ravine; see Buccleuch.

KIRKINNER (Wigtown). 1584, Kirkinver; but it is dedicated to St Kennera, virgin and martyr, who accompanied St Ursula to Rome. See INNERLEITHEN.

KIRKINTILLOCH (Glasgow). c. 1200, Kirkentulach; 1288, -intolauche. Prob. ‘church at the head’ or ‘end of the hillock’; G. ceann or cinn tulaich. Dr Reeves thinks this is the site of the Battle of Circind, 596 (-ind = old G. cind, now ceann).

KIRKLEBRIDE (Kirkpatrick - Durham). Tautology, = Kirk-KILBRIDE.


KIRKMABRECK (Kirkcudbright). ‘Church of Mabrec,’ i.e., my own Breccan or St Bricius. Prob. he who was such an enemy of St Martin of Tours, 4th century.

KIRKMADRINE (Wigtownsh.). Perh. ‘Church of my St Draighen’ (Martyrol. of Donegal).

KIRMACH (Dumfries). 1321, Kircmacho. Prob. ‘Church of St Machute.’ See LEMAHAGOW.

KIRKMAIDEN, or MAIDENKIRK (Wigtown). Aberdeen Brev. says, fr. the Irish St Medana, contemporary of Ninian, c. 390. St Medan’s Cave is here. Cf. EDINBURGH.
Kirkmichael (Dumfries, Maybole, Blairgowrie, Grantown). ‘Church of St Michael,’ the Archangel. Also in the Isle of Man; and cf. Kilmichael, and Kilmichil, Ireland.

Kirkness (Orkney and Kinross). Ork. K. is certainly ‘ness’ or ‘cape with the church.’ But Mr W. J. Liddall thinks Kinr. K. is fr. G. cathair (pron. car) cinn eas, ‘fort at the head of the waterfall.’ This is doubtful, for the name in the 11th century is already Kyrkenes. See Skene, Celtic Scot., i. 406. In Stoney-kirk par. we find Kirlauchlin, site of a fort, erroneously spelt by the Ord. Survey, Kirlauchlin.

Kirkoswald (Maybole). Fr. Oswald, King of Northumbria, died 642, regarded as a saint and martyr. Also in Cumberland.

Kirkpatrick-Durham (Dalbeattie). -Fleming, -Irongray, and -Juxta (Dumfries). 1298, ‘Rogerus de Kirkepatrike.’ ‘Church of St Patrick,’ the renowned Irish missionary of the 5th century. K.-Juxta (L. for ‘next’), formerly Kilpatrick, was so called in the 15th century to mark it off fr. K.-Fleming.

Kirksheaf (Tain). N. Kirk-skaiith, i.e., ‘land given as tribute to the church,’ fr. Icel. skatt-r, Dan. skat, O.E. sceat, a ‘scat,’ i.e., a coin; hence, a tax.

Kirkurd (Biggar). c. 1180, Ecclesia de Orda; 1186, E. de Horda; c. 1200, Orde; 1296, Horde; c. 1320, Urde; 1382, Kyrkhurde. Possibly fr. a man, or fr. G. õrd, ‘a steep, rounded height’; cf. Ord. Ladyurd and Netherurd are near by.

Kirkwall. Sic c. 1500; but c. 1225, Orkney. Sag., Kirkiu-vag(r); a. 1400, Kirkvaw, -cwaw; 1438–1554, -waw; 1529, -wallia. O.N. kirkiu vag-r, ‘church (cathedral) on the bay.’ The forms show how ‘liquid’ the liquid letters are. Cf. Scalloway, Stornoway.

Kirn (Dunoon). Quite modern. Sc. kirn, O.E. cyrn, Icel. kirna, ‘a churn’; fr. the churn-shaped quarry out of which the place was built.
KIRRIEMUIR (Forfarsh.). 1229, Kerimure, Kermuir. Prob. G. ceathramh (pron. carrou) mòr, 'big quarter' or 'division.' Kerimor (sic 1250) was one of the quarters of Angus, and is prob. Stm. Durham's (a. 1130) Wertermor, where werter is corruption of O.E. feorde, a 4th; so Skene. Also called Kilmarie, the Virgin 'Mary's church,' with which the modern pron. Kirriemàre has nothing to do; cf. STENHOUSEMUIR, pron. Stanismare.

KIRRIBROCK, or -ROACH, HILL (Barr). Old, Kererioch. G. coire riabhach, 'greyish, grizzled ravine.'


KISHORN (loch, W. Ross-sh.). 1472, Kysryner; 1554, Kessarne; 1575, Kisyrne. Prob. G. cís-rioi, 'cape of the toll' or 'impost'(cís). But Icel. kis, kisa, is pet name for a cat, and Kisi was a Scandinavian giant.

KITTLEGAIRY HILL (Soonhope, Peebles). Kittle is Sc. for 'tickle,' so the first part may be some G. word or words represented by tickle; so ë tigh coill gairbh, 'house in the rough wood.' Cf. the Den of Kittlemannoch, Gartly.

KITTYSBREWSTER (Aberdeen). She is said to have kept an inn here.

KITTYSHALLOCH (Minigaff). G. (and Ir.) cèide sealgaich, 'hillock' or 'green for hunting'; fr. sealg, the chase.

KNAPDALE (N. and S. Argyle). 1471, -dal. Icel. knapp-rdal (or G. cnap, as in next), 'knob-dale,' i.e., glen with the hillocks. On the coast is Knap Point. Cf. NABDEN, also Knapp Hill, Woking; Knapton, Yorkshire.

KNIFE, The (hill, New Cumnock). G. and W. cnap, 'knob, button'; hence, 'little hill'; O.E. cnæp, 'hill-top.'

KNOCK (Largs, Banff, Lewis, &c.). G. and Ir. cnoc, 'a hill,' in W. Highlands, often crochd. Sir H. Maxwell gives 220 Knocks in Galloway.
KNOCKANDO (Moray). Corn. of G. cnoc 'hill'; end of commerce, i.e. mart or market.

KNOCKBAIN (Cromarty). G. cnoc ban, or banne, 'white fair hill.'

KNOCKDOLIAN (Ballinluig, 1502). Knoakdolian. Lit. 'deceiving hill,' fr. G. diol innishead. So called because so often mistaken for Ailsa Craig, when seen fr. a distance out at sea. It also goes by the Eng. name of 'The Mock Craig.'

KNOCKFARRIL (Strathpeffer). Prov. G. cnoc farrail, 'hill of the watch' or 'guard': see G. farrail, rail. means 'anger.'

KNOCKLEGOIL (Balderdine). G. cnoc gleil 'hill of the stranger's (G. gal) grave.' This was a cairn full of cinerary urns.

KNOCKOLLOCHIE (Aberdeen). G. cnoc molach 'hill lost by aspiration,' 'rough, bushy knoll.'

KNOCKQUHAM (Aberdeen). G. cnoc-a-mhaim, 'hill like a breast or pap.'

KNOCKRIOCH (Argyle, passim). G. cnoc riabhach, 'brindled, brown, heather-coloured hill.'

KNOCKSTING, L. (N. Kirkeudbright). G. cnoc staing, 'hill of the pool' or 'ditch.'


KNOXLAND (Dumbarton). Possibly G. cnoc, a hill, with Eng. plur. (es = x).

KNOYDART (Sleat Sound) 1309, Knodworth; 1343, Knudworth; 1511, Knodwart; 1517, Knodart. King Canute or 'Cnut's fjord,' of which last the Norse endings worth, wart, ort are corruptions; in G. Crojarst. Cf. MOYDART. Cnut invaded Scotland in 1031.
Kyle (district of Ayrsh.) 750, *Continuation of Bede*, Cyil; c. 1150, Chul; 1293, Kyl; *Bk. Taliesin* (very ancient), Coelin, which makes it likely to be fr. *Coel Hen* or C. the aged, the famous ‘old King Cole’; so Rhys. *Cf.* Coilsfield and Coilton in this district. Form Chul suggests G. *chaolas*, ‘strait’s; see below.

**Kyle Akin.** See next and Akin. *Cf.* 1549, Dunnakyne.

**Kyle Soon or Sku (Assynt).** In G. *caol cumhann*, ‘narrow strait’s or thirth.’ The *s* through the ignorance of map-makers, has been transferred fr. noun to adjective. *Kyle, kil, col*, and *heel* are all only approximations to the sound, in different localities, of G. *caol, caoil, caolás*, ‘a strait, a thirth,’ fr. *caol*, ‘slender, thin.’ See *Colintraive, Kilchurn, Eddrachillis*.


**Kyles of Bute.** In G. *Na Caol Bhodach*. See **Kyle Soon**.

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**L**

**Lachsay (Skye).** N. *lachs-ch*, ‘salmon river.’ *Cf.* Laxa, Laxay.


**Lady (Kirkwall), Ladyburn (Greenock), Ladykirk (Norham), Ladywell (Glasgow).** All prob. fr. ‘Our Lady,’ *i.e.*, the Virgin Mary. Lady is O.E. *hlaefdige or -die*, lit. ‘bread-maid.’

**Ladybank (Fife).** The Lindores monks dug peats here, fr. 13th century; hence called ‘*Our Lady’s Bog,*’ but also ‘Lathbybog,’ which looks like G. *leathad bog*, ‘moist hill-slope’; about sixty years ago ‘improved’ into Ladybank. There was also once a ‘Lady-Bank’ near Arbroath.

**L**

LAGG (Arran, Ayr, Jura). G. and Ir. lag, 'a bay, a hollow'; same root as Icel. lagr, low. Cf. Logie.

LAGGAN (loch and village, Inverness-sh., and Bonar Bridge). G. lagán, diminutive of lay, 'a hollow.' Laggankenney (1239, Logynkenny; 1380, Logachnacheny), on Loch Laggan, is fr. St Cainneach (Kenneth or 'Kennie') of Achaboe, Irish friend of Columba.

LAID (Durness). G. lad, laid, 'a water-course, a foul pool,' same as O.E. lād, way, course, canal, fr. laeden, Dan. lede, to lead.

LAIGH CARTSIDE (Johnstone). 'Low place on the side of the river Cart'; Icel. lagr, M.E. lah, Sc. laigh, low.

LAIGHDOORS (Muthill). 'Low doors'; gh is always sounded and guttural in Scotch.


LAMANCHA (Peebles). The Grange of Romanno was so called, c. 1736, by Admiral Sir A. F. Cochrane, who had resided for a time in this province of Spain.

LAMBERTON (Berwick-sh.). c. 1098, -tun (two found hereabouts at this date); 1235, -ertona. Prob. fr. a man, Lambert. Cf. Lamberhurst, Sussex, and Lamerton, Tavistock; but see LAMERMOIR.

LAMBHILL (Glasgow). Cf. Lambley, Notts and Carlisle.

LAMINGTON (S. Lanarksh.). 1206, Lambinistun; 1359, Lambynystoon; 1539, Lamyntoun. Fr. a man Lambin, found here before 1150. Cf. p. lxxxiv.

LAMLÁSH (Arran). 1595, Lamalasche; c. 1610, Pont, Lamlach. In 1549, simply Molas; usually explained, with some probability, G. lann Lais, 'church of St Las,' commonly in the endearing form Molas, or Molios, or Molaise, i.e., 'my flame' (cf. p. cv). Of the three 13
St Molaises this is M. of Leighlin, grandson of King Aidan of Dalriada, c. 610. Breton, O.W. and G. lann, W. llan, O.Ir. land, is rare in Sc. names, but cf. Lhanbryde, Longforgan, etc. It means (1) a fertile, level spot; (2) an enclosure; (3) a church; cf. a similar gradation of meanings in L. templum. Of course it is cognate with the Teutonic land. Dr Cameron of Brodick, a high authority, held that Lamlash is a corruption of G. eilean Molais, ‘isle of Molas.’ Certainly it was Holy Island which used to bear the name.

Lammerlaws (grass-topped cliffs at Burntisland). Lammerlaw is also the name of one of the Lammermuirs, so the names must be the same. Sc. law is O.E. hlæw, a mound or hill.


Lanark, also Lanrick Castle (R. Teith) and Lanrig (Whitburn). c. 1188, Lannarc; 1289, Lanark; 1375, Lanrik; c. 1430, Lamarke; also Lanerch. Lanark, Lanrick, and Drumlannrig (1663, -lanerick), are prob. all the W. llanerch, ‘a forest-glade.’ But the -arc or -erch may be either W. erch, ‘dun,’ or O.G. earc, ‘a cow’; and Lanark may quite possibly be G. lann earc, ‘level spot, enclosure for the cows.’ Cf. Lamlash, and Llanerchymedd, Anglesea.

Landifferone or Lind- (Monimail). Perh. O.G. lann dobharain, ‘enclosure,’ or ‘church by the little stream.’


Langbank (Port Glasgow), Langhaughwalls (Hawick, see Haugh), Langshaw (Galashiels, see Shaw), Langside (Glasgow, c. 1600, ‘The Langsyd field’), Langton (Duns, 1250, Langetun); also old name of Laurieston, Falkirk, 1393, Langtoune. Sc. lang, O.E. and Dan. lang, Icel. lang-r, ‘long.’

Langholm (Carlisle). Pron. Längōm; sic 1376; but 1776,
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Langham: formerly Angham. In theearthesickness of hois, a narrow and hame house. See Hoddon, Yetholm.

LANGLOAN (Coatbridge). = LUGLOAN, FIELD land: Sc. Loan, as in 'Lovers' Loan.' O.E. læn, a land. Frs. loan, a lane. Icel. lón, a row of houses.


LAOCHAL, Ben (Tongue). Popularly spelt and pron. Loyal: G. laogh ál, 'hind calves' rock.' Or fr. loch, 'a hero, a champion.'

LARACHBEG (Morvern). G. = 'little house' or 'farm' or 'ruin'; lærach has all these meanings.

LARBERT (Stirling). Sic 1251; but 1195. Lethberth; c. 1320, Lethberd. G. leá is a half, a share, but Lar is prob. fr. lærach: see above. The second half may be fr. G. bard, bard, a poet, bard, or heart, work, exploit, a yoke, burden, machine, so that the exact meaning is hard to define.

LARG HILL (Kirkcudbright) and LARGS (Ayrsh.). Ayrsh. L., c. 1140, Larghes; 1318, -gvs; and prob. Tjithernac, ann. 711, Loirg ecclet. G. learg, lærig, 'the side or slope of a hill, a plain, a beaten path,' with Eng. plur. Cf. Lairg.

LARGO and LARGOWARD (Fife). 1250, Largach; 1279, -aw; 1595, -go. G. leargach, 'steep, sloping field'; ward, O.E. weard, expresses direction, as in 'homeward,' &c.

LARIG, Hill (Dava). G. larig, 'a path, way.' Cf. CRIAN- LARICH.

LARKHALL (Hamilton). Also near Bath.

LASSODIE (Dunfermline). Prob. G. leas-aodann, 'garden- slope' or 'face,' = Lessuden, old name of St Boswell's, c. 1200, Lassedw Wyn; in the latter the ending is Brythonic, O.W. eiddyn, a slope. Cf. EDINBURGH.

LASSWADE (Dalkeith). a. 1150, Leswade; and cf. LEISWALT,
in 17th century Lesswad; prob. W. ëlys, 'a court, hall, palace,' G. lios, and guaed, 'blood, gore,' referring to some murder. G. Chalmers' M.E. weyde, 'a meadow,' is a pure invention.

Látheron and Latheronwheel (Caithness). Pron. Lahran. 1274, Lagheryn; 1275, Laterne; 1515, Latheroun; c. 1565, Lethrin. Prob. G. laghran, ladhran, 'prongs, forks'; referring to the two valleys of the parish. Forms 1274–75 show it cannot be, as Dr M'Lauachlan says = LORN. Latheronwheel is prob. G. laghran-a-bhuill, 'the forks or divisions of the plot of ground,' fr. G. ball, a spot, a limb. With this agrees the recorded spelling 'Latheron-ful.'

Lathones (St Andrews). Prob. G. leathad aonaich, 'the slope of the hill' or 'heath'; with the common Eng. plural.


Laudale (Strontian). Prob. 'low dale'; Icel. lag-r, Dan. lav, low, and Icel. and Dan. dal, a dale.

Lauder and Lauderdale. 1250, Lawedir; 1298, Loweder. Lauderdale, 1560, Lawtherdale, is the valley of the river Leader; a. 800, Leder; c. 1160, Ledre, and prob. the names are the same. Prob. G. lia dohtar or dûr, 'grey water' or 'stream.' Cf. Adder.


Laurieston (in Edinburgh, and Glasgow, Cramond, Bal- maghie, Dundee, Kinneff). Laurie is corruption of Lawrence, e.g., Kinn. L., 1243, Laurenston; 1461, Laurestoun. Cram. L., 1590, Laurenstoun; Dun. L., 1385, Louranzstone; and a chapel to St Laurence is mentioned in 1249 near Kinneff. Laurieston, near Falkirk, originally Langtoun (sic 1393), was called Merchistown in 1774, and was renamed after Sir Lawrence Dundas of Kerse. Edinb. L. is fr. Lawrence, son of Edmund of Edinburgh, to whom the Abbot of
Kelso granted a toft between the West Port and the Castle in 1160. Larriston Fell, Roxburgh, is the same name. Cf. the English ‘Larry.’

**Law** (Carluke). Sc. law, O.E. meanc, a mound, hill; in England usually -low, as in Marlow, Taplow, &c.; cf. Ferriehow.

**Lawers, Ben (L. Tay), and Lawers (Comrie).** G. lathar (pron. láır), ‘a hoof,’ with Eng. plural. Ben L. = ‘cloven mountain.’

**Laxa** (Shetland), Laxay (Islay and Lewis). Isl. L., old, Laxa, = Lachsay, ‘salmon river’ (cf. Laxay, Isle of Man, and next); but Laxa, Shetland, is O.N. lax-ay, ‘salmon isle.’

**Laxford, L. (Sutherland) and Laxvoe.** 1559, -fuird. ‘Salmon frith, fjord, or bay’; O.N. lax, N. lachs, a salmon. Cf. Broadford. Voe is O.N. vag-r, ‘a bay.’

**Leadburn (Peebles).** c. 1200, Lecbernard, ‘Bernard’s stone’ or ‘grave,’ G. leac. But the corruption is strange.

**Leader, R.** See Lauder.

**Leadhills (S. Lanarksh.).** Lead (O.E. led) has been mined here for at least 600 years.

**Lecroft (Bridge of Allan).** 1260, Lecroith; 1394, Lecro; c. 1550, Lekraw. G. leic, ‘a flagstone, a tomb’; perh. + rath, ‘a circle, rampart’; or perh. croit, ‘a hump, a knoll,’ also cf. Ir. crapain for Ir. and G. cnapan, ‘a little knob, hillock’; as in Carrickcroppan, Armagh.

**Ledaig** (Connel Ferry). G. lad, laid, ‘a water-course,’ + Gaelic, N. aig, for N. vik, ‘a bay.’

**Ledi, Ben (Callander).** Commonly said to be the ‘Mount of God’; G. beinn le Dia. Cf. Cnoc Ledi, Tain.

**Lee, Pen (Peeblesh.).** Icel. hlie, hle, Dan. hleæ, O.E. hlēō, shade, shelter, the ‘leeside.’ Pen is the Brythonic or Welsh form of G. ceann, ‘headland, height.’


Legerwood (Earlston). Sic 1158; but 1127, Ledgaresude; 1160, Legerdswoode. Prob. fr. a man; cf. the Eng. name 'St Leger,' + O.E. wudu, 'a wood.'

Leglan Wood (Auchencruive). c. 1470, Laklyne. G. leacach lann, 'slaty or sloping land.'

Legsmalay (Aberdour, Fife). a. 1169, Ecclesmaline; later, Egilsmalye, Egsmalye. 'Church of St Maline' (cf. Malines, Belgium). For a similar corruption, see Lesmahagow. Cf. Eccles.


Leitholm (Coldstream). 'Meadow on the Leet.' See Holm and Leith.

Lendal Water (Girvan). G. lèan dail, 'marshy meadow.'

Lenmore or Lyniemore (Caticol). G. lèana mòr, 'big, marshy flat.' Some say, fr. lann; see Lamlash.

Lennel (Coldstream). c. 1098, Lenihale. Perh. 'scantly furnished hall,' fr. O.E. hlène, M.E. lene, 'lean,' found in this sense a. 1340, and O.E. heal, Icel. höll, hall, 'a manor-house, a hall.'

Lennox (Dumbarton) and Lennoxtown (Kirkintilloch). c. 1210, Levenax, -nach; 1234, Lenox; 1296, Levanaux, old G. MS., Lemnaigh. G. leamhanach, 'abounding in elms.' Cf. Leven.

Léntran (Inverness). G. lèana traona, 'marshy flat of the corn-crakes.'

Leny (Callander). 1238, Lanyn. G. lèanan, 'a little meadow or marsh.'
LENZIE (Glasgow). c. 1230. Lenzie; c. 1300. Lengir; 1451, Lenvie. Prob. old G. *laen. 'a swamp or marsh'; the **eth is prob. adjectival; but cf. Clova. The z is just the old Sc. y.

LOCHIEL CUSHNIE (Alford). c. 1200. Lochiel; c. 1300, Regist. Aberdon., 'Lochel' and 'Cushney.' These two separate parishes were united c. 1750. L. prob. = Laoghal, 'calf's rock'; and see Cushnie.


LESLIE (Fife and Garioch). Gar. L, c. 1150. Lesslyn; c. 1300, Lessly; Fife L. is named fr. this one. Malcolm, son of Bardulf, was granted the lands of Lesslyn, 1171–99, and took his name fr. them; though a Bartholomew Lesly is said to have come to Scotland in 1097.1 Perhaps G. leasach (for lewach) linne, 'flashing or spotted pool.'

LESMAHAGOW (Lanarkshire). 1144. Ecclesia Machuti; but c. 1130, Lesmahagu; 1298, Lismago; 1316, Lesmachute. 'Church of St Machute,' disciple of the missionary Brendan; went with him to the Orkneys, 6th century. Cf. Ecclesmachan and Legsmalee. Or the first syllable may be G. leas, lich, 'house, court.'

LESSUDEN, now St Boswell's. See under Lassodie.

LESWALT (Stranraer). 1580, Loch Swaid; 17th century, Lesswoll, -wad. Perh. 'house, court (G. leas), at the base' of the hill. W. gwaelod, 'base, bottom,' could have originated all the early forms. For w = gw or gu, cf. Kirkgunzeon. Cf. Lasswade, and Gwaelod-y-Garth, Cardiff.


LÉTHENDY (Blairgowrie) and LETHENTY (Inverurie). 1285, Lenthendy. Perh. G. leathan tigh, 'broad house.'

1 Sibbald's History of Fife, edit. 1710, p. 370.
LETHNOT (Brechin). [1225, 'Lethenoth,' Gamrie.] 1275, Lethnoth; 1359, Lethnotty; but 1328, Petnooy. 'Bit of land on the hillock'; G. leth lit. means 'a half,' then 'half a township' or villula, then perh. simply 'a piece of land,' = pit, pet (see Petty). The second half would seem to be either G. nochd, 'watching, observation,' or G. cnocan, 'a little hill.' Lightnot, Gamrie, the old Lethenoth, is evidently the same word. Cf. Tap o' Noth.


LETTERFINLAY (L. Lochy). 1553, Lettitfinlay. 'Land on the slope belonging to Finlay'; see above.

LETTERPIN (Girvan). 'The slope of the hill' (pin=pen); cf. above, and Pinmore.


LEUCHAT (Aberdour, Fife). c. 1214, Lowchald. Prob. G. luachrach allt, 'rushy glen' or 'stream.'

LEVEN (lochs, Kinross and N. Argyle; river, Dumbarton; town, Fife); also LEVENHALL (Musselburgh). Kin L., a. 1100, Lochlevine; 1145, Lochleyw; 1156, Lohuleune. Arg. L., a. 1100, Tighernac, ann. 704, Glenlemnae. Fife L., c. 1535, Levin. Dumb. L., 1238, Flumen de Leveyne; 1370, Lewyne; c. 1560, Levenus. G. leamhan, 'an elm' (cf. Lennox, also Leven, Hull; Levens, Westmoreland). Ptolemy, c. 120 A.D., calls Loch Long, L. Lemannonius, evidently the same word. G. leamhuan, W. llevn, 'smooth,' is suitable enough in several of the cases and phonetically possible, as initial s does occasionally fall away (Place-Names of
Strathboigie, p. 64). But this would hardly occur so early as the oldest spellings of Leven. Mr C. Livingstone, Ft. William, says: neither leven nor G. leamhan, 'an elm,' suits the Arg. L., which is always pron. llé-un, and so may, like Lyon, be the G. lèan, 'a swampy place, a meadow.'

**Levenwick** (Shetland). A G. name is very unlikely here; so perh. Icel. hlæ-vang-r-vik, 'bay of the warm garden or haven.' Cf. Mavin.


**Lewis.** a. 1100 (Gaelic MS.), Leodus; Sagas, Lyvdhus; c. 1225, Orkney. Sag., Liödhus; 1292, Lodoux; 1449, Leoghuis. Commonly said to be Icel. hjöð-hús, 'hearing house,' whatever that may mean; more prob. fr. Icel. hjöð-ð-r, 'silent, melancholy'; or else, as in Sagas, hjöð-hús, 'house of song.' Martin, Thomas and Prof. Mackinnon say, corruption of G. leoig, 'a marsh,' or leogus, gen. leoghuis, 'marshiness,' which is appropriate enough, but has no support from early forms.

**Leysmill** (Arbroath). Prob. fr. a man Leys or Lees.

**Lhanbyde** (Moray). Old Lamna-, Lamanbride; G. lann na Brid, 'church of St Bride.' See Lamlash and Kildebride.

**Liberton** (Edinburgh and Carnwath). Edinb. L., 1128, and Carnw. L., c. 1186, Libertun. Said to be 'Lepertown'; G. lóbhar. Leper is not found in Eng., however, till c. 1250, and never with a b. Sometimes called 'Spitaltown,' i.e., place of the leper hospital.

**Liddesdale** (Roxburgh). 1179, Lidelesdale, 'Glen' or 'dale' (O.E. dael, Icel. and Dan. dal) of the Liddel Water, c. 1160, Lidel; c. 1470, Ledaill. Perh. G. liu dail, 'grey field,' or fr. ló, 'coloured, tinged.' If so, 'Lidelesdale' is not a reduplication.

**Liff** (Dundee). Sic c. 1120, but 1250, Lif. Perh. like Clonliff, Ireland, which is Ir. and G. cluain luibh, 'meadow of herbs.'

LIMEKILNS (Dunfermline). 1561, Lymekil; LIME RIGG (Sla-mannan, cf. Bonnyrigg, &c.), LIME ROAD (Falkirk).

LINCLUDEN (Dumfries). Sic 1449; 1452, Lyncludene. ‘Pool (W. llyn) on the river Cluden.’

LINCUMDODDIE (hamlet in Peeblesh., now extinct). Prob. W. llyn cam, ‘crooked linn or water,’ + dodd, doddy, ‘a rounded hill,’ see DODD.

LIND (Selkirk). Also old name of Galashiels. 1275, Lyndon; 1353, Lindene. W. llyn din, ‘linn’ or ‘water by the hill’; but influenced by den or DEAN.


LINDSAYLANDS (Biggar). The Lindsays held lands in Clydesdale in the 12th century. The first known of the family, ‘Randolph de Limesay’ or ‘Lindesey,’ was a nephew of William the Conqueror, and came over with him. The name means ‘lime-tree’ or ‘linden isle,’ N. ay, ay.


LINLÁTHEN (Dundee). Prob. G. linne leathan, ‘broad linn’ or ‘pool.’

LINLITHGOW. 1147, Linlitech; 1156, Lillidechu; c. 1160, Linlidgeu; 1264, Lenlithgow; a. 1347, Linliscoch; and contracted — as still popularly — a. 1300, Lithcoe; 1489, Lythgow. Linlidcu is plainly Brythonic = ‘dear, broad lake’; W. llyn, Corn. lin, Ir. linn, G. linne, a pool or loch; W. lled, broad, and W. cu, dear. Cf. GLASGOW.

Linn of Dee, &c. G. linne, ‘a pool’ See under Linlithgow.


Lintrathen (Kirriemuir). 1250, Lumtrethyn; 1433, Luntrethin. G. lôn, ‘meadow,’ or G. lann (or W. llan) t’rathain, ‘enclosure in a ferny spot.’


Lismore (N. of Oban). a. 1100, Tighernac, ann. 611, Lesmoir; 1251, Lesmor; 1549, Lismoir. G. lios mór, ‘big garden,’ the island is so fertile. Lios is lit. the ground within a lios, i.e., a wall, often a rampart.


Little Ferry (Dornoch). In G. Port Beag. And Little Dean (Berwickshire). See Dean. Almost the only ‘Littles’ in Scotland, although they are so common in England.

Livingstone (Midalder). 1250, Leuinistun; 1297, Levyngstone. ‘Abode of Leving’ or Levyn, an early Saxon settler. A Living was Abp. of Canterbury in 1013.

Loanhead (Edinburgh). Loan is Sc. for ‘a country lane’ (see Langloan). Cf. Loans, Troon.

Lochaber (district, S.W. Inverness) and Loch Lochaber (Troqueer). a. 700, Adamnan, Stagnum (i.e., standing water, swamp, pool) Aporum; 1297, Lochabor; 1309, -abre. ‘Loch which is the river-mouth,’ i.e., L. Linnhe; G. abir, see p. xxxii. M’Bain derives fr. G. abar, ‘a marsh.’
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LOCH-AN-EILEIN (Rothiemurcurs). G. = 'loch with the island.'


LOCHARBRIGGS (Dumfries). Lochar Water is possibly fr. the same man's name as Lockerbie; but more likely G. luachair, 'rushes.' Cf. Lochar Moss, Longformacus. Sc. brig is O.E. brig, a bridge.'


LOCHBURN(ier) (Glasgow). Burnie is diminutive of Sc. burn, O.E. burna, 'a stream, rivulet.'

LOCHEE (Dundee). Perh. fr. G. iodh, 'corn.' Cf. TIREE.

LOCHEIL (Fort William). 1528, -iell. Prob. fr. G. iel, a gleam of sunshine.'


LOCHGAIR (Inveraray). = GAIRLOCH. 'Short loch'; G. gærr.

LOCHGELLY (Dunfermline). G. geal, gile, 'clear, white.' Cf. Innergelly, see ABERGELDIE.

LOCHGILPHEAD (Argyle). Gilp is prob. G. gilb, a 'chisel,' from its shape.

LOCHGOIL, -INVER, &c. See GOIL, INVER, &c.

LOCHINVAR (Dalry, Kirkcudbright). 1578, -inwar; 1639, Louchinvar. G. lochan-a-bharr, 'lochlet of the height.'

LOCHLEE (Brechin). G. liath, 'grey, pale'; or lomh, 'smooth.'

LOCHLUICHART (Ross-sh). G. luachairt, 'a castle'; or luachair, 'rushes.'

LOCHMABEN (Dumfries). 1166, Lomaban; 1298, Loghmaban; c. 1320, Lochmalban; 1502, -mabane. 'Loch of the bare hill'; G. maol beinn. Cf. MULBEN.
LOCHMADDY. G. madadh, 'a wolf, wild dog.' Cf. Palmaddy, Carsphairn.

LOCHNAGAR (Aberdeen). Perh. 'loch of the enclosure, dyke, mound, garden'; G. gairadh.

LOCHORE (Lochgelly). Fr. G. adhar (pron. owr), 'grey.'


LOCHS (Lewis). 1549, Monro, 'the Loches,' so called, as he explains, fr. the number of small lochs in the parish. C. 1620, Loghur, which is prob. G. loch chur, 'loch of the turn or bend' (cor). Cf. STRACHUR.

LOCHWINNOCH (Beith). 1158, Lochynoc (which is very like the local pron. still); a. 1207, -winnoc; 1710, -whinyeoch. Fr. St Winnoc, diminutive of Wynnin, died 579; see KILWINNING.

LOCHY, R. and L. (Inverness). a. 700, Adamnan, Lacus Lochdiae; 1472, Locha; 1496, Loquhy; prob., too, = Nigra Dea in Adamnan; if so, it is the O.Ir. loch, 'black,' + dea, a river-name in Ireland, cf. Dee. Its modern G. spelling is Lochaid.

LOCKERBIE (Dumfries). 'Loker's dwelling' or 'village'; Dan. bi, by (cf. p. lxxii). Also cf. Lockerley, Romsey, and Lokeren, Belgium.

LOGAN, Port (Wigtown). Prob. = LAGGAN; G. lagan, 'a little hollow.' Cf. LOGIE.

LOGIE (Bridge of Allan, 1184, Logyne) and Cupar), LOGIE-ALMOND (Perth, see ALMOND), LOGIE BUCHAN, LOGIE COLDSTONE (Aberdeen.), LOGIE EASTER (Ross-sh.), LOGIE PERT (Montrose). More than one of above, c. 1210, Logyn, i.e., G. lagan, 'a little hollow,' cf. LAGGAN; or lag, luig, 'a hollow den,' with Eng. diminutive suffix -ie, found as early as 1270, 'Logy,' i.e., Logie Easter, and a. 1300, 'Logy' in Buchan. As to Logie Coldstone, these were two parishes, Logie and 'Codilston,' united in 1618. Pert is prob. G. feart, 'a small, round fort,' with Pictish p.
Logierait (Ballinluig). c. 1200, Rate, Rath. G. lagan raith, 'little hollow with the fort, rampart,' or 'circle.'

Logierieve (Ellon). ? G. lagan riabaidh, 'little hollow of the rent' or 'fissure.'

Lomond, L. and Ben, and Lomond Hills (Fife). c. 1225, Lochlomne; and in Chart. Paisley, 'lake of Leven'; a. 1350, Lochlomond. Derivation fr. G. leamhna or leamhan, 'an elm,' is very doubtful. Perh. G. loman, 'a shield, a banner.' Cf. Leven. On the d, see p. xlv.

Long, L. (Firth of Clyde). Sic. c. 1225. Thought to be Ptolemy's (c. 120 a.d.) L. Lemanomious; if so, 'loch of the elms,' G. leamhan. But in 1776 it is Loung, which is G. long, luing, a ship; and the Norse called it Skipaford. However, mod. Gaels call it Loch fada, i.e., Loch long. Cf. Luing.

Longforgan (Dundee). c. 1160, Forgrund; 1250, Forgrund in Gourry; 1315, Lonforaund, Longforgrund; 1461, Langforgend; 1661, Long Forgund; but Acta Sanctorum, Lanfortin, where lan must mean 'church' (see Lamlash). A church is said to have been built here, c. 500, by St Modwenna or Medana. For- may be old G. fothir, 'wood or bit of land' (see Fetterangus); so the whole name is prob. G. lann fothir grunda, 'church on the land with "ground" or bottom in it,' i.e., with good subsoil.


Longhope (Stromness; Icel. hóp, 'a refuge,' see Hobkirke), Longriggend (Airdrie, cf. p. lxx).


Longmorn (Elgin). Perh. popular corruption of G. lón mòrain, 'meadow rich in grass.'

Longniddrie (Haddington). 1595, Langnedre. The first part must be lann, 'enclosure, church;' see Lamlash; for the second see Niddrie.

LORN (Argyle). c. 1300. Lit.: Loarn or Loarn = Lorn, first king of the Scots in Lochalsh. c. 500 a.c.

LOSKEIN, L. (Duddon). G. *lemkin* = 'king.'

LOSSIE, R. (Elgin, and Lossiemouth). If this be Ptolemy's *Laora*, it cannot be U.N. Here, 'a shining stream.' cf. Laxan and Lossley. England. Lit.: 1. 'to be angry, sparkle, shine.' En: Lossie. Gael.: is G. losst, 'a kneading trough.' hence a *salt* *productive field*; cf. 'Losset,' 1233. Old Kildare.

LOTH (Brora). 1565. Loith. Prov. G. *lotha*, 'clay, mud,' or rather, 'fine alluvial soil' such as is here; so Dr Joass, Golspie.

LOTHIAN, East, West and Mid. c. 730. Bede. re ann. 654. Regio Loidis (Lothia in Bede also means Leith); c. 970, Pict. Chron., Lothian: 1261. O.E. Chron., Lothen; 1158, 'in Loeneis': c. 1200. Alfred Laudonia; c. 1200, Louthion; c. 1245, Laodinie: c. 1600, Lawdien. Possibly, like Lorn, connected with G. *lahth*on or *lahthac*, 'mire, clay, alluvial soil'; possibly from O.E. *leð*, 'a prince,' or *leða*, 'people.'

LÓTHRÁ BURN (Leslie). 1250. Lochris: 1294, -ry. G. loch réisg, 'loch with the rushes,' or, like Lochrie, Strathbogie, fr. G. luachrach, 'full of rushes.'

LOUDOUN (Kilmarnock). c. 1200, Loudun. Doubtful; ? 'low dune' or 'hill.'


LOWER CABRACH, LOWER LARGO, &c. See CABRACH, LARGO, &c.

LOWES, Loch of (St Mary's L. and Dunkeld). The *w* pron. as in 'how.' Prob. a reduplication; cf. the Forest of Lowes, N. of Roman Wall, Northumbld. In Speed's map, 1610, the Ir. form *lough*, for *lake* or *loch*, is general in N. of England. Or else Dan. *lav*, Lcel. *lig-r*, M.E. *law*, 'low.' cf. Loweswater.
LOWLANDS. Apparently quite modern. Cf. 1682, Christ. Irvin, Hist. Scotiae, s.v. Albinensis. 'At this day the English and our Low-landers call and account them [the Highlanders] Irish'; and a. 1687, Petty, Polit Arithmetic, iv. 69, 'the Low-land of Scotland.' In G. called Gàlldaichd, or 'stranger-dom,' as opposed to Gaeltachd, Gael-dom, 'the Highlands'; also called Machair, 'the plain.'

LOWTHER HILLS (Dumfries). Cf. LAUDER, and Lowther Newtown, Penrith.

LOY GLEN (Fort William). Really Gloy. G. gloath, 'noise,' fr. the high sound the wind makes here.

LOYNE, R. and L. (L. Garry). Fr. G. lòn, loinn, variant of lànn, 'enclosure, church,' or fr. loinneach, 'beautiful, bright.'


LUCRE, Old and New (Wigtown). 1461, Glenlus. Perh. same as Ptolemy's Λυκριβία. Possibly G. lùs, 'an herb, plant'; but Dunluce, Portrush, is Ir. dun lios, 'strong fort.'

LUFFNESS (Aberlady). 1180, Luffenac; c. 1250, Luffenauch. Prob. G. leth-pheginn-achadh, 'halfpenny field' (cf. Leffenburg). Or, as Luffness stands in a bay, not on a ness, fr. G. lùb(h)àin-achadh, 'field at the little bend or curve of the shore.'

LÚGAR, R. (Auchinleck). Perh. G. lùb carr, 'short bend' or 'curve.'

LUGGIE WATER (Cumbernauld). c. 1300, Luggy. Prob. dimin. fr. G. lag or lug, 'a hollow'; cf. next; and not fr. Sc. luggie, 'a little dish, a plate, with a lug or ear for a handle.'

LUGTON (Neilston and Dalkeith). Prob. 'village in the hollow'; G. and Ir. lag, which in the south and west of Ireland is always lug, e.g., Lugduff, Wicklow, &c. But cf. DUDTON.

LUIB (Killin). G. lùb, luib, 'a bend, curve, angle.'

LUMGAIR (Kinneff). c. 1220, Lunkyr; 1651, Lumger; also Lonkyir. Prob. G. lôn or lann gеrr, ‘short meadow.’ The letters c or k and g often interchange.

LUMPHANAN (Mar) and LUMPHINNAN (Dunfermline). Mar L., a. 1100, Tighernac, and also a. 1300, Lumfanan. G. lann Finan, ‘church of St Finan’ or Wynnin, see KILWINNING. Cf. LAMLASH, and Llanfinan, Anglesea.

LUMSDEN (Alford). Quite modern. The old lands fr. which it was named were N. of Coldingham. K. Edgar, charter 1098, mentions ‘mansio Lummesdene.’ Origin unknown; perh. fr. some man. See DEAN.


LUNDIE (Dundee). Perh. = next.

LUNDIN LINKS (Leven). c. 1200, Lundin. The family of De Lundin, found in Fife in the 12th century, were the king’s hereditary hostiarii or doorkeepers, hence the name they took, Durward = ‘doorward.’ Very likely = London, llyn-din, ‘pool-hill.’

LUNNA and LUNNASTING (Shetland). Lunna is perh. IceL lundra, ‘a grove,’ common in place-names; or (fr. its supposed shape) fr. lunga, ‘a lung.’ Ting is O.N. ping, ‘meeting, assembly.’ Cf. TINGWALL.

LURG HILL (Cullen). G. lure, ‘the ridge of a hill gradually declining into a plain.’ Cf. PITLURG.

LUS (L. Lomond). Sic c. 1250; but 1225, Lus. G. lus, ‘an herb, plant.’ Cf. CRUACH LUSSA. explanatory traditions are all doubtful.

Prob. The
LUSSA (Mull). Said not to be = Luss, but corruption of O.N. lax-a, salmon-river. Cf. LAXA.

LUTHERMUIR (Laurencekirk). The name Lathir is frequent in old Ir. MSS. Perh. G. Luachair, ‘rushes.’ Muir is Sc. for moor, O.E. and Icel. mór.

LUTHRIE (Cupar). Perh. G. ludaigeadh, ‘a bespattering with foul water.’ Cf. LOTHRIE.

LYBSTER (Wick). The y pron. as in lyre. 1538, Libister. Prob. hlie-bister, ‘shelter-place,’ or harbour; bister is corruption of N. bolstaðr, a place (see p. lxxii and cf. Bilbster). Also see Lee.

LYNE WATER (Peebles). c. 1190, Lyn; c. 1210, Line; 1399, Leigne. Corn. lin, W. ulary; a pool, a ‘linn,’ a stream.

LYNTURK (Alford). G. linne (or W. ulary) tuirc, ‘pool of the wild boar’ (torc).


LYON, R. (Perthsh.). See GLENLYON. The Irish Lyons are fr. the tribe O’Liathain, and the name O’Lehane is still found. But LYONSHIELDS (Beith) is pron. Lanahills, and so may be fr. G. lann, ‘enclosure’; also see GALASHIELS.

M

MACBIE HILL (Dolphinton). ‘Coldcoat’ was bought by Wm. Montgomery in 1712, and named by him after Macbeth or Macbie Hill, Ayrshire.

MACDUFF (Banff). From the clan MacDuff.

MACHAR, Old and New (Aberdeen). a. 1300, ‘Ecclesia beati Sti Machorii.’ Machor was a disciple of St. Columba. Cf. ‘Acchad Madchor’ in Bk. Deer, 3 mls. N.W. of Deer; this may be G. machair, ‘a plain.’
MACHRAHÁNISH (Campbeltown). Either G. *maigh tóchar,* 'thin,' or 'shallow plain,' or links. - G. *maigh tóchar,* 'ness, cape' (cf. ARIALÁNISH: or as explained below). G. *maither annais,* 'stormy, noisy links'; *annais* is lit. 'fierce.' The root of *maigh* is prob. *maig,* 'the palm of the hand.'

MACHRIE BAY (Arran). Ir. and G. *machaire,* 'a field, a plain.'

MACMERRY (Haddington). Perh. G. *maigh mirr,* 'plain of the merry' or 'wanton one' (mear). *Merry* is a Sc. surname.

MADDERTY (Crie). a. 1100, Tighernac, ann. 800, Madder. Prob. G. *meadair dun,* 'hill like a little pail' or 'circular wooden dish.'

MADDISTON (Polmont). 1424, Mandirston. *Manduro's* or 'Mander's village.' Good instance how liquid *l* like *n* and *r* may totally disappear. (cf. Manderton, Berwicksh.

MAESHOW (Stennis). A famous chambered cairn from Orkahaug, i.e., 'mighty cairn,' and how it just a ruption of haug. The maes- is possibly from *meas-,* 'greatest,' i.e., most famous. (cf. Cormack)

MAGBY (Ayr). Prob. G. *maagh,* 'a plain, a how.' By 'dwelling, village, town.'

MAGDALEN GREEN (Dundee).

MAGGIKNOCKATER (Dufftown). *Loch,* 'fire,* 'hill (creac) will many wood. 1

MENCAIRN, L. (Doune). *Loch,* 'how.' Prob. from hill. If lost by impression

MAIDENSHEAD (Cumberland). Y. *Loch,* 'how.' Prob. "town, field."

MAIDEN (Stirl). Y. *Loch,* 'how.' Prob. from how, head.}

MAIDEN PAR...
Mainland (Orkney and Shetland). Both, in Sagas, Meginland, i.e., mainland, 'continent.' Icel. megin means 'might' or 'the main part.'

Mains (Dundee, &c.) and Mainsriddell (Dumfries). Common name of a farm-steading, or little group of houses, or a country-house; same root as manse, L. maneo, mansum, to remain. Riddell, of course, gives the owner's name.

Makéston (Kelso). c. 1160, Malikrustun; 1241, Malcarvestun; 1298, Malcaristona. 'Malcar's tán' or 'hamlet.'

Malsay (Shetland). Prob. 'isle (ay, a) of the stipulation' or 'agreement'; Icel. mál. And Mallaig may have the same origin, + Norse G. aig, 'a bay.'


Mamore Forest (Lochaber). c. 1310, Maymer; 1502, Mawmor; 1504, Mammore. G. magh mór, 'big plain.'

Manish (Harris). Icel. már, 'a gull' + Norse G. nish or nes, 'a ness, promontory.'

Mannofield (Aberdeen).

Manor (Peebles). Pron. Mêner. 1186, Mainere; 1323, Mener. Prob. O.Fr. manoir, -eir, -er, land belonging to 'the lord of the manor.' Manor was the Norman name for township. 'Villas quasi manendo manerios vulgo vocamus,' Òrdericus Vitalis, c. 1120. May be G. mainnir, 'a cattle-pen'; and cf. Manorbier and Manordilo, Wales.

Manor Sware (Peebles). O.E. swær, 'neck or pass on the top of a mountain, a col.' Cf. Reidswire, and Swyre or Sware, Dumfries.

Manuel (Polmont). c. 1190, Manuell; 1301, Manewell. No proof that the Scottish M. is a contraction from Immanuel. But a priory was founded here in 1156, and perh. it was called after the famous monastery of Manuel in the patriarchate of Constantinople. Manuel was a common personal name there at that time. The ending in 1301 -well reminds one of Bothwell.
MAR (Aberdeenish.). a. 1100, Bk. Deor, Marr. Wh. Stokes says, a tribe-name cognate with Marsi and Marsigni.

Marchmont (Duns). 1461, Marchmond. ‘Hill (G. monadh, and cf. Fr. mont) at the march or border.’ The name Marjoribanks, found hereabouts, is pron. Marchbanks. This may have a similar origin.

Marree, L. (Ross-sh.). 1633, Maroy; 1656, Mourie. Not fr. the Virgin Mary, but from St Maerubha, who arrived in this district fr. Bangor, Ireland, in 671; see p. cvi.

Margaret’s, St (Edinburgh), and St Margaret’s Hope (Queensferry and Orkney). c. 1425, Wyntoun, Saynt Margreetsy’s Hope. Prob. both called after Queen Margaret, Saxon wife of Malcolm Canmore, died 1093. Hope is O.N. hóp, ‘a small, land-locked bay.’


Markinch (Fife). a. 1200, Marcinche, Marchinge; c. 1290, Markynch. G. mare-înès, ‘Horse’s inch’ or ‘pasture ground.’ Cf. Inch.


Martin’s, St (Scone). After Martin of Tours, teacher of St Ninian of Whithorn, c. 380 A.D.

Mary’s Loch, St (Selkirk), St Mary’s Holm (Orkney; see Holm). Fr. Mary the Virgin.

Maryburgh (Dingwall). Fr. Mary, wife of William III., died 1694. Also old name of Fort William.

Maryculter (Deeside). The Templars erected a chapel here to St Mary, 1457; cf. Coulter and Peterculter.

Maryhill (Glasgow, so named in 1760 from Mary Gairbraid, the proprietress, Marykirk Laurel). Marywell, Ayrshire: cf. Motherwell and Lanark. Fr. Mary the Virgin, or otherwise.
MARYTON (Montrose). a. 1220, Maringtun; c. 1600, Mariton. Perh. not fr. Mary, but from the name of some man.

MASSON GLEN (Kilmun). Native pron. gleann measain, G. for 'glen of the puppy or lapdog.'

MASTERTON (Dunfermline). Cf. ton, p. lxxxiii.


MAULDSLIE (Lanark). Old, Maldisley. Prob. fr. some man; the family De Monte Alto has now as its name 'Maude.' Perh. fr. O.E. molde, Dan. muld, 'earth, mould,' + lee, lea, a meadow, pasture-land, O.E. leāh.

MAVEN, -vine, North (Shetland). Perh. 'sea-mews' haunt,' Icel. má-r, 'a mew,' and vang-r, 'a garden, a home.'

MAVISBANK (Polton). Mavis is Sc. for thrush, Fr. mauvis, Span. malvis, but thought to be originally Celtic (cf. Armorican milvid, a thrush). The G. for 'thrush' is smeòrach.

MAWCARSE (Kinross). Prob. a tautology; G. magh, 'a plain,' + CARSE.

MAWKINHILL (Greenock). Maukin is Sc. for a hare (cf. the G. maigheach), also spelt malkin. This last in Eng. is a variant of Moll-kin, 'little Mary,' used for a wench, or a scarecrow.

MAXPOFFLE (St Boswell's). 1317, -poffil. Perh. G. magh pabhartl, 'plain with the causeway.' But as to Max-, cf. next. Also cf. the Paphle, Kinross, whose old spelling seems to be found in 'Popilhall'; cf. G. pobull, 'people.'

MAXTON (St Boswell's). 1165–1214, Mackustun, -istun, Maxtoun; c. 1240, Makestun. Fr. a man, Maccus, mentioned in Chartul. Metrose, c. 1144. Cf. ton, p. lxxxiii.

1 Vigfússon says: 'In several modern Scandinavian names "vangr" remains in the inflexion -ing, -inge.'
Maxwellheugh (Kelso), Maxwelltown (Dumfries), and Maxwellton Braes (Sanquhar). On Maxwell, i.e., 'wiel' or 'pool of Maccus,' see p. xcii, and cf. 'The Weal,' Maryculter. It was formerly the name of a parish near Melrose. c. 1160, we find 'Herbert de Macchuswel,' we also early find 'Mcheswel' and 'Makeswele,' but already in 1190 Maxwell. On -heugh, cf. Hesterheugh.


Maybole. 1522, Mayboile, also old, Minibole (G. moine, 'a moess, a bog'). O.G. magh baoil, 'plain with the water'; or more prob. fr. baoghal, -ail, 'danger.' The 'Bog' is still there.

Mayfield (Edinburgh). Cf. 'Mayflower.'

Mealpourvounie (L. Ness). G. meall-fuar-a-bhuinne, 'cold hill of the cataract.' Of hills called Meall (lit. a lump or boss) Sutherland is full—Meall Garve, Horn, &c. Cf. W. moel, 'a conical hill.'

Meallant'suidhe. G. = 'hill of the seat'; it is a part of Ben Nevis.


Mearns (Glasgow). Sic c. 1160; 1178, Meorns; 1188, Mernis. Prob. G. màgh eòrna, 'field' or 'plain of barley'; also cf. above. The s is the common Eng. plural.

Meggat Water (St Mary's L.). c. 1200, -gete. Í.G. meigead, 'the cry of a kid.'

Megginch (Errol). c. 1200, Melginch; c. 1240, Melginge; later, Melkinche. Í.G. meily, 'a pod,' and innis, 'meadow by a river.' But cf. Meldrum.
MEIGLE (Newtyle). 1183, Miggil; 1296, Migglyl; also Migdele. Perh. fr. G. meigeallaich, meigeadaich, or meiglich, 'bleating.' Wh. Stokes thinks the name Pictish.

MEIKLE EARNOCK (Hamilton, see EARNOCK), MEIKLE FERRY (Dornoch), &c. Sc. meikle, muckle, O.E. micel, mycel, 'great, large.'

MEIKLEOUR (Coupar Angus). Prob. G. magh coille odhair (pron. owr), 'plain of the grey wood' (cf. the form Meorns, s.v. MEARNS). The spelling has been conformed to a 'kent' word.

MELDRUM, Old and New (Aberdeen). 1330, Melgdrum. Melg- perch. as in MEGGINCH; but cf. also ABERMILK. The Irish Meeldrum is fr. G. and Ir. maol, bare.

MELFORD, or -FORT, L. (Lorn). 1403, Milferth. Icel. mel-r, 'a sand-dune covered with bent, a sand-bank,' + fjord, 'a firth or bay.' Cf. BROADFORD, EISHORT, &c., also MELVICH. Milford Haven is prob. the same name.

MELNESS (Tongue). 1546, Melleness. As above; nes is Icel. næs, lit. 'a nose.'

MELROSE. c. 730, Bede, Mailros. a. 1130, SIM. DURHAM, Melros. Celtic, maol ros, 'bare moor'; ros here is not the G. ros, 'a promontory,' but rather Corn. ros, 'a moor.'


MELVILLE (Lasswade and Ladybank) and MOUNT MELVILLE (St Andrews). Fr. a Norman family; only the Fife names are quite recent. Mount M. used to be called Craigton. 'Galfrida de Malevile' is found in Lothian in 1153; and a 'Philippus de Malavilla,' c. 1230–50. L. mala villa, Fr. malle ville, means 'bad township.' Bonville also is a Scottish surname.

1 But in Scotland till recently Melville was constantly confounded with the radically different name Melvin. In his nephew's Latin letters the great Andrew Melville is always 'Melvinus,' and old charters often have 'Melin' or 'Meling' for the surname Melville. In the 'Antiqua Taxatio' the now suppressed parish of Melville in the deanery of Linlithgow is spelt Mailvyn, Maleuyn, Maleuile, Malaueill. Cf. DUNFERMLINE and STIRLING.
MEMSIE (Fraserburgh). Perh. G. màm sìth, ‘little, breast-like hill.’ Cf. CAMPSIE and MAMBEG.

MEMUS (Kirriemuir). ? O.G. miomasg, ‘a lance, a javelin.’

MENMUIR (Brechin). c. 1280, Menmoreth. Puzzling; perh. like the Ir. Meenmore, fr. mean mor, ‘big mountain-meadow,’ influenced by Sc. muir, O.E. and Icel. mór, a moor. But -morth rather suggests G. morach, ‘abounding in shell-fish.’ Have any shells been found here?


MENTEITH (S. Perthsh.). a. 1185, Meneted; 1234, Mynyntheth, Mynteth; 1724, Monteath. G. moine Th(a)ich, ‘moss, moor of the R. Teith.’ The 1234 forms perh. show Brythonic influence. Cf. W. mynyndat, Corn, menit, meneth, ‘a moor.’

MERCHISTON (Edinburgh and Falkirk). Edinb. M., 1494, Merchanioun, which looks like ‘merchant’s abode,’ but more prob. fr. Murcha, G. for Murdoch or Murchy, as in M ‘Murchy. Muirchu occurs as an Irish name in the 7th century.

MERSE (Berwicksh. and Twynholm). Ber. M., 1577, Mers. Perh. O.E. mearsc, ‘a marsh.’ The former, even a century ago, was full of bogs and pools; yet it might well be ‘land on the march’ or borders of England; O.E. mearc, Fr. marche.

MERTOUN (St Boswell’s). 1250, Meritun. O.E. meretun, ‘dwelling by the mere’ or ‘lake.’ Cf. Merton, N. Devon.

METHIL (Leven). 1250, Methkil. G. moath e(h)oill, ‘soft, boggy wood.’ Cf. DARVEL.

METHLIC(k) (Ellon). a. 1300, Methelak. Prob. ‘soft, boggy hill.’ As above, and G. t(h)ulach, a hill, hillock. Cf. MORTLACH and MURTHLY.

METHVEN (Perth). Pron. Meffan. 1250, Methphen; 1500,

MÉY (Dunnet). Prob. one of the many forms of G. magh, ‘a plain’ or ‘field.’ Cf. Mye, Stirlingshire.

Miàvaig (Lewis). Perh. ‘ill-luck bay’; G. mi-àdh + N. aig, a bay; more prob., as Capt. Thomas says, Icel. mjö-r vag-r, ‘narrow bay.’ Cf. ARIASAIG, &c.

Midcalder, Mid Clyth, Mid Yell, &c. See Calder, Clyth, &c.

Middlebie (Ecclefechan). ‘Middle village’ or ‘abode.’ O.E. and Dan. middel, + Dan. bi, by, northern O.E. by.


Midholm (Selkirk). = MIDDLE. See HOLM for interchange of ham and holm.

Midmar (S. Aberdeen). (Prob. a. 1300, Migrarre.) ? ‘Field of Mar’; G. maig, maig, arable field.


Milk, R. (Dumfries). See Abermilk.

Millbrex (Fyvie). Brex is prop. = ‘breaks,’ i.e., pieces of ground broken up by the plough. Cf. 1794, Statist. Account Scot., xi. 152. ‘Farms . . . . . divided into three enclosures, or, as they are commonly called, breaks.’ Or, G. meall breac, ‘speckled round hill,’ with common Eng. plur. (cs = x).

MILLIFACH (Beauly). G. *meall-a-fitheach*, ‘hill of the raven.’

MILLIKEN PARK (Johnstone). Founded 1856, and called after the Major Milliken who bought the property in 1733. Mill. is perh. G. *maolagan*, ‘little shaveling,’ as in the surnames Milligan and Mulligan.

MILLISLE (Whithorn). *Old Milnisle*. O.E. *mylen, miln*, ‘a mill.’

MILLSAT (Aberdeensh.). *Seat is Icel. saet, set, Sw. säte, ‘a seat.’ Site is pron. in Sc. seat.*

MILLTIMBER (Aberdeen).

MILNATHORT (Kinross). Local pron. Millsyforth; 1359, Moloworth or Molforth cum molendino ejusdem; 1372, Milnethort; 1491, The Myllis of Forthy; 1645, ‘Thuart Mills’ are marked in Gordon’s map on ‘Fochy Burne.’ Curious name. ‘Mill on the Forth or Fochy,’ a burn there; but its meaning is doubtful; cf. Forth. The first part may either be O.E. and M.E. *mîn* or G. *muileann-na-.*


MILNHOLME (Kelso). 1376, Mylneholme. O.E. *mylen, miln*, ‘a mill,’ + HOLM.


MINCH (Channel, Lewis). Doubtful. Cf. La manche, ‘the sleeve,’ French name of the English Channel. There seems no G. or N. word to support the reputed meaning ‘stormy.’
MINGARRY CASTLE (Adnamurchan). 1499, Mengarie. G. mìn gàradh, ‘smooth enclosure’ or ‘garden.’

MINGULAY or MINGULA (Outer Hebrides). ? G. mìn gall, ‘smooth, polished rock’; or can it be, ‘island of the mixed or variegated wools’?, fr. Icel. meng-r, ‘mixed, blended,’ and ull, ‘wool’ + a, ay, ‘island.’

MINISHANT (Maybole). Prob. G. muine seant, ‘sacred (L. santus) thicket.’ Cf. CLAYSHANT.


MINTLAW (Peterhead). Prob. G. moine tlachá, ‘moss of the wild ducks,’ as there is a moss here, but no ‘law’ or hill. Cf. MINISHANT and MONTROSE.

MINTO (Roxburgh) and MINTO HILL and CRAIGS. Sic 1275; 1296, Mynetowe; c. 1320, Minthov. Prob. G. môin-teach, ‘a mossy spot,’ + Sc. hów, O.E. hólh, holy, ‘a hollow, a hole.’


MÓFFAT. 1296, Moffete. Perh. G. magh fada, ‘long plain,’ its very site; but the accent is against this. So perh. some connexion with W. maf, ‘that breaks out, or forms into a cluster,’ and fettan, ‘a sack, a bag’—‘plain bulging out like a sack.’

MOIDART, MOYDART (Arisaig). 1309, Modworth; 1372, Mudewart; 1532, Moydort; 1682, Muideort. Prob. ‘muddy frith’ or ‘fjord’; Icel. mod, dust, Sw. modd, mud; and see KNOYDART.

MOLENDINAR BURN (Glasgow). 1185, Jocelyn, Mellindonor. Said to be Rivus Molendinarius, ‘the millers’ stream’; but 1185 looks like G. meall an dhùinne (or donn) àrd, ‘hill with the brownish eminence,’ i.e., the Necropolis hill.


MONCUR, MONQUHUR (Carmylie). Prob. *Ulst. Ann.*, ann. 728, Monitcarno, which will be G. *monadh càrnaich*, 'hill of the pagan priest,' or 'in the rocky spot'; but -*cur* seems to be fr. G. *car, cur*, 'a turn, a bend'; cf. STRACHUR.

MONDYNE (Kincardine). 1251, Monachedin. O.G. *monach eadan*, 'hilly slope' or 'face.'

MONESS (Aberfeldy). G. *monadh eas*, 'hill of the water-fall.'

MONEYDIE (Perth). 1294, Menedy, and so still pron. G. *monadh eadain* (W. *eiddyn*), 'face' or 'slope of the hill.'


MONIFIETH (Carnoustie). 1178, Munifod; c. 1205, Monifod; c. 1220, Munifeth, Monifodh, -foth; 1242–3, Munifeit. Originally G. *moine fodha*, 'lower, under moss' or 'moor'; but now 'moss of the deer,' G. *fiadh*.

MONIKIE (Carnoustie). Pron. Monécky. c. 970, *Pict. Chron.*, Eglis Monichti, i.e., prob. G. *eaglais manaich-tigh*, 'church of the monk's house'; form Monichi is also found.

MONIMAIL (Ladybank). 1250, Monimel; 1275, Monymaile; 1495, Monymeal (so still pron.). Prob. G. *moine mil*, 'moss' or 'moor by the mound' or 'hill,' G. *meall*; or perch. fr. *maol*, 'bare.'

MONIMUSK (Aberdeen). *Sic* 1315; but c. 1170, Munimus, which looks like G. *moine mus(y)ach*, 'nasty, filthy, bog.' Only this is very inappropriate to the site ever since historic times. *Musk* is early found as a personal name in Ireland.
MONKLAND, Old and New (Glasgow). 1323, Munkland. The land belonged to the see of Glasgow.


MON(r)quihttet (Turriff). Perh. G. monadh mhiodair, 'hill with the pasture ground.' Cf. DALWHINNY.

MONREITH (Wigtown). Old Murith, Menrethe. Perh. G. moine riabhach, 'grey moor.'

MONTEITH, mod. form of MENTEITH.

MONTEVIOT, or MOUNTEVIOIT (Jedburgh). See TEVIOT.

MONTGREENAN (Kilmarnock). 1480, grenane. G. monadh grianain, 'hill of the hall or palace;' or, 'of the sunny eminence.'

MONTROSE. a. 1200, Munros; 1296, Montrose; 1322, Monros; 1488, Montross. G. moine t'rois, 'moss on the peninsula.'

MONYNUT WATER (Berwick). Prob. G. moine cnuith, 'moor with the (hazel) nuts;' influenced by O.E. hnut, a nut.


MONZIEVAIRD (Crieff). 1251, Moeghavard; 1279, Morgaured. G. magh, 'plain,' often in names as Mo- or Moy, or monadh, 'hill,' a-bhàird, 'of the bard' or 'rhymer.' The r in form 1279 must be an error.

MOONZIE (Cupar). c. 1230, Mooney, and so now pron.; it seems to be the old Monechata (cf. MONIKIE). But perh. G. muin fhèidh, 'the deer's back'; muin is lit. the back of the neck. Cf. DRUM and MONZIE.

MOORFOOT HILLS (Midlothian). a. 1150, Morthwait, -thuweit. Icel. mór þéit, 'moor-place.' Cf. MURRAY-THWAITE.

MORANGIE (Tain). 1457, Morinchy; 1520, -inch. G. mòr innis or innse, 'big inch' or 'links' or 'pasture.' It is now pron. Mórinjy. Cf. 'Morinche,' found in 1550, near Killin.
PLACE-NAMES OF SCOTLAND.

MORAY. c. 970, Pict. Chron., Morovia; Ulst. Ann., ann. 1085, Muireb; a. 1200, Muref; Orkney. Sag., Maerhaefui; c. 1295, Morref. The first part must be G. muir, 'the sea,' and the second, the old locative. Muirabh, will thus mean 'beside the sea.' Cf. Gallaibh, 'among the strangers,' old name of Caithness.

MORAY FRITH. In Orkney. Sag., c. 1225, Breidafjord. O.N. = 'broad frith.'

MORDINGTON (Berwick). c. 1098, Morthintun; 1250, Mordingtun, 'Mortho's' or perh. 'Martin's ton' (see p. lxxxiii); cf. mord for G. mart, an ox, in Ardnimord, Galloway.

MORE, Ben (Perth, Mull, Assynt, Lewis). G. beinn mòr, 'big mountain.'

MOREBATTLE (Kelso). a. 800, Hist. St Cuthbti, 'Scerbedle' is prob. scribe's error for Merbedle; 1116, Merboda; 1170, Merbottle; 1575, Morbottle; 1639, Marbotle. O.E. mere-bottle, 'lake-house' or 'dwelling.' Botl is cognate with the O.N. bóti so common in Sc. place-names. Cf. NEWBATTLE, a similar corruption, Bothal Castle, Morpeth, and Harbottle, near Rothbury. The -boda in 1116 is an early form of booth, earlier than any in Dr Murray's dictionary; cf. O.Icel. bód, Dan. and Sw. bod, a booth, dwelling.

MORHAM (Haddington). Sic 1250. O.E. mór-hám, 'moor-house' or 'village.'

MORMOND (Fraserburgh). G. mòr monadh, 'big hill.'

MORNINGSIDE (Edinburgh and Bathgate).

MORRONE (hill, Braemar). G. mòr sròn, 'big snout' or 'headland'; cf. CAMERON.

MORTLACH (Dufftown). 1157, Murthiloch; a. 1300, Murthilache; also Muirthillauch; 1639, Murthlack. G. mòr tulach, 'big hillock.' Cf. MURTHLY.

MORTON (Thornhill) and HALF MORTON (Canonbie). Prob. fr. O.E. and Icel. mór, 'a moor,' + ton; see p. lxxxiii.
MORVÉN (N. Argyle and Aberdeensh.). G. mòr bheinn, ‘big mountain’; so Morar, Arisaig, is ‘big height,’ G. ard. But the true G. name in Argyle is A mòr earrann, ‘the big division or province’; or, as it is commonly spelt in English—

MORVERN (N. Argyle). 1343, Garwmorwarne (G. gárbh, rough); 1475, Morvarne; a. 1500, Bh. Clanranald, Morbhairne.


MOSSBANK (Lerwick), -END (Holytown), -GREEN (Crossgates). O.E. meos, Icel. mosi, Dan. mos, ‘a moss or bog.’

MOSSFENNAN (Peebles). c. 1260, Mosspennoc; 1296, Mespennon. Prob. hybrid; ‘moss by the bheinnan,’ G. for ‘little mountain.’ The p marks the name as Brythonic. Pennoc is a dimin.

MOSSPAUL (Ewes Water). Prob. also hybrid; ‘moss with the pool, hole, or bog;’ G. poll, puill.

MOSSPEEBLE BURN (Ewes Water). Prob. ‘moss’ or ‘bog by the tents;’ W. pebyll. Cf. above, and Peebles.

MOTHERWELL (Hamilton). 1265, Moydirwal; 1362, Modyrwaile; 1373, Modervale. Prob. G. mathair-bhaile, ‘mother’s house’ or ‘village,’ influenced by O.E. módor, Dan. and Sw. moder, Icel. möðir, ‘mother’; and cf. Bothwell, close by. The Mother- is prob. the Virgin Mary (cf. Ladywell and Marywell); but the O.E. well, wella, ‘a well,’ would not give us -waile or -vale.


MOUND, The (Dornoch). This modern (1816) mound or breakwater at the head of Loch Fleet must not be confounded with The Mounth (i.e., the Grampians), G. monadh, ‘a hill,’ so frequently mentioned in early Scottish history.

MOUNT FLORIDA and MOUNT VERNON (Glasgow). Recent. Mt. Vernon is mentioned in the Glasgow Directory, 1787.
MOUNTHOOLY (Aberdeen and Roxburghsh.). Perh. G. monadh cùile, ‘hill with the corner’ or ‘nook’ (cùil); cf. Knockhooly or -hillie, Colvend. But Tomnahulla, Galway, is the Ir. and G. tuam na h’ulaidh, ‘mound of the altar tomb,’ or, in Scottish G., rather ‘grave with the treasure’; and -hooly may be fr. this.


MOYNESS (Forres). 1238, Moythus; c. 1285, Motheys; 1295, Moythes. ‘G. mauith eas, ‘soft, gentle water-fall.’


MUCHALLS (Aberdeen). (Castle Fraser, Monimusk, used to be called ‘Muchals or Muchil in Mar’; in 1268, Mukual.) Prob. G. muc-áil, ‘boar’s (or pig’s) cliff,’ with Eng. plural –. The old name of the district east of St Andrews, where ‘Boarhills’ now is, used to be ‘Muicros’ or ‘Muckross’ (as at Killarney), i.e., ‘boar’s wood.’

MUCK (Hebrides). G. muc, ‘a whale,’ generally called muc-mhara, lit. ‘sea-pig.’


MUGSTOT or MUGSTAD (Skye). 'Monk's place'; Icel. muk-r, for munk-r, a monk, + stad-r (cf. Ger. stadt), = the G. Baile mhanaich, Uist.

MUICHDHUI, Ben (Braemar). G. beinn muich duibhe, 'mountain of the black boar' (muc).

MUIRAVON and -AVONSIDE (Polmont). 'Moor of the river Avon'; O.E. and Icel. móir, Dan. moer, a moor, swamp.

MUIRDRUM (Carnoustie). 'Hill-ridge on the moor' (see Drum). Moor (see above) is almost a G. word.

MUIRKIRK (Ayrsh., see above), MUIR OF ORD (Beauly, see Ord), MUIRTOWN (Inverness).

MUIRNEAG (Lewis). G. diminutive of muirn, 'cheerfulness, joy.' Name of a beautiful hill, the only one near here, which the fishers can see far out at sea.

MULBEN (Elgin). G. maol beinn, 'bare hill.'

MULL. c. 120, Ptolemy, Maleos; a. 700, Adamnan, Malea insula; Sagas, Myl; Act. Sanct., Mula; 1542, Mowill. These forms well illustrate the varying sound of the G. diphthong ao (cf. Kyle Skon); G. maol, 'bald, bare.' Wh. Stokes thinks the name may be Pictish, meaning 'mountainous.'

MULL OF DEERNESS, or MOULHEAD (Orkney). Sagas, Müli. Mull of Galloway; 1375, Barbour, Muller Snook; &c. G. maol, 'brow of a rock, a cape'; prob. cognate with maol, bare. Mull in Wigtown is still pron. myèle, myowl.

MULL OF KINTYRE. c. 1375, Barbour, already called 'the Mole' par excellence. See KINTYRE.


MUMRILLS (Falkirk). 1552, Mummer-, Mummerallis. Prob. G. moine, 'moss'; perf. mam, 'round hill,' 'with the oak trees,' Ir. ral, rail, 'an oak.'
MUNCHES (Dumfries). 1527, -cheiss. G. moine cheis, 'moss, bog of the furrow' or 'of the swine.'

MUNGALL MILL (Falkirk). Prob. G. moine calla, 'bog, moss of loss, disaster,' or perh. fr. gall, gaill, 'a stranger.' There was once a large bog here.

MUNLOCHY (Fortrose). 1605, Mullochie. Either G. maol lochan, 'bare little loch' or 'bay,' or moine lochain, 'moss, bog by the little loch.'

MURKLE (Caithness). Old Myrkhol. Icel. myrk-t hol, 'dark, dusky hole'; cf. 'mirk,' 'murky,' and Markle, E. Linton.

MURLAGAN (R. Spean). G. mur lagain, 'the house' or 'wall of the little hollow' (lag).

MURRAYFIELD (Edinburgh) and MURRAYTHWAITE (Eccleftechan). Eccl. M., a. 1300, Moryquhat. Both mean the same, thwaite being the Icel. texit, = 'place.' Common south of Carlisle—Braithwaite, Crosthwaite, &c. The surname Murray comes from MORAY.

MURROES (Dundee). c. 1205, Muraus; 1250, Moreus. ?G. mor uisg, 'big water.' Locally interpreted 'muir houses.'

MURTHILL (Tannadice). 1360, Murethlyn; c. 1390, Morthyll. G. mor tulachan or tulach, 'big hillock,' cf. next. But the ending has plainly been conformed to the Eng. hill.

MURTHLY (Dunkeld). G. mor tulach, 'big mound' or 'hill' = MORTLACH.

MURTLE (Cults). Prob. G. mór tuil, 'big stream' or 'flood'; re the river Dee. Cf. DUTHIL.

MUSAL (Durness). Prob. N. mosi-fjall, 'moss fell' or 'high land.' Fell in the Hebrides is usually -val, see p. lxix.

MUSSELBURGH (Portobello). 1189, Muxelburg; 1200, Muschelburg; 1250, Muskiburk. From Fr. muscle, meaning, as here, 'a mussel'; also 'muscle.' On burgh, see p. lxxxii.

MUTHILL (Crief). 1199, Moethel. Often said to be O.E.
moot-hill, 'hill of the meeting' (cf. 'the Mute Hill,' Scone; 'a moot point'; and Witenagemót). There is a Muthillock, Drumblade, and two Moathills in Aberdeensh., all with the same meaning. But Reeves and Wh. Stokes derive Muthill fr. Ir. naothail, 'spongy ground,' a very likely origin.

MUTTONHOLE (Edinburgh). Humorous name, found as early as a map of 1680. Now usually called Davidson's Mains.

MYLNEFIELD (Dundee). The name Mylne is fr. G. muileann, a mill.

MYRESIDE (Edinburgh). Icel. myri, myrr, 'bog, swamp,' the Eng. mire. Cf. BOGSIDE and WHITEMIRE.

N

NABDEN (Paxton). c. 1100, Cnapadene; c. 1120, Cnapadane. 'Dean or valley by the hill-top,' O.E. cneap; cf. W. and G. cnap, 'a knob, a button,' hence 'a little hill.' Also cf. Knapdale.

NACKERTY (Bothwell). Prob. G. cnac-dirde, 'height of the fissure' or 'crack' (cnac).

NAIRN (river and town). c. 1200, Hoveden, Ilvernarran (i.e., Invern-); 1283, Inernarn; 1583, Narne. Thought to be one of the very few cases of names where initial n represents the article; so perh. G. an earrann, 'the division, province,' cf. MORVERN. Wh. Stokes thinks it Pictish.

NAVER, R. (Sutherland). Prob. Ptolemy's (c. 120) Nabaros; 1268, Strathnauir; 1401, -navyr; 1427, -nawarne. Perh. pre-Celtic, cognate with Navarre, which is said to mean in Basque 'highlands.' Perh. G. naomh ārd, 'holy height.' Cf. Elachnave or eilean na naomh, an islet off Mull, = 'isle of saints.' But Navar, Brechin, 1451, Nethuer, must be another word.

NAVIDALE (Helmsdale). Perh. Dan. nav-dal, 'valley like the nave of a wheel.'


NEDD (Assynt). ‘A sheltered place like a nest’; cf. Corn. neid, ‘a nest.’


NEILSTON (Barrhead). c. 1160, Neilstoun; c. 1220, Neleston. The O’Neils were a royal race in Ireland.

NELL, Loch (Oban). G. loch-nan-eala, ‘loch of the swans.’

NENTHORN (Kelso). c. 1204, Naythansthorn and Naithaneshthurn. Prob. this was a boundary-mark, like the Nicor’s and Tiw’s thorn, of which we read in England, cf. Green, Making of England, p. 183. Who was this Nechtan. Cf. Cambusnethan.


NESTING BAY (Shetland). Icel. nes ping, ‘ness’ or ‘cape of the thing or meeting.’ Cf. Thingoe (=how), Suffolk.

NETHERBURN (Lanarksh.), NETHERCLEUGH ( Lockerbie, see Buccleuch), NETHER DALLACHY (Fochabers), NETHERLEY (Muchalls, lee, a meadow), NETHERTON (Bearsden), NETHERURD (see KIRKURD).

NETHY, R. and Bridge (Grantown). See ABERNEThY.

NEVIS, Ben and R. (Fort William). Pron. Néevush. Sic 1532; 1552, Neves. Some say G. nimh uisg, ‘biting cold water’; nimh is properly a noun. But Mr C. Livingstone is prob. right—G. ni-mhaise, ‘no beauty,’ an appropriate name for this big, ungainly ben.

NEW ABBEY (Kirkeudbright). 1301, La Novelle Abbey. Abbey of Sweetheart (Douce Cœur), founded here by Lady Devorgilla in 1275.
NEWARK (Port Glasgow and Yarrow). (Cf. ‘Newark on Spey,’ 1492.) = ‘New work,’ i.e., ‘new castle.’ Work, Sc. wark, does not occur in this sense in O.E.; but cf. ‘outwork’ and ‘bulwark,’ old Germ. bolwerk, Dan. bulværk.


NEWBURGH (Fife, Aberdeen). Fife N., prob. a. 1130; Sim. Durham, ann. 756, Ad Niwanbyrig, id est, ad Novam Civitatem; 1309, Noviburgum; it is not, then, a very new burgh! Dr Laing says, the town grew up around Lindores Abbey, but it was not founded till 1178. Burgh, see p. lxxxiii.

NEWBURN (Largo). 1250, Nithbren, i.e., ‘new burn’ or ‘stream.’ See NITH and BURN OF CAMBUS. Also in Northumberland.

NEWCASTLETON (Roxburgh), NEWMAINS (Holytown, see MAINS), NEWMILNS (Kilmarnock, cf. MILNHOLME), NEWPORT 1 (Dundee; nine in England).


NEWHAVEN (Leith), 1510, Edinburgh Charter, ‘The new haven lately made by the said king,’ James IV.

NEWINGTON (Edinburgh). Here quite a recent name; but we find the London N., a. 1250, Neweton. On the -ing- see p. lxxxv.

1 This may or may not be the ‘Newport,’ temp. William Lion, in Melrose Chartulary, i. 33.
NEWSKET (Peterhead). 41° 19’ 20” N 7° 03’ 57” W.

NEASTHEAD (Meirfoot, midlothian). 41° 22’ 03” N 7° 02’ 37” W. 125 miles from Edinburgh. Near by is Red Abbey Stead.


NEWTOMORE, better called Kirkmore. In G. Baine an t’sleibh, i.e., “new village in the west.” Cf. Mutrenon.


NEWTOWN (Kirkcaldy, Dumbarton). Newtown St Boswell’s (Roxburgh). Twenty Newtouns in England.

NEWTYLE (Coupal Angus). 1199, Neutil; 1250, -tyle. G. nuadh túlach, “new hill.”


NIGG (Aberdeen, Invergordon). Abdn. N., 1250, Nig. Ross N., 1296, Nig. This seems to be a case of the survival of the article. G. an úig, “the bay.”

NINIAN’S, St (Stirling, &c.). Stirl. N. [1147, Eglais, i.e., G. eaglais, “church;” 1207, Kirktoune]; 1242, Ecclesia Seti Niniani de Kirktoune; 1301, Seti Rineyan. There are twenty-five chapels in Scotland dedicated to St Ninian, or Rinyan, of Whithorn, c. 300, first missionary in Scotland.

NISBET (Berwicksh., Jedburgh, Biggar). Jed. N., c. 1130, Nesebita; c. 1260, Nesbyth; 1298, Nesbit. Prob. ‘Ness-bit,’ i.e., prominent, projecting site, which seems always to suit; O.F. and Dan. ness, i.e., “a ness.”
cognate with nose, O.E. násu, Icel. nís, Dan. nese, and O.E. bita, O.N. biti, Sw. bit, 'a bit, a mouthful.' Bit is used in Sc. for a piece of ground; see, e.g., Scott, Waverley, iii. 237.

NITH, R. (Dumfries). Sic 1327; c. 120, Ptolemy, Novios; and found in Nid-uari (Bede), tribe of Picts who inhabited Galloway. Prob. same root as W. newydd, L. novus, 'new.' Cf. Newburn.

NITHSDALE. a. 1350, Stranith, Stranid, i.e., 'the strath of the Nith.'

NITSHILL (Paisley). ɪ 'Nuts' Hill'; O.E. hnut, Icel. knot, Dan. nǿð, a nut.

NOE GLEN (Ben Cruachan). The local G. varies between Gleann nodha and gleann otha. Meaning unknown; it can hardly be nodha, new.

NORMAN'S LAW (Cupar). Law is O.E. hlæw, a hill.

NORRIESTON (Stirling). Norrie is a common Sc. surname. Cf. Norrie's Law, Largo.

NORTON (Edinburgh). c. 1380, Nortoun. O.E. north, Sw. and Dan. nord, north or nor.' Fifty-seven in England.

NOS OF BRESSAY (Shetland). Sagas, and 1539, Nos. Icel. niís, 'a nose,' akin to ness. See Bressay.

NOVÁR (Dingwall). Perh. G. nodha dharr, 'the new hill' or 'height.' Cf. Newtyle.

NUNTON (Lochmaddy). Cf. Monkton and Mugstot.

NYADD (Stirling). Either G. neade, 'a nest,' cf. Nedd; or fr. W. nyddu, 'to twist and turn,' referring to the R. Forth near by.

Oa, Mull of (Islay). In G. maoi-na-Ho. N. hoe, ho, 'a promontory, a hill.'

OAKBANK (Midecalder).

OAKLEY (Dunfermline). 'Oak Meadow.' Three in England.

OATLANDS (Glasgow). Also near Wyepridge.

OBAN. G. = 'little bay.'

OBBE (Portree). G. tāh, "taa, "a bay.'

OCCUMSTER (Lybster). 'Occum's place.' On est., see p. lixiv.

OCHIL HILLS (Alloa). The Geographer of Baierius has 'Chindocellun,' = endochil (cf. Kinlochrie, i.e. Nochul. Bk. Lecan, Sliab (i.e., hill) Nochel: 1461. Ochillie. In France, near the mod. Besançon, and in two places in the W. of Spain, were hill-ranges called by the Romans 'Ocellum,' which must be the same Celtic word. cognate with O.Ir. achil, W. uchel, 'high.' Cf. Achilty, Auchelchanzie, and Ogle.


OCHTER- or AUCHTERTYRE (Crieff and Lochalsh). G. nachdrar tir (W. uchder tir), 'upper land.' Cf. Auchterarder.

OCTAVULLIN (Islay). G. ochdamm-a-mhuilinn, 'the eighth (cf. L. octavus) belonging to the mill.' On land measurement, see p. lxxv.

ODAIRN, L. (Lewis). ? G. odha-earrann, 'the grandchild's division' or 'share.' Cf. Morvern.


OGLE GLEN (Killin). = Ochil, and so Brythonic. (cf. Ogle, Northumbld.

OLD ABERDEEN. Eight places called Old in England.

OLDCAMBUS (Cockburnspath). 1098, Aldcambus. G. oldt camus, 'stream with the crook or bend.' Cf. Aldclune and Cambus.

OLDHAMSTOCKS (Cockburnspath). 1127, Haldclastok: 1250, Aldhamstok: 1567, Auldhamstokkes. O.E. old ham
stoc(c), 'old home stock' or 'stake' (cf. Dan. stok, Icel. stokk-, a block, cognate with stack and stick, and cf. the 'stocks' on which a ship rests). Stoke is very common in Eng. place-names, and there means simply 'place.' The second syllable of Knockstocks, Galloway, must have the same origin. Cf. AULDHAME.

OLD MAN OF HOY (Orkney). A striking high rock there.

OLD SHORE (Durness). Corruption of Ashir, i.e., G. fas-thir, 'productive, cultivatable land.' In charters it is Ashlar, Aslar.

OLLABERRY (N. of Lerwick). Saga, Olafsberg, i.e., 'King Olaf's burgh' (see BORGUE, and cf. TURNBERRY). St Olaf or King Olaf the Holy was King of Norway, 1015-30.

OLNAFIRTH (Shetland). Firth or 'bay like the forearm'; Icel. alin or ölun, Sw. alm, = the Eng. ell. Cf. Olney.

OLRIG (Thurso). c. 1230, Olrich; 1587, -rik. Prob. 'alder-ridge'; O.N. ölun, an alder; possibly fr. N. ole, old. On rig, see BISHOPBRIGGS.

OMOA (Holytown). Presumably called after the port of Omoa in Honduras.

ONICH (Ballachulish). Said to be G. ochanaich, 'wailing for the dead,' because the boats started from here for the burial-place on Mungo's Isle. Others say, G. omhanach, 'full of froth,' referring to the waves as they dash up on a stormy day.

ONWEATHER HILL (Tweeddale).

ORAN- or ORONSAY (Colonsay, W. Skye, Bracadale, L. Sunart, Coll, and Lewis). 1549, Col. O., Ormainsay; Skye O., Oransay. 'St Oran's isle' (O.N. ay, ey, a) or 'isthmus' (G. aoi, see COLONSAY). Oran or Odhran was an Irish friend of St Columba, died 548.

ORCHARD (Hamilton). 1368, 'Terrae de Pomario,' i.e., 'lands of Orchard'; fr. O.E. ortgeard, wyrtgeard, 'wortyard' or 'garden.'

ORD (Caithness) and MUIR OF ORD (Beauly). G. órd, 'a steep, rounded height.' Thus Ordhead, Tillyfourie, is a tautology. Ord is the name of a township near Tweedmouth.
ORDIQUHILL (Banff). Local pron. Ordifull. G. òrd-a-chòille, 'round height with the wood,' or òrd-a-bhùill, 'height in the plot of ground' (ball). Qu is = w; cf. LATHERON-wheel and Ordwiel, Bunkle, Berwicksh.

ORKNEY. Strabo, bk. ii., fr. Pytheas, c. B.C. 330, 'Orkas (prob. earliest Sc. name on record). 45 A.D., Pompomonius Mela, Orcades; c. 970, Pict. Chron., Orkaneya; c. 1080, Tighernac, Insulae Orncenses; 1066, O.E. Chron., Orkanege; c. 1375, Orkenay; also 1115, 'jarl i Orkneyium.' 'Whale isles'; Gk. οὐρά, -υρα, L. orca, N. orc, a whale. On G. orc = L. porcus, a pig, see p. xxxi. The Romans are said to have taken the name Orcades fr. Cape Orcus, prob. Dunnet Head. Ay, ey, a is O.N. for 'island.'

ORLOGE KNOWE (Wigtown). O.Fr. horloge, L. horologium, 'a sundial or water-clock.' See KNOWE.

ORMIDALE (L. Riddon) and Glenormidale (Arran). 'Orme's valley,' N. dal; or as likely fr. Icel. orm-r 'a snake,' 'a worm.' With the form Glenormidale or -ormadell cf. Strathalladale.

ORMISTON (Tranent and Abernethy, Perth) and GLENORMISTON (R. Tweed). Tran. O., sic 1293; c. 1160, Ormystone. 'Orme's dwelling' or 'village'; O.E. ton, tún. Cf. Ormesby, Ormskirk, and Great Orme's Head.

ORMSARY (Ardrishaig). 'Orme's shieling' or 'hut'; G. áirdilh. Cf. GLASSARY.

ORPHIR (Kirkwall). c. 1225, Orkney. Sag., Jorfiara; but other Sagas, Orfiara; c. 1500, Orphair. Örfris -ey, or -a is the N. name for an island joined at low water with the mainland.

Orr or ORE WATER (Leven). Perh. Ptolemy's town, Orrea. Perh. G. òdharr (pron. owr), 'grey,' but many think it a pre-Celtic name for 'water,' same root as ÚRR. If so the stream, Orrin, Ross-shire, will contain the same root also. Orr and Orrin will then be parallels to G. abh and abhiùn where the former meant simply 'water,' while the latter always means 'a river.'

ORTON (Fochabers). 'At the border' or 'edge of the hill'; G. oir dùin. See ton, p. lxxxiii.
ORWELL (Kinross). 1330, Urwell. Perh. ‘new village,’ G. ur b(h)ail; cf. FARNELL.

OSPISDALE (Dornoch). Prob. 1384, Hospostyl. There was an Obstaill, 1583, Obstuill, on R. Alness. At Ospisdale Ospi, a brave N. leader, is said to have fallen, 1031. But perh. it is ‘valley (N. dal) of the hospice’ or ‘inn’; Fr. hospice, L. hospitium. Cf. DALNASPIDAL.

OSTAIG (Sleat). O.N. = ‘east bay’; cf. Icel. aust, O.E. east, the east.

OTTER FERRY (L. Fyne). As the site shows, G. oitir, ‘a reef,’ cf. DUNOTTAR.

OTTERSTON (Aberdour, Fife). Old, Otherston. Othere or Other was a Saxon settler. See ton, p. lxxxiii. Cf. Outerston, Midlothian.


OUSE (stream, near Jedburgh). As in England, old Celtic root for ‘water,’ soft form of same root as G. uisge, and as Esk and Usk. Also see OXNAM.

OUTON. ‘Out-ton’ or ‘hamlet,’ outside the town of Whithorn.


OXGANG (Grangemouth, Kirkintilloch, and Mouswald). Prob. named fr. a grant of land to a church or abbey of as much land as an ox could plough or ‘gang’ over in a day. Sc. gang is ‘to go.’ The word ‘oxgang’ survived in Yorksh. till quite recently.

OXNAM (Jedburgh). c. 1150, Oxeneham; 1177, Oxeham; c. 1360, Oxingham. ‘Home of the oxen’; O.E. oxena-hām. = Oxenholme, near Kendal. cf. Oxendean, Duns. But as Oxnam stands on a little stream, the Ousen, the Ox- may be originally, like Ox- in Oxford, the Celtic oc, hardened form of OUSE; cf. BANNOCK. This district can never have been very suitable for oxen.


This is the  

Oyne (Ins. 120). "river." Cf.  

Pabat. Of Baeth. I., 50°1. 1°30' W.  

and S. 9.61. 49.00. 2.  

Padanaram.  

Syria. See Syria, etc.  


Prob. at the base of the hill which was the site of  
the old town, in order to invite and win the  
Bretonic s干事. In 1756. And near the seashore. 

A yet older name of the town seems to have been  
Becol, i.e., W. - s干事, " rotating,  
from the sea. I. M. Whewell maintains that the name is a mere name of L. (in a court of justice) than 'the charmer of the sea.' In Biblical  

PALDY’S WELL.  

Fr. Pét.  

Rome, said to have been here a 4th.  

Palnckum (Kirkmaiden). Prob. Brythonic, poll nim, "stream with crooked pools."  

Palnacker (Dalbeattie). Prob. G. poll an samh, "stream at the fissure."  

Palnure (Newton Stewart). Old, Polnewyir. G. and Ir.  
poll n’ibhar, 'stream of the yews.' Cf. Newry.  

Panbride (Arbroath). c. 1200, Pannebrid; 1483, Panbride.  
Pan is prob. the Pict. equivalent of G. ceann, 'head,  
headland.' Sir H. Maxwell’s identification of pan with  
llan is unproved. Bride is St Bridget; see Kilbride.  

Panmure (Forfar). 1286, Pannemore. Prob. 'height on  
the moor,' O.E. and Icel. mör, Sc. muir, a moor,  
almost a G. word.  

Pannanich (Ballater). Accent uncertain. Pict. pann, G.  
ceann eanaich, 'height of hunting,' or ceann an ior, 'hill  
of the cure,' from the medicinal springs there.
Papa, Little, and Stour (Shetland), Papa Stronsay and Westray (Orkney). Saga, Papey littla; 1229, Papey stora; c. 1225, Orkney. Sag., Papey (=P. Westray). O.N. *papey* is 'priest's isle,' strictly that of a monk from Iona.\(^1\) *Pap* is same root as pope and papa. Litill, litta is O.N. or Icel. for 'little'; *stör* (pron. stour), *stora* is O.N. for 'great'; Westray is 'western isle'; see Stronsay.

Papill (Unst and Yell) and Paplay (Mainland and S. Ronaldshay, Orkney). Papl., c. 1225, Orkney. Sag., Papuley, Papuli; 1369, Pappley; 1506, Pappale. 'Island of the *papulus*,' i.e., little 'pole' or priest. Cf. above, and the Papyli of Iceland.


Pardovan (Linlithgow). Pron. -dúvan. a. 1150, Pardufin; 1372, Purdovine; 1462, Pardovyn. G. *barr dubhain,* 'height like a hook or claw.'


Park (Banchory, Old Luce, Lewis, &c.). G. *pairc,* W. *parvy,* O.E. *perruc,* 'an enclosed field, a park.'

Partick (Glasgow). 1136, Perdyec; 1158, Pertheck; 1483, Perthie. A difficult name. Prob. *aper du ec,* Celtic or O.W. for 'at the confluence' or 'mouth of the dark water' (see Perth, Eck, Eckford); Kelvin and Clyde join here. Cf. p. xxxiv, also Barmouth, Wales, = aber Mawddach.

Parton (Castle-Douglas). G. *portan,* 'little port' or 'harbour.' Cf. Parton, Whitehaven; and the Irish Parteens.


Patna (R. Doon). Named c. 1810, after Patna on the Ganges, a city where a former laird is said to have made his money.

\(^1\) Cf. 'Sanctus Patricius, papa noster,' in letter of Cummian, 634 A.D.
PAXTON (Berwick). c. 1098, Paxtun. Prob. not 'place' or 'village of the packs'; Dan. pak, pakke, 'a pack or bundle.' Quite possibly it is fr. L. pax, 'peace,' fr. some truce being made here; more especially as Eng. names are seldom much contracted or altered a. 1100. Pack or pak is first found in Eng. or anywhere in the 13th eny.

PEASE BRIDGE (Cockburnspath). 1502, 'the Path of Pease'; 1548, 'the Peaths.' Can it be, as is said, a corruption of paths or pethes?

PEAT INN (Ceres) and PEAT HASS (Carsphairn). Our Eng. word peat is not, as some dictionaries say, the same as the Eng., especially Devonshire, beat, 'the rough sod of the moorland.' Hass means 'gap, opening,' prob. same as M.E. hals, Icel. and Dan. hals, the neck; and as hâs, the hole in a ship's bow. Cf. Deerhass, Durris-deer.


Peebles. 1116, Pobles; 1126, Pobles. W. pabell, plural pebyll, 'a tent.' The s is the Eng. plural.

Peffer, R. (E. Ross-sh.), PEFFER BURN (Duddingston and Aberlady). Ross P., 1528, Paferay. a. 1130, Sim. Durham, 'Pefferham' in E. Lothian. Dr Skene says, corruption of G. alfrenn, 'offering.' But this cannot be, as in G. it is Feothar, and feotharan means 'land adjoining a brook.' The Lowland names are clearly fr. W. peir, 'fair, beautiful.'

Pencaitland (Haddington). a. 1150, Pencatlet; 1250, -kland. 'Land of the height (W. penn) of Cat' or 'Chê.' See Inchkeith, Keith.

Pendrich (Tweeddale and Br. of Allan). Br. P., 1288, Petendreich; 1503, Pettyn-. Pict. G. pitte-na-droich, 'farm, croft of the dwarf.' = Pittendreich. But Tw. P. may be W. penn 'drych, 'height of the view or spectacle.'

Penicuk (Midlothian). 1250, Penicok; 1296, -ycoke. W. penn-y-cog, 'hill of the cuckoo.'
PENNAN (Fraserburgh). Sic 1654. Prob. Pictish = G. ceannan, ‘a little head or headland.’ The only Pennorth of Perth; but see PINDERICHY.

PENNILEE (Paisley). Quite possibly ‘penny-lea’ or ‘meadow’; on the old land measures, see p. lxv. If Celtic, perch. penn na lithe, ‘height of the spate.’

PENNINGHAME (Newton Stewart). Pron. pennicum. 1576, Pennegem. O.E. peneg hám, ‘penny holding’ or ‘land’; O.E. also has the form penning. The penny was a frequent land measure in the west of Scotland; cf., too, Merkland, Dunscor, and Poundland in Parton; also Pennington, Ulverston. In the south-west of Scotland are also Pennymuir and Pennytown, and in Arran, Pennycastel.

PENNYGANT (Tweeddale). Prob. W. penn y gan, ‘hill of the thrush’; also in Yorkshire. Cf. PENICUIK.


PENNYTERSAN (hill, Kilmalcolm). Brython. penn tarsuinn, ‘oblique hill.’


PENTLAND FIRTH and PENTLAND HILLS. P. Hills, sic 1250; but a. 1150, Pentlant; Sayas, Petlands fjord (they tell that the Norsemen learnt this name from the natives); 1403, Mare Petlandicum; 1595, Pinthlande Firth; cf. ‘Peohtas,’ O.E. Chron., ann. 597. The firth is clearly named after the Picts or Pehts; its spelling has only recently been assimilated to that of the ‘Pentland Hills.’ This last prob. just means ‘the pent land,’ perh. referring to the Penicuik valley. To ‘pen’ and to ‘pin’ are fr. same root; cf. Sc. pend, as in a ‘pend-close.’ Rhys thinks it is W. penn lann (cognate with land), ‘height over the enclosed land.’ The Picts never lived here. Land is so spelt in Icel., Dan., and O.E.
PLACE-NAMES OF SCOTLAND

PENVENNA (Tweeddale). W. penna senus or diam. 'hill with the peak' or 'beacon.'

PERCMBIE OR PERRICK HALL (Dumfries). Perrick (Anc.). 'Percy's dwelling' or 'village.' noth. O.E. and Dan. by.


PERSIE (Blairgowrie). G. persa, a person, 'a person'; cf. Perseus, Mull, and Isety ('priest's place' or 'farm'). On bus, see p. lxxiii.

PERTH. Sic a. 1150; but c. 1128, Pert; 1220, 'St Johnstoun or Perth'; 1527, Boece, Bertha, which shows Boece thought the name was the G. barr Tha, 'height over the Tay,' i.e., Kinnoull Hill. Wh. Stokes is prob. right in making it Pict., = W. perth, 'a thicket'; and not either 'height over the Tay,' or 'confluence of Tay' (aper Tha) and Almond, where the original village and castle are said to have stood.

PETERCULTER (Deeside). So called because the parish church of Coulter was dedicated to St Peter; cf. Maryculter, across the river.

PETERHEAD. Old charter, Petri promontorium; 1595, Mercator, Peterpolle (poll, 'a head'); 1654, R. Gordon, 'Oppidulum Peter-head.'

PETTICUR (Kinghorn). c. 1150, Petioker. Old G. pette cuir, 'bit of land at the bend' or 'turn' (car). See Petty.

PETTINAIN (Carstairs). c. 1150, Pedynnane; c. 1180, Padinnan, uenane; c. 1580, Pettynane. Prob. G. pett uen, 'bit of land with the birds,' en (pron. ain), a bird; or else, like Balnain, Avismore, pett 'an athain, 'land by the little ford.'

PETTY (Fort George). a. 1400, Pety. Cf. a. 1000, Bk. Deer, 'Pette mac Garnait,' i.e., homestead of Garnait's son. Pett, also found in names as pedy, pett, pith, put, is Pictish, meaning 'bit of land,' then 'hamlet'; in G., i.e., the dialect of the Dalriad Scots, which afterwards became the universal speech, often

**Philipstoun** (Linthlithgow). *Sic* 1720.

**Philorth** (Buchan). *Sic* 1361; but a. 1300, Fylorthe. Perh. G. *féille ghört*, ‘market-field,’ *gh* quiescent. G. *féill* is a feast, fair, market, holiday.


**Pilrig** (Leith) and **Pilton** (Granton). W. *pill*, a moated fort, a ‘peel’; *cf. Pilmore, St Andrews, and Pillmuir,* Coldingham; and see Rigg.


**Pinkie, or -key** (Musselburgh and Duns). Perh. cognate with old Sc. *bink, binkie*, a ‘bank’ of earth; more prob. ‘small,’ lit. ‘contracted,’ fr. vb. *pink*, ‘to contract the eyes.’


**Pinwherrie, -irrie** (S. Ayr). Prob. ‘hill of the copse’; G. *fhoithre* (pron. whirry), and see above.

**Pirn Mill** (W. Arran). *Pirn* is Sc. for a reel or bobbin. *Cf. Pirnhill, Innerleithen,* and Pirn, Gala Water. But these last are surely Celtic.

**Pitalpin** (Dundee). ‘Land of King Kenneth MacAlpin,’ c. 850. See Petty.

**Pitcairn and Pitcairngreen** (Perth). 1247, Peticarne. Old G. *pette càirn*, ‘field of the cairn’ or ‘barrow.’
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PITCAPLE (Aberdeen). ‘Field of the mare’ (G. capuill; cf. KINCAPLE), or ‘of the chapel’ (G. caibhil).

PITCORTHY (Carnbee). a. 1150, Petcoorthyn; c. 1195, Pethcorthing, Pitcourtyn. Prob. ‘field of the stingy fellow, miser’; G. gorlan, -ain.

PITCULLO (Fife). Sic 1517. Prob. ‘field of Cullo’; the surname Kello is still found. Cf. Edenticullo, Ireland, = ‘slope of the house of Collo’; Ir. tigh Colla.

PITFIRRANE (Dunfermline). c. 1200, Pethfuran. Pict. G. pit fuarain, ‘croft with the well.’

PITFODDLES (Aberdeen). 1525, Petfothellis, also Badfodullis (G. bad, ‘copse, thicket’). ‘Field of the foundling or wait’; G. faodail, with Eng. plural s.

PITFOUR (Avoch) and PITFURE (Golspie). Av. P., c. 1340, Pethfouyr. Pictish, = BALFOUR.

PITGAVENY (Elgin). Some think = a. 1100, Bothguananan; 1187, -gouane; 1251, Bothgauenan, i.e., G. both na gobhaim, ‘house of the smith’; there are a few cases of pit (cf. Petty) being rendered by G. both, e.g., Botarie, Cairnie, G. both-airidh, in 1662, ‘Pittarie.’ Dr Maclauchlan says, Bothguananan is Boath, near Forres, and that the final syllables of a name often drop; cf. INVER. In any case the meaning is almost the same.


PITKEATHLY, -CAITHLY (Bridge of Earn). Prob. ‘field of the seeds’ or ‘chaff’; G. caithlich.

PITKELLONY (Muthill). ? ‘Field of the multitude’; G. coillinne, fr. coimh-tion, or ‘of the truant, poltroon,’ G. coileannich.

PITLESSIE (Ladybank). ‘Bit of land with the garden’; G. lios, -ise. On lios, cf. LISMORE.

PITLOCHRY. In G. Bailechlochrie, ch quiescent; either ‘hamlet,’ ‘field of the assembly’ or ‘convent’ (G. chlochar, -air), or ‘of the stepping-stones’ (G. clocharan, -ain).

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PITLURG (Banffsh.). 1230, Petynlurgh, Petnalurge. ‘Field on the slope’ or ‘ridge’; G. *lurg*; cf. LURG HILL.

PITMEDDEN (Dyce). ‘Middle, centre bit of land’; G. *meadhon*, the middle.

PITMILLY (Craill). 1211, Putmullin. ‘Land, hamlet of the mill’; G. *muileann*, -inn.

PITRODIE (Errol). ‘Land, hamlet by the wayside, or road’; G. *rod*, *roid*.

PITSCOTTIE (Cupar). 1375, Petscoty. ‘Land of the small farm’ or ‘flock’; G. *sgotan*, -ainn.


PITTEDIE (Kirkcaldy). ‘Bit of land on the slope’ or ‘hill face’; G. *eadann*, -ainn. But Killeedy, Limerick, is fr. *Ita* or *Idea*, famous Ir. virgin and saint, c. 500 A.D.

PITTENDREICH (Denino). *Cf.* a ‘Petyndreih,’ 1140, in *Chart. Newbattl*. See PENDRICH. Some say, ‘field of the magician or Druid’; G. *draoidh*.

PITTENWEEM (Anstruther). *a.* 1150, Petnaweem, Pitneweme; 1528, Pittenweymys. ‘Land, hamlet by the cave’ where St Fillan dwelt; G. *uamh*, O.G. *uam*. *Cf.* WEMYSS.


PLAILDY (Turiff). Perh. G. *plaid*, -de, ‘an ambush’; also *ç* DRUMBLADE.

PLAINS (Airdrie), PLAN (Beith). *Cf.* PLEAN.

PLANTATION (Govan). In 1783 ‘Craighiehall’ was purchased by a John Robertson, who had made his money in the West Indian plantations.

PLASLOW (Kirkgunzeon). Prob. W. *plas cu*, ‘dear place.’ *Cf.* GLASGOW, LINLITHGOW.

PLEAN (Bannockburn). 1215, Plane; 1745, Plen, usually called ‘the Plean’; 1449, ‘le Plane,’ and pron. rather like 1215 or 1745 than like the spelling of today.

PLEWLANDS (Edinburgh and Peeblesh.). Edin. P., sic 1528. 'Ploughed lands'; plough, Dan. ploug, is pron. in Sc. pleu, or ploough, with gh guttural.

PLOCKTON (Strome Ferry). G. ploc, 'a large clod or turf,' 'a block,' + Eng. -ton; but see p. lxxxiv.


PLUCKERSTON (Kirriemuir). Old, Locarstoun, i.e., 'Lockhart's hamlet.'


POGBIE (Upper Keith, Haddington). ? Fr. Sc. pohe, Icel. poki, 'a bag, sack,' + northern O.E. and Dan. bi, by, 'house, village.'

POLES, The (Dornoch).

POLKEBUCK BURN (Muirkirk). G. poll càbaig, 'pool like a cheese,' Sc. kebbuck. Pool is in G., Ir., and Corn. poll, in W. poull, Armor. poull, and these words may mean either running or stagnant water, 'stream' or 'pool.'

POLKÉMMET (Bathgate). See above. Kemmet is prob. G. cam ãth, 'crooked ford' or 'fordable river'; cf. KENNET. The river Almond meanders through this estate.

POLLOKSHAWS and POLLOKSHIELDS (Glasgow). 1158, Pullock, Pollock, prob. Brython. for 'little pool.' In Malcolm IV.'s reign, Peter, son of Fulbert, took the local surname of Polloc, and gave to Paisley Abbey the church of Polloc. See SHAW, and for -shields, i.e., 'shielings,' see GALASHIELS.

POLMADIE (Glasgow) and POLMADIE HILL (Barr). Glas. P., c. 1200, -macde. Prob. this has the curious derivation, G. poll màig dé, 'burn or pool in the field of God (Dia)'; Was this some sacred spot? The final -de or -die may be G. dubh, 'black.' Cf. DUNDEE. Pulmaddy Burn,
Carsphairn, is fr. G. *madadh*, 'a dog or wolf'; and Polmood, Peebles, is fr. Celtic *mōd*, 'a gathering, a fold.'

**Polmaise** (Stirling). 1147, Pollemase; 1164, Polmase. Perh. 'beautiful water'; G. *maiseach*.

**Polmont** (Falkirk). Local pron. Pómon. 1319, -munth; 1552, -mond; c. 1610, Poumon; G. *poll monaidh*, 'stream or pool on the moor or moorland hill.' Only, the accent must have changed.

**Polnasky Burn** (Mochrum). 'Water of the eels'; G. *n'eaasgann*.

**Polshag Burn** (Carsphairn). Perh. 'water of the hawks'; G. *seobhae* (pron. shack).

**Poltalloch** (Argyle). 'Stream by the smithy,' G. *teallach*.

**Polton** (Lasswade). 'Hamlet on the water,' the river Esk. Cf. Linton.

**Polworth** (Duns). 1250, Poulwrd; 1299, Powelsworth. 'Place on the water'; on M.E. *word, worth*, a place, cf. Jedburgh.

**Pomathorn** (Penicuik).

**Pomona, or Mainland** (Orkney). c. 1380, *Fordun*, Insulae Pomoniae; 1529, Pomonia. Said to be fr. L. *pomum*, 'an apple,' because 'Mainland' is, as it were, in the middle of the apple, between the north and south isles. This is dubious. The *L. Pomona* was goddess of fruit-trees, and so not very appropriate for Orkney.

**Ponfeigh** (Lanark). Prob. G. *bonn faidh* or *faigh*, 'low place with the deer' (cf. Bonskied). But Ballynafeigh and Rathfeigh are fr. Ir. *faiteche*, G. *faiche*, a level green plot, a field. In W. *pon* means 'what is puffed up, blistered.'

**Poolewe** (L. Ewe). See Polkebuck and Ewe.

**Port Bannatyne** (Rothesay). 'Ninian Bannachtyne,' of Kames, granted lands here to his son Robert in 1475.

**Ports Charlotte and Ellen** (Islay). Port C. named in 1828 after Lady Charlotte, mother, and Port E. named in 1821 after Lady Ellenor, the first wife, of W. F. Campbell of Islay.

**Portencalzie** (Wigtown). *Old, Portincailly. G. port na cailliche*, 'nun's harbour.'
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Portessie (Buckie). 'Harbour with the waterfall'; G. eas, easan.

Port-Glasgow. Site feued here by the Glasgow Town Council in 1668.


Portknockie (Cullen). 'Harbour by the little hill'; G. cnocan.

Portlethen (Kincardine). G. port leathan, 'broad harbour'; also cf. Innerleithen.

Portmahomack (Tain). a. 1700, Portus Columbi. G. port machalmac or Mocholmoy, 'harbour of my own little Colman,' champion of the Celtic Church at the great Whitby Conference, 664. See p. cv, and cf. Kilmachlamag, Kincardine, and Inchmahome. The 1700 assertion, 'harbour of St Columba,' is possibly correct; see p. cii.

Portmoak (Kinross). a. 1150, -moack; 1187, -moog; 1250, -mochoc; Porthmook; also Chart. St Andrews; Pettymokane (see Petty). 'Harbour of St Moak' or 'Moucum,' in honour of whom a priory was erected here by a King of the Picts.

Portnaguran (Stornoway). 'Harbour of the brood of birds' (G. gur), or 'of the goats' (G. gobhar).


Portobello. Portobello Hut was built in 1742 by an old Scotch sailor, who served under Admiral Vernon, to commemorate his victory at Portobello, Darien, in 1739.

Portpatrick (Wigtown). Fr. the famous St. Patrick, 5th century; Ir. Padric, G. Padruig, L. Patricius.

Portree (Skye and Portpatrick). Skye P., 1549, Portri. 'Harbour of the king,' or 'Port Royal,' G. port righe; so called from James V.'s visit here. Cf. Saddel, and Inchree, Onich.
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PORTSOY (Banff). 'Harbour of the warrior' (G. sāoi, saoidh), or 'of the bitch' (G. saigh, -he).

PORTYERROCK (Wigtown). Old, Portcarryk. 'Harbour of the sea-cliff'; G. carraig (cf. CARRICK). The y sound is the result of the aspiration of the c. Dr Skene thinks this is the Beruvik of Nial's Saga.

POSSL (Glasgow). 1512, -ell, -il. Perh. 'the front' or 'face of the wood'; G. pais (bathais) chuill, fr. coill, a wood. See Paisley, and cf. Darvel.

POW'BURN (Edinburgh). Pow is Sc. for 'a sluggish stream'; W. pel, G. poll, see Polkebuck. Cf. Pow, New Abbey, Pownill, Plean; also 'Pomon' and 'Pomaise,' local pron. of Polmont and Polmaise. Powburn is thus a tautology.

POWGREE (Beith). 'Stream of the herd' (of deer). G. yreigh, -eighe.

POYNTZFIELD (Invergordon). Fr. a man.

PREASANDYE (Stirling). Prob. G. preasan dubh, 'dark little thicket.'

PREMNAY (Insch). 'Tree in the plain' (cf. KEMNAY), fr. W. pren, a tree, a word common in Ir. names as cran, e.g., Crancam, &c. On G. magh, plain, = may, cf. Cambus o' May.

PRESHOME (Buckie). Prob. 'priest's home' or 'house'; O.E. preóst-hám; cf. christen, pron. chrisen.

PRESS (Coldingham). G. preas or phreas, 'a copse, a thicket.'


PRESTONGRANGE (Prestonpans) and PRESTONKIRK (Haddington). c. 1240, Grangia de Preston. See above, and ABBOTSGRANGE.


PRESTWICK (Ayr). Sic 1158; 1160, 'Prestwick usque Pul-prestwick' (pel is W. pel, pool, water); c. 1230, Prest-
PLACE-NAMES OF SCOTLAND.

vick; 1265, -wrick. Prob. 'priest's dwelling' or 'village' (O.E. wic; cf. Berwick), not 'priest's bay' (N. vik). Also in Northumberland.


PROSEN, see Glenprosen.

PULCAIGRIE BURN (Kells). 'Water of the boundary' (G. coigriche); and see Polkebuck.

PULHAY BURN (Carsphairn). 'Water of the swamp'; G. chaedhe (pron. haye).

PULTENETOWN (Wick). Founded in 1808 by the British Fisheries Society.

PUMPHERSTON (Midcalder). Pumper seems an unknown name.

PURIN (burn and farm, Freuchie). Prob. G. peur, plur. peuran, W. peren, 'a pear.'

PYATKNOWE (Biggar). Sc. = 'magpie's hill'; see Knowe. Pyat is the Eng. pie, Fr. pie, L. pica, with the diminutive -at or -et.

Q

QUAIR WATER (Peeblesh.). 1116, Quyrd; 1174, Cuer; 1184, Queyr. Corn. quirt, later guer; W. gwyr, 'green.' Cf. 'The green, green grass o' Traquair kirkyard'; and cf. Traquair.

QUANTERNESS (Kirkwall). Fr. Icel. Kantari, i.e., 'Canterbury,' and meaning 'bishop.' It enters as an element into a good many Scandinavian names. See Ness.

QUARFF (Shetland). Icel. hvarf, O.Sw. hvarf, 'a turning, a shelter.' Cf. Cape Wrath, and the Wharfe, Yorkshire.

QUARTER (Hamilton, Dunipace, Galloway), WEST QUARTER (Falkirk). Dun. Q., 1510, ly Quartir.

QUEENSBERRY HILL (Drumlanrig). Perh. a corruption of some Celtic word. But cf. TURNBERRY.

QUEENZIEBURN (Kilsyth). c. 1610, Pont, Goyny. Perh. G. caoin, 'gentle.'

QUENDALE BAY (Sumburgh). Icel. hvan, 'a wife,' Dan. quinde, a woman, O.E. cwen, Sc. quean, a woman, + N., &c., dal, 'a dale, valley.'

QUIEN, L. (Bute). Prob. G. cuithean, 'little trench or pit.'


QUIRAING (mountain, Skye). G. corruption of Icel. kví rong, 'crooked enclosure.' Cf. Quoynoo.

QUIVOX, St (Ayr). Fr. St Kevoca, holy virgin in Kyle, c. 1030; or perh. from the Ir. St Caemhan, in his pet form (p. cv) Mochaemhoc (pron. Mokevoc), also called Pulcherius.

QUOICH, R. (Braemar). So called because the stream-bed contains circular holes; G. cuach, a cup, a 'quaich.'

QUOTHQUHÁN (Biggar). 1253, Cuthquen; 1403, Quodquen. Difficult; perh. W. cet, 'roundness,' and gwen, 'white, clear.' So 'clear-looking, round hill,' which well describes its look. Of course qu in Sc. is v; and in most names containing gwen the g falls away.

QUOYLOO (Stromness). Icel. kví hlæ, 'the warm fold.' A quoy is an enclosure with turf or stones, a fence. In the earliest Orkney rentals 'quoyland' is very common; also such names as 'Quoybewmont,' near Kirkwall, 'Gloupquoy,' Deerness, &c. Cf. Dan. kovi, O.Du. coye, 'a hollow, an enclosure.' Loo is Dan. hlæ, Icel. hlín, the same as O.E. hlæo, hlów, 'shelter,' or as an adj. 'warm'; cf. Lee.
R

RASAY (Skye). Saga, Hrauneyjar; 1263, Raasa; 1501, Rasay. Either Icel. ráð, ‘a course, a channel,’ or rá, ‘a landmark,’ would give an appropriate meaning, + N. aý, ey, a, ‘an island.’

RACHAN MILL (Biggar). G. racan, ‘arable land.’

RACKWICK (Westray and Hoy). c. 1225, Orkney. Sag., Rekavik. ‘Bay full of wrack,’ i.e., cast-up seaweed, fr. Icel. vik, a bay, and reki, gen. reka, Sw. wrak; same root as wreck.


RAMORNIE (Cupar). 1439, Ramorgney. Possibly G. rath mór gainimh, ‘big rampart of sand’ or ‘gravel.’


RANFURLIE (Br. of Weir). G. rann feidirlinn, ‘part, division let at a farthing rent,’ see p. lxxv.

RANKEILLOR (Cupar). c. 1530, Rankilor. ‘The part’ or ‘division (G. rann) on the Keilor.’ See Inverkeilor.

RANNOCH (Perthshire). G. raineach, ‘fern, bracken.’


RARNISH or RANISH (Lewis). = ‘Cape of the roe-deer’; Icel. rá, gen. rðr. Nish is N. ñess, ‘promontory.’ Cf. Rodil.


RATHHELPIE (St Andrews). 1183, Rathelpin. ‘Fort (G. rath) of King Alpin.’ Cf. Pitalpin.


RATHMURIEL (Garioch). ‘Muriel’s fort.’


RATHVEN (Buckie). G. rath bheinn, ‘fort on the hill.’

RATTRA (Borgue) and RATTRAY (Blairgowrie and Peterhead). Perh. ‘fort-town,’ fr. tre, tra, Corn. and W. for ‘town’ or ‘house.’ Sir H. Maxwell thinks that the former is fr. G. rath toruitho (pron. tory), ‘fort of the hunter’ or ‘outlaw.’ Dr Jos. Anderson thinks Rattar Brough, Caithness, is the Rauba Biorg, or ‘red headland,’ of the Sargas.

RAVELRIG (Midcalder). Ravel is prob. a man’s name; cf. Ravelston. On rig, see Bishopbriggs.

RAWYARDS (Coatbridge). Prob. corruption of G. rath àird, 'fort on the height.' Cf. BARNYARD, MAWCARSE, and Benraw, Ireland, = beinn rath, 'hill of the fort.'

RAYNE (Garioch). a. 1300, Rane. G. rann, rainn, 'a part, division.'

REAWICK (Shetland). i 'Bay (Icel. vik) with the reef or rocks'; Icel. rij, Dan. and Sw. rev.

REAY (N. Sutherland). c. 1230, Ra; c. 1565, Ray. G. rèidh (pron. ray), 'smooth, level,' or 'a plain.'

REDCASTLE (Dingwall and Arbroath). Ding. R., 1455, -castell.

REDDING and REDDINGMUIRHEAD (Polmont). Red. sic c. 1610. Prob. like Reading, Berks (871, Readingas), called after some family. But cf. 'Redinche,' i.e., 'red-looking peninsula' or 'pasture land,' name in 1195 of the peninsula on the Forth, E. of Polmaise; also Redden, Sprouston, 'Roundredding,' 1609, in Dumbarton, 1464, 'Reddingis,' 1530, 'Ridinghill,' Ayrshire, and 1459, 'Rydynland,' 1546, 'Raddin-dyke,' Lanarksh.

REDGorton (Perth). G. ruadh gortan, 'reddish little field.'


RELUGAS (Dunphail). Old, Relucos. Locally interpreted, 'shieling of the throat,' referring to 'Randolph's Leap,' a narrow passage of the river Findhorn here. Perh. G. rùith lùaith gais, 'flowing (stream) of the swift foot,' gais for cais, gen. of cas or cos, a foot.

RENfREW. Sic 1160; but c. 1128, Renifry; 1158, Reinfrew; 1164, Renfriu. W. rhen friv, 'flowing brook'; friv, flowing (water) is fr. frw, frou, impulse.

RENTON (Coldingham and Dumbarton). Col. R., 1098, Reguintun; c. 1200, Reningtona, Reginuntun (Who was Reguin?). Dumb. R. was so named in 18th century after a Berwicksh. Miss Renton. See ton, p. lxxxiii.

RERRICK or -WICK (Kirkcudbright). 1562, Rerryk. Possibly 'reaver's, robber's dwelling'; O.E. réafere-wic.
Rescobie (Forfar). 1251, Rosolpin; 1270, Roscolpin; also Roscolby. Aberdeens Brev., Roscoby. Brythonic roscollpin or pen (G. ceann, cinn), 'moor at the back of the hill.'

Resolus (Cromarty). G. rudha or ros soluis (in Ir. soluis), 'point, cape of the (beacon-) light.' Cf. Rossulus, Monaghan; Barsoles, -lis, Galloway.


Restinnet (Forfar). 1162, Rostinoth; 1289, Rustinoth; 1322, Roustinot; 1586, Restenneth. Prob. old G. ros, 'a wood,' and perh. tuineadh, -idh, 'a residence, dwelling,' or tionnadadh, -aidh, 'a turning.'

Reston (Berwick). 1098, Ristun. Perh. 'Village of Rhys.' A S. Wales prince has his name spelt Ris or Res in O.E. Chrons. ann. 1053; to-day it would be Rhys. Possibly fr. O.E. rest, rest, 'rest'; and so Reston = 'resting-place.'

Rhiconich (Eddrachillis). G. rhi or rudha coinnich, 'headland or slope covered with moss' or 'fog.' Near by is Rhivout, fr. G. m(h)uillt, 'a wether,' same root as mulct. Sheep were a common fine.

Rhu Coigach, &c. G. rhu or rudha, 'cape, promontory,' is common in names, especially in Sutherland. See Coigach.

Rhu Dunan (Skye). G. = 'cape of the little dune' or 'hill.'

Rhynd (Bridge of Earn), Rhynie (Aberdeen, Fearn), Rhynns Point (Islay), Rhynns of Galloway. Aber. R., c. 1230, Rhynyn, Ryny. Fearn R., c. 1564, Rany. R. of Gall., old, Ryndis (cf. Irish Life of St Cuthbert, 'Regio quae Rennii vocatur in portu qui Rintsnoc [G. cnoc, a hill] dicitur,' prob. referring to Portpatrick). All prob. fr. O.Ir. rinn, rind, G. roinn, W. rhỳnn, 'a point of land,' or the G. adj. roinneach, 'abounding in points.' 'Rhynyn' looks like the dimin. roinnean, 'a little
point or headland’; but with the form Rany, cf. Rannochn, fr. G. raineach, ferny. The s is the common Eng. plural.


Riddon, L. (Kyles of Bute). G. ruðlan is a knuckle; but this is either ruadh dun, ‘reddish hill,’ or a corruption.


Ringferson (L. Ken). G. roinn farsaing, ‘wide point.’

Ringford (Kirkcudbr.). Prob. ‘ford at the point.’ Cf. above.

Rinnes, Ben (Banff). = RhyNns; s, es, are Eng. plurals.


Roag, L. (Lewis). Prob., as Captain Thomas thinks, Norse = ‘roe deer bay.’ Cf. Rodil and AscoG.


Rockvilla (Glasgow). Called after the mansion of Robert Graeme, Sheriff-Substitute, 1783.


Rógart (Golspie). Sic 1546; but c. 1230, Rotheogorth. Icel. rauð-r gard-r, ‘red enclosure,’ from the Old Red Sandstone here; cf. G. gríðr and gort, ‘field.’

Rogie, Falls of (Strathpeffer). G. raog, raog, ‘a rushing.’
Rollox, St (Glasgow). Also St Roque, Rowk, Rollock. Chapel to St Roche, a French saint, built here in 1502.


Rona (Skye), N. Rona (N. of Lewis). Fr. St Ronan, died 737, who died in wild N. Rona, where is ‘Teampull Rona’; cf. Port Ronan, Iona, and ‘St Ronan’s Well.’

Ronalds(h)ay, North and South (Orkney). Two distinct names. North R., c. 1225, Orkney. Sag., Rinarsey; also Rinansei, i.e., ‘island (O.N. ay, ey, a) of St Ringan,’ common Sc. corruption of Ninian of Whithorn, c. 390. South R., in Sagas, is Rognvalsey; 1329, Rognvaldsay. The Rognvald (rogn-wald, ‘gods’ wielder’) was he, jarl of the famous Romsdal, whose brother Sigurd was the first jarl of Orkney, c. 880.

Rooe and Roeness Voe (Shetland). Sagas, Raudey mikla (Icel. mikill, ‘great’), and Raudaness vagr (O.N. for ‘bay’; cf. Kirkwall); Raudey is ‘red isle’ (O.N. ay, ey, a), fr. Icel. raud-r, raud-r, Dan. and Sw. röd, red.

Rosa Glen (Arran). c. 1450, Glenrossy. G. rósach, ‘rosy, red,’ fr. rós, a rose; cf. Icel. ros, a rose. The final ‘a may be N. for ‘river’; cf. Thurso.

Rosehearty (Fraserburgh). Prob. G. ros cheartach, ‘guiding, directing promontory.’

Rosemarkie (Fortrose). 1226, Rosmarkyn; 1510, -ky; in old Ir. calendar, ‘Ruis mic bairend,’ which Bishop Reeves thinks = Rosmbaircind (pron. Rosmarkyn). On cinid, ‘head,’ see Kinaldie; ros here may either mean cape or wood. Bair is perh. the G. barr, the top, a height, or bárr, a battle; thus it is impossible to speak decidedly about the name’s meaning.

Roslin or Rosslyn, and Rosslynlee. c. 1240, Roskelyn. The name is Brythonic. Prob. ros coil lyn, ‘headland of the wood beside the water’ (W. lýnn, a linn, stream, pool). Lea, lee, ‘meadow,’ is O.E. leðh, pasture-land.
Rosneath (Gareloch). a. 1199, Neveth; 1225, Rosneath; 1447, Rosnevethe; also Rusnith. 'Promontory (G. ros) of Neveth' or Nevydd, a 6th cny. British or W. bishop.

Ross; also The Ross (Borgue), and Ross of Mull. G. ros, 'a promontory, isthmus'; but Ross-shire is prob. fr. Ir. ros, 'a wood.' In Corn. ros is a moor, cf. Melrose.

Rossall (Mid Atlantic). O.Ir. rossál, loaned fr. Icel. hross-lvát-r, 'a walrus.'

Rossdhu (L. Lomond). c. 1225, Rosdue; a. 1350, Elanrosdai; 1595, Rosdoj. G. ros dubh, 'black, dark cape.' The -dai in a. 1350 is the sign of the gen.


Rosyth (N. Queensferry). Sic 1363. G. rósach, 'rosy' or 'abounding in roses.'

Rothes (Elgin). Sic 1238. G. ruadh, 'red,' from the red river banks here, or more prob. fr. rath, 'a fort, rampart' (cf. Raith, Rothiemurcus); in either case with Eng. plural s.

Rothesay. 1321, Rothersay; c. 1400, Rosay; a. 1500, Rothissay; c. 1590, Rosa. What is certain is that the name originally applied to the castle, which is an islet within a moat; and in the 15th century the parish seems to have been called 'Bute.' Thus Rosey, which otherwise might mean 'isle (O.N. ay, ey, a) of the wood' (cf. Ross), is prob. the corruption of 'Rother's isle.' Rother is said to have been a descendant of Simon Brek; the name may be the same as the well-known Hrothgar in Beowulf, the modern Roger. Rothes- may be a corruption of G. rath, 'a fort,' cf. Rothes.

Rothiemay (Huntly) and Rothie-Norman (Turriff). 'Fort in the plain' (G. rath-a-maigh) and 'fort of Norman.' Cf. Cambus o' May.
Rothiemurcus (Aviemore). 1226, Rathmorchus; 1499, Ratamorkas. G. *rath a’ morchuis,* ‘fort of pride, boasting.’

Rotten Row (Glasgow, street, Carnoustie, farm). Glas. R., 1283, Ratonraw; 1434, Ratown rawe; 1452, Vicus Ratonum. Carn. R., 1476, Ratuone Raw. Several similar names occur in 15th–16th centuries all over the Lowlands, and even in Menteith. ‘Vicus ratonum’ means ‘village of rats’; but though M.E. and Sc. *rottin* means ‘a rat,’ this cannot be the real origin. It prob. is Fr. *routine,* ‘Common highway or thoroughfare,’ + O.E. *råw,* ‘a row.’ There are or were many ‘Rotten Rows’ or ‘Rattan raws’ all over England, specially Yorkshire.

Roughrigg (Airdrie). See Rigg.


Row (Helensburgh). Pron. Rōo. 1638–48, Rue, Row. G. *rudha* or *rugadh,* ‘a cape, a point.’

Rowantree (Barr). ‘Rowan’; Dan. *rūn,* *rūnne-træ,* Sw. *rånn,* is the Sc. for the mountain-ash.

Rowardennan (L. Lomond). G. *rudha àirde Eonain,* ‘cape of Eunan’s height’; see St Adamnan, p. cvi.


Rúchil, R. (Comrie) and Ruchill (Glasgow). G. *ruadh coil,* ‘reddish, ruddy wood.’
RÚISGACH (Glen Lyon). 'Field, where the swords were bared or unsheathed,' before a fight, fr. G. ruisg, 'to strip, make bare,' and achadh, 'a field.'

RULE or ROULL, R. (Teviot). Forms, see BEDRULE. Prob. fr. W. rhull, 'rash, hasty.' fr. rhu, a roar. Close by is the 'Town o' Rule.'

RUM (Hebrides). a. 1100, Tighernac, ann. 677, Ruim; 1292, Rume; and prob. Sagas, Rauney. G. rum, ruim, is 'a place, space, room'; but Capt. Thomas thinks Rum is the aspirated form of āruim, 'hill-ridge,' and that the name would originally be I-āhruiwm, 'ridge island;' while Wh. Stokes says, this lozenge-shaped island is prob. cognate with Gk. ἔρυθρος or ἐρυθρός. Ruim was also the old name of the Isle of Thanet, and may be a man's name. Cf. Ramsgate.

RUMBLLING BRIDGE (Kinross and on river Bran). Cf. 'Routing Bridge,' Kirkcudbright.


RUTHERFORD (Kelso). Icel. raudr-r, 'red.'

RUTHERGLEN (Glasgow). Sic a. 1150. Hybrid; 'red glen.' The common pron. Rūgglen, c. 1300, 'Ruglyn,' preserves the original G. ruadh gleann, 'reddish glen.'

RUTHRIESTON (Aberdeen). 1531, Rudruston. Prob. fr. Ruadtri or Rottih, mormaer or Earl of Mar, c. 1130.

RUTHVEN (Huntly, Kingussie, Perth, and Meigle). Hunt. R., c. 1200, Ruthaven, a. 1300, Rothuan; Rothfin; also Ruiven. Meig. R., 1200, Abirruotheven; 1291, Rothievan. The old forms strongly point to G. ruadh abhuin, 'reddish river' (cf. METHVEN). But there is no such 'reddish river' near Huntly, so that here the first syll. is prob. G. rath, 'a fort.' Often now pron. Rivven.

RUTHWELL (Dumfries). Pron. Rīvelle. O.E. rōde well, 'the rood or cross well.' A very ancient 'rood' stands here.

S

SADDELL (Kintyre). 1203–1508, Sagadul; also Saghadul. Prob. 'arrow-shaped valley;' fr. G. saighead, an arrow, + N., &c., dal, also found in names as 'dil,' 'dyl,' 'a valley' (cf. 'Sacadaill,' sic 1662, near Applecross). There is a G. dula, meaning 'a hollow.'

SALEN (Mull and Sunart). (Mull S., perh. Adamnan's Coire Salchain; more likely one of the many Sallachans in Morvern, Lorn, &c. G. salach, 'dirty.') G. sailean, 'a little inlet,' arm of the sea. Cf. KENTALLEN.

SALINE (Dunfermline). 1, G. salamn, 'salt.' Cf. Saling, Braintree.

SALISBURY CRAGS (Edinburgh). Old, Saresbury Crags. i c. 1661, Nicoll the diarist, Salisbury Hill. By a late tradition, said to be called after the Earl of Salisbury who accompanied Edward III. to Scotland in 1355. By a common change of l for its kindred liquid r, Sarum-bury has become already, c. 1110, Salesburia; this, of course, is Salisbury, Wilts. The L. name of Old Sarum was Sorbio-dunum; the Saxons only substituted byrig for dun; first in O.E. Chron., ann. 552, Searobyrig.

SALSBOURGH (Holytown). Prob. 'willow-town'; O.E. salig, salh, a willow; and see BORQUE.

SALTOATS (Ayrshire). The salt-workers' 'cota' or huts; O.E. cot, cott. Cf. CAULDOOTS.


SAMSON'S LANE (Stronsay), SAMSON'S RIBS (Arthur's Seat, Edinburgh).

SANDAIG BAY (Knoydart). 'Sandy bay;' Icel. sand-r, Dan. and Sw. sand, sand, + Gaelic N. aig, oy, a bay.

SANDAY (Orkney, Canna, and N. Uist). N. Uist S., 1561, Sand; 1576, Sanday. 'Sandy isle;' O.N. ay, ey, a, an island. Cf. above, and Glensanda, Lorn, and Sanna, Mull and Ardnamurchan.
PLACE-NAMES OF SCOTLAND.

SANDSTING (Shetland). 'The thing on the sands'; Icel. ping, Dan. and Sw. ting, which in Icel. means both an assembly, a parish, and a district or shire.

SANDWICK (Shetland, Stromness, Lewis). Strom S., c. 1225, Sandvik. 'Sand bay' (N. vik). Cf. Senwick, Kirkcud-\text{brt.}, c. 1350, Sanaigh; aigh is = aig, Gaelic N. for 'bay.'

SANNOX (Arran). Prob. = Sannaig, Islay and Jura, = San-\text{daig}. 'Sandy bay.' The z is the Engl. plural, as there are North, South, and Mid Sannoc, all in Pont, c. 1610, and spelt 'Sennoc,' 'Sennoch.' Some think fr. G. sannoch, 'river trout'; cf. Sannoch, Kells.

SANQUHAR (N. Dumfries). Pron. Sánkar. a. 1150, Sanchar; 1298, Senewhare. 'G. sean cathair (W. caer), 'old fort.' The s, as often, has been aspirated in Shanquhar, Gartly.

SARCLET. See SCARCLET.

SAUCHEN (Aberdeen) and SAUCHIE (Stirling and Alloa). Alloa S., 1208, Salechoch; 1240, Salwhoch; 1263, Salewhop. 'Field or HAUGH of the willows'; Sc. sauch, O.E. sațig, salh, L. salix; cf. Saughall, Chester.

SAUGHTON (Edinburgh). 1150, Salectuna; c. 1320, Salchton. 'Hamlet by the willows.' See above.

SAVAL BEAG and MORE (mountains, Reay). G. sathal beag and mòr, 'little' and 'big barn,' fr. their shape.

SAVOCH (Deer). i G. samhadh-achadh, 'field of sorrel'; or fr. samhach, 'a haft, a handle.'

SCALLOWAY (Shetland). O.N. skálav-\text{øy}r, 'bay with the shielings or booths round it.' Cf. GALSHEILM and STORNOWAY.

SCALPA (Lewis) and SCALPAY (Harris). Har. S., cie 1589. Icel. skál-pr, 'a kind of bay, e.g., ey, a, etc.' Named fr. their shape.

SCAMADALE (Kilmuir). Perb. Icel. skamur dal, 'shallow dale.'

SCANIPORT (Lverness). Ppl. G. sipmolt pot, 'portion of the rock; e.g., a portion.'

SCAPA (Orkney). G. skinna, 'a shallow place.' Cf. SCALPA.
SCARBA (Jura). 1536, Skarba. N. skarf-a\u0161, 'cormorant's isle.\'

SCARCLET or SARCLET (Wick). It is hard to pronounce both cs. Scar- is either 'sharp rock, rocky pillar;' G. sgór, a rock, 'a scuar,' mountain (often spelt squr, squir, scuir, skuir), Dan. and N. skaer, a cliff, rock (cf. Icel. skor, a cleft in a precipice); or N. skari, 'sea-gull.' A cléit is a rock (G. cléit), so this is prob. 'sea-gull's rock'; but Vigfús son gives klettascora, 'a scaur.' Cf. Scarborough, and Scar Hill, Kirkcudbright.

SCARFSKERRY (Dunnet). 'Cormorants' rocks.' See SCARBA and SCARCLET, and cf. Sule-skerry.

SCÁRINISH (Tyree). N. skari-wes, 'sea-gulls' ness' or 'cape.'

SCARRISTRA (Harris). First syllable, see SCARCLET; the -stra is = -ster, latter half of N. bolsta\u0161r; see p. lxxii, and cf. 'Scarrabolsy,' sic 1562, in Islay.

SCHALLASAIG (Colonsay). Perh. 'shell-bay' (N. aig), Icel. skel, a shell; perh. = SCALLOWAY.

SCHIEHALLION, mountain (R. Tummel). Usually said to be, fr. its shape, 'maiden's breast'; G. sich or sine chaillinn (cailin, a maiden); cf. Sichnanighean, mountain in the north of Arran, with same meaning (fr. G. nighean, a maiden), and Maiden Pap, Caithness. Some think, G. sich Chailleinn, 'hill of the Caledonians.' Cf. DUNKELD. N.B., s in Gaelic usually has the aspirated sound sh.

SCHILLEY (Outer Hebrides). See SELLAY.

SCHIVAS (Aberdeensh.). Perh. fr. G. root siabh, 'to drift, like snow.'

SCIENNES (Edinburgh). Pron. Sheens. Fr. the monastery of St Catherine of Siena, Italy, once here.


SOONIE (Leven). 1156, Scoin; 1250, -yn. G. sgonnan, 'a little lump or block.'
Scotch Dyke and Scots Gap, on the Borders. The true adjective is Scots or Scottish, e.g., 1549, Compleymt Scotland, prol. ‘Oure Scottis tong.’ But ‘Scotch’ is used by grave Eng. writers as early as 1641, ‘the Scotch warre.’

Scotland, also Scotlandwell (Leslie). c. 1000, Ælric, Scotlande; c. 1225, Orkney. Say., Skotland. First mention of the Scoti (of Ulster) is in Ammianus Marcellinus, bk. xx., c. A.D. 360; and Jerome, a little later, speaks of ‘Scotica gens.’ In O.W. they are called Yscotteit, and Rhys thinks the name is fr. W. ysythru, to cut, sculpture; and Isidore, 6th century, says the Scotti were so called from tattooing themselves with iron points; cf. the Picts, ‘painted men,’ L. Picti; though this last derivation is now disputed.

Scots Calder (Caithness). The part of Calder dale possessed by the Scots or Celts, as contrasted with Norn Calder, near by, possessed by the Norse.

Scotstoun (Aberdeen) and Scotstounhill (Glasgow). Cf. Daneston, Aberdeen, and Scotton, Lincoln; also Scotby, Carlisle.

Scour or Saur. Common G. name for a mountain, or ‘scaur’; e.g., Scour Ouran, prob. ‘St Oran’s hill,’ L. Duich; Scour-na-Gillian, ‘servant’s hill,’ Skye and Rum; and Saur Ruadh, ‘red hill,’ west of Bealy.


Scouringburn (Dundee).

Scrabster (Thurso). 1201, Skarabostad; c. 1225, abolstr; 1455, Scrabestoun; 1557, Scrabuster. N. skjaere bolstadær, ‘rocky place;’ see p. lxxii.

Scrape (Tweeddale). By common transposition of r = ‘scarpe;’ Fr. escarpe, a slope.

Scree, Ben (Glenelg and Kirkcudbrt.). ‘Ben of the shrieking or screaming,’ G. syreadail. Cf. next.

1 See A Discourse concerning Puritans, p. 54, cited by Dr M’Crie, Miscellaneous Writings (1841), p. 344, and called by him ‘the words of a sensible author.’
Scridain, L. (Mull), and Scriden (N. of Arran). G. *sgrath-eadann*, ‘turf-covered slope’ or ‘face.’ This exactly suits the Arran site; near by is a rocky burn, the ‘Scridan.’

Seafield (Cullen and Leith), Seamill (W. Kilbride).

Seaford, L. (Lewis), ‘Sea-frith’ or ‘fjord’ (cf. Forth). *Sea* in Dan. is sō, Icel. sæ-r.

Seaton (Haddington) and Port Seton. c. 1210, Seaton; 1296, Seytone. Called after the De Sey family.

Selkirk. a. 1124, Selechirche; c. 1190, Seleschirche; c. 1200, Selekirke. ‘Church among the shielings’ or ‘hunters’ huts.’ See Galashiels and Kirkby.

Sellay, Shellay, or Schilley (Outer Hebrides). N. sél -ey, ‘seal isle;’ cf. Icel. sel-r, Dan. sel, a seal.

Serf’s, St (isle, L. Leven). St Serf is said to have had a monastic college here, c. 440 A.D.


Shambellie (New Abbey). 1601, Schambellie. G. *sean baile*, ‘old house’ or ‘village’ (cf. ‘shanty’ = sean tigh). Initial s in Gaelic is usually aspirated.

Shandon (Helensburgh). G. *sean dīn*, ‘old fort.’

Shandwick (Fearn). N. sand-vik, ‘sandy bay,’ the only such bay hereabouts. Of course it is G. tongues that put in the h. Cf. Shellay or Sellay.

Shankend (Hawick). Fr. shank (O.E. scanca, Dan. and Sw. skank), ‘the leg, the shin-bone.’

Shanno (Montrose). 1516, Skannack. Ḳ G. *sgann-achadh*, ‘field of the herd’ or ‘drove’ (sgann).

Shant Glen (Arran). G. *seuntə, sianta*, ‘a charm.’ Initial s in G. is usually aspirated.

Shanter (Ayr). G. *sean t̂ir*, ‘old land.’

Shapinsay (Orkney). c. 1225, Hjalpandišay; 1529, Ju. *Ben*, ‘Schapinshaw dicta, the Shipping Isle’ (Icel. skip, a ship). But Ben is evidently wrong; it must be ‘Hjalpand’s isle,’ whoever he was.
SHAW (Coulter, &c., five Shaw Hills in Galloway). O.E. scaga, Icel. skógr, Sw. skog, Dan. skov, 'a wood'; cf. the O.E. haga, a hedge, softened in haw, a hedge, a hawthorn berry.

SHAWBOURG (Barvas). Prob. same name as SHEABOST.

SHAWHEAD (Dumfries), SHAWLANDS (Glasgow).

SHEABOST (Lewis). 'Sea-place'; Icel. sjár, the sea. Bost is contraction of N. bolstadar, see p. lxxii. Cf. SHAWBOURG and SHEABOST.

SHEBSTER (Resay). Prob. = SHEABOST.

SHETLAND, or ZETLAND. Sagas, Hjaltland, Hetland; 1403, Zetlandie. Cleasby and Vigfusson's Dictionary suggests no explanation. Perh. fr. N. personal name Hjalti, which may be represented by the Sc. name Sholto.


SHEUCHAM (Stranraer). Prob. G. suidheachan, dimin. of suidhe, 'a seat.' Several similar Irish names. Cf. INSHEWAN.

SHIANT ISLES (The Minch) and BEN SHIANTA (Ardnamurchan). G. seunta, 'enchanted, sacred,' fr. seinn, a charm. Cf. MINISHANT, and Pen-zance, 'holy headland.'


SHIEL, L. (Moidart) and SHIELS (Belhelvie). Prob. loch of the 'shieling' or 'booth'; O.N. skali, Icel. skjóll, a shelter, skjóti, a shed. Cf. GALASHIELS.

SHIELDAIG (L. Torridon). 'Shielding, sheltering bay' (N. Gaelic aig); Icel. skjöld-r, a shield.

SHIELDHILL (Falkirk and Lochmaben), SHIELHILL (Stanley and Oathlaw), and four SHIEL HILLS (Galloway). 1629, prob. Stan. S., Shilhill. All prob. 'sheltering hill';
see above. Falk. S. is in 1745 Shielhill, and is still so pron. Some say Shielhill (Stanley) is the G. *sealg choill*, ‘hunting wood.’ Also a Shield Hill in Northumbld.

**SHIELDS ROAD (Glasgow).** See SHIEL and POLLOKSHIELDS.

**SHIN, L.** (Sutherland). 1595, Shyn. Perh. ‘loch of the charm’; G. *seum, sian* (cf. SHIANT); but Shinnock, Galloway, is thought to be G. *sean cnoc*, ‘old hill.’

**SHINNESS.** ‘Cape on Loch SHIN.’ See NESS.


**SHOTTS (N. Lanark) and SHOTTSBURN (Holytown).** 1399, Bartramshotts. O.E. *shot*, ‘a division, plot’; cf. Shottesham, Shotover, Shotton.

**SHUNA** (Luing and Appin). Sic 1511; but a. 700, Adamnan, Sainea; c. 1385, Fordun, Sunay. G. *seun, seuna*, ‘a protecting charm.’ Cf. SHIN. Island Shona, Moydart, is ‘look-out island,’ fr. Icel. *sjón-a*, ‘sight’; but Adamnan could not have had an Icel. name.


**SICCAR POINT (Berwicksh.).** Thought to be = ‘scaur’ or rock. See SCRABSTER and CARR.


**SIGHTHILL (Glasgow).**

**SILLYCHARDDOCH** (Aberdeensh.). G. *seileach-a-cheardaich*, ‘willow at the smithy.’

Sinclairton (Kirkcaldy). After the St Clairs, Earls of Rosslyn, whose former seat, Dysart House, is close by.

Sinnahard (Lumsden). Prob. G. sineach árd, 'height with bosses' or 'breasts'; G. sine, a pap.

Skail, L. (Sandwick, Orkney). ? Fr. Icel. skel, 'a shell,' or Dan. skael, 'a scale of a fish,' &c.


Skeir, Skerries; also the Skares, off Cruden. Common name for rocky islets, especially in the Minch—Skeir-inoe, &c. It is N. and Dan. skjær, 'cliff, rock,' of which Skerries is the plural, as in Pentland Skerries; 1329, Petland-Sker; and Auskerry, east of Orkney (in Saga, Austr-skier, or 'eastern rock'). Cf. Scarborough, and the G. sgur or Scour.

Skelbo (Dornoch). c. 1210, Scelbol; a. 1300, Scellebol; 1455, Skelboile. 'Shelly place;' Icel. skel, O.E. sel, a shell, and see N. bolstad'r, p. lxxii. In 1290 an Eng. scribe writes it Schelbotel, see Morebattle; and cf. Skibo.


Skelmorlie (Wemyss Bay). c. 1400, -morley. Prob. 'shelter, leeside of the great rock'; G. and Ir. sceilig mór. Skel- is evidently cognate with Skeir. See Lee, and cf. the Skelligs, Kerry.

Skelston (Dumfries). 'Farm toun made up of shielings or huts,' O.N. skalí. See Galashiel.

Skene (Peterculter). Sic 1318. A 'Johannes Skene' is found in 1290. G. sceithin (th mute), 'a bush.' Cf. Skeengally, Kirkinner.

Skerray (Bettyhill), Skerries (Shetland, &c.), and Skerryvore (Hebrides; G. mhór, big). See Sker.

Skiack, R. (Kiltearn); also Skeoch (Bannockburn). Latter pron. skeogh. 1317, Skewok; 1329, Skeoch; c. 1610, Skyoch. G. sgitheach, 'the blackthorn.'
SKIBA (Islay). Dan. skib-aa, 'ship-water' or 'stream.'

SKIBO (Dornoch). 1275, Schytheboll; 1557, Skebo. 'Warship-place,' fr. Icel. skeiðr, 'a war-ship,' and see p. lxxiii.; cf. SKELBO. Glen Skible, Skipness, is prob. the same name; 1511, Glen Skippail.

SKILLYMARNO (Auchnachar, Aberdeen). c. 1100, Bk. Deer, Scali merlech. M'Bain thinks scali may mean 'a hut;' see GALASHIELS; while G. neirleach is 'a thief.'

SKINFOATS (Grangemouth). As there is no trace of a tannery here, Skin- may be G. sceithin, a bush (cf. SKENE). Flats, i.e., 'meadows,' is a common suffix hereabouts—Millflats, &c. Some suggest Ger. Schön Platz, 'beautiful place.' It is hardly so.

SKIPNESS (Tarbert). c. 1250, Schepelinche; 1260, Skipnish; 1362, Schypinche. Icel. skip, Dan. skib, O.E. sceip, 'a ship;' + Icel. næs, 'a ness, cape,' or G. innis, 'an island, peninsula.' Cf. Inch and ARDALANISH.

SKIRLING (Biggar). a. 1400, Scravelin; c. 1535, Scrailing. Prob. 'water, pool by the scaur' or rock (cf. SCRAFTER, and Dunskirloch, Galloway, and Skirlaugh, Hull). The -lin is W. llyn, 'a water or pool.'

SKYE. c. 120, Ptolemy, Σκυής; a. 700, Adamnan, Scia; Tighernach, Soith; Sagas, Skīð, Skid; 1272, Sky; 1292, Skey. Prob. Ir. sciath, G. sgìath (pron. skey), a 'wing,' fr. its shape. Cf. Dunskey, Galloway.

SKYREBURN (Gatehouse). Skyre- is prob. = SKEIR; so 'rocky burn.'


SLAMANNAN (S. Stirlingsh.). Sic 1457; but 1250, Slethmanin; Chron. Iona, ann. 711, Campus Manonn. 'Moor or hill-face of Manan' (see CLACKMANNAN). Sla- is G. and Ir. slíabh, 'mountain, hill, face of a hill'; in G. also 'a moor.' Cf. Cremanann, Balfron, and Slamonia, Inch.

SLATEFORD (Edinburgh). Prob. 'smooth ford'; O.N. slett, smooth. Cf. next. 'Sclaitford' was the name of the village of Edzell, a. 1700.
SLEAT (Skye). a. 1400, Slate (and so pron. still); 1475, Slet; 1588, Sloait. Prob. as above; Slein Sound is sheltered, and the land of the parish is remarkably level for this quarter. But Ardenslate, Dunoon—1401, Ardinslatt—is ‘slaty height’ (G. sgileid, a slate); and Sleety, Queen’s Co., is fr. Ir. and G. sliabh, a hill, plural sliebhte (pron. sleety).

SLEWCREEK (Kirkmaiden). G. sliabh crion, ‘withered heath’ or ‘moor.’

SLEWNAKE (Portpatrick). G. sliabh m-arc (orc), ‘hill of the pig,’ or other large beast.


SLOCH (mountain, L. Maree). Prob. G. sleagh, ‘a spear.’

SLOCKGARROCH (Portpatrick). G. sloc carrach, ‘rough, rocky gulley’; G. sloc, a pit, a hollow.

SMALHOLM (Kelso). 1250, Smalham. Either ‘small house’ (O.E. smel hám), or home, village of a man called Small or Small. There is a N. smali, ‘small cattle.’ On the frequent interchange of -ham and -holm, cf. HOLM.


SMERBY (Kintyre). Icel. smdr bi, ‘small house’ or ‘hamlet.’ On -by, cf. CANISBAY.

S Moo, Cave of (Durness). Icel. smuga, ‘a hole,’ fr. smjuga, to creep (same root as smuggle).

SNARGOW (Dunkeld). ‘Snowy gulley or ravine,’ fr. O.N. sne-r, Dan. snee, snow, and O.N. gjá, a goe, a gap, a cleft.

SNIZORT (Skye). 1501, Snesfurd; 1526, Sneisport; 1662, Snisort. 'Fjord, frith of snow'; Icel. snæ, gen. snæs. See KNOYD-ART.

SOAY (Hebrides). 1549, Soa. Dan. and Sw. so, 'a sow,' a pig, + ay, a, 'island.'

SOLLAS (Lochmaddy). G. solus, 'a (beacon-) light.' Cf. RESOLIS.

SOLWAY FRITH. c. 1300, Sulway; 1682, Solloway; also Sullivan; also called Tracht-Romra, fr. G. tràghadh, ebbing, and Scottwade, or Scottiswate, i.e., 'Scots' ford' (N. and Dan. wath). Solway is thought to be fr. the tribe Selgovae, perh. meaning 'hunters,' fr. G. sealg, hunting; so Professor Mackinnon. More likely fr. O.N. sól-cʌyr, 'muddy bay;' O.E. sól, mud, that which 'sullies'; cf. SCALLOWAY. Dr Guest's explanation must also be given, though it hardly tallies with the early forms. He says, Celtic or Armor, sol, 'the tide,' and wath, 'ford'—'ford of the tide.' The sól is also seen in 'the Solent,' whilst Silloth on the Solway is = Sulwath, and so, thinks Dr Guest, the same word. Origines Celticae, II. ii.

SONACHAN PORT (L. Awe). Dimin. of G. sonnach, 'a castle, a wall, a palisade.'

SOONHOPE (Peeblesh.). c. 1200, Swynhope. 'Valley of the swine'; O.E. swīn, Icel. svín, Dan. svín; but soon is Sc. plural of soo, 'a sow,' O.E. sū (cf. shoe, pl. shoon). On the strict meaning of hope, see HOBKIRK.

SORBIE (Wigtown) and SOROBY (Tyree). Tyr. S., 1461, Sourbi; 1561, Soiribi; 1615, Sorbi. Prob. 'east village'; G. soir, seur, east; + Dan. bi, by, dwelling, hamlet. Cf. Sourby, Esedale.

SORN (Mauchline). G. sorn means 'a snout' or 'a kiln.'

SOURIN (Raasay). ? G. suirean, 'sea-nymphs, syrens.'

SOUTHDEAN (Jedburgh, see DEAN), SOUTHCEND (Campbeltown).

SOUTHWICK (Dumfries). O.E. sūth wic, 'south house' or 'dwelling.' Four in England.
PLACE- NAMES OF SCOTLAND.

SOUTRA (S.E. of Dalkeith) and SOUTRIES (Beith). Dal. S., c. 1160, Soltre; 1455, Sowtra; 1461, Soltra. Brython. sul-tra, ‘watch-tower,’ lit. ‘outlook-house’ (W. and Corn. tra, tre). Cf. W. sulw, a sight, a view, G. süil, the eye, a glance, a look.

SPEAN, R. (Fort William). 1516, Spaying; 1552, Spane. The sp indicates a non-Gaelic, prob. Pictish, origin. Perh. ‘gleaming, flashing’ river, cognate with G. sguan, a knife. Wh. Stokes thinks it may be a dimin. of SPEY.

SPEDDICH (Dumfries). ? G. spailreach, ‘scattered here and there.’


SPEY, R. Sic 1451; 1124, Spe. Prob. connected with Ir. sceim, G. sgeith, to vomit, to ‘spue’; so Whitley Stokes. It is the most rapid river in Scotland.


SPITALFIELD (Murthly). Spital is the old form of ‘hospital,’ in G. spideal.

SPITTA (Watten, Denholm, Gladsmuir, two in Galloway, c. 1160, De Ospitale), SPITAL OF CRAIGLARD (Campsie Hills), SPITTA OF GLENSHEE. See above.


SPRINGHOLM (Dalbeattie). See HOLM.

SPROUSTON (Kelso). c. 1150, Sproston; a. 1250, Sproueston. Prob. fr. some man (cf. Sprowston, Norwich). There is a surname Sprott; possibly from it.


1 These are all good illustrations of Windisch and Stokes’ classification of Celtic languages; see p. xxvii.
STACKS (often in Caithness). O.N. stak, G. stac, 'a cliff, an isolated rock,' cognate with Eng. stack. Cf. Cran Stackie, a mountain in Durness, where we have the adj. stacach, 'abounding in precipices.'

STAFFA (Mull). N. staf-ey, 'isle with the staves,' i.e., its basaltic columnar rocks.

STAFFIN (Portree). Prob. G. stac fionn, 'white cliff' or 'precipice,' influenced by N. staf, for the rocks here are very similar to those at STAFFA.

STAIR (Ayr). Said to be a G. stair, 'stepping-stones, path made over a bog.'

STANDALANE (Falkirk, Peeblessh., and Dumfries). Humorous name applied to a solitary house.

STANHOPE BURN (Borders). O.E. stán, 'a rock, stone.' On hope, an enclosed valley, see HOBKIRK.

STANLEY (Perth). May be 'rocky lea' or 'meadow'; but here Stan- might be G. stang, a pool, ditch, or staun, awry, askew. Five in England.

STAPLEGORTON. Old name for Langholm; c. 1180, Stapel-gorton; 1493, Stabilgortoun. In M.E. a 'staple' is a mart or market (cf. Barnstaple). Gorton is prob. G. gort, 'a garden' + Eng. -ton, cf. POLTON.


START POINT (Sanday). O.N. = 'the tail' (cf. the bird red-start). Also in Devon.


STEEL ROAD (Hawick). Jamieson says the Sc. steel is 'a wooded cleugh or précipice'; but O.E. stael means 'place.' Cf. ASHIESTEEL, and Steel, Hexham.

STEMSTER (Wick). 1557, Stambustar. 'Place like the stem or prow of a ship'; Icel. stamn, stemni; and see bolstaðr, p. lxxii.

STENHOUSEMUIR (Larbert). Local pron. Stánismare. c. 1200, Johannes de Stan hous, i.e., O.E. for 'stone house.' Oldest Eng. name in the shire. Cf. STONEHOUSE.
Stennis, -ness (Orkney). c. 970, Steinsness; c. 1500, Stanehous (an ignorant Anglicising); 1700, Stennis. († standing) ‘stone ness’ or ‘cape’; Icel. steinn, Dan. and Sw. sten, stone, + Icel. and N. ness or ness, ‘a cape,’ lit. ‘nose.’


Stepps Road (Glasgow).

Stevenston (Ayrsh.). 1246, -estoun. ‘Stephen’s’ or ‘Steven’s place.’ Two Steventons in England.

Stewarton (Ayrsh.). 1201, -toun. Place of Walter, High Steward (O.E. stiweard, lit. a sty-keeper) or Seneschal of David I., c. 1140.

Stichill (Kelso). Sic c. 1200; c. 1270, Stichehill. Prob. ‘sty-shieling’; O.E. sti, stige, a sty; and see Galashiels.

Stinchar, R. (Ballantrae). 1682, Stinsiar. Possibly G. staonach iar, the river ‘always inclined to turn westwards,’ fr. staon, to bend or curl.


Stirling. a. 1124, Strivilen; c. 1250, Estruielin; 1295, Estrevelyn; 1455, Striviling; c. 1470, Sterling; 1639, Striveling. In W. Ystre Felyn,1 ‘dwelling of Velyn,’ aspirated form of Melyn, or Meling, old Sc. form of Melville. The same name, perh. the same man, is found in Dunfermline, 1295, Donffremelyn. The W. felyn means yellow (cf. Bankyfeldin, Carmarthen); and it occurs in its aspirated form in Melyn Ilyn, Llanrwst. But Melin in our Sc. names must be a person, as it is hardly permissible to postulate a W. adj. in a Fifeshire name. In G. it is Sruthlinn, lit. ‘river-pool,’ a mere ‘shot’ at this Brythonic name by a Gael; and St Berchan (a. 1100) mentions another Sruthlinn, near Perth. But the better G. name is Sruthlia.

Stobinean (mountain, Perthsh.). Perh. ‘the little stump of the birds’; G. stob an ean.

1 Felyn would be spelt in G. Mhelin, with the same sound, only a little more nasal aspiration. A single f in W. always sounds v, ff sounds f.
Stobo (Peebles). c. 1116, Stoboc; 1170, Stubho; 1223, Stobohowe; 1296, Stubbehok. Prob. G. stobach, 'full of stobs' or 'stakes,' but with the second syllable confused with Haugh, 'pasture' (cf. the forms of Sauchie), or with How. There is a Poltenstobbo in the same parish, c. 1200, 'Poltenstobbe.'

Stobs (Hawick). G. stob, 'a stake or stump,' with Eng. plural.

Stockbridge (Edinburgh and Cockburnspath). A wooden bridge formerly there, made of stocks, stakes, or sticks (the root is the same). Also in Hants.

Stocking Hill (Old Luce). Lowl. Sc. stoken, 'enclosed,' fr. verb steeke, to fasten, cognate with to stick.

Stoer (Lochinver). c. 1225, Orkney, Say., Staur. Dr Joass, Golspie, thinks fr. N. staðr, place, but this always becomes -ster; see p. lxxi. Perh. N. stor, 'a steep peak.'

Stonehaven, Stonehouse (Larkhall, two in Kirkeudbright, and two in England). Lark. S. 1298, Stanhus. O.E. stán, 'a rock, stone.'

Stoneybyres Fall (Lanark). Byre in O.E., as now in Sc., was a 'cow-house,' cognate with bower; but this name is very prob. a corruption, of what. Cf. next.

Stoneyhaugh (Liddesdale). 1376, Stanyhalch. See Haugh.

Stoneykirk (Stranraer). 1725, Stevenskirke. 'Steenie's' or 'St Stephen's church.'

Stormonth (Perthsh.). 1292, Starmonthe. Prob. G. starr-monadh, 'distorted, crooked hill.'

Stormoway. 1511, Stormowhay; 1549, Steornaway; a. 1630, Steornway; 1716, Stornbay. 1549, which is close to the present local pron., makes it likely to be 'steering, steereage-bay,' Icel. stjórn vag-r. In G. it is Sronbhaidh (badh, 'a bay'). Cf. Scalloway.

Stow (Galashiels). Formerly, 'The Stow of Wedale.' O.E. stowe, a place, town; prob. one enclosed with a stockade or 'stobs.' Cognate with Stoke, so common in English names. Four in England.
Stracathro (Forfar). c. 1212, Stracatherach. The G. "srath" (in O.G. or Pict. also "srad") is usually spelt in Eng. "strath"; but, as the final "th" becomes mute, we often find only "stra." The "t" is only an English device to aid pronunciation, for "sr" is always pron. "sr" in G. Occasionally we find "c" or "k" (see Strathamiglo). 'Strath' in W. is "ystrad" (cf. Annandale and Yester); but in a W. writ of 1298 we find 'Strat Tewy.' Stracathro is 'valley of the fort' or 'the seat'; G. "cathair, cathrach."


Strachur (L. Fyne). 1368, Strachore; 1500, Stroquhor. 'Strath with the twist or turn'; G. "cor, chur."


Stralachun (Strachur). Prob. 'dun-coloured (G. "lachdunn") strath.' See Stracathro.

Stramallochy (Dalmally). Commonly called Glen Strae; but this is a much more expressive name, 'glen with the humped or rounded hills;' G. "meallach."


Strathardle (Skye and Perthsh.). Sky S., c. 1160, -erdel; 1542, -ardol. Per. S., c. 1200, -ardolf. 'Glen with the high rocks' (G. "ârd ãil"); or 'of the high wood,' (ârd choil), cf. Darvel.

Strathaven (Lanarkshire). Pron. Straven. 1522, Straith-awane. 'Valley of the Aven.'

Strathblane (Glasgow). c. 1200, Strachblachan, -blahane; 1238, -blachyne; c. 1240, Strathblathane; c. 1300, Strablance. 'Glen with the (little) flowers'; G. "blathan" and cf. "blathach," flowery.

Strathcarron, -don, -píllan, &c. See Carron, &c.


Strathearn (Perthsh.). c. 1185, Stradearn; a. 1200, Strad-, Strdeern. See Earn.

Strathendry (Leslie). a. 1169, -enry. = Endrick or Strathendrick (Stirlingsh.).

Strathkinness (St Andrews). 1156, Stradkinns. ‘Valley at the head of the waterfall’; G. ceann or cinn an eas. In 1156, Kinness is Kinninis.

Strathmartin (Forfar). 1250, Stratheymartin. ‘Little glen (G. srathan) of St Martin’ of Tours; cf. Kilmartin.


Strathy (Thurso). G. srathan, ‘little valley.’

Strathyre (Callander). 1457, -yire, ‘valley of the land’ (G. tìr), lost by aspiration; so Rev. J. M’Lean, Pitilie. But natives call it Strahür, which is = Strachur.


Strichen (Maud). Perh. G. strìðchan, ‘a little streak’ or ‘line.’

Striven, L. (Rothesay). 1595, Skruien. Native pron. stra-inn, i.e., G. srath Fhionn, ‘Finn’s strath.’ The district is full of supposed reminiscences of this Ossianic hero. On the k in 1595 cf. Strathmiglo.
STROMA (Pentland Firth). Sic 1455; but Sagas, Straumsey. 'Island in the current' or 'stream.' Here the Firth runs like a river. Icel. straum-r, Dan. ström, stream, + ay, ey, a, island. Cf. Stromoe, Faroes.

STROME FERRY (W. Ross). Sic 1472; 1492, Strome-carranach (i.e. 'of L. Carron'). 'Stream'; see above. Cf. Strome, Reay.

STROMNESS (Orkney). Sagas, Straumsness. 'Ness, cape on the current' or 'tide.' See STROMA.

STRONACHLÁCHAR (L. Katrine). G. sron na chlachair, 'cape (lit. nose, cf. "ness") of the mason'; but Strone-clachan, Killin, is 'promontory of the village.'

STROKE (Firth of Clyde). c. 1400, Stron. G. sron, 'nose, beak, cape.' Cf. the two Stroans in Kirkcudbright, and Stonehill, near Luss.

STRONSAY (Orkney). c. 1225, Orkney. Sag., Stiornsey; 1529, Jo. Ben, 'Stroonsay vel Sdronsay'; c. 1225, must mean 'star-like island' (Icel. stjarna, a star); 1529, looks as if there had been G. influence, for sdrón certainly suggests G. sron, 'nose, cape.'

STRONTIAN (W. Argyle). Prob. G. sron tiadhain, 'promontory of the little hill.'

STROQUHAN (Dumfries). Prob. G. srath bhan, 'fine, lit. white valley'; cf. STRACHUR.

STRUAN (N. Perthsh., Skye) and STROWAN (Crieff). Crieff S., c. 1210, Struin. G. sruthan, 'a little stream.' Three Stroans in Ireland. Stru(e)y, S. Arran, is the same word.

STRUMINOCH (New Luce). G. sron meadhonach (pron. mennach), 'middle height, promontory.'

STUC A CHROIN (Ben Vuirich). G. stùc is 'a projecting, little hill, a horn'; and crann, gen. croinn, is 'a plough or a tree.'

SUILVEN (mountain, Lochinver). Prob. G. *suiil-bheinn*, 'eye-like hill', from its shape; or ‘prospect-hill’. Cf. SOUTRA.


SUMBURGH HEAD (Shetland). *Sagas*, Sunnbojar hóði, Svinborg; 1506, Swynbrocht. Prob. 'the swain's castle' or 'hold'; see SuINABOST, BORGUE, and BROUGH; also cf. SWANNAY. *Hofði*, of course, is Icel. hófuð, the head. Sumburgh Roost is fr. N. röst, 'a whirlpool,' lit. strife.

SUMMERHILL (Aberdeen, and three in Galloway), SUMMERSTON (Glasgow). Summers is a common surname.

SUMMERTON (New Luce). Also near Oxford.

SUNART, L. (Morven). King 'Swyn's fjord' or bay. He died 1014. He is called in the L. chronicles Suanus or Sueno, and in Dan. Sven. See KNOYDART.

SUNNYSIDE (Lanark, Coatbridge, Falkirk, &c.).

SUTORD OF CROMARTY. Two cliffs at the firth's mouth, on either side. N. *skuti*, 'shelter,' formed by jutting rocks, fr. *skuta*, to jut out, shoot. Form influenced by Sc. *sutor*, a shoemaker.


SWEERIE (burn, Freuchie). Prob. as a place for courting, fr. G. *suire*, 'a nymph,' or suiriche, 'a wooer.'

SWERDALE (Criech). 1275, Swerdisdale. 'Valley (N. *dal*) of the green sward' or 'turf'; Icel. *svörd-r*, Dan. *søær*. 
Swiney (Lybster). *Sic in Orkney. Saga.* Dr Jos. Anderson thinks it was so called from being the property of Grim of Swona. *Cf.* Svinee, Faroes.


Swona (Orkney). *Orkney. Sag., Sviney (see Swannay);* other *Sagas, Swefney.*


T

Taendore (Cromarty). Prob. ‘house by the water’; G. *tygh* (gen. *tèighe*) an dobhair or *dor*; *cf.* Tayinloan, and W. *ty,* a house.


Talisker (Raasay). This seems an instance of Capt. Thomas’s rule, where an N. name in H has been thought a G. gen., so the *h* has been dropped and *t* prefixed. The original name will thus be N. *hjalli -sker,* ‘shelf-like rock or Skeir.’ *Cf.* Talladale, L. Maree, *i.e., Hjalla-dal.* No G. word can be written in the nominative beginning with *h.*

Talla (Tweeddale, also ruins of a castle on L. of Menteith). Fr. W. root *tal,* ‘that tops or fronts,’ ‘a brow’; a name, as Prof. Veitch shows, very approximate to this precipitous burn. *Cf.* Talissin of Strathclyde, *i.e.,* ‘The Bright-browed.’ G. *tail* is ‘a hillock.’
TALMINE (Tongue). G. *talamh *min, ‘smooth, level land.’

TAMFOUR HILL (Falkirk). 1617, Thomfouri; 1632, Tomefurhill. Tautology. G. *tom *fuar, ‘cold knoll.’ Form 1617 is an ignorant association with Thomas, while Tamfour is due to thoughts of ‘Tam’!

TANDOO (Galloway). G. * tôn dúbh, ‘dark height like a rump or buttock.’


TANNER WATER (Aberdeen). 1511, Glentannyr. G. teannair is ‘the noise of the sea in a cave’; but it is now pron. tana, G. tana, ‘thin, slender.’


TANTALLON CASTLE (N. Berwick). a. 1300, Dentaloune; 1481, Temptallon; 1572, Tomtallon (G. tom, a knoll). Prob. G. din (W. din) talaín, ‘hill,’ or ‘fort of the feats of arms,’ or perh. ‘of the hall’ (talla, -achan). For change of d into t, cf. DUBTON and EDDERTON.

TAP o’ NOTH (hill, Strathbogie). The o is short. Prob. G. taip-a-nocht, ‘hill of observation’; taip is, strictly, a conical hill, and nocht, ‘showing, revealing.’

TARBAT (E. Ross), TARBET (L. Lomond and Kirkmaiden), TARBERT (L. Fyne, five in Mull, &c.). Lom. T., 1392, Tarbart. Ross T., 1227, Arterbert, i.e., ‘high Tarbat.’ Fyne T., Sagas, Torfnès; Ulst. Ann., Tarpirt Boetter (i.e., opposite Bute); 1375, Tarbart. G. tairbeart, ‘an isthmus,’ lit. place over which a boat can be drawn, contracted fr. tarruing-bata or -bad, ‘boat-draught,’ fr. tarruing, to draw (cf. O.W. bat, a boat). Both King Magnus Barefoot and Robert the Bruce dragged their galleys across Tarbert, Kintyre.

TARBOLTON (Ayrsh.) a. 1177, Torboulton. An early hybrid; G. tôrr, a hill, mound, castle, + BOLTON.

TARFF R. (Wigtownsh.). G. tarbh, ‘a bull.’
TARFSIDE (Edinb.) G. tharfa. The Tarf is a thistle-sward.

Tarland. Looks like the -th- ending of 'twa', the keepers' keeping-place,' Can it be ? The letter 'th' is found of suffixing itself see. >-an. land is spell 'head' in O.E., Icel. Sw., and Lat.; and see Lurass.

TARRADALE (Coire. Brigg. ?). Tarredale; a. 1520.
Tarredall. Hyden: 'thar's valley.' G. <-ar,-an. Thar? or can it be fr. Icel. 'thor,' 'thor'? /tar/?

Prob. G. tar `ul,' over the cliff.' This suits the site; y. the Undercroft, Venmor.

TARRAVON (Torphichen.). W. tir,' land'; tar. tv., 'house.'
Afon, 'on the R. Avon.'

Prob. G. turr 'bheilis, 'mound of death' (i.e.).

TARWILKIE (Balmaclellan). G. tir guilrach, 'rushi land.'

TASSIESHOLM (Wampfray). Prob. G. tais, se, 'moist, damp,
soft,'+ Holm, 'a riverside field.' Cf. Drumtassie,
Slamann.

TAY, R. c. 80, Tacitus, Taus, Tavaus; c. 120, Ptolemy,
Taova; c. 600, Amra Columcille, Toi, Tai; a. 1100, St
Berchan, Toe; a. 1150, Tey; 1199, Thay; a. 1300,
Tay. G. tanbh, 'rest, quiet, sluggishness,' W. tow,
'smooth' (cf. river Taw).

TAYCHREGGAN (L. Awe).
G. tigh-a-chreagan, 'house by the
little crag' or rock. Cf. G. teach and W. ty, 'a house.'

TAYINLOAN (Argyle). Prob. G. tigh (gen. téighe) na thin,
'house in the meadow,' or 'marsh.'

TAYNUILT (L. Etive). In G. tigh an uillt, 'house on the
burn' or brook; G. allit, gen. uillt.

TAYPORT (N. Fife). 'Harbour on the river Tay.'

TAYVALLICH (Crinan). G. tigh (gen. téighe) b(h)allach,
'lofty-walled' or 'spotted house.'
TENANDRY (Blair Athole). Prob. G. tigh nan doire, ‘house in the groves.’ But tenandry is also a charter-term, = tenancy.

TERERRAN (Moniaive). G. tir iaran, ‘western land’ or ‘farm.’

TERRIGLES (Dumfries). c. 1240, Treueger; prob. = G. treabhadh-garadadh, ‘ploughed land-enclosure,’ i.e., ‘a farm’; but 1350, Traverglys, i.e., G. treamhar eglais (W. eglwys), ‘farm by the church’; also 1461, Torriculis, Torekillis. Cf. Tranent, Traquair.


river Teifi in Wales, prob. = 'spreading stream').
Mention of the names Tywi, Teifi is common in the
earliest Welsh and Strathclyde literature. Dale is the
O.E. dæl, O.N. dal, 'a valley.'

TEXA (Islay). c. 1380, Fordun, Helan (G. eilean, island)
texa; 1549, Munro, 'In Erisher, i.e., Gaelic, 'Tisguy.'
But prob. N. t-hegge-ay, 'bird-cherry's isle.'

THANKERTON (Carstairs). c. 1180, Villa Thancardi, Tuncardestun; c. 1320, Thankaristone. 'House' or 'village
of Thancard,' a Fleming. Cf. Loch Thankard, old
name of the Loch of Kilbirnie. Also formerly called
Woodkirk.

THEIVESHOLM (Orkney). See HOLM. The public gibbet
once stood here.

THRELSTANE (Ettrick). 1282, Thirleston. Prob. 'pierced
stone'; thirl = vb. drill.

THOM, L. (Greenock). Called after a Mr Thom.

THOMANEEEN (Kinross). Old, Tomenayne. G. toman eun,
'little knoll with the birds.'

THORNHILL (Dumfries, and E. of Monteith; three in Eng
land), THORNILEE (Renfrew; c. 1340, -yle), THORNILB
BANK (Glasgow), THORNTON (Dysart, Keith, Mearns;
last is a. 1153, Thornetowne; 1309, Thorntoun); twelve
in England.

THORNKIP (Colvend). Fr. G. ceap, a stump.
KIPPER, and Makeness Kipps, Eddleston.

THREEFNECK (Kirkendbright) and THREEPWOOD
of Weir, and Beith). Beit. T., c. 1144, Treapwood;
LaiT, c. 1230, Trepewode. Fr. M.E. threp, 'a build
ing context,' fr. O.E. þrepum, to reprove, attack. Nook
is Sc. for 'nook.' Cf. Threepwood, Normumbild.

THREEPLAND (Biggart and Banff). Big. T., 1296
'Debatable land.' See above. Cf. The
Bataile landez or Thorpe landez. Truce
1449 between England and Scotland.
þröst-r, 'a thrush,' or G. t(h)rosq, 'a cod.' Cf. Throst-
ton, Hartlepool.

THRUMSTER (Wick). ? Icel. pruma, 'a thunder-clap,' + -ster  

THUNDERGAY (Catacol). Old, Tonregethy. Now in G.  
torr-na-gaoith, 'hill of the wind,' but originally ton re-
gaoith, 'backside to the wind.' Cf. Craignathunder,  
Benachie, and Tonregee, Ireland.

THURSO (river and town). 1152, Thorsa (river); c. 1200,  
Hoveden, Turseha (town); c. 1225, Orkney. Sag.,  
Thorsey (town); 1547, Thorso. O.N. Thorsaa, the  
god 'Thor's river.'

THURSTON (Berwick). 1292, Thureston. 'Thor's village.'  

TIBBERMORE, -MURE (Perth). G. tiobar mór, 'big well.' But  
see Muiravon, Muirdrum.

TIENFLAND (farm, Elgin). Tiend is Sc. for 'tithe'; Icel.  
tiund, Sw. tiende, a tenth. Cf. Merkland.

TIGHARRY (L. Eport). G. tigh aodhaire, 'house of the herds-
man,' or charraigh, 'on the rock,' ch lost by aspiration.

TIGHNABRUAICH (Kyles of Bute). G. = 'house on the bank,  
or slope.' Cf. Balnabruaich, Portmahomack.

TILLICOULTRY (Dollar), 1195, Tulycultrui; 1270, -cultane;  
also Tuligcultrin. G. tulach cuil òire (W. tre), 'hill at  
the back of the land,' i.e., the carse of the Forth. Cf.  
Coulter. Or, very possibly, fr. G. cuiltear, plur. cuil-
tearan, 'a skulking fellow.' Cf. Tillyskookie.

TILLIECHewan (Alexandria). G. tulach c(h)umhann, 'narrow  
hill.'

TILLITUDLEM (Lanark). Fancy name of Sir W. Scott's in  
Old Mortality. The castle's real name is Craignethan.

TILLYFOUR, -RIE (Chapel of Garioch and Tough). G, tulach  
fuar or fuaraidh, 'cold, chilly hill.'

TILLYEVE (Aberdeen). Perh. fr. G. iob, 'a lump.'
TILLYMORGAN (Aberdeen). This also is a hill; but here prob. G. teaglach (pron. tella) Morgan, lit. 'the family,' hence, 'the ground belonging to the family, of Morgan.' The clan Morgan is mentioned as early as the Bk. of Deer. The hill itself in 1510 is called Knockmorgun.

TILLYSKOOKIE (Aberdeensh.). 'Hill of the soft, boorish fellow,' G. sgugach.

TILT, R. (Perthsh.). 1564, 'Glentilth.' Rev. J. McLean, Pitillie, does not recognise this as Gaelic; but surely it looks like G. tuilleach, 'flooding, overflowing,' adjective fr. tuil, a flood. Perh. = G. t'alt, 'the river' or 'glen.'

TINGWALL (Scalloway). Saga, Thingavöll, and Orkney. Sag. mentions a Thingavöll (c. 1500, Tyngwale) in Rendale, Orkney, = DINGWALL, 'meeting of the Thing.' For interchange of t and d, cf. Trondhjem and Dronthheim. Perh. Tingall Top (hill near Abernyte) is the same word.

TINTO (hill, S. Lanark). c. 1320, Tintov. Prob. hill of 'the (signal-) fires, by the water,' i.e., the R. Clyde; G. teinteabl (cf. Awe, old Ow). The mod. G. plural of teine, fire, is teintéan, but the Ir. plural is teinte (cf. Tullatintin, Cavan, 'hill of the fires'). Knocktentol, Galloway, is G. cnoc tendail, 'hill of the bonfire.'

TINWALD (Dumfries). Sic c. 1320. O.N. pingvold, 'meeting-place,' lit. fold, 'of the Thing' or local assembly; O.F. fald, Dan. fold, a fold, pen. Cf. TINGWALL, and Thingvellir, Iceland. Also in Isle of Man.

TIPPERLINN. Once a village, now name of a road in the south-west of Edinburgh. G. tiobar linne (W. llyn), 'well by the water' or 'pool.' In Pictish we find tipra for tiobar; and there are several Sc. places called Tipperty, i.e., 'black, dark well,' G. dubh, 'black.'

TIPPET CRAIG (Bonnybridge). Craig or rock tipped with a house. Cf. Tappitknowe, Denny.

TIRÉE (Hebrides). a. 700, Adamnan, Terra Ethica: c. 1225, Orkney. Sag., Tyrivist; 1343, Tiryad; 1354, Terevd; 1409, Tyriage; 1467, Tiroda; also Terra Hith. Wh. Stokes says, Ir. tir-etha, 'land of corn'; but Rhys, &c.,
think *Hith* or *Ith* is a legendary Scot, perh. uncle of Miled of the Irish legends. Several places called Mag-Ithe, 'plain of Ith,' in Ireland. *Tir* and *L. terra* are cognate.

TIRRY, R. (L. Shin). | G. *tuireadh*, 'a lament, a dirge.'

TITABOUTIE (three in Aberdeensh.). | Perh. G. *tīgh taoibh uchdairn*, 'house on the side of the hillock.'


TOB (Lewis). | G. *tōb*, 'the bay' or 'little bay.'

TOBERMORY (Mull). | (c. 1200, *Bk. of Seon*, a 'Tubermore.') | 1540, Tibbirmore. | G. and Ir. *tobar Moire*, 'well of the Virgin Mary;' = LADYWELL. | Cf. Toberonochy, Luing. In a Moray charter, temp. Alexander II., are 'Tubernacrumkel' and 'Tubernafein.'

TOCHIENRAL (Banff). | 'House of the fishing station'; G. *tīgh an iola*, or 'made of lime,' G. *aol*. The G. *tochar* means 'a causeway' and 'a dowry'; but the *r* would not easily disappear.


TOLLcross (Glasgow, Edinburgh).

TOLSTRA HEAD (Lewis). | 'Place of the toll' or 'custom-dues'; Icel. *toll-r*, Dan. *told*. On *sta = staðr*, place, see p. lxxxiii.

TOM-A-MHOID (Dunoon). | G. = 'hill, knoll of the court of justice'; G. *mód*, a court, assembly.

TOMATÍN (Carr Bridge). | G. *tom-aitein*, 'hill, knoll of the juniper tree,' in Argyle G. *aiteil*.


TOMIC (Beany). | G. *tomach*, 'full of knolls,' G. *tom.*
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Tomnahurich (Inverness). Professor Mackinnon says, prob. G. tom na h'iubhraich, 'hillock with the juniper bushes'; G. iubhar, a yew. But the name till quite recently is said to have been tom na fhiodraich, 'hill of the timber,' i.e., for gathering sticks on. Iubrach also means a 'boat,' as in Portnachuraich, Iona, and may do so here.

Tomnavoulin (Glenlivet). 'Knoll of the mill'; G. tom na mhuillinn. Tomnavowin, Cabrach, is prob. the same.

Tongland (Kirkcudbright). c. 1150, Tunegeiland; 1461, Tungland. See next.

Tongue (N. Sutherland, and three in Galloway). 1542, Toung. N. tunya, 'a tongue, spit of land.' Two Tongs in England.

Torbanehill (Bathgate). Tautology; G. tòrr bàn, 'white hill' or 'mound.' Tor is the common name for a hill in Devon and Cornwall; and there are The Torrs, sandhills on the Bay of Luce.

Torboll (Sutherland). c. 1230, Thoreboll; 1575, Thurboll. = Thurston. The god 'Thor's place.' On bol, bolstaifr, 'place,' see p. lxxii.


Tolrlane (Kirkcudbright). G. tòrr leathann (pron. lahan), 'broad hill.'

Tormasdale (Islay). The N. Ormas-daîl, see ORMISTON, to which Gaels have, as often, prefixed a t.

Torness (Inverness). G. tòrr, 'a hill, a castle,' or from the god Thor; cf. Torboll; + Ness.

Torsay (Mull). Sic 1390; 1561, Toirrass. ? G. tòrr rasach, 'hill, mound covered with shrubs,' with ending influenced by O.N. ay, ey, a, island.

Torphichen (Bathgate). Sic 1540; but 1296, Thorfishyn, Torphychin. G. tòrr-a-phigheainn, 'magpie's hill.'
Torphins (Aboyne). G. tòrr fìonn, ‘white, clear hill,’ with the common Eng. plural.


Torry (Aberdeen) and Torryburn (Dunfermline). 1350, Torry. G. tòrran, ‘a little hill.’

Torsonce (Stow). Prob. G. tòrr sonnaich, ‘hill with the palisade, wall,’ or ‘fort.’

Torthorwald (Dumfries). 1287, -thorald ; 1297, Thorthor- alde. Might be ‘hill of Thorold’; or a hybrid, G. tòrr, a hill, + N. Thorvold, ‘meeting, assembly in honour of the god Thor.’ See Tinwald.

Torwood (Larbert and New Luce) and Torwoodlee (Peebles). Larb. T., c. 1140, Keltor, i.e., G. coil tòrr, ‘wood of the hill’ or ‘fort’; so that Torwood is half a translation of Keltor. See Lee.

Tough (Alford). Pron. Toógh. 1605, Towch; but c. 1550, ‘Tulluch or Tough,’ i.e., G. tulach, a hill, mound, or tuighe, thick, dense, closely set. Touch or Tough Hills, Stirling, 1329, Tulch, is the same word.


Tradeston (Glasgow). The ground here was bought in 1790 by Glasgow ‘Trades’ House,’ and laid out by them.

PLACE-NAMES OF SCOTLAND.


Tranent (Haddington). c. 1147, Trauerment; c. 1210, Tranent. G. streamhar (pron. traver), ‘farm,’ lit. ploughed land, ‘in the dell’ or ‘by the stream,’ W. nant.


Traquair (Peebles). Sic 1265; but 1116, Treverquyrd; c. 1140, Trauquair; 1174, Trauercuier; 1225, Trefquer; 1506, Trawere. ‘Farm (G. streamhar, cf. Tranent) on Quair Water.’ The first syllable of Trabroun, E. of Tranent, may have the same origin. As likely fr. W. and Corn. tra, tre, tree, tref, ‘house, home.’

Treig L. (Lochaber). Prob. G. treigeadh, ‘abandonment, desolation’; which it certainly was till the railway was made.


Trilleachan, Ben (L. Etive). G. for ‘the pied oystercatcher.’

TRINITY (Edinburgh) and TRINITY GASK (Crieff). Fancy name. A ‘Trinity Lodge,’ where Trinity now is, is found advertised in 1783. Gask may be for G. crosg, ‘a pass, crossing.’ But see GASK.

TROCHRY (Dunkeld). c. 1650, -rig. G. troch, ‘bad, dangerous,’ + Sc. rig or ridge. See Rigg.

TROON (Ayr). 1464, le Trune; Pont, ‘the Truyn.’ W. truyn, = G. srøn, ‘a nose, point, cape.’ Also near Camborne, Cornwall.

TROQUEER (Dumfries). c. 1380, Trequere; also Traquire. Prob. = TRAQUAIR, ‘green farm.’ Cf. Trowier Hill, Girvan.

TROSACHS (Callander). Said to be G. for ‘bristled territory,’ with the common Eng. plural.

TROUP HEAD (Banff). 1654, Trowp; perh. Torfnes of Sagas. G. trøy is just ‘a troop.’ Meaning here doubtful.

TROTTERNISH (Skye) and TRUDDERNISH (Islay). Skye T., 1309, Trouternes; 1573, -tyrnes; ?1588, Trotwayshe. Both are said to mean ‘enchanted cape’ or ‘ness’; O.N. ness, Gaelic N. nish. Cf. Icel. trúðra, a juggler.

TRUFF HILL (Wigtown). By common transposition of r, ‘turf hill’; Ó.E. turf, Icel. and Sw. torf.

TUACK (hill, Kintore). Prob. G. stuaichd, ‘a projecting crag or hillock.’


TULLIALLAN (Dunfermline). G. tulach áileinn, ‘hill by the meadow,’ or fr. aluinn, ‘exceeding fair, beautiful,’ like Tullyallan on the Boyne; Ir. tulaigh alainn.

TULLIBARDINE (Crieff and Moray). Cri. T., 1461, Tulybardyn and -bardy. ‘Hill, mound of the warning’; G. bürdáinn. The Moray T. is prob. the original one.

TULLIBELTANE or -TON (Auchtergaven). G. tulach bealltainn, ‘hill of the beltane,’ an ancient Celtic celebration on May Day, when great bonfires were kindled on the hills. The origin of beltane is doubtful; but Wh. Stokes has shown it cannot be G. teine, ‘fire.’ Still less has it anything to do with the god Bel or Baal.
TULLIBODY. The old charters seem to imply that there was such a place S. as well as N. of the Forth, near Alloa. North T., c. 1147, Dumbodeuin; c. 1150, Dumbodeum; 1195, Tulibotheny. South T., 1163, Tulibodevin; 1164, Tulybethwyne; 1195, Tulybotheuyn; c. 1200, Tulliboyene. This seems G. *tulach both aibhne* or *abhuinn*, 'hillock with the house by the river.' *Bod* is just the hard form of *both*, and of course *dùn* is 'hill or fort.'

TULLOCH (Dingwall). 1542, Tulche. G. *tulach*, 'a hill, hillock.'

TULLIBOLE (Kinross). 1685, Tulliboal. Prob., as in *Maybole*, 'hill by the water,' G. *baol*, or 'of danger,' G. *baoghal*.

TULLYMET (Ballinluig). c. 1200, Tulichmet, Tulimath. Prob. 'soft' (G. *maoth*) or 'rich, fat, fertile (G. *meith*) hill.'

TULLYNESSLE (Alford). a. 1300, Tulynestyn; a. 1500, -nestil. Perh. *hill of the charm, spell,* G. *tulach-an-eoisle* (cf. Esslemont). In the same district, a. 1300, we find 'Tulynahtlayk.'

TULLYPOWRIE (Perthsh.). G. *tulach fuarach*, 'chilly hill.' For *p* pro *f* in this district, cf. Bonskied. Perh. fr. G. *pönaire*, 'beans.'


TURC, Ben (Glen Shee and Argyle), GLEN TURK (Wigtownsh.), and BRIG o' TURK (L. Katrine), and TURKEY BURN (Glen Quiech). G. *torc, tuirc*, 'a wild boar.' Cf. Altaturk, Ireland.

TURNBERRY CASTLE (Ayrsh.). c. 1200, Turnebiri; 1286, -byry. Prob. hybrid; Nor. Fr. *tourse*, 'a feudal court,' + O.E. *byrig* or *burg*, 'a fortified place, castle,' cf. Queensberry. *Turn* may just mean 'turn' or 'corner.'

TURRET WATER (Crieff). ? G. *turaid*, 'a turret,' fr. the shape of the rocks here.
Turriff (Aberdeensh.). c. 1000, Bk. Deer, Turbruad; a. 1300, Turrech; a. 1500, Turreff. Case of a name which has changed; at first G. törr bruíd, ‘hill of anguish’ or ‘of the stab’; or, possibly, ‘fort of Brude’; but it is hard to say what the second syllable represents now.

Twa (Stromness). Icel. þveit, ‘a thwaite, a place.’ Cf. Murraythwaite.

Twechar (Kilsyth). 1369, Tweoures. Perh. G. tuath-a-char, ‘north of the bend or turn’; G. cor, cf. Strachur. This suits the site of the original farm.


Twislehope Burn (Newcastleton). Doubtful. Perh. ‘separating hill,’ fr. W. twys, ‘a top, tuft, head, heap,’ and yll, ‘that tends to separate’; cf. Twizel, Coldstream; and for -hope, see Hobkirk.

Twynholm (Kirkcudbright). c. 1200, Twenham; 1605, Twyneme, i.e., Twynham. O.E. tweeon, ‘between,’ and Holm or ham, which constantly interchange; holm is ‘meadow,’ ham is ‘house, home.’ Cf. the Roman ‘interamna,’ and Twineham, Sussex.

Tydeaverys (Balmaclellan). Old, Tydauarries. G. tìdan bharra, ‘the little heap on the top’ or ‘height’ (barr). Cf. Tudhope. The s is the common Eng. plural.


Tynecastle (Edinburgh).

Tynett. Doubtful.

Tyninghame (Haddington). a. 800, Hist. St Cuthbti, Tinningaham; 1094, Tinningeham; a. 1130, Sim. Dur-
ham, ann. 756, Tiningaham; 1265, Tynynham; perh. Bede’s Incuneninghum, c for t. Prob. ‘home of the dwellers on the Tyne’; see p. lxxxv, and note. On the Tyne also stands Tyneholm.

TYNRON (Moniaive). Prob. G. tigh an sroin, ‘house on the point or height.’ Cf. CAMERON and TYNDRUM.

Týrie (Fraserburgh and Kirkcaldy). Fras. T., a. 1300, Tyry; 1595, Tyer. G. tīr, tīre, ‘land.’ Cf. STRATHYRE and ALTYRE.

U

UAMVAR. G. uaim-a-bharrra, ‘cave on the height’ or ‘hilltop’ (barr). Cf. WEEM and LOCHINVAR.

UDDINGSTON (Glasgow). 1475, Odingstoune. Perh. ‘village of the god Odin’ or ‘Woden’ (cf. THURSTON). But we find an Ittingston near Huntly, 1534, Utinstoun; 1677, Uttingstoun; also a Wittingham, Midlothian, which point to an origin through the Teutonic family of the Wittings; cf. Wittingham and Weddington, England, and WHITTINGHAM. The name Udston close by seems to point to some man Uđd.

UDNY (Ellon). 1417, Uldnay. Prob. G. allt an bheath, ‘river of the birches,’ bh lost by aspiration; cf. AULDBEARN.


UIG (Skye and Lewis). Skye U., 1512, Wig; 1552, Vig. Lewis U., 1549, Vye; c. 1620, Oig, Vyg. G. úig, ‘a nook, retired cove,’ Icel. vik, a small bay. Cf. WICK.

UISEKENTUIE (Islay). G. uisg’ an t’suidhe, ‘water of the seat,’ place where funerals used to halt to rest and drink—’whisky.’ Cf. BEALLACHANTUIE and BAD-NA-CARBAD. Uigs, or rather its adj., is seen in another form in Wisheach, Gartly.

UIST (Outer Hebrides). 1282, Iuist; 1292, Guist; also Ewyst (the pron. now) and Uibhist. Icel. í-vist, ‘an abode,’ lit. in-dwelling. Vist is the same root as Ger. wesen and Eng. was. Also cf. Capt. Thomas, Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot., xi. 476.
PLACE-NAMES OF SCOTLAND.


ULLAPOOL (W. Ross-sh.). See above. Pool is N. pol or bol, ‘place,’ see p. lxxiii, rather than G. and Ir. poll, ‘a pool or water.’ Some think Ulla- is fr. King Olaf (cf. OLLABERRY). There seems no local tradition in re. An ‘Ulyshaven’ is found in Forfarshire, c. 1415.

ULLIE, Strath. In G. Ulle or Illigh. Through this the river Helmsdale flows. Prob. Ptolemy’s Ila. Cf. ISLA.

ULLOCH HILL (Kirkcudbright). G. wallach, ‘proud,’ i.e., ‘high.’

ULSTA (Shetland). Prob. = ULBSTER, ‘wolf’s place’; N. stadar.

ULVA (Aros). 1473, Ulway. ‘Wolf’s Isle’; Icel. ulf-r, Dan. and Sw. ulv, a wolf, + ay, ey, a, isle.

UNGANABB (N. Uist). G. = ‘ounce-land of the abbot,’ old G. unga, L. uncia, an ounce, i.e., the rent was an ounce of silver. See p. lxv, and cf. BALNAB.

UNICH, R. (Edzell). G. uinich, ‘bustle,’ ‘hurry.’ It is a rapid stream.

UNST (Shetland). Sagas, Ornist, Örmst, Aumstr. Doubtful.


UPHALL (Bathgate).

UPLAWMOOR (Neilston). Cf. LAW.

UPSETTILING (Norham). c. 1098, Upsetinton; 1296, Upsettlington. Fr. some unknown man.

URIE, URY (Aberdeensh.). Forms, see INVERURIE. Either G. iubharach, ‘abounding in yews’ (G. iubhar, pron. yure), or = URR.
PLACE-NAMES OF SCOTLAND.

URQUHART (Conon Bridge, Inverness, Elgin, Fife). Mod. pron. in G. arochdan. Inver. U., a. 700, Adamnan, Airchardan; a. 1150, Urchard. Elgin U., c. 1340, Urquhart; also Owrchar. Conon U., 1340, Urchar. Dr Maclauchlan says its G. form is Urchudain, fr. urch, 'a knoll,' and din, 'a fort.' But Airchardan is better taken as air, G. prep., 'on, upon,' and, some say, caor, caorann, or cartd, 'a rowan wood'; perch. G. caoir, 'a rapid torrent.' Wh. Stokes ventures on no opinion.

URR (Dalbeattie). 1607, Or. Generally thought = Basque ur, 'water'; cognate with G. and Ir. dohbar or dór, W. dver, water, a river. Cf. DOUR and ORR.

URRAY (Muir of Ord). 1546, Vrray; c. 1565, Vurray. Prob. old G. ur reidh, 'smooth water.' Cf. above, and ARAY.


UYEA SOUND (Unst).

V

VALE OF LEVEN (Dumbarton). See LEVEN.

VATERNISH or WAT- (N. Skye). 1501, Waternes. It can hardly be 'water-peninsula,' O.E. wæter, cf. Icel. vatn, water, and Waterford, Ireland, i.e., 'water-fjord'; rather Icel. vilt-r, 'a glove,' + O.N. uoes or nish, 'ness,' peninsula, lit. nose.

VEIRA (Rousay). Either fr. Icel. ver, 'the sea, then a fishing station,' cf. Eng. weir, O.E. wer, a fence, enclosure for fish; or O.N. vigir, 'a bay,' + ay, ey, a, 'island.'

VELLORE (Polmont). Not G. mheall odhar (prou. oar), 'grey hill'; but named last century fr. the town in India near Madras.

VENLAW (Peebles). Sic 1469. Prob. tautology; G. bheinn + Eng. Law, both = 'hill,' cf. Penlaw, Dumfries. Others say, G. or Ir. fhionn layh, 'white hill.'

VENNACHAR L. (Callander). G. bheinn na char, 'hill with the bend or turn,' G. car.
VENUE, Ben (Trossachs). Said to be G. meanbh, with the m aspirated, meaning ‘little,’ as compared with its big neighbour Ben Ledi. *Cf.* YARROW.

VICE, Lochan of (Tungland). *Old, Voyis.* G. lochan is ‘a little loch.’ *Vice* is doubtful.

VIDLIN (Shetland). Icel. vid-r, Dan. and Sw. vid, ‘wide’; -lin may be N. lund, ‘a grove,’ or lun, ‘sheltered.’

VIGEANS, St (Arbroath). *Vigeanus* is the Latin form of *St Fechan,* abbot of Fother, West Meath, d. 664; *cf.* EGGLEFECHAN.

VINEGAR HILL (Grampians). Corruption of G. fionna gabhar, ‘the white goat.’

VIRKIE (Dunrossness). Icel. virki, ‘a work, bulwark, castle’; *cf.* ‘outworks,’ and Work Head.

VOE (Shetland). Icel. vör, ‘a little bay, inlet.’ Common in Shetland—Burra Voe, Hamma Voe, &c.

VOIL, L. (Strathyc). Possibly aspirated form of G. moil, ‘a heap, or of boil, ‘fury, rage.’


VRACKIE, or BHRAGGIE, Ben (Golspie, Blair Athole, &c.). G. bhrec, bhrice, ‘spotted, speckled.’ *Cf.* BREAKACHY.

VUILIN, Scuir (Achnasheen). G. sgòr-a-mhuilinn, ‘rock of the mill.’

W

WADDENSHOPE (Glensax, near Yarrow). 1262, Waltamshope, which is said to mean the Saxon god ‘Wodin’s valley.’ *Cf.* Woden Law, Jedburgh. Of course *Waltham* is also a man’s name. On hope, see HOBKIRK.

WALKERBURN (Innerleithen). Burn or stream where the wauking or fulling or dressing of cloth was done; O.E. wæalcere, ‘a fuller.’ See WAK Mill, and *cf.* Walkern, England.

WALLACESTONE (Polmont). The stone now commemorating *Wallace’s* Battle of Falkirk, 1298, was erected in 1810 in place of an older slab.
WALLACETOWN, (Ayr). Old, Walenston. 'Abode, village of the strangers' or 'Welsh', i.e., Brythons from Strathclyde; O.E. welisc, velisc, a foreigner. In the first charter of Paisley, 1160, we find 'Ricardo Walas,' perh. earliest Sc. mention of the name Wallace. Le Waley's (afterwards Wallis) was a common Eng. name in the 13th century. Cf. Wales, Sheffield, and Walesby; also Galston. 'Wallachia' has a similar origin.

WALLS (Hoy and Shetland). Hoy W., c. 1225, Orkney. Sag., Vagaland; also Saga, Valey. Said to be 'isle of strangers' (cf. O.E. wealh, a foreigner); this is doubtful. Val- might be Dan. val, Sw. vall, a wall, rampart.


WANDEL (Lamington). Also called Hartsipe. c. 1116, Quendal. O.E. cwæn, a woman, a 'quean,' Icel. kván, a wife, + O.E. dael, Icel. dal, 'a dale, valley.' Cf. Wandil, Surrey.

WANLOCK WATER and WANLOCKHEAD (Sanquhar). Can this mean 'stream like a woman's ringlet' or 'curl' (O.E. locc, Icel. lokk-r)? Cf. Wandel. To the east lies Midlock Water.

WARDIE (Edinburgh). Wardie is a man's name. Cf. Warriston and Wardington, Banbury.

WARDLAWHILL (Glasgow and Ettrick).

WARRISTON (Edinburgh). Prob. 'Wardie's abode' or 'village.' Cf. above.


WATERBECK (Ecclesfechan). Tautology; here water and beck (Icel. bekk-r, Dan. baek) both mean 'brook' (cf. Wansbeckwater). The O.E. form and sound, waeter, is still preserved on the Scottish border. Cf., too, Galawater.

WATERNISH. See Vaternish.
WATTEN (Wick). c. 1230, Watne. Icel. vatn, 'water, a loch.'

WAUCHOPDALE (Langholm). 1220, Walleuhope; 1247, Waluchop; c. 1330, Wachopdale; 1340, Walghopp. Prob. fr. O.E. weald, Icel. valg-r, volg-r, 'warm, lukewarm,' + hope, 'a shut-in valley'; see HOBKIRK.

WAUK MILL (Haddington, &c.). 1561, Walkmiln. 1587, 'The Waulk Miln of Partick.' Sc. waik is 'to full' or 'dress cloth,' O.E. wæalcian, to turn about, Icel. valka, Dan. valke, to full, cognate with Eng. walk.

WEDALE (Galashiels). Sic c. 1160. The legend says, fr. O.E. wēd-dæl (in Dan. vee-dal), 'vale of woe,' so called by the Angles from their great defeat there by King Arthur. As likely, fr. Icel. ve, 'a house,' or veg-r, 'a way,' cf. W EYDALE.

WEDDERBURN (Duns). 1300, Wederburn. Sc. wedder, O.E. wether, 'a wether or ram.'

WEE M (Aberfeldy). G. uain, 'a cave.' Cf. UAMVAR and WEMYSS. An old Ir. MS. mentions a high mountain near Dull, called Doilweme.

WEIR, or WYRE (Orkney). Sic Jo. Ben, 1529; but c. 1225, Orkney. Sag., Vigr; c. 1500, Wyir. Vigr is prob. the O.N. for 'a bay.'

WEMYSS, E. and W. (Fife), and WEMYSS BAY (Largs). Fife W., 1239, Wemys; a. 1300, Whense; 1639, Easter Weimes. = WEM, 'a cave,' with the common Eng. plural s. There is a Port Wemyss in Islay.

WEST BARNs, CALDER (1183, West Caledoure), LINTON, &c. See CALDER, &c.

WESTERDALE (Halkirk), WESTERKIRK (Langholm). Icel. vest-r, 'the west'; but Westerkirk is found from 1296 to 1641 as Westerker (cf. CARR), and in 1322 as Watsterker.


WESTRAY and PAPA WESTRAY (Orkney). Orkney. Sag., Westray; c. 1260, Vesturey. O.N. or Icel., vestr-ey or -ay, 'western isle.' See PAPA.
WEYDALE (Thurso). Prob. 'valley (Icel. and N. dal) of the road' or 'way'; Icel. veg-r, Dan. vei.

WHALSAY (Shetland). Saga, Hvalsey, i.e., 'whale's isle'; Icel. hval-r, Dan. and Sw. hval, a whale.

WHAM, Glen (Kilsyth). G. uamh or uaim, 'a cavo.' Cf. UAMVAR.

WAUPHILL (Wigtown). Sc. whaup is 'a curlew,' fr. O.E. hwe6p, wop, a cry.

WHIFFLET (Airdrie). Prof. Rhys suggests 'whin (i.e., furze-covered) flat'; as likely 'white (in names often pron. whit) flat.' On flat, cf. SKINFLATS.

WHINNEYLEGATE, LIGGATE (Kirkcudbright). With whinny, i.e., full of whins or furze, cf. W. chwyn, weeds. Liggate is a gate-post; O.E. leag-geat, 'field-post.' Cf. Liggatcheek in Dalry.

WHINNYFOLD (Cruden). Prob. 'enclosure or fold full of whine' or furze bushes.

WHITBURN (Bathgate). 'White stream'; O.E. hwit, Icel. hveitt-r, white. Also near Sunderland.

WHITEFARLAND (Arran).

WHITEINCH (Glasgow). 'White meadow' or 'links'; G. innis. Cf. INCH.

WHITEMIRE (Forres). 'White-looking swamp'; Icel. myrr, myri, N. myre, a swamp, fen, cognate with the Eng. moor. Cf. Drakemire, Berwicksh., MYRESIDE, and 'Wytteriggemyre,' temp. William the Lion, in New-battle Chart.

WHIT(t)EN HEAD. See its Gaelic form, KENNAEGALL.


WHITERIGG (Airdrie). 1572, Quhitrig; see RIGG.

WHITHORN (Wigtown). Early Latin writers, 'Candida Casa'; 1296, Candidiae Case; O.E. Chron., ann. 565, Hwiterne; 1159, Whitherne; 1250, Witernen; 1498, Quithern; a very old MS. has the form Futerne, with which cf. the common Aberdeen f for wh, foo for who, fiar for
where, &c. O.E. hwit erne, ‘white house,’ or ‘cot,’ is a translation of Candida Casa, the clay house built by St Ninian, c. 390. There is a Blackerne in Kirkcudbright.

Whiting Bay (Arran). Named from the fish of that name. Whiting lit. means ‘little white thing.’

Whitletts (Ayr). Perh. ‘white flats,’ and so perh. = Whifflet.

Whitsome (Chirnside). 1296, Whytesum ; 1300, Quitesum. Prob. ham, i.e., ‘home of White,’ some man, c. p. lxxxv. Of course, gu was a true guttural in old Scots, and in form 1300 is = the O.E. hw.

Whitster (St Abb’s Head). Old, Whitchester. ‘White camp.’ This is one, then, of the few Sc.-chesters, see p. xc. Also cf. Glo’ster for Gloucester.

Whittinghame (Haddington). a. 1130, Sim. Durham, Hwitinghamah ; 1250, Whitingham. Prob. ‘home (O.E. ham) of Whiting,’ i.e., ‘the little white man,’ or ‘of the sons of White’; cf. p. lxxxv, and Uddingston. There is a Wittingshill in Buchan. Also in Northumberland, and near Preston.

Whitton (Morebattle). Said to be a. 800, Hist. St Cuthbut, Waqurtun; but the scribe’s spelling in this MS. is very reckless.

Wick. Sic in Barbour, c. 1375; but 1140, Vik; 1455, Weke. Icel. vik, ‘a (little) bay,’ in Sw. vik.

Widewall (S. Ronaldshay). c. 1225, Orkney. Sag., Vidivag(r), i.e., ‘beacon voe’ or ‘bay.’


Wilkieston (Ratho). The name Wilkie is fr. G. guilcach, rushy, fr. giolc, a rush.


Windhouse (Shetland). Corruption of O.N. vind -dss, 'windy ridge.'

Windmill Hill (Motherwell). Also at Gateshead.

Windlestrae Law (Tweeddale). Sc. for 'windlestraw hill'; O.E. windelestraw properly means 'straw for plaiting,' fr. windel, a basket.

Windy Gates (Markinch). Gate in Sc. is 'a way, road,' though O.E. geat means 'a gate.'

Windy Goul (Queen's Park, Edinburgh, and Tranent). G. and Ir. gabhal, 'a fork, a pass.' Cf. Ardgoul, Ireland and Windy Gyle, Northumberland.


Wirran (hill, Lethnot, Forfarsh.). G. fhuaran, 'a spring of water.'

Wishaw (Lanark). Prob. as next; 'Wice' or 'Wische's wood' or Shaw.

Wiston (Biggar). c. 1155, Ecclesia de Wicestun; 1159, Ecclesia ville Wiche; c. 1190, Ecclesia de Wische; 1406, Wiston. This knight of the 12th century, Wicce or Wice, is well known from his charters. (See ton, p. lxxiii.) Also near Haverford West.

Wolfstar (E. Lothian). Prob. N. Ulf-r stær-r, 'Ulf's place' or 'farm.'

Workhead (Kirkwall). Icel. virki, 'a work, bulwark, castle,' cognate with verk, work. Cf. Virkie.

Wormit (N. Fife). 1517, -et. Perh. 'warm place'; Icel. varm-r, fem. vörn, O.E. wearn, warm; perh. from O.E.


Wrath Cape. 1583, Wraith; c. 1610, Pont, Faro Head. Icel. hvarf, ‘a turning out of sight, a shelter,’ fr. hverfa, to turn round. Cf. Hvarfs-gnipa, ‘peak of the receding land,’ O.N. fr. Cape Farewell, Greenland. In Lewis G. the Cape is An Carbh, a corruption of hvarf; but other Gaels call it Am Parph or Barpa, ‘the cairn or barrow.’

Wysery (Kirkbiebridge). Prob. ‘dwelling, village (Dan. and northern O.E. by, bi) of a man Wyse.’

Wyvis, Ben (Dingwall). 1608, Weyes. In G. beinn fhuathais, which prob. means ‘formidable or spectral ben,’ a very appropriate name.

Y

Yarrock or Yerrock, Port (Whithorn). Skene thinks this is the Beruvik of Nial’s Saga (cf. Berwick); but, as it stands, prob. G. garbh achadh, ‘rough field.’ Cf. next.


Yester (Haddington). 1295, Yestre, older Ystrad, which is W. for ‘valley’ = G. srad or ‘strath’; cf. Estra-hannent, s.v. Annandale. Yester is just on the brim of the Damnonian region; see p. xxix.

Yetholm (Kelso). a. 800, St Cuthbti, Catha’n; 1233,
PLACE-NAMES OF SCOTLAND.

Jetham; 1297, Yetham; also Zethamne, Yettane; c. 1420, Kirkytheame; 1608, Toun-Yettam. 'Hamlet at the gate' (on the Borders pron. yut, O.E. ygd) between England and Scotland. Cf. The Yottes o' Muckhart, mouth of a pass in the Ochils. See Holm. With c. 1420 and 1608, cf. Goldspie.


Yorkhill (Glasgow).

Youchtrie Heugh (Kirkmaiden). G. and Ir. vuchlarach, 'upper'; cf. the names in Auchter. Heugh is 'a hill'; see Hesterheugh.

Ythan, R. (Ellon). Prob. = Ethie; c. 1212, Athyn, t.s., G. ðthan, 'a little ford or small fordable river.'

Z

Zeiland. See Shetland.
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