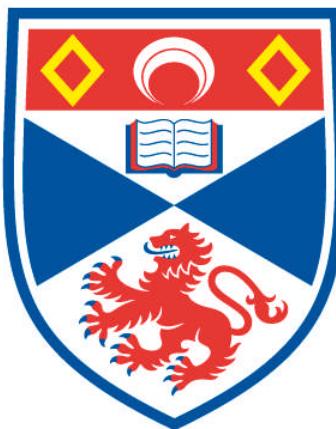


# **ETHNONYMS IN THE PLACE-NAMES OF SCOTLAND AND THE BORDER COUNTIES OF ENGLAND**

## **Appendix D**

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**A Thesis Submitted for the Degree of PhD  
at the  
University of St Andrews**



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**Appendix D: Database of toponyms with  
a potential ethnonymic element**

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## Database introduction

The database consists of an entry for each place-name in the study area for which identification with an ethnonym is either probable or possible, in alphabetical order. Each entry is laid out according to the following schema:

- 1)     **Headname** + identification tag + motivation + thesis chapter + evaluation  
            Grid reference + topography + secondary names + aliases  
            Description
- 2)     Interpretation history
- 3)     Early forms
- 4)     Linguistic analysis  
            Postulated original form + interpretation
- 5)     Discussion

### *Headname*

The headname is given in bold type, typically using the latest spelling employed in OS mapping. In the absence of any past or present OS form, the latest securely identified recorded form is adopted. Extant headnames in Gaelic orthography are emended as necessary in line with the spelling conventions adopted by the OS through the Gaelic Names Liaison Committee (*GNLC* 2006), the forerunner of the inter-authority partnership Ainmean-Àite na h-Alba ~ Gaelic Place-Names of Scotland (AÀA), in the interest of consistency across OS data sets and wider Gaelic use. Headnames are otherwise only emended to correct obvious typographical or transcription errors (e.g. "**Camas nan Gall** KLE-ARG", for *Camas na Gall*), or to regularise word-initial capitalisation (e.g. "**Lowlandmens Yle** TNG-SUT", for *lowlandmens ylet*).

### *Identification tag*

Each headname is given a tag, together constituting a unique identifier in the context of the study. Tags have a geographical reference, usually consisting of a locality code followed by a county code (e.g. "**Airswood** WES-DMF", for Airswood in the parish of

Westerkirk and the county of Dumfriesshire). Scottish localities are fixed by a three-letter code identifying the relevant parish, as listed in Appendix A §iii. English localities are fixed by a four-letter-code identifying the relevant registration district, also listed in Appendix A §iii: for the parish of Berwick-upon-Tweed, included in the OS Object Name Books for Scotland, both parish and English registration district are shown, that is, BET/BERW. (In the database, the locality is, for convenience, also given in brackets in full.) When it has not been possible to identify the locality, this is stated. If the headname and codes combined are insufficient to create a unique tag for the entry, then this is achieved by the addition of a superscript numeral to the locality code (e.g. "**Eilean nan Gall** TNG<sup>2</sup>-SUT").

The county code is as listed in Appendix A §iv. If the county covering the location of the name changed in a reorganisation between 1889 and 1975, the new county is shown bracketed in superscript following the old (e.g. "**Coire nan Gall** KLE-ARG<sup>(INV)</sup>", for a location on mainland Argyllshire that was reallocated to Inverness-shire). An extensive feature covering, or covered by, numerous counties is indicated by a sun-ray symbol (e.g. "**Scotland** ☀"). If the name refers to a feature which sits on the border between localities, and/or between counties, the relevant codes are joined by the plus sign (e.g. "**Cnoc nan Gall** FRR+HAL-SUT+CAI", located on the border of the parishes of Farr and Halkirk, and on the border between Sutherland and Caithness). Any article prefixed to the headname is shown, followed by a tilde: feminine Gaelic nouns have any lenition caused by this article removed (e.g. "**Machair Ghallta** ☀ A'~", for A' Mhachair Ghallta).

If the headname is obsolete, this is indicated by a dagger: obsolescence is defined for the purposes of the study as not being reported as extant in 1950 or thereafter (e.g. "**Creag Losgaidh nan Gall** HAR-INV<sup>Heb</sup> †", recorded in 1938). If the name is only extant as an existing name incorporated in a secondary name, this is indicated by a double dagger (e.g. "**Airswood** WES-DMF ‡", extant only in the secondary names Airswood Hill, Airswood Moss and Airswood Sike). If extant but not featured on current OS mapping of any scale, the headname is followed by a lozenge (e.g. "**Pictish Well** DUF-MOR ◊", recorded by Morris & Morris (1982, 147), but not mapped by the OS).

### *Motivation*

A motivation for the coining of the name is allocated to all those judged to probably be ethnonymic, but not to those only possibly so. The categories – antiquarian, borderland, coincidental, commemorative, domain, figurative, resource, transit or unknown – are as defined in the Glossary and explained in Chapter 1 §e.

### *Thesis Chapter*

A cross-reference is given to the main chapter to which the name relates.

### *Evaluation*

An evaluation is given as to whether the identification with the relevant ethnonym is 'probable' (i.e. considered likely, typically supported by linguistic, historical, archaeological, toponymic and/or traditional evidence) or 'possible' (i.e. one or more alternative interpretations are considered to be at least just as likely, or other substantial doubts remain).

### *Grid reference*

A six digit national grid reference provides coordinates determining a 100 metre square location of the named feature. For large spatial features or areas, other than the most extensive, a significant local focus such as a parish church or a crossroads is marked by the grid reference. For an elevated relief feature, the highest point is given. For a linear feature, the reference is the point where the feature ends, for example where a water course joins a larger water-course or body of water. For a bidirectional linear feature, such as a road, pass or wall, the estimated central point or highest point of a hill range is given. If the identification of the location is uncertain, then the grid reference is preceded by a question mark. When an approximate location for an unidentified location is given, a reference preceded by the 'at' symbol (@) is given for an associated feature, such as the settlement of the farm containing a field-name, or the central point of the relevant parish (e.g. "**Englishfield** CIE-ABD † @NJ469440", being the grid reference for the habitation on Smallburn farm, on which the headname is located, at grid square NJ, easting 469 metres by northing 440 metres).

### *Topography*

A topographic code, as listed in Appendix A §v, is given in brackets to describe the apparent nature of the feature when it was first recorded as a primary name (e.g. "(SS)", for a settlement).

### *Secondary names*

The generic elements used in forming any secondary names derived from the headname are given in alphabetical order and standardised spelling. Each generic is preceded by the plus sign (e.g. "+Hill, +Moss, +Sike", for the secondary names Airswood Hill, Airswood Moss and Airswood Sike). If the spelling of the headname is affected by the generic element (typically lenition of Gaelic names) or if it is only partially incorporated, the secondary name is given in full. The designation of some minor, artificial features (e.g. turnpikes and triangulation points in the OS Object Name Books), is excluded from the list. No indication is given of whether two or more secondary names might refer to the same place.

### *Aliases*

Any alias for the headname is shown with the abbreviation a.k.a. ('also known as') and rendered in title case. A name for the same feature in another language is only treated as an alias if etymologically distinct (e.g. "a.k.a. Achnyalbenach†? q.v.", for a probable identification of the headname, **Alton Albany** BAR-AYR, with an obsolete alias **Achnyalbenach†**, which has its own entry in the database). If the identification of an alias with the headname is insecure, it is marked by a question mark; doubled if considered dubious.

### *Description*

For Scottish names displayed on the OS 6" 1st edition (or cancelled after collection), a summarised description of the feature is given based on the notes in the nineteenth-century OS Object Name Book. It has not been possible to consult the Name Books for every headname in Scotland or any in England, and outstanding entries have been indicated. Indeed, a few Perthshire Name Books in the twenty-five inch to the mile series are no longer extant: for the parishes of Arngask, Balquhidder, Blair Atholl, Comrie, Fortingall, Kenmore, Killin, Kirkmichael, Moulin or Weem, including some detached

parts. The Name Books for Cumberland and Northumberland are located at Kew E/SUR. Along with the Books for County Durham, Hampshire and Westmorland, these were the only English Name Books to survive German bombing in 1940 (National Archives collection OS 34 record slip, <http://discovery.nationalarchives.gov.uk>, accessed 7 Aug. 2011).

Ordnance Survey references to farms and steadings are taken to include habitation unless otherwise stated, and relative sizes and agricultural use of farms are not recorded given their propensity to vary over time. Relative sizes are, however, retained for other features as an indication of their prominence (e.g. "A small cottage on Billholm farm (OSnb 53:15)"). Topographic and other descriptions from other sources are also given, if deemed potentially significant.

### *Interpretation history*

Any etymological observations (comments or conclusions) from literature or in sources are summarised in chronological order (though the etymologies given in Lytteil 1877 and McDowall 1947 are on the whole fanciful, and generally have not been given). This is for tracing the development of established interpretations and indicating alternative explanations that may be encountered. Inclusion does not of itself imply endorsement.

### *Early forms*

Recorded forms of the headname (or, if informative, of secondary names incorporating the headname) are presented in chronological order. If the record was recorded later than the year or period to which the form is ascribed, the year of recording is also given. Years are regularised to match the modern calendar, where possible (e.g. "1545 *Erswod* (1563 *RMS* iv no. 1441)", from a document of February 1544, confirmed in *RMS* in January 1562, both dates predating the change in the year start in Scotland from 25 March to 1 January in 1600). Multiple forms in the same record are separated by a middle dot (·). So that the development of a headname may be apparent, all the earliest forms are given. So that the modern development can be traced, any form(s) found in the OS Object Name Books for Scotland (or failing that, a form shown on the OS 6" 1st edition), and any notable subsequent variations, are given. If any intervening forms have

been collected which have been omitted as being superfluous, this is indicated by 'etc.' Forms of place-names employed as anthroponyms are excluded, unless where recorded with a titular preposition such as 'of', 'from', 'of that ilk' and '*de eodem*', in which case they are regarded for the purpose of the toponym details as *bona fide* place-name forms. If the identification of a form with the headname is insecure, it is marked by a question mark; doubled if considered dubious.

### *Linguistic analysis*

The etymology of the various elements of the headname are analysed. The presence of an ethnonym is assumed, even if this is evaluated to only be possible. Elements are shown in their basic forms, preceded by a language code and any relevant grammatical information. They are joined by the plus sign in the order that they appear in the name (e.g. "OSc adj. *Erisch* + OSc n. *wod*", for a combination of the Older Scots adjective *Erisch* and noun *wod*).

### *Postulated original form*

What is considered to be the original form of the headname, in the original language, is presented. If this form is unattested for this particular name, it is prefixed by an asterisk to show that it is postulated (e.g. "OSc \*(*The*) *Erisch Wod*").

### *Interpretation*

The original form is followed by an interpretation of the sense of the headname (e.g. "'wood associated with (the) Irish'").

### *Discussion*

The entry is concluded by any discussion of the name and its immediate context.

— A —

**Achingale** WAT-CAI (Watten). Unknown class. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.  
ND244535 (SS). +Bridge, +Mill, +Water† (GCi, 179).  
A farm (OSnb 12:63).

- 1616 *Achingaill* (RMS vii no. 1508)  
1632 *Auchingaill* (RMS viii no. 1917)  
1642 *Achingal* (Gordon Map 9)  
1654 *Achingal* (Blaeu Map)  
1726 *Auchingale* (GCi, 161)  
1726 *Achangaill* (GCi, 179)  
1755 *Achingall* (Roy Map)  
1843 *Achnagail* (Findlay 1843, 2)  
1843 *Auchingail* (Findlay 1843, 9)  
1873 *Achingale* (*Achingail*. *Achingall*) (OSnb 12:63)

ScG n.m. *achadh* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*  
ScG \**Achadh nan Gall* – 'the field associated with the *Goill*'

The small stone (pers. observ. 2008) at ND244543 marked by the OS as a standing stone (unrecorded on *Canmore*) is too far from Achingale settlement to imply ScG n.m. gall 'freestanding stone or rock', despite being located next to the secondary name Achingale Bridge ND243543. Further, the gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall* is postulated on the basis of the consistent presence of a medial *-n-*, suggesting the ScG gen. pl. art. *nan*.

**Achnagall** TAI-ROS † (Tain). Borderland-name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.  
NH840840 (SS). +Inver†; a.k.a. Inches†.  
Associated with **Balnagall** TAI-ROS (MacGill 1909 *passim*). In an area which was submerged below sea level in the eighth century (Carver 2008, 17).

- 1608 *Inverachynegall* (Retours no. 30)  
1612 *Auchnaball* a.k.a. *Innes-Balnagall* (MacGill 1909 no. 292)  
1761 *Inverachnagall* a.k.a. *Balnagall* (MacGill 1909 no. 639)  
1826 *Inches* (Thomson Map)

ScG n.m. *achadh* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*  
ScG \**Achadh nan Gall* – 'the field associated with the *Goill*'

The location is equated in 1612 (when *-b-* is a transmission error for *-g-*) with a secondary name of **Balnagall** TAI-ROS with ScG n.f. *innis* 'haugh, meadow'. Though this element is applied to the high-water islands of Innis Mhòr NH850860 and Innis Bheag† NH869840 (OS 6" 1st edn), it is proposed that it also applied to the Morrich More carseland as a whole (supplying the grid reference), and explains the name Inches† in 1826 for Inver TAI-ROS NH863827. Inver is also applied on the OS 6" 1st edn to Inver Mains† TBT-ROSx NH868828 and Inver† FEA-CRYx NH854818 a.k.a. Summerton: *Inverachnagall* a.k.a. *Balnagall* TAI-ROS presumably refers to Inver Bay. Inver TAI-ROS and Inver FEA-CRYx were in Cromartyshire, with a further portion of that scattered county being around Balcherry NH821827 (OS 6" 1st edn). These two portions were separated by Balnagall and Pitnellies, which linked the Morrich More with the rest of Ross-shire.

**Achnyalbenach** BAR-AYR † (Barr). Domain-name. Ch. 18 Albanians: probable.

@NX272937 (SS). A.k.a. **Alton Albany**?

Associated with *Glenkennet* 'Glengennet NX286959' and *Braymuk* [ScG n.m. *bràigh* 'upper part' + Muck Water NX283904?] (*ER* iv, 595).

1434 *Achnyalbenach* (*ER* iv, 595)

ScG n.m. *achadh* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Albannach*

ScG \**Achadh nan Albannach* – 'the field associated with the Albanians'

Superficially the initial element is ScG n.m. *achadh* 'field, farm', which is generally anglicised with *A(u)ch-*, even before a consonant (cf. **Achnagall** TAI-ROS, **Auchnagall** MDL-INV, **Auchnagallin** CIA-MOR and **Auchnagaul** ALN-ROS). However, confusion between *-c-* and *-t-* is a common transmission error, so the element could represent ScG n.m. *àth* 'ford' with reference to a ford in Albany Burn. Or it could be a corrupted transmission of **Alton Albany** BAR-AYR, which provides the grid reference.

**Aikengall** IWK-ELO (Innerwick). Borderland-name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NT714703 (SS). +Easter†, +Water, +Wester.

A farm (OSnb 15:12, 17). The middle of a deep pass through the Lammermuir Hills (OS<sup>25</sup>). In a detached portion of Renfrewshire, along with Thornton NT739734, Crichton NT684660 and Monynut NT696664 (*passim*), by annexation (1535 *RSS* ii no. 1696).

*Achadh nan gall*, 'the strangers' field' (Watson 1926, 140). 'The field of the non-Gaels' (Mac an Tàilleir 2004, 13).

1422 *Achingalle* (1427 *RMS* ii no. 102)

1465 *Auchingall* (*ER* vii, 670)

1487 E/W.*Akingallis* (*RMS* ii no. 1685)

1494 E/W.*Akingallis* (*RMS* ii no. 2211)

1494 E/W.*Akingall* (*RMS* ii no. 2213)

1498 E/W.*Akyngall* (*RMS* ii no. 2467)

1502 E/W.*Akingall* (*RMS* ii no. 2644)

1502 E/W.*Akingall* (*RSS* i no. 813)

1502 E/W.*Akyngal(l)* (*RSS* i no. 815)

1506 E/W.*Akingallis* (*ER* xii, 719)

1507 E/W.*Akingallis* (*RSS* i no. 1468)

1516 *Akingaws* (*RMS* iii no. 103)

1535 *Akingaw* (*RMS* iii no. 1480)

1535 *Akingallis* (*RSS* ii no. 1696)

1540 *Auchingaws* (*ER* xvii, 288)

1586 *Aikingawis* (*RMS* v no. 1078)

1564 *Aikingall* (1587 *RMS* v no. 1217)

1591 *Achingawis?* (*RMS* v no. 1963)

etc.

1755 *Acken Gaw* (Roy Map)

1859 E/W.*Aikengall* (*Aikingall*) (OSnb 15:12,17)

ScG n.m. *achadh* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG \**Achadh nan Gall* – 'the field associated with the *Goill*'

Formerly a detached portion of Renfrewshire, due to it having been an early Stewart holding (pers. comm. Simon Taylor in 2004; also Barrow 2003, 323–4). The four associated lands in 1535 form the Innerwick ELO side of the parish boundary with Oldhamstocks ELO: they were confirmed to John Montgomery of Ardrossan in 1422. The fricative [x] is replaced by a stop in the first element, presumably in the passing from a Gaelic context to predominance of Older Scots, though the record is inconsistent: this has apparently led to confusion with OSc adj. *akin* 'oaken' (and variant *aikin*) and its reflex, ScS adj. *aiken*. The occasional OSc pl. ending *-is* arises from land division.

**Aird Ghall** SUS-INV<sup>Heb</sup> † (South Uist). Resource-name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NF870463 (?). +Rubha†.

On the island of Fuidheigh a.k.a. Wiay.

1822 *Ru Aird Ghall* (Johnson Map)

1878 *Rubha Cam nan Gall* (OSnb 11:74)

ScG n.f. *àird* + lenited gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG *Àird Ghall* – 'projection associated with *Goill*'

It is possibly that the name is tautological, with ScG n.m. *rubha* 'headland' and ScG n.f. *àird* 'projection' referring to the same feature; however, it appears that the *rubha* applies to the point of the larger *àird*, which projects north-west from Beinn a Tuath in the centre of Wiay, and provides the grid reference. Whereas *Àird Ghall* was never named by OS mapping, *Ru Aird Ghall* appears as **Rubha Cam nan Gall** SUS-INV<sup>Heb</sup>.

**Airswood** WES-DMF ‡ (Westerkirk). Domain-name. Ch. 7 Irish: probable.

NY257923 (SS). +Hill, +Moss, +Sike.

A small cottage on Billholm farm (OSnb 53:15).

'The Irishman's wood' (Johnson-Ferguson 1935, 130). Possibly from OSc \*ers, derived from OE *ersc* 'park, warren' (Williamson 1942, 86).

1493 *Erswod* (*ER* x, 767)

1532 *Erschewod* (*RMS* iii no. 1199)

1545 *Erswod* (1563 *RMS* iv no. 1441)

1550 *Erschewod* (*RSS* iv no. 622)

1550 *Eiswode* (*Retours* no. 5)

1551 *Erswood* (*ER* xviii, 525)

1574 *Enswood* (*ER* xx, 458)

1604 *Erswode* (*Retours* no. 25)

1610 *Earshud* (*RMS* vii no. 214)

1615 *Earshude* (*RMS* vii no. 1284)

1619 *Erswood* (*Retours* no. 102)

1621 *Ershuid* (*RMS* viii no. 228)

1623 *Erstwode* (*RMS* viii no. 425)

1633 *Erschuid* (*RMS* viii no. 2168)

1636×52 *Ashwood* (Gordon Map 64)

1653 *Gerswood* (*vel Erswood*) (*Retours* no. 212)

1654 *Esshwood* (Blaeu Map)

1661 *Erswoods* (*Retours* no. 242)

1661 *Erswood* (*Retours* no. 287 KCB)

- 1670 *Ersken* (*vel Erskine*) (*Retours* no. 266)  
 1698 *Ersquid* (*Retours* no. 350)  
 1858 *Airswood* (OSnb 53:15)

OSc adj. *Erisch* + OSc n. *wod*

OSc \*(*The*) *Erisch Wod* – 'wood associated with (the) Irish'

OE n.m? *ersc* is most commonly found in southern England (Williamson 1942, 86), and so Williamson's postulated OSc n. \**ers* is unlikely. The parish boundary with Eskdalemuir DMF runs across Airswood Hill, passing just above the site of the cottage, but Eskdalemuir was formerly part of the parish of Westerkirk DMF. The identification by Johnson-Ferguson (1935, 85) of 1615 *Earshude* with **Earshaw** LHM-DMF is not sustainable, as indicated by the scribal sequence. The 1670 form is due to scribal error, compounded by incorrect editorial interpretation. 1542 *Erschewood* {RMS} (Johnson-Ferguson 1935, 130) would appear to be in error for 1532 *Erschewod* (RMS iii no. 1199).

**Allasan** DAI-AYR † (Dailly). Borderland-name. Ch. 11 Saxons: probable.

NX019998 (MR). A.k.a. Ailsa Craig, a.k.a. Allasa, a.k.a. A' Chreag, a.k.a. Creag Alasdair†, a.k.a. Creag Ealasaid, a.k.a. The Craig (Scotplace 2009), a.k.a. Ealasaid a' Chuain†, a.k.a. The False Craig (loc. cit.), a.k.a. **Paddy's Milestone**, a.k.a. Perch of Clydet†.

EG *Aldasa*, dat. *Aldasain* → Allasa, oblique Allasan (Robertson 1927, 234–5). Probably *All Saxainib* for *All(t) Shaxain*, with mistaken dative plural ending (Clancy 2008, 33). Probably *allt Shasann*, 'the cliff of the Saxons' (ibid., 43).

- C9×e.C10 *Aldasan* {CMM} (Clancy 2008, 43)  
 C11×12 *All Saxainib?* (dat.) (Stokes 1905, 116)  
 1573 *Ailze* (Ortelius Map)  
 1703 *Elsa* (Adair Map)  
 1715 *Ailsa* (Mount & Page Map)  
 1897 Allasa· Allasan (Robertson 1897, 254)  
 1927 Allasa· Allasan (Robertson 1927, 234)  
 2004 *Alasan*† (Mac an Tàilleir 2004, 14)

EG n.m. *alt* + gen. pl. of EG n.m. *Saxa*

EG \**Alt Saxon* – 'cliff associated with Saxons'

The name is cited by Clancy, along with a reference from the ninth or tenth century to Galloway as "the coast of the Saxon" {SCmG lnn. 482–3}. Lenition of the genitive plural explains the loss of the initial *s-* in the specific. It seems likely that *Allasan*, with loss of final *-n* (as in the Gaelic of 1897) and syncope, has developed into *Ailsa* (contra Robertson). The Gaelic forms Creag Ealasaid and Ealasaid a' Chuain, and Irish Gaelic Carraig Alasdair, are due to reinterpretation as an anthroponym (Robertson 1927, 234): Mac an Tàilleir (2004, 14) adds A' Chreag (and Creag Alasdair†), though this may be a direct translation from the English of Ayrshire, The Craig (Robertson 1927, 234). It is stated by Robertson (1897, 254) that "Ealasaid" for Ailsa is unknown in Arran Gaelic, but Allasa in Shiskine and Allasan in Southend. (Robertson, ibid., 235, says that *Aldasain* (dat.) is found in LL, though this is not substantiated.)

**Allt a' Ghoill** ALE-INV (Alvie). Unknown class. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.  
NN863893 (WL).

2009 *Allt a' Ghaill* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

ScG n.m. *allt* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *a'* + lenited gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Gall*  
ScG *Allt a' Ghoill* – 'the burn associated with the *Gall*'

Unnamed on the OS 6" 1st edn.

**Allt a' Ghoill** LAG-INV (Laggan). Resource-name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.  
NN656946 (WL). +Drochaid (OS<sup>10</sup>).  
A small burn, formerly used as a mill lade (OSnb 53:53).

1873 *Allt a' Ghaill* (OSnb 53:53)

2009 *Allt a' Ghaill* (OS<sup>10</sup>)

ScG n.m. *allt* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *a'* + lenited gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Gall*  
ScG *Allt a' Ghoill* – 'the burn associated with the *Gall*'

There is no other recorded evidence of a mill, but if correctly identified by the OSnb as a former mill lade, the ethnonym ScG n.m. *Gall* may refer to the miller.

**Allt an Albannaich** DUS-SUT (Durness). Borderland-name. Ch. 18 Albanians: probable.  
NC395575 (WL).  
A stream (OSnb 11:16).

'The Scotchman[']s burn' (OSnb 11:16). 'The Albanian's burn' (Watson 1926, 12).

1874 *Allt an Albannaich* (OSnb 11:16)

ScG n.m. *allt* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *an* + gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Albannach*  
ScG *Allt an Albannaich* – 'the burn associated with the Albanian'

Closely associated with **Allt an t-Sasannaich** DUS-SUT, though no intervening boundary has been identified.

**Allt an Fhrangaich** LCA-ROS (Lochcarron). Ch. 15 French: possible.  
NG905372 (WL).

'The Frenchman's burn' (OSnb 48:59).

1876 *Allt an Fhrangaich (Allt na Fhrangaich)* (OSnb 48:59)

1900x04 "Allt a' Fhrangach" {MS 415, 150} (Robertson MSS)

ScG *allt* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *an* + lenited gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Frangach*  
ScG *Allt an Fhrangaich* – 'the burn associated with the Frenchman'

The OS name was going to be *Allt na Fhrangaich* until altered on 3 January 1876, at the suggestion of the OS executive office, so as to agree with the gender of the ethnonym (OSnb 48:59). Note also the lack of the genitive singular ending in the reported pronunciation between 1900x04. However, lenition of *F-* counts against the alternative interpretation with the gen. sg. of ScG n.f. *\*fraing* 'cross-leaved heath'.

**Allt an t-Sasannaich** DUS-SUT (Durness). Borderland-name. Ch. 11 Saxons: probable.  
NC404567 (WL).  
A burn (OSnb 11:16).

'The Englishman's burn' (OSnb 11:16).

- 1874 *Allt an t-Sasunnaich* (OSnb 11:16)  
2011 *Allt an t-Sasunnaich* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

ScG n.m. *allt* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *an t-* + gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Sasannach*  
ScG *Allt an t-Sasannaich* – 'the burn associated with the Saxon'

Closely associated with **Allt an Albannaich** DUS-SUT, though no intervening boundary has been identified.

**Allt na' Gaill** FRR-SUT † (Farr). Unknown class. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.  
NC711464 (WL). A.k.a. Inshlampie Burn.  
A long winding stream (OSnb 20:268).

- 1874 *Inshlampie Burn (Allt na' Gaill†· Allt na Goul†· Allt na Gow†)* (OSnb 20:268)

ScG n.m. *allt* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*  
ScG \**Allt nan Gall* – 'the burn associated with the *Goill*'

Said in the OSnb to have been known by *Allt na Goul* "to the natives of several generations back" but only as Inshlampie Burn by 1874, and to be on an estate map as *Allt na Gowl*. It is probably named through specific element borrowing from **Cnoc nan Gall** FRR-SUT.

**Allt nan Albannach** EDS-SUT (Eddrachillis). Borderland-name. Ch. 18 Albanians: probable.

NC383324 (WL). +Albannach Burn Plantation.

A small stream (OSnb 19:33). On the boundary with Sutherland [i.e. Lairg in modern East Sutherland] (GC iii, 97).

'Stream of the Scotchmen' (OSnb 19:33).

- a. 1767 *Aldi-Nalbanagh* (GC iii, 97)  
1874 *Allt nan Albannach* (OSnb 19:33)  
2002 *Albannach Burn* (OS<sup>10</sup>)

ScG n.m. *allt* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Albannach*  
ScG *Allt nan Albannach* – 'the burn associated with the Albanians'

**Allt nan Albannach** LOE-ROS ♦ (Logie Easter). Borderland-name. Ch. 18 Albanians: probable.

NH733761 (WL). A.k.a. **Scots Burn**.

Ln n.m. *torrent* ['torrent, rushing stream'] (1607 RMS vii no. 329). A burn to the west of Marybank farm, practically dried up by 1904 (Watson 1904, 60).

It is said that a battle was fought here by the Scots (Watson 1904, 60; Watson 1926, 12). 'Stream of the Scots' (Mac an Tàilleir 2004, 120, 147).

- 1607 *Aldainalbinache* a.k.a. *Scottismenisburne* (1610 RMS vii no. 329)  
 1607 *Aldainalbanache* (Watson 1904, 60)  
 1650 *Aldannalbitach* a.k.a. *the Scotsmen's burne* (1719 MacGill 1909 no. 869)  
 1926 *Allt nan Albannach* (Watson 1926, 12)  
 2004 *Allt nan Albannach* (Mac an Tàilleir 2004, 120)

ScG n.m. *allt* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Albannach*

ScG *Allt nan Albannach* – 'the burn associated with the Albanians'

The 1607 reference would appear to be the only source for this name, subsequently revived thanks to W.J. Watson. The Older Scots alias confirms his interpretation. The 1650 recording displays transmission error, *-t-* for *-n-*.

**Allt nan Gàidheal** ROG-SUT (Rogart). Domain-name. Ch. 6 Gaels: probable.

NC647143 (WL).

A small stream (OSnb 29:16).

'The Highlanders['] burn' (OSnb 29:16).

- 1855 *Alt Geall* (Burnett & Scott Map)  
 1874 *Allt nan Gaidheal* (*Allt a' Ghàidheil*: *Allt a' Ghaidhil*) (OSnb 29:16)

ScG n.m. *allt* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gàidheal*

ScG *Allt nan Gàidheal* – 'the burn associated with the Gaels'

The original, singular OSnb form (with variant), *Allt a' Ghàidheil*, was stated to be altered under the influence of **Creagan nan Gàidheal** ROG-SUT, 2km downstream. Even without this second name, it is unlikely to have been primarily a linguistic boundary, as the burn is on the narrow, sunless side of upper River Brora (though language shift from Gaelic was happening in East Sutherlandshire during the nineteenth century; Withers 1984, 94). Possibly reference is to tenancy in the abandoned agricultural settlements of Cnocan NC647146 opposite, and/or T[a]igh na h-Easaich NC664133 below **Creagan nan Gàidheal**. The 1855 form allows for the possibility of reinterpretation of ScG adj. *geal* 'white', with white water caused by the steep, straight descent, to the strath floor; but *Geall* is also found in the 1855 form of **Creagan nan Gàidheal**.

**Allt nan Gall** FRR-SUT (Farr). Unknown class. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NC893586 (WL).

A small stream flowing out of Loch nan Gall FRR-SUT (OSnb 20:153).

'Stream of the Lowlander' (OSnb 20:1530).

- 1874 *Allt nan Gall* (OSnb 20:153)

ScG n.m. *allt* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG *Allt nan Gall* – 'the burn associated with the *Goill*'

Named with specific element borrowing from **Loch nan Gall** FRR-SUT.

**Allt nan Gall** MRV-ARG (Morvern). Borderland-name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NM655449 (WL).

A small stream (OSnb 71:115). With an unroofed farmstead at NM660454 on a tributary near its junction with Allt nan Gall (OS 6" 1st edn; *Canmore*, 152151).

'Burn of the strangers' (OSnb 71:115).

1878 *Allt nan Gall* (OSnb 71:115)

ScG n.m. *allt* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG *Allt nan Gall* – 'the burn associated with the *Goill*'

**Alt an Albannaich** KDO-ARG<sup>Heb</sup> (Kildalton & Oa). Commemorative name. Ch. 18 Albanians: probable.

NR342433 (MR).

On the island of Islay. A coastal port (OSnb 35:204). One of a series of small cliff-girt backshores, but unusually with a sandy beach (pers. observ. 2005). With a coastal *dùn* at NR342433 (*Canmore*, 37641).

'Port of the Scotchman' (OSnb 35:204).

1878 *Alt an Albannaich* (*Allt an Albannaich*) (OSnb 35:204)

ScG n.m. *alt* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *an* + gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Albannach*

ScG *Alt an Albannaich* – 'the steep bank associated with the Albanian'

No burn exists here to justify ScG n.m. *allt* 'burn, stream', and the district, The Oa, has numerous other coastal *alt*-names.

**Alton Albany** BAR-AYR (Barr). Borderland-name. Ch. 18 Albanians: probable.

NX272937 (SS). +Albany Burn, +Albany Park† (OSnb 11:44), +Farm; a.k.a. **Achnyalbenach†?**

A farm (OSnb 11:44).

MG *allt an Albanaigh*, 'the Scot's burn' (Watson 1926, 12). ScG 'the Scotsman's stream' (Mac an Tàilleir 2004, 143).

1588 *Altenalbenoch* (RMSv no. 1437 n.)

1605 *Altenabenorth?* (*Glas. Tests*, 255)

1631 *Altinabinoche* (*Glas. Tests*, 312)

1648 *Altialbinoche* (*Glas. Tests*, 312)

1654 *Altenalbenach* (Blaeu Map)

1641×54 *Ald Knalbenoch* (GC ii, 585)

1670 *Altin-albanoche* (*Glas. Tests*, 302)

1683×1722 *Antanalbany* (GC ii, 14, 19)

1760 *Altinalbany* (*Glas. Tests*, 312)

1770 *Altinalbany* (*Glas. Tests*, 312)

1857 *Alltan Albany* (*Altin Albany*. *Altenalbany*. *Altanalbany*) (OSnb 11:44)

1926 *Alltan Albany*. *Albany Burn* (Watson 1926, 12)

1947 *Alltan Albany*. *Albany Burn* (McDowall 1947, 87, 91)

2004 *Allt an Albannaigh* (Mac an Tàilleir 2004, 143)

ScG n.m. *allt* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Albannach*

ScG \**Allt nan Albannach* – 'the burn associated with the Albanians'

Alton is feasibly ScG n.m. *alltan* 'small stream', but since the referent Albany Burn (which empties into the River Stinchar here) is a "rapid stream" (OSnb 11:45), it is more likely to be ScG n.m. *allt* 'burn, stream' + medial article. The broad endings imply the genitive plural article: this is strengthened by 1434 **Achnyalbenach** BAR-AYR, with either specific element sharing or generic variation of ScG n.m. *achadh* 'field, farm' → ScG n.m. *allt* 'burn, stream', with the name of the burn migrating to the settlement by 1588. The subsequent shift from broad to slender ending, which would otherwise imply the genitive singular, may be by analogy with the Older Scots place-name *Albany* 'Scotia'. The 1631 form is given as if in the parish of Girvan AYR, but for the same family, and so is presumably in error.

**American Gairdens** CRB-ABD The~ ♦ (Crathie & Braemar). Unknown class. Ch. 22 Exotic ethnonyms: probable.

NO287948 (LR).

A patch with trees (Watson & Allan 1984, 13).

Possibly from ScG *meuragan* 'small branches' (Watson & Allan 1984, 13).

1984 *The American Gairdens* (Watson & Allan 1984, 13)

SSE def. art. *the* + SSE adj. *American* + pl. of ScS n. *gairden*

ScS *The American Gairdens* – 'the gardens associated with (the) Americans'

The tentative suggestion by Watson and Allan based on ScG n.f. *meurag* \*'small branch' is not a useful one. Though the sense is entirely feasible, it is hardly a distinguishing topographic feature. Association with trees of American origin, or commemorating some other association with America, is more likely.

**American Monument** KDO-ARG<sup>Heb</sup> The~ ♦ (Kildalton & Oa). Commemorative name. Ch. 22 Exotic ethnonyms: probable.

NR270415 (RO).

On the island of Islay.

2005 *The American Monument* (pers. observ. 2005)

SSE def. art. *the* + SSE adj. *American* + SSE n. *monument*

SSE *The American Monument* – 'the monument associated with (the) Americans'

Erected by the American Red Cross to a design prepared in 1918, probably in the 1920s, to commemorate the sinking in 1918 of two American troopships with a large loss of life (*Canmore*, 37286) *Turcana* (torpedoed NR15034048; *Canmore*, 102605) and *Otranto* (wrecked @NR185617; *ibid.*, 102481).

**Americanmuir** MSM-ANG ‡ (Mains & Strathmartine). Unknown class. Ch. 22 Exotic ethnonyms: probable.

@NO382334 (SS). +Place, +Road.

OSnb not consulted. A farm (OS 6" 1st edn).

Americanmuir Road is from "road to Meric Muir", which was vulgarised when it became engulfed in the growth of Dundee (www.dundee.gov.uk[/library]/streetwise, 9.12.07).

- 1794 *American moor* (Ainslie Map)  
 1825 *American moor* (Thomson Map)  
 1861 *Americanmuir* (OS 6" 1st edn)  
 2011 *Americanmuir Road· Mericmuir Place* (OS<sup>10</sup>)

SSE adj. *American* + ScS n. *muir*

ScS (*The American Muir* – 'the common associated with (the) Americans'

The name survives in Americanmuir Road, and apparently in its tributary, Mericmuir Place. Despite the Dundee City Council's claim that the former is a corruption of the latter form, the evidence from the map sources points the other way, and that Mericmuir represents a development of Americanmuir. The grid reference is provided by the junction of the two roads.

**Angelcynn** ☀ †. Domain-name. Ch. 9 English: probable.

(SL). A.k.a. **Angelðeod**†, a.k.a. **England**.

An emic term for those parts of Great Britain occupied by the Anglo-Saxons, including most of southern Scotland (Jackson 1963, 60).

'The English people; England' (CASD, s.n.). 'Occupied by the Anglo-Saxons' (Jackson 1963, 60).

- 1898 *Angel-cynn†· engel-cyn†* (Bosworth & Toller 1898, under *Angel-*)  
 1916 *Angelcynn†* (CASD, s.n.)  
 1963 *Anglecyn†* a.k.a. *Engla-land†* (Jackson 1963, 60)

attrib. OE n.m. *Angel* + OE n.nt. *cynn*

OE *Angelcynn* – 'English-kind'

An ethnic label used territorially. It is not ascribed any territorial import by Bosworth and Toller.

**Angelðeod** ☀ †. Domain-name. Ch. 9 English: probable.

(SL). A.k.a. **Angelcynn**†, a.k.a. **England**.

'The English people; England' (CASD, s.n.). 'Occupied by the Anglo-Saxons' (Jackson 1963, 60).

- 1898 *Angel-þeód†* (Bosworth & Toller 1898, under *Angel-*)  
 1916 *Angelðeod†* (CASD, s.n.)

attrib. OE n.m. *Angel* + OE n.f. *ðeod*

OE *Angel-ðeod* – 'region associated with the English'

An ethnic label used territorially. It is not ascribed any territorial import by Bosworth and Toller.

**Aonach Shasuinn** KCV<sup>dtchd</sup>-INV (Kiltarilty & Convinth). Ch. 11 Saxons: possible.

NH173180 (RL). +Ceann.

A hill on the watershed (OSnb 48:35).

Where King Edward I of England's forces reached (*Chron. Frasers*, 67–8). 'English hill' (OSnb 48:35). 'The Saxon's height' (*Chron. Frasers*, 68). 'Steep hill of the English' (Mac an Tailleir 2004, 149). ScG 'England's ridge' (Taylor 2002, 14).

- 1666×1700 *Inach Sassin* (*Chron. Frasers*, 68)  
 1873 *Aonach Shasuinn* (*Aonach Shasuin*) (OSnb 48:35)  
 1884 *Aonach-Shasuinn* (*OGS*, s.n.)  
 1904 *Aonach Sasan* (*Chron. Frasers*, 68 n.)  
 2004 *Aonach Shasainn* (Mac an Tailleir 2004, 149)

ScG n.m. *aonach* + gen. pl. of EG n.m. *Saxa*

ScG \**Aonach Saxan* – 'steep-sided ridge associated with Saxons'

The apparent slender ending agrees with the genitive (and modern nominative; *GOC* 2009, 33) of ScG **Sasa(i)nn** 'England', and lenition in the genitive is now standard. However, the evidence is not strong, and not entirely consistent. There may have been a reinterpretation of the gen. pl. of EG n.m. *Saxa*, which would be semantically more satisfying and agree with the interpretation as understood by OSnb.

**Aonan nan Gall** KDO-ARG<sup>Heb</sup> (Kildalton & Oa). Coincidental name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NR468558 (MR).

On the island of Islay. A small bay (OSnb 36:10).

'Lowlander's bay' (OSnb 36:10).

- 1878 *Aonan nan Gall* (*Aonan nan Galla*) (OSnb 36:10)

ScG n.m. *aonan* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG *Aonan nan Gall* – 'the cliff associated with the *Goill*'

Named with a shared specific borrowed from **Dùn nan Gall** KDO-ARG<sup>Heb</sup>. The rejected OSnb form, with *Galla*, was not provided by any of the three informants and appears to have been a scribal error.

**Archbank** MOF-DMF (Moffat). Domain-name. Ch. 7 Irish: probable.

NT090067 (SS). +Belt, +Craig, +Hope.

A farm (OSnb 39:51).

From (possibly recent) Irish settlers (Watson 1924, 140; Watson 1926, 184). 'The Irishman's bank' (Johnson-Ferguson 1935, 96). Possibly from OSc \*ers, derived from OE *ersc* 'park, warren' + ME *banke* (Williamson 1942, 86).

- 1523 *Erischbank* (*ER* xv, 607)  
 1523 *Erischebank* {Annandale MSS (unspecified)} (Johnson-Ferguson 1935, 96)  
 1542 *Ersbank* (*RMS* iii no. 2633)  
 1592 *Ershbank* {Annandale MSS (unspecified)} (Johnson-Ferguson 1935)  
 1596 *Ershbank* {HMC Rep., Johnstone} (Williamson 1942, 86)  
 1608 *Ersbank* (*Retours* no. 53)  
 1609 *Ersbank* (*RMS* vii no. 23)  
 1625 *Erischebank* (*RMS* viii no. 826)  
 1641 *Erischbank* (*Retours* no. 173)  
 1680 *Irsebank* (*Retours* no. 304)  
 1755 *Erdgebank* (Roy Map)  
 1804 *Archbank* (Crawford Map)  
 1828 *Archbank* (Thomson Map)  
 1858 *Archbank* (OSnb 39:51)

OSc adj. *Erisch* + OSc n. *bank*

OSc (*The*) *Erisch Bank* – 'bank associated with (the) Irish'

The suggestion in *Retours* (no. 304) that *Hirselbands* in 1680 is for Archbanks is not sustainable from the scribal sequence.

**Archwood** JOH-DMF (Johnstone). Ch. 7 Irish: possible.

NY092882 (SS). +Hill, +Lake, +Plantation.

A farm (OSnb 28:175).

Possibly from OSc \**ersc*, derived from OE *ersc* 'park, warren' (Williamson 1942, 86).

- 1545 *Eyrswod* (RMS iii no. 3070)
- 1545 *Erswod* (1563 RMS iv no. 1441)
- 1662 *Airswood* (RMS xi no. 230)
- 1755 *Archtown* (Roy Map)
- 1804 *Arch Wood* (Crawford Map)
- 1821 *Archwood* (Ainslie Map)
- 1828 *Arch Wood* (Thomson Map)
- 1858 *Archwood* (OSnb 28:175)

OSc adj. *Erisch* + OSc n. *wod*

OSc \*(*The*) *Erisch Wod* – 'wood associated with (the) Irish'

The suggestion in *Retours* (no. 304) that *Corswaid* in 1680 should be read as *Earswood* is rejected, as it appears to apply to Cars Wood NY064879.

**Ardagaw** AMN-ARG † (Ardchattan & Muckairn). Resource-name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NM987329 (SS). A.k.a. Airds Point?

- 1583x96 *Ardnagaw* (Pont Map 12:2)
- 1597 *Ardegaw* (ER xxiii, 464)
- 1603 *Ardagaw* (RMS vi no. 1436)
- 1878 *Airds Park* (OS 6" 1st edn)

ScG n.f. *àird* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG \**Àird nan Gall* – 'the projection associated with the *Goill*'

The general vicinity is identified from the Pont Map. The grid reference is in Airds Park, at a common focus to both of the two headlands here, Airds Point NM987343 and an unnamed point at NM982338. Airds Point is a slender headland, significantly narrowing Loch Etive. It is possible that the two points were considered a single *àird*, with the creek of Sàilean Ruadh NM986335 seen as indenting rather than dividing. The only extant settlement is Muckairn Castle NM978334 a.k.a. Australia† (OS 6" 1st edn): no others have been mapped. The settlement Airds NM999313 is distant, and in 1878 consisted of crofters' and labourers' dwellings (OSnb 23:29), with crofts immediately to the north (OS 6" 1st edn). The view from Airds Park includes the Bonawe ferry route at NN010328 (1755 Roy Map; OS 6" 1st edn) and its approaches, especially from the north.

**Ardescroon Point** ARS-INV † (Ardersier). Ch. 3 Cruithnians: possible.

NH762567 (RM). A.k.a. Ardersier Point†, a.k.a. Fort George.

No OSnb entry. A round barrow was cleared for the construction of Fort George here in 1750 {Gough 1796 v} (*Canmore*, 14320).

1796 *Ardescroon Point* {Gough 1796 v} (*Canmore*, 14320)

attrib. SSE ex nom. \**Ardescroon* (EG n.f. *aird* + gen. pl. of EG n.m. *Cruithen*)

+ SSE n. *point*

EG \**Aird Cruithen* – 'the headland associated with Ardescroon ('Cruithnians' point)'

The lost barrow may have provided the motivation, if the final element is EG n.m. *Cruithen*, perhaps with antiquarian association. The medial *-s-* is difficult to explain, however. Ardersier is analysed by Simon Taylor (pers. comm. in 2008) as ScG n.f. *àird* 'projection' with ScG ex nom. \**Rossear*, 'east headland'. Gaelic oral tradition for Ardersier gives *Àrd* (for *Àird*) *nan Saor*, with probably the gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *saor* 'carpenter, wright', or possibly the gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *saothair* 'promontory or passage covered at high water' (Watson 1911, 1005; Watson 1926, 48; Watson 1930, 25), though neither are semantically or topographically satisfying.

**Ardinagal** LCA-ROS † (Lochcarron). Resource-name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

@NG831377 (SS).

Associated with Strome Castle NG862354 and Ardaneaskan NG832353 (1548 *RMS* iv no. 204; 1607 *RMS* vi no. 1879).

1548 *Ardnagald* (*RMS* iv no. 204)

1607 *Ardnagauld* (*RMS* vi no. 1879)

1633 *Ardnagald* (*Retours* no. 79)

1794 *Ardnagaul* (Campbell Map)

1807 *Ardinagat* (Faden Map)

1846 *Ardinagal* (Wyld Map)

1900×04 "Ard-nan-Gall" {MS 415, 158} (Robertson MSS)

ScG n.f. *àird* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG \**Àird nan Gall* – 'the projection associated with the *Goill*'

The surprising survival of this name on some late, national maps helps locate this former settlement on the north side of the prominent peninsula between lochs Carron and Kishorn, which provides the grid reference, north of a smaller headland to which the name Ardaneaskan is presumably properly restricted. That the peninsula is appropriate for the term ScG n.f. *àird* 'projection' is confirmed by Meall na h-Àirde NG820373 (with ScG n.m. *meall* 'lump'), at 185m dominating the peninsula end, and Rubha na h-Àirde NG812375 at its tip (with ScG n.m. *rubha* 'headland'). The settlement appears in the general position of Achintraid (which provides the grid reference) on the Campbell, Faden and Wyld maps. Achintraid does not appear on the Campbell or Wyld maps and might therefore equate with Ardinagal, though *Achintrail* [sic] is immediately north across the river (Abhainn Cumhang a' Ghlinne) on the Faden Map.

**Ardnagal** LGK-ARG (Lochgoilhead & Kilmorich). Resource-name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NN290042 (SS).

A roadside ruin (OSnb 80:14).

1878 *Ardnagal* (OSnb 80:14)

ScG n.f. *àird* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG \**Àird nan Gall* – 'the projection associated with the *Goill*'

The ruin on the OS 6" 1st edn is placed by *Canmore* (126980) at NN29060429. The *àird* is presumably that formed by 94m Monadh Liath NN287044, coming down to the headland around the mouth of Allt a' Bhalachain NN288039.

**Ardnagaul** KIL-PER (Killin). Transit-name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NN555315 (SS).

No extant OSnb. A township (*Canmore*, 163167).

'The dwelling of the strangers' (MacLean 1887, 54). 'Height of the Lowlanders' (Gillies 1938, 392). Said to be 'height of the strangers', i.e. Flemish brought in by the 7th Laird of Glen Orchy 1583–1631 to teach spinning and weaving (pers. comm. Gregor Hutcheson in 2004).

1569 2× *Ardingallis* (1579 RMS iv no. 2164)

1591 2× *Ardingaltis* (RMS v no. 1901)

1624 *Ardnagaltis* {Court record} (pers. comm. G. Hutcheson)

1638 *Ardnagall* {muster roll} (pers. comm. G. Hutcheson)

1640 *Arnagald.E/W* (*Retours* no. 494)

1670 *Drugald* (*vel Dingald.E/W*) (Cameron Map)

1755 *Ardnagaid* (Roy Map)

1770 *Ardnegald* (Cameron Map)

1783 *Ardnegald* (Stobie Map)

1827 *Ardnegald* (Thomson Map)

1864 *Ardnagaul* (OS 6" 1st edn)

1887 *Ardnagaul*. *Ard na Gall* (MacLean 1887, 54)

1911 *Aird nan Gobhal* (Watson 1911, 1005)

1938 *Ardnagaul* (Gillies 1938, 392)

ScG n.f. *àird* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG \**Àird nan Gall* – 'the projection associated with the *Goill*'

The record negates the traditional start to the settlement, with Flemish weavers arriving sometime between 1583×1631, though an earlier immigrant group is possible. Assuming ScG n.f. *àird* refers to the hill projection above the settlement, running west and descending to Killin from Creag Buidhe NN558328, the *Goill* reference could be to the parish boundary on the ridge with detached portions of Kenmore PER and Weem PER. More probable, however, is a point of observation. Above Ardnagaul is Creag an Sgrùdaidh NN548317, ScG n.f. *creag* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *an* + gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *sgrùdadadh*, 'the rock of the scrutiny', a possibly unique recorded toponymic use of ScG *sgrùdadadh*, interpreted here as a watch point.

**Argyll** ☀. Domain-name. Ch. 6 Gaels: probable.

(SL). +Forest Park; a.k.a. Dàl Riata†, a.k.a. Oirer Albant†.

From Clyde to Lochbroom (Watson 1904, xiv-xv). From Crinan northwards, between lochs Craignish, Awe and Loch Fine (Gillies 1906, 6, 39). From the Mull of Kintyre to Loch Broom (Watson 1926, 121). North Argyll was separate from Ross across Drumalban until well into the fourteenth century (Grant 2000, 88).

'The boundary or territory of the Gael' (Maxwell 1894, 98). 'The bounds of the Gael or Scots from Ireland' (Watson 1904, xv). 'East-land of the Gael' (Gillies 1906, 2-4). 'Coastland of the Scots, i.e. Gaels' (Watson 1926, 121, 174). 'Coastland of the Gael' (Muhr 1999, 7).

- c. 1180 *Arregarchel*. *Arregaichel*. *Arregaithil*. *Arregathel* (c.1400 Anderson 1973, 241-3)
- a. 1200 *Airer Gáidel* (Watson 1926, 120)
- 1228 *Ayr-gaythyl* (Watson 1926, 121)
- 1244 *Ergatile* (CDSi no. 1655)
- 1255 *Argoythel* (CDSi no. 2014)
- 1331×1371 *Erregethal* (1729 Anderson 1973, 277)
- 1512×56 *Orreir Zeil* (Watson 1926, 120)
- 1560 *Errghaodheal* (Cox & Ó Baoill 2005, 11)
- 1560 *Earraghæl* (Cox & Ó Baoill 2005, 42)
- C16 *Eir-ghaodheal* (Watson 1926, 121)
- 1926 *Oirer Albant* (Watson 1926, 120)
- 2003 *Earra-Ghàidheal* (Wentworth 2003, s.n.)
- 2004 *Earra-Ghaidheal* (Mac an Tàilleir 2004, 19)
- 2005 *Earra-Ghàidheal* (GOC 2005, 15, 24)
- 2009 *Earra-Ghàidheal* (GOC 2009, 18, 27)

EG n.m. *airer* + gen. pl. of EG n.m. *Goídel*

EG *Airer Goídel* – 'coast associated with Gaels'

The Gaelic form retains EG n.m. *airer* as an obscure element (hence the modern hyphen; GOC 2005, 15; GOC 2009, 18), though the ethnonymic specific has developed in parallel with the lexicon, thus retaining a transparent second element. Although the administrative area so labelled has varied over time, the core area is the western mainland of Argyllshire, and traditionally (Gillies 1906, 6, 39; Watson 1926, 121) Mid Argyll in particular. The area is viewed to have been the home of an emerging Gaelic kingdom in the ninth century, severed from the Hebridean islands and from Dál Riata in Ireland by the Norse, but allied with the newcomers (Jennings & Kruse 2009, 98-9).

**Arinacrinachd** APC-ROS (Applecross). Antiquarian name. Ch. 3 Cruithnians: probable.

NG744584 (SS). A.k.a. Àirigh nan Druineach†, a.k.a. Arrisa.

A hamlet (OSnb 41:77). With a possible standing stone at NN740587 (*Canmore*, 11751).

ScG 'shieling of wheat' from *arenan Drunich*, 'shieling of the druids' (OSA iii, 380-1). 'Shieling of the Picts' (Robertson 1900, 321; 1925, 207). From the *Cruithne* 'Picts' (Watson 1904, 206-7). 'The Cruithnians' shieling' (Watson 1926, 14). Byname *druinich Àirigh nan Cruithneachd*, 'the druids of Arinacrinachd' (Wentworth 2003, s.n.).

- 1755 *Arychrunachk* (Roy Map)  
 1791x99 *arenacrinonuc* (*OSA* iii, 381)  
 1813 *Arinocrunoch* {sasine no. 10} (Robertson MS 357, 318)  
 1843 *Arinacunoch?* (Findlay 1843, 6)  
 1876 *Arrin-a-chruinach* (*Arrinachruinach*) (*OSnb* 41:77)  
 1900 *Arrin-a-chruinach· Airigh nan Cruithneachd* (Robertson 1900, 321)  
 1902x04 *Arrin-a-chruinach· "Àirigh nan crùineachd"* {Notebook ROS, 172; MS 417, 10} (Robertson MSS)  
 1904 *Airigh nan Cruineachd* (Watson 1904, 206) a.k.a. *Airigh nan Druineach* (Watson 1904, 207, 215)  
 1925 *Airigh na Cruithneach* (Robertson 1925, 207)  
 1894x1926 *Arrin-a-chruinach· Àirigh nan Cruithneachd* {MS 417b, 11} (Robertson MSS)  
 1926 *Airigh nan Cruithneach* (Watson 1926, 14)  
 2003 *Àirigh nan Cruithneachd* (Wentworth 2003, s.n.)  
 2004 *Àirigh nan Cruithneachd* (Mac an Tàilleir 2004, 19)  
 2008 *Arrisa* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

ScG n.f. *àirigh* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Cruithneach*

ScG *Àirigh nan Cruithneach* – 'the shieling associated with the Cruithnians'

There are several reasons to be confident of the ethnonym over ScG n.m. *cruithneachd* 'wheat': the apparent presence of the ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* (or indefinite genitive plural in 1755); occasional absence of what may be a paragogic (i.e. accretional final) *-d*; an alias with ScG n.m. *druineach* apparently denoting 'the shieling of the druids', with its antiquarian overtones; and likewise a byname for inhabitants also denoting 'druids'. The possible standing stone at this location would have made an obvious distinguisher for the shieling site, and could have been associated with a pre-Gaelic people and/or religion. A second place of this name near Scourie, noted by Robertson and Watson, is probably in error for **Leathad nan Cruineachd** EDS-SUT.

**Arresgill** LHM-DMF (Langholm). Ch. 7 Irish: possible.

NY311848 (SS). +Sike.

Aresgill Sike – a small but rough and rugged rivulet (*OSnb* 35:75). Scoorknowe – a shepherd's cottage (*OSnb* 35:83).

Possibly from OSc \**ers*, derived from OE *ersc* 'park, warren' (Williamson 1942, 86).

Possibly from OE *ersc* 'pasture, stubble' (*ibid.*, 300).

- 1858 *Scoorknowe* (*Aresgill· Scoreknow*) (*OSnb* 35:75)  
 1942 *Aresgill* (Williamson 1942, 86, 300)  
 1986 *Arresgill* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

OSc adj. *Erisch* + OSc n. *gill*

OSc \*(*The*) *Erisch Gill* – 'gully associated with (the) Irish'

The settlement here is post 1921 (OS 1" Popular edn), built by 1986 at the foot of Arregill Sike NY312848 near to Scoorknowe NY310849. The sike was mapped as *Aresgil* [*sic*] on the OS 6" 1st edn, but was recorded as *Aresgill Sike* in *OSnb* 35:75. The identification by Williamson (1942, 300) with 1516 *Ersallis* is not sustainable, as indicated by the scribal sequence: see **Earsgill** HCR-DMF. The possibility of **Arresgill** LHM-DMF containing the

ethnonym is weakened by the lack of evidence for the name prior to 1858, and the lack of parallels for OSc adj. *Erisch* developing an initial *a-* while retaining two syllables.

**Auchenfranco** LRT-KCB ‡ (Lochrutton). Domain-name. Ch. 15 French: probable.  
NX892723 (SS). +Castle† (OSnb 90:8), +Mains.

Mains – a farm (OSnb 90:9). Castle – a site enclosed by a rhomboid trench (OSnb 90:8). Only the remains of a moat are discernable (*Canmore*, 65032).

Probably ScG *achadh an Fhrangaich*, 'the Frenchman's field' (OSnb 90:8). *Achadh an F[h]ran[g]aich* (Maxwell 1930, 9).

- 1489x90 *Auchinfrankauch* {*Lag Chrs*, 37} (Brooke db)  
1501 *Auchinfrancoch* (*RSS i* no. 725)  
1506 *Auchinfranko* (*RMS ii* no. 2998)  
1514 *Auchinfranchauch* (*ER xiv*, 566)  
1526 *Auchinfrankhauch* (*RMS iii* no. 395)  
1529 *Auchinfrankach* (*RMS iii* no. 834)  
1536 *Auchinfrankauch* (*RSS ii* no. 2155)  
1537 *Auchinfrankauch* (*RSS ii* no. 2272)  
1542 *Auchinfranco* (*RSS ii* no. 4498)  
1548 *Auchinfranco* (*RSS iii* no. 2698)  
1552 *Auchinfranco* (*RSS iv* no. 1621)  
1565 *Auchinfranko* (*ER xix*, 541)  
1592 *Auchinfranko* (*RMS v* no. 2220)  
1593 *Auchinfranko* (*RMS v* no. 2321)  
1583x96 *Achinfranko* (Pont Map 35:1)  
1600 *Achinfranko* (1608 *RMS vi* no. 2148)  
1629 *Auchinfranko* (*Retours* no. 176)  
1632 *Auchinfrauder* (*vel Auchinfranko*) (*Retours* no. 199)  
1654 *Auchinfrankoe* (*Retours* no. 262)  
etc.  
1858 *Auchenfranco* (*Auchenfranko· Auchinfranco*) (OSnb 90:9)

ScG n.m. *achadh* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nam* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Frangach*  
ScG \**Achadh nam Frangach* – 'the field associated with the French'

There is no evidence in the early forms of a slender ending to justify interpretation by the OSnb and Maxwell with the genitive singular.

**Auchgoyle** KFN-ARG (Kilfinan). Ch. 20 *Goill*: possible.  
NR962701 (SS). +Cottage, +Cottages† (OSnb 12:87).  
A farm (OSnb 12:86).

*Achadh gaothail*, 'windy field' (Gillies 1906, 45).

- 1801 *Achgoyls* (Langlands Map)  
1824 *Achgoyles* (Thomson Map)  
1878 *Auchagoyl* (*Auchagoyle*) (OSnb 12:86)  
1906 *Achagoyl* (Gillies 1906, 45)  
2009 *Auchgoyle· Auchagoyl Cottage* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

ScG n.m. *achadh* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *a'* + lenited gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Gall*  
ScG \**Achadh a' Ghoill* – 'the field associated with the *Gall*'

Auchgoyle is situated in the fork formed by the confluence at NR958698 of an unnamed stream and Allt Osda, but the smallness of the unnamed stream, and the lack of evidence for the diphthong, argue against ScG n.m. *gobhal* 'fork'. There is no evidence for the name here before 1801, and it may have been transferred from **AUCHOYLE†** KFN-ARG, which was renamed Otter House by 1843. However, both places are named on the Thomson Map of 1824, and the medial *-a-* is not attested in Auchgoyle before 1878 though consistent in all but the last recording for **AUCHOYLE†** KFN-ARG, in 1878.

**Auchingalls** CLN-BNF † (Cullen). Unknown class. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

@NJ512671 (SS).

Within burgh territory (*Retours* no. 94). A royal burgh (Atlas 1996, 231).

1654 *Auchingalls* (*Retours* no. 94)

pl. of OSc ex nom. \**Auchingall* (ScG n.m. *achadh* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan*  
+ gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*)

ScG \**Achadh nan Gall* – '(subdivided) Auchingall ('the field associated with the *Goill*)'

Cullen possessed a church from 1236 (*Canmore*, 17965), which was, or at least was by c.1300, an appropriated parish church in the diocese of Aberdeen (Atlas 1996, 354). The medieval motte of Castle Hill NJ50876702 (*Canmore*, 17943) was a royal strongpoint for at least part of 1286–1315 (Atlas 1996, 432).

**Auchingaw** LRB-STL ♦ (Larbert). Borderland-name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

@NS850843 (LR).

A small thicket noted as a boundary point, surviving as the name of the seventh green on Glenbervie Golf Course (Reid 2009, 57).

Possibly from the anthroponym *Gaw* (Reid 2009, 57).

1654 *Auchingaw* {sasine no. 9f/240v} (Reid 2009, 57)

ScG n.m. *achadh* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*  
ScG \**Achadh nan Gall* – 'the field associated with the *Goill*'

**Auchnagall** MDL-INV (Moy & Dalarossie). Unknown class. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NH756359 (SS).

A farm (OSnb 5:9).

1873 *Auchnagall* (OSnb 5:9)

ScG n.m. *achadh* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*  
ScG \**Achadh nan Gall* – 'the field associated with the *Goill*'

**Auchnagallin** CIA-MOR ‡ (Cromdale, Inverallan & Advie). Unknown class. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NJ052337 (SS). +Easter, +Mid, +Wester.

A farm (OSnb 5:71, 72).

*Achadh na[n] gallan*, 'field of the coltsfoot' (Grant n.d., 2). 'The field of the butterwort' (Matheson 1905, 74). 'Field of fine young trees' (Campbell & Hay n.d. b), possibly *achadh nan gallan*, 'the field of the standing stones' (Mac an Tàilleir 2004, 22).

- 1494 *Auchynnegale* (*RMS* ii no. 2189)
- 1529 *Auchingall* (*RSS* ii no. 103)
- 1537 *Achnegall* (*ER* xvii, 745)
- 1553 *Auchingall* (*ER* xviii, 561)
- 1590 *Auchingall* (*ER* xxii, 438)
- 1592 *Auchingall* (*ER* xxii, 468)
- 1583x96 *Achnagail* (*Pont Map* 6:1)
- 1623 *Auchnagall* (*Retours* no. 41)
- 1637 *Auchingall* (*Retours* no. 61)
- 1665 *Auchingall* (*Retours* no. 96)
- 1755 E/W. *Achnagallan* (*Roy Map*)
- 1870 E. *Auchnagallin* (*OSnb* 5:71)
- 1870 Md/W. *Auchnagallin* (*OSnb* 5:72)
- 1905 *Achnagallen* (Matheson 1905, 74)
- 1905 "Ach-na-gällen" (Matheson 1905, 199)
- 1920 *Auchnagall?*: ScG "ach na gal" (Diack MS Nairn, 21)

ScG n.m. *achadh* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG \**Achadh nan Gall* – 'the field associated with the *Goill*'

The final *-n* is apparently a late development, not the ScG loc. sfx *-in*, and is probably due to reinterpretation with ScG n.m. *gallan* 'big stone, standing stone'. Though Auchnagallin is within the fork formed by the confluence of Caochan Ruadh and Allt Breac at NJ059328, a water course named with ScG n.m. *caochan* 'rill' is not likely to create a distinctive enough fork, and ScG n.m. *gobhal* 'fork' is not strongly evidenced by the early forms. If the 1920 Gaelic pronunciation (collected by Diack on a trip to Nairnshire) refers to Auchnagallin, then the developed form may have had limited but influential circulation. The OSnb form was provided by the estate factor, the Free Church minister, and the three tenants.

**Auchnagaul** ALN-ROS (Alness). Unknown class. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NH568687 (SS). +Allt.

Two small cottages (*OSnb* 1:30).

'Field of the fork', from *gobhal* (Watson 1904, 78). 'Valley of the Gael' (Clark 1992).

- 1567 *Hauchnagald*. *Hauchnagall* (1583 *RMS* v no. 586)
- 1607 *Hauchnagall* (1608 *RMS* vi no. 2111)
- 1876 *Achnagoul* (*OSnb* 1:30)
- 1876 *Allt Achadh nan Gall* (*OSnb* 1:29)
- 1904 *Achnagou* (Watson 1904, 78)
- 1904 *Achnagoul* (Watson 1904, 285)
- 2010 *Auchnagaul*. *Allt Achadh nan Gall* (*OS*<sup>25</sup>)

ScG n.m. *achadh* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG *Achadh nan Gall* – 'the field associated with the *Goill*'

Though located near a fork in Allt Achadh nan Gall, with an unnamed tributary at NH567685, the settlement is not within the fork. The early forms support the interpretation, with no suggestion of ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *a'* + lenition required for reference to the fork. The form Achnagou given by Watson has presumably suffered from editorial error, with a final *-l* shown in the index (1904, 285) for this entry.

**Auchoyle** KFN-ARG † (Kilfinan). Ch. 20 *Goill*: possible.

NR927784 (SS). A.k.a. Otter House.

A substantial modern mansion house (OSnb 12:33).

- |      |   |
|------|---|
| 1755 | <i>Achagoil</i> (Roy Map)                                 |
| 1794 | <i>Achaguil</i> (Huddart Map Sth)                         |
| 1801 | <i>Auchagoyle</i> (Langlands Map)                         |
| 1824 | <i>Auchagoyle</i> (Thomson Map)                           |
| 1843 | <i>Auchagoile</i> (Findlay 1843, 7)                       |
| 1843 | <i>Otter House</i> (NSA vii, 366)                         |
| 1856 | <i>Otter</i> (Admiralty 2321)                             |
| 1878 | <i>Otter House</i> (a.k.a. <i>AUCHOYLE</i> ) (OSnb 12:33) |

ScG n.m. *achadh* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *a'* + lenited gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG \**Achadh a' Ghoill* – 'the field associated with the *Gall*'

In the fork formed by the confluence at NR923785 of an unnamed stream and Kilfinan Burn, but the small nature of the stream argues against ScG n.m. *gobhal* 'fork'. Cf. **Auchoyle** KMV-INV. The 1843 form *Auchagoile* does not apply to **Auchgoyle** KFN-ARG; in the possession of Col<onel> Don<ald> MacLeod in 1801 (Langlands Map), Auchoyle was by 1843 in the hands of Mrs Ann Campbell of Otter (Findlay 1843; NSA iv, 366), who was presumably responsible for the change in name by 1843. It was still "also known to the older inhabitants as Auchoyle" in 1878 (OSnb 12:33). A possibility for ScG n.m. *gall* 'freestanding stone or rock' might be one of the three cross slabs now stored nearby in Kilfinan churchyard NR934788 (*Canmore*, 39866).

**Auchoyle** KME-ROS † (Kilmuir Easter). Borderland-name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NH736743 (SS).

A strip of wood about ¾ mile long between Tullich Wood and Bog of Balnagown (OSnb 16:14). The north part of Rhives farm: partly a slope once heavily wooded, rough pasture by 1904 (Watson 1904, 64).

*Achadh* 'field' + *gall* 'stranger' (Watson 1904, 64).

- |           |  |
|-----------|--|
| 1351      | <i>Achawyle</i> (Watson 1904, 64)      |
| 1368      | <i>Achenwyl</i> (Watson 1904, 64)      |
| 1375      | <i>Achauylle</i> (RMS i no. 619)       |
| 1375      | <i>Achehavil</i> (RMS i no. 713)       |
| 1490      | <i>Auchile</i> (RMS ii no. 1978)       |
| 1572      | <i>Achagyll</i> (1581 RMS v no. 162)   |
| 1582      | <i>Auchnagill</i> (RMS v no. 411)      |
| 1583      | <i>Auchnagyle</i> (1585 RMS v no. 790) |
| 1583×1601 | <i>Acchyll</i> (Gordon Map 19 back)    |
| 1614      | <i>Achnagyll</i> (Retours no. 19 SUT)  |
| 1616      | <i>Achagyill</i> (RMS vii no. 1525)    |

- 1619 *Achagyill* (*Retours* no. 52)  
 1619 *Achagyle* (Watson 1904, 64)  
 1620 *Auchagyile* (*RMS* viii no. 38)  
 1642 *Achgyll* (*Retours* no. 89)  
 1644 *Achnagyll* (*vel Achagyll*) (*Retours* no. 93)  
 1713 *Auchagyle* (MacGill 1909 no. 716)  
 1876 *Auchoyle* (OSnb 16:14)

ScG n.m. *achadh* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *a'* + lenited gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Gall*  
 ScG \**Achadh a' Ghoill* – 'the field associated with the *Gall*'

Along the boundary with a detached portion of Cromartyshire. The original medial article may explain the *-n-* in the 1368 form, but its appearance 1582–1614 is probably by analogy with names with ScG gen. pl. art. *nan*.

**Auchtygall** PHD-ABD (Peterhead). Unknown class. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.  
 NK100439 (SS). +Croft, +Westerton.  
 A farm (OSnb 72:59).

From *Gall* 'Lowlander', or possibly from *gall* 'boundary stone' (Alexander 1952, 13, 30). From *achadh*, or possibly from *uachdar* (Fraser 1998, 39). Possibly from *ochdamh* (pers. comm. Simon Taylor in 2004).

- 1592 *Auchtiga* (*RMS* v no. 2176)  
 1583×96 *A'chtiga* (Pont Map 10)  
 1609 *Auchtigaw* (*RMS* vii no. 204)  
 1612 *Auchtiga* (*RMS* vii no. 757)  
 1637 *Auchtigall* (*Retours* no. 240)  
 1636×52 *Achtiga* (Gordon Map 33)  
 1681 *Auchtigaw* {parish register} (Alexander 1952, 13)  
 1822 *Aughtygall* (Robertson Map)  
 1826 *Auchtygall* (Thomson Map)  
 1858 *Auchtygall* (Gibb Map)  
 1871 *Auchtygall* (OSnb 72:59)

ScG n.m. *ochdamh* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*  
 ScG \**Ochdamh Gall* – 'eighthland associated with *Goill*'

Though not within the branches, Auchtygall is by a river fork at NK103437. This fork is in a canalised watercourse which presumably is the *Nettie*, given that Invernettie (with ScG n.m. *inbhir* 'river mouth, confluence') is at its mouth NK125440. ScG n.m. *gobhal* 'fork' is therefore possible; however, there is no indication of the diphthong. ScG n.m. *achadh* 'field, farm' + ScG numeral *dà* 'two' + lenited gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall* cannot be ruled out. See thesis Ch. 20, n. 17, on the lack of genitive plural lenition in the proposed form.

— B —

**Bac a' Ghoill** HAR-INV<sup>Heb</sup> (Harris). Transit-name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NB165046 (RL). +Allt.

On the island of Harris. A ridge (OSnb 4:186). A small corrie above the road between Harris and Lewis (OS<sup>25</sup>).

'The Lowlander's bank' (OSnb 4:186). From ON *bakki* 'bank' (Eysteinsson 1992, 72).

1878 *Bac a' Ghaill* (OSnb 4:186)

2009 *Bac a' Ghaill* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

ScG n.m. *bac* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *a'* + lenited gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG *Bac a' Ghoill* – 'the terrace associated with the *Gall*'

More than 100m above the route into Harris, this small terrace provides a good watch point.

**Bad an t-Sasannaich** AFE-PER (Aberfoyle). Commemorative name. Ch. 11 Saxons: probable.

NN513013 (LR).

'The Englishman's clump', from a Cromwellian English soldier shot by an arrow in 1653; he was shot from across the River Forth by one of Graham of Duchray's followers (Graham 1812, 184 n.).

1812 *Bad an t'Shassonich* (Graham 1812, 184 n.)

1864 *Bad an t-Sasunnaich* (*Bad an t Sasunnaich*. *Bad an t'Shasunnaich*. *Bad an t'Shassunnaich*. *Bad an t Shasunaich*. *Bad an t(')Shassonich*) (OSnb 2:5)

1864 *Bad an t' Shasunnaich* (OS 6" 1st edn)

2005 *Bad an t-Sasunnaich* (OS<sup>10</sup>)

ScG n.m. *bad* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *an t-* + gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Sasannach*

ScG *Bad an t-Sasannaich* – 'the grove associated with the Saxon'

**Bàgh nan Gall** JUR-ARG<sup>Heb</sup> ♦ (Jura). Coincidental name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NR567726 (MR). A.k.a. Loch Dalgail†, a.k.a. **Lowlanders Bay**.

On the island of Jura. A large bay (OSnb 67:150). A crossing point between Jura and Knapdale (Point of Knap) (Youngson 2001, 6). A frequent calling point for coastal traders (McArthur 1986, 5).

1878 *Lowlandman's Bay* (OSnb 67:150)

1971 "Dail Ghall" a.k.a. "Baigh [sic] nan Gall" a.k.a. "Lowlanders Bay" (Tobar db ID 25587)

ScG n.m. *bàgh* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG *Bàgh nan Gall* – 'bay associated with the *Goill*'

A Gaelic equivalent of Lowlanders Bay, only once recorded, but that from a local oral source. Given the resilience of the association with **Dail Ghall** JUR-ARG<sup>Heb</sup>, apparently replacing its secondary name through migration of the primary name to the bay, it is likely that Bàgh nan Gall is a back-translation of the Scottish Standard English name.

**Balbarton** KGH-FIF ‡ (Kinghorn). Domain-name. Ch. 2 Britons: probable.

NT235912 (SS). +Brae, +East, +West.

Farms (OSnb 133:35,36). West Balbarton was probably the original centre (*PNFi*, 399).

'The stead of the Britons' (Watson 1926, 15, 208). 'Estate of (or associated with) the Briton(s)' (Taylor 1995, 142). ScG *baile* 'estate' + *breatan* 'Briton', possibly 'estate neighbouring lands held by a British-speaker' (Taylor 1995b). ScG 'steading of Britons' (Harris 2002, 69). G *baile* + G *breatan*, 'estate of the Briton or Britons' (*PNFi*, 399).

- 1341 2× *balbretanis* (*Mort. Reg.* ii no. 47)  
1369 2× *Balbretanis* (*RRS* vi no. 425)  
1370 2× *balbretanys* (*Mort. Reg.* ii no. 91)  
1331×71 *Balbretane* (1554×79 *RMSi* App. 2 no. 964a)  
1331×71 *Balbritan* (1554×79 *RMSi* App. 2 no. 1072a)  
1331×71 *Balbertan* (1798 *RMSi* App. 2 no. 964b)  
1331×71 *Balbartane* (1798 *RMSi* App. 2 no. 998b)  
1331×71 *Balbyertane* (1798 *RMSi* App. 2 no. 1072b)  
1372 2× *Balbretanis* (*RMSi* nos. 415, 528)  
1386 2× *Balbretanys*. 2× *balbretanis* (*Mort. Reg.* ii no. 177)  
1386 2× *Balbretanys* (*Mort. Reg.* ii no. 178)  
1387 2× *Balbrethanis* (*Mort. Reg.* ii no. 182)  
1459 E/W. *Balbretanis* (*RMSii* no. 669)  
1498 *Balbertane* (*Mort. Reg.* ii no. 238)  
1499 *Balbertane* (*RSSi* no. 382)  
1499 *Balbertane.W* (1581 *RMSv* no. 176)  
1532 *Balbertane.E* (*Dunf. Reg.* no. 516)  
1540 2× *Babertanis* (*RMSiii* no. 2213)  
1540 2× *Bawbartenis* (*Mort. Reg.* ii no. 245)  
1543 2× *Babertanis* (*Mort. Reg.* ii no. 256)  
1564 2× *Bawbertanis* (*Mort. Reg.* ii no. 267)  
1581 2× *Balbartanes* (*RMSv* nos. 204, 294)  
1583 2× *Balbartanes* (*RMSv* no. 596)  
etc.  
1856 *Balbarton* (OSnb 133:35,36)

ScG n.m. *baile* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Breatan*

ScG \**Baile Breatan* – 'the settlement associated with the Britons'

It is postulated in *PNF* that West Balbarton represents the original centre, and it is this which provides the grid reference. The weakness of evidence in the early forms for a slender ending implies the genitive plural over the genitive singular, *Breatain*, of ScG n.m. *Breatan*. There has been metathesis of the -r- and -e-.

**Balgalli** CBE-FIF † (Carnbee). Ch. 20 *Goill*: possible.

@NO5307 (SS).

In Carnbee FIF, but granted rights to common grazing in Crail FIF, and so was probably near the march (*PNFiii*, 141).

ScG *baile* + gall + -in (Taylor 1995b; *PNFiii*, 141).

- 1145×53 *Balegal(l)in* {David I Chrs no. 165} (PNF iii, 140)  
 1145×53 *Balegallin* (1307 CDS ii no. 1985)  
 1166×71 *Balegallin* {RRS ii no. 8, 109} (PNF iii, 141)  
 1145×78 *Ballgally·Balgallin* (*St A. Lib.*, 392)  
 1323 2× *bal[g]alliis* (*Dunf. Reg.* no. 364)

ScG n.m. *baile* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall* + ScG loc. sfx *-in*

ScG \**Baile Gall-in* – 'place of \**Baile Gall* ('settlement associated with *Goill*)'

There is no freestanding stone to suit ScG n.f. *gaille*. There is a large grass-grown cairn of small stones NO51760645 on the top of Kellie Law (*Canmore*, 34053), but Kellie NO519052 does not underlie the specific: it is recorded, equally early sometime between 1145×53 as Chellin {David I Chrs no. 165} (PNF iii, 163). The suggestion in PNF that Balgalli is part-anglicised in Gaston† CRA-FIF NO546082, 1278 *Galliston* (Balm. Lib. nos. 42–3), is rightly very tentative, though it is close to the very short parish boundary between Carnbee FIF and Crail FIF. See thesis Ch. 20, n. 17, on the lack of genitive plural lenition in the proposed form. For the latest thinking on the puzzling ScG loc. sfx *-in*, see PNF v (forthcoming). The suffix has been allocated to the Scots Gaelic period as it is at least sometimes not radical and is post 1100.

**Balgay** LIB-ANG ‡ (Liff & Benvie). Ch. 20 *Goill*: possible.

NO375305 (SS). +Hill, +House†, +Law†, +Mains† (OSnb 20:13), +Nether† (OS 6" 1st edn), +Park, +Terrace† (OS 6" 1st edn).

A moderate-sized dwelling-house with ornamental ground (OSnb 20:15). An earlier Balgay House was demolished at the end of the eighteenth century to make way for the one incorporated into the Royal Victoria Hospital (*Canmore*, 31921).

Probably *baile gaoithe*, 'windy place' (Dorward 1998, 15). ScG *baile* + (possibly) *gall* + locational ending *-in* (pers. comm. Simon Taylor in 2004).

- 1452 *Balgally* (*Scone Liber* no. 215)  
 1543 *Balgawy* (*RMS* iii no. 2916)  
 1549 *Balgawye Myre* (*RSS* iv no. 30)  
 1550 *Balgawylaw* (*RSS* iv no. 557)  
 1550 *Balgavy* (*RMS* iv no. 498)  
 1551 *Balgawie Law* (*RSS* iv no. 1152)  
 1553 *Ballgaweylaw* (*RSS* iv no. 2075)  
 1553 *Balgawelaw* (*RSS* iv no. 2234)  
 1554 *Bawgawylaw* (*RSS* iv no. 2393)  
 1554 *Balgallie Law* (*RSS* iv no. 2819)  
 1555 *Balgawie* (1585 *RMS* v no. 884)  
 1559 *Balgawy* (*RMS* iv no. 1371)  
 1581 *Balgowye* (*RMS* v no. 258)  
 1585 *Balgawie·Balgay* (1589 *RMS* v no. 1654)  
 1587 *Balgawy* (*RMS* v no. 1366)  
 1588 *Balgay* (*RMS* v no. 1591)  
 1589 *Balgawis·Balgayis* (1590 *RMS* v no. 1719)  
 1591 *Balgayis* (1606 *RMS* vi no. 1800)  
 1593 *Balgawie* (*ER* xxii, 482)

1583x96 *Balgaj* (Pont Map 26)

etc.

1861 *Balgay House* (OSnb 20:15)

ScG n.m. *baile* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall* + ScG loc. sfx *-in*

ScG \**Baile Gall-in* – 'place of \**Baile Gall* ('settlement associated with *Goill*)'

The grid reference is provided by Balgay House, close to the parish boundary. There is no record of a freestanding stone here to suit ScG n.f. *gaille*, despite a detailed description of the parish geology, including boulders, in 1842 (*NSA*). See thesis Ch. 20, n. 17, on the lack of genitive plural lenition in the proposed form. For the latest thinking on the puzzling ScG loc. sfx *-in*, see *PNFv* (forthcoming). The suffix has been allocated to the Scots Gaelic period as it is at least sometimes not radical and is post 1100.

**Balgoil** ULW-ROS ‡ (Urquhart & Logie Wester). Borderland-name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NH608613 (SS). +Belt, +Easter†, +Wester†; a.k.a. E.Finden†?

Cottar and croft houses (OSnb 31:5,7). A pertinent of Findon ULW-ROS NH601607 (*RMS passim*).

'Stranger's town' (Watson 1904, 116).

1587 *Ballegyle* (1589 *RMSv* no. 1647)

1608 *Balnagyle* (*RMSvi* no. 2061)

1608 *Ballegyle* (*Retours* no. 29)

1618 *Ballegyle* (*RMSvii* no. 1760)

1635 *Ballegyle* (*Retours* no. 81)

1826 E.Finden? (Thomson Map)

1876 E/W.*Balgoil* (*Balguile*) (OSnb 31:5,7)

1904 *Balgoil* (Watson 1904, 116)

ScG n.m. *baile* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *a'* + lenited gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG \**Baile a'* *Ghoill* – 'the settlement associated with the *Gall*'

The grid reference is for a point midway between Easter NH610614 and Wester NH606611 Balgoil (OS 6" 1st edn). Balgoil is next to Findon Mains on the road: if it is indeed to be equated with the eastern portion of Findon in 1826, as supported by *RMS*, then it forms a detached portion of Cromartyshire (1826 Thomson Map). Otherwise cf. Ballygill‡ a.k.a. IrG Baile Ghaill I/ANT Rathlin, 'the town of the foreigner' (Mac Giolla Easpaig 1990, 38; *PNNI* Antrim 2, 294–5).

**Ballingall** FAL-FIF ‡ (Falkland). Ch. 20 *Goill*: possible.

NO241090 (SS). +Burn; a.k.a. Boerland†, a.k.a. Wilderness†.

Burn – a small burn bears this name from Cash Wood to Wood Mill (OSnb 27:54).

From ScG *gall* (Taylor 1995, 158). ScG *baile nan gall*, 'estate of the foreigners' (Taylor 1995). Possibly a transfer from Ballingall KTT-FIF or Ballingall LSL-FIF, possibly ScG *baile* + ScG *nan* + ScG *gall*, 'farm of the foreigners' (*PNFii*, 140).

1821 *Ballingall* a.k.a. *Wilderness* {Plan of Falkland Wood} (*PNFii*, 140)

1828 *Ballingall* (Sharp et al. Map)

1856 *Ballingall Burn* (OSnb 27:54)

1909 *Boerland* {Falkland cropping book} (*PNFii*, 140)

ScG n.m. *baile* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG \**Baile nan Gall* – 'the settlement associated with the *Goill*'

The possibility of a transferred name, or reinterpretation under the influence of another name, is also raised in *PNF* (ii, 140), i.e. from **Ballingall** LSL-FIF (6km distant) or **Ballingall** KTT-FIF (7.6km) (to which might be added **Ballingall** ORW-KNR, 14.3km). A possible relationship (as derivative or precursor) with field-names E/Md/W.Baglie on Wester Cash farm SLO-FIF NO221098 by Ballingall Burn, is suggested in *PNF* (loc. cit.). Certainly, Ballingall FAL-FIF is only evidenced late and briefly, leaving no trace other than the secondary name of the burn in the OS 6" 1st edn, 1856. But *PNF* (ii, 141) also points to the proximity of **Mingall** FAL-FIF, which strengthens the case for an original name.

**Ballingall** KTT-FIF ‡ (Kettle). Domain-name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NO318086 (SS). +Easter† {sasine no. 10019} (*PNF* ii, 272.255), +Wester†; a.k.a. Balmalcolm Farm.

A farm (OSnb 14:38).

From ScG *gall* (Taylor 1995, 158). ScG *baile nan gall*, 'estate of the foreigners' (Taylor 1995). ScG *baile* + ScG *nan* + ScG *gall*, 'farm of the foreigners, probably people of Scandinavian origin' (*PNF* ii, 255).

- 1295 *Balnegal* (Stevenson, *Documents* i, 416)
- 1451 *Ballyngall* (*ER* v, 469)
- 1451 *Ballingall* (*ER* v, 473)
- 1453 *Ballingal* (*ER* v, 528, 530)
- 1453 *Ballingall* (*ER* v, 536)
- 1455 *Ballyngall* (*ER* vi, 77)
- 1456 *Ballyngall* (*ER* vi, 250, 254)
- 1457 *Bangall* (*RMS* ii no. 608)
- 1459 *Ballingale* (*ER* vi, 565)
- 1459 *Ballingall* (*ER* vi, 567)
- 1460 *Ballyngall* (*ER* vi, 609)
- 1461 *Ballingall* (*ER* vii, 71, 103)
- 1463 *Ballingall* (*ER* vii, 193)
- 1464 *Ballingal* (*ER* vii, 264)
- 1465 *Ballingal* (*ER* vii, 330)
- 1474 *Ballingall* (*ER* viii, 227)
- 1478 *Ballingaw* (*ER* viii, 493)
- 1480 *Barigall* (*ER* ix, 681)
- 1481 *Balngaw* (*ER* ix, 681)
- 1482 *Berngaw· Barnegaw* (*ER* ix, 590)
- 1485 *Ballingall* (*ER* ix, 644)
- 1486 *Balgaw* (*ER* ix, 368)
- etc.
- 1856 W.*Ballingall* (OSnb 14:38)

ScG n.m. *baile* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG \**Baile nan Gall* – 'the settlement associated with the *Goill*'

It is argued in *PNF* (ii, 256) that the unique form 1755 *Mongau* on the Roy Map is scribal error. It may have been influenced by the name **Mingall** KTT-FIF.

**Ballingall** LSL-FIF (Leslie). Domain-name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NO249029 (SS). +Mill.

A farm (OSnb 91:12).

From ScG *gall* (Taylor 1995, 158). 'Estate of the foreigners, probably Scandinavians' (Taylor 1995). ScG *baile* + ScG *nan* + ScG *gall*, 'farm of the foreigners, probably people of Scandinavian origin' (PNFii, 364).

- 1392 *Ballyngal* {NLS MS Adv. 34.6.24, 219} (c.1710 PNFii, 363)  
1478 *Bangale* {NAS MS Cal. no. 475} (PNFii, 363)  
1504 *Ballingall* (RMS ii no. 2788)  
1510 *Ballingall* (RMS ii no. 3511)  
1512 *Bongall* (RMS ii no. 3762)  
1517 *Ballingall* (RMS iii no. 148)  
1522 *Ballingall* {Fife Ct. Bk, 272} (PNFii, 363)  
1539 *Ballingall* (RMS iii nos. 1992, 1997)  
1540 *Ballingall* (RMS iii no. 2240)  
1542 *Ballingall* (RMS iii no. 2809)  
1564 *Ballingall* (RMS iv no. 1546)  
1566 *Ballingall* (RMS iv no. 1747)  
1575 *Ballingall* (RMS iv no. 2405)  
1618 *Ballingall* (RMS vii no. 1748)  
1642 *Bangae* (Retours no. 619)  
1663 *Bangae* {RMS xi no. 441} (PNFii, 364)  
1775 *Balga* (Ainslie Map)  
1810 *Ballingall Mill* {NAS MS RHP3595} (PNFii, 364)  
1811 *Ballingall·Ballingall Mill* {NAS MS RHP3595} (PNFii, 364)  
1856 *Ballingall* (OSnb 91:12)

ScG n.m. *baile* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG \**Baile nan Gall* – 'the settlement associated with the *Goill*'

**Ballingall** ORW-KNR (Orwell). Domain-name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NO104046 (SS). +Bridge.

A farm (OSnb 68:12).

From ScG *gall* (Taylor 1995, 159). *Baile nan gall*, 'foreigners or strangers steading', probably Anglians, possibly Norman (Watson 1995, 23).

- 1331×71 *Ballingall* (1798 RMS i App. 2 no. 1045b)  
1372 E. *Balnegalle* (RMS i nos. 413, 552)  
1404 *Balnagal* (*Pitfirrane Writs*, 11)  
1500 *Bannagaw·Balnagaw* (RSS i nos. 494, 516)  
1508 *Banagaw* (ER xiii, 658)  
1533 *Bannagaw* (ER xvi, 570)  
1549 *Bannagall* (ER xviii, 466)  
1599 *Bonagall* (ER xxiii, 428)  
1612 *Bannagall* (RMS vii no. 644)  
1621 *Bannagall* (RMS viii no. 219, 220, 221)  
1619 *Bennagall* (Retours no. 5)  
1642 *Binnaga·Hilton of binnaga* (Gordon Map 52)

- 1654 *Binnaga* (Blaeu Map)
- 1692 *Bennagall* (*Retours* no. 25)
- 1755 *Benygaw* (Roy Map)
- 1775 *Ballinga* (Ainslie Map)
- 1796 *Ballingall* (Bell Map)
- 1827 *Ballingall* (Thomson Map)
- 1828 *Ballingall* (Sharp et al. Map)
- 1856 *Ballingall* (OSnb 68:12)

ScG n.m. *baile* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*  
 ScG \**Baile nan Gall* – 'the settlement associated with the *Goill*'

**Balnagall** TAI-ROS (Tain). Borderland-name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NH830812 (SS). +Innes†; a.k.a. Inverachnagall†.

A farm (OSnb 29:95). In an area which was submerged below sea level in the eighth century (Carver 2008, 17).

'Town of the strangers', improbably from 'Norsemen' (Watson 1904, 36). 'Norsemen's toun' (Henderson 1910, 354). *Baile nan Gall*, 'the farm of the non-Gaels' (Mac an Tàilleir 2004, 28).

- 1492 *Ballagall* (*ER* x, 766)
- 1511 *Balnegall* (*RMS* ii no. 3528)
- 1512 *Balnegall* (*RMS* ii no. 3675)
- 1529 *Balnegall* (*RMS* iii no. 825)
- 1534 *Balnagaw* (*RMS* iii no. 1346)
- 1547 *Balinagall* (*RMS* iv no. 78)
- 1557 *Balnagaw* (*RMS* iv no. 1144)
- 1560 *Balnagaw* (Watson 1904, 36)
- 1587 *Ballingaw* (*RMS* v no. 1331)
- [1589] *RMS* v no. 1625]
- [1591] *RMS* v no. 1975]
- 1583×1601 *Balnaga* (Gordon Map 18, 19 back)
- 1612 *Innes-Balnagall* (MacGill 1909 no. 292)
- 1665 *Belnagall* (MacGill 1909 no. 75)
- c. 1670s *Belnagall* (MacGill 1909 no. 261a)
- 1678 *Belnagawll* (MacGill 1909 no. 769)
- 1678 *Belnagall* (MacGill 1909 no. 961)
- 1757 *Balnagall* (MacGill 1909 no. 395)
- 1761 *Balnagall* a.k.a. *Inverachnagall* (MacGill 1909 no. 639)
- 1795 *Balnagall* (MacGill 1909 no. 404a)
- 1826 *Balnago* (Thomson Map)
- 1876 *Balnago* (OSnb 29:95)
- 1900×04 "Bail' nan Gall" {MS 415, 34} (Robertson MSS)

ScG n.m. *baile* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*  
 ScG *Baile nan Gall* – 'the settlement associated with the *Goill*'

Located in Ross-shire on the border with a detached portion of Cromartyshire to the east and south. Along with Pitnelliess, Balnagall separated this part with a further portion of Cromartyshire (OS 6" 1st edn) to the west. It is shown in 1826 (Thomson Map) as if

further north; if so, it may have migrated from Pitnellies NH832827, and the original settlement of this name may have been South Pitnellies NH824819. This would have made it the only settlement dividing Cromartyshire and linking **Achnagall** TAI-ROS to the rest of Ross-shire.

**Balsusney** KDT-FIF ‡ (Kirkcaldy & Dysart). Domain-name. Ch. 11 Saxons: probable. NT277917 (SS). +Road.

From *Sasannach* (Taylor 1995, 142). ScG *baile*; probably ScG *baile* + *Sasannach*, 'estate of (the) English(man)' (Taylor 1995b; PNF i, 472).

- 1538 *Bawsusny* {*Dunf. Ct. Bk*, 149} (PNF i, 472)  
1556 *Balsusny* (1585 RMS v no. 843)  
1555×83 *balssusnie* (*Dunf. Reg.* p. 475)  
1555×83 *balsusny* (*Dunf. Reg.* p. 483)  
1624 *Balsusnie* (RMS viii no. 1683)  
1631 *Balsusny* (RMS viii no. 1759)  
1631 *Balsusnie* (RMS viii no. 1889)  
1634 *Balsusnie* (RMS ix no. 164)  
1665 *Balsusney* (*Retours* no. 1593)  
1684 *Bulsusnie* (*Retours* no. 1235)  
1697 *Balsasnay* (*Retours* no. 1398)  
1699 *Balsasney* (*Retours* no. 1433)  
1828 *Balsusney* (Sharp et al. Map)  
1843 *Balsusney* (Findlay 1843, 13)  
2011 *Balsusney Road* (OS<sup>10</sup>)

ScG n.m. *baile* + gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Sasannach*

ScG \**Baile Sasannaich* – 'settlement associated with a Saxon'

There is no indication of the medial article. If this is not merely the result of transmission through Scots, then the construction suggests an early name.

**Barbrethan** KML-AYR (Kirkmichael). Domain-name. Ch. 2 Britons: probable.

NS339073 (SS). +Bridge.

A farm (OSnb 37:84).

'The Briton's height' (Watson 1926, 191). 'The Britons' height' (Watson 1926, 362). ScG \**baile-Breatann*, or possibly BrB *barr*, + *Brithon* (*BLITON*, under *Brithon*).

- 1558 *Barbredden* (RMS iv no. 1280)  
1636×52 *Barbredda* (Gordon Map 60)  
1654 *Barbredda* (Blaeu Map)  
1775 *Barbradin* (Armstrong Map)  
1828 *Barbrethan* (Thomson Map)  
1857 *Barbrethan* (OSnb 37:84)  
1926 *Balbrethen?* (Watson 1926, 15, 525)  
1926 *Barbrethen* (Watson 1926, 526)

ScG n.m. *bàrr* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Breatan*

ScG \**Bàrr Breatan* – 'the hill associated with Britons'

The 1926 form *Balbrethan* is aberrant, and presumably in error for *Barbrethan*; the specific presumably being the neighbouring hill at NS342072. The suggestion of a slender ending allows for the possibility of the gen. sg. *Breatain* of ScG n.m. *Breatan*: the context with adjacent Threave NS338067 and Tranew NS352071 containing BrB n.f. *treβ* 'settlement' suggests that reference to a single notable Briton may not have been distinctive, though of course even if this were the case, such a context may not have applied at the time of coining in Gaelic. The medial dental fricative appears to be a recent development, arguing against a British name.

**Barnultoch** INH-WIG (Inch). Unknown class. Ch. 8 Related to Goidels: probable. NX087577 (SS). +Bridge† [a.k.a. Galdenoch Bridge] (OSnb 38:12), +High, +Low, +Mid†, +North† (OSnb 38:12), +South† (OSnb 38:12). A farm (OSnb 38:3).

*B[à]rr nan Ultach*, 'hill of the men of Ulster' (Watson 1924, 140). *B[à]rr nan Ultach*, 'height of the Ulstermen' (Watson 1926, 184; MacQueen 2002, 61). *B[à]rr an Ultach*, 'the Ulsterman's hill' (Maxwell 1930, 31). *Bàrr* or *baile nan Ultach*, 'the hill or farm of the Ulstermen' (Mac an Tàilleir 2004, 30).

- 1623 *Barmulto* {Retours} (Maxwell 1930, 31)  
1654 *Barnulto* (Blaeu Map)  
1684 *Barnulto* (PLWM, 15)  
1755 *Barnultoch* (Roy Map)  
1849 *Barnultoch* (OSnb 38:3)

ScG n.m. *bàrr* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Ultach*  
ScG \**Bàrr nan Ultach* – 'the hill associated with the Ulsterfolk'

Barnultoch NX088568 was formerly High† (OS 6" 1st edn), then Mid† (1920s OS 1"), Barnultoch, whereas the present High Barnultoch was the primary Barnultoch on the OS 6" 1st edn. This High Barnultoch therefore provides the grid reference.

**Bàrr nan Gall** SKN-ARG (South Knapdale). Transit-name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable. NR828672 (RL). A small wooded hill (OSnb 59:65). With a lime kiln at NR826671 (OS 6" 1st edn). 'Height of the Lowlanders' (OSnb 59:65).

- 1878 *Barr nan Gall* (OSnb 59:65)

ScG n.m. *bàrr* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*  
ScG *Bàrr nan Gall* – 'the hill associated with the *Goill*'

Situated by a pass on an established route, approaching Tarbert from the west.

**Bealach nan Gall** BRR-INV<sup>Heb</sup> ♦ (Barra). Commemorative name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable. NL665990 (PR). On the island of Barra. At NL662991 (Stahl 1999, 140).

'Pass of the strangers', said to refer to mainland raiders who were stopped here by two boys, each the son of a widow from Tangasdal {SSS db 1960/117/B13} (Stahl 1999, 140).

- 1822 *Bealach-nagaull* (Thomson Map)  
 1823 *Bealachnagaull* {Johnson Map} (Stahl 1999, 140)  
 1960 *Bealach nan Gall* {SSS db 1960/117/B13} (Stahl 1999, 140)  
 1999 *Bealach nan Gall* (Stahl 1999, 140)

ScG n.m. *bealach* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*  
 ScG *Bealach nan Gall* – 'the pass associated with the *Goill*'

The pass provides a high east–west route avoiding the coast and Castlebay. It is unlikely to have been a regular route for non-locals, but could conceivably have been used for a surprise raid on the west side of Barra, including Tangasdal NL649999 (OS 6" 1st edn).

**Bealach nan Gall** NKN-ARG ‡ (North Knapdale). Unknown class. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.  
 @NR715847 (?). +**Port Bealach nan Gall**.  
 Port Bealach nan Gall, 'port of the Lowlandman[']s pass' (OSnb 57:43).

- 1878 *Port Bealach nan Gall* (*Port na Gall* {Admiralty}) (OSnb 57:43)  
 2010 *Port Bealach nan Gall* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

ScG n.m. *bealach* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*  
 ScG *Bealach nan Gall* – 'the pass associated with the *Goill*'

Not independently evidenced, but presumably a route linking **Port Bealach nan Gall** NKN-ARG with **Drimnagall** NKN-ARG, across the ridge of Dùn Mòr: the ridge provides the grid reference.

**Bealach nan Gall** NKN+SKN-ARG (North Knapdale + South Knapdale). Unknown class. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.  
 NR785818 (PR). +**Port**.  
 A conspicuous opening on the parish boundary (OSnb 57:87).

'The Lowlander's pass' (OSnb 57:87). From 'stranger' or 'Lowlander' (Gillies 1906, 203).

- 1878 *Bealach nan Gall* (OSnb 57:87 NKN-ARG)

ScG n.m. *bealach* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*  
 ScG *Bealach nan Gall* – 'the pass associated with the *Goill*'

A high pass running along the parish boundary west towards Loch nan Eilthireach NKN+SKN-ARG NR771817, 'the loch of the pilgrims, emigrants, foreigners'.

**Bealach nan Spàinnteach** GLL-ROS (Glenshiel). Commemorative name. Ch. 17 Speakers of other Latin languages: probable.  
 NG988149 (PR).  
 A narrow hollow (OSnb 51:26).

'The Spaniards['] pass', said to refer to the Spanish troops passing through from Glen Lice to the battle of Glenshiel (OSnb 51:26).

- 1876 *Bealach nan Spainteach* (*Bealach nan Spaineach*) (OSnb 51:26)  
 2011 *Bealach nan Spainteach* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

ScG n.m. *bealach* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Spàinnteach*  
 ScG *Bealach nan Spàinnteach* – 'the pass associated with the Spaniards'

Bealach nan Spàinnteach is the primary name, sharing its specific with **Sgùrr nan Spàinnteach** GLL-ROS and **Coirein nan Spàinnteach** GLL-ROS.

**Bedgall** DFL-FIF † (Dunfermline). Resource-name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.  
@NT106893 (LW).

A peat moss on Dunfermline Abbey's muir near Townhill [which provides the grid reference] (pers. comm. Simon Taylor in 2002).

ScG *bad* 'spot, place, clump' (probably meaning 'bog or moss' locally) + *gall* (pers. comm. S. Taylor).

1240×1332 *Bedgall'* (*Dunf. Reg.* no. 596)  
1549    *Bedgall· Beedgall* (1588 *RMS v* no. 1548)

ScG n.? + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG \**Bead Gall* – ? associated with *Goill*

As a peatbog, this would have provided fuel for Dunfermline Abbey. It would have suited ScG n.m. *bad* 'grove; place, spot' were it not for the vowel (Bads† CUS-FIF, with ScG *bad* as a simplex, is occasionally recorded as *Baid* 1592–1642, but generally as *Bad(s)*, 1540×43 till 1821; *PNF i*, 228–9). ScG n.f. *beithe* 'birch', standing for 'birchland', is feasible: but note that Balbedie KGL-FIF, with ScG *beithe*, only dropped the dental fricative from the record in the mid seventeenth century (*PNFi*, 437–8). See thesis Ch. 20, n. 17, on the lack of genitive plural lenition in the proposed form.

**Beinn an Albannaich** ARD-ARG (Ardnamurchan). Unknown class. Ch. 18 Albanians: probable.

NM760643 (RL).

A rough rocky hill (OSnb 62:143).

'The Scotchman's mountain' (OSnb 62:143). From Scot 'person from east of Drum Alban' (Gillies 1906, 84; Robertson 1925, 207).

1878    *Beinn an Albannaich* (OSnb 62:143)

ScG n.f. *beinn* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *an* + gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Albannach*  
ScG *Beinn an Albannaich* – 'the hill associated with the Albanian'

**Belnagauld** STD-ABD (Strathdon). Unknown class. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NJ353104 (SS). +Corrie.

A farm (OSnb 81:177).

ScG 'the Lowlanders' pass' from *beal* or *bealach* 'pass-way, road' → 'town of the strangers', from 'Lowlanders' or 'Englishmen' (OSnb 81:177).

1626    *Balnagald* (*RMS viii* no. 988)  
1822    *Belnagoul* (Robertson Map)  
1826    *Belnagard* (Thomson Map)  
1871    *Belnagaul* (OSnb 81:177)  
1952    *Belnagaul* (Alexander 1952, 170)

ScG n.m. *baile* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG \**Baile nan Gall* – 'the settlement associated with the *Goill*'

There are several local examples of ScG n.m. *baile* 'settlement' (anglicised as *Bel-*) and one of ScG n.m. *bealach* 'pass' (Balochduie GLB-ABD NJ345191). Near Belnagauld is a cairn at NJ35121010 on Tòrr na Sìthinn with at least 10 earthfast boulders; but these probable kerb stones are no higher than 0.4m above the current turf level (*Canmore*, 122853). Also nearby was the farm of Tomanchapel† NJ347107 (OS 6" 1st edn). A Catholic chapel is said to have been here, though no physical trace has been evident since at least 1828 (*Canmore*, 16786; OS 6" 1st edn). The name is ScG n.m. *tom* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *an t-* + ScG n.m. *seapail*, 'the knoll of the chapel'.

**Birkby** BOOT-CMB (Bootle). Domain-name. Ch. 2 Britons: probable.

SD119962 (SS). +Fell, +West.

In Muncaster parish (*PNCu* 2, 424).

From ON *bý* 'village or hamlet of the Britons' (*PNCu* 2, 424). Viking Age Old Norwegian *Brettabýr*, 'the settlement of the Britons, i.e. Welsh', from a residual community, or one arriving with the Vikings (Ekwall 1953, 161–2). ON from a British settlement (O'Sullivan 1985, 29). OE *Brettas* or ON *Bretar* 'Britons' + ON *bý* 'settlement, village' (*VEPN* 2000, 27). ON *Breta* (gen.) + *boer/bý*, i.e. 'the village of Britons' (Whaley 2006, 27).

- c. 1215–1323 *Bretteby* {*St Bees Reg.–Close MS*} (*PNCu* 2, 424)
- 1278 *Breteby* {assize roll} (*PNCu* 2, 424)
- 1279 *Bretotby* {assize roll} (*PNCu* 2, 424)
- c. 1290 *Britby* {*Coucher Bk*} (*PNCu* 2, 424)
- 1332 *Bertby* {lay subsidy document} (*PNCu* 2, 424)
- 1337 *Bretby* {patent roll} (*PNCu* 2, 424)
- 1425 *Britby* {assize roll} (*PNCu* 2, 424)
- 1431 *Britby* {assize roll} (*PNCu* 2, 424)
- 1565 *Brytbye*. *Byrtbye* {feet of fines document} (*PNCu* 2, 424)
- 1659 *Birbie* {*TCWAAS* 14} (*PNCu* 2, 424)
- 1823 *Birkby Fell* {Greenwood Map} (Whaley 2006, 26)
- 1867 *Birkby Fell* (OS 6" 1st edn)
- 1950 *Birkby* {OS 6"} (*PNCu* 2, 424)
- 2010 *Birkby* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

gen. pl. of ON n.m. *Bretr* + ON n.m. *býr*

ON \**Brettabýr* – 'settlement associated with Britons'

Shown on OS<sup>25</sup> at SD121962, 90m, and on OS<sup>10</sup> at SD126963, 100m, with no particular feature associated. Both locations are above the valley floor of the River Esk, on the edge of the large upland area of Birkby Fell stretching to the east. The grid reference is provided by a prehistoric or Roman period circular enclosure at Birkby-west (*PastScape*, 37466). This dispersed settlement pattern is more in keeping with OWN n.m. *býr* than the nucleated villages typical of OD n.m. *bý* (*VEPN* 2000, 105). Metathesis and parallel development of **Birkby** WIGT-CMB have assisted reinterpretation as if northern ESE n. *birk* 'birch'. The medial vowel in forms till 1279 appears to show the final vowel of the gen. pl. *Breta* of ON n.m. *Bretr*.

**Birkby** WIGT-CMB (Wigton). Domain-name. Ch. 2 Britons: probable.

NY059375 (SS). +Lodge, +Mill (OS 6" 1st edn).

In Crosscanonby & Crosby parish (*PNCu* 2, 424).

From ON *bý* 'village or hamlet of the Britons' (*PNCu* 2, 424). Viking Age Old Norwegian *Brettabýr*, 'the settlement of the Britons, i.e. Welsh' from a residual community, or one arriving with the Vikings (Ekwall 1953, 161–2). ON from a British settlement (O'Sullivan 1985, 29). OE *Brettas* or ON *Bretar* 'Britons' + ON *bý* 'settlement, village' (*VEPN* 2000, 27).

- 1163 *Brettebi* (*PNCu* 2, 282; *VEPN* 2000, 27)–1443 {*TCWAAS* 14} (*PNCu* 2, 282)
- 1190 *Brictebi?* {pipe roll} (*PNCu* 2, 282)
- 1224 *Bretteby* (*CDS* i no. 889)
- 1260 *Breteby* {rent roll} (*PNCu* 2, 282)
- 1266 *Bretteby* (*CDS* i no. 2392)
- 1367 *Bretby* {*Cal. Inq.*} (*PNCu* 2, 282)
- 1370 *Bretby* {close book} (*PNCu* 2, 282)
- 1469 *Bretby* {*TCWAAS* 14} (*PNCu* 2, 282)
- 1497 *Byrtby* {*Cal. Inq.*} (*PNCu* 2, 282)
- 1519 *Britby* {feet of fines document} (*PNCu* 2, 282)
- 1576 *Birtby* (Saxton Map)
- 1610 *Birtby* (Speed Map)
- 1717 *Birkbey* {Cockermouth MS, unspecified} (*PNCu* 2, 282)
- 1777 *Birkby* {Nicolson & Burn 1777} (*PNCu* 2, 282)
- 1867 *Birkby* (OS 6" 1st edn)
- 1950 *Birkby* (*PNCu* 2, 282)

gen. pl. of ON n.m. *Bretr* + ON n.m. *býr*

ON \**Brettabýr* – 'settlement associated with Britons'

Metathesis and parallel development of **Birkby** BOOT-CMB have assisted reinterpretation as if northern ESE n. *birk* 'birch'. The medial vowel in forms till 1266 appears to show the final vowel of the gen. pl. *Breta* of ON n.m. *Bretr*. The small-scale settlement of Birkby is more in keeping with OWN n.m. *býr* than with the nucleated villages typical of OD n.m. *bý* (*VEPN* 2000, 105).

**Blair-na-gaul** KIH-INV † (Kirkhill). Resource-name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

@NH580456 (SS).

An area including *Rindowy* 'Rhinduie' NH583456 (*Chron. Frasers*, 314). Marked as small settlement (1814 {NAS MS RHP11642}) (Taylor 2002, 30).

Probably *blàr nan Gall*, 'field or muir of the foreigners' (Taylor 2002, 30).

- 1666×1700 *Blarnigale* (*Chron. Frasers*, 314)
- c. 1756×58 *Blairnagaule*, *Blairnagaill* (Taylor 2002, 30)
- 1814 *Blair-na-gaul* {NAS MS RHP11642} (Taylor 2002, 30)

ScG n.m. *blàr* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG \**Blàr nan Gall* – 'the open ground associated with the *Goill*'

**Blàr nan Gàidheal** LDK+LOR-PER (Little Dunkeld + Logierait). Resource-name. Ch. 6 Gaels: probable.

NN929492 (RL).

No OSnb entry in Logierait PER; OSnb for Little Dunkeld PER to be consulted.

1864 *Blar nan Gàidheal* (OS 6" 1st edn)

ScG n.m. *blàr* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gàidheal*  
ScG *Blàr nan Gàidheal* – 'the open ground associated with the Gaels'

Apparently athwart the parish boundary; the boundary is marked "Undefined" on the OS 6" 1st edn, which shows Bl[à]r nan Gàidheal on the Little Dunkeld PER side, whereas OS<sup>10</sup> and OS<sup>25</sup> shows it on the Logierait PER side. The district of Little Dunkeld is mapped by the OS as the "Bishopric", which may conflict with landowning ethnic identity to the west of the boundary. However, several shieling huts have been reported above the *blàr*, around NN926486 on Meall Uaine (*Canmore*, 26242), so summer exploitation by tenantry of either parish might be indicated. Little Dunkeld is viewed by Withers (1984, 80) as being on the linguistic border, passing from being considered a Gaelic parish in the 1760s to part-Gaelic by 1806.

**Blaregal** AFE-PER † (Aberfoyle). Coincidental name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.  
@NN417067 (SS).

'Grazing of the foreigner' (McNiven 2011, 111). 'Field or plain of the foreigner' (McNiven 2011, 191).

- 1644 *Blairgoll* (RMS ix no. 1502)
- 1755 *Blairegald* (Roy Map)
- 1783 *Blaregal* (Stobie Map)
- 1827 *Blaregal* (Thomson Map)

ScG n.m. *blàr* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*  
ScG \**Blàr nan Gall* – 'the open ground associated with the *Goill*'

Probably directly associated with **Leac a' Ghoill** AFE-PER with specific element sharing, perhaps referring to those charged with maintaining the postulated alarm-point. It is feasible that it is an independent name, referring to the north route into the parish at NN396097 from Buchanan STL, or possibly the reference is to occupation or exploitation by *Goill*, with **Leac a' Ghoill** AFE-PER as a secondary feature for the slope above.

**Bodha an t-Sasannaich** STH-INV<sup>Heb</sup> (Strath). Unknown class. Ch. 11 Saxons: probable.  
NG721264 (MR).

Off the island of Skye. A large low-water rock (OSnb 10:14).

'The Englishman's rock' (OSnb 10:14). 'The Englishman's reef or sea-bank' (Forbes 1923, 81).

- 1857 *Sassanach Reef* (Admiralty 2475)
- 1878 *Bogha an t-Sasunnaich* (*Bogha an Sasannaich*) (OSnb 10:14)
- 1923 *Bodh' an t-Sasunnaich* (Forbes 1923, 81)
- 2011 *Bogha an t-Sasunnaich* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

ScG n.m. *bodha* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *an t-* + gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Sasannach*  
ScG *Bodha an t-Sasannaich* – 'the reef associated with the Saxon'

**Bodha nan Gall** SMI-ARG<sup>Heb (INV)</sup> (Small Isles). Unknown class. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NG281047 (MR).

On the island of Canna. A submerged rock near the harbour showing at very low spring tides (Campbell 1984, 245).

'The reef of the Lowlanders', probably from being struck by a Lowland ship or boat (Campbell 1984, 245).

1984 *Bogha nan Gall* (Campbell 1984, 245)

2009 *Bogha nan Gall* (OS<sup>10</sup>)

ScG n.m. *bodha* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG *Bodha nan Gall* – 'the reef associated with the *Goill*'

Wreckage from a vessel has been found in Canna Harbour at the west end of an unidentified "Sgeir Stanashaig", but was possibly washed in from offshore (*Canmore*, 213243). If this name can be said to apply to Sgeir a' Phuirt NG285046, on the basis of being off Camas Stianabhaig NG285042 (with omission of *-i-* and misreading of *-b-* as *-s-*), then it is close to, and possibly associated with, Bogha nan Gall.

**Bogha nan Gall** UIG-ROS<sup>Heb</sup> † (Uig). Unknown class. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NB186361 (MR).

Off the island of Lewis. A small rock at low water (OSnb 46:34,127).

'White sea {rock}' (OSnb 46:127) → 'Lowlanders rock' (OSnb 46:34).

1852 *Bogha nan Gall (Bodha na(n) Gall)* (OSnb 46:34,127)

ScG n.m. *bodha* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG *Bodha nan Gall* – 'the reef associated with the *Goill*'

No wreck is recorded (*Canmore*).

**Bretallaughe** (unidentified) DMF+CMB †. Ch. 2 Britons: possible.

?@NY388719 (SS). A.k.a. The Debatable Land?

Associated with *Kirkandris* 'Kirkandrews' NY388719 (1315×21 *RMS* i no. 28; 1306×29 *RMS* i App. 2 no. 142b). Listed as *Eskedale* (from River Esk) NY243633, *Ledelesdale* 'Liddesdale' (Liddel Water) NY394738, *Ewithesdale* (Ewe Water) NY363847, *Walughopdale* (*Wauchope*) LHM-DMF, *Bretallaughe* (1337 *CDS* iii no. 1226).

1315×21 *Breccalache* (*RMS* i no. 28)

1306×29 *Brettalach* (1798 *RMS* i App. 2 no. 142b)

1337 *Bretallaughe* (*CDS* iii no. 1226)

gen. pl. of ON n.m. *Bretr* + ON n.f. \*lágr

ON \**Bretalágr* – 'low-lying ground associated with Britons'

Apparently a valley or other district, being listed with other such areas in Dumfriesshire and Roxburghshire (*CDS* i no. 1226), though small enough to be treated as an estate in *RMS*. The *-cc-* of the earliest form shows the common transmission error of *-c-* for *-t-*. The only known generic which is feasible is OSc adj. *lauch*, derived from ON adj. *lágr* 'low' (Cleasby & Vigfusson 1874, s.v.; *OED*, under *low*). But an Older Scots specific cannot be identified, unless the element-final *-a* is epenthetic. The solution allows for unattested nominal use of ON adj. *lágr* 'low' as 'low place': cf. ON n.nt. *lág-lendi* 'low

land, flat land' (Cleasby & Vigfusson 1874, s.v.). The area in question might well be that between the rivers Esk and Sark NY325663, the former Debatable Land, in which Kirkandrews (providing the grid reference) is situated.

**Briscoe** WHTV-CMB (Whitehaven). Resource-name. Ch. 2 Britons: probable. NY021114 (SS). +Mill.

In St John Beckermet parish (*PNCu* 2, 340). Covering a small area (OS<sup>25</sup>).

ON *Bretaskógr*, 'wood of the Britons' (*PNCu* 2, 340). Viking Age Old Norwegian *Bretaskógr*, 'the forest of the Britons, i.e. the residual population' (Ekwall 1953, 161–2). 'Wood of the Britons', i.e. the owners (Gelling & Cole 2000, 249). ON *Bretar* + ON *skógr* 'wood' (*VEPN* 2000, 27). Probably ON *Bretar* + ON *skógr* 'a wood' (*BLITON*, under *Brithon*).

- 1203 *Brethesco* {curia regis roll} (*PNCu* 2, 340; *VEPN* 2000, 27)
- 1203 *Bresceko* {curia regis roll} (*PNCu* 2, 340)
- 1204 *Brisco* {curia regis roll} (*PNCu* 2, 340)
- c. 1205 *Bretscoh* {TCWAAS Old Series 1} (*PNCu* 2, 340)
- 1291 *Brescou* {TCWAAS Old Series 1} (*PNCu* 2, 340)
- 1338 *Brisco* {close book} (*PNCu* 2, 340)
- 1342 *Briscowe* {Cockermouth MS, unspecified} (*PNCu* 2, 340)
- 1327×77 *Bretscough* {Cockermouth MS, unspecified} (*PNCu* 2, 340)
- 1578 *Briscoughe* {Cockermouth MS, unspecified} (*PNCu* 2, 340)
- 1682 *Briskey* {TCWAAS 17} (*PNCu* 2, 340)
- 1710 *Briscoe* {TCWAAS 17} (*PNCu* 2, 340)
- 1867 *Brisco* (OS 6" 1st edn)
- 1950 *Briscoe* (*PNCu* 2, 340)

gen. pl. of ON *Bretar* + ON n.m. *skógr*

ON \**Bretaskógr* – 'wood associated with Britons'

**Briton Sike** ECK-ROX (Eckford). Antiquarian name. Ch. 2 Britons: probable. NT710274 (WL).

A streamlet in a belt of wood (OSnb 10:19).

- 1860 *Briton Sike* (OSnb 10:19)
- 2010 *Briton Sike* (OS<sup>10</sup>)

attrib. SSE n. *Briton* + ScS n. *syke*

SSE *Briton Syke* – 'rill associated with the Britons'

An oval cairn at NT71112745, at the mouth of Briton Sike, contained a late eighth-century BC hoard. It was not opened until 1932, but archaeological items have also been found in the vicinity (*Canmore*, 58267). It is probable that the cairn itself and/or an item cluster have led to an antiquarian association.

**Britton Wall** ANN-DMF †. Antiquarian name. Ch. 2 Britons: probable. NY789688 (RO).

Runs into the Solway nearly opposite to Bowness CMB (MacKenzie 1841 i, 99). Near the Solway Firth (OSnb 21:51 AYR). Near Annan (McDowall 1947, 213).

- 1841 *Britton Wall* (MacKenzie 1841 i, 99)  
 1858 *Britton Wall* (OSnb 21:51 AYR)  
 1947 *Britton Wall* (McDowall 1947, 213)

attrib. ESE n. *Briton* + ESE n. *wall*  
 ESE *Briton Wall* – 'wall associated with the Britons'

**Brittons Walls** STM-DMF † (St Mungo's). Antiquarian name. Ch. 2 Britons: probable.  
 @NY148790 (SS). A.k.a. Ettrickholm?

- 1755 *BraLEN Wells* (Roy Map)  
 1804 *Brittons Walls* (Crawford Map)  
 1821 *Britons Wall* (Ainslie Map)  
 1828 *Brittons Walls* (Thomson Map)

gen. pl. of SSE n. *Briton* + pl. of ScS n. *wall*  
 ScS *\*Britons' Walls* – 'wells associated with Britons'

The assumption is made that the 1755 form is a scribal error for "Braten Wells". The older adjective has been replaced by the genitive plural; alternatively, it has been reinterpreted as a genitive of SSE anthro. *Britton*.

**Buaile a' Ghoill** SUS-INV<sup>Heb</sup> (South Uist). Figurative name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.  
 NF810309 (LF).

On the island of South Uist. A small portion of pasture land (OSnb 13:64).

'Lowlander's fold' (OSnb 13:64).

1822 *Buolea Youle* (Thomson Map)  
 1823 *Buolea Youle* (Johnson Map)  
 c. 1825 *Buolea Youle* (Bald Map)  
 1852 *Buail' a' Ghoill* (OSnb 13:64)  
 2010 *Buail' a' Ghoill* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

ScG n.f. *buaile* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *a'* + lenited gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Gall*  
 ScG *Buaile a' Ghoill* – 'the stock fold associated with the *Gall*'

Applied to a small, narrow plateau at 600m, forming part of the summit of steep-sided Beinn Mhòr NF808310. ScG n.f. *buaile* 'stock-fold' is clearly figurative, being applied here to isolated pasture, unusable because of height and location. However, it is difficult to explain the ethnonym ScG n.m. *Gall* figuratively in this context, and it perhaps relates to an event, or to use as a high alarm-point, with a dramatic panorama but very exposed to the elements.

— C —

**Cachla nan Gàidheal** COM-PER † (Comrie). Transit-name. Ch. 6 Gaels: probable. @NN724233 (?).

No extant OSnb. Just over a mile east of St Fillans (Watson 2002, 134).

ScG *cachaileith nan Gàidheal*, 'gate of the Gaels', i.e. an ethnic frontier (Watson 2002, 134).

1922 *Cachla nan Gàidheal* {MacDiarmaid 1922} (Watson 2002, 134)

ScG n.f. *cachaileith* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gàidheal*

ScG \**Cachaileith nan Gàidheal* – 'the gate associated with the Gaels'

ScG n.f. *cachaileith* '(temporary) gate(way)' has a recognised variant *cachlaidh*, of which *cachla* is presumably a form. The grid reference chosen represents a point on the Strathearn road where it passes through a narrow gap between a steep slope and the River Earn, forming a natural gateway. The parish of Comrie PER is viewed by Withers (1984, 80–1) as being on the linguistic border, passing from being predominantly Gaelic in the 1760s to having a few indigenous speakers by 1806. The reference could therefore be to a slowing of a linguistic shift westward during this time of Gaelic loss. Or, more feasibly, the reference could be to communication across the linguistic frontier along this route by Gaelic-speakers from further west and north, continuing over a longer period.

**Cair Briton** DUM-DNB † (Dumbarton). Domain-name. Ch. 2 Britons: probable.

NS399745 (SS). A.k.a. Alt Clüð† {*Historia Brittonum*} (Coates & Breeze 2000, 151), a.k.a. **Dumbarton**, a.k.a. Kaer Alclut†.

BrB \**cair Britton*, 'Britons' fortified place' (Coates & Breeze 2000, 150).

a. C12 *Cair Briton* {*Historia Brittonum* no. 66a} (BLITON, under *cajr*; Coates & Breeze 2000, 150–2)

OW n.f. *cair* + gen. pl. of OW n.m. *Brython*

OW *Cair Brython* – 'fort associated with Britons'

British-occupied Dumbarton was sacked by the Northmen in 870 (Woolf 2007, 109–10). A translation of the Early Gaelic precursor of **Dumbarton** DUM-DNB is rejected by Coates (Coates & Breeze 2000, 151) for the want of any evidence. He views *Cair Briton* as an alternative to OW *Kaer Alclut* (*Chron. Princes*, 14 s.a. 870), from \**alt Clüð*, 'Clyde cliff' (Coates & Breeze 2000, 151, 230).

**Cairngall** LON-ABD (Longside). Antiquarian name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NK042473 (SD). +Burn, +House, +Mill† (OS 6" 1st edn), +Quarry† (OSnb 57:60).

An estate with crofts and extensive quarry producing the best granite in Aberdeenshire (OSnb 57:60). An estate with a mansion and extensive granite quarries in a 60' hill (*OGS*, s.n.).

Possibly from 'Lowlander' (but the surname *Gauld* 'Gall' is locally "Gal"), possibly from 'boundary stone' (Alexander 1952, 13, 30). *Càrn nan Gall*, 'the cairn of the non-Gaels' (Mac an Tàilleir 2004, 44).

- 1544 *Carnegall* (*AAB* iv, 24)  
 1606 *Cangall* (*Retours* no. 103)  
 1693 *Carna* {parish register} (Alexander 1952, 30)  
 1721 *Cairngall* (*GC i*, 45)  
 1723 *Carnall* (*GC i*, 70)  
 1755 *Cairngall* (Roy Map)  
 1843 *Cairngoll* (Findlay 1843, 27)  
 1871 *Cairngall* (*OSnb* 57:60)  
 1884 *Cairngall* (*OGS*, s.n.)  
 1952 "Cyarnga" (Alexander 1952, 30)

ScG n.m. *càrn* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG \**Càrn Gall* – 'cairn associated with *Goill*'

Cairngall House provides the grid reference. A burial tumulus was removed from Cairngall estate in 1813, and though described as composed of "moss" (*NSA* xii, 354 PHD-ABD), it may previously have been interpreted as an overgrown cairn. Nearby, a building called Cairnfield NK041472 (OS<sup>25</sup> 2009), encroaching on an existing field centred on NK042471, was erected after the OS 6" 1st edn (not listed for OS<sup>25</sup> 1984). If this represents a genuine field-name, then it implies a cairn or cairns near the estate hub. The Cairngall crofts and quarry were on an unnamed hill at NK051472 (OS 6" 1st edn). It became an important source of granite, though no significant quarrying is known before 1808 (*OGS*, s.n.). ScG n.m. *càrn* 'cairn' and the derivative OSc n. *carne* both imply stone construction without qualification, though associated monoliths would qualify for ScG n.m. *gall* 'freestanding stone or rock'. See thesis Ch. 20, n. 17, on the lack of genitive plural lenition in the proposed form.

**Cairnrankie Houses** FRC-BNF (Fordyce). Ch. 15 French: possible.

NJ601655 (SS).

A row of houses (pers. observ. 2008).

- 1982 *Cairnrankie Houses* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

attrib. SSE ex nom. \**Cairnrankie* (ScG n.m. *càrn* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *an* + lenited gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Frangach*) + pl. of SSE n. *house*

ScG \**Càrn an Fhrangaich* – 'houses associated with Cairnrankie ('the cairn associated with the Frenchman')'

Not in existence at the time of the OS 6" 1st edn in 1870. The referent is unknown, making this an insecure interpretation.

**Caisteal nan Gall** ARD-ARG ♦ (Ardnamurchan). Antiquarian name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NM502631 (SS). A.k.a. Caisteal Mhinngaraidh♦ (*GCD* 2011), a.k.a. Mingary Castle (*GCD* 2010).

'Castle of the strangers' (*GCD* 2011).

- 1878 *Mingary Castle* (OS 6" 1st edn)  
 C20 *Caisteal nan Gall* {NLS MS 269, Alasdair Cameron a.k.a. "North Argyll"} (*GCD* 2011)

ScG n.m. *caisteal* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*  
 ScG *Caisteal nan Gall* – 'the castle associated with the *Goill*'

Built in the thirteenth century by a Somerled MacDonald, and the stronghold of the MacIans of Ardnamurchan from the fourteenth century (*Canmore*, 22355). It was besieged in 1588: see **Port nan Spàinnteach** ARD-ARG.

**Caladal nan Gall** HAL-CAI ♦ (Halkirk). Borderland-name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

ND095605 (SS). A.k.a. Nornecalder†, a.k.a. **Scotsclader**.

*Halfadale na nyoue*, 'Halfadale of strangers or foreigners', from Dane fighting Dane here [v. murder of Earl Rounald in Torfæus 1866, 158–62] (Pope 1866, 5). ScG *Caladal* from *Caladar* by assimilation; improbably ON *Kálfadalr*, 'calf-dale' (Watson 1926, 455). Probably originally Nornecalder, i.e. 'Norse Calder' (Watson 1926, 522); probably 'northern' (ex info. Doreen Waugh in 2000). ScG *Caladar* from BrB 'hard or rocky water' (Watson 1930, 7). 'Calder of the Lowlanders or non-Gaels' (Mac an Tàilleir 2004, 120).

- 1538 *Norne Caldour* (*ER* xvii, 754)
- 1538 *Norne-calar* (*RMS* iii no. 1798)
- 1582 *Nornecalder* (*ER* xxi, 469)
- 1587 *Nornecalder* (*RMS* v no. 1341)
- [1592] *RMS* v no. 2176]
- 1612 *Nornecalder* (*RMS* vii no. 766)
- 1633 *Nornecalder* (*RMS* viii no. 2207)
- 1644 *Northincalder* (*Retours* no. 22)
- 1822 *N<orth> Calder* (Thomson Map)
- c. 1846 *Halfadale na nyoue* a.k.a. Nth. *Halfadale* (Pope 1866, 5)
- 1873 *North Calder* (OSnb 4:35)
- 1926 *Caladal nan Gall*· "Cal' nan Gall"· a.k.a. **Scotsclader** (Watson 1926, 455, 522)
- 2004 *Caladal nan Gall*· *Cal nan Gall* (Mac an Tàilleir 2004, 120)

ScG ex nom. *Caladar* (BrB adj. \**cal* + BrB n.m. *duþr*) + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan*  
 + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG \**Caladar nan Gall* – 'the part of Calder ('hard water') associated with the *Goill*'

If a British hydronym, ScG final *-r* > *-l* is similarly recorded in ScG *Sgrabstal* for Scrabster ND098698 THU-CAI from native Gaelic speakers of North Sutherlandshire (Grant MS), which would explain the variation in the final consonant of Calder. But if from ON n. *dalr*, then the final OSc *-r* remains to be explained. Halfadale is a consistent transcription error by Pope (1866, 4–5), cf. Kalfadale by Torfæus (1866, 158–61). By 1926, Caladal nan Gall equated with **Scotsclader** HAL-CAI. Pope was informed by locals that the name correctly applied to North Calder, i.e. Nornecalder†, which Watson interpreted as containing OSc adj. *Norn* 'Insular Norse (language)', hence the *Goill*: he saw the name as having migrated to neighbouring Scotsclader. But if Scotsclader is the name of the whole district, as postulated, and Nornecalder† in fact contains OSc adj. *northin* 'northern', then Caladal nan Gall also applies to the area, and the *Goill* are the same as those referred to with OSc n. *Scot*.

**Camas a' Ghoill** GAI-ROS (Gairloch). Unknown class. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.  
NG775747 (MR).  
A bay (OSnb 39:85).

'Creek of the Lowlander' (OSnb 39:85).

- 1876 *Camas a' Ghail* (OSnb 39:85)  
1902 "Camas a' Ghoill" (Robertson MS 357, 208)  
2003 *Camas a' Ghoill* (Wentworth 2003, under *lowlander*)  
2010 *Camas a' Ghail* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

ScG n.m. *camas* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *a'* + lenited gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Gall*  
ScG *Camas a' Ghoill* – 'the bay associated with the *Gall*'

No shipwreck is reported here (*Canmore*). A small, open bay, facing north-east onto the sea.

**Camas an Albannaich** KBK-ARG<sup>Heb</sup> (Kilbrandon & Kilchattan). Commemorative name.  
Ch. 18 Albanians: probable.

NM755140 (MR).  
On the island of Seil. A small creek (OSnb 53:81).  
'Scotchman[']s bay' (OSnb 53:81).

- 1878 *Camas an Albannaich* (*Camus an Albannach*) (OSnb 53:81)

ScG n.m. *camas* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *an* + gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Albannach*  
ScG *Camas an Albannaich* – 'the bay associated with the Albanian'

The three local informants quoted for the OSnb are recorded as giving the rejected form. So the map form may be the result of incorrect analysis and hypercorrection as the genitive singular by the OS, rather than with the ScG gen. pl. art. *nan*. Such loss of the initial *n*- is seen in early forms of **Allt nan Albannach** EDS-SUT, **Allt nan Albannach** LOE-ROS and **Alton Albany** BAR-AYR. However, it is safer to assume either loss of genitive declension (though this might be expected to produce *\*Camas an t-Albannach*) or error. The analogy of other coastal names with ScG n.m. *Albannach* supports the likelihood of the ethnonym being singular.

**Camas nan Gall** BRL-INV<sup>Heb</sup> (Bracadale). Unknown class. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.  
NG457140 (MR).

On the island of Soay (Skye). A good-sized bay (OSnb 3:117). Noted for its raised beaches (Forbes 1923, 101).

'Bay of the Lowlander' (OSnb 3:117). 'Bay of strangers or Lowlanders' (Forbes 1923, 101).  
'Bay of strangers' (Forbes 1923, 407).

- 1824 *Cambusnagaul* (Thomson Map)  
1863 *Camas na Gall* (Admiralty 2507)  
1878 *Camas nan Gall* (OSnb 3:117)  
1923 *Camus nan Gall* (Forbes 1923, 101, 407)

ScG n.m. *camas* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*  
ScG *Camas nan Gall* – 'the bay associated with the *Goill*'

No shipwreck is reported here (*Canmore*). A large, indented bay, facing south-east onto the sea. Onshore at its end on the OS 6" 1st edn is Ceann na h-Acairseid, ScG n.m. *ceann* + ScG gen. sg. fem. art. *na h-* + ScG n.f. *acarsaid*, 'the end of the anchorage'. However, on OS<sup>10</sup> this is at NG451148, the end of Soay Harbour on the far side of the isthmus; this is confirmed by William Leah (ex Soay BRL-INV<sup>Heb</sup>, pers. comm. in 1992), who in addition gives An Acarsaid for the harbour. Above the end of Camas nan Gall is **Càrn nan Gall** BRL-INV<sup>Heb</sup>.

**Camas nan Gall** GLE-INV (Glenelg). Unknown class. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NG885069 (MR).

A bay (OSnb 27:140).

'Bay of the Lowlanders or strangers' (OSnb 27:140). Probably from when the first Norse established themselves in the Iron Age fort on the shore (Rixson 2002, 22).

1873 *Camas nan Gall* (*Camus nan Gall*) (OSnb 27:140)

2002 *Camus nan Gall* (Rixson 2002, 22)

ScG n.m. *camas* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG *Camas nan Gall* – 'the bay associated with the *Goill*'

No shipwreck is reported here (*Canmore*). A small, indented bay, facing south-west onto a sea loch, Loch Hourn, near its inland end. It contains traces of one, possibly two, boat nausts and other features. The deserted settlement of Caolasmòr is nearby at NG891069.

**Camas nan Gall** GLL-ROS (Glenshiel). Unknown class. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NG814236 (MR).

A small bay (OSnb 50:1).

'Bay of the strangers' (OSnb 50:1). 'Lowlanders' bay' (Watson 1904, 173).

1755 *Camisnagaul* (Roy Map)

1859 *Camas na'n Gall* (Admiralty 2676)

1876 *Camas nan Gall* (*Camus nan Gall*) (OSnb 50:1)

1900x04 "Camas nan Gall" {MS 415, 122} (Robertson MSS)

1904 *Camus nan Gall* (Watson 1904, 173)

1904 *Camas nan Gall* (Watson 1904, 289)

ScG n.m. *camas* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG *Camas nan Gall* – 'the bay associated with the *Goill*'

No shipwreck is reported here (*Canmore*). A small, open bay, facing north onto a sea loch, Loch Alsh. The name refers in 1755 to a shore settlement. Camas nan Gall is in a corner of Ross and Cromarty, next to Inverness-shire, with the boundary over Glas-Bheinn to the coast at NG804231.

**Camas nan Gall** KBK-ARG<sup>Heb</sup> (Kilbrandon & Kilchattan). Unknown class. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NM735076 (MR).

On the island of Luing. A good-eyed bay (OSnb 53:173).

'The Lowlander's bay' (OSnb 53:173). *Camus nan gall*, 'the forked bay of the strangers' (MacLean 1887, 54).

- 1878 *Camas nan Gall* (OSnb 53:173)  
a. 1887 *Camusnagall* (MacLean 1887, 54)

ScG n.m. *camas* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*  
ScG *Camas nan Gall* – 'the bay associated with the *Goill*'

No shipwreck is reported here (*Canmore*). A large, open bay, facing west onto the sea.

**Camas nan Gall** KLE-ARG (Kilmallie). Unknown class. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.  
NN095752 (MR). +Point† (1842 Admiralty 1426).

A small bay and public house (OSnb 41:43 ARG). A bay affording safe anchorage to ships of all sizes (OSnb 36:49 INV).

'Bay of the strangers' (OSnb 36:49). 'Lowlanders bay' (OSnb 41:43). From *Gall* 'Víkingr' (Gillies 1906, 82). From *Gall* 'stranger, Lowlander' (ibid., 203). 'The bay of the foreigners' (MacKinnon 1973, 19). 'The bay of the non-Gaels' (Mac an Tàilleir 2004, 39).

- 1755 *Camisnagaul* (Roy Map)  
1801 *Cambasnagal* (Langlands Map)  
c. 1817 *Cambus n' Gaull* {NAS MS RHP89887/14} (GCD 2011)  
1824 *Cambuis na gaull* (Thomson Map ARG)  
1830 *Cambuis an gaull* (Thomson Map INV)  
1842 *Cambusna Gaul Bay* (Admiralty 1426)  
1873 *Camas nan Gall* (*Camus nan Gall*) (OSnb 36:49 INV)  
1878 *Camas nan Gall* [inn: *Camasnagaul* (*Camasna Gaul*)] (OSnb 41:43 ARG)  
1884 *Camusnagaul* (OGS, s.n.)  
1906 *Camus nan Gall* (Gillies 1906, 82, 203)  
2004 *Camas nan Gall* (Mac an Tàilleir 2004, 39)  
2010 *Camas na Gall* [settlement: *Camusnagaul*, *Camus nan Gaul*] (OS<sup>25</sup>)

ScG n.m. *camas* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*  
ScG *Camas nan Gall* – 'the bay associated with the *Goill*'

No shipwreck is reported here (*Canmore*). A small, open bay, facing east onto a sea loch, Loch Linnhe, near its inland end.

**Camas nan Gall** LBR-ROS (Lochbroom). Unknown class. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.  
NH067891 (MR).  
A bay and crofts (OSnb 35:136).

'Bay of the foreigners' (OSnb 35:136). 'Lowlanders' bay' (Watson 1904, 245). 'The bay of the non-Gaels' (Mac an Tàilleir 2004, 39).

- 1857 *Camas n Gaol* (Admiralty 2500)  
1876 *Camas nan Gall* [settlement: Camusnagaul] (OSnb 35:136)  
1900×04 "Camas nan Gall" {MS 415, 292} (Robertson MSS)  
1904 *Camas na Gaul* (Watson 1904, 289)  
2004 *Camas nan Gall* (Mac an Tàilleir 2004, 39)

ScG n.m. *camas* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*  
ScG *Camas nan Gall* – 'the bay associated with the *Goill*'

No shipwreck is reported here (*Canmore*). A small, open bay, facing north-east onto a sea loch, Little Loch Broom, near its inland end.

**Camas nan Gall** UIG-ROS<sup>Heb</sup> (Uig). Unknown class. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NB033179 (MR). +Allt (OS<sup>10</sup>).

On the island of Lewis. A small bay with a low and rocky shore mixed with boulders (OSnb 97:29).

'Englishmen's or Lowlanders bay' (OSnb 97:29).

1852 *Camus nan Gall* (OSnb 97:29)

2004 *Camas nan Gall* (OS<sup>10</sup>)

ScG n.m. *camas* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG *Camas nan Gall* – 'the bay associated with the *Goill*'

No shipwreck is reported here (*Canmore*). A small, open bay, facing north-west onto a sea loch, Loch Tealasbhaigh, near its inland end. Fairly near the boundary with Harris INV, which joins Loch Rèasort at NB106172, though separated by the peninsula of Àird Mhòr.

**Canadian Brig** CRB-ABD The~ ♦ (Crathie & Braemar). Transit-name. Ch. 22 Exotic ethnonyms: probable.

NO073896 (PW).

The site of a bridge made by Canadian lumbermen during World War 2 (Watson & Allan 1984, 35).

Made by Canadian lumbermen during World War 2 (Watson & Allan 1984, 35).

1984 *The Canadian Brig* (Watson & Allan 1984, 35)

SSE def. art. *the* + SSE adj. *Canadian* + ScS n. *brig*

ScS *The Canadian Brig* – 'the bridge associated with (the) Canadians'

Associated with **Canadian Camp** CRB-ABD.

**Canadian Camp** CRB-ABD The~ ♦ (Crathie & Braemar). Resource-name. Ch. 22 Exotic ethnonyms: probable.

NO071899 (LS). +Pool [a.k.a. Poll na Buaich Ruaidhe] (Watson & Allan 1984, 35).

The site of a sawmill and lumber camp (Watson & Allan 1984, 35).

A camp for Canadian lumbermen during World War 2 (Watson & Allan 1984, 35).

1984 *The Canadian Camp* (Watson & Allan 1984, 35)

SSE def. art. *the* + SSE adj. *Canadian* + SSE n. *camp*

SSE *The Canadian Camp* – 'the encampment associated with (the) Canadians'

Associated with **Canadian Brig** CRB-ABD.

**Canadian Road** ABG-ABD The~ (Aboyne & Glentanar). Transit-name. Ch. 22 Exotic ethnonyms: probable.

NO498965 (PL).

From Canadian lumbermen in World War 2 (Watson & Allan 1988, 87).

1985 *Canadian Road* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

1988 *The Canadian Road* (Watson & Allan 1988, 87)

SSE def. art. *the* + SSE adj. *Canadian* + SSE n. *road*

SSE *The Canadian Road* – 'the road associated with (the) Canadians'

**Canadian Road** BIR-ABD (Birse). Transit-name. Ch. 22 Exotic ethnonyms: probable.

NO563956 (PL).

1985 *Canadian Road* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

SSE adj. *Canadian* + SSE n. *road*

SSE *(The) Canadian Road* – 'road associated with (the) Canadians'

Presumably made for timber extraction by Canadian lumbermen during World War 2, cf. **Canadian Road** ABG-ABD.

**Caochan a' Ghoill** CDR+MDL-NAI (Cawdor + Moy & Dalarossie). Borderland-name. Ch.

20 *Goill*: probable.

NH864380 (WL).

A very small, but rapid, torrent on the parish boundary (OSnb 1:35).

'The Lowlander's rivulet' (OSnb 1:35).

1871 *Caochan a' Ghaill* (OSnb 1:35)

2010 *Caochan a' Ghaill* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

ScG n.m. *caochan* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *a'* + lenited gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG *Caochan a' Ghoill* – 'the rill associated with the *Gall*'

A watercourse forming part of the parish boundary until 1889 – when part of Moy & Dalarossie NAI was transferred to Cawdor NAI (Shennan 1892, 153) – for virtually all its short length till joining the River Findhorn. The boundary then followed the river for a short distance upstream.

**Caochantassanich** BLA+FTL+LOR<sup>dtchd</sup>-PER † (Logierait<sup>dtchd</sup> + land shared by Blair Atholl, Fortingall, Logierait). Borderland-name. Ch. 11 Saxons: probable.

NN662652 (WL).

The stream ran into Allt Sleibh at NN666652 before Loch Errochty was created {Menzies Map} (pers. comm. Simon Taylor in 2006).

1830 *Caochantassanich* {Menzies Map} (pers. comm. S. Taylor)

ScG n.m. *caochan* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *an t-* + gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Sasannach*

ScG \**Caochan an t-Sasannaich* – 'the rill associated with the Saxon'

For most of its length this watercourse formed part of the boundary between a detached portion of Logierait PER and land shared by Blair Atholl, Fortingall and Logierait, all PER (OS 6" 1st edn). The parish boundaries appear to have been rationalised here before the 1889 Local Government Act, as the stream is not mentioned in Shennan 1892. The *an* of the medial article has been lost.

**Caolas nan Gall** KCN-ARG<sup>Heb</sup> (Kilchoman). Commemorative name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NR163519 (MW).

Off the island of Islay. A salt-water channel (OSnb 34:242). Portnahaven is said to have been settled by Portuguese fishermen (ex info. Effie Clark, ex Port Charlotte KCN-ARG<sup>Heb</sup>, in 2006). Locals with jet-black hair and swarthy skin are disparagingly said to be of Portuguese descent (ex info. Cathy Johnson, ex Port Wemyss KCN-ARG<sup>Heb</sup>, in 2007).

'Lowlander's channel' (OSnb 34:242). Said to be recorded in the thirteenth century and named from Norse arriving in association with the battle of Largs [in 1263] (ex info. Cathy Johnson in 2010).

1878 *Caolas nan Gall (Caolas nan Galla)* (OSnb 34:242)

ScG n.m. *caolas* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG *Caolas nan Gall* – 'the narrows associated with the *Goill*'

Part of a group of *Gall*-names in the approach to Portnahaven, with **Sgeir nan Gall** KCN-ARG<sup>Heb</sup> in the channel and **Leac nan Gall** KCN-ARG<sup>Heb</sup> at the village. If final *-a* implies ScG n.f. *galla* 'bitch' rather than an epenthetic development, it probably has a figurative reference to the sound of the sea in a restricted space. However, the channel is traditionally used by boats in fair weather but avoided in adverse (ex info. C. Johnson in 2010); **Sgeir nan Gall** KCN-ARG<sup>Heb</sup> may result from specific element sharing, though **Leac nan Gall** KCN-ARG<sup>Heb</sup> is probably more directly related to the event or episode. The reported short-lived eighteenth-century immigration of Portuguese, apparently to teach fishing skills, is unlikely to be associated with the name, as they are said to have been settled at Claddach NR165531 (ex info. C. Johnson in 2010).

**Càrn nan Gall** BRL-INV<sup>Heb</sup> (Bracadale). Coincidental name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NG452145 (RL). +Loch.

On the island of Soay (Skye). A prominent and rocky knoll (OSnb 3:126). Slightly north of the position shown by the OS (pers. comm. William Leah, ex Soay BRL-INV<sup>Heb</sup>, in 2002).

'Hill of the Lowlander' (OSnb 3:126).

1878 *Càrn nan Gall* (OSnb 3:126)

ScG n.m. *càrn* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG *Càrn nan Gall* – 'the hill associated with the *Goill*'

The grid reference is for the 35m knoll implied by W. Leah, rather than the 50m hill NG451143 so named on the OS 6" 1st edn and OS<sup>10</sup>. This is supported by the OSnb description of a "prominent + rocky Knoll situate at the head of the bay called Camas nan Gall", though it conflicts with the location of Loch Càrn nan Gall NG449143 on the far side of the second hill. Whether Càrn nan Gall had an independent association with the *Goill*, or is named by specific element borrowing from **Camas nan Gall** BRL-INV<sup>Heb</sup>, is unclear: the knoll does not provide the best alarm-point on Soay, there being several higher points with clearer views, so it is safer to assume the latter.

**Càrn nan Gall** KKM-ARG<sup>Heb</sup> (Killarow & Kilmeny). Transit-name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NR371704 (RL). +Allt, +Loch.

On the island of Islay. A small rocky hill (OSnb 39:93).

'Cairn of the Lowlanders' (OSnb 39:93). 'Stranger or Lowlander' (Gillies 1906, 203).

1878 *Càrn nan Gall* (OSnb 39:93)

ScG n.m. *càrn* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG *Càrn nan Gall* – 'the hill associated with the *Goill*'

The hill only offers a restricted panorama, the view being particularly to the north and west. As a warning point, however, a beacon could have been informed by a watch with a full panorama on the ridge just by it, from between the same height of 250m, to a maximum of 278m on Carn Meadhonach (for \**Càrn Meadhanach*) NR371712. C[à]rn a' Choinnleir NR374716 with ScG n.m. *coinnleir* 'candlestick' at the far end of the ridge is probably a figurative reference to the shape of its rock-girt top rather than to a beacon.

**Càrn Sasannaich** GIL-ARG (Glenorchy & Inishail). Unknown class. Ch. 11 Saxons: probable.

NN325382 (RO).

A small pile of stones (OSnb 51:51).

'Englishman[']s cairn' (OSnb 51:51).

1878 *Càrn Sasunnach* (*Càrn Sasunnach*) (OSnb 51:51)

2011 *Carn Sasunnaich* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

ScG n.m. *càrn* + gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Sasannach*

ScG *Càrn Sasunnach* – 'cairn associated with a Saxon'

The OS form was contrary to the advice of two of the informants consulted, who gave *Càrn Sasunnach*, though the OSnb interpretation with the genitive singular is contemporary. The semantic connotations of ScG adj. *Sasannach* would be unclear, and contrary to the interpretation. It is possible that the medial ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *an t-* was present but has been lost.

**Carranagaweis** (unidentified) †. Ch. 20 *Goill*: possible.

(SS).

1605 *Carranagaweis* (*Retours* no. 2 SUT; *Retours* no. 6 CAI)

pl. of OSc ex nom. \**Carranagawe* (ScG ex nom. \**Carra* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*)

ScG \**Carra nan Gall* – '(subdivided) Carranagawe ('Carra associated with the *Goill*)'

The scribal sequence, of lands and settlements held by the Duke of Sutherland, implies a Sutherlandshire location, though in the Caithness *Retours*. It is immediately followed by *Carranamannache* and *Carranagarrowe*, also unidentified. All three would appear to be divisions of a larger unit \**Carra*, with at least Carranagaweis further subdivided. Carranamannache may be ScG ex nom. \**Carra* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nam* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *manach*, 'Carra of the monks or friars'. Carranagarrowe may be ScG ex nom. \**Carra* + ScG adj. *garbh*, 'rough Carra', with medial *-na-* inserted by the scribe by analogy: the

*Retours* editors similarly believed that *Awinnaggarow*, in the same sequence, was for *Awingarrow*. One candidate for identification with *Carranagarrowe* is the area (An) Ceathramh Garbh EDS-SUT NC226520, ScG 'the rough quarter', with ScG n.m. *ceathramh* 'quarter': this would be to presume the existence of a fourth division of \**Carra*.

**Chinese Bridge** HAD-ELO † (Haddington). Transit-name. Ch. 22 Exotic ethnonyms: probable.  
NT516733 (PO).

- 1773 *Chinese Bridge* (Armstrong Map)  
1822 *Chinese Bridge* (Thomson Map)

SSE adj. *Chinese* + SSE n. *bridge*

SSE (*The*) *Chinese Bridge* – 'bridge associated with (the) Chinese'

The site of a former bridge, not shown in 1819 (Wood Map) and so presumably replaced by the nearby Waterloo Bridge NT517733, built 1817 (*Canmore*, 208262). The 1822 representation (Thomson Map) may have been copied from an earlier map or draft, though it does also show Waterloo Bridge.

**Clach a' Bhreatannaich** LGK-ARG (Lochgoilhead & Kilmorich). Ch. 2 Britons: possible.  
NN216025 (RL).

A large prominent boulder as seen from Lochgoilhead (OSnb 81:47).

'The Briton's stone' (OSnb 81:47). Said to refer to the demarcation of the Scots and Britons (*Canmore*, 23757).

- 1878 *Clach a' Bhreatunnaich* (*Clach a' Bhreatunnaiche*) (OSnb 81:47)  
2010 *Clach a' Bhreatunnaich* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

ScG n.f. *clach* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *a'* + lenited gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Breatannach*  
ScG *Clach a' Bhreatannaich* – 'the stone associated with the Briton'

Development, under influence of the lexicon, from ScG \**Clach a' Bhreatain* is possible. The stone may be associated with the chief of the family of Galbraith, labelled ScG masc. anthro. *Breatannach* (Henderson 1910, 60; Black 1946, 285), though local tradition does not support this.

**Clach an Roman** ARD-ARG ♦ (Ardnamurchan). Transit-name. Ch. 17 Speakers of other Latin languages: probable.

@NM855654 (RL).

An old pedlar woman with the nickname "The Roman" would rest her pack on this stone when crossing into Kinicreggan 'Ceann a' Chreagain NM855654' (1951 {Strontian Magazine} (*GCD* 2011)).

'The Roman's stone', from the nickname of a pedlar (*GCD* 2011).

- 1951 *Clach an Roman* {Strontian Magazine} (*GCD* 2011)

ScG n.f. *clach* + ScG gen. masc. art. *an* + SSE n. *Roman*

ScG *Clach an Roman* – 'the stone associated with the Roman'

Presumably based on SSE n. *Romany* 'Gypsy'.

**Clach an t-Sasannaich** NKN-ARG (North Knapdale). Transit-name. Ch. 11 Saxons: probable.

NR751843 (MR). +Allt.

A large boulder on the margin of Loch Sween (OSnb 57:54).

'The Englishman's stone', said to be a place for landing stores (OSnb 57:54).

1878 *Clach an t-Sasunnaich* (OSnb 57:54)

2011 *Clach an t-Sasunnaich* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

ScG n.f. *clach* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *an t-* + gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Sasannach*  
ScG *Clach an t-Sasannaich* – 'the stone associated with the Saxon'

On the shore of a sea loch, towards its inner end.

**Clach Goil** KCR+RSK-ROS (Kincardine + Rosskeen). Borderland-name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NH574816 (RL).

A large stone on an old drove road where it crosses the parish boundary (OSnb 38:65 RSK-ROS).

'Stone of the boiling' (OSnb 38:65 RSK-ROS). 'The boiling stone', from drovers boiling their water here (Watson 1904, 278).

1876 *Clach a' Ghoilidh* (OSnb 38:65 RSK-ROS)

1876 *Clach a' Ghollidh* (OS 6" 1st edn)

1904 *A' Chlach Goil* (Watson 1904, 278)

ScG n.f. *clach* + (ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *a'* + lenited) gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG \**Clach a' Ghoill* – 'the stone associated with the *Gall*'

The variation in the article between initial and medial position may be due to reinterpretation as ScG n.f. *goil* 'boiling', not permitting a masculine article. Semantically, *goil* is unlikely, with the nearest water source being at the ford NH574810 on Allt Coire na Cloiche (though the stone may be associated with the watercourse, if providing the specific for Coire na Cloiche NH5881). *Goil* may rather be folk etymology for \**Clach a' Ghoill*. Duplication of 'stone' is feasible with ScG n.m. *gall*, giving 'the rock which is a freestanding stone'. But the location of the stone on the parish boundary strongly points to the ethnonym ScG n.m. *Gall*.

**Clach na Briton** KIL-PER (Killin). Borderland-name. Ch. 2 Britons: probable.

NN337216 (RL). A.k.a. The Minvirc†? (*Canmore*, 23885), a.k.a. The Mortar Stone†.

No extant OSnb. A great oblong slab c.10' long, angled c.30° on a cairn of moraine matter (Watson 1909, 338). A probably artificial heap of boulders surrounded by a broad, kerbed cairn on a natural hill platform overlooking Loch Lomond, near the junction of three counties (MacKie 2000, 101).

'Stone of the salmon' (MacLean 1887, 54). *Clach nam Breatan*, 'the Britons' stone' (Watson 1909, 338). 'The stone of the Britons', probably from a boundary or battle (Watson 1926, 15; Irving 1928, 24). Mortar Stone, from resembling an artillery mortar (Irving 1928, 24). Strathclyde's northern frontier (Irving 1928, 24; MacKie 2000, 101; *Canmore*, 23884). Possibly Strathclyde's northern frontier (Hicks d2005).

- 1377 *Clachnebreten* (*RMS* i no. 605)  
 1598 *Clochinbratan* (*RMS* vi no. 703)  
 1599 *Clochinbratan* (*RMS* vi no. 859)  
 1601 *Clachinbretane* (1602 *RMS* vi no. 1277)  
 1640 *Clochinbratane* (*Retours* no. 494)  
 1670 *Lochinbretache* (*vel Clochinbrettane*) (*Retours* no. 806)  
 1755 *Clachnabrethen* (Roy Map)  
 1783 *Clach nam Breatan· Cloch-nin-breton* (Stobie Map)  
 1864 *Clach na Briton· Clachnabriton* (Ruins) (OS 6" 1st edn)  
 1887 *Clochnabretton· Clachna bradan* (MacLean 1887, 54)  
 1909 *Clachnambreatan farm* a.k.a. *Glenfalloch farm* (Watson 1909, 338)  
 1926 *Clach nam Breatan(n)* (Watson 1926, 530)  
 1928 [stone] *Clach nam Breatunn* a.k.a. *the Mortar Stone* (Irving 1928, 24)

ScG n.f. *clach* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nam* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Breatan*

ScG *Clach nam Breatan* – 'the stone associated with the Britons'

The battle of the Minvircc or Minuirc is frequently identified with this stone following Skene (*Canmore*, 23884), but Anderson is sceptical and sees it rather associated with an unidentified stone on the Dunbartonshire–Argyll boundary (*ES* i, 217–8). Though it is possible to see *Clach na Briton* as containing ScG n.m. *\*breatan* 'brooch pin', referring to the shape of the top stone (otherwise compared to a mortar barrel), it is certainly viewed as having a plural specific by 1783.

**Clach nan Gall** EDT-ROS (Edderton). Borderland-name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NH727822 (RL).

A large boulder near the parish boundary with Tain ROS (OSnb 10:65).

'The Lowlanders' stone' (OSnb 10:65).

- 1876 *Clach nan Gall* (OSnb 10:65)

ScG n.f. *clach* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG *Clach nan Gall* – 'the stone associated with the *Goill*'

*Clach nan Gall* is just below the parish boundary with Tain ROS, here consisting of a straight line marked as undefined on the OS 6" 1st edn, but consistent with a line of boundary stones shown on OS mapping. It is unlikely, therefore, that the boulder (erroneously depicted in blue on OS<sup>25</sup> as if a water feature) was part of the boundary line. It is possible that there is a reference with ScG n.m. *gall* 'freestanding stone or rock' to the boundary stones themselves, but they have not been recorded by *Canmore*, so are unlikely to be freestanding stones of note. It is near the top of a shallow gulley connecting tracks on either side of the parish boundary (OS 6" 1st edn), so is likely to be delimitative. Alternatively, a memorial to an event may be supported by the adjacent *Cnocan a' Cheannaird*, with ScG n.m. *ceannard* 'leader'.

**Clachangael** MLH-BNF ‡ (Mortlach). Unknown class. Ch. 6 Gaels: probable.  
@NJ298367 (RL). +Bridge, +Burn.  
A large surface rock (OSnb 23:196).

*Clach nan Gàidheal*, 'the Highlanders['] stone' (OSnb 23:196).

- 1870 *Clach-an-gael (Clach-an-Gael)* (OSnb 23:196)  
2004 *Bridge/Burn of Clachangael* (OS<sup>10</sup>)

ScG n.f. *clach* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gàidheal*  
ScG \**Clach nan Gàidheal* – 'the stone associated with the Gaels'

A single boulder is indicated on the OS 6" 1st edn and in the OSnb, ruling out the nom. pl. *clachan* of ScG n.f. *clach*. The medial article must therefore be present, precluding ScG adj. *geal* 'white' or some other adjective. Gaelic had declined markedly in the parish of Mortlach BNF by the mid eighteenth century (Withers 1984, 255–6), which explains the corrupt form of the name. A similar name, recorded in 1952 as *Clachan na Gael* "in Pitlochry" MOU-PER, is one of the places said to represent the geographical centre of Scotland (SMC 24, 162). However, no other reference to this has been found, and it is even possible that it is a house-name based on Clachangael MLH-BNF.

**Cladh nan Cruinneach** LAP-ARG † (Lismore & Appin). Antiquarian name. Ch. 3  
Cruithnians: probable.

NM848405 (SO). A.k.a. Cill an t-Suidhe, a.k.a. Cill an t-Suidhinn†, a.k.a. Cill Eòin†?, a.k.a.  
(?Cill ?Cladh) nan Suidhean (ex info. Donald Black and Archie MacColl, ex Lismore, in  
2006), a.k.a. Killean†?

On the island of Lismore. A disused circular burial-ground of apparently early Christian origin, with no traces of burials and apparently formerly surrounded by a ditch, the probable site of the chapel of Cill Eòin a.k.a. Killean (*Canmore*, 23107).

Probably 'graveyard of the *Cruithnich*, i.e. Picts': said to be the burial place of the Pictish kings of Benderloch (*Carmina vi*, 24).

- a. 1912 *Cladh nan Cruinneach* a.k.a. *Cill an t-Suidhe* a.k.a. *Cill an t-Suidhinn*  
(*Carmina vi*, 24)

ScG n.m. *cladh* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Cruithneach*  
ScG \**Cladh nan Cruithneach* – 'the burial-ground associated with the Cruithnians'

The antiquity of this burial-ground can be seen as either supporting the tradition of it being a Pictish graveyard (royal or otherwise), or more probably as the instigator of folklore attaching itself to the site. The alternative name, Cill an t-Suidhe, with its by-forms Cill an t-Suidhinn and Cill nan Suidhean, is ScG n.m. *ceall* + ScG gen. sg. art. *an t-* + ScG n.m. *suidhe*, 'the cell of the seat'. This presumably refers to the place of contemplation ascribed to the eponymous saint Eòin of Cill Eòin, 'the cell of Eòin'. The headname was not known locally when prompted (ex info. D. Black and A. MacColl).

**Cladh nan Èireannach** JUR-ARG<sup>Heb</sup> (Jura). Commemorative name. Ch. 7 Irish: probable.  
NR443705 (SO).

On the island of Jura. A small burying ground (OSnb 67:136). With no clear traces of an enclosure, but with one or two plain stone grave-markers and the outlines of about six

graves, and a reused headstone, originally from 1753, for a sailor in the late eighteenth or early nineteenth century (*Canmore*, 38164).

'Burying place of the Irishmen' (OSnb 67:136). Said to be the burials of men stricken with fever while on board a boat in Whitefarland Bay (*Canmore*, 38164).

1878 *Cladh nan Eireannach* (OSnb 67:136)

ScG n.m. *cladh* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Èireannach*  
ScG *Cladh nan Èireannach* – 'the burial-ground associated with the Irish'

**Cladh nan Gall** KKV-ARG<sup>Heb</sup> ♦ (Kilfinichen & Kilvickeon). Commemorative name. Ch.

20 *Goill*: probable.

@NM5329 (SO).

On the island of Mull.

'Burying place of the strangers' (Maclean 1997, 23).

1997 *Cladh nan Gall* (Maclean 1997, 23)

ScG n.m. *cladh* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG *Cladh nan Gall* – 'the burial-ground associated with the *Goill*'

Located by, or close to, the end of the sea loch of Loch Scridain.

**Cladh nan Sasannach** GAI-ROS (Gairloch). Commemorative name. Ch. 11 Saxons: probable.

NH007659 (SO). +Lochan.

Cairns (OSnb 42:3). Twenty-four graves facing east, probably much older than the ironworks {Dixon 1886} (*Canmore*, 12081). Twenty-three angular boulder cairns over graves: an excavation of the grave failed to confirm a link to the ironworks (*Canmore*, 12081).

'Burying ground of the Englishmen' (OSnb 42:3). 'Burial-ground of the southerners', said to be where the ironworkers buried their dead (Alston 1999, 226). Probably from English ironworkers (MacCinnich 2006, 140).

1876 *Cladh nan Sasunnach* (OSnb 42:3)

1999 *Claod nan Sasganach* (Alston 1999, 226)

2011 *Cladh nan Sasunnach* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

ScG n.m. *cladh* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Sasannach*

ScG *Cladh nan Sasannach* – 'the burial-ground associated with the Saxons'

The relationship of the graves, on a small headland on Loch Maree, to the early seventeenth-century Fasagh ironworks NH01156542 (*Canmore*, 12080) has not been archaeologically confirmed: there was little similarity in the nails of one site from the other, especially in corrosion (though this might have resulted from the difference in depth of soil) (*Canmore*, 12081). English ironworkers were employed in the area for Sir George Hay in 1612, and in 1628 for Lord Seaforth (MacCinnich 2006, 140). If the graves belonged to the 1612 activities, then this could explain the difference in both the nails and the apparent age of the sites. Though the modern road is along the south-west side of Loch Maree, the route was previously along the north-east side (Roy Map), past Cladh nan Sasannach.

**Cladh nan Sasannach** KNM-PER (Kenmore). Commemorative name. Ch. 11 Saxons: probable.

NN662358 (SO).

No extant OSnb. A graveyard bounded by a ruined stone wall, with no grave slabs visible and not used within living memory of 1975 (*Canmore*, 24474).

'Burying place of the Englishman or stranger' (*Canmore*, 24474).

- |      |   |
|------|---|
| 1900 | <i>Cladh nan Sasunnach</i> (OS 6" 2nd edn)            |
| 1975 | <i>Cladh nan Sasunnaich</i> ( <i>Canmore</i> , 24474) |
| 1984 | <i>Cladh nan Sasunnach</i> (OS <sup>25</sup> )        |
| 2011 | <i>Cladh nan Sasannach</i> (OS <sup>25</sup> )        |

ScG n.m. *cladh* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Sasannach*  
ScG *Cladh nan Sasannach* – 'the burial-ground associated with the Saxons'

**Clais nan Cruineachd** ASY-SUT (Assynt). Antiquarian name. Ch. 3 Cruithnians: probable.

NC064280 (RL). +Creag.

A hollow, formerly an old habitation (OSnb 18:151). A ruin (*Canmore*, 89504). Shieling ground for Clachtoll farm (1774 Home Map).

'Hollow of the wheat' (OSnb 18:151). 'The Picts' hollow' (Watson 1906, 239). 'The Cruithnians' hollow' (Watson 1926, 14).

- |      |  |
|------|--|
| 1874 | <i>Clais na Cruineachd</i> ( <i>Clais nan Cruineachd</i> ) (OSnb 18:151) |
| 1906 | <i>Clais nan Cruithneach</i> (Watson 1906, 239)                          |
| 1926 | <i>Clais nan Cruithneach</i> (Watson 1926, 14)                           |

ScG n.f. *clais* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Cruithneach*  
ScG *Clais nan Cruithneach* – 'the ditch associated with the Cruithnians'

The genitive plural article was rejected for both primary and secondary names in the OSnb. It was remarked for Creag Clais nan Cruineachd in the OSnb (18:146) that it should be singular, as ScG n.m. *cruithneachd* 'wheat' has no plural. An etymological assumption thus produced the original OS form, which was later amended to fit the form recorded from the only two informants (one a local resident, but the other Rev. James Maxwell Joass of Golspie GOL-SUT, a native of Tain TAI-ROS (*FES* vii, 88), who advised the OS across Sutherland). The forms given by Watson go further and report a form without a final *-d*, reinforcing interpretation as the ethnonym. It is possibly explained as folklore linked to a rock shelter at NC065280 above a track, conceivably reinforced by Cnoc an t-Sithein NC059279, if ScG n.m. *sithean* is to be understood in this instance as 'fairy hill'.

**Cleiteadh a' Ghoill** KMY-BTE (Kilmory). Coincidental name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NR947206 (MR).

On the island of Arran. A high ridge of rocks extending considerably into the sea (OSnb 2:167).

'The Lowlander's ridge' (OSnb 2:167). 'The foreigner's cleat' from ON *klettr* or ScG *cleit* 'rocky eminence, ridge or reef of sunken rocks, stony surface, cliff on the seashore, etc.' (Fraser 1999, 59). 'The reef of the Lowlander' (Fraser 1999, 115). Possibly from 'Norseman' (Fraser 1999, 158).

1856 *Cleiteadh nan Gall* (*Cleiteadh na Gall· Cleiteadh a' Ghaill*) (OSnb 2:167)

2010 *Cleiteadh a' Ghaill* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

ScG n.m. *cleiteadh* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *a'* + lenited gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG *Cleiteadh a' Ghoill* – 'the natural rock pier associated with the *Gall*'

There are some erect rocks as part of the series of natural piers, but not particularly associated with this one. Cleiteadh a' Ghoill is below Cnocan Faire NR946212, 'hillock of the watch', and it is possible the reference is to the function of this knoll.

**Cnoc a' Ghàidheil** (unidentified) INV<sup>Heb</sup> †. Unknown class. Ch. 6 Gaels: probable.

(?).

On the island of Skye (Forbes 1923, 122).

'The Highlander or Celt's knoll' (Forbes 1923, 122).

1923 *Cnoc Gaidheal· Cnoc a Ghaidheil* (Forbes 1923, 122)

ScG n.m. *cnoc* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *a'* + lenited gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Gaidheal*

ScG *Cnoc a' Ghàidheil* – 'the hillock associated with the Gael'

**Cnoc a' Ghàidheil** KDO-ARG<sup>Heb</sup> (Kildalton & Oa). Unknown class. Ch. 6 Gaels: probable.

NR296554 (RL).

On the island of Islay. A low hill feature (OSnb 35:4).

'Hill of the Highlander' (OSnb 35:4).

1878 *Cnoc a' Ghàidhil* (*Cnoc a Ghàidhil*) (OSnb 35:4)

2010 *Cnoc a' Ghàidhil* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

ScG n.m. *cnoc* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *a'* + lenited gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Gaidheal*

ScG *Cnoc a' Ghàidheil* – 'the hillock associated with the Gael'

As one of a number of grass-covered sand dunes (pers. observ. 2005), 9m in height, it is questionable whether this name is of great antiquity. Its location in the corner of the parish is unlikely to be of significance, for the same reasons. However, note that nearby **Linne a' Ghàidheil** KDO-ARG<sup>Heb</sup> is on the parish boundary itself.

**Cnoc an t-Sasannaich** ASY+LBR-SUT+ROS (Assynt + Lochbroom). Unknown class. Ch.

11 Saxons: probable.

NC192087 (RL).

A knoll on the boundary of Sutherland and a portion of Cromartyshire (OSnb 1:221 SUT).

'The Englishman's knoll' (OSnb 1:221 SUT).

1855 *Craig-a-chnockan??* (Burnett & Scott Map)

1874 *Cnoc an t-Sasunnaich* (OSnb 1:221 SUT)

1876 *Cnoc an t-Sasunnaich* (OSnb 32:174 ROS)

2011 *Cnoc an t'Sasunnaich* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

ScG n.m. *cnoc* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *an t-* + gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Sasannach*

ScG *Cnoc an t-Sasunnaich* – 'the hillock associated with the Saxon'

The etymology of the 1855 name is 'the crag of (the farm of) the Cnocan', but this is later shown as the cliff below, at NC195097 (Creag a' Chnocaín a.k.a. Knockan Crag; OS<sup>25</sup>).

**Cnoc an t-Sasannaich** KMR-ARG (Kilmartin). Unknown class. Ch. 11 Saxons: probable. NM898061 (RL).  
A small hillock (OSnb 56:26).

'Hill of the Englishman' (OSnb 56:26).

- 1878 *Cnoc an t Sasunnaich* (OSnb 56:26)  
2011 *Cnoc an t-Sasunnaich* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

ScG n.m. *cnoc* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *an t-* + gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Sasannach*  
ScG *Cnoc an t-Sasunnaich* – 'the hillock associated with the Saxon'

Not a watch point over Loch Awe, for which the neighbouring spur at NM900060 would be much better suited. Inverliever Lodge NM895059, below the hillock, was in the possession of a Campbell in 1801 (Langlands Map).

**Cnoc Fraing** MDL-INV (Moy & Dalarossie). Commemorative name. Ch. 15 French: probable.

NH761349 (RL).

A small knoll covered with fir (OSnb 5:15).

*Cnoc an Fhrangaich*, 'the Frenchman's knoll', said to refer to a Frenchman buried on the knoll (OSnb 5:15).

- 1873 *Cnoc an Fhrangaich* (OSnb 5:15)  
a. 1895 *Cnoc Fraing* (OSnb 5:15)  
1895 *Cnoc Fraing* (OSnb 5:index)  
2011 *Cnoc Fraing* (OS<sup>10</sup>)

transmission error for ScG ex nom. *Cnoc an Fhrangaich* (ScG n.m. *cnoc* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *an* + lenited gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Frangach*)  
ScG *Cnoc an Fhrangaich* – 'Cnoc an Fhrangaich ('the hillock associated with the Frenchman')'

There has been confusion with Cnoc Fraing ALE-INV NH806143, 1583×96 *Knockfranck* (Pont Map 8), 1873 *Cnoc an Fhrangaich* (OS 6" 1st edn), 1877 (OS 1" 1st edn), 1890 *Cnoc Fraing* (MacBain 1922, 249), 1895 (OSnb 5:index), 1896 (OS 1" 2nd edn). The three informants for the OSnb 5:15, in a book not organised by parish, gave *Cnoc an Fhrangaich* as the name of a small knoll covered with fir, c.1 mile south-west of Moy Hall MDL-INV NH768350. The large, treeless (OS 6" 1st edn) hill of Cnoc Fraing ALE-INV was also labelled *Cnoc an Fhrangaich*. The philologist Alexander MacBain, a local native Gaelic speaker, pointed out the error (MacBain 1890, 249), and amended OSnb 5:15 to *Cnoc Fraing*. The Director General of the OS accepted the change in 1895 for implementation on the OS 1", as also noted in OSnb 5:15. But seemingly because of the conflated entry in OSnb 5:15, *Cnoc an Fhrangaich* MDL-INV (which does not feature on the OS 1") was also changed to Cnoc Fraing.

**Cnoc Mòr nan Gall** KKV-ARG<sup>Heb</sup> ♦ (Kilfinichen & Kilvickeon). Coincidental name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NM268222 (RL).

On the island of Iona.

'Big hill of the strangers' (Ritchie & Ritchie 1928, 31).

1928 *Cnoc Mor nan Gall* (Ritchie & Ritchie 1928, 31)

1997 *Cnoc Mor nan Gall* (Price Map)

ScG n.m. *cnoc* + ScG adj. *mòr* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG *Cnoc Mòr nan Gall* – 'the big hill associated with the *Goill*'

Probably to be taken with nearby **Taigh nan Gall** KKV-ARG<sup>Heb</sup>, attaching a new specific, with ScG adj. *mòr* 'big, great' perhaps already distinguishing the hill. The apparent absence of a contrastive \**Cnoc Beag* may have assisted in this specific element borrowing.

**Cnoc nan Gall** COO-ARG<sup>Heb</sup> (Colonsay & Oronsay). Antiquarian name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NR358932 (RL).

On the island of Colonsay. A circular knoll (OSnb 65:68). With a possible Viking ship-burial (Byrne 1993, 31). With a pagan female and rich male burial, but no goods demonstrably Scandinavian (Owen 1999, 40).

'Knoll of the Lowlanders' (OSnb 65:68).

1878 *Cnoc nan Gall* (OSnb 65:68)

ScG n.m. *cnoc* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG *Cnoc nan Gall* – 'the hillock associated with the *Goill*'

An insignificant knoll for a potential alarm-point. There have been a cluster of archaeological finds, apparently of prehistoric and Norse periods, in this vicinity. But these finds were all made after the recording of this name in the OSnb. There is, however, a reputed site at NR357933 next to the knoll of the chapel of Cille Chiarain a.k.a. Kilkerran (Watson 1926, 338; {Loder 1935, 78} *Canmore*, 37905; the site has also been given as NR351929 {Grieve 1923} *Canmore*, loc. cit.). No evidence of a chapel was found at either site in 1974 (loc. cit.), but human remains were found in association with the first {Loder 1935, 78} (loc. cit.). If the folk memory of St Ciaran's chapel is correct, there is no evidence as to which saint of this name is commemorated or when.

**Cnoc nan Gall** FRR-SUT (Farr). Unknown class. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NC714460 (RL).

A knoll by an old wall (OSnb 20:268). With an enclosure (*Canmore*, 86853).

'Hillock of the pledge' → 'hillock of the Lowlanders' (OSnb 20:268).

1874 *Cnoc nan Gall* (*Cnoc na Geill*. *Cnoc nan Gaill*) (OSnb 20:268)

ScG n.m. *cnoc* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG *Cnoc nan Gall* – 'the hillock associated with the *Goill*'

The knoll offers a view down, but not up, Strath Naver. Note the association with a former enclosure, of unknown date.

**Cnoc nan Gall** FRR+HAL-SUT+CAI (Farr + Halkirk). Transit-name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NC941428 (RL). +Allt.

A heath-covered eminence on the county boundary (OSnb 15:32 CAI; OSnb 20:275 SUT), of considerable elevation (OSnb 20:275 SUT).

'Hill of the Lowlanders' (OSnb 15:32 CAI; OSnb 20:275 SUT).

- 1606 *Knokingaldin* (*RMS* vi no. 1729)
- 1671 *Knokingaw* (*Retours* no. 28 CAI)
- 1873 *Cnoc nan Gall* (*Cnoc nan Goill*) (OSnb 15:32 CAI)
- 1873 *Cnoc nan Goill* (OSnb 4:133 CAI)
- 1873 *Cnoc nan Gaul* (OSnb 15:69 CAI)
- 1874 *Cnoc nan Gall* (OSnb 20:275 SUT)

ScG n.m. *cnoc* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG *Cnoc nan Gall* – 'the hill associated with the *Goill*'

A former drove road between Dorrery HAL-CAI ND075550 and the parish of Farr SUT crossed the parish and county boundaries on the hill (OSnb 4:133 CAI; 15:69 CAI) just north of the summit (OS 6" 1st edn). The name for the Caithness section only (OSnb 4:133) is Ca-na-Catanach (*Cadh' nan Catanach*, 'Sutherland men's path', OSnb 4:133; 'road of the Sutherland men', OSnb 15:69) ScG n.m. *cadha* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + ScG n.m. \**Catanach*, 'the pass of the Sutherlanders': it was also formerly used to transport meal by horse to Sutherlandshire (OSnb 15:69). All OSnb entries quoted were made by Geo<rge> Rose C[ivilian ]A[ssistant], possibly showing grammatical breakdown with some sources. The seventeenth-century forms are for an associated settlement, apparently on the Caithness side of the boundary. If the 1606 form retains ScG loc. sfx *-in*, it is a surprising survival; if reinterpretation as ScG n.m. *gallan*, it was an aberration: scribal error by analogy is perhaps the likeliest explanation.

**Cnoc nan Gall** NUS-INV<sup>Heb</sup> ♦ (North Uist). Unknown class. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

@NF8955 (RL).

On the island of Ronaigh a.k.a. Ronay. A small rocky knoll near the west side (Haswell-Smith 2004, 252).

ScG 'knoll of the Lowlanders' (Haswell-Smith 2004, 252).

- 2004 *Cnoc nan Gall* (Haswell-Smith 2004, 252)

ScG n.m. *cnoc* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG *Cnoc nan Gall* – 'the hillock associated with the *Goill*'

His source for this name is not given by Haswell-Smith, who suggests a link with **Lowlanders Chappel** NUS-INV<sup>Heb</sup>. A further, antiquarian context might be the druidic association of Ronay suggested by Loch nan Druidhneach NF895558, Beinn nan Druidhneach NF895555 and Buaile nan Druid[h]neach NF893557, probably the 'loch or large hill or stock fold of the druids'.

**Cnoc nan Sasannach** CON-ROS (Contin). Unknown class. Ch. 11 Saxons: probable.

NH462571 (RL).

A prominent knoll covered with fir and beech (OSnb 6:21).

'The Englishman's knoll' (OSnb 6:21).

1876 *Cnoc nan Sasunnach* (OSnb 6:21)

2011 *Cnoc nan Sasunnach* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

ScG n.m. *cnoc* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Sasannach*

ScG *Cnoc nan Sasannach* – 'the hillock associated with the Saxons'

The knoll would make a good watch point, but presumably the neighbouring hillock of View Rock NH459573 – already so called on the OS 6" 1st edn – would be even better.

**Coire a' Ghàidheil** KCV-INV (Kiltarility & Convinth). Coincidental name. Ch. 6 Gaels: probable.

NH097229 (RL). +Allt, +Bealach, +Lochan† (OSnb 51:56), +Lùb†; a.k.a. **Corrie Gaul†**.

A corrie (OSnb 51:56). A shieling (*Retours* no. 107). Grazings (1775 MacDonald 1985b, 117).

'The Highlanders['] corrie' (OSnb 51:56). 'Corrie of the Norse or Lowlanders', with reinterpretation as *Gàidheal* 'Gael' (Taylor 2002, 50).

1670 *Carriagall· Corrinagall· Corinagall· Lub corriagall· subcorinagall* {HCA MS D536/D no. 8 bundle 68} (Taylor 2002, 50–1)

1685 *Cornagaw· Lubernagail* (*Retours* no. 107)

1775 *Corriegail* (MacDonald 1985b, 117)

1795 *Corrie Gaul* {NAS MS RHP11605} (Taylor 2002, 50–1)

1830 *Ault Corrygale* (Thomson Map)

1873 *Coire Ghàidheil* (OSnb 51:56)

2010 *Coire Ghàidheil* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

ScG n.m. *coire* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *a'* + lenited gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Gàidheal*  
(← ScG n.m. *Gall*)

ScG \**Coire a' Ghoill* – 'the corrie associated with the *Goill* (→ Gaels)'

That there had been a reinterpretation of the ethnonym ScG n.m. *Gall* as ScG n.m. *Gàidheal* is indicated by the 1670 forms. The 1795 form is not conclusive; cf. **Stairsneach nan Gàidheal** MDL-INV for a similar anglicised rendering of the gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gàidheal* as *gaul*. However, the 1685 form, despite also giving the first hint of reinterpretation via the unstable Lùb secondary name, gives fairly conclusive proof with its -gaw form. In addition to ethnonymic swap, there has been a shift from the genitive plural to the genitive singular, with the required switch from ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* → gen. sg. art. *a'* (then lost in the recorded forms due to the final vowel of *coire*). Supporting evidence for this shift is provided by **Knock-na-Gaul** KCV+KIT-INV+ROS, which may be the donor of specific element borrowing.

**Coire a' Ghoill** ALN-ROS (Alness). Ch. 20 *Goill*: possible.  
NH539710 (RL).

- 1987 *Coire a' Ghaill* (OS<sup>25</sup>)  
2009 *Coire a' Ghaill* (OS<sup>10</sup>; OS<sup>25</sup>)

ScG n.m. *coire* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *a'* + lenited gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Gall*  
ScG *Coire a' Ghoill* – 'the corrie associated with the *Gall*'

**Coire a' Ghoill** is a possible ghost-name, perhaps transferred in error from **Coire a' Ghoill** KCR-ROS. If authentic, it could also be for Coire a' Ghobhail (ScG n.m. *coire* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *a'* + lenited gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *gobhal* 'fork'), with reference to the fork formed by Allt an Ruighe Mhòir NH534704 (OS 6" 1st edn) and an unnamed tributary NH538710. The spelling used by the OS, however, is the normal representation at the time for the gen. sg. *Goill* of ScG n.m. *Gall* on OS maps.

**Coire a' Ghoill** GIL-ARG (Glenorchy & Inishail). Unknown class. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.  
NN202255 (RL). +Corryghoil (SS) NN191276.

A beautiful corrie extending southwards from **Eas a' Ghoill** GIL-ARG (OSnb 49:184).  
Corryghoil – a farm (OSnb 6:39).

'Lowlandman's corrie' (OSnb 49:184).

- 1594 *Corriegyle* (Taymouth Bk, 269)  
1638 *Corrigyle* (Taymouth Bk, 397)  
1641x54 *Korygoil* (GC ii, 536)  
C17 *Corrigyle* [SS] {Campbell of Barcaltine archive GD170/203/2/1–10} (pers. comm. Alasdair Ross in 2006)  
1801 *Corrygoyle* [SS] (Langlands Map)  
1824 *Corryghirl* [SS] (Thomson Map)  
1878 *Coire a' Ghaill* (*Coire Ghoill*) [RL] (OSnb 49:184)  
1878 *Corryghoil* [SS] (OSnb 6:39)  
2009 *Coire a' Ghaill* [RL] *Corryghoil* [SS] (OS<sup>25</sup>)

ScG n.m. *coire* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *a'* + lenited gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Gall*  
ScG *Coire a' Ghoill* – 'the corrie associated with the *Gall*'

There is specific element sharing with **Eas a' Ghoill** GIL-ARG. But probably coincidental is the closeness to Galla Beaga GIL-ARG NN192277, 1878 *Galla Bheag* (*Galla Beag*. *Galla Beaga*) 'little female dog' (OSnb 6:42): canine references are common in Gaelic hydronyms (King 2008, 155–6).

**Coire a' Ghoill** KCR-ROS (Kincardine). Borderland-name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.  
NH464832 (RL). +Allt, +Bealach.  
A hollow (OSnb 38:43).

'The Lowlander[']s hollow' (OSnb 38:43).

1876 *Coir' a' Ghaill* (OSnb 38:43)

2009 *Coir' a' Ghaill* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

ScG n.m. *coire* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *a'* + lenited gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG *Coire a' Ghoill* – 'the corrie associated with the *Gall*'

The corrie lies below the parish boundary with Alness ROS.

**Coire an Albannaich** AMN-ARG (Ardchattan & Muckairn). Domain-name. Ch. 18  
Albanians: probable.

NN172436 (RL). +Eas, +Stob.

A mountain dell (OSnb 49:91).

'The Scotchman's dell' (OSnb 49:91).

1878 *Coir' an Albannaich* (*Coire na h Albananach*) (OSnb 49:91)

ScG n.m. *coire* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *an* + gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Albannach*

ScG *Coire an Albannaich* – 'the corrie associated with the Albanian'

The doubling of *-an-* in the rejected form can be explained as an error arising from a line break at this point. The form favoured by the three local informants consulted for the OSnb on Eas Coire an Albannaich was *Coire a' Albannaich*, a genitive singular form with loss of the *-n* of the medial article. Only one of these informants was also consulted on the primary name and on Stob Coir(') an Albannaich. He may have been overawed (or overruled) by the "forester" who joined him and another informant for these names. Between them they gave *Stob Coire na h-Albanach*. The meaning of Coire an Albannaich was in all three entries given as 'the Scotchman's dell'. The conclusion must be that the confused grammar of *na h-Albanach* was in error for the genitive singular.

**Coire an t-Sasannaich** AMT-INV (Arisaig & Moidart). Commemorative name. Ch. 11  
Saxons: probable.

NM804806 (RL).

2002 *Coire an t-Sassunaich* (OS<sup>10</sup>)

ScG n.m. *coire* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *an t-* + gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Sasannach*

ScG *Coire an t-Sasannaich* – 'the corrie associated with the Saxon'

In this small, shallow corrie is Uaigh an t-Saighdeir (OS<sup>10</sup>), 'the grave of the soldier', which may well be associated with the name of the corrie. Neither name appears on the OS 6" 1st edn.

**Coire na Seanagalla** LAG-INV (Laggan). Ch. 6 Gaels: possible.

NN503927 (RL).

A corrie (OSnb 42:45).

'The old wise Highlander's corrie' or 'the philosopher's corrie' (OSnb 42:45).

1873 *Coire an t-Sean Ghàidhil* (*Coire an t-Sean a' Ghaedhail*) (OSnb 42:45)

ScG n.m. *coire* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *an t-* + ScG adj. *sean* (variant *seana*)

+ lenited gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Gàidheal*

ScG *Coire an t-Seana Ghàidheil* – 'the corrie associated with the old Gael'

There has been reinterpretation of this name, but it is unclear whether this was a correction in the later OS mapping, or an error introduced. In the current map form, the final element appears to have been interpreted as ScG n.f. *galla* 'bitch', with a resulting change in gender but an unexpected lack of lenition. The OSnb forms, given by two locally resident shepherds and a minister, is clearly masculine (and confirms the presence of the svarabhakti, albeit clumsily). The interpretations offered in the OSnb, with 'wise' and 'philosopher', both lean on ScG n.m. *seanagal* 'soothsayer' (as defined in *PTWH* i, 1; ii, 214; cf. *sean-ghall* n.m. 'wiseacre' in Dwelly, s.v.). Both the vowel length and the quality of the final element rule out *seanagal* itself, but it may have been felt by the entry editor, if not others, that this was the import of ScG adj. *sean* 'old'.

**Coire nan Gàidheal** ARD-ARG (Ardnamurchan). Unknown class. Ch. 6 Gaels: probable. NM624620 (RL).  
A large hollow (OSnb 62:114).

'The Highlanders' corrie' (OSnb 62:114). Possibly *Coire na Gael*, 'corrie of the Highlander' (*GCD* 2010).

- 1864 *Coire na Gael* {Admiralty 3185} (*GCD* 2010)  
1878 *Coire nan Gael* (OSnb 62:114), 2010 (OS<sup>25</sup>)

ScG n.m. *coire* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gàidheal*  
ScG *Coire nan Gàidheal* – 'the corrie associated with the Gaels'

The OSnb interpretation confirms the intended specific, at least as understood at the time.

**Coire nan Gall** AMT-INV (Arisaig & Moidart). Borderland-name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable. NM802801 (RL). +Bealach, +Beinn.  
A large corrie (OSnb 10:75).

'The Lowlanders corrie' (OSnb 10:75). 'The corry of the lowlanders' (*GCD* 2009, under *Beinn Coire nan Gall*).

- 1873 *Coire nan Gall* (OSnb 10:75)

ScG n.m. *coire* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*  
ScG *Coire nan Gall* – 'the corrie associated with the *Goill*'

Not a good alarm-point. A ward boundary passes through the corrie (OS<sup>10</sup>), which may indicate the line of a more ancient division.

**Coire nan Gall** KIT-ROS (Kintail). Unknown class. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable. NG971257 (RL).  
A flat hollow, with a stream and heathy pasture (OSnb 48:160).

- 1876 *Coire nan Gall* (OSnb 48:160)

ScG n.m. *coire* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*  
ScG *Coire nan Gall* – 'the corrie associated with the *Goill*'

A path not shown on the OS 6" 1st edn descends from the pass of Bealach Con NG984255 into Glen Elchaig through Coire an Eas Bh[à]in NG982264, which drops below the mouth of Coire nan Gall. But unless the name originally applied to this corrie, but migrated (or contracted), then the association with this even this modern route is weak.

**Coire nan Gall** KLE-ARG<sup>(INV)</sup> (Kilmallie). Borderland-name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.  
NM916887 (RL). +Allt.  
A large corrie (OSnb 13:52).

'The Lowlanders corrie' (OSnb 13:52).

1873 *Coire nan Gall* (OSnb 13:52)

ScG n.m. *coire* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*  
ScG *Coire nan Gall* – 'the corrie associated with the *Goill*'

Below the parish boundary with Arisaig & Moidart INV.

**Coire nan Gall** KMD-ARG (Kilmordan). Borderland-name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.  
NR999811 (RL).

A considerable stream [*sic*] (OSnb 18:55).

'The Lowlandmen's cauldron' (OSnb 18:55).

1878 *Coire nan Gall* (OSnb 18:55)

ScG n.m. *coire* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*  
ScG *Coire nan Gall* – 'the corrie associated with the *Goill*'

A boundary dyke passes across the corrie (OS).

**Coire nan Gall** KMV-INV (Kilmonivaig). Borderland-name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.  
NM927974 (RL). +Allt, +Bealach.  
A large corrie (OSnb 13:21). A large mountain hollow, the joint property of Cameron of Lochiel and Baird of Garthsherrie (OSnb 30:36).

'The Lowlander's corrie' (OSnb 13:21). 'Hollow of the Lowlanders' (OSnb 30:36). Possibly from Norse shielings; improbably from 'Lowlander' or 'Englishman' because recorded in 1747, well before any significant Lowland or English presence in the area (Rixson 2002, 22).

1747 *Corrinangaull* (Rixson 2002, 22)

1873 *Coire nan Gall* (OSnb 13:21; OSnb 30:36)

ScG n.m. *coire* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*  
ScG *Coire nan Gall* – 'the corrie associated with the *Goill*'

The parish boundary with Glenelg INV cuts between the corrie and the lower reaches of the glen of Allt Coire nan Gall at Eas na Dunaiche (OS 6" 1st edn) NM929979, where the burn drops out of the corrie. It is shown on the OS 6" 1st edn as if the name straddles the boundary, but OSnb 30:36 indicates that it does not apply to the lower part of the glen, describing it as a "large mountain Hollow about half a mile to the south of Loan [@NM932991, now flooded]." The ethnonym ScG n.m. *Gall* could have been motivated by this boundary. Joint property might explain the plural, but not the use of ScG n.m. *Gall*. ScG n.m. *gall* 'freestanding stone or rock' is possible, there being boulders in the glen.

**Coire nan Gall** LAG-INV (Laggan). Borderland-name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NN488906 (RL). +Allt, +Slugan.

A very bold rocky corrie (OSnb 42:59). Verdant steeps and craggy cliffs (Sinton 1910, 9).

'Englishman's corrie' → 'Englishmen's corrie' → 'the Lowlanders' resting place' → 'the Lowlanders' corrie' (OSnb 42:59). 'The strangers' corrie' (Sinton 1906, 32–3).

1873 *Coire nan Gall* (*Coire nan Goill*. *Coire nan Gaill*. a.k.a. *Coire nan Sasunnach*)  
(OSnb 42:59)

1906 *Slugan Coir' nan Gall* (Sinton 1906, 32–3)

1910 *Cor nan Gall* (Sinton 1910, 9)

ScG n.m. *coire* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG *Coire nan Gall* – 'the corrie associated with the *Goill*'

The alternative OSnb form *Coire nan Sasunnach*, 'the corrie of the English' with ScG n.m. *Sasunnach*, was added by a different hand, so might be an administrative attempt to reconcile with the initial interpretations given. In the end, it was the interpretation that was changed. A boundary dyke is shown on OS<sup>25</sup> along the ridge immediately above the corrie.

**Coirein nan Spàinnteach** GLL-ROS (Glenshiel). Coincidental name. Ch. 17 Speakers of other Latin languages: probable.

NG996151 (RL).

A small corrie (OSnb 51:29).

'The Spaniards corrie' (OSnb 51:29).

1876 *Coirein nan Spainteach* (*Coirein nan Spaineach*) (OSnb 51:29)

2011 *Coirein nan Spainteach* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

ScG n.m. *coirean* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Spàinnteach*

ScG *Coirean nan Spàinnteach* – 'the small corrie associated with the Spaniards'

A secondary name to **Bealach nan Spàinnteach** GLL-ROS, with specific element borrowing; as with intervening **Sgùrr nan Spàinnteach** GLL-ROS. *Coirein* is a variant of ScG n.m. *coirean* 'small corrie'.

**Corrie Gaul** KCV-INV † (Kiltarility & Convinth). Coincidental name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NH097229 (RL). +Lùb†; a.k.a. **Coire a' Ghàidheil**.

A corrie (OSnb 51:56). A shieling (*Retours* no. 107). Grazings (1775 MacDonald 1985b, 117).

'The Highlanders['] corrie' (OSnb 51:56). 'Corrie of the Norse or Lowlanders', with reinterpretation as *Gàidheal* 'Gael' (Taylor 2002, 50).

1670 *Carriagall*. *Corrinagall*. *Corinagall*. *Lub corriagall*. *subcorinagall* {HCA MS D536/D no. 8 bundle 68} (Taylor 2002, 50–1)

1685 *Cornagaw*. *Lubernagail* (*Retours* no. 107)

1775 *Corriegail* (MacDonald 1985b, 117)

1795 *Corrie Gaul* {NAS MS RHP11605} (Taylor 2002, 50–1)

- 1830 *Ault Corrygale* (Thomson Map)  
 1873 *Coire Ghàidheil* (OSnb 51:56)  
 2010 *Coire Ghàidheil* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

ScG n.m. *coire* + (ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* +) ScG n.m. *Gall*  
 ScG \**Coire nan Gall* – 'the corrie associated with the *Goill*'

The 1670 forms indicate that there has been a reinterpretation of the ethnonym ScG n.m. *Gall* as n.m. *Gàidheal*, to give *Coire a' Ghàidheil* KCV-ROS. The 1795 form is not conclusive; cf. **Stairsneach nan Gàidheal** MDL-INV for a similar anglicised rendering of the gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gàidheal* as *gaul*. However, the 1685 form, despite also giving the first hint of reinterpretation via the unstable Lùb secondary name, gives fairly conclusive proof with *-gaw*. In addition to ethnonymic swap, there has been a shift from the genitive plural to the genitive singular, with the required switch from ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* → gen. sg. masc. art. *a'*, (then lost in the recorded forms due to the final vowel of *coire*). Supporting evidence for this shift is provided by **Knock-na-Gaul** KCV+KIT-INV+ROS, which may be the origin of specific element borrowing.

**Corrynagald** ULW-ROS † (Urquhart & Logie Wester). Resource-name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.  
 @NH554571 (MO).

*Lie yair de Alcak*, 'the OSc *yare* ('weir') of Alcaig NH562570' (*passim*).

Possibly 'Norsemen's weir' (Watson 1904, 115).

- 1583×96 *cory na gold* (*Pont Text*, 126)  
 1606 *Carrinagald* (*RMS* vi no. 1722)  
 1611 *Corrinagale* (*RMS* vii no. 507)  
 1659 *Corrynagald* (*Retours* no. 23 NAI)

ScG n.f. *cairidh* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*  
 ScG \**Cairidh nan Gall* – 'the weir associated with the *Goill*'

The fish weir is recorded in 1659, when it was annexed to Nairnshire, as being in the former thanedom of Cawdor. For another fish weir, see **Cuinagaul** KKE-ARG<sup>Heb</sup>. An alternative explanation for both, defining the purpose or type of weir, is ScG n.m. *cabhal*, with ellipsis of /k/ → /g/ following the ScG gen. pl. art. *nan*, thus 'the weir of the fish traps'. However, final *-ld* in Older Scots loan-words from Gaelic often represents [l<sup>y</sup>].

**Cragingalt** SOL-MLO † (South Leith). Transit-name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.  
 NT262742 (RL). A.k.a. Calton Hill, a.k.a. The Dhu Craig†, a.k.a. McNeill's Crags†, a.k.a. Neils Craigs†, a.k.a. North Craigs†.  
 OSnb not consulted for Calton Hill. A hill covered in bushes (Wilson 1848 ii, 133). Just outside Edinburgh city walls (c.1582 Braun & Hogenberg Map).

*Creag nan gcoll*, 'rock or hill of the hazels' (Dixon 1947, 139). BrB *crag an gallt*, 'crag on the hill or wooded hillside' (Harris 2002, 190). *Crag an calt*, 'creag a' *challtainn*' from *caltainn* 'hazel' (MacilleDhuibh 1997).

- 1456 *Craigingalt* (*ER* vi, 1:clxiv; 1603 (*RMS* vi no. 1427))  
 1456 *Cragingalt* (Dixon 1947, 139)  
 1552 *Cragingalt* (*RSS* iv no. 1544)  
 p.1588 *McNeill's Crags* (Harris 2002, 190)

- 1589–1743 *Cragingalt*. *Cragingatt*. *Cragingait*. *Cragin(g)ate* (Harris 2002, 190)
- 1627   *Cragingalt* (*Retours* no. 590)
- 1628   *Craigingalt* (*Retours* no. 602)
- c. 1647   *Rupes boreales* a.k.a. *Nigelli rupes* (*Edinodunensis Map*)
- 1725   *Caltonhill* (Harris 2002, 136)
- 1755   *Caldton Hill* (*Roy Map*)
- 1853   *Calton Hill* (*OS 6"* 1st edn)
- a. 1907   a.k.a. *the Calton Hill*. a.k.a. *the Dhu Craig*. a.k.a. *Niell's Craig* {Arthur Mitchell} (*GC ii, xi*)
- 1997   "Ca-ton Hill" (MacilleDhuibh 1997)

ScG n.f. *creag* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG \**Creag nan Gall* – 'the rocky hill associated with the *Goill*'

BrB n.f. *crēg* 'rock' is not likely, given that it did not develop common toponymic use (Coates & Breeze 2000, 350). The specific would appear to have been borrowed for the first element of SSE ex nom. *Calton*. Commonly, Gaelic [l<sup>y</sup>] produces final -*ld* in Older Scots, though it is rendered here as *lt*. ScG n.m. *coll* 'hazel' does have a variant *call*, potentially with eclipsis of /k/ → /g/ following the ScG gen. pl. art. *nan*: without orthographic marking, at least, of this voicing it is found in Cnoc nan Call Ārd DSH-INV<sup>Heb</sup> NG346523, Eas nan Call INA-ARG NN043006 and Tom nan Call LGK-ARG NS187963. The presence of bushes over the hill noted by Wilson in 1848 may support this interpretation. However, survival of a Gaelic name for a small feature in Midlothian is perhaps more plausible in the context of a specific function with parallels elsewhere.

**Craig Roman** BGE-PER (Blairgowrie). Figurative name. Ch. 17 Speakers of other Latin languages: probable.

NO154454 (RL).

A considerable hill, properly the west end of Knockmahar NO163457 (OSnb 11:66).

Said to have been a position in the battle of Mon Grampius (OSnb 11:66).

- 1864   *Craig Roman* (OSnb 11:66)

ScS n. *craig* + SSE adj. *Roman*

ScS *Craig Roman* – 'rock associated with (the) Romans'

A spur which drops ever more steeply towards its end. The word order is an affectation.

**Craigengall** TPH-WLO (Torphichen). Transit-name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NS925712 (SS). +Hill.

A farm (OSnb 56:7). Craigengall Hill – a middling size hill, mostly rocky arable, with a trig station (OSnb 56:7).

*Creag nan Gall*, 'rock of the foreigners, i.e. English' (Watson 1926, 146; MacDonald 1941, 91). 'Rock of the non-Gaels' (Mac an Tàilleir 2004, 46).

- 1426   *Cragyngall* {CGRH} (Wilkinson 1992, 18)
- 1539   *Cragingaw* (1541 RMS iii no. 2298)
- c. 1540   *Cragingalle* {rent roll} (Wilkinson 1992, 18)
- 1591   *Craigingaw* (1593 RMS v no. 2303)
- 1568–1686 *Craigingall* {Prot. Bk Johnsoun–Kirk Session MS}

- 1607 *Craigingall* (*RMS* vi no. 1979)  
 1643–85 *Craigengall* {*RMS* *passim*} (MacDonald 1941, 91)  
 1859 *Craigengall* (OSnb 56:7)

ScG n.f. *creag* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*  
 ScG \**Creag nan Gall* – 'the rocky hill associated with the *Goill*'

The referent is Craigengall Hill NS921712. As suggested by its use for a trig point, it may have watch or warning potential. It is also fairly close to, though not on, the county boundary with Stirlingshire, formed by the Lin Mill Burn NS917726 and River Avon. The discovery by 1993 of a 3' high stone with illegible inscription at NS92257152 (*Canmore*, 74188) offers an alternative interpretation of the specific as ScG n.f. *gaille* 'rock, stone'. However, the medial article is consistently shown as if with a final -n, there is no indication of the voiced velar fricative [ɣ], and the location of the stone is below, rather than on, the hill, from which it is separated by a gully. Cf. **Cragingalt** SOL-MLO.

**Craigenhall** RED-PER (Redgorton). Borderland-name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.  
 NO047273 (SS).

A small farm-steading attached to Dalcrue farm (OSnb 71:40). A ruin (pers. observ. 2005).

- 1507 *Cragyngaw* (*RMS* ii no. 3125)  
 1509 *Cragingall* (*RMS* ii no. 3357)  
 1515 *Cragingalle* (*ER* xiv, 575)  
 1547 *Craigingall* (*RSS* iii no. 2170)  
 1552 *Cragingall* (*ER* xviii, 546)  
 1567 *Cragingall* (*ER* xix, 558)  
 1607 *Craigingall* (*RMS* vi no. 1880)  
 1625 *Craigingall* (*Retours* no. 341)  
 1650 *Cragingall* {rent roll} (Watson db)  
 1677 *Craigingall* (*Retours* no. 899)  
 1724 *Craigengall* {Maxtone Chr MS 225} (Watson db)  
 1783 *Craigingall* (Stobie Map)  
 1784 *Craigenhale* {Cess MS} (Watson db)  
 1788 *Craigengall* {parish register} (Watson db)  
 1801 *Craigingall* {parish register} (Watson db)  
 1805 *Craigengall* {parish register} (Watson db)  
 1815 *Craigengall* {sasine} (Watson db)  
 1856 *Craigingall* {valuation roll} (Watson db)  
 1864 *Craigengall* (*Craigingall*) (OSnb 71:40)  
 1908 *Craigenhall* (OS 1" 3rd edn)

ScG n.f. *creag* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*  
 ScG \**Creag nan Gall* – 'the crag associated with the *Goill*'

The replacement of the -g- of the final element with -h- is a late development, sometime between 1864×1908 (not shown in 1898 on OS 1" 2nd edn), being either an editorial mapping error or an affectation by an owner keen to associate with high-status SSE n. hall 'territorial proprietor's residence'. The weir and lade system on the River Almond in the ravine below the former steading (pers. observ. 2005) are presumably related to the eighteenth and nineteenth-century Cromwellpark Bleachworks NO05442700 (*Canmore*, 108534), and so postdate the name. The river forms the parish boundary from near

Dalcrue farm NO042279, with Dalcrue, to which Craigenhall was attached, on the Methven PER side. The generic reference might be to the low hilltop NO049277, but this hardly warrants the name, whereas the crags at NO046278 over the ravine below certainly do.

**Craigall** CML-AYR † (Colmonell). Transit-name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NX292799 (SS).

A very small low thatched house in bad repair (OSnb 14:127).

1857 *Craigall (Craig-gall)* (OSnb 14:127)

ScG n.f. *creag* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG \**Creag Gall* – 'rocky hill associated with *Goill*'

The generic would appear to refer to the small escarpment marked on the OS 6" 1st edn at NX291802 and/or to the low top with which it is associated, at NX290802. It possibly applied to the whole of the low ridge, with a second top also above the 190m contour at NX286793. This second top has a trig point, implying the visibility required for a warning, if not a watch, point. The first top in particular is close to the parish and county boundary with Minigaff KCB. Craig's Cottage at NX282810 is irrelevant, dating to after the OS 6" 1st edn. See thesis Ch. 20, n. 17, on the lack of genitive plural lenition in the proposed form.

**Creag an t-Sasannaich** KIL-PER (Killin). Unknown class. Ch. 11 Saxons: probable.

NN473271 (RL).

No extant OSnb.

2011 *Creag an t-Sasunnaich* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

ScG n.f. *creag* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *an t-* + gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Sasannach*

ScG *Creag an t-Sasannaich* – 'the crag associated with the Saxon'

**Creag an t-Sasannaich** TIR-ARG<sup>Heb</sup> (Tiree). Unknown class. Ch. 11 Saxons: probable.

NL994464 (RL).

On the island of Tiree. A small rock (OSnb 28:77).

'Englishman's rock' (OSnb 28:77).

1878 *Creag an t-Sasunnaich* (OSnb 28:77)

2005 *Craig an t-Sasunnaich* (OS<sup>10</sup>)

ScG n.f. *creag* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *an t-* + gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Sasannach*

ScG *Creag an t-Sasannaich* – 'the rock associated with the Saxon'

**Creag Losgaidh nan Gall** HAR-INV<sup>Heb</sup> † (Harris). Transit-name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

@NG067992 (RL).

On the island of Harris. Probably a cliff known for its danger near Losgaintir (a.k.a. Luskentyre) NG067992: *mun tèid thu le Creag Losgaidh nan Gall. 'S iomadh fear math a chaidh leatha...* (MacCinnich 1938, 125) ['in case you fall off Creag Losgaidh nan Gall: many a good fellow has done just that'].

1938 *Creag Losgaidh nan Gall* (MacCoinnich 1938, 125)

ScG n.f. *creag* + gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *losgadh* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan*  
+ gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG *Creag Losgaidh nan Gall* – 'the burning-crag associated with the *Goill*'

In a 1936x37 radio broadcast by a native of the island on Harris history, he said: *chuir na Lochlannaich sradag ri Laoisguitir [agus] chaidh coilltean na Hearradh 'nan smál* (MacCoinnich 1938, 125) ['the Vikings set fire to Losgaintir (and) put the woods of Harris up in smoke']. The reference to Losgaintir suggests Gaelic folk etymology underlying the current name-form (*?loisg an tir* 'burn the land', but note the pronunciation spelling), but does not invalidate the name as a genuine one, in a frequented location most probably in the vicinity of Losgaintir. The genitive singular form *losgaidh* 'burning' qualifies ScG n.f. *creag* 'crag' and implies location of the activity: it would sit comfortably with a warning point with a beacon.

**Creag nan Gall** AKE-INV (Abernethy & Kincardine). Transit-name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NJ005102 (RL).

A considerable craig and hill (OSnb 2:84).

'Wild rock' → 'the Lowlanders rock' (OSnb 2:84). 'Rock of the Lowlanders' (Watson & Allan 1988, 93). 'Crag of the foreigners' (Macgregor 1993, 34). Cf. the tradition of ambushes of Lochaber cattle-raiders returning from Moray on Rathad nam Meàirleach (probably with Moray lowlanders participating) (pers. comm. Seumas Grannd a.k.a. James Grant, ex Rothiemurchus DRM-INV, in 2001).

1873 *Creag nan Gall* (OSnb 2:84)

2001 "Creag na' Gall" (pers. comm. S. Grannd)

ScG n.f. *creag* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG *Creag nan Gall* – 'the rocky hill associated with the *Goill*'

Through Ryvoan Pass (a.k.a. Slugan Ruigh a' Bhothain; pers. comm. S. Grannd) below runs Rathad nam Mèirleach ("Meàirleach"; pers. comm. S. Grannd), 'the road of the robbers', entering Abernethy & Kincardine from Duthil & Rothiemurchus INV at NH953099. On the hill's western flank rises Tom Dà Choimhead, 'hillock of two views' (a.k.a. Sithean (Dubh) Dà Choimhid, loc. cit.; Sìthean Dubh Dà Choimhead, *Canmore*, 240831), to which are attached tales of a watch point against Lochaber reivers returning with Moray cattle and ambushes in the pass (pers. comm. S. Grannd). There was also a whisky still at NJ00091007 (*Canmore*, 240831). However, the much greater view along the track is south-west. Creag nan Gall would be a high (622m) alarm-point open in both directions. (The steep Creag Loisgte NJ997107, 'burnt rock', probably refers to wind blasting (ex info. Seumas Grannd, n.d.) rather than a beacon.)

**Creag nan Gall** CRB-ABD (Crathie & Braemar). Transit-name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NO268915 (RL). +Corrie (Watson & Allan 1984, 58), +Little (Watson & Allan 1984, 102).

A big heathy pasture hill (OSnb 19:126).

'The Lowlander's craig' (OSnb 19:126). 'Craig of the strangers' (Alexander 1952, 243).

- 1871 *Creag a' Ghaill* (*Creag na' Gall*) (OSnb 19:126; OSnb 20:16)  
 1908 *Creag nan Gall* (OS 1" 3rd edn)  
 1912 *Creag a Ghaill* (Bartholomew Map plate 39)  
 1952 *Creag nan Gall* (*Craignagall*) (Alexander 1952, 243)

ScG n.f. *creag* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*  
 ScG *Creag nan Gall* – 'the rocky hill associated with the *Goill*'

The 1871 approved OS form appears to be an erroneous correction, in a later hand, of the form *Creag na' Gall*, a mistake itself corrected by 1908. The hill is a large spur from the Lochnagar hills, north towards the River Dee, with Glen Gelder along the east flank and the head of Glen Girnock nestling in its west side: it has a view over Strath Dee, and has a hill route through to Glen Muick. It has not been possible to ascertain the medieval division between the component parishes of Crathie & Braemar ABD, which may have had some bearing. The hill ridge makes a logical boundary, but the example of the boundary between Crathie & Braemar and Glenmuick, Tullich & Glengairn ABD, along most of the Girnock Burn NO331963, points to the River Gelder NO241941 as more likely.

**Creag nan Sasannach** GIL-ARG (Glenorchy & Inishail). Unknown class. Ch. 11 Saxons: probable.

NN096195 (RL).

A small rock on old county road (OSnb 54:107). An old drove road from Loch Awe down Glen Aray to Inveraray (*Canmore*, 23416).

'Rock of the Englishman' (OSnb 54:107).

- 1878 *Creagan an t Sasunnaich* (*Creag an t Sasunnaich*) (OSnb 54:107)  
 2011 *Craig nan Sasanach* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

ScG n.f. *creag* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Sasannach*  
 (← ScG n.m. *creagan* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *an t-* + gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Sasannach*)  
 ScG *Creagan an t-Sasunnaich* – 'the outcrop associated with the Saxon  
 (→ the crag associated with the Saxons)'

The two informants consulted for the OSnb give the ethnonym in the genitive singular. The generic was recorded first as ScG n.f. *creag* 'crag; rock; rocky hill', then amended to ScG n.m. *creagan* 'outcrop'. There is such an outcrop shown on the OS 6" 1st edn, above the drove road (*Canmore*, 23416), marked on OS<sup>25</sup> as an Old Military Road.

**Creag Rankie** CAP-PER (Caputh). Ch. 15 French: possible.

NO042421 (RL).

The western side of Newtyle Hill as far as Dean's Burn (OSnb 13:22).

- 1864 *Creag Rankie* (OSnb 13:22)

ScG n.f. *creag* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *an* + lenited gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Frangach*  
 ScG \**Creag an Fhrangaich* – 'the rock associated with the Frenchman'

A possible referent for a ethnonymic nickname might be the Bishop of Dunkeld, Robert Cockburn, accused in 1524 of being partisan to France (Fraser, *Douglas*, 93). But Bishop Cockburn only held the post from 1524 till 1526 (Fawcett 1990, 25), so the link must be seen as being tenuous.

**Creagan an t-Sasannaich** GAI-ROS (Gairloch). Unknown class. Ch. 11 Saxons: probable. NH047696 (RL).

A rocky knoll (OSnb 37:177). At the end of Lochan Fada (OS<sup>25</sup>).

'Small rock of the Englishman' (OSnb 37:177).

1876 *Creagan an t Sasunnaich* (OSnb 37:177)

2011 *Creagan an t Sasunnaich* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

ScG n.m. *creagan* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *an t-* + gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Sasannach*  
ScG *Creagan an t-Sasannaich* – 'the outcrop associated with the Saxon'

**Creagan nam Frangach** KKV-ARG<sup>Heb</sup> (Kilfinichen & Kilvickeon). Ch. 15 French: possible.

NM391187 (MR).

On the island of Mull. A small rocky island (OSnb 37:149). A rock in the beach (OS<sup>25</sup>).

'Frenchmen's rock' (OSnb 37:149). 'Little rock of the Frenchmen' (Maclean 1997, 52).

1878 *Creagan nam Frangach* (OSnb 37:149), 2003 (OS<sup>10</sup>)

ScG n.m. *creagan* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nam* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Frangach*

ScG *Creagan nam Frangach* – 'the outcrop associated with the French'

Apparently seen by Maclean (1997, 158) as being associated, along with Port na Fraing<sup>◊</sup> KKV<sup>2</sup>-ARG<sup>Heb</sup> NM411186, with folklore of a French ship wrecked on Àird a' Chrainn NM414182. However, ScG n.m. *freangach* 'spurdog' provides an alternative interpretation.

**Creagan nan Gàidheal** ROG-SUT (Rogart). Domain-name. Ch. 6 Gaels: probable.

NC664128 (RL).

No description in OSnb 29:20.

'The Highlanders craig' (OSnb 29:20).

1855 *Craggan Geall* (Burnett & Scott Map)

1874 *Creagan nan Gàidheal* (OSnb 29:20)

ScG n.m. *creagan* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gàidheal*

ScG *Creagan nan Gàidheal* – 'the outcrop associated with the Gaels'

See **Allt nan Gàidheal** ROG-SUT for discussion.

**Cruach a' Ghoill** AMT-ARG (Arisaig & Moidart). Transit-name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NM754704 (RL).

An eminence (OSnb 10:124).

'The Lowlanders hill' → 'Lowlanders hill' (OSnb 10:124). *Cruach* 'conical hill' + *gall* 'lowlander' (GCD 2009).

1873 *Cruach a' Ghail* (OSnb 10:124)

2009 *Cruach a' Ghail* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

ScG n.f. *cruach* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *a'* + lenited gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG *Cruach a' Ghoill* – 'the stack-like hill associated with the *Gall*'

A hill commanding a view up and down Loch Shiel, which forms the parish and county boundary with Ardnamurchan ARG, making a good alarm-point.

**Cruitheanchlár** ☀ An~ †. Domain-name. Ch. 3 Cruithnians: probable.  
(SL). A.k.a. **Cruithentuath†**.

- C11    *an Cruithean-chlár* {Duan Albanach} (C14–15 LB, 274)  
c. 1634    *an Cruitheanchlár* (FFÉ, 114)

EG nom. sg. art. *in* + attrib. EG n.m. *Cruithen* + lenited EG n.m/n. *clár*  
EG *In Cruithen-Chlár* – 'the land associated with the Cruithnians'

This name for the land of the Cruithnians, from the poem *Duan Albanach* a.k.a. *A eolcha Alban uile*, is formed by the singular ethnonym prefixed attributively, leniting EG n.m/n. *clár*. Comparable is the early Gaelic compound *cláirneamh*, translated as 'Heaven's land' in *DIL*, under *clár*. The article and lenition of *clár* has been overlooked by Watson (1926, 14, 531), who gives it as *Cruthen(-)clár*, with an apparently anachronistic alteration to EG n.m. *Cruithen* borrowed from MacNeill (1911, 61).

**Cruithentuath** ☀ †. Domain-name. Ch. 3 Cruithnians: probable.  
(SL). A.k.a. **An Cruitheanchlár†**.

Eastern Scotland north of the Forth (Watson 1926, 11).

From *Cruithne* 'Picts' (Watson 1904, xl). 'Briton-land, Pictland, Pictavia, land of the *Cruithne*, Cruthen-territory' (Watson 1926, 11, 14, 67, 206). EG 'Pictish nation': apart from *Chron. Scot.* (s.a. 904), only used in poems and sagas (Watson 1907, 129).

- 866    *Cruithentuaith* (gen.) (lt.C15 AU s.a. 866)  
C11    *Cruitheantuaith* (C14–15 LB, 158)  
c. 1634    *Cruitheantuaith* (FFÉ, 44)  
c. 1634    *Cruitheantuaithe* (gen.) (FFÉ, 114)  
1921    *Cruthantúaith*† (dat.) (ZCP 13, 173)

attrib. EG n.m. *Cruithen* + EG n.f. *túath*  
EG *Cruithen-Tuath* – 'Cruithnian nation'

The singular ethnonym is found prefixed attributively to EG n.f. *tuath* in the senses of both 'people' and 'territory'. Some sources apparently refer to Cruithnians as a collective for a people, possibly Irish-based: *Cruithentuaithe* (gen.) (*Chron. Scot.*, s.a. 904, written a.1135), *Cruithentúaith* (dat.) (LU ln. 7146), *Cruthentúaith* (dat.) (LU ln. 7149), *Cruthantuathib* (dat.) (LB, 50), *Cruitheantuath* (dat.) (LB, 72, 84), *Cruithentuaith* (LB, 126) and apparently *Cruitheantuaith* (gen. pl.) (*DIL*, under *Cruithen*). However, the Irish sources *AU* and *FFÉ* quoted with *tuath* refer to territory, and certainly to that of Cruithnians in geographic Scotland. The reference in *ZCP* is also to territory.

**Cuinagaul** KKE-ARG<sup>Heb</sup> † (Kilninian & Kilmore). Ch. 20 *Goill*: possible.

NM526411 (SS).

On the island of Mull.

'Enclosure of the stranger', or possibly *cuin na Gall*, 'harbour of the stranger' (Maclean 1997, 24).

- 1826    *Cuinagaul* (Maclean 1997, 24)

ScG n.f. *cuithe* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*  
ScG \**Cuithe nan Gall* – 'the stock-fold associated with the *Goill*'

A possible explanation for the presence of *Goill* here is the operation or control of the fish trap identified at NM52904109 (*Canmore*, 22305): "Salmon Fishing" is marked in this area in 1820 (Thomson Map). Cf. the fish weir of **Corrynagald** ULW-ROS. An alternative explanation relating to this is with the plural of ScG n.m. *cabhal* 'fishtrap', with eclipsis of /k/ → /g/ following the ScG gen. pl. art. *nan*.

**Culbratten** PEH-WIG (Penninghame). Domain-name. Ch. 2 Britons: probable.

NX388628 (SS). +Hill, +Moor, +Wood; a.k.a. Corwarhill†.

A farm (OSnb 32:32).

*Cùil Bretn*, 'the Briton's or Welshman's corner of land' (Maxwell 1930, 97). From *cùl* 'back' (OSnb 32:32). *Cùil nam Breatann*, 'nook, corner, of the Britons, where Britons live', i.e. survival of Welsh speakers in a Gaelic-speaking milieu (MacQueen 2008, 23). Possibly BrB ? + \**cùl* or \**cùl* + *Brithon*, or ScG \**cùil-nam-Breatann* (*BLITON*, under *Brithon*). \**Cùil nam Breatann*, 'nook, corner of the Britons', or possibly BrB \**cùl* + *i[r]* + *Brithon* (*BLITON*, under \**cùl*).

- 1506 *Culbertane* (*RMS* ii no. 3018)
- 1507 2× *Culybretynnus* (*RMS* ii no. 3134)
- 1619 *Culbrattane* (*RMS* vii no. 1974)
- 1627 *Culbratane* (*RMS* viii no. 1178)
- 1684 *Culbrattin* (*PLWM*, 49, 52)
- 1755 *Culbrettan* (*Roy Map*)
- 1782 *Culbratten* (*Ainslie Map*)
- 1826 *Culbratten* (*Thomson Map*)
- 1849 *Culbratten* (OSnb 32:32)

ScG n.f. *cùil* + gen. of ScG n.m. *Breatan*

ScG \**Cùil Breatan* – 'neuk associated with Briton(s)'

All but the 1755 form show a slender ending, hinting at the genitive singular. The name has migrated from what is now Culbratten Moor NX391630 to what was Corwarhill (OS 6" 1st edn; p.1934 Bartholomew ½ Map). Both sites and Culbratten Wood lie within a slight hollow, with low hills to the west and a slight moorland height to the east.

**Cumberland** ☀. Domain-name. Ch. 4 Cumbrians: probable.

(SL). A.k.a. **Cumbria**, a.k.a. **Kumraland**†, a.k.a. Straecled† ('Strathclyde'), a.k.a. Ystrad Clut† ('Strathclyde').

The English name for the kingdom of Cumbria (Hicks d2005). A county from before 1177 (Cameron 1996, 55).

'Land of the Cymry, i.e. Welsh' (*PNCu* 1, 1; Gambles 1994, 46; Cameron 1996, 53; Whaley 2006, 90). 'Of the Cumbrians or Britons' (Ekwall 1953, 1). 'Of the Welsh' (Gelling 1978, 95; Gelling & Cole 2000, 283). 'Of the Welshmen' (Cameron 1996, 46). OE *Cambre* + *land*, 'region of the Cymry, i.e. Cumbrian Britons' (Mills 1998, 106). BrB *cömbröy* 'Brittonic speakers' + OE *land* (*BLITON*, under *cömbröy*).

- 945 *Cumbra land* {c.960 *ASC* recension A} (*PNCu* 1, 1)
- 1000 *Cumer lande* (dat.) {1121 *ASC* recension E} (*PNCu* 1, 1)
- 1000 *Cumber lande* (dat.) {lt.C11 *ASC* recension D} (*PNCu* 1, 1)
- 1100×35 *Cumber landa*· *Cumbrelanda* {1307 Rotuli Cart.} (*PNCu* 1, 1)

- c. 1150 *Cumber land* {Reginald of Durham} (*PNCu* 1, 1)  
c. 1150 *Cumbreland* (Symeon of Durham i, 87)  
1166 *Cumber landa* {parish register} (*PNCu* 1, 1)  
1191 *Cumbreland'* {*St Bees Reg.*} (*PNCu* 1, 1)  
1201 *Cumber landa* {curia regis roll} (*PNCu* 1, 1)  
1222 *Cumber landa* {parish register} (*PNCu* 1, 1)  
1243x54 *Cumberland* (*Kel. Lib.* no. 351)  
1355x69 *Combirland* (Anderson 1973, 288)  
1216x72 *Combrelande* {RBE MS} (*PNCu* 1, 1)  
1522 *Comberland(e)* {*TCWAAS*} (*PNCu* 1, 1)  
1537 *Comberland(e)* {*Henry VIII Letters*} (*PNCu* 1, 1)  
1580 *Comberland(e)* {*CAB i*} (*PNCu* 1, 1)  
1610 *Cumberland* (Speed Map)

OE gen. pl. < BrB n.m. \**Cumbro* + OE n.nt. *land*

OE *Cumba Land* – 'land associated with Cumbrians'

The name Cumberland was a late ethnic-based label for the kingdom of Strathclyde. If the proffered etymology is correct, it was presumably coined by the Cumbrians themselves. Cf. **Cumbria** ☀.

**Cumbrae** ARO<sup>dtchd</sup>+CUM-BTE ‡ (Ardrossan<sup>dtchd</sup> + Cumbrae). Domain-name. Ch. 4  
Cumbrians: probable.

NS165552 (RM). +Beag, +Elbow, +Great, +Island, +Little, +Meikle† (OSnb 1:6), +Mòr,  
+Reservoir.

The island of Little Cumbrae – in Ardrossan parish (OSnb 1:69). The island of Great Cumbrae – a parish, formerly in Largs parish (OPS i, 89).

ScG 'bold or steep coast rising abruptly from sea' (OSnb 1:69). *Kumreyar*, i.e. occupied by *Cymry* (Henderson 1910, 202). ScG 'shelter, refuge', or possibly ScG 'bold or steep coast', or possibly from Cumbria (Campbell 1975, 5, 26). 'Cumbric islands' (Hicks d2005). From ON *Kumrar* (plural), i.e. original inhabitants + ey (Gammeltoft 2006, 62, 75).

- 1263 *Kumreyiart* (e.C14 *ES* ii, 608 n.)  
1263 *Kumreyjar*. *Kumureyjar* {*Hákonar saga Hákonarsonar*, 322} (Gammeltoft 2006, 75)  
1263 *í Kumreyjum* (dat.) {*Hákonar saga Hákonarsonar*, 324, 326} (Gammeltoft 2006, 75)  
1266 *Cumberays* (*ER* i, 5)  
1270 *Kumbrey* (Ross 2001, 59)  
1306 *Cumbray* (*CDS* ii no. 473)  
1330 *Cumbraye* (Ross 2001, 59)  
1374 *Cumbray* (*RMS* i no. 479)  
1388 *Cumbray* (*RMS* i no. 723)  
1440 *Cumray* (*ER* v, 84)  
1444 *Lt. Cumbra* (*ER* v, 163)  
1444 *Cambre* (*ER* v, 174)  
1445 *Lt. Cumbray* (*ER* v, 209)  
1447 *Lt. Cumbray* (*ER* v, 288)  
1448 *Lt. Cumray* (*ER* v, 332)

- 1449 *Cumbray* (*ER* v, 359)  
 1449 Lt. *Cumray* (*ER* v, 363)  
 1450 Lt. *Cumray* (*ER* v, 409)  
 1451 Lt. *Cumbray* (*ER* v, 451)  
 etc.  
 1856 *Cumbrae* (OSnb 1:69)  
 2004 *Cumaradh Mòr/Beag* (Mac an Tàilleir 2004, 49)

gen. pl. of ON n.m. \**Kumrir* + pl. of ON n.f. *ey*  
 ON *Kumreyjar* – 'islands associated with Cumbrians'

The 1263 forms clearly indicate the Norse understanding of the etymology. The consistent presence of medial *-b-* in the thirteenth or fourteenth-century Scottish sources contrasts with the earliest, Old Norse forms. Campbell's suggested meaning of 'shelter, refuge' presumably rests on ScG n.f. *comraich* 'sanctuary', but the thinking behind his alternative suggestion, 'bold or steep coast', is obscure.

**Cumbrerute-wra** PENR-CMB † (Penrith). Unknown class. Ch. 4 Cumbrians: probable.

@NY6137 (LF).

In Melmerby parish (*PNCu* 1, 224).

ON (v)*rá* 'nook, corner', i.e. a secluded place (*PNCu* 1, 224).

c. 1210 *Cumbrerute-wra* (*RPW*, 290)

gen. pl. of ON n.m. \**Kumrir* + ON n.? + ON n.f. *vrá*

ON \**Kumera[truta]vrá* – "trute-wra" (?-secluded-place) associated with Cumbrians'

ON n.f. (v)*rá* is common in minor names in Cumberland (*PNCu* 3, 488). The *w-* counts against ON n.nt. *rá* 'boundary (marker)'.

**Cumbria** ☀. Domain-name. Ch. 4 Cumbrians: probable.

(SL). A.k.a. **Cumberland**, a.k.a. **Kumraland**†, a.k.a. Straecled† ('Strathclyde'), a.k.a. Ystrad Clut† ('Strathclyde').

Circa 920 to post 970, from the Lennox and Lanarkshire to Eamont Bridge PENR-CMB, possibly including Strathgryfe, Cunningham, Kyle, Carrick, Nithsdale, Annandale, Peeblesshire and West Lothian (Hicks d2005, n.). A county, amalgamating most of Cumberland and Westmorland (Whaley 2006, 90). A.k.a. Strathclyde (Woolf 2007, 153).

Latin, from the name Cumberland (Whaley 2006, 90).

- 1230 *Cumbrie* (gen.) {close book} (*PNCu* 1, 1)  
 1231 *Cumbria* {close book} (*PNCu* 1, 1)  
 1407 *Cumbrie* (gen.) {feudal aids document} (*PNCu* 1, 1)

BrB n.m. \**Cumbro* + Ln sfx *-ia*

Ln *Cumbria* – 'land associated with the Cumbrians'

An ethnic-based replacement, by 920, for the name of the kingdom of Strathclyde (Woolf 2007, 153), possibly under the impulse of the expansion south beyond the geographical area labelled Strathclyde (Hicks d2005). The name mirrors both OE **Cumberland** ☀ and Old Norse derived **Cumbrae**‡ ARO<sup>dtchd</sup>+CUM-BTE, all three maybe promoted by the Cumbrians.

**Cummercolstoun** HAD-ELO † (Haddington). Domain-name. Ch. 4 Cumbrians: probable. NT515709 (SS). A.k.a. Colstoun.

A mansion (OSnb 43:22). A barony (pers. comm. Simon Taylor in 2003). With a probable two-phased barrow at NT52187135 (*Canmore*, 260779).

Established name *Colstoun* (probably OE anthro. *Kol(r)* + *toun*) + (probably) 'of the Cumbrians' (pers. comm. S. Taylor).

- 1272 *Cumbercollestoun* {1466 NAS MS NRAS2383:1} (pers. comm. S. Taylor)  
1312 *Comber Colston* (*CDS* iii no. 245)  
1312 *Comber Culstone* (*CDS* iii no. 258)  
1336 *Cambre-Colston* (*CDS* iii p. 336)  
1337 *Combre-Colstone* (*CDS* iii p. 384)  
1361 *Cummyrcollystona* (*RRS* vi no. 266)  
1361 *Cummircolistoun* (1554×79 *RMS* i App. 2 no. 1397a)  
1361 *Cumerpolstoun* (1798 *RMS* i App. 2 no. 1397b)  
1390×1406 *Colstoun* (1798 *RMS* i App. 2 no. 1855)  
1410 *Cumbircolstoun* {NAS MS NRAS2383:6} (pers. comm. S. Taylor)  
1458 *Cumbircolstoune* (*RMS* ii no. 610)  
1471 *Cummercolstoune* (1472 *RMS* ii no. 1053)  
1477 *Coustoun* (*RMS* ii no. 1310)  
1478 *Cumercolstoun* (*RMS* ii no. 1403)  
etc.  
1539 *Cummercolstoun* (*RMS* iii no. 1962)  
etc.  
1859 *Coalston* (*Coalstoun*) (OSnb 43:22)

OE gen. pl. < BrB n.m. \**Cumbro* + OE ex nom. \**Colstūn* (gen. sg. of ON anthro. *Kolr* + OE n.m. *tūn*)

OE \**Cumbra Colstūn* – 'Coalston ('Kolr's settlement') associated with Cumbrians'

For the reflex of the OE gen. pl. from BrB n.m. \**Cumbro* taking the form *Cumber*, see **Cumberland** ☀. The ethnonym has been attached to an existing name, cf. Couston ABO-FIF (Taylor 1995, 160; *PNF* i, 64–5) and two instances of Colston E/NIT (Mills 1998, 93). Both Mills (1998) and Taylor (1995 and *PNF*) consider ON masc. anthro. *Kolr* probable, though Taylor accepts the possibility of an Old English cognate. Anglo-Scandinavians were in Lothian from at least the early eleventh century (Taylor 1995, 151). In *Cummer*, OE anthro. *Cumbra* is feasible, since a genitive ending is not always present in such names (Cameron 1996, 27), but it is an uncommon anthroponym. Cummercolstoun is a barony-name, and a name that long survived re-anglicisation, suggesting a high status.

**Cummersdale** CARL-CMB (Carlisle). Domain-name. Ch. 4 Cumbrians: probable.

NY389532 (SS). +Grange, +High.

A parish name (*PNCu* 1, 130). Given by the English king to the bishop of Carlisle c.1236 (1279 *CDS* ii no. 146).

'*Dæl* of the Briton(s)' (*PNCu* 1, 130). ON *Kumbradalr*, 'the valley of the Cumbrians', with later analogical -s (Ekwall 1953, 163). *Cumbra*s + *dæl* (O'Sullivan 1985, 29). OE \**Cumbra* (gen. pl.) + ON *dalr*, 'valley of the Cumbrian Britons' (Mills 1998, 106). 'Britons' + '*dalr* or *dael* or *dale*' (Gelling & Cole 2000, 111). BrB *cömbröy* 'Brittonic speakers' + OE gen. pl. -s + OE *dale* from ON *dálr* (*BLITON*, under *cömbröy*).

- 1225 *Cumbrehale* (*CDS* i no. 898)  
 1227 *Cumbredal* {feet of fines document} (*PNCu* 1, 130)  
 1279 *Cumberdal'* {assize roll} (*PNCu* 1, 130)  
 1285 *Cumbersdale* {forest pleas document} (*PNCu* 1, 130)  
 1292 *Cumbrisdale*- *Combresdale* {assize roll} (*PNCu* 1, 130)  
 1293 *Cumbresdall* {*Cal. Inq.*} (*PNCu* 1, 130)  
 1301 *Cumbresdale* {assize roll} (*PNCu* 1, 130)  
 1311 *Cumbresdale* {*Cal. Inq.*} (*PNCu* 1, 130)  
 1320 *Cumbresdall* {*Cal. Inq.*} (*PNCu* 1, 130)  
 1321 *Cumbresdale* {patent roll} (*PNCu* 1, 130)  
 1326 *Cumbresdale* {feet of fines document} (*PNCu* 1, 130)  
 c. 1345 *Cumbersdale*- *Cumbresdall* {Carliol MS, unspecified} (*PNCu* 1, 130)  
 1385 *Cumbersdale* (*CDS* iv no. 331 p. 75)  
 1400 *Cumbrisdale* {feet of fines document} (*PNCu* 1, 130)  
 1454 *Cumbirsdale* {close book} (*PNCu* 1, 130)  
 1540 *Commersdail* {Augmentation Office miscellaneous book} (*PNCu* 1, 130)  
 etc.  
 1950 *Cummersdale* (*PNCu* 1, 130)

gen. pl. of ON n.m. \**Kumrir* + ON n.m. *dalr*

ON \**Kumeradalr* – 'valley associated with Cumbrians'

Medial *-s-* would appear to be a development. Debate has concentrated on the language of the second element. However, OE n.nt. *dæl* with an extended sense of 'valley' (itself influenced by Old Norse) is very rare in major place-names (Cameron 1996, 190).

**Cumrue** KMC-DMF (Kirkmichael). Ch. 4 Cumbrians: possible.

NY070861 (SS). +Cottages, +Loch, +Moss† (OSnb 32:153).

A farm (OSnb 32:157). At the end of a short low ridge (OS<sup>25</sup>).

BrB *kumba*, cf. BrW *cwm* 'valley' + BrW *bre* 'hill, ridge' (Johnson-Ferguson 1935, 75).

- 1361 *Combirrem* (*Mort. Reg.* ii no. 75)  
 1361 *Cumb<er>ro* (*Mort. Reg.* ii no. 79)  
 1573 *Cumrew* (*RMS* iv no. 2117)  
 1592 *Cumrew* (*RMS* v no. 2034)  
 1603 *Cumrew* (1609 *RMS* vii no. 8)  
 1609 *Cumrew* (*RMS* vii no. 53)  
 1611 *Cumbrew* {*RMS* [not found]} (Johnson-Ferguson 1935, 75)  
 1615 *Cumrew* (*Retours* no. 89)  
 1659 *Cumrew* (*Retours* no. 238)  
 1669 *Cumrew* (*Retours* no. 264)  
 1695 *Comerew* (*Retours* no. 344)  
 1858 *Cumrue* (OSnb 32:157)

OE gen. pl. < BrB n.m. \**Cumbro* + OE ?

OE \**Cumbra*-? – '?' associated with Cumbrians'

Despite differing markedly, the two 1361 forms (given as 1329 by Johnson-Ferguson) both possibly point to a relic of BrB n.m/f. *cumb* 'hollow, valley', though the topography counts against 'valley'. The medial vowel in *Combirrem* in 1361 (with transmission error of

medial *-m-* for *-w-?*) suggests a British article: though the Cumbric form is *\*in* (Coates & Breeze 2000, 352), the *-n* could have been lost under the influence of the following *r-*. BrB n.m/f. *rīw* 'slope' is possible, but the slope here is not steep. An Old English derivation cannot, therefore, be ruled out. Indeed, neighbouring Cumleys KMC-DMF NY058866, 1659 *Cumlies* (*Retours* no. 238), may point to Old English specific element sharing, though more plausible is syncope of OSc *\*Cumrueleys*, 'the Cumrue grasslands'.

— D —

**Dail a' Ghoill** KLE-INV ♫ (Kilmallie). Resource-name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

@NN084600 (?). +Allt.

Allt – a small burn (OSnb 38:158).

Allt – 'burn of Lowlander's haugh' (OSnb 38:158).

1873 *Allt Dail a' Ghaill* (OSnb 38:158)

ScG n.f. *dail* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *a'* + lenited gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG *Dail a' Ghoill* – 'the meadow associated with the *Gall*'

The grid reference is provided by the mouth of Allt Dail a' Ghoill, flowing into Loch Leven. This burn in its final section runs just outwith the former garden grounds of Callert House (OS 6" 1st edn) NN091604. As this is associated with a branch of the Camerons, ScG n.m. *Gall* is unlikely to refer in an easterly direction anyway. The next settlement west is Carness NN064596 on a headland (Rubha Charnais), appropriate for ON n.nt. *nes* and similar to that at Carness KSO-ORK HY463139, in the Old Norse toponymic context of Orkney (see MacBain 1922, 102–3). There is, however, little likelihood of an Old Norse derivation or estate in the area in question. Though the loch forms the parish and county boundary with Lismore & Appin ARG, the nature of a coastal meadow counts against an alarm-point.

**Dail an t-Sasunnaich** KKE-ARG<sup>Heb</sup> † (Kilninian & Kilmore). Commemorative name. Ch. 11 Saxons: probable.

NM559445 (LF).

On the island of Mull. A narrow field on the seashore, on the south side of the Aros River about ¼ mile south of Aros Castle (OSnb 45:10).

'Meadow of the Englishman' (OSnb 45:10). 'Dale of the Englishman' (Maclean 1997, 128).

1878 *Dail an t Sasunnaich* (OSnb 45:10)

ScG n.f. *dail* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *an t-* + gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Sasannach*

ScG *Dail an t-Sasunnaich* – 'the meadow associated with the Sasannach'

The noting of this name was cancelled in the OSnb, and so it did not appear on the OS 6" 1st edn. The field shown on the OS 6" 1st edn has subsequently been divided in three (OS<sup>25</sup>), and is approximately centred on Glenaros Cottage (a former Free Church, then United Presbyterian, building), which provides the grid reference. An associated tale is recounted by Maclean (1997, 158): an Englishman [a sailor?] was left behind on Mull by his ship and learnt to play the pipes, so well that he earned the jealousy of his tutor, MacArthur. Fearing for his life, the Englishman fled from MacArthur and his sons, but was caught and stabbed to death in this field.

**Dail Ghall** JUR-ARG<sup>Heb</sup> ♫ (Jura). Coincidental name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NR574734 (MR). +Loch†.

On the island of Jura. Lowlandman's Bay was frequented by coastal traders; Lowlanders exchanged fish and cash for eggs, fresh milk, baking and perhaps cloth at A' Mhalairt NR575727, 'the market' (McArthur 1986, 5). Mainland boats would come to near An Dùnan NR578730 to barter oatmeal, flour etc. for cattle (Wright & Tait 1998, 93).

- 1794 *Loch Dalgail* (Huddart Map Sth)  
 1843 *Dailghall* a.k.a. *Lowlandman's Bay* (*NSA* vii, 540)  
 1971 "Dail Ghall" a.k.a. "Baigh [sic] nan Gall" a.k.a. "Lowlanders Bay" (Tobar db ID 25587)

ScG n.f. *dail* + lenited gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*  
 ScG *Dail Ghall* – 'meadow associated with the *Goill*'

The linking of Dail Ghall to **Lowlandman's Bay** JUR-ARG<sup>Heb</sup> is most likely through the secondary name, with Loch, though specific element sharing with **Bàgh nan Gall** JUR-Arg<sup>Heb</sup> is possible, if the latter name is older than assumed. The most obvious meadow location is the low-lying part of the Ardmensh peninsula, forming the north-east side of the bag-shaped bay. The ground here only rises to 4m above sea level, this point providing the grid reference. ScG n.m. *gall* 'freestanding stone or rock', with a reference to the erratic boulder at NR560717 (*Canmore*, 38262), can be rejected as this boulder is on a ridge on the far side of the bay.

**Dailgoil** CAM-ARG † (Campbeltown). Ch. 20 *Goill*: possible.  
 @NR717204 (?). +Tobar†.

*Tobar dail ghall*, 'well of the field of strangers', or *tobar dail gaothail*, 'well of the windy field' (Colville & Martin 2009b, 44).

- 1777 *Tobardailgoil* {Langlands Map} (Colville & Martin 2009b, 44)

ScG n.f. *dail* + (ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *a'*+) lenited gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Gall*  
 ScG \**Daill a' Ghoill* – 'meadow associated with (the) *Gall*'

Not on Langlands Map of 1801; the grid reference is for the burgh of Campbeltown. It is impossible to be certain of the interpretation without further information, and it could easily be ScG n.f. *dail* + gen. sg. of ScG n.f. *goil*, 'meadow of boiling water, i.e. of a bubbling spring'. But cf. **Tobar a' Ghoill** SSS-ARG and **Tobargayle** CAM-ARG.

**Dainelandes** WHTV-CMB † (Whitehaven). Ch. 13 Danes: possible.  
 @NY068158 (LF).  
 In Ennerdale & Kinniside parish (*PNCu* 2, 388).

- 1578 *Dainelandes* {Cockermouth MS, unspecified} (*PNCu* 2, 388)

pl. of e.ESE ex nom. \**Daineland* (attrib. e.ESE n. *Dane* + e.ESE n. *land*)  
 e.ESE \**Dane Land* – '(subdivided) Daineland ('land associated with Danes')'

**Dalgall** KWG-AYR † (Kilwinning). Resource-name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.  
 @NS295431 (SS). A.k.a. Cranberry Moss†?  
 Associated with *Toidhoillis* 'Todhill' (*passim*).

- 1557 *Dalgaw* (1585 *RMS* v no. 855)  
 1592 *Dalgaw* (*RMS* v no. 2085)  
 1603 *Dalgaw* (*RMS* vi no. 1386)  
 1613 *Dalgall* (*RMS* vii no. 900)  
 1613 *Dalgall* (*Retours* no. 785)  
 1614 *Dalgall* (*RMS* vii no. 1116)  
 [1615 *RMS* vii no. 1230]

- 1661 *Dalgallo* (*Retours* no. 510)  
 1673 *Dalgow* (*Retours* no. 588)  
 1821 *Delgaw* (Ainslie Map)

ScG n.f. *dail* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*  
 ScG \**Dail Gall* – 'meadow associated with *Goill*'

From the Ainslie Map of 1821, this appears to be an older name for Cranberry Moss† farm (1828 Thomson Map; 1857 OS 6" 1st edn), now replaced by the expansion of the settlement of Kilwinning. See thesis Ch. 20, n. 17, on the lack of genitive plural lenition in the proposed form.

**Danehill** WMS-FIF † (Wemyss). Ch. 13 Danes: possible.  
 ?NT341970 (SS). A.k.a. Crambeth†, a.k.a. Dowhill†.  
 Crambeth Castle, renamed Dowhill Castle (Henderson 1988, 64).  
 'Hill by a den, i.e. Wemyss Den' (*PNFi*, 582).

- 1578 *Danehill* (1582 *RMSv* no. 485)  
 1620 *Dowhill* (*RMS viii* no. 46)

attrib. OSc n. *Dane* + OSc n. *hill*  
 OSc *Dane Hill* – 'hill associated with the Danes'

The identifying of Danehill with Dowhill is secure, being recorded in a repeat of the same grant. The name is probably associated by specific element sharing with Denburne† WMS-FIF, which contains OSc n. *dene* 'small valley': 1428 *the Dene Burne* (Fraser, *Wemyss ii*, 55, 58), but once the Dane Burne (1558; *Midl. Chrs*, 124). Macduff's Castle NT343971 originates in the late fourteenth century (*Canmore*, 53974), but it is possible that this replaced an earlier castle on the suitable hill feature at the grid reference given, above the mouth of the den. It may be, even if related to Denburne, that there has been reinterpretation of ruins and name to refer to the Danes, though the form may simply be a variant of OSc n. *dene* 'small valley'.

**Danepark** SYM-AYR (Symington). Ch. 13 Danes: possible.  
 NS381305 (SS).

1987 *Danepark* (OS<sup>25</sup>)  
 attrib. SSE n. *Dane* + ScS n. *park*  
 ScS *Dane Park* – 'enclosure associated with the Danes'

There is no house here on the OS 6" 1st edn. The neighbouring park is bordered by a small stream and Danepark could be the name of the field, but the shallow route of the stream hardly warrants the term ScS n. *den*. On the other hand, no archaeological remains or associations with the site are known. It could of course be a modern coining for the new house and ground, commemorating some personal association of the owner with the Danish.

**Danes Dike** CRA-FIF (Crail). Antiquarian name. Ch. 13 Danes: probable. NO633096 (SO).

The remains of a thick wall (OSnb 84:93). A large defensive earthwork of unknown date cutting off Fife Ness and Constantine's Cave (Owen 1999, 49).

Said to refer to a work erected by the Danes (OSnb 84:93).

- 1710 *Danes Dikes* (Sibbald 1803, 73)  
1791x99 *the Danes dike* (OSA ix, 454 n.)  
1845 *the Dane's Dyke* (NSA ix, 956)  
1856 *Danes Dyke* (*Danes Dike*) (OSnb 84:93)  
1856 *Danes Dike* (OS 6" 1st edn)  
1884 *Danes' Dyke* (OGS, under *Crail*)  
1884 *Dane's Dyke* (OGS, s.n.)  
1995 *Danes' Dyke* (Taylor 1995b)  
1999 *Dane's Dyke* (Owen 1999, 49c)  
2005 *Danes Dike* (OS<sup>10</sup>)

(ScS def. art. *the* +) gen. pl. of SSE n. *Dane* + ScS n. *dyke*

ScS *The Danes' Dyke* – '(the) wall associated with Danes'

Danes Dike is said to be a defensive drystone dyke raised in one night by the Danes, as they retreated to the harbour of Fifeness before a counterattack by the Scots in 874 (OSA ix, 454 n.; NSA ix, 956). However, though it would appear to have originally been a full-length headland embankment, its date and purpose are in reality unknown (PNFi, 203).

**Danes Dyke** BFF-BNF (Banff). Antiquarian name. Ch. 13 Danes: probable.

NJ685625 (WO).

The remains of a stone weir which diverted water to a former riverside corn mill (OSnb 3:87). The medieval remains were still visible in 1968 (*Canmore*, 18474).

- 1870 *Danes Dyke* (OSnb 3:87)  
2005 *Danes Dyke* (OS<sup>10</sup>)

gen. pl. of SSE n. *Dane* + ScS n. *dyke*

ScS *Danes' Dyke* – 'wall associated with Danes'

An unusual application of ScS n. *dyke*, seemingly a folkloric designation for a weir.

**Danes Hill** MAY-AYR † (Maybole). Antiquarian name. Ch. 13 Danes: probable. NS269163 (SO).

An earthwork of unknown date or purpose on a rocky knoll (*Canmore*, 40936).

From a tradition that the Danes fought here (Smith 1895, 176–7). From Danes who invaded Carrick and established a fortress on the hill (McDowall 1947, 250).

- 1895 *the Danes' Hill* (Smith 1895, 176–7)  
1947 *Danes Hill* a.k.a. *Danes Fort* (McDowall 1947, 211, 250)

(ScS def. art. *the* +) gen. pl. of SSE n. *Dane* + ScS n. *hill*

ScS *The Danes' Hill* – '(the) hillock associated with Danes'

The popular interpretation of "enclosures" such as these earthworks was as Roman camps, though the writer of NSA 5:365, in 1837, thought it much more likely that they were

small Irish forts: he makes no mention of Danes or Norse in this context. The alternative recorded by McDowall may be a description, rather than a name. Either way, it appears to be fanciful.

**Dane's Hole** KNO-MOR (Knockando). Antiquarian name. Ch. 13 Danes: probable.

NJ166449 (RL).

No OSnb entry.

- 1870 *Dane's Hole* (OS 6" 1st edn)  
2011 *Dane's Hole* (OS<sup>10</sup>)

gen. sg. of SSE n. *Dane* + SSE n. *hole*

SSE *Dane's Hole* – 'pool associated with a Dane'

The grid reference is as shown on the OS 6" 1st edn, though OS<sup>10</sup> shows the name at a similar bend in the Burn of the Cowlatt at NJ167449.

**Dane's Pier** SSY-ORK ♦ (Stronsay). Antiquarian name. Ch. 13 Danes: probable.

HY688212 (MR). A.k.a. Hoonisskerrie† (OSnb 24:163–4).

OSnb not consulted. On the island of Stronsay. A curving ridge of stones, about 1/4 mile long, tapering towards coast, possibly artificial (Marwick 1927, 102–3). A natural boulder spit, resembling a pier (Lamb 1993, 58–9). A probably modified rock formation {Allen 1995} (Stylegar 2004, 13). A natural feature (*Canmore*, 3382).

Said to be a burden of stones dropped by the giant Cubbie Roo when building a bridge to Auskerry (Marwick 1927, 114). Said to be the remains of a causeway built by Cubbie Roo o Auskerry (Lamb 1993, 58). Said to be a viking harbour {Allen 1995} (Stylegar 2004, 13).

- 1927 *The Danes Pier* (Marwick 1927, 102)  
1927 *Danes Pier* (Marwick 1927, 114)  
1993 *The Dane's Pier* (Lamb 1993, 58)  
1995 *Dane's Pier* {Allen 1995} (Stylegar 2004, 12)  
1970 *The Danes' Pier* (*Canmore*, 3382)

gen. sg. of SSE n. *Dane* + SSE n. *pier*

SSE *Dane's Pier* – 'pier associated with a Dane'

The name Hoonisskerrie was cancelled in the OSnb, though it is still in use by *Canmore* (3382, s.n. with triple *o*, clearly in error). The feature is described as a Pictish Pier around a Pictish Harbour on the OS 6" 1st edn (in Old English font, so not implying that these descriptions constitute names).

**Danes Wark** SAD-ORK (St Andrews & Deerness). Antiquarian name. Ch. 13 Danes: probable.

NO514167 (MR).

A steep precipice (OSnb 102:29).

Said to refer to a Dane who absconded after receiving an advance payment to construct a sea-defence embankment for St Andrews Cathedral (OSnb 102:29).

- 1820 *Danes Work* (Wood Map)  
1854 *Dane's Wark* (OS Town, St Andrews sheet 4)  
1856 *Dane's Wark* (Danes Wark) (OSnb 102:29)

- 1893 *Danes Wark* (OS Town, St Andrews sheet IX.10.12)  
 1893 *Dane's Wark* (OS Town, St Andrews sheet IX.10.18)  
 1912 *Dane's Wark* (Bartholomew Map plate 68)  
 2003 *Danes Wark· Dane's Wark* (OS<sup>10</sup>)

gen. sg. of SSE n. *Dane* + ScS n. *wark*  
 ScS *Dane's Wark* – 'construction associated with a Dane'

**Daneshill** ALNW-NTB ‡ (Alnwick). Antiquarian name. Ch. 13 Danes: probable.  
 NU141236 (?). +Plantation.

- 1866 *Daneshill Plantation* (OS 6" 1st edn)

gen. ESE n. *Dane* + ESE n. *hill*  
 ESE \**Dane's/Danes' Hill* – 'hill associated with (a Dane / the Danes)'  
 Daneshill neighbours Camp Hill NU139228, suggesting an underlying legend.

**Danevale** CMI-KCB ‡ (Crossmichael). Antiquarian name. Ch. 13 Danes: probable.  
 NX734653 (?). +Island, +Park.  
 A mansion (OSnb 110:16).

A modern name, said to refer to some battle badly lost here by the Gallowegians (OSnb 110:16).

- 1797 *Danevale Park* (Ainslie Map)  
 1821 *Dane Vale P<ar>k* (Thomson Map)  
 1843 *Danevale* (Findlay 1843, 45)  
 1851 *Danevale Park* (OSnb 110:16)  
 1884 *Danevale Park* (OGS, s.n.)  
 1930 *Danevale* (Maxwell 1930, 104)

attrib. SSE n. *Dane* + SSE n. *vale*  
 SSE *Dane Vale* – 'valley associated with the Danes'

Danevale is a name derived from the local folklore of a victory by, presumably, a Danish force.

**Danish Camp** WHTV-CMB ◊ (Whitehaven). Antiquarian name. Ch. 13 Danes: probable.  
 @NY069035 (LF).  
 In Gosforth parish (*PNCu* 2, 396).

- 1950 *Danish Camp* (*PNCu* 2, 396)

ESE adj. *Danish* + ESE n. *camp*  
 ESE *Danish Camp* – 'encampment associated with (the) Danish'

**Danish Dyke** ABU-BNF † (Aberlour). Antiquarian name. Ch. 13 Danes: probable.  
 NJ241410 (SO).  
 A raised dyke (OSnb 1:63). The remains of a substantial bank with a slight inner ditch; not defensive, but possibly part of small medieval park enclosure or a coppice bank (*Canmore*, 16381).

Said to be a defence work raised by the Danes prior to the battle of Mortlach (OSnb 1:63).

1866 *Danish Dyke* (OSnb 1:63)

SSE adj. *Danish* + ScS n. *dyke*

ScS *Danish Dyke* – 'wall associated with (the) Danes'

Possibly a medieval feature, but a non-defensive one, so the folk tradition associated with Norse troops is not sustainable.

**Danna** NKN-ARG ‡ (North Knapdale). Domain-name. Ch. 13 Danes: probable.

NR697782 (RM). +Island, +Mid, +na Cloiche, +Meadhanach†, +New,+North†, +South†.

A low fertile island of vast extent (OSnb 57:118).

ON 'Danes' isle' (Gillies 1906, 226). From Old Norse (Mac an Tàilleir 2004, 51). Possibly ON *Daney* from *Danr* 'Dane' + *ey* (Gammeltoft 2006, 62, 69).

- C14 *Danna* (Fraser, *Menteith* ii, 236)  
1430 *Dannay* (*RMS* ii no. 163)  
1481 *Dannaa* (*RMS* ii no. 1461)  
1591 *Dannay* (*RMS* v no. 1936)  
1654 *Denna* (Blaeu Map)  
1755 *Nth.Danna· Danna-meanach· Sth.Dana* (Roy Map)  
1794 *Dona* (Huddart Map Sth)  
1801 *Dana* (Langlands Map)  
1824 *Dana* (Thomson Map)  
p.1856 *Dana* (Admiralty 2515)  
1878 *Island of Danna* (OSnb 57:118)  
1884 *Danna* (*OGS*, s.n.)  
1894×1926 "Dana" {MS 371, 118} (Robertson MSS)  
2004 *Danna* (Mac an Tàilleir 2004, 51)

gen. pl. of ON n.m. \**Danr* + ON n.f. *ey*

ON \**Daney* – 'island associated with Danes'

Virtually all the mapped names on the island of Danna are in Gaelic, and none other than the island name are derived from Old Norse. The mainland headland to which the island is attached by a tiny bridge is called Ulva, ON 'wolf island'; the nearby hill B[à]rr Thormaid NR710832 contains a Gaelic generic with ON masc. anthro. *Pormóðr*, or its ScG reflex *Tormod*, a favourite name of the MacLeods. A similar explanation might be thought appropriate for Loch Sween, adjacent to Danna and Ulva, but rather than containing ON masc. anthro. *Sveinn* or its ScG reflex *Suain*, it presumably contains ScG masc. anthro. *Suibhne*, the name (Black 1946, 565) of the lord of Knapdale about the beginning of the thirteenth century.

**Danyscottis** LUP-ABD † (Lumphanan). Ch. 13 Danes: possible.

@NJ582048 (SS).

Associated with *Auchlossin* 'Auchlossan' and *Lumfannane* 'Lumphanan' (1543 *RSS* iii no. 511).

- 1543 *Danyscottis* (*RSS* iii no. 511)

gen. pl. of OSc n. *Dane* + pl. of OSc n. *cot*

OSc \**Danis Cotis* – 'cottages associated with Danes'

**Dargodjel** PEH-WIG (Penninghame). Ch. 6 Gaels: possible.

NX288728 (RL).

A long hill (OSnb 10:15). The site of a former farm (*Canmore*, 175841).

*Dúr Gallgaidheal*, 'stream of the *Gall-Ghàidheal*, or *doire Gallgaidheal*, 'wood of the *Gall-Ghàidheal*' (Maxwell 1930, 104–5). OIr *daire*, 'oak wood; any thicket' + obscure (MacQueen 2008, 124–5).

1849 *Dargalgal* (*Dergalgal*) (OSnb 10:15)

1930 *Dargalgal*. "Dargàlal" (Maxwell 1930, 104–5)

ScG n.m/f. *doire* + lenited gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall-Ghàidheal*

ScG \**Doire Gall-Ghaidheal* – 'grove associated with Galgaels'

The change in the OS name is radical. Stress in the previous form is shown by Maxwell to be on the medial syllable. This counts against an affix added to an ex nom. *\*Dargal*, as is to be found in Dargoal Burn PEH-WIG NX277723 and Dargoal Hill PEH-WIG NX282695 (cf. Dergoals OLU-WIG NX24559). The hill runs above the parish boundary with Kirkcowan WIG, though this is internal to Wigtownshire. See thesis Ch. 20, n. 17, on the lack of genitive plural lenition in the proposed form.

**Denbie** DTN-DMF (Dalton). Domain-name. Ch. 13 Danes: probable.

NY111729 (SS). +Cleuch, +Common (*Canmore*, 179411), +House† (Roy Map; Findlay 1843, 46), +Mains, +Nether†, +Upper† (OS 6" 1st edn), +West, +Yett.

A mansion (OSnb 8:64).

*Den* 'dale' + *bie* 'house', i.e. 'the house in the hollow or dale' (OSnb 8:64). 'Farm or village of the Danes' (Johnson-Ferguson 1935, 20). ON *Dana-býr*, 'settlement of Danes' (Williamson 1942, 283). Marks a settlement of Danes (Fellows-Jensen 1985, 66).

1302x04 *Daneby* (CDS ii no. 1608)

1455 *Danby* (ER vi, 62)

1460 *Daynby* (ER vi, 617)

1464 *Dainby* (ER vii, 279)

1507 *Deneby* (RMS ii no. 3095)

1508 *Deneby* (RMS ii no. 3192)

1510 *Denby* (RMS ii no. 3522)

1518 *Denbe* (ER xiv, 612)

1523 *Denbye* (ER xv, 607)

1542 *Denvy* (RMS iii no. 2633)

1561 *Daneby* (ER xix, 474)

1607 *Danbie* (Retours no. 41)

1611 Nr.*Danbie* (RMS vii no. 421)

1612 *Danabeis* (RMS vii no. 683)

1613 *Dambie* (Retours no. 391)

1613 *Danebie* (RMS vii no. 857)

[1614] *RMS* vii no. 1113]

[1617] *RMS* vii no. 1600]

1618 *Danbie* {sasine} (Williamson 1942, 283)

1625 *Denbie* (RMS viii no. 710)

1625 *Danbeis*. Nr.*Dainbie* (RMS viii no. 826)

1641 (Nr.) *Dambies* (*Retours* no. 173)

etc.

1858 *Denbie* (*Danbie*) (OSnb 8:64)

gen. pl. of ON n.m. \**Danr* + ON n.m. *býr*

ON \**Danabýr* – 'settlement associated with Danes'

The earliest form, 1302×04, appears to indicate a medial syllable, being the gen. pl. *Dana* of ON n.m. \**Danr*. The vowel in *Dan-* had been raised by 1507, and probably by 1460. Not until 1612 for certain (possibly 1561) does the medial vowel reappear, but there is a tenacity in forms with an unqualified -a- in the initial element intermittently, and this was the form recorded from three of the five informants for the OSnb. Denbie appears to sit with the three Danby-names in E/YON (1086 *Danebi*) seen as containing ON n.m. \**Danr* (Ekwall 1953, 157; Mills 1998, 111; VEPN 2000, 107), rather than with the two Denby-names in E/DRB and E/YOW (1086 *Denebi*) probably containing OE n.m. \**Dene* (Ekwall 1953, 156; Mills 1998, 111; VEPN 2000, 105, 107). (Ekwall falsely counts Denby E/YOW as two names). The single farm settlement pattern of Denbie is more in keeping with typical OWN n.m. *býr* than OD n.m. *bý* (VEPN 2000, 105).

**Denmark** RED-PER ‡ (Redgorton). Antiquarian name. Ch. 13 Danes: probable.

NO097282 (SS). +Field, +Green.

Denmarkfield NO094281 – a recently-built large dwelling house; Denmark Green NO098283 – a small flat grassy space on Tay bank and a series of large boulders obliquely across a tributary stream (OSnb 71:37).

Denmark Green is said to be where the Danes crossed the Tay (OSnb 71:37). From a tenth-century battle between Scots and Danes (Fraser 2004, 3).

1776 *Danemerk?* (Pennant 1776, 72)

1783 *Denmark* (Stobie Map)

1827 *Demna* (Thomson Map)

1837 *Denmark* [stone] (NSA x, 173, 175)

1850 *Denmark* (Knox Map)

1864 *Denmark* (OSnb 71:37)

1865 *Denmarkfield* (OSnb 71:37)

attrib. OSc n. *Dane* + OSc n. *mark*

OSc *Dane Mark* – 'landmark associated with a Dane'

The name appears to have originally applied to the King's Stone NO09712828 (*Canmore*, 26718), a monolith associated with the folktale of a bogus battle between the Scots and the Danes at Luncarty (recounted in NSA x, 173–6; marked on the OS 6" 1st edn as having taken place in 990). It is said to be where the Danish king fell (NSA x, 175; Coles 1910, 111). The 1776 form refers to a place associated with the battle other than the stone marking the burial place of the Danish king: this may be in error, or the grave marker may in fact be the standing stone now buried at NO09402844 (*Canmore*, 26805), which was said to have been associated with the battle (NSA iii, 173; Coles 1910, 110), though in what way is not specified.

**Dirvananie** KCW-WIG (Kirkcowan). Ch. 8 Related to Goidels: possible.

NX229702 (SS).

A ruined farmhouse (OSnb 8:3).

*Doire Mhana[n]naich*, 'the Manxman's oakwood' (Maxwell 1930, 110). OIr *daire*, 'oak wood; any thicket' + (possibly) *mo Nyniau* 'my Ninian; improbably 'Manxman's oak-grove' (MacQueen 2008, 124–5).

- 1498 *Dirmanny* (RSSi no. 175)  
1636x52 *Dyrrimananny* (Gordon Map 61)  
1654 *Dyrrymannany* (Blaeu Map)  
1684 *Dirvannany* (PLWM, 24)  
1725 *Dyrrymannany* (1745 Moll Map)  
1782 *Dirvannanie* (Ainslie Map)  
1826 *Dirvannie* (Thomson Map)  
1849 *Dirvananie* (*Dervanenny· Dirvannanie*) (OSnb 8:3)  
1930 "Dirvanànie" (Maxwell 1930, 110)

ScG n.m/f. *doire* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *a'* + lenited gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Manannach*

ScG \**Doire a' Mhanannaich* – 'the grove associated with the Manxman'

The stress pattern by 1930 counts against the ethnonym, but may have been a late development. Lenition of the Gaelic hypocoristic prefix *mo* would be unusual, counting against the interpretation by MacQueen with Ninian.

**Dounagal** MRV-ARG † (Morvern). Antiquarian name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NM586493 (SS). A.k.a. Caisteal nan Con, a.k.a. Killundine Castle.

A farm and new mansion (OSnb 71:72).

- 1674 *Kilintein* {Highland Papers} (Gaskell 1968, 151)  
1755 *Dungaul* (Roy Map)  
1770 *Killundin* {Estate Plan MS} (Gaskell 1968, 151)  
1789 *Dounagal* (Ainslie Map)  
1794 *Dounagal* (Huddart Map Sth)  
1801 *Killundine* (Langlands Map)  
1824 *Killundine* (Thomson Map)  
1852 *Killundine* (Admiralty 2155)  
1878 *Killundine* (OSnb 71:72)

ScG n.m. *dùn* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG \**Dùn nan Gall* – 'the fort associated with the *Goill*'

The present house of Killundine was built c.1878 (OSnb 71:72) on the site of an eighteenth-century township (*Canmore*, 267125), but reflects the obsolescent name of a nearby small headland site of the late seventeenth century. Caisteal nan Con a.k.a. Killundine Castle NM58394864 has no trace of medieval occupation, but the tower house ruins are within the remains of a prehistoric fort (*Canmore*, 22258), which is the obvious referent of Dounagal.

**Drimnagall** NKN-ARG (North Knapdale). Unknown class. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.  
NR718844 (SS). +Wood.  
A farm (OSnb 57:52).

'The ridge of the Lowlander or Lowlanders' (OSnb 57:52).

- 1654 *Drumnagald* (Blaeu Map)  
1755 *Drumnagaul* (Roy Map)  
1801 *Drimnagoul* (Langlands Map)  
1824 *Drimnagoul* (Thomson Map)  
1878 *Druim-nan-gall* (*Druimnagaill*) (OSnb 57:52)  
1894×1926 "Druim-nan-gall" {MS 371, 118} (Robertson MSS)

ScG n.m. *druim* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*  
ScG *Druim nan Gall* – 'the ridge associated with the *Goill*'

The ridge concerned is probably the low extension from Learg Mhòr NR722853 on which the farm sits, rather than the high ridge based on Dùn Mòr NR715846, seemingly part of Barbae farm NR718846, the buildings of which are now ruined. It is amidst, but not immediately associated with, the fort sites of Dùn Mhuirich NR722844, Dùn Beag NR716845 and Dùn Mòr NR715846. Its value as an alarm-point would be limited. Cf. **Bealach nan Gall** NKN-ARG and **Port Bealach nan Gall** NKN-ARG, which suggest communication with this site, either for occupation or relating to an event.

**Drochaid an Innseanaich** ARD-ARG (Ardnamurchan). Unknown class. Ch. 22 Exotic ethnonyms: probable.  
NM820631 (PO).  
At NM82056310 (*GCD* 2011).

'India-man's bridge' (*GCD* 2011).

- C20? *Drochaid an Innseanaich* {NLS MS 369} (*GCD* 2011)

ScG n.f. *drochaid* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *an* + gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Innseanach*  
ScG *Drochaid an Innseanaich* – 'the bridge associated with the Indian'

On a small burn, inland; clearly not a reference to a vessel.

**Druim a' Ghoill** KLE-INV (Kilmallie). Transit-name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.  
NN188804 (RL).  
A small ridge (OSnb 35:114).

'The Lowlanders ridge or projection' (OSnb 35:114).

- 1873 *Druim a' Ghail* (*Druim a' Ghoill*) (OSnb 35:114)  
2010 *Druim a' Ghoill* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

ScG n.m. *druim* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *a'* + lenited gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Gall*  
ScG *Druim a' Ghoill* – 'the ridge associated with the *Gall*'

The ridge commands a view over the route followed by an eighteenth-century General Wade military road. This runs along the far side of the glen through which flows Allt Achadh na Dalach NN137775.

**Druim an t-Sasannaich** LAP-ARG ♦ (Lismore & Appin). Unknown class. Ch. 11 Saxons: probable.

NM868440 (RL).

On the island of Lismore. A low ridge behind a former schoolhouse (pers. observ. 2006).

'The Saxon's or Lowlander's ridge' (Potts 2001, 65).

2001 *Druim an t-Sasanach* (Potts 2001, 65)

ScG n.m. *druim* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *an t-* + gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Sasannach*  
ScG *Druim an t-Sasannaich* – 'the ridge associated with the Saxon'

The ridge appears to be that extending from the cairn called Cnoc Aingil (OS 6" 1st edn; OS<sup>10</sup>). The general area of the grid reference is ex info. two resident natives of Lismore (Donald Black and Archie MacColl in 2006).

**Druim nan Gall** KMR-ARG ‡ (Kilmartin). Borderland-name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

?NM868102 (?). +Eas.

Eas – a very rugged stream (OSnb 53:189).

Eas – 'stream of the Lowlandman's ridge or back' → 'stream of the Lowlandmen's ridge or back' (OSnb 53:189).

1878 *Eas Druim nan Gall (Eàs Druim nan Gaill)* (OSnb 53:189)

ScG n.m. *druim* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*  
ScG *Druim nan Gall* – 'the ridge associated with the *Goill*'

It is not clear as to what is the referent. Following the example of nearby Druim Buidhe NM862087, it might be a small peak of the hill massif. However, there is a small ridge in the floor of Gleann Domhain, close by the foot of Eas Druim nan Gall (ScG n.m. *eas* 'cataract') NM870095, from which it would be possible to control passage along this narrow, deep part of the glen: this ridge provides the grid reference, and is above Barbreck River, which forms the parish boundary with Craignish ARG. Along the opposite bank runs the route (OS 6" 1st edn) leading to Kilninver & Kilmelfort ARG at NM873110, and immediately beyond to a detached portion of Craignish ARG and to Kilchrenan & Dalavich ARG.

**Druim nan Sasannach** AFE-PER (Aberfoyle). Unknown class. Ch. 11 Saxons: probable.

NN479065 (RL).

No OSnb entry. A shelf at the top of a cliff on the side of Ben Venue (OS 6" 1st edn; OS<sup>25</sup>).

1864 *Druim nan Sasunnach* (OS 6" 1st edn)

2011 *Druim nan Sasunnach* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

ScG n.m. *druim* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Sasannach*  
ScG *Druim nan Sasannach* – 'the ridge associated with the Saxons'

**Drumbarton Hill** TUF-ABD (Tullynessle & Forbes). Ch. 2 Britons: possible.

NJ543212 (RL).

A very conspicuous hill (OSnb 88:37).

'The Britons' ridge' (Watson 1924, 140; Watson 1926, 15, 208). Possibly from *bardan* 'enclosed ground, dyked-in place' (Alexander 1952, 261).

1871 *Drumbarton Hill* (*Dumbarton Hill*) (OSnb 88:37)

1952 *Drumbarton* (Alexander 1952, 261)

attrib. SSE ex nom. *Drumbarton* (ScG n.m. *druim* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Breatan*)

+ SSE n. *hill*

ScG \**Druim Breatan* – 'the hill associated with Drumbarton ('ridge associated with Britons') hill'

Interpretation with the ethnonym relies on an assumption of metathesis of the *-r-* and vowel cluster in ScG n.m. *Breatan*, which is impossible to prove without early forms. However, ScG n.m. \**bàrdan* 'enclosed ground' is an unlikely alternative; not only is this diminutive unattested and inappropriate to the site, but the root ScG n.m. *bàrd* 'enclosed meadow' is often associated with alluvial meadows (Dwelly, s.v.; Barron 1950, 17; implied in Robertson 1897b, 42).

**Drumbreddan** SOK-WIG (Stoneykirk). Domain-name. Ch. 2 Britons: probable.

NX083441 (SS). +Bay, +Meikle†, +Midil†, +Moss, +North†, +South†.

A farm (OSnb 71:35).

'The Britons' ridge' (Watson 1924, 140). From Britons (Watson 1926, 184). *Druim Bre[a]tain*, 'the Welshman's ridge' (Maxwell 1930, 117). 'Ridge of the Britons' (MacQueen 2002, 91). *Druim nam Breatann*, 'ridge of the Britons', i.e. survival of British speakers (MacQueen 2008, 23). ScG \**druim-Breatann* or \**dùn-Bretann*, or possibly BrB \**drum* + *Brithon* (*BLITON*, under *Brithon*).

1654 Md/Mk. *Drumbreddan* (Blaeu Map)

1755 Nth/Sth. *Drumbraidon* (Roy Map)

1782 *Drumbreddon* (Ainslie Map)

1826 *Dumbreddon* (Thomson Map)

1849 *Drumbreddan* (OSnb 71:35)

1912 *Dumbreddan* {County Directory} (Black 1946, 227)

1924 *Drumbreddan* (OS 1" Popular edn)

ScG n.m. *druim* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Breatan*

ScG \**Druim Breatan* – 'ridge associated with Britons'

Nearby, on a broad ridge called Fort Hill, are the faint traces of earthworks at NX08924413 (contra OS 6" 2nd edn), probably related to settlement (*Canmore*, 60520). This is a likely referent for the place-name. The forms with *Dum-*, as if ScG n.m. *dùn* 'fort', are presumably by analogy or error, and the name Fort Hill antiquarian.

**Drumgalder** OLU-WIG ‡ (Old Luce). Ch. 20 *Goill*: possible.

NX249629 (RL). +Black, +White.

OSnb not consulted for Black Drumgalder. White Drumgalder – a small arable hill on Mark Broom farm (OSnb 27:28).

1849 *White Drumgalder (Hill)* (OSnb 27:28)

1930 *Drumgalder* (Maxwell 1930, 120)

ScG n.m. *druim* + attrib. ScG n.m. *Gall* + ScG n.m/f. *tir*

ScG \**Druim Gall-tire* – 'ridge associated with land associated with the *Goill*'

The ridge protrudes from the parish, with the Drumpail Burn at its foot forming the boundary with New Luce WIG and with Kirkcowan WIG. Cf. **Galltair** GLE-INV for ScG n.m/f. *Gall-tir*. An alternative interpretation with ScG adj. *geal* 'white' + ScG n.m/f. *tir* has a parallel in Torgalter CRB-ABD NO286957 (in which the colour may refer to arable use of a hill), orally recorded in local Gaelic with palatal [j] for -g-: a.1939 "tor-yalter" (Diack 1944, 181); confirmed by 1791 *Torghealter* (Watson & Allan 1984, 152) and 1798 *Torryaltie* {rent roll} (loc. cit.). The lack of earlier forms for Drumgalder may have obscured similar palatalisation.

**Drumgwedyl** (unidentified) †. Ch. 6 Gaels: possible.  
(?). +Little†.

1436 *Lytel Drumgwedyl* (*Abdn Reg.* ii, 153)  
BrB n.m/f. \**drum* + gen. pl. of BrB n.m. \**Gwyddel*  
BrB \**Drum Gwyddyl* – 'ridge associated with Gaels'

**Drumwall** GRN-KCB (Girthon). Ch. 20 *Goill*: possible.  
NX616559 (SS). +Upper.  
A farm (OSnb 131:9).

*Druim ghall*, possibly 'the strangers' ridge' or 'ridge of the standing stones' (Maxwell 1930, 127).

1755 *Drumwall* (Roy Map)  
1797 *Drumwall* (Ainslie Map)  
1851 *Drumwall* (OSnb 131:9)

ScG n.m. *druim* + lenited gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*  
ScG \**Druim Ghall* – 'ridge associated with *Goill*'

No explanation is offered by Maxwell for other examples of final *-wall* in apparent Gaelic contexts. Given its proximity, Drumwall may share its specific with **Munwhall** GRN-KCB; if so, then the generics refer to Rig of Cairn NX627571. This ridge is adjacent to the parish boundary with Twynholm KCB. See thesis Ch. 20, n. 17, for the difficulty of genitive plural lenition in what must be for a Gaelic derivation in Galloway a necessarily medieval name.

**Duch Stank** COCK-CMB † (Cockermouth). Unknown class. Ch. 12 Related to West Germanics: probable.  
@NY317188 (LF).  
In St John's, Castlerigg and Wythburn parish (*PNCu* 2, 319).

1604 *Duch Stank* {Earls of Derwentwater MS, unspecified} (*PNCu* 2, 319)  
e.ESE adj. *Duch* + e.ESE n. *stank*  
e.ESE *Duch Stank* – 'pool associated with (the) Germans'  
ESE adj. *Dutch* originally applied to both Germans and the peoples of the Low Countries (*OED*, s.v.).

**Dumbarton** DUM-DNB (Dumbarton). Antiquarian name. Ch. 2 Britons: probable. NS399745 (SS). +Castle, +Common, +Muir; a.k.a. **Cair Brithon†**, a.k.a. Kaer Alclut†. An early historic fort developed from scratch (Foster 1998, 15). Laid waste by Irish Vikings in 870, then the Gaelic name emerged with the founding of the royal burgh and the building of the castle in the thirteenth century (Thomson 1983, 66). The Clyde was not navigable further upstream at low tide (ex info. Steve Driscoll in 2002). 'Fortress of the Britons' (Maxwell 1894, 72; Watson 1926, 15; Irving 1928, 30; MacKie 2000, 101; Mac an Tàilleir 2004, 62). BrB \*cair Brīton, 'Britons' fortified place' (Coates & Breeze 2000, 150).

- 1235 *Dunbretan'* (*Dunf. Reg.* no. 179)  
1264x66 *Dunbarten* (*ER* i, 27)  
1264x66 *Dumbarten* (*ER* i, 30)  
1271 *Dunbartan· Dumbertan* (*Pais. Reg.*, 192)  
1288 *Dunbarten* (*ER* i, 38)  
1289 *Dunbartan* (*ER* i, 49)  
1289 *Dunbrecan* (*CDS* v pt 2 no. 62)  
1291 *Dumbrethan* (*CDS* ii no. 547)  
1296 *Dunbretan* (*CDS* ii pp. 202–4)  
1305 *Dunbrethayn· Donbretan* (*CDS* ii no. 1646)  
1310 *Dunbrettane* (*RRS* v no. 12)  
1315 *Dumbartan* (*RMS* i App. 1 no. 109)  
1316 *Dumbretan* (*RRS* v no. 50)  
1316 *Dunbretane* (*RRS* v no. 55)  
1315x21 *Dunbretane* (*RMS* i no. 82)  
1315x21 *Dumbretane* (*RMS* i no. 83)  
1320 *Dunbretan'* (*RRS* v no. 165)  
1321 *Dunbretane* (*RRS* v no. 194)  
1305x23 *Donbretan· Dunbretane* (*CDS* v, 595)  
1350 *Dunbretan* (*CDS* v pt 2 no. 813)  
etc.  
1860 *Dumbarton* (*OSnb* 8:1)  
c. 1926 "Dùn Breatain" {MS 405, 5v} (Robertson MSS)  
2004 *Dùn Breata(i)nn* (Mac an Tàilleir 2004, 55)

ScG n.m. *dùn* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Breatain*

ScG \**Dùn Breatain* – 'fort associated with Britons'

Latinised as *Britannodunum*, Dumbarton Castle was a caput of the Britons sacked by the Northmen in 870. Dumbarton was then invisible to history till its emergence under this name as a royal castle in the thirteenth century (Woolf 2007, 109–10). It was recorded in ninth-century sources in Old Welsh under two names, Kaer Alclut (*Chron. Princes*, 14 s.a. 870) and **Cair Brithon**, this latter name being a semantic parallel to Dumbarton. It is possible that the parallel is coincidental, or that either the Gaelic or the Old Welsh form is a translation: it is not known what the British-speaking occupants themselves used.

**Dumbretton** ANN-DMF (Annan). Domain-name. Ch. 2 Britons: probable.  
NY217713 (SS). +E/W.*Bretton*  
A farm (OSnb 1:41).

'The Britons' ridge' (Watson 1926, 15, 184). *Druim Breatain*, 'the Briton's ridge', or *druim Breatan*, 'the Britons' ridge' (Johnson-Ferguson 1935, 2).

- c. 1223 *Dumbredan?* (*Holm Cultram Reg.* no. 32, index)  
1296 *Dunbretan?* (*CDS ii* p. 206)  
1539 *Dunbertane* (*RMS iii* no. 1919)  
1544 *Dumbertann* {Armstrong 1883} (Johnson-Ferguson 1935, 2)  
1609 *Drumbrettane* (*RMS vii* no. 23)  
1612 *Drumbitanerig* (*RMS vii* no. 683, [764])  
[1617] *RMS vii* no. 1600]  
1625 *Drumbetanrig* (*RMS viii* no. 826)  
1641 *Drumbitanrig* (*Retours* no. 173)  
1653 *Drumbretan* (*Retours* no. 213)  
1654 *Druym Brettan* (Blaeu Map)  
1668 *Drumletanrig* (*Retours* no. 259)  
1680 *Dumbartanrig* (*Retours* no. 304)  
1725 *D<rum> Bretan* (1745 Moll Map)  
1755 *Drumbrathen* (Roy Map)  
1858 *Dumbretton* (*Dumbratton*) (OSnb 1:41)

ScG n.m. *dùn* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Breatan*  
ScG \**Dùn Breatain* – 'fort associated with Britons'

An earlier form may well be contained in the surname Dunbredan, recorded sometime between 1158×64 (Black 1946, 227; 1304 *CDS ii* no. 1606). Indeed, the two thirteenth-century forms are from what is recorded as a territorial designation in anthroponyms, possibly of the same family. Given that these and secure early forms agree on ScG n.m. *dùn* 'fort', and that these are persistent through to the modern form, those indicating ScG n.m. *druim* 'ridge' should be seen as either referring to the hill on which the *dùn* sat or being in error due to analogy. The modern period East and West Bretton ANN-DMF NY226709 (1858 OSnb 1:41:72) are presumed to be secondary to Dumbretton, with reanalysis as if containing an existing name. Note that the neighbouring hill of Brown Moor NY202729 is steeper, higher and more defensible than Dumbretton.

**Dumbryden** COT-MLO ‡ (Colinton). Domain-name. Ch. 2 Britons: probable.  
NT203702 (SS). +Basin† (*Canmore*, 179551), +Bridge (*Canmore*, 179550), +Drive,  
+Gardens, +Grove, +Industrial Estate, +Road.  
A farm (OSnb 11:27).

ScG possibly *dùn Breatainn*, 'hill of the Britons', possibly *druim Breatainn*, 'ridge of the Britons' (Dixon 1947, 150). *D[ù]n Breatann*, 'township or fort of the British' (Harris 2002, 230).

- 1763 *Dumbredin* (Laurie Map)  
1766 *Dumbraden* (Laurie Map)  
1773 *Dumbaiden* (Armstrong Map)  
1786 *Dumbaiden* (Laurie Map)

- 1816 *Dumbrydon* (Knox Map)  
 1817 *Dumbreden* (Kirkwood Map)  
 1821 *Dumdraden* (Ainslie Map)  
 1828 *Dumbryden* (Sharp et al. Map)  
 1834 *Drumbryden* (Johnson & Gellatly Map)  
 1834 *Dumbraden* (Hunter & Anderson Map)  
 1850 *Dumbrydon* (Forrester Map)  
 1853 *Dumbryden* (OSnb 11:27)  
 1853 *Drumbrydon* (OS 6" 1st edn)  
 1898 *Drumdrydon* (OS 1" 2nd edn)  
 1904 *Drumbrydon* (OS 1" 3rd edn)  
 1912 *Drumbrydon* (Bartholomew Map plate 26)  
 1923 *Dumbryden* {OS 6"} (Dixon 1947, 150)  
 1926 *Drumbrydon* (OS 1" Popular edn)  
 1932 *Drumbrydon* {OS 6"} (Dixon 1947, 150)  
 2010 *Dumbryden Road* (OS<sup>10</sup>)

ScG n.m. *dùn* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Breatan*

ScG \**Dùn Breatan* – 'fort associated with Britons'

The earliest map forms suggest that ScG n.m. *druim* 'ridge' was a late development by analogy with drum-names, with conflict between the two forms unusually appearing between OSnb and OS 6" 1st edn. The nearest parallel, **Drumbreddan** SOK-WIG, has *Drum-* on maps 1654–1782, counting against a transferred name. No archaeological evidence is recorded.

**Dùn a' Ghoill** JUR-ARG<sup>Heb</sup> (Jura). Antiquarian name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NM700107 (RL).

On the island of Eilean Dubh Mòr. A small conical knoll rising abruptly to c.300' above the High Water Mark (OSnb 66:33). There is no evidence of a *dùn* or other antiquity (*Canmore*, 84271).

'Pile of the Lowlander' (OSnb 66:33).

- 1878 *Dùn a' Ghaill* (OSnb 66:33)  
 2009 *Dùn a' Ghaill* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

ScG n.m. *dùn* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *a'* + lenited gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG *Dùn a' Ghoill* – 'the fort associated with the *Gall*'

At 35m, Dùn a' Ghoill is not the highest point of the island, rather NM695104 at 54m, which would presumably give a better alarm-point. Though no evidence of artificial additions is noted, it may have provided a natural defensive feature with good landing places. A sea rock is marked at NM701106, but it is unknown whether this is columnar, which might qualify for ScG n.m. *gall* "freestanding stone or rock".

**Dùn nan Gall** KDO-ARG<sup>Heb</sup> (Kildalton & Oa). Antiquarian name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable. NR468558 (SO).

On the island of Islay. The mark of a wall and a few stones on an elevated object (OSnb 36.9). A fort on a rocky promontory (Caldwell 2001, 130). A promontory fort overlooked by high ground immediately to the rear (*Canmore*, 38034).

'Lowlanders' castle', said to refer to the remains of an ancient Danish fort (OSnb 36:9).

1878    *Dùn nan Gall* (OSnb 36.9)

ScG n.m. *dùn* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*  
ScG *Dùn nan Gall* – 'the fort associated with the *Goill*'

Cf. **Aonan nan Gall** KDO-ARG<sup>Heb</sup>.

**Dùn nan Gall** KKE<sup>1</sup>-ARG<sup>Heb</sup> (Kilninian & Kilmore). Antiquarian name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NM433431 (SO).

On the island of Mull. The remains of an ancient Danish fort on a small point (OSnb 44:39). A headland broch (*Canmore*, 22058).

'Castle of the Lowlanders' (OSnb 44:39). 'Fort of the strangers, i.e. Norsemen' (MacQuarrie 1982, 16). 'Fort of the strangers' (Maclean 1997, 89).

1878    *Dùn nan Gall* (OSnb 44:39)

ScG n.m. *dùn* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*  
ScG *Dùn nan Gall* – 'the fort associated with the *Goill*'

**Dùn nan Gall** KKE<sup>2</sup>-ARG<sup>Heb</sup> (Kilninian & Kilmore). Antiquarian name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NM400530 (RL).

On the island of Mull. A small rocky hill (OSnb 34:93). A dun on a rocky knoll (*Canmore*, 22113).

'Heap of the Scandinavian[s]' (OSnb 34:93). 'Fort of the strangers' (Maclean 1997, 89).

1878    *Dùn nan Gall* (OSnb 34:93)

ScG n.m. *dùn* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*  
ScG *Dùn nan Gall* – 'the fort associated with the *Goill*'

**Dùn nan Gall** TIR-ARG<sup>Heb</sup> (Tiree). Antiquarian name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NL935408 (SO).

On the island of Tiree. The remains of an ancient fort or watch tower (OSnb 28:210). A coastal promontory fort (*Canmore*, 21483).

'Lowlanders castle' (OSnb 28:210). 'The strangers' fort' from gen. pl. of ScG *Gall* 'stranger, Lowlander' (Brownlie 1995, 154).

1878    *Dùn nan Gall* (*Dùn nan Gallaibh*) (OSnb 28:210)

ScG n.m. *dùn* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*  
ScG *Dùn nan Gall* – 'the fort associated with the *Goill*'

**Duncryne** KMO-DNB (Kilmaronock). Ch. 3 Cruithnians: possible.

NS435859 (RL). +High, +Hill†, +House, +Little.

A conspicuous high oval hill with steep planted sides (OSnb 9:30). A hill in the form of a crown (Irving 1928, 31). A landholding associated with *Inchecrwne* (1622 *RMS* viii no. 358), *Inchcroon* (1628 *RMS* viii no. 1222) 'Inchcruin BUC-STL'.

*D[ù]n* 'heap, fortress' + *cruinn* 'round, circular' or *cr[i]ne* 'excessive, littleness' (OSnb 9:30). From *cr[ù]n* 'crown' (Irving 1928, 31). ScG *dùn* + (probably) *crion*, 'little *dùn*' (pers. comm. Simon Taylor in 2008).

- 1614 *Duncryne* (*RMS* vii no. 1086)  
1614 *Dincryne* (*RMS* vii no. 1141)  
1622 *Duncryne* (*RMS* viii no. 358)  
1628 *Duncryne* (*RMS* viii no. 1222)  
1654 *Dunkrym· Dunkryin Hill* (Blaeu Map)  
1655 *Duncryne* (*Retours* no. 53)  
1662 *Duncryne* (*Retours* no. 57)  
1666 *Duncryne* (*Retours* no. 64)  
1860 *Duncryne* (*Duncruin Hill*) (OSnb 9:30)

EG n.nt. *dún* + gen. of EG coll. *Cruithne*

EG \**Dún Cruithne* – 'Cruithnians' fort'

The open diphthong of the final element can be a Scots development of the long, close vowel represented by Gaelic *i* (and presumably by the digraph *io*, where diphthongisation has not occurred); e.g. Kilrymont SSL-FIF /kɪl'rɪmənt/ from ScG n.m. *rīgh* 'king' (*PNF* i, 476–9) and Tyrie KGH-FIF /'tərɪ/ from ScG n.m/f. *tir* 'land' (*PNF* iii, 425). So the suggestion of ScG adj. *crion* 'small' is linguistically and, relative to the hills elsewhere round the loch, topographically feasible. Topographically the prominent round top also lends itself to interpretation as ScG adj. *cruinn* 'round' (but not ScG n.m. *crùn* 'crown' as imagined by Irving, which topographically appears to indicate a profile with three tops). However, the association with Inchcruin BUC-STL revealed in 1622 and 1628 offers the possibility of a shared specific unrelated to shape, which might be the ethnonym.

**Dungald** LOE-ROS † (Logie Easter). Unknown class. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

?NH696768 (LR).

The name of a wood associated with the davoch of *Ulladell* 'Ulladal† a.k.a. Glen of Scotsburn' (*Retours* no. 187).

- 1664 *Dungald* (*Retours* no. 187)

ScG n.m. *dùn* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG \**Dùn Gall* – 'fort associated with *Goill*'

The most likely candidate for identification with this *dùn*-name is Cnoc an Dùin, 'the hill of the fort' or 'the heap-shaped hill', which provides the grid reference. Dungald could be a (presumably antiquarian) reference to those engaged in the construction of the unfinished (*Canmore*, 13710) fort here, or be an alarm-point transit-name: the hill commands a narrow glen forming part of Strath Rory at the entrance to the parish. See thesis Ch. 20, n. 17, on the lack of genitive plural lenition in the proposed form.

**Dungoil** FTY-STL (Fintry). Antiquarian name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.  
NS632844 (RL).  
A conspicuous wedge-like hill, rocky and precipitous on the north and east sides (OSnb 13:24).

- 1755 *Dum Guyle* (Roy Map)  
1861 *Dungoil* (OSnb 13:24)

ScG n.m. *dùn* + (ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *a'*+) lenited gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Gall*  
ScG \**Dùn a' Ghoill* – 'heaped-hill associated with (the) *Gall*'

Dungoil stands over the Glasgow to Fintry route through the Campsie Hills (Roy Map) near the parish boundary with Campsie STL at NS629819. It also sits in a strip of land between Gonachan Burn NS634863 and Clachie Burn NS649837, making ScG n.m. *gobhal* 'fork' possible; more significantly to the traveller of the route, which here crosses from river to river, it is in a strip between the Endrick Water NS425896 flowing west and the River Carron NS946840 flowing east. The expanse of the strip makes this an unlikely referent, however. (It is possible that the medial ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *a'* (+ lenition) was present but has been lost.)

**Dunguile** KTN-KCB ‡ (Kelton). Antiquarian name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.  
NX773571 (RL). +Camp, +Hill.

A considerable hill of rocky pasture and arable (OSnb 134:14). A tolerably high hill (OSnb 134:15). A hill on Ingleston farm (OSnb 135:9). A green hill with a circular hill-fort, with three stone and earth ramparts (*OGS*, s.n.). A fortified hill (Maxwell 1930, 129). A fort with possible settlement on a hill summit, the stone ramparts perhaps being natural (*Canmore*, 64482).

*Dùn Gh[à]idheal*, 'hill fort of the Gael' (OSnb 134:14,15). *Dún goill*, 'the stranger's or foreigner's fort' (Maxwell 1930, 129).

- 1797 *Dungayle Camp* (Ainslie Map)  
1851 *Dunguile Hill* (*Dungyle Hill*. *Dungayle*) (OSnb 134:14)  
1851 *Dunguile Hill* (*Dangile*. *Dungayle*) (OSnb 135:9)  
1851 *Dunguile Camp* (*Danguile Camp*. *Dungayle Camp*. *Dungyle*. *Dungoyle Camp*)  
(OSnb 134:15)  
1884 *Dungyle* (*OGS*, s.n.)

ScG n.m. *dùn* + (ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *a'*+) lenited gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Gall*  
ScG \**Dùn a' Ghoill* – 'heaped-hill associated with (the) *Gall*'

Though a relationship to the name of **Ingleston** KTN-KCB at the bottom of the hill is possible, intervening is another fort at NX772576, on a natural flat-topped knoll (in addition to Ingleston motte NX774579 on the far side). It is possible that the medial ScG gen. sg. art. *a'* (+ lenition) was present but has been lost.

**Dunultach** KCH-ARG (Kilchalmone & Kilberry). Unknown class. Ch. 8 Related to Goidels: probable.

NR759559 (SS). +Creag Loisgte.

A house occupied by agricultural labourers (OSnb 11:46).

*Dùn nan Ultach*, 'the Ulstermen's fort' (Watson 1924, 141; Watson 1926, 239).

- 1481 *Dowynynultoch* (*RMS* ii no. 1485)  
 1496 *Downanwltoch* (*RMS* ii no. 2329)  
 1510 *Dunanwldache* (*RMS* ii no. 3440)  
 1540 *Downanultich* (*RMS* iii no. 2065)  
 1603 *Downanultache* (*Retours* no. 7)  
 1607 *Downonoltach* (*RMS* vi no. 1911)  
 1617 *Downanultich* (*RMS* vii no. 1628)  
 1632×52 *Dounuldoch* (Gordon Map 39)  
 1662 *Dounamiltich* (*Retours* no. 67)  
 1695 *Dunanultich· Dunanaltach* (*Retours* no. 93)  
 1878 *Dunultach* (OSnb 11:46)

ScG n.m. *dùn* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Ultach*  
 ScG \**Dùn nan Ultach* – 'the fort associated with the Ulsterfolk'

**Durdy Inglis** KSP-PER † (Kilspindie). Borderland-name. Ch. 9 English: probable.  
 NO212244 (SS). A.k.a. Nether Durdie.

From *dubh* (Dorward 2004, 119).

- 1114×23 *Dufrothni* (*Scone Liber* no. 1)  
 1164 *Dufrochin* (*Scone Liber* no. 5; *RRS* i no. 243)  
 1452 *Durdy Inglis* (*Scone Liber* no. 215)  
 1560 Nr.*Durdy* a.k.a. *Durdy-Inglis* (1586 *RMS* v no. 952)  
 1568 *Durdie-Inglis* a.k.a. Nr.*Durdie* (1586 *RMS* v no. 926)  
 1581 Nr.*Durdie* (*RMS* v no. 258)  
 1586 *Durdy Inglis* a.k.a. Nr.*Durdy* (*Scone Liber* nos. 3, 27)  
 1586 Nr.*Durdy* (*Scone Liber* nos. 3, 67)  
 1600 Nr.*Durdie· Durdie-Inglis* a.k.a. Nr.*Durdie* (*RMS* vi no. 1094)  
 1621 *Durdie-Inglis* a.k.a. Nr.*Durdie* (*RMS* viii no. 196)  
 1631 *Inglis-Durdie* → Nr.*Durdie* (*RMS* viii no. 1756)  
 1631 Nr.*Durdie* (*RMS* viii nos. 1769, 1096)  
 1642 Nr.*Durdie* (*Retours* no. 507)  
 1662 Nr.*durdie* (*Retours* no. 695)  
 1668 Nr.*durdie* (*Retours* no. 780)  
 1864 Nr.*Durdie* (OSnb 38:41)

OSc ex nom. *Durdie* (EG adj. *dub* + EG n.? + ScG loc. sfx *-in*) + OSc n. *Inglis*  
 OSc *Durdie Inglis* – 'Durdy ('place of (the) black-?') associated with (the) English'

The contrasting pair of Durdy Inglis and **Durdy Scot** KSP-PER strongly suggests that the affix is the ethnonym, not a coincidental anthroponym. Possession does not appear to be indicated, as the undivided estate was granted to Scone Abbey by Alexander I (*ESC* no. 36), and even if the charter was spurious (as seen as a possibility in *ESC*), the grant was taken to be genuine by 1425 (*Scone Liber* no. 215). The contrast is to be seen in position, with **Durdy Scot** in the upland moorland of the Sidlaws, but Durdy Inglis below at the foot of a steep slope, on the extensive Carse of Gowrie. For the latest thinking on the puzzling ScG loc. sfx *-in*, see *PNF* v (forthcoming). The suffix has been allocated to the Scots Gaelic period as it is at least sometimes not radical and is post 1100.

**Durdy Scot** KSP-PER † (Kilspindie). Borderland-name. Ch. 19 Scots: probable.  
NO205247 (SS). A.k.a. Over Durdie.  
A farm (OSnb 38:41).

From *dubh* (Dorward 2004, 119).

- 1114x23 *Dufrothni* (*Scone Liber* no. 1)  
1164 *Dufrochin* (*Scone Liber* no. 5; *RRS i* no. 243)  
1452 *Durdy Scot* (*Scone Liber* no. 215)  
1566 *Durdie-Scott* a.k.a. *Durdie-superior* (1584 *RMS v* no. 681)  
1581 *O.Durdie* (*RMS v* no. 258)  
1602 *Durdie-Scott* a.k.a. *Durdie-Superior* (*Retours* no. 90)  
1642 *O.Durdie* (*Retours* no. 507)  
1649 *O.Duirdie* (*Retours* no. 593)  
1662 *O.durdie* (*Retours* no. 695)  
1668 *O.Durdie* (*Retours* no. 780)  
1864 *O.Durdie* (OSnb 38:41)

OSc ex nom. *Durdie* (EG adj. *dub* + EG n.? + ScG loc. sfx *-in*) + OSc n. *Scot*  
OSc *Durdie Scot* – 'Durdy ('place of (the) black-?') associated with (the) Scots'

See **Durdy Inglis†** KSP-PER for discussion of this contrasting pair.

**Dutch Cottage** GOL-SUT (Golspie). Figurative name. Ch. 12 Related to West Germanics: probable.

NC828023 (SS).

A gatehouse (OSnb 23:28).

- 1874 *Dutch Cottage* (OSnb 23:28)

SSE adj. *Dutch* + SSE n. *cottage*

SSE (*The Dutch Cottage* – 'cottage associated with (the) Dutch'

**Dutch House** MPK-AYR (Monkton & Prestwick). Figurative name. Ch. 12 Related to West Germanics: probable.

NS364283 (SS). +Roundabout.

Said to have been built by Dutch servicemen based at HMS Gannet NS368278 ([www.geograph.org.uk/photo/1929601](http://www.geograph.org.uk/photo/1929601)).

- 2003 *Dutch House* (OS<sup>10</sup>)

SSE adj. *Dutch* + SSE n. *house*

SSE (*The Dutch House* – 'house associated with (the) Dutch'

Dutch House is a modern building, a caravan park centre, resembling a Dutch barn. An early eighteenth-century windmill, converted to a dovecot in the early nineteenth century, at NS36202805 (*Canmore*, 41694) may have influenced the choice of style and name for Dutch House, which overlooks it.

**Dutch Loch** WAS-SHE (Walls & Sandness). Unknown class. Ch. 12 Related to West Germanics: probable.

HU161608 (WL).

On the island of Papa Stour. An oblong loch in Walls (OSnb 20:139).

1878 *Dutch Loch* (OSnb 20:139)

SSE adj. *Dutch* + ScS n. *loch*

ScS (*The*) *Dutch Loch* – 'loch associated with (the) Dutch'

**Dutch Mills** AYP-AYR † (Ayr). Unknown class. Ch. 12 Related to West Germanics: probable.

NS334177 (SS).

OSnb not consulted. Corn and wool mills (OS 6" 1st edn).

1857 *Dutch Mills* (OS 6" 1st edn)

SSE adj. *Dutch* + pl. of SSE n. *mill*

ScS (*The*) *Dutch Mills* – 'mills associated with (the) Dutch'

**Dutch Pool** DNR-SHE The~ ♦ (Dunrossness). Unknown class. Ch. 12 Related to West Germanics: probable.

HU394111 (MR). A.k.a. Pool of Virkie.

A large sandy bay (OSnb 10:184).

1878 *Pool of Virkie (The Pool)* (OSnb 10:184)

1973 *The Dutch Pool* (Morrison 1973, 36)

SSE def. art. *the* + SSE adj. *Dutch* + SSE n. *pool*

ScS *The Dutch Pool* – 'the sea loch associated with (the) Dutch'

**Dutch Ward** SST-SHE (Sandsting). Unknown class. Ch. 12 Related to West Germanics: probable.

HU290577 (RL).

A circular hill (OSnb 4:5).

1878 *Dutch Ward* (OSnb 4:5)

SSE adj. *Dutch* + ScS n. *ward*

ScS (*The*) *Dutch Ward* – 'enclosure associated with (the) Dutch'

**Dutchman's Cap** KKE-ARG<sup>Heb</sup> (Kilninian & Kilmore). Figurative name. Ch. 12 Related to West Germanics: probable.

NM243387 (MR). A.k.a. Am Bac Mòr.

In the Treshnish Isles. An island resembling an ancient shield with a central umbo (OSnb 73:67).

From the island's shape – *Am Bac Mòr*, 'the big bank' from ON *bakki* 'bank' (Mac an Tàilleir 2004, 57).

1794 *Back* a.k.a. *Dutchman's Cap* (Huddart Map Sth)

1843 *Bach* a.k.a. *the Dutchman's Cap* (NSA vii, 340)

1878 *Bac Mòr* (OSnb 73:67)

1911×26 "am Bachda Mór". "The Dutchman's Cap" {MS 366, 38v} (Robertson MSS)

1928 *Dutchman's Cap* (Ritchie & Ritchie 1928, 17)

2004 *Dutchman's Cap* a.k.a. *Am Bac Mór* (Mac an Tàilleir 2004, 57)

gen. sg. of SSE n. *Dutchman* + SSE n. *cap*

ScS *Dutchman's Cap* – 'cap associated with a Dutchman'

The profile of the island resembles a broad-brimmed hat (strictly not a cap, which has no brim; *OED*, s.v.).

**Dutchman's Leap** LWK-SHE (Lerwick). Unknown class. Ch. 12 Related to West Germanics: probable.

HU479404 (MR).

2004 *Dutchman's Leap* (OS<sup>10</sup>)

gen. sg. of SSE n. *Dutchman* + SSE n. *leap*

SSE *Dutchman's Leap* – 'leap associated with a Dutchman'

**Dutchmansland** DPC-STL † (Dunipace). Unknown class. Ch. 12 Related to West Germanics: probable.

NS841821 (SS).

From association with an unknown person (Reid 2009, 371).

1741 *Dutchmansland* {NAS MS SRO GD1/529/247} (Reid 2009, 371)

1774 *Dutchmansland* {valuation roll} (pers. comm. John Reid in 2005)

1798 *Dutchmansland* {sasine no. 3559} (pers. comm. J. Reid)

1838 *Dutchmansland* {NAS MS RHP11252/880} (pers. comm. J. Reid)

gen. sg. of SSE n. *Dutchman* + SSE n. *land*

SSE *Dutchman's Land* – 'land associated with a Dutchman'

The full grid reference (given as NS8482 in Reid 2009, 371) is kindly provided by J. Reid (pers. comm.).

**Dutchmanstern** PTP-WIG (Portpatrick). Figurative name. Ch. 12 Related to West Germanics: probable.

NX007526 (MR).

OSnb not consulted.

Probably from a wreck (Maxwell 1930, 132).

1849 *Dutchmanstern* (OS 6" 1st edn), 2003 (OS<sup>10</sup>)

attrib. SSE n. *Dutchman* + SSE n. stern

SSE \**Dutchman Stern* – 'stern associated with Dutch boats'

The name is probably motivated by the shape of this protruding rock, which was presumably seen as resembling the stern of Dutch vessels.

— E —

**Ear's Rig** KPJ-DMF (Kirkpatrick-Juxta). Ch. 7 Irish: possible.  
NY004991 (RL).

OSnb not consulted. A spur descending along, and just within, the parish boundary with Closeburn DMF.

- 1858 *Ear's Rig* (OS 6" 1st edn)

OSc adj. *Erisch* + OSc n. *rig*

OSc \*(*The Erisch Rig* – 'ridge associated with (the) Irish'

The genitival apostrophe is probably due to an unrecorded folk etymology.

**Earsefald** CUT-DMF † (Cummertrees). Transit-name. Ch. 7 Irish: probable.  
@NY122697 (SS).

Associated with *Houthat* 'Howthat' MSW-DMF NY080709 (*Retours* no. 235). In Cummertrees DMF (Johnson-Ferguson 1935, 18).

From (probally recent) Irish settlers (Watson 1924, 140; Watson 1926, 184).

- 1654 *Ersthfald* (Blaeu Map)

- 1658 *Irishfauld* (*Retours* no. 235 [not RMS as per Watson 1926, 184])

- 1725 *Ersthfald* (1745 Moll Map)

- 1807 *Earsefald* {valuation roll} (Johnson-Ferguson 1935, 18)

OSc adj. *Erisch* + OSc n. *fald*

OSc \*(*The Erisch Fald* – 'enclosure associated with (the) Irish'

In 1654, *Ersthfald* is shown as being downstream of *Knocks* (1755 *Nox*; Roy Map) 'Knock† RWL-DMF' NY112709 (OS 6" 1st edn), upstream of Gill CUT-DMF NY119679, and north of Cocklicks RWL-DMF NY119688; but is in the parish of Cummertrees DMF in an 1807 valuation. It must have been on the western boundary of Cummertrees, in the vicinity of Topmuir (which provides the grid reference, though Topmuir itself existed in 1804 on the Crawford Map) near the Annan-Dumfries road. It is speculated in the study, given the contrast with the distribution and denotation of other Dumfriesshire *Erisch*-names, that there is an association with the Irish drove trade along the road, presumably as a stance.

**Earsgill** HCR-DMF (Hutton & Corrie). Ch. 7 Irish: possible.

@NY217845 (SS).

A merkland associated with Lounde 'Lunelly Tower (*the Lun*; OSA xiii, 578) NY197823' and Pyatshawst† NY217845 (*RMS passim*); and with Whitcastles NY232871 and Lauderhook NY182825 (*Retours passim*).

Possibly from OSc \*ers, derived from OE *ersc* 'park, warren' [identified with **Arresgill** LHM-DMF] (Williamson 1942, 86). Possibly from OE *ersc* 'pasture, stubble' [identified with **Arresgill** LHM-DMF] (Williamson 1942, 300).

- 1510 *Ersallis* (RMS ii no. 3522)

- 1516 *Ersallis* (RMS iii no. 99)

- 1605 *Ershills* (*Retours* no. 33)

- 1653 *Ersallis* (*Retours* no. 213)

- 1680 *Earsgill* (*Retours* no. 304)

OSc adj. *Erisch* + OSc n. *gill*

OSc \*(*The*) *Erisch Gill* – 'gully associated with (the) Irish'

The grid reference is supplied by Pyatshaws† (OS 6" 1st edn), approximately a central point between associated names in the scribal sequences. The identification by Williamson (1942, 300) of 1516 *Ersillis* with **Arresgill** LHM-DMF is not sustainable, as indicated by the scribal sequence.

**Earshaig** KPJ-DMF ‡ (Kirkpatrick-Juxta). Ch. 7 Irish: possible.

NT048023 (SS). +Easter, +Hill† (1828 Thomson Map), +Lake, +Wester.

'Irishman's hagg, i.e. a soft bog in a moor' (Johnson-Ferguson 1935, 82).

- |      |   |
|------|---|
| 1581 | <i>Eirshak</i> {Court record} (Johnson-Ferguson 1935, 82)           |
| 1608 | <i>Ershag</i> ( <i>Retours</i> no. 51)                              |
| 1634 | <i>Darshag</i> ( <i>Retours</i> no. 395)                            |
| 1680 | <i>Earshag</i> ( <i>vel Earsewatrig</i> ) ( <i>Retours</i> no. 304) |
| 1755 | U/Lw. <i>Yershigg</i> (Roy Map)                                     |
| 1804 | E/W. <i>Earshag</i> (Crawford Map)                                  |
| 1807 | <i>Earshag</i> {valuation roll} (Johnson-Ferguson 1935, 82)         |
| 1821 | <i>Earshag</i> (Ainslie Map)  |
| 1828 | E/W. <i>Earshag</i> (Thomson Map)                                   |
| 1858 | E/W. <i>Earshaig</i> (E/W. <i>Earshag</i> ) (OSnb 34:89,90)         |

OSc adj. *Erisch* + OSc n. *hag*

OSc \*(*The*) *Erisch Hag* – 'clearing associated with (the) Irish'

A multi-period complex of earthworks and buildings is situated by Easter Earshaig, which farm therefore provides the grid reference. The sense of OSc n. *hag* 'break in a moss' is not appropriate for a settlement-name.

**Earshaw** LHM-DMF ‡ (Langholm). Domain-name. Ch. 7 Irish: probable.

NY340830 (SS). +Knowe, +Hill, +Holm, +Rig† (OSnb 35:155), +Sike.

A small arable plain along the southern bank of Wauchope Water (OSnb 35:155). With the site of a medieval or later farmstead at NY34348308 (*Canmore*, 67731).

Said to be from the shape of Earshaw Know resembling a human ear (OSnb 35:155). From (probably recent) Irish settlers (Watson 1924, 140; Watson 1926, 184). 'Irishman's haugh' (Johnson-Ferguson 1935, 85–6).

- |      |   |
|------|---|
| 1612 | <i>Erishauch</i> ( <i>RMS</i> vii no. 754)      |
| 1621 | <i>Irishauch</i> ( <i>RMS</i> viii no. 228)     |
| 1623 | <i>Erschauch</i> ( <i>RMS</i> viii no. 425)     |
| 1624 | <i>Erishauch</i> ( <i>RMS</i> viii no. 633)     |
| 1633 | <i>Erischauche</i> ( <i>RMS</i> viii no. 2168)  |
| 1653 | <i>Irishauch</i> ( <i>Retours</i> no. 212)      |
| 1661 | <i>Irrishauch</i> ( <i>Retours</i> no. 242)     |
| 1661 | <i>Irischauch</i> ( <i>Retours</i> no. 287 KCB) |
| 1670 | <i>Irishauche</i> ( <i>Retours</i> no. 266)     |
| 1696 | <i>Irishaugh</i> ( <i>Retours</i> no. 346)      |
| 1698 | <i>Irishaugh</i> ( <i>Retours</i> no. 350)      |
| 1858 | <i>Earshaw Knowe/Holm</i> (OSnb 35:155)         |

OSc adj. *Erisch* + OSc n. *halch*

OSc \**Erisch Halch* – 'river meadow associated with (the) Irish'

The grid reference is provided by Earshaw Knowe. The identification by Johnson-Ferguson (1935, 85) of 1615 *Earshud[e]* (*RMS* vii no. 1284) with Earshaw is not sustainable, as indicated by the scribal sequence: it is for **Airswood** WES-DMF.

**Earsland** ALNW-NTB † (Alnwick). Ch. 7 Irish: possible.

@NU236117 (?). +Hauers†, +Roods†.

In Westfield, Lesbury parish (Beckensall 2006, 108).

From OE *ears* 'rounded hill(s), buttocks' (Beckensall 2006, 108, 140).

1614    *Earsland Roods/Hauers* (Beckensall 2006, 108, 140)

OSc adj. *Erisch* + e.ESE n. *land*

OSc \**Erisch Land* – 'land associated with (the) Irish'

Earsland does not feature in lists for 1498 or 1567. The name could be figurative, referring to the shape of a hill, as recorded for ESE n. *buttock* and possibly OE n.m. *buttuc* (*VEPN* 2000, 104). (OSc n. *ers* 'hinder part' appears with frivolous motivation in Tornakeders†, an alias for Nakedfield† CRA-FIF; *PNF* iii, 219–20.)

**Earsmortoune** MRT-DMF †. Domain-name. Ch. 7 Irish: probable.

@NS890017 (SS). A.k.a. East Morton?

'Irish, i.e. early Irish settlers' + ex nom. *Morton* (Johnson-Ferguson 1935, 102).

1329    *Erychemorton<a>* (*Mort. Reg.* ii no. 100)

1376    *Erismortoun* (*Mort. Reg.* i, lvi)

1580    *Eirsmortoun* {Court record} (Johnson-Ferguson 1935, 102)

1583x96 *Ershmortoun* (Pont Map 35:1)

1644    *ersh Mortoun* (Gordon Map 62)

1654    *Erschemortoun· Ershmortou<n>* (Blaeu Map)

1695    *Earsmortoune* (*Retours* no. 344)

OSc adj. *Erisch* + OSc ex nom. *Mortoun* (attrib. OE n.m. *mōr* + OE n.m. *tūn*)

OSc \**Erisch Mortoun* – 'part of Morton ('settlement associated with waste-ground') associated with the Irish'

Earsmortoune is, on early maps, upstream from Morton Castle MRT-DMF NS890992 and across the Carron Water from Drumcruilton DDR-DMF NS882021. It is likely, therefore, to refer to the land forming the small north-east bulge of Morton DMF into Durisdeer DMF: the boundary follows the Carron Water and its tributary, the Shiel Burn NS887021 (*NSA* iv, 91, and OS 6" 1st edn; contra 1804 Crawford Map and 1828 Thomson Map), so excluding Gateslack NS891024. It is possible that the lands are the equivalent of East Morton NS883008 (1804 E.*Morton* (Crawford Map); mapped but not named on the 1755 Roy Map). The affix East may even be a corruption of the first element, *Ears-*, as East Morton is in fact north-north-east of Morton Mains NS887995 and Morton Castle. Uniquely, in 1821 Ainslie shows E.Morton as Nth.Morton, with E.Morton in the parish bulge.

**Eas a' Ghàidheil** ARD-ARG ‡ (Ardnamurchan). Unknown class. Ch. 6 Gaels: probable. NM569698 (?). +Allt.

Allt – a large stream receiving several streams before joining [Allt] Ockle (OSnb 61:37).

Allt – 'the stream of the Gael's waterfall' (OSnb 61:37).

1878 *Allt Eas a' Ghaidheil (Allt Eas a Ghaidhial· Allt Eas a Ghaidhil)* (OSnb 61:37)

1906 *Eas a' Ghàidheil* (Gillies 1906, 203)

ScG n.m. *eas* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *a'* + lenited gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Gàidheal*  
ScG *Eas a' Ghàidheil* – 'the cataract associated with the Gael'

The grid reference is for the one waterfall on Allt Eas a' Ghàidheil NM557698 (there is another on a tributary at NM565698, near its confluence).

**Eas a' Ghoill** GIL-ARG (Glenorchy & Inishail). Unknown class. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable. NN199272 (WL).

A wooded mountain stream (OSnb 49:176).

'The Lowlandman's cataract' (OSnb 49:176).

1824 *Easgoil* (Thomson Map)

1878 *Eas a' Ghaill (Eas a' Ghaoill)* (OSnb 49:176)

2009 *Eas a' Ghaill* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

ScG n.m. *eas* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *a'* + lenited gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Gall*  
ScG *Eas a' Ghoill* – 'the cataract associated with the *Gall*'

The stream passes along the foot of **Coire a' Ghoill** GIL-ARG, with which it shares in its name the specific element. Though the water flows from the parish boundary with Lochgoilhead & Kilmorich ARG and below the county boundary with Killin PER, it only takes this name from the confluence at NN221252 of Allt a' Chaorain(n) (altered after the OS 6" 1st edn as if with ScG n.m. *caorann* 'rowan', possibly by hypercorrection) and Allt Coire Lair. The route along the north bank of Eas a' Ghoill then Allt a' Chaorainn stops short of the county boundary at the shieling of [À]irigh a' Chaorain(n) (OS 6" 1st edn; OS<sup>25</sup>; *Canmore*, 23766) NN241245 in the corrie still mapped as An Caoran [*sic*]; however, passage beyond into Killin would be feasible by a pass now utilised by a power line (OS<sup>25</sup>).

**Egyptian Pot** FIN-ABD (Fintray). Unknown class. Ch. 22 Exotic ethnonyms: probable. NJ833160 (WR).

The site of a deep pool, used for the execution of criminals and the trialling of suspected witches, but by 1878 filled in and containing no water except during floods (OSnb 30:50).

1878 *Egyptian Pot* (OSnb 30:50)

2006 *Egyptian Pot* (OS<sup>10</sup>)

SSE adj. *Egyptian* + ScS n. *pot*

ScS *Egyptian Pot* – 'pool associated with (the) Egyptians'

A pool seemingly in the former course of the River Don, now between bends in the river at Mill of Fintray Pot and Blackburn Pot (OS 6" 1st edn). It is therefore likely to have originally been a natural pool, but close to Gallow Hill NJ837160 (OS 6" 1st edn).

**Egyptian Stripe** CAB-BNF (Cabrach). Unknown class. Ch. 22 Exotic ethnonyms: probable.

NJ360333 (WL).

A small stream from the base of the Meickle Balloch Hill to Burn of Badcheair (OSnb 8:14).

1870 *Egyptian Stripe (Egyptian Strype)* (OSnb 8:14)

2005 *Egyptian Stripe* (OS<sup>10</sup>)

SSE adj. *Egyptian* + ScS n. *stripe*

ScS (*The*) *Egyptian Stripe* – 'small stream associated with (the) Egyptians'

Blind Stripe is a tributary joining Egyptian Stripe at NJ359335, as is clear from the OSnb; but OS<sup>25</sup> has named Blind Stripe beyond the confluence as if Egyptian Stripe was the tributary.

**Eilean a' Ghoill** KKV-ARG<sup>Heb</sup> (Kilfinichen & Kilvickeon). Unknown class. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NM502286 (MR).

On the island of Mull. A small island (OSnb 74:88).

'Island of the Lowlander' (OSnb 74:88). 'Island of the stranger' (Maclean 1997, 104).

1878 *Eilean a' Ghail* (OSnb 74:88)

2010 *Eilean a' Ghail* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

ScG n.m. *eilean* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *a'* + lenited gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG *Eilean a' Ghoill* – 'the island associated with the *Gall*'

This small feature appears to form a potential natural high-water landing platform.

**Eilean a' Ghoill** LAP-ARG (Lismore & Appin). Unknown class. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NM919473 (MR).

A small island (OSnb 22:55). Tidal (OS 6" 1st edn)

'Lowlanders island' (OSnb 22:55).

1878 *Eilean a' Ghail* (*Eilean a' Ghall*) (OSnb 22:55)

2006 *Eilean a' Ghail*. *Eilean a Ghail* (OS<sup>10</sup>)

ScG n.m. *eilean* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *a'* + lenited gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG *Eilean a' Ghoill* – 'the island associated with the *Gall*'

The only significant thing about this island is that it is in the shadow of the three storey tower-house of Castle Stalker, on the smaller island of Eilean an Stalcaire, 'the island of the hunter', NM920473. The castle was constructed c.1540 (*Canmore*, 23298), too late for the supposed association with King James IV, who is said to have hunted locally (NSA vii, 240): the purchase of the castle by the Campbells from the Stewarts (loc. cit.) does, however, provide a possible late referent. 1540 is also probably too late for ScG n.m. *gall* 'freestanding stone or rock' to be applied to a stone structure, and there is no record of a monolith or early structure on either island. The island permits shallow-draught landing, and might have been used as a secure base before, or during the construction of, the castle.

**Eilean an Èireannaich** EDS-SUT (Eddrachillis). Unknown class. Ch. 7 Irish: probable.

NC201504 (RM). +Poll.

An island at the entrance to a loch (OSnb 17:121). Trees and habitation (Pont Map 3:1).

'Island of the Irishmen' → 'island of the Irishman' (OSnb 17:121).

1583×96 *yle<ŋ> na neirenich· yrlandmans yle* (Pont Map 3:1)

1636 *ylen na 'neirenich· ye land mans yle* (Gordon Map 11)

1755 *I<slan>d Earnarnich* (Roy Map)

1855 *Ellen-an-eiranich* (Burnett & Scott Map)

1856 *Paddy I<slan>d* (Admiralty 2503)

1874 *Eilean an Èireannaich (Eilean an Eirinnich· Eilean an Eirionnaich)* (OSnb 17:121)

ScG n.m. *eilean* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *an* + gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Èireannach*

ScG *Eilean an Èireannaich* – 'the island associated with the Irishman'

The island is shown by Pont sometime between 1583×96 to have had trees (and habitation), which would not be consistent with grazing by goats (in contrast, nearby, also in Loch Laxford, are the much smaller Sgeir nan Gobhar NC201493, 'the skerry of the goats', and Eilean Dubh nam Boc NC209497, 'the black island of the bucks'). The channel to the west of the island is named in 1856 (Admiralty 2503) as *Smuggler S<oun>d*, which may have a bearing on the island-name, even if only revealing associated folklore. The island is not shown on the 1755 Roy Map, but the name has been applied in error to Eilean a' Mhadaidh NC197496.

**Eilean nan Gàidheal** TNG-SUT † (Tongue). Coincidental name. Ch. 6 Gaels: probable.

NC681605 (?). +Cnoc†; a.k.a. **Eilean nan Gall**† TNG<sup>2</sup>-SUT.

Cnoc – a hill (OSnb 11:85). Cnoc – given by the king to physician Farquhar Beaton who built a hunting lodge there (Mackay 1898, 190).

Cnoc – 'knoll of the Gaels island' (OSnb 11:85).

1874 *Cnoc Eilean nan Gàidheal* (OSnb 11:85)

1898 *Allan nan Gall· Eilean nan Gall* (Mackay 1898, 190)

2010 *Cnoc Eilean nan Gall* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

ScG n.m. *eilean* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gàidheal* (← ScG n.m. *Gall*)

ScG *Eilean nan Gall* – 'the island associated with the *Goill* (→ Gaels)'

The OSnb form was collected from two informants, a shepherd and Rev. James Maxwell Joass of Golspie GOL-SUT, a native of Tain TAI-ROS (*FES* vii, 88), who nevertheless advised the OS across Sutherland. Subsequent to the OS 6" 1st edn, the OS has been persuaded that ScG n.m. *Gall* is the correct form, and the location and Mackay's evidence supports this: see **Eilean nan Gall** TNG<sup>2</sup>-SUT. ScG n.m. *Gàidheal* is perhaps influenced by the belief reported by Mackay of possession by the Skye physician Farquhar Beaton: this is not support by archaeological or historical evidence, but perhaps incorporates folkloric reference to the physician of Robert I, Patrick Beaton (Thomson 1983, 22), with a local twist. ScG n.m. *Gall* is explained by Mackay as having formerly applied to West Highlanders.

**Eilean nan Gall** KIT-ROS (Kintail). Resource-name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NG940201 (MR).

A point on the coast, apparently once an island (OSnb 50:19).

'Island of the Gaul' (OSnb 50:19). 'Lowlanders' isle' (Watson 1904, 171).

1859 *Ru Fraoch Eilean* (Admiralty 2676)

1876 *Eilean nan Gall* (*Eilean nan Call*) (OSnb 50:19)

1900x04 "Eilean nan Gall" {MS 415, 128} (Robertson MSS)

ScG n.m. *eilean* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG *Eilean nan Gall* – 'the island associated with the *Goill*'

The 1859 Admiralty name is secondary to that of an islet by the promontory, Am Fraoch-eilean NG938200 'the heather island' (1859 Heath I<slan>d; Admiralty 2676). The OSnb form with *C-* was corrected in the original, and can be discounted. It may be that the OSnb-name is a late development, but it is possible that the Admiralty chart records a concurrent place-name tradition rather than an earlier one. Whatever the date of coining of the current name, the promontory would make a feasible shore-camp location.

**Eilean nan Gall** KLE-ARG (Kilmallie). Commemorative name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NN027682 (MR).

A small island, planted (OSnb 42:35). An island that "never covers" (1842 Admiralty 1426).

From Vikings (Gillies 1906, 82).

1817 *Eilean n' gaull* {NAS MS RHP89887/17} (GCD 2011)

1824 *Eilean na gaull* (Thomson Map)

1830 *Eilean na gaull* (Thomson Map)

1842 *Eilean na Gaul* (Admiralty 1426)

1878 *Eilean nan Gall* (OSnb 42:35)

ScG n.m. *eilean* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG *Eilean nan Gall* – 'the island associated with the *Goill*'

A dry and secure landing point for shallow-draught vessels, Eilean nan Gall lies amid coastal shallows and is connected to the shore at low tide. Its first recording precludes association with the wrecking of the steamship SS *Stirling* in 1823 (*Canmore*, 118101). Neither is it likely to be associated with raiders, who are more feasibly associated with Port nam Mèirleach, 'the landing-beach of the thieves' NN033683 on the headland of Rubha na h-Àirde. Projecting from Eilean nan Gall is the skerry **Rubha nan Gall** KLE-ARG, probably preserving generic variation for the island rather than demonstrating specific element sharing.

**Eilean nan Gall** NUS-INV<sup>Heb</sup> (North Uist). Resource-name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NF856635 (MR).

On the island of North Uist. A small pasture island (OSnb 9:9). Tidal (OS 6" 1st edn).

'The Lowlanders island' (Watson 1904, 171).

1878 *Eilean nan Gall* (*Lowlander Island*) (OSnb 9:9)

2010 *Eilean nan Gall* (OS<sup>10</sup>)

ScG n.m. *eilean* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG *Eilean nan Gall* – 'the island associated with the *Goill*'

A feasible shore-camp location.

**Eilean nan Gall** TNG<sup>1</sup>-SUT (Tongue). Resource-name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NC606630 (MR). A.k.a. **Lowlandmens Yle†**, a.k.a. Rabbit Islands.

Two larger, uninhabited islands with rough grassy pasture (OSnb 35:41). A habitation on both, with an anchorage to the south (Pont Map 1). With an anchorage to the east (Pont Map 2:1). A rabbit-infested pasture attached to Skiriad farm, with good anchorage for cargo ships (GCi, 190–1).

1530 *Elyngiell* (RSS ii no. 624)

1570 *Gyld* (OPS ii, 713)

1583x96 *ylen gyil* (Pont Map 1)

1583x96 *ylen na-gaile* a.k.a. *lowlandmens yle* (Pont Map 2:1)

1606 *Gyld* (1608 RMS vi no. 2089)

1654 *Ylenna Gald* (Blaeu Map)

1726 *Island Ghaill* (GCi, 190)

1755 *Rabbit Islands* (Roy Map)

1820 *I<slan>d Gyle· Rabbit I<slan>d* (Forbes Map)

1823 *Rabet I<slan>ds* (Thomson Map)

1855 *Ellen-a-ghoil* a.k.a. *Rabbit Islands* (Burnett & Scott Map)

1874 *Rabbit Islands* (OSnb 35:41)

2011 *Eilean nan Gaill* [sic] a.k.a. *Rabbit Islands* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

ScG n.m. *eilean* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG *Eilean nan Gall* – 'the island associated with the *Goill*'

The Gaelic name, Eilean nan Gall, views this as a single island, whereas SSE Rabbit Islands sees the feature as two islands joined by a low isthmus of sand: this isthmus provides the grid reference. In 1820 it is implied on Forbes Map that Rabbit Island applies to the east island (or to the southern part of Sgeir an Òir); and on this and Pont Map 1 that the Gaelic may refer specifically to the west island. The recognition by Pont of the good anchorage provided by the islands suggests a maritime link, possibly with exploitation of land as well as the waters. The west island in particular could be utilised as a shore base, and has a tidal link to the mainland in An Oitir, 'the sea-bank' (OS<sup>25</sup>). Recorded shipwrecks are from the nineteenth or twentieth centuries (*Canmore*), and so irrelevant. There appears to be variation between the genitive plural and the genitive singular, with ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *a'* + lenited gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Goill*, most clearly in 1855.

**Eilean nan Gall** TNG<sup>2</sup>-SUT † (Tongue). Borderland-name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NC681605 (?). +Cnoc; a.k.a. **Eilean nan Gàidheal**.

A hill (OSnb 11:85). Cnoc Eilean nan Gall was given by the king to the physician Farquhar Beaton, who built a hunting lodge here (Mackay 1898, 190).

'Knoll of the Gaels island' (OSnb 11:85). 'The meadow land of the West Highlanders', from *allan* (Mackay 1898, 190).

- 1874 *Cnoc Eilean nan Gàidheal* (OSnb 11:85)  
 1898 *Allan nan Gall· Eilean nan Gall* (Mackay 1898, 190)  
 2010 *Cnoc Eilean nan Gall* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

ScG n.m. *eilean* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*  
 ScG *Eilean nan Gall* – 'the island associated with the *Goill*'

The suggestion by Mackay that ScG n.m. *eilean* 'island' is in error for ScG n.m. *àilean* 'level sward' can be rejected, with "ailean" given as a local form of *eilean* {Alexander Carmichael} (Dwelly, under *ailean*). It is not on record, however, as a proper island, rather a hill surrounded by a haugh. Likewise, the OSnb form with ScG n.m. *Gàidheal* is improbable: see **Eilean nan Gàidheal** TNG-SUT. The old north coast road passed by here (Roy Map), so making it a viable watch point. However, it also forms much of a pocket of Tongue SUT into Farr SUT, isolated from the rest of the parish by River Borgie NC683622.

**Eileanan Lochlannach** SUS-INV<sup>Heb</sup> Na h-~ ♦ (South Uist). Unknown class. Ch. 14  
 Related to Nordics: probable.

NF779476 (MR).

On the island of Benbecula. Tidal islands between Liniclete and Eilean Cuite nam Fiadh (ex info. Eilidh Shaw, ex An Càrnach, Íochdar SUS-INV<sup>Heb</sup>, in 2004).

- 2004 *Na h-Eileanan Lochlannach* (ex info. E. Shaw)

ScG nom. pl. art. *na h-* + pl. of ScG n.m. *eilean* + ScG adj. *Lochlannach*  
 ScG *Na h-Eileanan Lochlannach* – 'the Lochlannach islands'

**Elenyngill** KKM-ARG<sup>Heb</sup> † (Killarow & Kilmeny). Domain-name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.  
 ?NR405663 (SS). A.k.a. Ellan Charrin†.

On the island of Islay. In Middle Ward (1614 RMS vii no. 1137). Fifty *solidates* of land [presumably attached to the island property], appearing in the scribal sequence between Ballighillan NR408697 and Staoisha NR403712 (*passim*). Identified by Macniven (2006, 432) with Eilean Mòr, but he accepts that this is not secure (pers. comm. Alan Macniven in 2008).

- 1614 *Ellenyngall* (RMS vii no. 1137)  
 1627 *Ellenyngall* (RMS viii no. 1146)  
 1662 *Ellienyngall* (Retours no. 68)  
 1665 *Elenyngill* (RMS xi no. 778)

ScG n.m. *eilean* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*  
 ScG \**Eilean nan Gall* – 'the island associated with the *Goill*'

Possibilities are 1) Eilean Mòr NR388681 in Loch Finlaggan, 2) Eilean Mhic Iain a.k.a. Ellan Moyborg† (*Canmore*, 38111) NR409652 in Loch Lossit, and 3) Ellan Charrin† (Monro, *Western Isles*, 24, \**Eilean a' Chùirn*) NR405663 in Loch Ballygrant a.k.a. Loch a' Chùirn† (OS 6" 1st edn). Campbell tenure rules out (1): Campbell of Cawdor was granted land in Islay in 1614 by James VI at the expense of the MacDonalds and MacLeans (Caldwell 2001, 62), but the place-name presumably predates this. The feudal superior for (2) and (3) was Bishop of the Isles (Caldwell 2001, 176, 177). (2) was feued in the 1570s to a MacLean and had two aliases by 1509, and seventeenth or eighteenth-century ruins (*Canmore*, 38111). (3) has no OS name, was feued to MacLean of Duart by 1549 (Monro, *Western Isles*, 24), and has ruins probably dating from this period (*Canmore*, 38112) of

the sixteenth century and of high status (Caldwell 2001, 177), and so provides the grid reference.

**England** ☀. Domain-name. Ch. 9 English: probable.

(SL). A.k.a. **Angelcynn**, a.k.a. **Angelœod**.

Historically including most of southern Scotland (Jackson 1963, 60).

'Country of the Angles, England' (*CASD*, s.n.). Historically 'all those parts of Great Britain which were occupied by the Anglo-Saxons' (Jackson 1963, 60).

1916 *Englaland*† (*CASD*, s.n.)

1963 *Anglecyn*† a.k.a. *Engla-land*† (Jackson 1963, 60)

gen. pl. of OE n.m. *Engel* + OE n.nt. *land*

OE *Engla Land* – 'land associated with Angles'

**English Craig** LNGT-CMB † (Longtown). Borderland-name. Ch. 9 English: probable.

NY555873 (RL).

On the English side of Kershope Water (OSnb 7:144 ROX).

In contradistinction to **Scotch Craig** CSL-ROX (OSnb 7:144 ROX).

1860 *English Craig* (OSnb 7:144 ROX)

SSE adj. *English* + ScS n. *craig*

ScS (*The*) *English Craig* – 'rock associated with (the) English'

The name of English Craig contrasts with that of **Scotch Craig** CSL-ROX on the opposite slope of the glen down which flows the Kershope Burn, which forms the Scottish–English border. Though in England, English Craig has been ascribed here to Scots, as it has only been found in a Scottish source and may be an exonym (though the relevant English OS 6" 1st edn sheet has not been available for consultation).

**English Hole** WRY-ORK (Westray). Unknown class. Ch. 9 English: probable.

HY392496 (MR).

On the island of Westray. A large cave (OSnb 26:79).

1878 *English Hole* (OSnb 26:79)

SSE adj. *English* + SSE n. *hole*

SSE (*The*) *English Hole* – 'cave associated with (the) English'

It is possible that the tale from Eday about **Englishman's Cut** EDA-ORK, of an Englishman starting to cut through to the opposite side of the island but finding it too difficult, was known elsewhere in Orkney and localised.

**English Kershope** LNGT-CMB (Longtown). Borderland-name. Ch. 9 English: probable.

NY526848 (SS). A.k.a. Kershope†.

1725 *Kirsop* (1745 Moll Map)

1755 *English Kersop* (Roy Map)

1770 *Kershope* (Stobie Map)

- 1820 *Kershope* (Thomson Map ROX)  
 1821 *Kershope* (Ainslie Map ROX)  
 1868 *Kershope* (OS 6" 1st edn)

ESE adj. *English* + ESE ex nom. *Kershope* (attrib. OSc n. *kers* + OSc n. *hope*)  
 ESE *English Kershope* – 'Kershope ('valley associated with cress') associated with (the) English'

The name of English Kershope contrasts with that of **Scotch Kershope** CSL-ROX on the opposite bank of the Kershope Burn, which forms the Scottish–English border.

**English Knowe** BELL+LNGT-NTB+CMB † (Bellingham + Longtown). Borderland-name.

Ch. 9 English: probable.

?NY562884 (RL).

On the English side of Kershope Water (OSnb 7:134 ROX).

In contradistinction to **Scotch Knowe** CSL-ROX (OSnb 7:134 ROX).

- 1860 *English Knowe* (OSnb 7:134 ROX)

SSE adj. *English* + ScS n. *knowe*

ScS (*The*) *English Knowe* – 'hillock associated with (the) English'

The name of English Knowe contrasts with that of **Scotch Knowe** CSL-ROX across the head of the Kershope Burn, which forms the Scottish–English border. Though in England, English Knowe has been ascribed here to Scots, as it has only been found in a Scottish source and may be an exonym (the relevant OS 6" 1st edn sheet for Cumberland has not been available for consultation: it is not shown on the relevant Northumberland sheet).

**English Mill** STF-BNF<sup>(ABD)</sup> (St Fergus). Domain-name. Ch. 9 English: probable.

NK101481 (SO). A.k.a. Smithescroft†.

A water-driven corn mill (OSnb 28:53).

From anthro. *Ingles* (OSnb 28:53). In contradistinction to **Scotsmill** PHD-ABD (Alexander 1952, 54).

- 1592 *Lie Inglistyln* (RMS v no. 2176)  
 1612 *Lie Inglistyln* (RMS vii no. 757)  
 1637 *lie Inglis-Myln* a.k.a. *Smithescroft* (Retours no. 74)  
 1636×52 *English mill* (Gordon Map 33) *Inglistmill* (Gordon Map 34)  
 1661 *Inglis-myln* (Retours no. 108)  
 1698 *Englishmill* {parish register} (Alexander 1952, 54)  
 1870 *Englishmill* (OSnb 28:53)  
 1952 *English Mill* (Alexander 1952, 54)  
 2010 *English Mill* (OS<sup>10</sup>)

(OSc def. art. *lie* +) OSc adj. *Inglis* + OSc n. *miln*

OSc *Lie Inglis Miln* – '(the) mill associated with (the) English'

The name of English Mill contrasts, though perhaps coincidentally, with that of **Scotsmill** PHD-ABD on the opposite bank of the River Ugie, apparently slightly upstream (Gordon Map 33, 34). Of more significance may be the motte of Castle Hill STF-BNF<sup>(ABD)</sup> NK10224865, dating to the late twelfth-century Ralph le Nain and c.500m from the present mill.

**English New Water Shiel** BET/BERW-NTB (Berwick-on-Tweed). Borderland-name. Ch. 9 English: probable.  
NT977521 (WO).

A seasonal fishing station on the Tweed, property of Berwick Corporation (OSnb 4:79).

1858 *English New Water Shiel* (OSnb 4:79)

SSE adj. *English* + SSE ex nom. *New Water* + ScS n. *shiel*

ScS *English New Water Shiel* – 'the hut associated with New Water which is associated with (the) English'

Strangely, in 2010 this place is not named on OS<sup>10</sup>, though it is on OS<sup>25</sup>. The affix is even more curious, as there is no contrasting "Scottish" shiel. Toddles Shiel BET/BERW-NTB NT979523 is on the south, "English" bank of the River Tweed, and so is not contrasted. English New Water Shiel is well within Berwick-on-Tweed NTB, away from the Border. It is possibly an example of ethnicism, given the uniqueness and historical uncertainty of Berwick's national identity, making a declaration, albeit with a seasonal fishing hut. The hut is shown in 1858 on the OS 6" 1st edn to be on a part of the bank called (or described as) Ings, the plural of SSE n. *ing* 'river meadow'. It is possible that confusion, or a play on words, has led to reinterpretation of this as SSE adj. *English*.

**English Strother** GLEN-NTB (Glendale). Commemorative name. Ch. 9 English: probable.  
NT867377 (RL).

In Carham parish (OS 6" 1st edn).

1865 *English Struther Bog* (OS 6" 1st edn)

1977 *English Strother* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

(attrib. or adj.) OSc *Inglis* + OSc n. *strother*

OSc \**Inglis Strother* – 'bog associated with the English'

*Struther* is a variant of OSc n. *strother* (*DOST*, s.v.): there is no evidence of a Scots or English Standard English reflex (*SND*; *OED*). English Strother is a small bog is close to the Scottish border, but not adjacent. It is, however, close to the battlefield of Flodden 1513, NT888371, behind the English lines. An association with some incident connected with the battle, imaginary or true, is a probable motivation.

**English Toun** SOR-WIG † (Sorbie). Antiquarian name. Ch. 9 English: probable.  
?NX450470 (SS).

1630 *Inglistoun de Sorbie* (*RMS* viii no. 1522)

1654 *Englishtoun* (Blaeu Map)

1684 *Ingelstoune* (*PLWM*, 55)

1725 *English Toun* (1745 Moll Map)

(attrib. or adj.) OSc *Inglis* + OSc n. *toun*

OSc *Inglis Toun* – 'settlement associated with the English'

The representation on the Blaeu Map (Moll Map is a derivative), and the indication in 1630 that the land had a castle (*RMS* viii no. 1522), suggest identification with Sorbie Tower, which provides the grid reference (NX4508947025; *Canmore*, 63139). The site of a motte, which on excavation was found to contain an artefact from the twelfth century, is about 60m away at NX45084696 (*Canmore*, 63151).

**Englishfield** CIE-ABD † (Cairnie). Commemorative name. Ch. 9 English: probable.

@NJ469440 (LF).

On Smallburn farm (MacDonald 1900, 181).

Said to be the site of a military engagement in 1745 with "English" 'i.e. Hanoverians' (MacDonald 1900, 181).

1900 *Englishfield* (MacDonald 1900, 181)

SSE adj. *English* + SSE n. *field*

SSE (*The*) *English Field* – 'field associated with (the) English'

**Englishman's Bridge** KKK-KCB (Kirkmabreck). Coincidental name. Ch. 9 English: probable.

NX520584 (PW).

A small stone county bridge crossing the Englishman's Burn on the old military road (OSnb 125:6).

1851 (*the*) *Englishman's Bridge* (OSnb 125:6)

(SSE def. art. *the* +) gen. sg. of SSE n. *Englishman* + SSE n. *bridge*

SSE *The Englishman's Bridge* – '(the) bridge associated with an Englishman'

A secondary name with specific element borrowing from **Englishman's Burn** KKK-KCB. All bridges on this section of the military road postdate its eighteenth-century, military phase (*Canmore*, 108875, 142783).

**Englishman's Burn** KKK-KCB (Kirkmabreck). Commemorative name. Ch. 9 English: probable.

NX501596 (WL). + **Englishman's Bridge** KKK-KCB.

A small burn (OSnb 123:37; OSnb 125:6). A small burn joining Moneypool Burn (OSnb 124:20) [it in fact joins Balloch Burn NX473585, which in turn joins Moneypool Burn to form Ferry Burn NX461585].

From a battle close by, said to have been between Scots and English (OSnb 123:37 124:20). Said to refer to the killing of an Englishman here [this explanation deleted] (OSnb 125:6).

1851 *Englishman's Burn* (OSnb 123:37; OSnb 124:20)

1851 (*the*) *Englishman's Burn* (OSnb 125:6)

(SSE def. art. *the* +) gen. sg. of SSE n. *Englishman* + ScS n. *burn*

ScS *The Englishman's Burn* – '(the) burn associated with an Englishman'

A "Supposed Site of Battle" is shown on the OS 6" 1st edn at NX512586, a battle for which there is some secondary evidence (*Canmore*, 63677). Dergall KKK-KCB NX512582 on Englishman's Burn might appear to be a Gaelic reference to English troops: but the apparent diphthong in the second element of it's first recording, 1545 *Dargawell* (*RMS* iii no. 3106), suggests otherwise (or if in fact a monophthong, a collection of megaliths by the burn are probably referred to with ScG n.m. *gall* 'freestanding stone or rock'). Misinterpretation of Dergall may have led to the tradition of a battle, with Englishman's Burn a part translation. Or possibly it refers to the construction, in 1763–65 (Taylor 1976, 100), and/or maintenance of the military road, later including **Englishman's Bridge** KKK-KCB. Or perhaps the tradition deleted from OSnb 125:6 was correct after all, and an Englishman (perhaps a soldier working on the road) met his death in or by the burn.

**Englishman's Cut** EDA-ORK (Eday). Unknown class. Ch. 9 English: probable. HY569403 (RL).

On the island of Eday. A small hole in the cliff face (OSnb 4:10).

Said to refer to an Englishman who started to cut through to the opposite side of the island here, but found it too difficult (OSnb 4:10).

1878 (*The Englishman's Cut* (OSnb 4:10)

(SSE def. art. *the* +) gen. sg. of SSE n. *Englishman* + SSE n. *cut*

SSE *The Englishman's Cut* – '(the) incision associated with an Englishman'

Cf. **English Hole** WRY-ORK.

**Englishman's Dam** LRB-STL The~ † (Larbert). Resource-name. Ch. 9 English: probable. NS875826 (WL). A.k.a. Carron Dams.

Dams developed 1760–75 (pers. comm. John Reid in 2005).

1760×75 *The Englishman's Dam* (pers. comm. J. Reid)

SSE def. art. *the* + gen. sg. of SSE n. *Englishman* + SSE n. *dam*

SSE *The Englishman's Dam* – 'the reservoir associated with an Englishman'

Presumably with reference to an individual involved in the development of the Carron Iron Works.

**Englishman's Ford** MEN-ANG The~ †. Unknown class. Ch. 9 English: probable. ?NO521650 (PW).

A ford over a little rivulet (over which is also **Scotchman's Ford** MEN-ANG) which passes cairns with burials said to be Pictish or Danish; but as there are entire bones in one grave, they are likely to date to between 1625×85 (OSA v, 153). Above Scotchman's Ford (OSnb 69:26, under *Englishman's Hillock*).

Probably from a Presbyterian–Royalist skirmish sometime between 1625×85 (OSA v, 153).

1791×99 *the Englishman's Ford* (OSA v, 153)

(SSE def. art. *the* +) gen. sg. of SSE n. *Englishman* + SSE n. *ford*

SSE *The Englishman's Ford* – '(the) ford associated with an Englishman'

The OS surveyors could not obtain any information on the name Englishman's Ford, which they had encountered in the OSA. The grid reference is provided by a modern ford adjacent to **Englishman's Hillock** MEN-ANG. This hillock may be the primary name, and **Scotchman's Ford** MEN-ANG a subsequent contrastive coining to Englishman's Ford. The suggestion in the OSA of a skirmish is speculation, not oral history, as the local tradition was of a battle between the Picts and the Norse: a cluster of barrows are said to be their graves, but they are likely to belong to a later period, to judge from the entire skeleton found in one (OSA v, 153). The "barrows" are principally clearance cairns (*Canmore*, 35049).

**Englishman's Geo** FET-SHE (Fetlar). Unknown class. Ch. 9 English: probable.

HU623882 (MR).

On the island of Fetlar.

2002 *Englishman's Geo* (OS<sup>10</sup>)

gen. sg. of SSE n. *Englishman* + ScS n. *geo*

ScS *Englishman's Geo* – 'creek associated with the Englishman'

**Englishman's Hillock** MEN-ANG (Menmuir). Unknown class. Ch. 9 English: probable.

NO522650 (RL).

A small, though prominent, uncultivated knoll (OSnb 69:26).

Probably from Englishman's Ford MEN-ANG (OSnb 69:26).

1861 *Englishman's Hillock* (OSnb 69:26)

gen. sg. of SSE n. *Englishman* + SSE n. *hillock*

SSE *Englishman's Hillock* – 'hillock associated with an Englishman'

Presumably related with specific element sharing to **Englishman's Ford** MEN-ANG. It may be the primary name, if the hillock is named for the occupant of the farmstead beside it at NO52386508, already ruinous by 1861 OS 6" 1st edn (*Canmore*, 35018).

**Englishman's Loup** MGF-KCB (Minnigaff). Commemorative name. Ch. 9 English: probable.

NX372724 (RL).

A precipitous rock situated little to the south-east of Lagbaes [a.k.a. Cordorcan NX369726] (OSnb 71:8).

From an Englishman caught here while poaching, who lept down the rock to escape but broke his neck (OSnb 71:8).

1851 *Englishman's Loup* (OSnb 71:8)

2003 *Englishman's Loup* (OS<sup>10</sup>)

gen. sg. of SSE n. *Englishman* + ScS n. *loup*

ScS *Englishman's Loup* – 'leap associated with an Englishman'

Englishman's Loup is incorrectly located on OS<sup>10</sup>, the position seemingly being taken from the wrong end of the name as written on the OS 6" 1st edn.

**Englishman's Neuks** BAD-KCD (Banchory-Devenick). Coincidental name. Ch. 9 English: probable.

NO930956 (MR).

A rough, tortuous beach (OSnb 2:131).

1865 *Englishman's Neuks* (OSnb 2:131)

gen. sg. of SSE n. *Englishman* + pl. of ScS n. *neuk*

ScS *Englishman's Neuks* – 'corners associated with an Englishman'

There is a tradition recorded in the OSnb for the farm of England BAD-KCD NO930960 (1865 OSnb 2:134), that it had originally been occupied by an English captain wrecked over 500 years previously on the adjacent coast, by which is presumably meant

Englishman's Neuks. It is probable that England is a nickname of remoteness, so if the two names are indeed directly related, then the folk etymology has led to the naming of the beach.

**Englishman's Skelly** CRA-FIF (Crail). Commemorative name. Ch. 9 English: probable.

NO632108 (MR).

No OSnb entry.

Possibly from the English victim of a shipwreck (*PNF* iii, 205).

1888×1914 *Englishman's Skelly* {OS 6" 1st edn revision} (*PNF* iii, 205)

gen. of OSc n. *Inglistan* + OSc n. *skelly*

OSc \**Inglistanis Skelly* – 'seashore skerry associated with the Englishman'

The grid reference is in agreement with *PNF*. It is identified on OS<sup>10</sup> at NO630109, applied to a tiny skerry detached from the shore rocks. But this is less likely than the much larger, attached rock; OS<sup>10</sup> seems to have taken the wrong end of the name as displayed on OS<sup>25</sup> to indicate the location. In support of the identification used here, and also of the interpretation as Older Scots required by the term *skelly*, is the neighbouring rock, Mary's Skelly NO631105. The tradition that the future queen Mary of Guise landed on Mary's Skelly after her journey from France in 1538 (OSnb 84:95; *PNF* iii, 218) is treated as credible by *PNF*, as she is known to have landed locally.

**Englishman's Spout** KNO-MOR (Knockando). Unknown class. Ch. 9 English: probable.

NJ189415 (WR).

A river edge opposite a small island (OSnb 16:119).

1870 *Englishman's Spout* (OSnb 16:119)

gen. sg. of SSE n. *Englishman* + ScS n. *spout*

ScS *Englishman's Spout* – 'narrow channel associated with the Englishman'

Englishman's Spout is not associated with Tamdhu Distillery NJ189418, which was not established until 1897 ([www.scotchwhisky.net/distilleries/tamdhu.htm](http://www.scotchwhisky.net/distilleries/tamdhu.htm), accessed 2011).

**Englishman's Stairs** DAL-AYR (Dalmellington). Unknown class. Ch. 9 English: probable.

NS481012 (RL).

A small round rocky 10' knoll, rather prominent (OSnb 21:109).

From a broken rock on the west side that resembles the steps of stairs, but to which no history or tradition is connected (OSnb 21:109).

1857 *Englishman's Stairs* (OSnb 21:109)

gen. sg. of SSE n. *Englishman* + SSE n. *stairs*

SSE *Englishman's Stairs* – 'stairs associated with an Englishman'

To be interpreted as SSE n. *stairs* rather than ScS n. *stair* 'flight of stairs', which would be singular (*SND*, s.v.).

**Englishmen's Den** FEC-KCD (Fettercairn). Commemorative name. Ch. 9 English: probable.

NO611758 (RL).

A small ravine, south from Burn of *Corshalie* 'Corsheilie' about ¼ mile west of its junction with Burn of *Blairvernies* 'Balvairnies' (OSnb 8:19).

Said to refer to the killing of English in a skirmish between locals and the soldiers of the Duke of Montrose (OSnb 8:19).

1865 *Englishmen's Den* (OSnb 8:19)

2006 *Englishmen's Den* (OS<sup>10</sup>)

gen. pl. of SSE n. *Englishman* + ScS n. *den*

ScS *Englishmen's Den* – 'narrow ravine associated with Englishmen'

**Englishmen's Dub** KEL-KCB (Kells). Commemorative name. Ch. 9 English: probable.

NX642730 (WR).

A deep pool (OSnb 57:19).

From the retrieval of two drowned Englishmen (OSnb 57:19).

1851 *Englishmen's Dub* (OSnb 57:19)

gen. pl. of SSE n. *Englishman* + ScS n. *dub*

ScS *Englishmen's Dub* – 'pool associated with Englishmen'

**Englishmen's Syke** GAS-SLK ♦ (Galashiels). Commemorative name. Ch. 9 English: probable.

NT506350 (WL).

A syke fully covered but for a small portion, which was probably once a deep glen or ditch (OSnb 4:25).

From the slaughter of a party of English soldiers of Edward III who were driven to this spot (OSnb 4:25). From the killing by local foresters of English raiders who stopped to eat wild plums in 1337 {RCAHMS SLK, 123} (*Canmore*, 55595).

1860 *Englishmen's Sike* (OSnb 4:25)

1930 *Englishmen's Syke* {Rutherford 1930, 15–16} (*Canmore*, 55595)

1957 *Englishmen's Sike* {RCAHMS SLK, 123} (*Canmore*, 55595)

2006 *Englishmen's Syke* (Sign)

gen. pl. of SSE n. *Englishman* + ScS n. *syke*

ScS *Englishmen's Syke* – 'rill associated with Englishmen'

The grid reference is provided by the Raid Stane NT50623508 (OS<sup>10</sup>), commemorating the skirmish that took place in the vicinity and which gave rise to the Galashiels armorial motto of *Soor Plooms* (*Canmore*, 55595). The name is given on the OS 6" 1st edn to mark the spot of the engagement, not the former syke.

**Englishton** KIH-INV (Kirkhill). Domain-name. Ch. 9 English: probable.

NH610452 (SS). +Muir; a.k.a. **Gallabhall**.

A farm (OSnb 52:36).

Possibly from Ecclestown, itself from *Baile na h-Eaglaise* {MS 364, 50} (Robertson MSS). From a minor settlement of English dependent on the motte-castle of Beaufort KIH-INV NH50634297 (*Canmore*, 12746; Mackenzie 1927, 29). 'Toun of the English, i.e. Inglis-speakers' (Taylor 2002, 81). 'The non-Gaels' farm' (Mac an Tàilleir 2004, 59).

- 1471 *Inglishtoune* (*ER* viii, 60)  
1473 *Inglishtoune* (*ER* viii, 168)  
1477 *Inglishtoun* (*ER* viii, 416)  
1481 *Inglishtoune* (*ER* ix, 111)  
1496 *Inglishtoun* (*RMS* ii no. 2320)  
1499 *Inglishtoun* (*ER* xi, 391)  
1501 *Inglishtoun* (*ER* xi, 353)  
1501 *Inglishtoun* (1508 *RMS* ii no. 3184)  
1504 *Inglishtoun* (*ER* xii, 666)  
1508 *Inglishtoun* (*ER* xii, 658)  
1509 *Inglishtoun* (1511 *RMS* ii nos. 3531, 3602)  
1512 *Inglishtoun* (*RMS* ii no. 3730)  
1514 *Inglishtoune* (*ER* xiv, 565)  
1524 *Inglishtoun* (*ER* xv, 583)  
1529 *Inglishtoun* (*RMS* iii no. 755)  
1540 *Inglishtoun* (*RSS* ii no. 3619)  
1542 *Inglishtoun* (*RMS* iii no. 2733)  
1566 *Inglishtoun* (*ER* xix, 553; *Retours* no. 5)  
1578 *Inglishtoun* (*ER* xx, 534; *Retours* no. 8)  
1580 *Inglishtoun* (*ER* xxi, 88)  
1633 *Inglishtoun* (*Retours* no. 52)  
1614×59 *Inglishtoune* [NLS MS Acc. 11244/1] (Taylor 2002, 95)  
1665 *Inglishtoun* (*Retours* no. 97)  
1666×70 *Englishtoun* (*Chron. Frasers*, 185)  
1670 *Englishtoun* (*Chron. Frasers*, 489)  
etc.  
1873 *Englishtown* (*Englishton*) (OSnb 52:36)

(attrib. or adj.) OSc *Inglis* + OSc n. *toun*

OSc *Inglis Toun* – 'settlement associated with the English'

**Gallabhall** KIH-INV is said by Barron (1968, 212) to apply to both Englishton and to the nearby Farnaway burial-ground NH60544520 (*Canmore*, 13488) at Kirkton. The wording by Barron is open to misinterpretation, but should be understood as a single application, with "Englishton" having migrated. The original association is probably with Tom a' Chaiste[i]l NH60454490 (ScG n.m. *tom* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. a' + lenited gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *caisteal*, 'the hillock of the castle'), with reference to an occupier; "baron Thomson" before 1206 or (more probably) the Corbet family a.1220–1498 (*TISS* 1, 82). Tom a' Chaisteil is a motte-like castle hill (*Canmore*, 13556), c.690m from Englishton, and c.310m from the burial-ground. Beaufort, referred to by Mackenzie (1927, 29), is too far off at 10.1km.

**Englishtown** LNGT-CMB (Longtown). Borderland-name. Ch. 9 English: probable.

NY335731 (SS).

In Kirkandrews Middle parish (OS 6" 1st edn).

- 1755 *Englishtown* (Roy Map)
- 1804 *Englishtown* (Crawford Map DMF)
- 1821 *Englishtown* (Ainslie Map)
- 1828 *Englishtown* (Thomson Map DMF)
- 1868 *Englishtown* (OS 6" 1st edn)

ESE adj. *English* + ESE n. *town*

ESE (*The English Town* – 'settlement associated with (the) English'

Englishtown occupies the outer end of a small bulge of England into Scotland.

**Englishwells** DNS-BWK † (Duns). Unknown class. Ch. 9 English: probable.

@NT798547 (SS). A.k.a. Samsonswells†.

Associated with Rulesmains (*Retours passim*).

- 1676 *Samson's wells* (*Retours* no. 390)
- 1678 *Samsonwalls* (*Retours* no. 397)
- 1693 *Samsonwalls* (*Retours* no. 450)
- 1698 *Sanisones Coalls* (*Samsonwalls?*) (*Retours* no. 474)
- 1699 *Samsonewells* a.k.a. *Englishwells* (*Retours* no. 477)

(attrib. or adj.) OSc *Inglis* + pl. of OSc n. *well*

OSc *\*Inglis Wellis* – 'wells associated with the English'

It is possible that the unidentified eponym of the alias, Samson, was viewed as being English.

**Erisgait** TRO-KCB Lie~ † (Troqueer). Transit-name. Ch. 7 Irish: probable.

NX968760 (PL).

From Irish settlers (Watson 1926, 184).

- 1599 *lie Erisgait* (*RMS* vi no. 900)

OSc def. art. *lie* + OSc adj. *Erisch* + OSc n. *gate*

OSc *\*Lie Erisch Gate* – 'the road associated with (the) Irish'

Erisgait appears to apply to the old Portpatrick road as it left Dumfries across the Old Bridge (1776 Taylor & Skinner Map plate 44; 1819 Wood Map), which provides the grid reference, into Kirkcudbrightshire. On the far side, Friars Vennel connects the bridge to the end of Irish Street DFS-DMF NX971760 (1602 *lie Irischgait*; *RMS* vi no. 1375). However, as this is at 90° to the road and vennel, and is a long irregular narrow back-street (OSnb 11:123; OSnb 26:155), its relationship to the Erisgait may be indirect or coincidental. There seems to be some confusion by Watson between the street and the road.

**Ersock** GLN+WHT-WIG (Glasserton + Whithorn). Ch. 7 Irish: possible.

NX443376 (SS). +Burn, +High, +Hill, +Loch, +Low† (OSnb 85:17),+Mill† (1782 Ainslie Map).

Farms (OSnb 85:7,25). Pronounced with stress on the initial element (Maxwell 1930, 134). In a group of names near Whithorn WHT-WIG which may preserve OE *wīc* 'farm' with loss of initial *w-*, viz Stannock/Stennock NX474375 WHT-WIG [also Maxwell 1930, 252], Shaddock (Sheddock†) NX473394 WHT-WIG, Stellock NX369413 GLN-WIG (MacQueen 2008, 31).

An OE anthroponym '?', or OE *wic* 'farm' (MacQueen 2008, 31).

- 1456 *Irsyke* (*ER* vi, 195)  
1456 *Iresike* (*ER* vi, 202)  
1496 *Irsag* {Wigt. Chrs} (Brooke db)  
1513 *Irsalk* {Chr MS} (Maxwell 1930, 134)  
1550×58 *Erssick*-*Irsuck*-*Irsyk* {Whithorn Priory rent roll} (Maxwell 1930, 134)  
1569 *Arsik* (1580 *RMS* iv no. 2823)  
1576 Nr/O.*Ersik* (*RMS* iv no. 2593)  
1632 O.*Ersik* (*RMS* viii no. 2054)  
1684 *Arsick* (*PLWM*, 9)  
1755 *Mill of Arsack* (Roy Map)  
1782 H/Lw.*Ersock* (Ainslie Map)  
1849 H/Lw.*Ersock* (H/Lw.Ersick) (OSnb 85:7,25)

OSc adj. *Erisch* + OSc n. *sike*

OSc \*(*The*) *Erisch Sike* – 'small stream associated with (the) Irish'

High Ersock is in Glasserton WIG, Mill of Ersock† and Low Ersock in Whithorn WIG. The argument by MacQueen for OE n.f/n. *wīc* 'specialised settlement' in four of the eight local -ock-names lacks parallels with an open vowel. And this second syllable has been highly erratic from first records into the nineteenth century, implying a weak vowel. This counts against BrB sfx -*ȝg* 'associated with' and OE n.m. *hōc* 'hook; angle'. The initial fricative [ʃ] in Shaddock also weakens the argument for a British origin. An alternative specific is OSc pfx \**ear-* 'plough-', based on OSc vb *ere*, cf. Earland KMA-PER NS679978 and Irefurs◊ BIH-ORK @HY268272 (Marwick 1970, 91): McNiven (2011, 325) tentatively reaches the same conclusion on OSc pfx \**ear-*. A distant possibility is ScG n.f. *iris* 'brass' (EG n.? *iris* 'copper, brass') + ScG loc. sfx -*ach*; cf. the Tonderghie copper mine NX440348 (*Canmore*, 300136).

— F —

**Field of the English** CRD-INV (Croy & Dalcross). Commemorative name. Ch. 9 English: probable.

NH744448 (LF).

A large enclosure (OSnb 18:26). With a granite stone, inscribed "Field of the English they were buried here" (pers. observ. 2008), at NH74374502 (*Canmore*, 14203): marked "Grave of the English" on OS<sup>10</sup>.

From a large enclosure used as a burial place for the English [more accurately Hanoverian] soldiers who fell in the battle of Culloden [1746] (OSnb 18:26).

1873 *Field of the English* (OSnb 18:26)

2010 *Field of The English* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

2010 *Field of the English* (OS<sup>10</sup>)

SSE n. *field* + SSE prep. of + SSE def. art. *the* + SSE n. *English*

SSE *The Field of the English* – '(burial) field associated with the English'

**Finnibek** YEL-SHE (Yell). Ch. 14 Related to Nordics: possible.

HU489800 (MR).

On the island of Yell. A large shingle bed on the seashore (OSnb 15:100).

1878 *Finnibek* (OSnb 15:100)

gen. pl. of ON n.m. *Finnr* + ON n.m. *bekkr*

ON \**Finnabekkr* – "'bench' associated with Finns'

The interpretation given postulates figurative use of ON n.m. *bekkr* 'bench' for a shingle bed.

**Finnies Haven** CAY-CAI (Canisbay). Ch. 14 Related to Nordics: possible.

ND361780 (MR).

OSnb not consulted. On the island of Stroma. A landing-place by the remains of an early settlement and a burial-ground (Mowat 1931, 37)

Possibly ON *Finns-høfn*, 'Finn's haven', or ON ex nom. \**Finn-nes* + SSE *haven*, probably from earthworks (Mowat 1931, 37).

1873 *Finnies Haven* (OS 6" 1st edn)

1931 *Finnies Haven* (Mowat 1931, 37)

2011 *Finnies Haven* (OS<sup>10</sup>)

gen. sg. of ON n.m. *Finnr* + ON n.f. *høfn*

ON \**Finnshøfn* – 'harbour associated with a Finn'

Finnies Haven is possibly the nearest landing point to a cave at ND361779, but even if it is, it is not closely associated. The archaeological features mentioned by Mowat (but not recorded on *Canmore*) could indeed have provided the motivation for the name. Alternatively, the specific may be the genitive of ON masc. anthro. *Finnr*.

**Finnigarð** WAS-SHE (Walls & Sandness). Ch. 14 Related to Nordics: possible.  
HU197502 (SS). +Hill.  
A croft in Walls (OSnb 21:131).

*Vinjargarðr* from *vin* 'pasture, meadow', or possibly *Finnagarðr* from *Finnar* 'the Finns or Lapps' (Stewart 1987, 107–8).

- 1696–1954 *Finnigarð* (Stewart 1987, 107–8)  
1717–1860 *Finigarth* (Stewart 1987, 107–8)  
1768 *Finiagerth* (Stewart 1987, 107–8)  
1853 *Finegarth* (Stewart 1987, 107–8)  
1878 *Finnigarth* (OSnb 21:131)

gen. pl. of ON n.m. *Finnr* + ON n.m. *garðr*  
ON \**Finnagarðr* – 'yard associated with Finns'

**Finnister** NES-SHE (Nesting). Antiquarian name. Ch. 14 Related to Nordics: probable.  
HU464518 (SS).  
A croft (OSnb 5:96).

Probably ON *Finns-setr*, from the feminine given name *Finna*, or the masculine given name *Finni* or *Finnr* (Jakobsen 1936, 150). *Finnasetr* from *finn* 'grass: *nardus stricta*' (Stewart 1987, 237).

- 1878 *Finnister (Finister)* (OSnb 5:96)  
1890 *Finister* (Stewart 1987, 237)  
1954 *Finnister* (Stewart 1987, 237)

gen. pl. of ON n.m. *Finnr* + ON n.nt. *sætr*  
ON \**Finnasætr* – 'pasture land associated with Finns'

There are three prehistoric houses here, with the best preserved at HU464516 (*Canmore*, 1169). An alternative interpretation is the gen. sg. of ON n.nt. *fen* + ON n.nt. *sætr* 'boggy pasture', but the location does not appear to be notably boggy.

**Finnygauld** STD-ABD ‡ (Strathdon). Transit-name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.  
NJ320158 (SS). +Burn.  
A few cotters houses on Auchernach estate (OSnb 81:31). Abandoned by 1903 {OS 6" 2nd edn} (*Canmore*, 126472)

*Fèith nan gall*, 'burn of the strangers or lowlanders' (Alexander 1952, 277).

- 1871 *Finnygauld* (OSnb 81:31)

ScG n.f. *feith* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*  
ScG \**Fèith nan Gall* – 'the bog channel associated with the *Goill*'

With loss of the final *-n* of the article, and with the common Scottish Standard English representation of a final Gaelic [l̪] as *-ld*. The association made in 2007 to a boundary dyke west of the burn (*Canmore*, 295347) is unlikely given the OSnb description as cottar houses; as they are on the east bank (OS 6" 1st edn), the burn may instead have formed the boundary of Auchernach estate and/or an earlier unit. A late boundary stone NJ32051532 (*Canmore*, 126538) suggests the Water of Nochty NJ354129 is a boundary to this point from at least Finnygauld Burn NJ317153 (supported by the modern Forestry

Commission boundary; OS<sup>25</sup>). There is no medial -e- in the second element of Auchernoch NJ331159 to suggest the ethnonym ScG n.m. *Èireannach*, though forms are late (Findlay 1843, 8; OSnb 81:33, 38; OGS, s.n.; Diack 1944, 181); the pronunciation recorded before 1939 as "Ach Iarnaik" (Diack 1944, 181) also points otherwise. Cf. **Korynagald** IVV-BNF.

**Finsteg** FET-SHE † (Fetlar). Ch. 14 Related to Nordics: possible.

@HU661901 (?).

On the island of Fetlar. In *Funnie 'Funzie (Girt)* FET-SHE' (Jakobsen 1936, 150).

*Finns-teigr* from the masculine given name *Finnr* (Jakobsen 1936, 150).

1936 *Finsteg* (Jakobsen 1936, 150)

gen. sg. of ON n.m. *Finnr* + ON n.m. *teigr*

ON \**Finnsteigr* – 'paddock associated with a Finn'

Alternatively, the specific may be the genitive of ON masc. anthro. *Finnr*.

**Flamiggs** COCK-CMB ‡ (Cockermouth). Unknown class. Ch. 10 Flemings: probable.

?NY057330 (LF). +Gill.

In Broughton parish (*PNCu* 2, 274).

From OE *hrycg* 'ridge' (*PNCu* 2, 274).

1652 *Flemrigge* {Cockermouth MS, unspecified} (*PNCu* 2, 274)

1852 *Flemrigg* {Cockermouth MS, unspecified} (*PNCu* 2, 274)

1867 *Flamiggs Gill?* (OS 6" 1st edn)

2011 *Flamiggs Gill* (OS<sup>10</sup>)

pl. of ESE ex nom. *Flemrigg* (attrib. e.ESE n. *Fleming* + e.ESE n. *rig*)

e.ESE \**Fleming Rig* – '(subdivided) Flemrigg ('ridge associated with the Flemings')'

It is postulated that Flamiggs Gill contains a corrupted form of the existing name: Flamiggs Gill flows to the confluence at NY050309 and possibly onwards to NY045306, and rises in Broughton Moor at NY064327 (OS<sup>10</sup>). The ridge referred to may therefore be the principle high ground near here, the 128m unnamed highest point of which provides the grid reference. The development of ESE pl. ending -s is assumed to be by analogy with other Cumberland names with *riggs*, from ESE n. *rigs* 'arable with single owner'. A possible alternative interpretation might involve ME n. *fleme* 'fugitive, outlaw', but the proximity of **Flimby** COCK-CMB strongly suggests the ethnonym, if variation with the form OSc n. *Flamyng* (*DOST*, under *Fleming*) and loss of the initial letter of *rig* after -m is accepted: cf. **Flimby** for loss of the suffix -ing by at least the mid sixteenth century.

**Fleemington** LWH-RNF † (Lochwinnoch). Ch. 10 Flemings: possible.

NS366603 (SS).

1544 *Flemingstoun* (*RSS* iii no. 854)

1583x96 *Flemington* (Pont Map 33)

1611 E/W.*Flemyngtouns* (1612 *RMS* vii no. 672)

1654 *Crist Flemingtoun* (Blaeu Map)

- 1695 *Fleemingstoune* {poll book} (pers. comm. Alan Steel in 2005)  
 1725 *C. Flem.* [sic] (1745 Moll Map)  
 1755 *Fleemington* (Roy Map)

gen. of OSc n. *Fleming* + OSc n. *toun*  
 OSc *Fleming Toun* – 'settlement associated with Flemings'

The settlement was seemingly lost, by 1796, to development of the Castle Semple Policies (Ainslie Map). The 1654 form (and its derivative in 1745) is due to a misreading of *Cast<le>* as *Crist*, and to an error in analysing the text by associating the element with Flemington (pers. comm. A. Steel).

**Fleenas-na-gael** ACL-NAI (Ardclach). Domain-name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.  
 NH916505 (SS). A.k.a. Flanes-beg†.  
 Two farmhouses (OSnb 2:4).

From *-ais* 'station' (Watson 1926, 499). *Flichneachd* 'ooziness, moisture' + *Gaidheal*, or possibly 'stranger' (Stewart 1971, 19). 'Ex nom. *Fleenas* of the Gaels' (Mac an Tailleir 2004, 63).

- 1583x96 *Flyinessbeg* (Pont Map 8)  
 1654 *Flanes-beg* (Blaeu Map)  
 1755 *Cleenas* (Roy Map)  
 1871 *Fleenasnagael* (*Fleenusnagael*. *Fleenus-na-gael*) (OSnb 2:4)  
 1920 ScG "Fleenash nan Gaull" (Diack MS Nairn, 4)  
 2004 *Flionais nan Gaidheal* (Mac an Tailleir 2004, 63)  
 2010 *Fleenasnagael* (OS<sup>50</sup>)

SSE ex nom. *Fleenas* (ScG ? n. + ScG loc. sfx *-ais*) + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan*  
 + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gàidheal*

ScG *Flionais nan Gàidheal* – 'Fleenas (?-place) associated with the *Goill*'

The 1920 pronunciation shows ScG n.m. *Gall*. This is one of several settlements named for what must have been a district called Fleenas on either side of the Muckle Burn, forming a corner of Ardclach parish bordering with Auldearn NAI and Nairn NAI: Newlands of Fleenas NH914462, Fleenasmore NH920483, Midfleenas NH909494, Fleenasmill NH918507 and New Fleenas NH906516. The district was later divided between the estates of Cawdor (including Fleenasmore; OSnb 2:29) and Lethen (including Fleenas-na-gael; OSnb 2:4). Prior to OS, only the two with Gaelic affixes are shown. Fleenas + ScG adj. *mòr* 'big, great' lies to the south of Midfleenas, and Fleenas-na-gael (formerly with ScG adj. *beag* 'little, small') possibly incorporates all of the parish bulge north-west of the Black Burn NH914503. Though Ardclach and Nairn were Gaelic strongholds in 1822, Auldearn was mainly "English" (Withers 1984, 85–6).

**Fleming-Beath** BEA-FIF † (Beath). Domain-name. Ch. 10 Flemings: probable.  
NT140890 (SS).

Anthroponym *Fleming* + ex nom. *Beath* (Gaelic *beithe* 'birch') (*PNFi*, 158:312).

- 1220×35 *Beeth Flemi<ŋ>g* (*Dunf. Reg.* no. 177)  
1230×39 *Beeth Flemi<ŋ>g· flemisse Beeth· flemiges Beeth* (*Dunf. Reg.* no. 178)  
1332×40 *flemi[n]gbrech* (*Dunf. Reg.* no. 326)  
1332×40 *flemingbreth* {*Dunf. Reg. MS*} (pers. comm. Simon Taylor in 2008)  
2006 \**Fleming-Beath*† (*PNFi*, 312)

attrib. OSc n. *Fleming* + OSc ex nom. *Beeth* (EG n.f. *beith*)

OSc *Beeth Fleming* – 'Beath ('birch(wood)) associated with the Flemings'

For discussion of Beath, see *PNF* (i, 156–7, 158–9). Beath experienced a series of land divisions, first recorded with the creation of Fleming-Beath. The name demonstrates the three constructions employed for the more than twenty familial names: 1220×35 existing name + anthroponym; 1230×39 gen. sg. anthroponym (*flemiges*) + existing name; 1332×40 anthroponym + existing name. However, a fourth construction, not highlighted in *PNF*, is *Flemisse Beeth*, with OSc adj. *Flemis*. The individual causing the name would appear from a fourteenth-century genealogy to be William (the) Fleming, tenant (probably unfree) of Dunfermline Abbey (*PNF* i, 312). Though William's ethnic label came to be adopted as the family surname, this would seem from the adjective to be a later development.

**Fleming Hall** WHTV-CMB (Whitehaven). Domain-name. Ch. 10 Flemings: probable.  
NY050032 (SS).

In Gosforth parish (*PNCu* 2, 395).

- 1419 *Flemynghall* {*St Bees Reg.*} (*PNCu* 2, 395)  
1867 *Fleming Hall* (OS 6" 1st edn)

attrib. OSc n. *Fleming* + OSc n. *hall*

OSc *Fleming Hall* – 'mansion associated with the Flemings'

**Fleming Halse** CARL-CMB † (Carlisle). Ch. 10 Flemings: possible.  
@NY319635 (LF).

In Rockcliffe parish (*PNCu* 1, 147). On the River Eden by Burgh-by-Sands parish, associated with *Uuerhalse* (or *Werhalse*) and *Depedraif* (*Holm Cultram Reg.* no. 25).

From ON *hals* 'neck, col' (*PNCu* 1, 147).

- c. 1234 *Fleming halse* (*Holm Cultram Reg.* no. 25)

attrib. OSc n. *Fleming* + OSc n. *hals*

OSc *Fleming Hals* – 'narrow inlet associated with the Flemings'

OSc n. *hals* is commonly applied to narrow inlets (*DOST*, s.v.), of which there are a number of tidal examples in Rockcliffe Marsh (providing the grid reference), across the Eden at the west end of Rockcliffe parish, in the angle formed by the confluence with the Esk. It may be tempting to identify Fleming Halse with a channel in the marsh, Fleam Creek NY330649, which is clearly shown on the OS 6" 1st edn as part of a system linking the Eden with the Esk through the marsh: but this contains ESE n. *fleam* 'artificial channel, watercourse, mill-stream' rather than a reflex of the ethnonym.

**Fleminghill** KMK-AYR (Kilmarnock). Ch. 10 Flemings: possible.  
NS478388 (SS).  
OSnb not consulted.

- 1654 *Fleamingshill* (Blaeu Map)  
1725 *Fleaming Hill* (1745 Moll Map)  
1755 W.*Fleminghill* (Roy Map)  
1828 *Fliminghill* (Thomson Map)  
1857 *Fleminghill* (OS 6" 1st edn)

attrib. OSc n. *Fleming* + OSc n. *hill*  
OSc *Fleming Hill* – 'hill associated with the Flemings'

Located on a step in the ridge descending from Whitelee Hill NS546428. There are probable anthroponyms in the farm-names Hemphill NS493405, Fosterhill NS475394 and Blackshill NS510413, all shown on the 1755 Roy Map (the latter is now Cowans Law, also seemingly with a surname). However, Fleminghill, on the lowest step in the ridge at 113m, is the oldest mapped. Note the genitival ending to *Fleaming* in 1654. The feature suggestive of a motte at NS48373885 at Castlehill (1828 Castlemill; Thomson Map) is in fact either natural or prehistoric (*Canmore*, 42774). There is a knoll further upstream called Castle Hill at NS498399, unreported on *Canmore*.

**Flemingis-land** KET-ANG † (Kettins). Domain-name. Ch. 10 Flemings: probable.  
@NO237390 (SS).

In Kettins barony, occupied by Alexander Scot (1547 confirmed 1574 RMS iv no. 2252).

- 1547 *Flemingis-land* (1574 RMS iv no. 2252)

gen. of OSc n. *Fleming* + OSc n. *land*  
OSc *\*Fleming's/Flemings' Hill* – 'land associated with Flemings'

**Flemington** ABL-ANG (Aberlemno). Ch. 10 Flemings: possible.  
NO526556 (SS). C17 +Bellihill, +lie Lawis, +Waltrie (RMS *passim*; Retours nos. 455, 508);  
+Castle, +House†.

A farm (OSnb 1:30). Flemington Castle (a.k.a. House) is a tower house of late sixteenth or early seventeenth-century build (*Canmore*, 34811).

- 1331×72 *Flemyngtoune* (RMS i App. 2 no. 1523a)  
1390×1406 *Flemyngtoun* (1798 RMS i App. 2 no. 1786b)  
1476 *Flemyngtoun* (RMS ii no. 1254)  
1490 *Flemyngtoun* (RMS ii no. 1922)  
1501 *Flemyngtoune* (ER xi, 331)  
1501 *Flemyngtöne* (ER xi, 332)  
1501 *Flemyngtoun* (ER xi, 466)  
1514 *Flemyngtoun* (ER xiv, 565)  
1526 *Flemyngtoun* (RMS iii no. 352)  
1527 *Flemyngtoun* (RSS i no. 3660)  
1529 *Flemyntoun* (RMS iii no. 742)  
1534 *Flemyngtoun* (ER xvi, 579)  
1538 *Flemyngtoun* (RMS iii no. 1850 n.)  
1538 *Flemyntoun* (RMS iii no. 1877)

- 1542 *Flemyngtoun* (*RSS* ii no. 4609)  
 1544 *Flemyngtoun* (*RSS* iii no. 686)  
 1546 *Flemyngtoun* (*RMS* iii nos. 3219, 3237)  
 1549 *Flemyngtoun* (*RMS* iv no. 340)  
 1554 *Flemyngtoun* (*RSS* iv no. 2580)  
 1555 *Flemyngtoun* (*RMS* iv no. 992)  
 1556 *Flemyngtoun* (*RMS* iv no. 1195 n.)  
 1561 *Flemyngtoun* (1589 *RMS* v no. 1704)  
 1569 *Flemyngtoun* (*ER* xx, 403)  
 1578 *Flemyngtoun*- *Flemingtoun* (*ER* xx, 528)  
 etc.  
 1861 *Flemington* (OSnb 1:30)

gen. of OSc n. *Fleming* + OSc n. *toun*

OSc *Fleming Toun* - 'settlement associated with Flemings'

**Flemington** AYT-BWK (Ayton). Domain-name. Ch. 10 Flemings: probable.

NT940608 (SS). +East, +Flures† (1603 *Retours* no. 36), +Inn† (OSnb 3:69), +Mill† (OSnb 3:66).

A farm (OSnb 3:65). Three contiguous Flemingtons (1834 *NSA* ii, 137). The site of a deserted medieval village (*Canmore*, 60248). With the crop-marks of a circular enclosure and an extensive system of ditches at NT940605, between the 106–122m contours (*Canmore*, 60212).

Said to refer to a colony of Flemish merchants who farmed sheep (*NSA* ii, 137). From Flemings originally from Flanders + OE *tūn*, 'farm toun' (Johnston 1940, 31).

- 1235 *Flemigtona* (Cold. Corr., 241)  
 1423 *Flemyngtoun* (1424 *RMS* ii no. 13)  
 1598 *Flemyngtoun* (*RMS* vi no. 778)  
 1603 *Flemyngtoun* (*RMS* vi no. 1454)  
 1603 *Flemingtoun* (*Retours* no. 36)  
 1606 *Fleymingtoun*- *Flemyngtoun* (*RMS* vi no. 1773)  
 1606 *Flemyngtoun* (*Retours* no. 60)  
 1610 *Flemyngtoun* (*RMS* vii no. 290)  
 1612 *Flemyngtoun* (*RMS* vii no. 790)  
 1613 *Flemyngtoun* (*RMS* vii nos. 841, 693)  
 1615 *Flemyngtoun* (*RMS* vii no. 1158)  
 1616 *Fleymingtoun* (*RMS* vii no. 1499)  
 1618 *Flemingtoun* (*RMS* vii no. 232)  
 1627 *Fleymingtoun* (*RMS* viii no. 1132)  
 1632 *emyngtoun* (*Retours* no. 174)  
 1632 *Flemyngtoun* (*Retours* no. 533)  
 1636×52 *Fleemintoun* (Gordon Map 58)  
 1654 *Flemingtoun* (Blaeu Map)  
 1690 *Fleemingtoun* (*Retours* no. 431)  
 a. 1767 *Fleemingtoun* (*GC* iii, 183)  
 etc.  
 1858 *Flemington* (OSnb 3:65)

attrib. OSc n. *Fleming* + OSc n. *toun*

OSc *Fleming Toun* – 'settlement associated with the Flemings'

Flemington was in the possession of Galfrid Ridel (a name from Gascony; Black 1946, 692–3, under *Riddall*) in 1235 (Cold. Corr., 241). The tradition reported in the *NSA* of a colony of Flemish merchants, whether or not the case, appears to be based on folk etymology.

**Flemington** CAG-LAN ‡ (Cambuslang). Ch. 10 Flemings: possible.

NS665593 (SS). +House, +Farm.

A farm and former cotton mill and village (OSnb 7:47). A collier village of recent growth in 1883 (*OGS*, s.n.).

- 1421 *Flemyngton* (1440 *RMS* ii no. 254)
- 1540 *Flemyngtoun* (*RSS* ii no. 3739)
- 1583×96 *Flemingtoun* (Pont Map 34)
- 1654 *Flemingto<n>* (Blaeu Map)
- 1755 *Flemington* (Roy Map)
- 1795 *Fleemington* (Richardson Map)
- 1816 *Flemington* (Forrest Map)
- 1861 *Flemington* (OSnb 7:47)

attrib. OSc n. *Fleming* + OSc n. *toun*

OSc *Fleming Toun* – 'settlement associated with the Flemings'

The castle and possible motte of Drumsargad Castle stands at NS66605973 (*Canmore*, 44858). The Barony of Drumsargard originated sometime between 1214×49 under Walter Olifard (a Norman name; Black 1946, 637, under *Oliphant*); it passed from him to the de Moravia family in the early fourteenth century, to the Douglas family by 1370, and to the Hamiltons in 1455 (Brown 1884, 69).

**Flemington** DAZ-LAN (Dalziel). Ch. 10 Flemings: possible.

NS767560 (SS).

Farm and colliery houses (OSnb 21:46).

- 1513 *Flemyngtoun* (*RMS* ii no. 3882)
- 1574 *Flemyngtoun* (1580 *RMS* iv no. 3006)
- 1583×96 *Flemingto<n>* (Pont Map 34)
- 1654 *Flemingtou<n>* (Blaeu Map)
- 1773 *Flemington* (Ross Map)
- 1816 *Flemington* (Forrest Map)
- 1861 *Flemington* (OSnb 21:46)

attrib. OSc n. *Fleming* + OSc n. *toun*

OSc *Fleming Toun* – 'settlement associated with the Flemings'

**Flemington** NLS-PEB (Newlands). Ch. 10 Flemings: possible.

NT167451 (SS). +Burn, +Mill.

A farm and former mill (OSnb 32:15). A small tower house, probably from the second half of the sixteenth century, when held of the earls of Morton by the Hay family (*Canmore*, 49968).

- 1583 [Flemington] (*Canmore*, 49968)  
 1755 *Fleemington Mills* (Roy Map)  
 a. 1767 *Flemington Mill* (GC iii, 148)  
 1858 *Flemington-mill* (*Flemington Mill· Flemington Mill*) (OSnb 32:15)

attrib. OSc n. *Fleming* + OSc n. *toun*

OSc \**Fleming Toun* – 'settlement associated with the Flemings'

*Canmore* reports without citing a source that houses in the toun of *Flemington* were burnt in 1583; while the implication of the existence of the place-name at the time is useful, no reliance can be given on the spelling, which may have been modernised.

**Flemington** PET-INV ‡ (Petty). Ch. 10 Flemings: possible.

NH802536 (SS). +Farm, +House, +Little (OS<sup>10</sup>), +Loch.

A mansion (OSnb 55:12). With the possibly artificial Castle Island in Loch Flemington; attached to the shore by a causeway, and the site of a stronghold of Freskyn the Fleming (Meldrum 1975, 144). With the crop-marks of a circular enclosure within a narrow ditch at NH80685342 (*Canmore*, 15211).

From a minor settlement of Flemings dependent on the local castle (Mackenzie 1927, 29).

From Freskyn the Fleming (Meldrum 1975, 144).

- 1456 *Flemyngtoun* (ER vi, 215)  
 1458 *Flemyngtoun* (ER vi, 461)  
 1460 *Flemyntoune* (ER vii, 20)  
 1498 *Flemyngtoun* (ER xi, 389)  
 1499 *Flemyngton* (ER xi, 444)  
 1501 *Flemyngtoun* (ER xi, 353)  
 1504 *Flemyngtoun* (ER xii, 665)  
 1507 *Flemyngtoun* (RMS ii no. 3105)  
 1509 *Flemyngtoun* (RMS ii no. 3324)  
 [1509] RMS ii no. 3345]  
 1558 *Flemyngtoun* (ER xix, 65)  
 1583×96 *Flemintoun* (Pont Map 8)  
 1583×96 (1661×54) *Flemingtoun* (GC ii, 558)  
 1654 *Flemingtoun* (Blaeu Map)  
 1688 *Fleemingtone* (Retours no. 108)  
 1755 *Flemington* (Roy Map)  
 1843 *Flemington* (Findlay 1843, 57)  
 1873 *Flemington House* (OSnb 55:12)

attrib. OSc n. *Fleming* + OSc n. *toun*

OSc *Fleming Toun* – 'settlement associated with the Flemings'

The grid reference is for Little Flemington (OS<sup>10</sup>), given as simply Flemington on the OS 6" 1st edn. Much is made by Black (1946, 281) of the fact that twelfth-century Freskyn of Moray is never designated on record as *le Fleming* or *Flandrensis*, as was usual for Flemings mentioned in early charters. A "Flemish camp" on Gollanfield Estate was said to have been visible at Loch Flemington at NH812523 before being ploughed up (1873 OSnb 55:24), which was after 1841 (NSA xiv, 392). But crop-marks have since been interpreted as a small henge at NH81185234 (*Canmore*, 15231). There is no visible evidence

(*Canmore*, 15230) for the castle traditionally held (*NSA* ii, 392) to have been in Loch Flemington, and besides this is at a remove from Flemington.

**Flemingtoun** (unidentified) †. Domain-name. Ch. 10 Flemings: probable.

@NT591316 (SS).

Associated with (Old) Dalcove NT645321, Lessuden NT596314 and Addison† NT658337 (*passim*).

- c. 1535 *Flemingtoune* (*Dunf. Reg.* no. 331)
- c. 1540 *Flemingtoun* (*Dunf. Reg.* no. 340)
- c. 1545 *Flemingtoun* (*Dunf. Reg.* no. 345)
- c. 1555 *Flemingtoun* (*Dunf. Reg.* no. 350)
- 1567 *Flemingtoun* (*Dunf. Reg.* no. 405)
- 1560×70 *Flemyngtoun* (*Dunf. Reg.* no. 357)
- c. 1580 *Flemintoun* (*Dunf. Reg.* no. 366)
- 1610 *Fleymingtoun* (*RMS* vii no. 301)
- [1615 *RMS* vii no. 1222]
- [1617 *RMS* vii no. 1613]
- c. 1620 *Flemingtoune* (*Dunf. Reg.* no. 369)
- 1634 *Flemingtoun* (*Dunf. Reg.* no. 391)

attrib. OSc n. *Fleming* + OSc n. *toun*

OSc *Fleming Toun* – 'settlement associated with the Flemings'

The grid reference is provided by Dryburgh Abbey. Flemingtoun is listed with local names, paying annual dues to the abbey.

**Flemyland** DLR-AYR (Dalry). Domain-name. Ch. 10 Flemings: probable.

NS309453 (SS). +Laih† (Roy Map; Thomson Map).

High Flemiland NS315456 – ruins; the land held by the farmer of Low Flemiland (OSnb 20:219). Low Flemiland – a farm (OSnb 20:220).

- 1755 *Fleymilland* (Roy Map)
- 1828 *Fleemiland* (Thomson Map)
- 1857 H/Lw.*Fleemiland* (*Flemyland*) (OSnb 20:219,220)

attrib. OSc n. *Fleming* + OSc n. *land*

OSc \**Fleming Land* – 'land associated with the Flemings'

The name is ascribed to Older Scots, as it would have had to have passed through a period of use for *Fleming* to be reduced to *Flemy-*, assuming the interpretation given. No obvious alternative interpretations are available.

**Flimby** COCK-CMB (Cockermouth). Domain-name. Ch. 10 Flemings: probable.

NY023333 (SS). +Cottage (OS 6" 1st edn), +Grange, +Hall, +Low (OS 6" 1st edn), +Woodside† (*PNCu* 2, 286).

In Flimby parish (*PNCu* 2, 286).

'*By* of the Flemings', from a Flemish settlement (*PNCu* 2, 286). From a group of Flemings settled in the twelfth century in alien territory (Addison 1978, 20). 'Village of the Flemings' (Cameron 1996, 94). ON *Flæmingr* + *by*, 'farmstead or village of the Flemings' (Mills 1998, 140).

- 1171–5 *Flemyngeby* {1333 TCWAAS 3} (*PNCu* 2, 286)  
c. 1174 *Flemin(g)by* (*Holm Cultram Reg.* no. 49)  
1179×85 *Flemingby*, *Flemiby* (*Holm Cultram Reg.* no. 49a)  
1185 *Flemingby* (*Holm Cultram Reg.* no. 50a)  
1198 *Flemingby* (*Holm Cultram Reg.* no. 49e)  
1201 *Flemingeby* {Rotuli Cart.} (*PNCu* 2, 286)  
1279 *Flemingeby* {feet of fines document} (*PNCu* 2, 286)  
1279 *Flemynby* {assize roll} (*PNCu* 2, 286)  
1292 *Flemynby* {assize roll} (*PNCu* 2, 286)  
1299 *Flemyngby* (*CDS ii* no. 1115)  
1509×47 *Flemyngby* {Augmentation Office miscellaneous book} (*PNCu* 2, 286)  
1571 *Flymbye* {feet of fines document} (*PNCu* 2, 286)  
1610 *Flimbye* (Speed Map)  
1867 *Flimby* (OS 6" 1st edn)

attrib. OE n.m. *Fleming* + OD n.m. *bȳ*

OE *Flemingbȳ* – 'settlement associated with the Flemings'

Though the medial vowel *-e-* of some early forms appears to show the *-a* of the gen. pl. *Fleminga* of ON n.m. *Fleming*, its presence is inconsistent and not securely recorded before 1201. It is therefore probably orthographic, part of the attributive specific, as seen in variant forms in Middle English and English Standard English (*OED*, under *Fleming*) and in OSc n. *Flemyn(e)* (*DOST*, under *Fleming*). The specific has been attributed to Old English because most *bȳ(r)*-names in Cumberland experienced replacement of the specific with the anthroponyms of late eleventh-century Norman colonists (*VEPN* 2000, 105), and application of the ethnonym is likely to have occurred in the same context. The generic is likely to derive from OD n.m. *bȳ* rather than OWN n.m. *bȳr*, if the nucleated village represents the original settlement pattern (loc. cit.). See **Flamiggs** COCK-CMB.

**Frakkafield** TWL-SHE (Tingwall). Ch. 15 French: possible.

HU436426 (SS). +Burn.

OSnb not consulted. A modern farmstead is now on the farm (*Canmore*, 189536).

- 1878 *Frakkafield* (OS 6" 1st edn)

gen. pl. of ON n.m. *Frakki* + ON n.nt. *fjall*

ON \**Frakkafjall* – 'hill associated with Frakki'

The grid reference is for the farmhouse in 1878. It may well contain the ON masc. anthro. *Frakki*, given the lack of a feature which could feasibly be associated with the ethnicity. Cf. the Icelandic farm *Frakkanes*, interpreted by Cleasby & Vigfusson (1874, under *frakka*) with the anthroponym.

**Frango Hill** KCM-WIG (Kirkcolm). Ch. 15 French: possible.

NX004682 (RL).

A considerable hill (OSnb 15:21).

'The Frenchman's hill' (Maxwell 1930, 138).

1849 *Frango Hill* (OSnb 15:21)

OSc adj. *Frank* + OSc n. *hill*

OSc \*(*The*) *Frank Hill* – 'hill associated with (the) French'

The interpretation by Maxwell assumes translation of the generic has occurred from Gaelic to Scots or Scottish Standard English, but it lacks indication of the slender ending required for the postulated genitive singular (though the genitive plural is possible), and a hybrid with the nominative is unlikely: such hybrids are extremely rare, and there is no evidence of even translated generics in the names of the other hills in the vicinity. The reader of Maxwell (1930, 138) is directed to compare with **Frankie Hill** (presumably **Frankie Hill** MGF-KCB), but there is no such entry.

**Frankhill** WIGT-CMB † (Wigton). Unknown class. Ch. 15 French: probable.

@NY177508 (LF).

In Holme Cultram parish (*PNCu* 2, 299).

1553 *Frankhill* {Nicolson & Burn 1777} (*PNCu* 2, 299)

e.ESE adj. *Frank* + e.ESE n. *hill*

e.ESE *Frank Hill* – 'hill associated with (the) French'

**Frankhisshow** COCK-CMB † (Cockermouth). Unknown class. Ch. 15 French: probable.

@NY220210 (LF).

In Above Derwent parish (*PNCu* 2, 374).

ON *haugr* 'hill, mound' (*PNCu* 2, 374).

1570 *Frankeshowe* {remembrancer} (*PNCu* 2, 374)

1664 *Frankhisshow* {parish register} (*PNCu* 2, 374)

OSc adj. *Frankis* + e.ESE n. *how*

OSc \*(*The*) *Frankis How* – 'mound associated with (the) French'

A Bronze Age round barrow survives as a mound in the parish at NY20422655 (*PastScape*, 9824), just below the top of the 552m hill Lord's Seat.

**Frankie Hill** MGF-KCB (Minnigaff). Ch. 15 French: possible.

NX395679 (RL).

A small arable hill (OSnb 72:30).

1851 *Frankie Hill* (OSnb 72:30)

OSc adj. *France* + OSc n. *hill*

OSc \*(*The*) *France Hill* – 'hill associated with (the) French'

Cf. **Frango Hill** KCM-WIG.

**Frankisbrige** PENR-CMB Le~ † (Penrith). Unknown class. Ch. 15 French: probable.

@NY516301 (LF).

In Penrith parish (*PNCu* 1, 233).

1346 *le Frankisbrig'* {gaol delivery roll} (*PNCu* 1, 233)

OSc def. art. *lie* + OSc adj. *Frankis* + OSc n. *brig*

OSc \**Lie Frankis Brig* – 'the bridge associated with (the) French'

**Franksshelande** (unidentified) †. Domain-name. Ch. 15 French: probable.

@NT240673 (SS).

Associated with *Swayneston* 'Swanston COT-MLO NT240673 (Dixon 1947, 149; *CDS* iii *passim*).

1336 *Frankisheland* (*CDS* iii no. 331)

1337 *Franksshelande* (*CDS* iii no. 379)

OSc adj. *Frankis* + OSc n. *land*

OSc \*(*The*) *Frankishe Land* – 'land associated with (the) French'

The form of the adjective that of the Middle English variant *Frankisse* (*DOST*, under *French*).

**Frauncishowes** WHTV-CMB † (Whitehaven). Antiquarian name. Ch. 15 French: probable.

@NY011105 (LF).

In Egremont parish (*PNCu* 2, 383).

1338 *Frauncishowes* {close book} (*PNCu* 2, 383)

OFr adj. *Franceis* + pl. of ME n. *how*

OSc \*(*The*) *Franceis How* – 'hills associated with (the) French'

**French Flatt** CARL-CMB ♦ (Carlisle). Ch. 15 French: possible.

@NY369501 (LF).

In Dalston parish (*PNCu* 1, 137).

Possibly from the Napoleonic wars, cf. the local names Corsica and Waterloo (*PNCu* 1, 137).

1950 *French Flatt* (*PNCu* 1, 137)

ESE adj. *French* + ESE n. *flat*

ESE (*the*) *French Flat* – 'level ground associated with (the) French'

The use of an ethnonymic adjective as a commemoration of a military episode would be unusual, unlike the transferred names referred to in *PNCu*. The spelling of ESE n. *flat* points to an eighteenth-century origin or recording (*OED*, s.v.).

**French Park** LRB-STL †. Ch. 15 French: possible.

@NS885845 (LF).

On Kinnaird estate (Reid 2009, 210).

Possibly from an occupier, SSE anthro. *French* + ScS *park* (Reid 2009, 210).

1831 *French Park* {valuation roll} (Reid 2009, 210)

SSE adj. *French* + ScS n. *park*

ScS *French Park* – 'enclosure associated with (the) French'

**Frenchfield** PENR-CMB ‡ (Penrith). Unknown class. Ch. 15 French: probable.

NY534296 (SS). +Farm.

In Penrith parish (*PNCu* 1, 232).

OE *feld* 'open country' (*PNCu* 1, 232).

1587 *Frenchfeld* {parish register} (*PNCu* 1, 232)

1867 *Frenchfield* (OS 6" 1st edn)

e.ESE adj. *French* + e.ESE n. *field*

e.ESE (*the French Field* – 'field associated with (the) French'

**Frenchland** LWH-RNF † (Lochwinnoch). Ch. 15 French: possible.

@NS384586 (SS).

At Earlshill (pers. comm. Alan Steel in 2005).

1807 *Frenchland* (pers. comm. A. Steel)

SSE adj. *French* + ScS n. *land*

ScS *French Land* – 'land associated with (the) French'

**Frenchland** MOF-DMF (Moffat). Domain-name. Ch. 15 French: probable.

NT097052 (SS). +Burn, +Tower.

Frenchland Tower – the ruins of an old mansion occupied by a family of the name of French (OSnb 39:148).

From a surname probably derived from William Franciscus and his son Roger, who held land near Moffat in the twelfth century (Johnson-Ferguson 1935, 98).

1527 *Francheland* (*RMS* iii no. 525)

1537 *Francheland* (*RSS* ii no. 2401)

1534 *Francheland* (*ER* xvi, 577)

1543 *Francheland* {Annandale MSS (unspecified)} (Johnson-Ferguson 1935, 98)

1580 *Frenchland* (1581 *RMS* v no. 98)

1609 *Frencheland* (1610 *RMS* vii no. 270)

1610 *Frenscheland* (*Retours* no. 75)

1610 *Franscheland*. *Frenscheland* (*Retours* no. 76)

1617 *Frencheland* (*RMS* vii no. 1660)

1619 *Frencheland* (*RMS* vii no. 1967)

1625 *Frenschland* (*RMS* viii no. 826)

1629 *Frenshland*. *Frenchland* (*RMS* viii no. 1498)

1641 *Frenchland* (*Retours* no. 173)

1723 *Frenchland* (*GC* i, 367)

1755 *Frenchland* (Roy Map)

1858 *Frenchland* (OSnb 39:148)

OSc adj. *Franche* + OSc n. *land*

OSc (*The Franche Land* – 'land associated with (the) French'

Possession by the family of Franche is recorded in the sixteenth century *passim*, but a probable medieval moated site predates this (Atlas 1996, 431). Contra Johnson-Ferguson, it was in c.1245 and by Roger Francis (*PoMS*, person 8245), son of William (*PoMS*, person 5226), that two oxgates in Moffat were acquired by quitclaim (*PoMS*, factoid 55062). This of course is not fatal to a causal link with the name Frenchland, either direct from the family or through French followers settling here.

**Frenchlaw** WHI-BWK † (Whitsome). Antiquarian name. Ch. 15 French: probable.

NT869513 (SS).

A farm (OSnb 41:19).

- 1797 *Frenchlaw* (Blackadder Map)
- 1807 *Frenchlaw* (Arrowsmith Map)
- 1821 *Frenchlaw* (Thomson Map)
- 1826 *French Law* (Sharp et al. Map)
- 1858 *Frenchlaw* (OSnb 41:19)

SSE adj. *French* + ScS n. law

ScS *French Law* – 'hillock associated with (the) French'

Reference is presumably to Doons Law NT86845155, a natural knoll with possible barrow on its top (*Canmore*, 59740).

**Frenchman's Neuk** AGK-PER (Arngask). Unknown class. Ch. 15 French: probable.

NO127119 (RL).

No extant OSnb. A hillside (Watson 1995, 70). A narrow gully (OS<sup>25</sup>). A burn in a gully (OS<sup>10</sup>).

- 1982 *Frenchman's Neuk* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

gen. sg. of SSE n. *Frenchman* + ScS n. *neuk*

ScS *Frenchman's Neuk* – 'corner associated with a Frenchman'

Not named on the OS 6" 1st edn.

**Frenchman's Rock** BOR-KCB (Borgue). Commemorative name. Ch. 15 French: probable.

NX660464 (MR).

A large sea rock, fordable at low tide (OSnb 158.8).

From a French pirate ship, with plate newly stolen from Senwick Church, smashed against the rock in a fresh storm, with the loss of all crew (*OSA* xi, 41 n.).

- 1791x99 *the Frenchman's Rock* (*OSA* xi, 41 n.)
- 1850 *French Rock* (Admiralty 1979)
- 1851 *Frenchman's Rock* (OSnb 158.8)

(SSE def. art. *the* +) gen. sg. of SSE n. *Frenchman* + SSE n. *rock*

SSE *The Frenchman's Rock* – '(the) sea rock associated with a Frenchman'

The form recorded in the *OSA* and repeated by the OS may be a singular with a collective reference to the French crew involved in the shipwreck, or may refer to the vessel itself. The Admiralty chart appears to record a variant, with the adjective indicating a more general association.

**Frenchman's Rocks** KCN-ARG<sup>Heb</sup> (Kilchoman). Commemorative name. Ch. 15 French: probable.

NR153540 (MR). A.k.a. Fisher Island†, a.k.a. Usprig.

Off the island of Islay. A large group of islands and tidal rocks, completely barren: lying in a strong current, they are very dangerous for shipping (OSnb 34:124).

From the loss of a French vessel (OSnb 34:124). Three French frigates were sunk on the rocks after an engagement with three English frigates during the Napoleonic Wars (panel, dated 2005, Museum of Islay Life).

- 1824 *Fisher I<slan>d* (Thomson Map)
- p.1855 *Frenchman R<oc>ks* (Admiralty 2515)
- 1878 *Frenchman's Rocks* (OSnb 34:124)

gen. sg. of SSE n. *Frenchman* + pl. of SSE n. *rock*

SSE *Frenchman's Rocks* – 'sea rocks associated with a Frenchman'

The Admiralty version, without the genitive ending, seems to support interpretation as referring to a French vessel (or vessels) rather than to the crew or a crew member. Though a number of vessels have sunk in the area of the rocks, there seems to be no basis for the museum's claim of a multiple incident. The identification with a possible French warship or privateer called the *Oise* {Whittaker 1998, 331} is "essentially tentative" (*Canmore*, 302774). Though mapped as if the label Usprig only referred to the small south-west end of the series of sea rocks (OS 6" 1st edn; OS<sup>10</sup>), it probably represents an older, Gaelic name \*Usraig (of Old Norse derivation?) applied to the rocks collectively; the middle rock is still mapped as Usprig Meadhoin, 'mid Usprig'.

**Frenchmen's Row** CAST-NTB (Castle Ward). Commemorative name. Ch. 15 French: probable.

NZ145669 (SS).

Collier accommodation, erected in 1796 and replaced in 1962, which was used to house 38 French royalist clergy refugees, 1796–1802 (sign, dated 2005).

From accommodation made available for French refugee priests during the French Revolution (Watson 1970, 197).

- 1828 *Frenchmans Row* (Greenwood Map)
- 1865 *Frenchmen's Row* (OS 6" 1st edn)
- 1962 *Frenchman's Row* (sign, dated 2005)
- 1970 *Frenchman's Row* (Watson 1970, 196–7)
- 2011 *Frenchmen's Row* (OS<sup>10</sup>)

gen. pl. of ESE n. *Frenchman* + ESE n. *row*

ESE *Frenchmen's Row* – 'street of houses associated with French'

Note that the plural variant is limited to OS mapping; otherwise the genitive singular has collective force.

**Frenchmill** CPS-STL † (Campsie). Commemorative name. Ch. 15 French: probable.

NS651765 (SS). A.k.a. Mill of Kyncade†?

A large farm (OSnb 7:140).

Said to refer to either reconstruction by French Huguenots or to French millstones (French burr stones have a close grit, good for grinding) (Cameron 1892, 186).

- c. 1285 *Mill of Kyncade?* (Cameron 1892, 186)
- 1755 *Frenchmills* (Roy Map)
- 1861 *Frenchmill· French Mill* (Corn) (OSnb 7:140)

SSE adj. *French* + SSE n. *mill*

SSE (*The French Mill*) – 'mill associated with (the) French'

Clearly the farm has been named for the mill. The postulated correlation with Mill of Kyncade is reasonable, given the proximity of Kincade House NS649760 (OS 6" 1st edn) and the presence of an old lade c.100m north of the farmhouse (*Canmore*, 45167). Mill of Kyncade was granted c.1285 to Patrick de Grahame (Cameron 1892, 186).

**Frenchton** FOW-PER (Fowlis Wester). Ch. 15 French: possible.

NN952292 (SS).

A farm (OSnb 34:20).

Possibly from *fraoch*, i.e. Tully Fraoch {Forrester} (Watson db).

- 1856 *Frenchton* {valuation roll} (Watson db)
- 1864 *Frenchton* (OSnb 34:20)
- 1933 *Frenchtown* (Bartholomew ½ Map)

SSE adj. *French* + ScS n. *toun*

ScS \**French Toun* – 'settlement associated with (the) French'

Seemingly a late name, but conceivably named for occupants associated with France or the French, or for some feature similarly associated. Alternatively, the anthroponym is possible; though note that Frenchton was occupied by a Mrs Russell in 1864 (OSnb 34:20).

**Funzie Girt** FET-SHE (Fetlar). Antiquarian name. Ch. 14 Related to Nordics: probable.

HU619940 (RO).

On the island of Fetlar. The remains of a very ancient stone wall round the north and north-west side of Vord Hill (OSnb 13:195). The ruins of an old fence from Kolbenstaft to Húbi (Jakobsen 1926, 76; Jakobsen 1936, 175). Divides Fetlar into two almost equal sections (Haswell-Smith 2004, 473).

'The Finns' dyke' (Jakobsen 1926, 76). *Finna-garðr* from *Finnar* 'Finns, Laps' (Jakobsen 1936, 175). 'The Finns' dyke' from Old Norse magical figures, who might have been Laplanders or giants or trolls or all three rolled together (Haswell-Smith 2004, 473).

- 1878 *Funzie Girt* (*The Finnyigirt*) (OSnb 13:195)
- a. 1926 *Finnigord* (Jakobsen 1926, 77)
- 1926 *de Finnigirt dyke* (Jakobsen 1926, 77)
- a. 1936 *de Finnigórd* (Jakobsen 1936, 75)
- 1936 *de Finnigert-dyke* (Jakobsen 1936, 75)

gen. pl. of ON n.m. *Finnr* + ON n.m. *gerði*

ON \**Finnagerði* – 'enclosure associated with Finns'

The -z- in 1878 represents the letter yogh þ, as confirmed by the alternative form noted in the OSnb. The specific has become a name in its own right, Funzie HU661900, for a district east of the dyke.

— G —

**Gàidhealtachd** ☀ A'~◊. Domain-name. Ch. 6 Gaels: probable.

(SL). A.k.a. The Highlands◊.

'Gaeldom, i.e. the area occupied by indigenous Gaelic speakers' (Mac an Tàilleir 2004, 76).

c. 1700 *Gaoidealta<cht>* (*RC* ii, 180)

2003 *A' Ghàidhealtachd* (Wentworth 2003, under *Highlands*)

2004 *A' Ghaidhealtachd* (Mac an Tàilleir 2004, 76)

ScG nom. fem. art. *a'* + lenited ScG n.f. *Gàidhealtachd*

ScG *A' Ghàidhealtachd* – 'Gàidheal-domain'

This is the standard name in current Gaelic for the geography of Scotland outwith the **Galltachd** ☀ (pers. observ.), thus equating with the Highlands in its widest modern interpretation. This interpretation is largely contiguous with, and perhaps reinforced by, the spread of Gaelic place-names recorded by the OSnb in Gaelic orthography (*Gaelic Orthographic Elements*). This geographical description no longer matches the original denotation, given the loss of the linguistic, and much of the cultural, distinctiveness of the Highlands. The term was not new c.1700, but is only evidenced prior to this in 1690, when it had an ethnic rather than territorial import (McLeod 1999, 4). The Gàidhealtachd was contrasted with the **Galltachd** in *RC* (ii, 180) c.1700.

**Galcantry** CRD-INV ‡ (Croy & Dalcross). Antiquarian name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NH810480 (SS). +Easter, +Nether†, +Newlands, +Over†, +Wester.

Farms (OSnb 18:17,20). Newlands – a house (OSnb 18:22).

1618 Nr/O. *Galcantry* (*Retours* no. 36)

1636×52 *Gald Cantry* (Gordon Map 5)

1755 *Gallachanry* (Roy Map)

1873 E/W. *Galcantry* (OSnb 18:17,20)

1873 *Newlands of Galcantry* (OSnb 18:22)

1920 ScG "galla-chantdra" (Diack MS Nairn, 18)

1894×1926 ScG "Gall-chanutra· Gall(a)-chanutra" {MS 360, 4} (Robertson MSS)

1894×1926 ScG "Gall(a)chantra" {MS 364, 132} (Robertson MSS)

attrib. ScG n.m. *Gall* + lenited ScG ex nom. \**Canntra* (BrB adj. *can* + BrB n.f. *tref*)

ScG *Gall-Channtra* – 'subdivision of Cantry ('white settlement') associated with the *Goill*'

Easter Galcantry (between Wester Galcantry and Newlands of Galcantry) provides the grid reference. Galcantry is on the south side of the River Nairn as it crosses the former parish border with Cawdor NAI, giving a borderland context. However, an apparent Roman enclosure with ramparts was excavated at NH810483 in the 1980s (where tradition had placed a graveyard or chapel) (*Canmore*, 15033). The ethnonym ScG n.m. *Gall* is probably an antiquarian reference to this pre-Gaelic feature, prefixed to the established name for the district, Galtry, which in turn may have referred to the colour of stone construction. (Alternatively, Cantry could be BrB n.m. *cant* + BrB n.f. *tref*, 'district or border settlement', or BrB \**cantref* 'lordship division'.) The name Cantry is in Gaelic *Cantra* or *Canntra* (Watson 1930, 8).

**Galcols** FRC-BNF † (Fordyce). Resource-name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

@NJ554636 (SS).

Parkland in the possession of the Bishop of Aberdeen (*Abdn Reg. passim; ER passim; RMS passim*). In the lordship of Fordis 'Fordyce' (1511 *Abdn Reg.* i, 370).

- 1348 *Galchovell· le Galchowell* (*Abdn Reg.* i, 212)  
1358 *Galchill* (*ER* i, 549)  
1361 *Galchull* (*Abdn Reg.* i, 90, 91)  
1362 *Galchull* (*Abdn Reg.* i, 92)  
1362 *Galchoyle* (*Abdn Reg.* i, 99)  
1362 *Garchulle* (*RMS* i no. 114)  
1362 *Galecholle* (*RMS* i no. 115)  
1363 *Galcholl* (*Abdn Reg.* i, 92)  
1363 *la Galcholl* (*Abdn Reg.* i, 94)  
1393 *Galchol* (*Abdn Reg.* i, 196–7)  
1394 *Galchol* (*Abdn Reg.* i, 198)  
1331×71 *Galschole· Galschill* (1554×79 *RMS* i App. 2 no. 782a)  
1331×71 *Garchull* (1554×79 *RMS* i App. 2 no. 1421a)  
1331×71 *Galcholle* (1554×79 *RMS* i App. 2 no. 1422a)  
1331×71 *Gilchill* (1798 *RMS* i App. 2 no. 782b)  
1331×71 *Ealchull· Dalchulle· Dalcholl* (1798 *RMS* i App. 2 no. 1421b)  
1331×71 *Ealcholl* (1798 *RMS* i App. 2 no. 1422b)  
1436 *Galchol* (*Abdn Reg.* ii, 150)  
1436 *Galchole* (*Abdn Reg.* ii, 151, 152)  
etc.  
1587 *Galcols* (*RMS* v no. 1148)

(OSc def. art. *lie* +) attrib. ScG n.m. *Gall* + lenited ScG n.f. *coille*

ScG \*A' *Ghall-Choille* – '(the) wood associated with the *Goill*'

The fact that this was a deer-park (albeit unidentified) gives strong weight to the interpretation of the second element as ScG n.f. *coille* 'wood': apparent lenition argues for a prefixed first element. It is possible that the prefix is related to ScG n.m. *gallan* with the sense of 'erect plant', perhaps applied to tall trees, but this is unattested. A further possibility is EG prefix *gall-* 'foreign', applied to a plantation; but neither an Early Gaelic application nor planting of a deer-forest can be considered likely.

**Galdchollachoyes** KMA-PER † (Kilmadock). Resource-name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

@NN685039 (SS).

In Kincardine barony, Menteith (1582 *RMS* v no. 439). Associated with Coillechat (*Retours passim; RMS passim*).

Possibly ScG *gall* 'foreigner or standing stone' + possibly *collach* 'hazel wood' (McNiven 2011, 330–1).

- 1476 *Galconath?* (*RMS* ii no. 1240)  
1539 *Galdquholochis* (*RMS* iii no. 1895)  
1542 *Galdchallochyis* (*RMS* iii no. 2825)  
1573 *Gauldtollochois* (*ER* xx, 433)  
1582 *Galdchollochoyis* (*RMS* v no. 439)

- 1612 *Galdochollachoyes* (*Retours* no. 1094)  
 1662 *Galdchollachoyes* (*Retours* no. 708)  
 1675 *Culdshalot & Lochoyes* (*vel Galdoch & Cholochoyes*) (*Retours* no. 880)

pl. of OSc ex nom. \**Galdchollachoy* (attrib. ScG n.m. *Gall* + lenited ScG n.? \**collach*)  
 ScG \**A(n) G(h)all-Chollach* – '(subdivided) \**Galdchollachoy* ('hazel wood associated with the *Goill*')'

The grid reference is provided by Coillechat. Interpretation with the ethnonym assumes regular development of Gaelic [l<sup>v</sup>] to -*ld* in Older Scots, and element-initial lenition being indicated by *ch-*. There appears to be no justification for the garbled analysis as two names in 1675. It is reasonably suggested by McNiven (2011, 330) that the 1476 form from Menteith is to be read as a distorted \**Galcollach*.

**Gall-Ghàidhealaibh** ☀ ◇ Domain-name. Ch. 6 Gaels: probable.  
 (SL). A.k.a. **Galloway**.

From *i nGall Gaidhealaibh* (dat.), 'among the foreign Gael' (Watson 1926, 100). 'Place of the foreign Gaels' (Muhr 1999, 7).

- e. C10 *Gallgaedelaib* (dat.) {MT} (Clancy 2008, 30)  
 C11×12 *Gallgaedelu* (dat.) (Clancy 2008, 33)  
 C11×12 *Gallgaidelaib* (dat.) (Clancy 2008, 34)  
 C12 *Gallgaedelu* (Clancy 2008, 33)  
 a. 1926 *Gall Gaidhealaibh* (dat.) (Watson 1926, 100)  
 2004 *Gallghaidheil* (Mac an Tàilleir 2004, 66)  
 2004 *Gall-Ghaidhealaibh* (Mac an Tàilleir 2004, 159)

EG n.m. *Gall-Goídel* + ScG dat. pl. ending -*ib*

EG \**Gall-Goídelib* – '(amongst) the Galgaels'

It is generally agreed that as a territorial term, Gall-Ghàidhealaibh settled down to cover the area of **Galloway** ☀ (e.g. Watson 1926, 173). However, a major reassessment has identified the original territory as having been the littoral of the lower Clyde, with a transfer through later political association to modern Galloway in the thirteenth century (Clancy 2008). The same study argues for a reintroduction of EG n.m. *Gall-Goídel*, with a new application as an ethnonym, around the year 900, between its sole recorded use in Ireland s.a. 857 and its appearance in AU s.a. 1034/35 ({AU 1983 s.a. 1034}, Clancy 2008, from p. 25; but s.a. 1035 in AU CELT), in *rí Gall-Gaidhel*, 'the king of the Galgaels'.

**Gallabhall** KIH-INV ◇ (Kirkhill). Domain-name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NH605452 (SO). A.k.a. **Englishton**.

Englishton and a burial-ground (Barron 1968, 212).

In 1793 "above Englishton", but in fact the Gaelic for **Englishton** KIH-INV (Barron 1968, 212). A place-name *Gar(a)bol*, or possibly from *Gall* 'foreigner, lowlander, etc.' (Taylor 2002, 82).

- 1793 *Gallabhall* (Barron 1968, 212)

attrib. ScG n.m. *Gall* + ScG n.m. *baile*

ScG \*(*An*) *Gall-Bhaile* – 'settlement associated with the *Goill*'

Barron says that Gallabhai applies to both **Englishton** KIH-INV and to the nearby burial-ground, whose ruined church provides the grid reference. Barron's wording is open to misinterpretation, but should be understood as a single application, with "Englishton" having migrated. The church was that of the former parish of Farnua (a.k.a. Farnaway), united in 1618 with Wardlaw (*Canmore*, 13488). Prior to the Reformation, Farnua was a vicarage of the canons of Elgin (*TISS* 1, 82). But, especially given apparent translation as Englishton, the use of the ethnonym ScG n.m. *Gall* is probably to be seen as having been originally associated with Tom a' Chaiste[i]l NH60454490 (ScG n.m. *tom* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *a'* + lenited gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *caistean*, 'the hillock of the castle'), with reference to the occupier: "baron Thomson" before 1206, or more probably the Corbets a.1220–1498 (*TISS* 1, 82).

**Gallaibh** CAI ◇. Domain-name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.  
(SL). +Rinn (Mac an Tàilleir 2004, 38); a.k.a. Caithness.

ScG *guael* 'low, plain' + *taobb* 'side', i.e. of the Ord, cf. *catav* from *cad* 'high' + *taobb/tav* (Shaw 1882 i, 273). ScG *an Gallaobh* 'among (i.e. in the land of) strangers' (MacBain 1922, 5). From *i[n] Gallaib* (dat.), 'among the strangers' (Watson 1926, 29). From *i nGallaibh* (dat.), 'among the foreigners' (ibid., 100). 'District without Gaelic', adopted for all of Caithness by Lewis folk in Wick for fishing (Moss 1979, 225–6). 'Territory of the foreigners or non-Gaels, i.e. Norse' (Mac an Tàilleir 2004, 38).

- 1775 *Gualav* (Shaw 1882 i, 273)
- 1898 *Gallaobh* (MacBain 1922, 4)
- 1910 *Gallaobh·Gallaibh* (Henderson 1910, 154)
- 1926 *Gallaibh* (Watson 1926, 536)
- 2003 *Gallaibh* (Wentworth 2003, s.n.)
- 2004 *Gallaibh* (Mac an Tàilleir 2004, 38)

ScG n.m. *Gall* + ScG dat. pl. ending *-ibh*  
ScG *Gallaibh* – '(amongst) the *Goill*'

Though now the established Gaelic name for the county, as seen in **Órd Gallach** KDN+LAT-SUT+CAI on the county boundary, it is reported by Moss to have been heard in the twentieth century in Caithness to refer only to those areas without Gaelic as a traditional language. Moss says that the term was applied by the Gaelic-speakers of Caithness (and of the districts of Strathspey MOR and The Aird INV) to any such area, but was unknown in Lewis in Ross and Cromarty. No other source for this claim has been identified.

**Galloway** ☀. Coincidental name. Ch. 6 Gaels: probable.  
(SL). +Bridge, +Burn, +Crags, +Hill, +House◇, +Isles, +Mull, +New, +Port; a.k.a. **Gall-Ghàidhealaibh**.

Place-name *Galwethia* from BrB *Galwyddel* 'Galgael' (Skene, *Chron. Fordun* i, 311). From ScG *Gall Gháidhil* (Watson 1926, 174). Cumbric > Old English > Irish Gaelic (Brooke 1991, 105). Possibly Irish Gaelic from BrB place-name 'Galloway' (Brooke 1994, 61). From W. *Gallgwyddel* 'foreign (i.e. Norwegianised) Gaels' (*SND*, under *Gallovidia*). From ScG **Gall-Ghàidhealaibh** ☀ (Clancy 2008, 19–50).

- c. 1125 *Walweithia* {William of Malmesbury} (Brooke 1991b, 113)
- c. 1130 *Galwelia* {CDS i} (Brooke 1991b, 113)  
   1109×35 *Galweia* {Melr. Lib.} (Brooke 1991b, 113)
- c. 1138 *Galewelia* {John of Hexham} (Brooke 1991b, 113)  
   1139×41 *Galweia* {Glas. Reg.} (Brooke 1991b, 113)
- c. 1159 *Galweia* {RRS i} (Brooke 1991b, 113)  
   1161×64 *Galwathea* {Edgar, Dumfries} (Brooke 1991b, 113)  
   1161×64 *Galweia*· *Galweth* {Holy. Lib.} (Brooke 1991b, 113)
- c. 1170 *Galwadia* {Ailred} (Brooke 1991b, 113)  
   1161×74 *Galwidia* {St Bees Reg.} (Brooke 1991b, 113)
- 1185 *Galeweia* {CDS i} (Brooke 1991b, 113)
- 1192 *Galeweia* {NAS MS SRO GD90/1/11} (Brooke 1991b, 113)
- 1196×1200 *Galweia* {Melr. Lib.} (Brooke 1991b, 113)
- 1200 *Galewei* {The Owl and the Nightingale} (Brooke 1991b, 113)
- 1200 *Galuuethia* {Reginald ii} (Brooke 1991b, 113)
- 1200 *Galweia* {Symeon of Durham} (Brooke 1991b, 113)
- 1200×06 *Galweth* {Holy. Lib.} (Brooke 1991b, 113)
- C12 *Galweithia* {Jocelin of Furness} (Brooke 1991b, 113)
- 1207 *Galweya* {CDS i} (Brooke 1991b, 113)
- 1208 *Galwaithe* {CDS i} (Brooke 1991b, 113)
- 1212 *Gaweia* {CDS i} (Brooke 1991b, 113)
- a. 1214 *Galwidia* {Melr. Lib.} (Brooke 1991b, 113)
- a. 1214 *Galweia* {Holy. Lib.} (Brooke 1991b, 113)  
   etc.
- C14 *Gallwallia* (Skene, *Chron. Fordun*, 431)
- C14 *Galwallia* {Fordun} (Watson 1926, 174)
- a. 1834 *Gallowa*· "Gallawa" (*SNDS*, s.n.)

EG n.m. *Gall-Goídel* + ScG dat. pl. ending *-ib*

EG \**Gall-Goídelib* – '(amongst) the Galgaels'

The early forms are from a Latinisation of **Gall-Ghàidhealaibh** ☀ (contra Brooke 1994, and *SND*, under *Gallovidia*), reflecting development of Older Scots. It is argued by Watson (1926, 174) that while derivation from W. n.m. *Galwyddel* ('Irishman of mixed Viking and Irish blood', first recorded c.1400; *GPC*, s.v.) is feasible, it is more economic to view it as the interpretation given, with initial lenition of the second element in the Gaelic name, sounded [χ], producing *w* in Scots. An alternative, Welsh derivation is considered a linguistic impossibility by Clancy (2008, 20). For Brooke (1991, 97–105), it is a British original that was reinterpreted with OE n.m. *weg* 'way'. However, Clancy has finally provided the historical context by which the established order of development can be seen as logical.

**Galltachd** ☀ A'~◊. Domain-name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

(SL). A.k.a. **Machair Ghalla**◊, a.k.a. Machair na h-Alba◊, a.k.a. The Lowlands◊.

'Non-Gaeldom' (Mac an Tàilleir 2004, 98).

- c. 1634 *Galldacht na h-Alban* (FFÉ, 386)
- p. 1651 *Galldachd* (McLeod 2004, 24)
- c. 1700 *Gallda<cht>* (RC ii, 180)

- 1911 *A' Ghalldachd* (Dwelly, 1020)  
 2003 *A' Ghalldachd* (Wentworth 2003, under *Lowlands*)  
 2004 *A' Ghalldachd* a.k.a. *Am Machaire Gallda* a.k.a. *A' Mhachaire Ghallda* a.k.a. *Lowlands* (Mac an Tàilleir 2004, 98)

ScG nom. fem. art. *a'* + lenited ScG n.f. *Galltachd*

ScG *A' Ghalltachd* – 'Gall-domain'

The standard name in modern Gaelic for mainland Scotland outwith the geographical **Gàidhealtachd** ☀ in its widest sense (pers. observ. 2010): the Galltachd thus equates with the Lowlands, including the Southern Uplands and Galloway Highlands (and may even extend to include the Northern Isles). It has thus essentially become a geographical description divorced from the original denotation, given the loss of the linguistic, and much of the cultural, distinctiveness of the Highlands and given loss of memory of the previous Lowland spread of the Gaels. However, it perhaps still expresses a limitation on cultural expectations by members of the traditional Gaelic speech community, irrespective of domicile. The first territorial use of the term in respect of Scotland is from an Irish source, and the post 1651 source represents a unique Scottish record from before the early eighteenth century (McLeod 1999, 3; McLeod 2004, 22–3).

**Galltair** GLE-INV (Glenelg). Domain-name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NG816201 (SS). +Allt Mòr Ghalltair, +Bàghan Galldair† (Bogle 1895, 185), +Upper Galtair. A straggling hamlet (OSnb 27:7). With *Sandagal* [cf. Sandaig GLE-INV NG772147] comprises Ard Glenelg, formerly held of the bishop of the Isles (1588 {*Dunvegan Bk i, 5*} (pers. comm. Janet MacDonald in 2005).

'The place of the Lowlanders or foreigners' (OSnb 27:7).

- 1588 *Dalthair?* {*Dunvegan Bk i, 5*} (pers. comm. J. MacDonald)  
 1830 *Galder* (Thomson Map)  
 1873 *An Galltair* (*Angalltair*. *An Ghalltair*) (OSnb 27:7)

(ScG nom. masc. art. *an*+) attrib. ScG n.m. *Gall* + ScG n.m/f. *tìr*

ScG \**An Gall-Tìr* – '(the) land associated with the *Goill*'

If this contains the ethnonym ScG n.m. *Gall*, and is correctly identified, then this may refer to land held by the Bishop of the Isles. *Gall-tìr* is evidenced as IrG An Ghailtír, being the barony of Gaultiere I/WAT (Ó Murchadha 1993, 65; *Logainm*). Alternative interpretations may be ScG n.m. *gall* 'freestanding stone or rock' + ScG n.m/f. *tìr* 'land', referring to the projecting precipice (Bogle 1895, 15–16) on which sit the ruins of Caisteal MhicLe[òi]d NG81552019, or more plausibly ScG adj. *geal* 'white' + ScG n.m/f. *tìr*, in parallel with Torgalter CRB-ABD NO286957: see **Drumgalder** OLU-WIG for discussion.

**Galmolawach** (unidentified) †. Ch. 20 *Goill*: possible.

(SS).

- 1451 *Galmolawach* (RMS ii no. 492)

attrib. ScG n.m. *Gall* + ScG (n. or ex nom.) ?

ScG \**Gall*-? – '? associated with the Gaels'

**Gartnagaul** (unidentified) †. Ch. 20 *Goill*: possible.

(SS).

In Islay (Thomas 1882, 269).

Possibly *gort nan Gall*, 'field of the foreigners or Englishmen' (Thomas 1882, 269).

1882 *Gartnagaul· Gartnahalla* (Thomas 1882, 269)

ScG n.m. *gart* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG \**Gart nan Gall* – 'the crop enclosure associated with the *Goill*'

The form in which the final element appears as *-halla* is difficult to explain as ScG n.m. *Gall*, but may be due to transmission error.

**Geo of Newfinnamie** UNS-SHE (Unst). Ch. 14 Related to Nordics: possible.

HP615165 (MR).

On the island of Unst. A small creek (OSnb 22:28).

1878 *Geo of Newfinnamie (Geo of Newfinnomy)* (OSnb 22:28)

ScS n. *geo* + SSE prep. *of* + SSE ex nom. \**Newfinnamie* (ON n.?)

+ gen. pl. of ON n.m. *Finnr* + ON ?)

ON ? – 'creek associated with Newfinnamie ('?')'

**Geodha an Albanaich** LCH-ROS<sup>Heb</sup> † (Lochs). Commemorative name. Ch. 18 Albanians: probable.

NB397241 (MR).

On the island of Lewis. An indentation in a low and level seashore, with a strand of boulders, associated with [À]ird Fheillteanais and Loch Luirboist (OSnb 93:61).

'Scotchman's cove or creek' (OSnb 93:61).

1852 *Geodh' an Albanaich* (OSnb 93:61)

1854 *Geodha an Albanaich* (OS 6" 1st edn)

ScG n.m. *geodha* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *an* + gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Albannach*

ScG *Geodha an Albannaich* – 'the creek associated with the Albanian'

The OSnb shows *-i-* in the specific as an added correction, but it is not clear as to whether this was correcting a scribal omission, as assumed here, or imposing a presumed grammatical form. The three informants consulted by the OS were all local residents.

**Geodha an t-Sasannaich** LCH-ROS<sup>Heb</sup> ‡ (Lochs). Unknown class. Ch. 11 Saxons: probable.

?NB381096 (?). +Druim.

On the island of Eilean Liubhaird. Druim Geodha an t-Sasannaich – a hill with very uneven surface of rocky heathy pasture (OSnb 125:42).

Druim Geodha an t-Sasannaich – 'Englishman's creek hill' (OSnb 125:42).

- 1852 *Druim Geodh' an t-Sassunnaich* (*Druim Geodh' an t-Sassannaich*) (OSnb 125:42)  
2003 *Druim Geodh' an t-Sasunnaich* (OS<sup>10</sup>)

ScG n.m. *geodha* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *an t-* + gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Sasannach*  
ScG *Geodha an t-Sasannaich* – 'the creek associated with the Saxon'

The secondary name, with ScG n.m. *druim* 'ridge', is at NB379098 (OS<sup>10</sup>). The creek which provides the grid reference is the larger of two candidates for the *geodha*-name, unnamed on both the OS 6" 1st edn and OS<sup>10</sup>, and the most likely location for a washed-up sailor. If the creek in question was in fact that nearby at NB380096, then it might be speculated that its cave (OS<sup>10</sup>) was involved in an incident involving a fugitive or smuggler.

**Geodha an t-Sasannaich** UIG-ROS<sup>Heb</sup> ◇ (Uig). Commemorative name. Ch. 11 Saxons: probable.

NB201371 (MR).

On the island of Lewis.

'Ravine of the Englishman', or possibly 'ship from England which foundered', said to refer to an English sailor's body washed ashore (Cox 2002, 291).

- 2002 *Geodh' an t-Sasannaich* (Cox 2002, 291)

ScG n.m. *geodha* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *an t-* + gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Sasannach*  
ScG *Geodha an t-Sasannaich* – 'the creek associated with the Saxon'

The grid reference is for the only indentation on the sea coast within the four-figure grid reference given by Cox.

**Geodha nan Gall** BVS-ROS<sup>Heb</sup> (Barvas). Commemorative name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.  
HW806325 (MR).

On the island of North Rona. A small creek, unlandable, overhung by steep bold precipitous rocky cliff, with a very heavy swell (OSnb 136:34).

'Englishmen's or foreigners' creek' (OSnb 136:34). 'Creek of the strangers' (Thompson 1988, 199). Possibly from the corpses of seamen (pers. comm. Richard A.V. Cox in 2004).

- 1850 *Geodh na Gaul* (1852 OSnb 136:86)  
1852 *Geodha nan Gàll* (*Geodh na Gaul*) (OSnb 136:34)

ScG n.m. *geodha* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*  
ScG *Geodha nan Gall* – 'the creek associated with the *Goill*'

With a precipitous cliff and extreme swell (OSnb 136:34), this is neither a landing place nor a regular anchorage. There are no recognised anchorages for Rona, and the three difficult landing places are located elsewhere on the island (Haswell-Smith 2004, 329). This name can only be a reference to an incident, most likely a maritime disaster (or disasters) here, or wreckage and/or seafarers brought in by the ocean current.

**German Hill** DRZ-PEB ‡ (Drumelzier). Unknown class. Ch. 12 Related to West Germanics: probable.

NT171346 (LR). +Wood (a.k.a. High Wood†).

1858 *High Wood* (OS 6" 1st edn)

1985 *German Hill Wood* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

SSE adj. *German* + SSE n. *hill*

SSE *German Hill* – 'hill associated with Germans'

**German Soldier** DRM-INV The~ ♦ (Duthil & Rothiemuchus). Figurative name. Ch. 12 Related to West Germanics: probable.

NH849246 (RL).

From an image in the rocks resembling the head of a German soldier (ex info. Wilma Morgan, ex Kingussie KIN-INV, in 2002). From an image resembling the head of a helmeted 1914 German soldier (ex info. Simon Taylor in 2002).

C20 *The German Soldier* (ex info. W. Morgan *passim*)

SSE def. art. *the* + SSE adj. *German* + SSE n. *soldier*

SSE *The German Soldier* – 'the German soldier'

Not just the rock shape, but a natural rock colouration adds to the impression of a German soldier's head high up in the rock face, clearly visible from the rail and old and new roads.

**Germanhill** BUL-KCB † (Buittle). Unknown class. Ch. 12 Related to West Germanics: probable.

@NX792600 (SS).

1755 *Germanhill* (Roy Map)

1797 *Germany* (Ainslie Map)

1821 *Germany* (Ainslie Map; Thomson Map)

1851 *Hardhills* (OS 6" 1st edn)

SSE adj. *German* + SSE n. *hill*

SSE *German Hill* – 'hill associated with the Germans'

Germanhill is shown (Roy Map) to the north of the road, but the Ainslie and Thomson maps show *Germany* to the south and further west. If one of these names is not in error, then perhaps Germanhill is secondary to *Germany*.

**Gil nan Gall** LCH-ROS<sup>Heb</sup> (Lochs). Unknown class. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NB393147 (WL+RL).

On the island of Lewis. A stream and ravine (OSnb 113:78).

'Englishmens or Lowlanders hollow or glen' (OSnb 113:78).

1852 *Gil nan Gall* (*Gil nan Gàll*) (OSnb 113:78)

2004 *Gil nan Gall* (OS<sup>10</sup>)

ScG n.f. *gil* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG *Gil nan Gall* – 'the rill associated with the *Goill*'

This steep ravine is a continuation of Bealach na h-Imrich ('the pass of the removal')

NB393143 down to the shore at the grid reference. The name Gil nan Gall is unlikely to

be associated, however, with ScG n.f. *imrich* 'changing of residence', which commonly refers to shieling transhumance. What appears to be a stone boat-house stands on the right bank at the foot of Gil nan Gall, with pedestrian access down the ravine from NB393146 (pers. observ. 2011); an apparent predecessor is marked on the left bank on the OS 6" 1st edn, one of a number on either side of Loch Odhairn. If the name of Tom an Fhuadain NB395146, 'the hillock of the wanderer or exile', is at all related, motivation for Gil nan Gall could be domain if utilised for access, or borderland if demarking possession.

**Gipsies' Cave** CRO-ROS (Cromarty). Domain-name. Ch. 22 Exotic ethnonyms: probable. NH800653 (MR).

A large cave capable of sheltering over two hundred people (OSnb 8:58).

From very frequently housing large bodies of gypsies or tinkers (OSnb 8:58).

1876 *Gipsie's Cave* (OSnb 8:58)

gen. pl. of SSE n. *Gypsy* + SSE n. *cave*

SSE *Gipsies' Cave* – 'cave associated with Gypsies'

**Gipsies Cave** DUF-MOR (Duffus). Domain-name. Ch. 22 Exotic ethnonyms: probable.

NJ160701 (MR).

A cave in the north-east corner of Clashach Cove (OSnb 9:43). With a crescent and V-rod symbol carved on the east wall of the cave, i.e. a natural coastal tunnel or arch (*Canmore*, 88689).

From the rendezvous of gangs of travelling gipsies until "recently", i.e. until the mid nineteenth century (OSnb 9:43).

1870 *Gipsies Cave* (OSnb 9:43)

2011 *Gipsies Cave* (OS<sup>10</sup>)

gen. pl. of SSE n. *Gypsy* + SSE n. *cave*

SSE *\*Gipsies' Cave* – 'cave associated with Gypsies'

Gipsies Cave is apparently the cave referred to in *Canmore* (88689).

**Gipsies Grave** GBA-ELO † (Garvald & Bara). Unknown class. Ch. 22 Exotic ethnonyms: probable.

NT594639 (RL).

A small heathy hollow between Newlands Hill and Redstone Rig (OSnb 3:7). A natural hollow, not an antiquity, at NT59426392 (*Canmore*, 56178).

Said to be where gypsies pitched their tents, but with no report of a Gypsy burial (OSnb 3:7).

1802 *Gypsie Grave* (Forrest Map)

1859 *Gipsie's Grave* (*Gipsies Grave*) (OSnb 3:7)

gen. sg. of SSE n. *Gypsy* + SSE n. *grave*

SSE *Gipsy's Grave* – 'grave associated with a Gypsy'

**Gipsy Cave** LWT-WIG (Leswalt). Unknown class. Ch. 22 Exotic ethnonyms: probable. NW979582 (MR). OSnb not consulted.

- 1849 *Gipsy Cave* (OS 6" 1st edn)  
2011 *Gipsy Cave* (OS<sup>10</sup>)

attrib. SSE n. *Gypsy* + SSE n. *cave*  
SSE *Gipsy Cave* – 'cave associated with the Gypsies'

**Gipsy Point** KRB-KCB (Kirkcudbright). Unknown class. Ch. 22 Exotic ethnonyms: probable.

NX685436 (MR). A.k.a. Balmae Point†.

A small headland the shore side is very rocky and precipitous (OSnb 158:51).

- 1851 *Gipsy Point* (*Balmae Point*) (OSnb 158:51)

attrib. SSE n. *Gypsy* + SSE n. *point*  
SSE *Gipsy Point* – 'headland associated with the Gypsies'

**Glac a' Bhreatannaich** KMV-INV (Kilmonivaig). Ch. 2 Britons: possible.

NM978957 (LS).

No OSnb entry. A shieling for Coule, which was part of Glen Dessary {Pringle MS 1761, 54} (pers. comm. Denis Rixson in 2007).

- 1761 *Glackbrettan* {Pringle MS 1761, 54} (pers. comm. D. Rixson)  
1830 *Glack Brettan* (Thomson Map)  
2010 *Glac a' Bhreatunnaich* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

ScG n.f. *glac* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *a'* + lenited gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Breatannach*  
ScG *Glac a' Bhreatannaich* – 'the hollow associated with the Briton'

A narrow projection potentially matching ScG n.m. *\*breatan* 'long narrow projection', but unlike **Sròn a' Bhreatannaich** ARD-ARG, descending steeply along its whole length. A more likely explanation is with ScG n.m. *\*Breatannach* 'member of the Galbraith kin'.

**Glenbertle** WES-DMF ‡ (Westerkirk). Ch. 2 Britons: possible.

NY315885 (SS). +Burn.

OSnb not consulted. A part of *Wauchopedaill* 'Wauchopdale' (1610 RMS vii no. 217).

From Britons (Watson 1926, 184). *Gleann Breata[n]*, 'the Britons' glen' (Johnson-Ferguson 1935, 86). Possibly *gleann Breatann*, 'the glen of the Britons' (Mac an Tàilleir 2004, 69). Possibly BrB *glinn* + *Brithon* or ScG *\*gleann-Breatann* (BLITON, under *Brithon*).

- 1610 *Glenberten* (RMS vii nos. 214, 217)  
1615 *Glenberten* (RMS vii no. 1284)  
1621 *Glenberten* (RMS viii no. 228)  
1633 *Glenbertoun* (RMS viii no. 2168)  
1653 *Glenbartan* (Retours no. 212)  
1661 *Glenbertan* (Retours no. 242)  
1670 *Glenbertane* (Retours no. 266)  
1696 *Glenbertone* (Retours no. 346)

- 1698 *Glenbertoune* (*Retours* no. 350)  
 1858 *Glenbertle* (OS 6" 1st edn)  
 1926 *Glenbarton* (Watson 1926, 184)  
 1935 *Glenbertan* (Johnson-Ferguson 1935, 86)  
 2004 *Glen Barton* (Mac an Tàilleir 2004, 69)

ScG n.m. *gleann* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Breatan*  
 ScG \**Gleann Breatan* – 'glen associated with Britons'

There is no evidence to support the suggestion that -er- here is a result of metathesis from -re-. It is probable that Watson proposed ScG *Breatann* on the basis of likely semantics with the generic, possibly influenced by its association with **Wauchope** LHM-DMF; both the interpretation and the place-name has been followed by Johnson-Ferguson and Mac an Tàilleir. An alternative is ScG n.m. *gleann* + OE ex nom. \**Bertoun*; however, there are no parallels, and the settlement associated with the glen is Old Hopsrig NY314883.

**Glac nan Gall** KKV-ARG<sup>Heb</sup> ♦ (Kilfinichen & Kilvickeon). Commemorative name. Ch. 20  
*Goill*: probable.

?NM406231 (RL).

On the island of Mull.

'Hollow valley of the stranger' (Maclean 1997, 133).

- 1997 *Glac nan Gall* (Maclean 1997, 133)

ScG n.f. *glac* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*  
 ScG *Glac nan Gall* – 'the hollow associated with the *Goill*'

The reference given is that of the most likely candidate in the grid square NM4023 given by Maclean for the hollow. It places Glac nan Gall on the road through and out of the parish, at a narrow point formed by the spur of Beinn Lighe NM415222 which might have favoured ambush or resistance; the spur itself would have been suitable as an alarm-point.

**Glassingall** DLE-PER (Dunblane & Lecroft). Unknown class. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NN795045 (SS). +Beag†, +Burn† (1783 Stobie Map), +Cairnstown† {register of voters} (Watson db), +Easter† (McKerracher 1992, 33), +Gaitsyde† (Watson db), +Mòr†, +Wester† [a.k.a. Duthieston {sasine} (Watson db)].

A house (OSnb 25:23). With at least one upright stone near, or within, the ancient boundaries (Bayne 1928, 16). The site of a standing stone that had been prominent, the Karling Stone (McKerracher 1992, 33).

'Hollow of the stranger or pillar' from *clais* + *Gall* or *gallan* 'pillar, standing stone', or possibly from 'water of' from ScG *glas* (Bayne 1928, 16–17; McKerracher 1992, 33). *Clais nan Gall*, 'shallow valley of the strangers (possibly Normans, possibly Angles)' (Watson 1995, 73). Possibly *glas nan Gall*, 'stream of the non-Gaels' (Mac an Tàilleir 2004, 68).

- 1443 *Classingalbeg* (*RMS* ii no. 270)  
 1455 *Classmigall* (Bayne 1928, 16; McKerracher 1992, 33)  
 1485 *Classingallis* (*RMS* ii no. 1622)  
 1489 *Classingall* (*RMS* ii no. 1811)  
 1493 *Glassingallis* (*RMS* ii no. 2169)  
 1503 *Classingallis* (*RMS* ii no. 2751)  
 1526 2× *Classingawis* (*RMS* iii no. 397)

- 1531 *Classingall* (*RMS* iii nos. 1048, 1257)  
 1533 *Glassingall* (*RMS* iii no. 1285)  
 1535 *Classingall* (*RMS* iii no. 1456)  
 1536 W. *Classingall* (*RMS* iii no. 1559)  
 1536 *Classingallmore* (*RMS* iii no. 1560)  
 1539 *Classingalmore*. *Classingall.W* (*RMS* iii no. 1895)  
 1540 *Classingallis* (*ER* xvii, 770)  
 1542 *Classingall* (*RMS* iii no. 2703; *RSS* ii no. 4477)  
 1542 *Glassingalmore*. *Glassingall-W* (*RMS* iii no. 2825)  
 1546 *Classingalebeg* (1547 *RMS* iv no. 76)  
 etc.  
 1864 *Glassingall* (OSnb 25:23)

ScG n.f. *clais* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG \**Clais nan Gall* – 'the ditch associated with the *Goill*'

The early forms clearly indicate an initial /k/, with development of /g/ in an Older Scots context. The Karling Stone† referred to by McKerracher is a probable fallen standing stone at NN81090218 {1766 Plan of Sheriffmuir, J. Lesslie} a.k.a. Gathering Stone, Battle Stone, Beltane Stone† (*Canmore*, 25277). A nearer stone is the White Stone at NN80630420 a.k.a. Macgregor Stone† (*Canmore*, 25275). But neither stone is close to the current Glassingall habitation nor, more significantly, to each other to warrant the plural of ScG n.m. *gall* 'freestanding stone or rock'; nor are they topographically suited to ScG n.f. *clais* 'ditch, groove' (the Karling Stone even being atop a hill).

### **Gleann Capall an Èireannaich** KDO-ARG<sup>Heb</sup> (Kildalton & Oa). Unknown class. Ch. 7

Irish: probable.

NR380497 (RL).

On the island of Islay. A small glen (OSnb 70:131).

'Glen of the Irishman's mare' (OSnb 70:131).

- 1878 *Gleann Capull an Eireannaich* (OSnb 70:131)  
 2010 *Gleann Capull an Eireannaich* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

ScG n.m. *gleann* + ScG n.m. *capall* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *an*  
 + gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Èireannach*

ScG *Gleann Capall an Èireannaich* – 'the glen associated with the horse of the Irishman'

A mysterious name, for which can only be surmised some incident, or perhaps reference to the exploitation of peats at Mòine na Sùrdaig NR383494, 'peatbog of the bound or stride', at the upper end of the glen.

### **Glen Sassunn** FTL-PER (Fortingall). Commemorative name. Ch. 11 Saxons: probable.

NN663546 (RL). +Burn [Allt Sasunn†?].

No extant OSnb. Two structures at NN665551 are named Glen Sassun [*sic*] on OS<sup>10</sup>, but are not shown on the OS 6" 1st edn.

'The Englishman's glen', from entry into Rannoch by a force belonging to Edward I (*OSA* ii, 457). 'Glen of the Saxons, i.e. Angles' (Watson 1924, 140). 'Glen of (the) Saxons' (Watson 1926, 356).

- 1641x54 *Glensassen* (*GC* ii, 570)  
 1783 *Glen Sassen* (Stobie Map)  
 1791x99 *Glen Sassan* (*OSA* ii, 457 n.)  
 1838 *Glen-Sassun* (*NSA* x, 547)  
 1864 *Glen Sassunn* (OS 6" 1st edn)  
 1924 *Gleann Sasunn* (Watson 1924, 140)  
 1894x1926 "Gleann Sasunn". "Allt Sasunn" {MS 372, 102} (Robertson MSS)  
 1926 *Gleann Sasunn* (Watson 1926, 356)  
 1926 *Glen Sasunn* (Watson 1926, 537)

ScG n.m. *gleann* + gen. pl. of EG n.m. *Saxa*

ScG \**Gleann Saxan* – 'glen associated with Saxons'

In the absence of any apparent alternative, the interpretation proposed by Watson must be accepted. However, it presents difficulties. The form has developed [s] from an original [ks] in EG n.m/f. *Saxa* (*DIL*, s.v.), but retains the Early Gaelic genitive plural form, *Saxan*. Further, the motivation for the name is hard to fathom: the glen is remote and does not provide either an obvious nor an easy route, even if Innerhadden Burn is considered to be in the glen. It is unclear whether the local tales of a battle at Bunrannoch NN666579 involving King Robert I, with accompanying incidents attached to local place-names (*OSA* ii, 456–7 n.), are pure folk etymology or are a memory of some incident of the period involving English soldiers in the glen (the grammar does not allow for reference to Edward I, singular, contra *OSA*).

**Glengall** AYP-AYR ‡ (Ayr). Resource-name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NS350184 (SS). +Bridge† (OSnb 4:34, +Cottage† (OSnb 4:34, +Easter†, +High, +Laigh, +Wester†.

A farm (OSnb 4:34).

- 1499 *Clongall* (*RMS* ii no. 2484)  
 1546 *Clongall* (*RMS* iv no. 34)  
 1615 *Clongall* (*RMS* vii no. 1229)  
 1654 E/W. *Glenga* (Blaeu Map)  
 1755 *Glengaw* (Roy Map)  
 1775 *Glengaw* (Armstrong Map)  
 1857 *Glengall* (OSnb 4:34)

ScG n.f. *cluain* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG \**Cluain Gall* – 'pasture associated with *Goill*'

Glengall farm is now High Glengall, at the grid reference given. The position of this and the secondary names along the small glen of Slaphouse Burn appears to have led to reinterpretation of the element as if from ScG n.m. *gleann* 'glen, valley'. The pasture is probably that of the unnamed hill at NS354187. A possible reference for the specific might be those associated with the ringwork at NS33851798 called Alloway Mote AYP-AYR, of possible early medieval origin (*Canmore*, 41610). See thesis Ch. 20, n. 17, on the lack of genitive plural lenition in the proposed form.

**Glensax** PLS<sup>dtchd</sup>-SLK (PEB) (Peebles). Domain-name. Ch. 11 Saxons: probable.  
NT264341 (SS). +Burn.  
A house (OSnb 8:6).

From 'Saxons, i.e. Angles' (Watson 1924, 140). BrB *glinn* + BrC gen. sg. \**Sachs*, possibly as  
BrC \**Sax*, or Gaelicised or anglicised (*BLITON*, under \**Sachs*).

- 1456 *Glensax* (*ER* vi, 225)  
1468 *Glensax* (*ER* vii, 530)  
1477 *Glensax* (*ER* vii, 434)  
1479 *Glensax* (*ER* viii, 584)  
1484 *Glensax* (*ER* ix, 607)  
1485 *Glensax* (*ER* ix, 320)  
1486 *Glensax* (*ER* ix, 418–9, 619)  
1488 *Glensax* (*ER* x, 652)  
1489 *Glensax* (*ER* x, 97)  
1490 *Glensax* (*ER* x, 165, 167, 679)  
1492 *Glensax* (*ER* x, 346)  
1493 *Glensax* (*ER* x, 738)  
1499 *Glensax* (*ER* xi, 401)  
1501 *Glensax* (*ER* xi, 459)  
1502 *Glensax* (*ER* xii, 32)  
1510 *Glensax* (*ER* xiii, 655; *RSSi* no. 2039)  
1510 *Glensox* (*RMS* ii no. 3442)  
1511 *Glensax* (*RMS* ii no. 3591; *RSSi* no. 2270)  
1527 *Glensax* (*ER* xv, 648)  
1535 *Glensax* (*ER* xvi, 594)  
1541 *Glensax* (*ER* xvii, 707)  
1555 *Glensax* (*ER* xviii, 324)  
1561 *Glensakkis* (*ER* xix, 486)  
1573 *Glensax* (*ER* xx, 445)  
1580 *Glensex* (*ER* xxi, 45)  
1588 *Glensaxis* (*ER* xxi, 347)  
1589 *Glensax* (*ER* xxii, 435)  
1590 *Glensax* (*ER* xxii, 439)  
1591 *Glensax* (*ER* xxii, 445)  
1595 *Glensax* (*ER* xxiii, 35; *RMS* vi no. 376)  
1622 *Glensax* (*RMS* viii no. 338)  
etc.  
1860 *Glensax* (OSnb 8:6)

BrB n.m. \**glinn* + gen. sg. of BrB n.m. \**Sax*  
BrB \**Glinn Sax* – 'valley associated with a Saxon'

**Glensaxon** WES-DMF ‡ (Westerkirk). Domain-name. Ch. 11 Saxons: probable.  
NY324938 (RL). +Fell, +Sike.  
Glensaxon Fell – a considerable eminence of conical shape (OSnb 53:35).

From 'Saxons, i.e. Angles' (Watson 1924, 140; Watson 1926, 422). From BrB *Saxo* 'Saxon' (Johnson-Ferguson 1935, 133). BrC *glinn* Sachson, 'glen of the English' (Jackson 1963, 79). BrB *glinn* + BrB pl. \**Sachson*, possibly as BrC \**Saxson* (*BLITON*, under \**Sachs*).

- 1804 *Saxon Syke* (Crawford Map)  
1828 *Saxon Syke* (Thomson Map)  
1858 *Glensaxon Fell/Sike* (*Glensexon Fell/Syke*) (OSnb 53:35)  
1926 *Glen Saxon* (Watson 1926, 422)  
1935 *Glensaxon* (Johnson-Ferguson 1935, 133)  
2011 *Glensaxon Fell/Sike* (OS<sup>10</sup>)

BrB n.m. \**glinn* + gen. pl. of BrB n.m. \**Sax*  
BrB \**Glinn Saxon* – 'valley associated with Saxons'

The grid reference is provided by the mouth of the short Glensaxon Sike (OS<sup>10</sup>), which indicates that the glen in question is west of Glensaxon Fell NY332937. As the hollow of the syke is too insignificant to qualify as a glen, Glen Saxon must be the long, large valley of Stennies Water NY296926. Stennies (1654 *Stanhouse R<iver>*; Blaeu Map) is 'stone house'; cf. Stenishope CAV-ROX, 1329x70 *Stanehushope* {*Melr. Lib.*}, 'the valley with the stone house' (Macdonald 1992, 16). For Jackson (1963, 64–5, 79) and Koch (1988, 17–18; 1997, 183), [xs] shows late seventh-century adoption into Old English, at the beginning of Anglian settlement, with small groups of Old English speakers soon greatly reinforced (Jackson 1963, 79); however, *BLITON* argues for possible later Cumbric as [ks], under the influence of Old English or Latin.

**Gob a' Ghoill** HAR-INV<sup>Heb</sup> (Harris). Commemorative name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.  
NA054014 (RM). A.k.a. Cop na Bheurla†.  
No extant OSnb. On the island of Soay (St Kilda).

'Mouth of the rock' (Thompson 1988, 198). 'Headland of the foreigner' (Coates 1990, 158).

- 1900 *Cop na Bheurla* (Heathcote Map)  
1928 *Gob a' Ghaill* (Mathieson Map)

ScG n.m. *gob* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *a'* + lenited gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Gall*  
ScG *Gob a' Ghoill* – 'the headland-point associated with the *Goill*'

Gob a' Ghoill is not a feasible landing point, given its precipitous cliffs. Neither, given its inaccessible location, is it at all likely to have served as an alarm-point. The 1900 form with ScG n.f. *Beurla* 'English language' appears to be a bad back translation from an etymology explaining ScG n.m. *Gall* as 'English person'.

**Gypsy Well** KKK-KCB (Kirkmabreck). Unknown class. Ch. 22 Exotic ethnonyms: probable.  
NX494552 (WR).  
A small pool in Carsluith Burn (OSnb 124:38).  
Obscure (OSnb 124:38).

- 1851 *Gipsy Well* (OSnb 124:38)  
attrib. SSE n. *Gypsy* + SSE n. *well*  
SSE *Gipsy Well* – 'well associated with the Gypsies'

— H —

**Hielanman's Well** LOI-STL ◊ (Logie). Transit-name. Ch. 8 Related to Goidels: probable.  
?NS810973 (WO). A.k.a. Faery Well◊.

On Sheriffmuir Road near Drumbrae farm (Watson 1995, 81). Frequented by Highland drovers (Bayne 1928, 25).

From use by Highland drovers, or possibly from Highlanders at the battle of Sheriffmuir in 1715 (Watson 1995, 81).

- 1928 *Highlandman's Well* (Bayne 1928, 25)  
1992 *The Highlandman's Well* (McKerracher 1992, 47)  
1995 *Hielanman's Well* a.k.a. *Faery Well* (Watson 1995, 81)

gen. sg. of ScS n. *Hielandman* + SSE n. *well*

ScS *Hielandman's Well* – 'well associated with a Highlander'

Though grammatically singular, the ethnonym most probably refers collectively to Highland drovers. The well providing the grid reference is shown on the OS 6" 1st edn, but at Parkhead rather than at Drumbrae, which is opposite, on a side road. The well is not shown in 2010 on OS<sup>10</sup>, and may have been lost due to the construction of the new track to Parkhead farm.

**Highlander** ANR-FIF (Anstruther Wester). Unknown class. Ch. 8 Related to Goidels: probable.

NT652995 (MR).

On the Isle of May.

- 2004 *Highlander* (OS<sup>10</sup>)

SSE n. *Highlander*

SSE (*The*) *Highlander* – 'associated with Highlander(s)'

A simplex ethnonymic name. Either the generic has been lost, which is surprising for a seemingly late name, or the motivation is inexplicably figurative.

**Highlander Buttress** SMI-ARG<sup>Heb(INV)</sup> (Small Isles). Unknown class. Ch. 8 Related to Goidels: probable.

NM355941 (RL).

On the island of Rùm.

- 2003 *Highlander Buttress* (OS<sup>10</sup>)

attrib. SSE n. *Highlander* + SSE n. *buttress*

SSE *Highlander Buttress* – 'hill abutment associated with the Highlanders'

Seemingly a modern climbers' name, which along with Summit Buttress is above North Buttress, Wodens Wall, Thor's Buttress, Frigga's Buttress, South Buttress and Green Wall, and below Giant's Staircase and Fiachanais Face; all are on the north-east or north side of Ruinsival NM356940 (OS<sup>10</sup>), and none are recorded on the OS 6" 1st edn.

**Highlander's Burn** KRM-BNF ♦ (Kirkmichael). Unknown class. Ch. 8 Related to Goidels: probable.  
NJ162102 (WL).

2011 *Highlander's Burn* (*Canmore*, 154612)

gen. sg. of SSE n. *Highlander* + ScS n. *burn*  
ScS *Highlander's Burn* – 'burn associated with Highlander(s)'

The burn is fed by **Highlanders Spring** KRM-BNF, with which it displays specific element sharing.

**Highlanders' Ford** TUF-ABD † (Tullynessle & Forbes). Transit-name. Ch. 8 Related to Goidels: probable.

NJ598172 (PW).

A disused ford (OSnb 88:117).

From use by Highland drovers (OSnb 88:117).

1871 *Highlanders' Ford* (OSnb 88:117)

gen. pl. of SSE n. *Highlander* + SSE n. *ford*  
SSE *Highlanders' Ford* – 'ford associated with Highlanders'

The name refers to Highland drovers. The route passing through the ford is clear on the Thomson Map (1826; see also Robertson Map, 1822), joining the main Donside road (apparently at Eastgate NJ596159) to routes to the north of the river at Crossroads NJ604180.

**Highlanders' Knowe** CAV-ROX (Cavers). Unknown class. Ch. 8 Related to Goidels: probable.

NT581191 (RL).

With the crop-marks of a D-shaped settlement at NT58131942 (*Canmore*, 55215, 166379).

2011 *Highlanders' Knowe* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

gen. pl. of SSE n. *Highlander* + ScS n. *knowe*  
ScS *Highlanders' Knowe* – 'hillock associated with Highlanders'

**Highlanders Nose** KLE-INV The~ † (Kilmallie). Commemorative name. Ch. 8 Related to Goidels: probable.

?NN118750 (RL).

The location in Inverlochy earmarked for a garrison scheme, which was cancelled in 1649 because of the cost (*Chron. Frasers*, 345). A garrison fort was built in 1654 on a small headland at NN104743 at the mouth of the River Nevis, which was diverted in the early 1970s {Miers 2007} (*Canmore*, 23715).

1666×1700 *the Highlanders Nose* (*Chron. Frasers*, 345)

gen. SSE n. *Highlander* + pl. of ScS n. *knowe*  
ScS \**The Highlander's/HIGHLANDERS' KNOWES* – 'the hillocks associated with Highlander(s)'

OSc n. *nos* and ScS n. *nose* do not normally have topographical application, though unrelated OE n.f. *nōs* is recorded for 'promontory' (Gelling & Cole 2000, 197). SSE n. *nose* 'projecting rock mass' is a twentieth-century mountaineering term (*OED*, s.v.).

Translation of ScG *\*Sròn a' Ghàidheil* would be a very early example of such a Gaelic Gael-name (see thesis, Chapter 6). Possible is a figurative motivation, referring to the ridge-end that is Cow Hill NN112734 (labelled Sròn Nibheis, 'nose, i.e. point, of Nevis', on its end slope; OS<sup>25</sup>); but too high for a seventeenth-century fort. For confusion of the plurals of ScS n. *knowe* and SSE n. *nose*, cf. Carlinknowes† from Carlingnebt BUI-FIF (*PNF*i, 192) and interchange between Carlingnose and Carlin Knowest† (*PNF*i, 375). The *knowes* are Tom na Faire and Craig of Inverlochy, with probable reference to the second battle of Inverlochy in 1645.

**Highlanders Spring** KRM-BNF (Kirkmichael). Unknown class. Ch. 8 Related to Goidels: probable.

NJ163096 (WO).

An excellent spring (OSnb 18:173).

1870 *Highlanders Spring* (OSnb 18:173)

gen. sg. of SSE n. *Highlander* + SSE n. *spring*

SSE *\*Highlander's Spring* – 'spring associated with (a) Highlander(s)'

The spring feeds **Highlander's Burn** KRM-BNF, with which it displays specific element sharing.

**Highlandman Loan** CRF-PER (Crieff). Transit-name. Ch. 8 Related to Goidels: probable. NN882207 (PL). +Highlandman Cottage (a.k.a. Highlandman Station†).

Said to refer to drovers (Haldane 1997, 113). From a route south from the Crieff cattle tryst for Highland cattle drovers (Mackay 2000, 45; Ross 2001, 10).

1864 *Highlandman Station* (OSnb 19:99)

1912 *the Highlandman's Loan* (Porteous 1912, 332)

2004 *Highlandman Loan* (Sign)

2011 *Highlandman Loan*. *Highlandman Cottage* (OS<sup>10</sup>)

(SSE def. art. *the* +) attrib. (← gen. sg.) SSE n. *Highlandman* + ScS n. *loan*

ScS *The Highlandman's Loan* – '(the) passage associated with (the) Highlander(s)'

Unofficial signs mark the road between NN882231 and NN885199, supported by the named portion on OS<sup>10</sup>, though if indeed a drove route it would appear from the alignment of roads to have continued south to NN924141. The north end of the route bypassed Crieff (contra Mackay and Ross) and may therefore date to after the decline of the Crieff tryst by the late eighteenth century in favour of Falkirk (Haldane 1997, 112–3). It is postulated that the 1912 form (with collective singular) is the older one, that the station was named in relation to this, and that the station "branding" with the specific led to the former drove route being reinterpreted as if Highlandman was a simplex.

**Highlandman's Clump** ODR-ABD (Old Deer). Unknown class. Ch. 8 Related to Goidels: probable.

NJ968494 (LR).

1986 *Highlandman's Clump* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

gen. sg. of SSE n. *Highlandman* + SSE n. *clump*

SSE *Highlandman's Clump* – 'grove associated with (a) Highlander(s)'

This perfectly round small wood is shown unnamed on the OS 6" 1st edn.

**Highlandman's Croft** ORD-BNF (Ordiuhill). Domain-name. Ch. 8 Related to Goidels: probable.

NJ579569 (SS).

A croft (OSnb 25:25).

1870 *Highlandmans Croft (Highlandman's Croft)* (OSnb 25:25)

1870 *Highlandman's Croft* (OS 6" 1st edn)

gen. sg. of SSE n. *Highlandman* + ScS n. *croft*

ScS *Highlandman's Croft* – 'small-holding associated with a Highlander'

**Highlandman's Dyke** ALV+KED-BNF+ABD † (Alvah + King Edward). Commemorative name. Ch. 8 Related to Goidels: probable.

NJ713559 (RO).

An ordinary sod fence bounding the estate of Dunlugas, and the county, on the east for about a mile (OSnb 2:94 BNF). An earthen dyke forming part of the boundary between Alvah BNF and King Edward ABD (OSnb 50:97 ABD).

From construction by Highlandmen (OSnb 2:94 BNF; OSnb 50:97 ABD).

1870 *Highlandman's Dyke* (OSnb 2:94 BNF)

1871 *Highlandman's Dyke* (OSnb 50:97 ABD)

gen. sg. of SSE n. *Highlandman* + ScS n. *dyke*

ScS *Highlandman's Dyke* – 'wall associated with Highlander(s)'

The name of Highlandman's Dyke demonstrates collective use of the singular, and was in all probability motivated as reported in the OSnb. The fact that the name is interpreted in two OSnb reports, by two different sappers with different informants, and with no qualification in either, suggests that the construction (or repair?) of the dyke by Highlanders is correct and had not taken place in the distant past.

**Highlandman's Hamar** WRY-ORK The~ (Westray). Commemorative name. Ch. 8 Related to Goidels: probable.

HY427453 (RL).

On the island of Westray. A broken rocky slope of crop and ledge rocks (OSnb 26:187–8).

Said to refer to a battle with Highland marauders (OSnb 26:187–8). From ON *hamarr* 'projecting rock on hillside' (Westray db).

1841 *the Highlandman's hammer* (*NSA* xv, 126)

1878 *The Highlandman's Hamar (The Highlandman's Hamaar)* (OSnb 26:187–8)

SSE def. art. *the* + gen. sg. of SSE n. *Highlandman* + ScS n. *hammer*

ScS *The Highlandman's Hammer* – 'the rock ledge associated with a Highlander'

The hammer was identified in the *NSA* (xv, 122) as the traditional spot in which the valiant last member of an invading party from Lewis was cornered against the rock and killed by superior numbers, after already being hamstrung. A battle in Westray with

Lewismen, before the completion of Noltland Castle (late sixteenth century; *Canmore*, 2764) is mentioned by Jo Ben in *GC* (iii, 305, 316; purportedly written in 1529 but obviously later). The Bloody Tuaks HY424450 are said to be two clusters of "graves" covered with earth and stone, postulated to be for both sides in the battle (*NSA* xv, 126).

**Highlandman's Haugh** CAP-PER (Caputh). Transit-name. Ch. 8 Related to Goidels: probable.

NO033433 (LF).

A level strip of rough pasture (OSnb 13:33).

1864 *Highlandman's Haugh* (OSnb 13:33)

2006 *Highlandman's Haugh* (OS<sup>10</sup>)

gen. sg. of SSE n. *Highlandman* + ScS n. *haugh*

ScS *Highlandman's Haugh* – 'meadow associated with Highlander(s)'

A drovers' stance?

**Highlandman's Loup** MOF-DMF (Moffat). Unknown class. Ch. 8 Related to Goidels: probable.

NT092071 (RL).

A precipice (OSnb 39:54). The description and OS 6" 1st edn suggest a high bank on the west side only of the Birnock Water.

1858 *Highlandman's Loup* (OSnb 39:54)

gen. sg. of SSE n. *Highlandman* + ScS n. *loup*

ScS *Highlandman's Loup* – 'leap associated with Highlander(s)'

**Highlandman's Pool** CAE-DMF (Caerlaverock). Commemorative name. Ch. 8 Related to Goidels: probable.

NY044669 (WR).

A deep pool in Lochar Water (OSnb 5:55).

From a Highlandman drowned "at one time" in the pool (OSnb 5:55).

1858 *Highlandman's Pool (Highlandmans Pool)* (OSnb 5:55)

1935 *Highlandman's Pool* (Johnson-Ferguson 1935, 7)

gen. sg. of SSE n. *Highlandman* + SSE n. *pool*

SSE *Highlandman's Pool* – 'pool associated with (a) Highlander(s)'

The OSnb explanation injects a bit of uncertainty by saying that the drowning occurred with no dating, just "at one time"; but no alternative explanation is available.

**Highlandman's Rig** MGF-KCB (Minnigaff). Unknown class. Ch. 8 Related to Goidels: probable.

NX337837 (RL).

A small elliptical hill of rocky and heathy pasture (OSnb 23.11). With a conspicuous chambered round cairn of the Bargrennan group, composed of small stones and partly grass-covered, called Sheuchan's Cairn NX33798387 (*Canmore*, 68800) on top of the hill.

Obscure (OSnb 23:11).

1851 *Highlandman's Rig* (OSnb 23.11)

gen. sg. of SSE n. *Highlandman* + ScS n. *rig*

ScS *Highlandman's Rig* – 'ridge associated with Highlander(s)'

**Highlandman's Road** RHU-DNB (Rhu). Transit-name. Ch. 8 Related to Goidels: probable.

NS296852 (PL). A.k.a. Church Road†.

A public road from Torr farm NS275844 across the moor and joining the parish road near Chapel NS306866 in Glenfruin (OSnb 17:55).

1823 *Church R<oa>d* (Thomson Map)

1860 *Highlandman's Road* (OSnb 17:55)

2011 *Highlandman's Road* (OS<sup>10</sup>)

gen. sg. of SSE n. *Highlandman* + ScS n. *road*

ScS *Highlandman's Road* – 'track associated with Highlander(s)'

The track from Torr now passes through a plantation, **Highlandman's Wood** RHU-DNB, and retains the name Highlandman's Road till it becomes a footpath at NS290846. It joins a road in Glen Fruin at NS305864. It is said by *Heritage Paths* (no. 113) to have originally been a pack-horse track used to access the parish church (at NS267840 near the Torr end) from Glen Fruin. The name Church Road in 1823 may have reflected the Glen Fruin perspective, or at least stressed this function.

**Highlandman's Rock** LAP-ARG † (Lismore & Appin). Coincidental name. Ch. 8 Related to Goidels: probable.

NM779349 (MR). A.k.a. **Sgeir nan Gàidheal**.

Off the island of Lismore.

1852 *Ghadheil R<oc>k* (Admiralty 2155)

1856 *Sgeir a Ghaidheil* a.k.a. *Highlandman's Rock* (Admiralty 2476)

1862 *Gaels R<oc>k* (Admiralty 2814a)

1878 *Sgeir nan Gael* (OSnb 22:149)

2010 *Sgeir nan Gael* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

gen. sg. of SSE n. *Highlandman* + SSE n. *rock*

SSE *Highlandman's Rock* – 'sea rock associated with (a) Highlander(s)'

It must be questionable whether the name Highlandman's Rock was ever other than a cartographer's translation of **Sgeir nan Gàidheal** LAP-ARG, with collective use of the singular.

**Highlandman's Umbrella** GLW-LAN The~ ♦ (Glasgow Barony). Domain-name. Ch. 8 Related to Goidels: probable.

NS587651 (SO).

The bridge carrying the Central Railway Station tracks over Argyle Street (*SND*, under *Hielandman*; Nicolaisen 2001, 66–7).

Under which the local Highlanders were supposed to congregate on wet evenings (*SND*, under *Hielandman*). Traditional gathering place of Highlanders resident in Glasgow (Nicolaisen 2001, 66–7).

- c. 1907 *Hielandman's umbrella* (SND, under *Hielandman*)  
 1931 *the Highlandman's Umbrella* (SND, under *Hielandman*)  
 1953 *the Hielan'man's umbrella* (SNDS 2, under *Hielandman*)  
 1964 *the Hielenman's Umbrella* (SNDS 2, under *Hielandman*)  
 1988 *the Hielenman's Umbrella* (SNDS 2, under *Hielandman*)  
 1991 *the heilandman's umbrella* (SNDS 2, under *Hielandman*)  
 1997 *the Hielantman's Umbrella* (SNDS 2, under *Hielandman*)  
 2000 *Hielanman's Umbrella* (SNDS 2, under *Hielandman*)  
 2001 *The Highlandman's Umbrella* (Nicolaisen 2001, 67)

SSE def. art. *the* + gen. sg. of SSE n. *Highlandman* (← ScS n. *Hielandman*)  
 + SSE n. *umbrella*

ScS *The Englishmen's Umbrella* – 'the umbrella associated with (the) Highlander(s)'

The singular is used collectively to refer to this former gathering point for the Highland community in Glasgow. SSE n. *umbrella* is used figuratively from the protection from the rain provided by the station above the road. The name is well known and widely used, but has never appeared on a street-map (Nicolaisen 2001, 66–7).

**Highlandman's Walk** DAI-AYR (Dailly). Figurative name. Ch. 8 Related to Goidels: probable.

@NX0298 (RL).

On the island of Ailsa Craig. The shortcut to the top of the slope from a landing place, presenting no difficulty in ascent, but in places over steeply inclined slabs (Haswell-Smith 2004, 3–5).

2011 *Highlandman's Walk* (OS<sup>10</sup>)

gen. sg. of SSE n. *Highlandman* + SSE n. *walk*

SSE *Highlandman's Walk* – 'route associated with a Highlander'

Highlandman's Walk is presumably a frivolous name describing a direct ascent, as if suited to a Highlander.

**Highlandman's Well** MLH-BNF (Mortlach). Unknown class. Ch. 8 Related to Goidels: probable.

NJ364388 (WO).

An ordinary spring well of rushing water (OSnb 23:140).

1870 *Highlandman's Well* (OSnb 23:140)

gen. sg. of SSE n. *Highlandman* + SSE n. *well*

SSE *Highlandman's Well* – 'well associated with a Highlander'

There is no obvious reason for this name, on a hillside in Highland Banffshire.

**Highlandman's Wood** RHU-DNB (Rhu). Coincidental name. Ch. 8 Related to Goidels: probable.

NS285848 (LR).

1982 *Highlandman's Wood* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

gen. sg. of SSE n. *Highlandman* + SSE n. *wood*

SSE *Highlandman's Wood* – 'wood associated with a Highlander'

The name is applied to a plantation, established subsequent to the OS 6" 1st edn in 1860, on either side of the part of **Highlandman's Road** RHU-DNB which retains that name.

**Highlandmen's Mossie** GLS-ABD (Glass). Commemorative name. Ch. 8 Related to Goidels: probable.

NJ409373 (LW).

A moss (OSnb 15:9). Centred on NJ40953738 (*Canmore*, 93359).

From the mass burial of some eighteen Highlanders, hung in 1689 by the Duke of Gordon in revenge for the burning of the House of Edinglassie (OSnb 15:9).

1871    *Highlandmen's Mossie (the Highlandmens Mossie)* (OSnb 15:9)

2011    *Highlandmen's Mossie* (OS<sup>10</sup>)

(SSE def. art. *the* +) gen. pl. of SSE n. *Highlandman* + ScS n. \**mossie*

ScS *The Highlandmen's Mossie* – 'the small bog associated with Highlanders'

**Highlandmen's Steps** CLU-ABD † (Cluny). Transit-name. Ch. 8 Related to Goidels: probable.

NJ674107 (PW).

Stepping stones on the Alford–Aberdeen road (OSnb 15:24). Two boulders at NJ67441076, a large one being mid-stream; it possibly represents natural placement, with no evidence of an old road (*Canmore*, 94031).

Said to refer to use by Highlanders (OSnb 15:24).

1871    *Highlandmen's Steps* (OSnb 15:24)

gen. pl. of SSE n. *Highlandman* + pl. of SSE n. *step*

ScS *Hightlandmen's Steps* – 'stepping stones associated with Highlanders'

**Hollanders' Ayre** NMV-SHE (Northmavine). Commemorative name. Ch. 12 Related to West Germanics: probable.

HU302803 (MR).

A shingly beach (OSnb 18:142).

1878    *Hollanders' Ayre* (OSnb 18:142)

gen. pl. of SSE n. *Hollander* + ScS n. *aire*

ScS *Hollanders' Ayre* – 'gravely beach associated with Hollanders'

A beach associated with **Hollanders' Grave** NMV-SHE.

**Hollander's Geo** DNR-SHE (Dunrossness). Unknown class. Ch. 12 Related to West Germanics: probable.

HU374096 (MR).

On the island of Lady's Holm. A small creek (OSnb 10:200).

1878    *Hollanders' Geo* (OSnb 10:200)

2011    *Hollander's Geo* (OS 6" 1st edn)

2011    *Hollander's Geo* (OS<sup>10</sup>)

gen. sg. (← gen. pl.) SSE n. *Hollander* + ScS n. *geo*

ScS *Hollanders' Geo* – 'creek associated with Hollander(s)'

The quantity in the ethnonym would appear to have changed under the influence of a cartographic error in the placing of the apostrophe.

**Hollanders' Grave** NMV-SHE (Northmavine). Commemorative name. Ch. 12 Related to West Germanics: probable.

HU299804 (RL).

A spot at **Hollanders' Ayre** NMV-SHE (OSnb 18:147). A knoll (Haswell-Smith 2004, 441).

Said to refer to the burial of Dutch from a frigate which was caught wintering in Ronas Voe by a man o' war (OSnb 18:147). From the burial in 1674 of seamen from the Dutch East-Indiaman "Wapen van Rotterdamwere", which settled in Ronas Voe after being crippled by the English frigate "Newcastle" (Haswell-Smith 2004, 441).

1878 *Hollanders' Grave* (OSnb 18:147)

gen. pl. of SSE n. *Hollander* + SSE n. *grave*

SSE *Hollanders' Grave* – 'grave associated with Hollanders'

A knowe associated with **Hollanders' Ayre** NMV-SHE.

**Hollanders' Knowe** LWK-SHE The~ (Lerwick). Transit-name. Ch. 12 Related to West Germanics: probable.

HU437399 (RL).

A small knoll in Gulberwick parish (OSnb 1:207). By a road junction (Haswell-Smith 2004, 438).

From a place of transaction of business between Hollanders and Shetlanders (OSnb 1:207).

From an early market place for trade with Dutch herring fishermen (Nicolson 1984, 54).

From a Dutch trading post (Haswell-Smith 2004, 438).

1878 *Hollanders' Knowe* (OSnb 1:207)

1984 *the Hollanders' Knowe* (Nicolson 1984, 54)

SSE def. art. *the* + gen. pl. of SSE n. *Hollander* + ScS n. *knowe*

ScS *The Hollanders' Knowe* – 'the hillock associated with Hollanders'

**Icelander** UNS-SHE The~ (Unst). Unknown class. Ch. 14 Related to Nordics: probable. HP554042 (MR).

On the island of Unst. A high-water rock (OSnb 23:190).

- 1878 *The Icelander (Islander· Icelander)* (OSnb 23:190)  
2011 *The Icelander* (OS<sup>10</sup>)

SSE def. art. *the* + SSE n. *Icelander*

SSE *The Icelander* – 'the Icelander'

**Inchcruin** BUC-STL (Buchanan). Ch. 3 Cruithnians: possible.

NS386911 (WR).

A large island used as a rabbit warren (OSnb 12:9 DNB).

'The round island' (OSnb 12:9 DNB). ScG 'round island' (Irving 1928, 37).

- 1583×96 *Inchcroum* (Pont Map 17)  
1583×96 *Inche-Crowny· Inche-crowny* (*Pont Text*, 149)  
1622 *Inche erwne* (RMS viii no. 358)  
1628 *Inchcroon* (RMS viii no. 1222)  
1655 *Inchcroan* (*Retours* no. 53)  
1662 *Inchcroane* (*Retours* no. 57)  
1755 *Inish Croyne* (Roy Map)  
1860 *Inchcruin* (OSnb 12:9 DNB)

N.B.: All DNB and STL Loch Lomond islands are in the Dunbartonshire OSnb.

EG n.f. *inis* + gen. of EG coll. *Cruithne*

EG \**Inis Cruithne* – 'Cruithnians' island'

The modern form certainly points to ScG adj. *cruinn* 'round', but earlier forms are more ambiguous, and the island is not distinctively or uniquely round among the Loch Lomond islands. (It is however associated with Inchfad BUC-STL NS398908 'long island', so the sense may be contrastive). There are hints of an additional, final vowel, which would accommodate the collective EG *Cruithne*. An EG gen. sg. \**Cruithnig* could produce the final OSc -y suggested by Pont, but the genitive singular is unlikely in the absence of evidence for the article.

**Inchgall** BGY-FIF ‡ (Ballingry). Domain-name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NT174959 (SS). +Bowhouse† (Henderson 1988, 4), +Castle† (*Canmore*, 51027), +Coalheugh† (Henderson 1988, 3), +Corshill† {Pryde 1965, 57} (*Canmore*, 72541), +Farm, +House† (OSnb 8:41), +Loch†, +Mill†, +Milntoun† (Henderson 1988, 3–4); a.k.a. Lochore Castle.

Lochore castle – a small knoll, a former island (OSnb 8:27–8). Loch Ore – drained c.1780s (OSnb 8:26). A castle from the twelfth century {Pride 1990, 72}, possibly a former crannog (*PNF* i, 134). "Castle of Lochore" was, probably until the thirteenth century, applied to a site on the north side of the loch (Henderson 1988, 29). A stone keep replacing the wooden Lochore Castle (Henderson 1988, 60–1).

'Isle of the foreigner, i.e. Adam de Vallance' (Henderson 1988, 29, 61). 'Island of foreigners, i.e. Robert the Burgundian in the twelfth century, or possibly Norse-speaking settlers', from ScG *innis* + ScG *[G]all* (Taylor 1995, 148; PNFi, 147).

- 1393 *Inchegalle* (*Pitfirrane Writs*, 8)  
1407 *Inchegall?* (*RMS* i no. 901)  
1465 *Inchega* (*ER* vii, 671)  
1471 *Inchegall* (*ER* viii, 33–5)  
1477 *Ingall* (*vel Inchegall*) (*RMS* ii no. 1335)  
1511 *Inchgall* (*RMS* ii no. 3642)  
1531 *Inchegall* (1532 *Dunf. Reg.* no. 516)  
1536 *Inchegall* (1546 *RMS* iv no. 3)  
1543 *Inchegall* (*RMS* iii no. 2938)  
1547 *Inchegall* (*RMS* iv no. 47)  
1549 *Inchegall* (*RSS* iv no. 369)  
1550 *Inchegall* (*RSS* iv no. 626)  
1550 *Inchegaw(e)* (*RSS* iv no. 840)  
1551 *Inchegall* (*RSS* iv no. 1084)  
1554 *Inchegall* (1555 *RMS* iv no. 984)  
1559 *Inchegall* (*ER* xix, 449)  
1562 *Inchegall* (*RMS* iv no. 1415)  
1573 *Inchgall* (*RMS* iv no. 2154)  
1604 *Inch(e)gaw* (1609 *RMS* vii no. 1)  
1605 *In(s)chegall* (*RMS* vi no. 1658)  
etc.  
1856 (*site of*) *Inchgall Loch* → *Loch Ore* (OSnb 8:26)  
1856 *Inchgall Mill* (OSnb 10:11)

ScG n.f. *innis* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG \**Innis Gall* – 'island associated with *Goill*'

The stone-built Inchgall Castle† a.k.a. Lochore Castle (providing the grid reference) was finished in 1308 for the Anglo-Norman Adam de Vallance (*Canmore*, 51027). It was placed on a mound shown in 1755 as being in Loch Ore (Roy Map) before the loch was drained. ScG n.m. *gall* could, to judge from Irish parallels, refer to this keep. However, twelfth-century occupation of the site is probably associated with Robert the Burgundian, an early continental feudal vassal of the Scottish king who possessed Lochoreshire (PNFi, 134). This suggests an older name, one more in keeping with the name structure without article and with application of ScG n.f. *innis* to an island: OSc n. *inch* 'small island' is not supported by the element order. See thesis Ch. 20, n. 17, on the lack of genitive plural lenition in the proposed form.

**Inchgall** KGH-FIF ♫ (Kinghorn). Unknown class. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NT245902 (SS).

A steep field on Nether Pitteadie down to Tiel Burn, opposite an archetypal flat *inch*, liable to flooding (PNFi, 411).

From *Gall* (Taylor 1995, 159 (Taylor 1995). From ScG *innis* + ScG *gall* (PNFi, 411).

- 1775 *Inchgaw* (Ainslie Map)  
 1819 *Macgall* a.k.a. *Inchgall* {sasine no. 12399} (*PNFi*, 411)  
 1821 *Inchgall* {sasine no. 167} (*PNFi*, 411)  
 1822–24 *McGall* a.k.a. *Inchgall* {sasine no. 658 & onward} (*PNFi*, 411)  
 1997 *Inchgall* (*PNFi*, 411)

ScG n.f. *innis* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG \**Innis Gall* – 'meadow associated with *Goill*'

The referent is apparently the haugh across Tiel Burn centred on NT246902 in the former parish of Abbotshall (now in Kirkcaldy & Dysart FIF). There are no obvious explanations for *-gall*: Macgall and McGall are explained in *PNF* as a nineteenth-century transcription error; Balwearie Castle NT25169040 is a fifteenth-century tower house (*Canmore*, 52922); ScG n.f. *innis* is used with its developed meaning of 'haugh, meadow', younger than 'island' in **Inchgall** BGY-FIF (OSc n. *inch* is not supported by the element order). Of possible consequence for ScG n.m. *Gall*, however, are a ring ditch NT2485790303 (*Canmore*, 72871), and being in the long thin strip of Abbotshall surrounded by Kinghorn FIF; and for ScG n.m. *gall* 'freestanding stone or rock', is The Bell Rock NT238905 at the west end of the haugh, if it has or had a freestanding profile. The string *-gall* suggests the genitive plural rather than the genitive singular, supporting ScG n.m. *Gall*. See thesis Ch. 20, n. 17, on the lack of genitive plural lenition in the proposed form.

**Inchiguile** SOR-WIG † (Sorbie). Ch. 20 *Goill*: possible.

?NX445475 (SS). A.k.a. Inch?

Inch – a farm (OSnb 77:14).

*In[n]is a' G[h]oill[I]*, 'the stranger's holm or pasture' (Maxwell 1887, 203). '*Gall's inch*, i.e. possibly Norseman's holm' (Henderson 1910, 168). *In[n]is a' G[h]oill[I]*, 'the stranger's or foreigner's meadow' (Maxwell 1930, 159–60).

- 1654 *Ynch?* (Blaeu Map)  
 1684 *Inch* (*PLWM*, 56)  
 1782 *Inch* (Ainslie Map)  
 1826 *Inch* (Thomson Map)  
 1849 *Inch* (OSnb 77:14)  
 1887 *Inchiguile* (Maxwell 1887, 203)  
 1910 *Inchiguile* (Henderson 1910, 168)  
 1930 *Inchiguile* (Maxwell 1930, 159–60)  
 2009 *Inch* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

ScG n.f. *innis* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *a'* + lenited gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG \**Innis a' Ghoill* – 'the meadow associated with the *Gall*'

The first report of Inchiguile is by Maxwell in 1887, repeated by him in 1930, and probably the source for Henderson in 1910; however, the original source is nowhere named, and though supposition identifies this with the only *inch*-name in the given parish, this is consistently shown on maps as *Inch*, other than *Ynch* on the Blaeu Map (which shows it south-west of the village of Sorbie rather than north-east, presumably in error). It must therefore be considered to not be fully reliable, and even if correct it may not contain the ethnonym ScG n.m. *Gall* (or even ScG n.m. *gall* 'freestanding stone or

rock'). But if it is indeed *\*Innis a' Ghoill*, Sorbie motte NX45084696 (occupied in at least the twelfth century; *Canmore*, 63151) may be associated.

**Indian's Face** CUM-BTE The~◊ (Cumbrae). Figurative name. Ch. 22 Exotic ethnonyms: probable.

NS164576 (RL).

On the island of Great Cumbrae. A rocky caricature on an old sea cliff, painted to emphasise facial features (Campbell 1975, 11).

From the features of a face in the rock (Campbell 1975, 11).

1975 *The Indian's Face* (Campbell 1975, 11)

gen. sg. of SSE n. *Indian* + SSE n. *face*

SSE *The Indian's Face* – 'the face associated with an Indian'

Painted to apparently represent an American Indian warrior.

**Indians' Loch** KKV-ARG<sup>Heb</sup> ◊ (Kilfinichen & Kilvickeon). Unknown class. Ch. 22 Exotic ethnonyms: probable.

NM329176 (WL).

On the island of Mull.

1997 *Indians' Loch* (Maclean 1997, 132)

gen. pl. of SSE n. *Indian* + ScS n. *loch*

ScS *Indians' Loch* – 'loch associated with Indians'

**Inglefeld** PENR-CMB † (Penrith). Domain-name. Ch. 9 English: probable.

NY485375 (LD). A.k.a. **Inglewood** PENR-CMB.

1285 *Inglefeld* {forest pleas document} (PNCu 1, 38)

gen. pl. of OE n.m. *Engel* + OE n.m. *feld*

OE *\*Engla Feld* – 'open land associated with the Angles'

There is but a single record of Inglefeld as an alias for **Inglewood** PENR-CMB. Of linguistic necessity it must date back to Old English.

**Ingleston** BOR-KCB (Borgue). Antiquarian name. Ch. 9 English: probable.

NX608484 (SS). +Drum.

A farm (OSnb 147:46). In the former parish of Kirkanders (1579 *ER* xx, 538).

1260 *Castelton?* (*Lind. Cart.*, 138)

1579 *Inglisoun* (*ER* xx, 538)

1654 *Englishtoun* (Blaeu Map)

1755 *Inglestoun* (Roy Map)

1797 *Ingleston* (Ainslie Map)

1821 *Ingleston* (Thomson Map)

1851 *Ingliston* (*Ingleston*) (OSnb 147:46)

(attrib. or adj.) OSc *Inglis* + OSc n. *toun*

OSc *Inglis Toun* – 'settlement associated with (the) English'

The distance from Roberton Moat NX60364857 is c.500m. The farmhouse of Roberton BOR-KCB NX599484 is closer to the motte at c.425m, but is across the Pulwhirrin Burn. Though also across the burn and at c.480m, Rattrra BOR-KCB NX603490 may possibly refer to the motte, with ScG n.m. *ràth* '(circular) fortified homestead' or a British cognate + BrB n.f. *treþ* 'settlement' (Nicolaisen 2001, 217): Maxwell (1930, 233) thinks ScG *ràth* + an obscure specific. Two individuals with the surname English, Robert and Samuel, were resident in the parish of Borgue KCB in 1684 (Black 1946, 245), but there is no indication of an association with Ingleston or its name.

**Ingleston** DPC-STL ‡ (Dunipace). Antiquarian name. Ch. 9 English: probable.

NS805838 (SS). +Avenue.

A farm (OSnb 10:20).

'Farm-town of Inglis, i.e. the Englishman' (Johnston 1904, 47). Associated with the probable motte and bailey forerunner to Herbertshire Castle and Borland of Denny; possibly the surname Inglis, cf. William Inglis, a witness to charter 88 in the *Camb. Reg.* (Reid 2009, 262).

1583x96 *Englishtoun* (Pont Map 32)

1636x52 *Einglistoun* (Gordon Map 50)

1755 *Inglis toun* (Roy Map)

1817 *Ingliston* (Grassom Map)

1820 *Ingleston* (Thomson Map)

1861 *Ingleston (Ingliston)* (OSnb 10:20)

1904 *Ingleston* (Johnston 1904, 47)

(attrib. or adj.) OSc *Inglis* + OSc n. *toun*

OSc *Inglis Toun* – 'settlement associated with (the) English'

The farm is remembered in the street-name Ingleston Avenue, a major route for the housing scheme of Rosebank. Both of the suggestions by Reid are speculative, there being no known association of Willelmus Inglis (*Camb. Reg.*, 116) to Ingleston, and there being no known evidence of a motte predecessor to the probably sixteenth-century tower house of Herbertshire Castle NS8049383096 (*Canmore*, 47015). If the latter, the distance between the two sites (both demolished) would be c.755m and across the Avon Burn. The vitrified fort at NS79738476 at Braes (*Canmore*, 45973) is too early for genuine association, and not close enough for antiquarian confusion.

**Ingleston** GLC-DMF ‡ (Glencairn). Antiquarian name. Ch. 9 English: probable.

NX796894 (SS). +Cars†, +Lower, +Mains, +Moat† (OSnb 21:138), +Upper.

A farm (OSnb 21:137). With a tumulus with two turrets at its extremities called Ingleston Moat (Bow Butts) (OSnb 21:138). Probaby an ancient seat of the barony and the site of archery competitions (OSnb 21:2) With a motte and bailey at NX79918998, called Bow Butts in 1977, at Lower Ingleston (*Canmore*, 64764).

'Anthroponym of first occupant' (GC iii, 205).

1517 *Inglis toun* (RMS iii no. 153)

1557 *Inglis toun* (RMS iv no. 1222)

1607 *Inglis toun* (1610 RMS vii no. 320 n.)

1615 (N.)*Inglis toun* (RMS vii no. 1258 n.)

- 1638 *Inglisstone*. *Cars de Inglis toun* (*Retours* no. 165)  
 1644 *Engliston* (Gordon Map 62)  
 1654 *Englishtoun* (Blaeu Map)  
 1656 *Inglis toun* (*Retours* no. 228)  
 1672 *Inglisstone*. *Carse de Inglis toun* (*Retours* no. 272)  
 1677 *Inglis toun(e)* (*Retours* no. 291)  
 1698 *Inglis toun*. *Carse de Inglis toun* (*Retours* no. 351)  
 1755 *Inglis town* (Roy Map)  
 a. 1767 *Inglis town* (*GC* iii, 205)  
 1804 U/Nr. *Ingleston* (Crawford Map)  
 1828 U/Nr. *Ingleston* (Thomson Map)  
 1843 *Ingleston* (Findlay 1843, 73)  
 1858 *Ingleston* (OSnb 21:137)

(attrib. or adj.) OSc *Inglis* + OSc n. *toun*

OSc *Inglis Toun* – 'settlement associated with (the) English'

The grid reference is for Ingleston Mains, with Lower Ingleston at NX795897. The latter is c.425m from Bow Butts, the site of a probable late twelfth-century motte and bailey NX79918998 (*Canmore*, 64764).

**Ingleston** GRK-RNF ‡ (Greenock). Unknown class. Ch. 9 English: probable.

NS285754 (SS). +Lower†, +Mill†, +Place, +Street, +Upper†.

OSnb not consulted for U/Lw.Ingleston. Ingleston Mill – a ruin (OSnb 8:27; OSnb 9:158).

Probably 'toun occupied by Englishmen', from a settlement of immigrant labourers attached to the lands subsequently known as Easter Greenock (pers. comm. Alan Steel in 2005).

- 1557 *Inglis toun* (pers. comm. A. Steel)  
 1583x96 *Englishtou<n>* (Pont Map 33)  
 1617 *Ingleston* (pers. comm. A. Steel)  
 1636x52 *Englishtoun* (Gordon Map 59)  
 1654 *Englishtoun* (Blaeu Map)  
 1695 *Inglestoune* {poll book} (pers. comm. A. Steel)  
 1796 *Inglestone* (Ainslie Map)  
 1825 U. *Ingleston* (Wood Map)  
 1832 U. *Inglestone* (Reform Map)  
 1842 *Ingleston*. U. *Ingleston* (Macfarlane Map)  
 1856 *Ingleston Mill* (Ruin) (OS 25" 1st edn)  
 1857 *Ingleston Mill* [OS Town only, Greenock sheet II.6.22] (OSnb 8:27; OSnb 9:158)  
 1857 U. *Ingleston* (OS 6" 1st edn)  
 1857 Lw. *Ingleston* (OS Town, Greenock sheet II.6.22)

(attrib. or adj.) OSc *Inglis* + OSc n. *toun*

OSc *Inglis Toun* – 'settlement associated with (the) English'

The name is commemorated in the street-names Ingleston Park and Ingleston Street. Only in 1842 is the primary name mapped, providing the grid reference, though the site is given as Lower Ingleston on OS Town in 1857. There is no known evidence of a motte.

**Ingleston** KIG-KCB (Kirkpatrick-Irongray). Antiquarian name. Ch. 9 English: probable. NX915786 (SS). +Cottages, +Glen, +Mote.  
A farm (OSnb 67:17).

From a minor settlement of English dependent on the local castle (Mackenzie 1927, 29).

- 1548 *Inglis toun* (*RSS* iii no. 2698)  
1583x96 *Engilstoun* (*Englestoun?* [deleted location]) (*Pont Map* 35:1)  
1598 *Inglis toun de Clwden* (*RMS* vi no. 791)  
1654 *English toun* (*Blaeu Map*)  
1755 *Ingleston* (*Roy Map*)  
1797 *Ingleston* (*Ainslie Map*)  
1821 *Ingleston* (*Thomson Map*)  
1858 *Ingleston* (*Inglis toun(e)*; *Inglestone*) (OSnb 67:17)

(attrib. or adj.) OSc *Inglis* + OSc n. *toun*  
OSc *Inglis Toun* – 'settlement associated with (the) English'

Ingleston Mote NX91247883, c.360m uphill from the farmstead, is in fact a fort (Coles 1893, 115; *Canmore*, 65637).

**Ingleston** KPJ-DMF (Kirkpatrick-Juxta). Antiquarian name. Ch. 9 English: probable. NY053973 (SS).  
Two cottages (OSnb 34:218).

'anthro. Inglis's farm' or 'Englishman's farm' (Johnson-Ferguson 1935, 83).

- 1605 *Inglis toun* (*RMS* vi no. 1683)  
1652 *Inglis toun* (*Retours* no. 205)  
1680 *Inglis toun* (*Retours* no. 304)  
1686 *Englistowne* (*Retours* no. 316)  
1755 *Inglis town* (*Roy Map*)  
1804 *Inglestone* (*Crawford Map*)  
1828 *Inglestone* (*Thomson Map*)  
1858 *Ingleston* (*Inglestone*) (OSnb 34:218)

(attrib. or adj.) OSc *Inglis* + OSc n. *toun*  
OSc *Inglis Toun* – 'settlement associated with (the) English'

This isolated, upland farm – 240m above sea level – is at a distance of c.790m from the oval Park Hill fort NY06139749 at over 250m in elevation (*Canmore*, 66355).

**Ingleston** KTN-KCB (Kelton). Antiquarian name. Ch. 9 English: probable. NX772579 (SS). +Cottage, +?Litt<l>e† (*Roy Map*), +Moor.  
A farm (OSnb 134:12). In the former parish of Gelston (1551 *RMS* iv no. 694; 1586 *ER* xxi, 516; 1611 *RMS* vii no. 575).

- 1534 *Inglis toun* (*RMS* iii no. 1366)  
1537 *Inglis toun* (*RMS* iii no. 1727; *RSS* ii no. 2385)  
1548 *Inglis toun* (*RSS* iii no. 2696)  
1551 *Inglis toun* (1552 *RMS* iv no. 694)  
1586 *Inglis toun* (*ER* xxi, 516)  
1606 *Inglis toun* (*RMS* vi no. 1693)

- [1607 *RMS* vi nos. 1914, 1995]
- 1611 *Inglisoun* (*RMS* vii no. 575)
- [1612 *RMS* vii no. 731]
- 1797 *Ingleston* (Ainslie Map)
- 1843 *Ingleston* (Findlay 1843, 73)
- 1851 *Ingleston* (*Ingliston*) (OSnb 134:12)

(attrib. or adj.) OSc *Inglis* + OSc n. *toun*  
 OSc *Inglis Toun* – 'settlement associated with (the) English'

The farm is next to Ingleston motte NX77485798, c.230m away. The motte has been the subject of extensive archaeological examination from 1997 to 2007 by Penman and McCubbin (*Canmore*, 64478), revealing a high status site abandoned sometime between 1235x50. It was built by Sir William de Gevelstone, a dreng ('free tenant by pre-Norman Northumbrian tenure'; *OED*, s.v.) from Cumbria who was invited to Galloway c.1217 by Alan, Lord of Galloway (reigned 1200–34); an earlier twelfth-century timber tower appears to have been burnt down during the local rebellion of c.1185. A fort is above Ingleston at NX77215767 (*Canmore*, 64479), c.280m from the farmhouse.

**Ingleston** NAB-KCB (New Abbey). Antiquarian name. Ch. 9 English: probable.  
 NX980651 (SS). +Ford, +Hill† (OSnb 96:46), +Little† (1797 Ainslie Map), +Low, +Mansion House† (1797 Ainslie Map), +Meikle† (OSnb 96:46), +Merse, +Moat† (OSnb 96:46), +Upper.

A farm (OSnb 96:46). With an artificial mound (OSnb 96:46).

Probably 'the Englishman's town or dwelling' (OSnb 96:46).

- 1612 *Inglisoun* (*RMS* vii no. 728)
- 1615 (O.)*Inglisoun* (*RMS* vii no. 1166)
- 1654 *Englishtoun* (Blaeu Map)
- 1755 *Ingliston* (Roy Map)
- 1797 *Ingleston* (Ainslie Map)
- 1821 *Ingleston* (Thomson Map)
- 1851 *Ingleston* (OSnb 96:46)

(attrib. or adj.) OSc *Inglis* + OSc n. *toun*  
 OSc *Inglis Toun* – 'settlement associated with (the) English'

Ingleston Hill Cottages a.k.a. Meikle Ingleston† at NX98186488 (*Canmore*, 178396) would appear to be the older site, with a "mansion" built at the present Ingleston by 1797. Though slightly further from Ingleston Moat† NX98126509, the older site is still only c.220m distant. This large motte was probably occupied in the late twelfth or thirteenth century, and to have been occupied by Richard, son of Troite, from Cumberland: Richard was granted the lands of Lochenelo c.1170 {Truckell & Williams 1967, 165–7} (*Canmore*, 65412).

**Ingleston** PAI-RNF † (Paisley). Unknown class. Ch. 9 English: probable.

NS512635 (SS). A.k.a. Ralston.

OSnb not consulted.

- c. 1260 *Haldhingleston* (*Pais. Reg.*, 58)  
c. 1260 *Aldhingliston* (*Pais. Reg.*, 59)  
c. 1276 *Haldehingleston* (*Pais. Reg.*, 59)  
1361 *Ingliston* (*Pais. Reg.*, 67)  
1396 *Ingliston* (*Pais. Reg.*, 68–9)  
1490 *Ingliston* (*Pais. Reg.*, 60–1)  
1587 *Inglistoun* (*RMS v* no. 1320)  
1592 *Inglistoun* (*RMS v* no. 2070)  
1583×96 *Inglistou<ñ>* (Pont Map 33)  
1615 *Inglistoun* (*Retours* no. 36)  
1621 *Inglistoun* (*Retours* no. 57)  
1632 *Inglistoun* (*RMS viii* no. 2082)  
1634 *Inglistoun* (*Retours* no. 92)  
1636 *Inglistoun* (*Retours* no. 99)  
1641 *Inglistoun* (*Retours* no. 112)  
1649 *Inglistoun* (*Retours* no. 139)  
1636×52 *Inglistoun* (Gordon Map 55)  
1654 *Inglistoun* (Blaeu Map)  
1690 *Inglistoun* (*Retours* no. 189)  
1755 *Englestone·Englestone* (Roy Map)  
1796 *Ingleston* (Ainslie Map)  
1826 *Inglestown* (Thomson Map)  
1857 Sth.*Ingleston* (OS 6" 1st edn)

(attrib. or adj.) OSc *Inglos* + OSc n. *toun*

OSc *Inglos Toun* – 'settlement associated with (the) English'

The grid reference is supplied by the site of South Ingleston. The two lands of Ingleston were apparently partially replaced by the mansion of Ralston† NS51066381, built in 1810 and demolished in 1934 (*Canmore*, 197953), now a golf course. It is an established place-name (1489 *Pais. Reg.*, 406–7), but is not shown on earlier maps. The earliest forms may refer to Alton† NS503637 (1857 OS 6" 1st edn; 1583×96 *Oldtou<ñ>*, Pont Map 33; 1636×52 *Oldtoun*, Gordon Map 55; 1755 *Old town*, Roy Map; 1796 *Auldtown*, Ainslie Map; 1826 Thomson Map). Between the South Ingleston and Alton sites and c.500m from both is the knoll of Bathgo Hill NS507634 (41m high over haughland at 10m elevation). It could be postulated that this knoll was utilised as a motte site, but there is no evidence for this.

**Ingleston** TWY-KCB (Twynholm). Antiquarian name. Ch. 9 English: probable.

NX664533 (SS). A.k.a. Boghall†.

A farm (OSnb 131:38; OSnb 149:3).

It is said that Ingleston was named from Ingle Stone TWY-KCB (OSnb 148:36, under *Ingle Stone*; [no etymology offered in OSnb 131:38 or OSnb 149:3]). 'The Englishman's *tūn* or homestead' (Maxwell 1930, 160).

Original site @NX663540:

- 1524 *Inglis toun* (*ER* xv, 620)
- 1605 *Ingliston· Engleston· Inglis toun* {*Cal. Inq.*} (Maxwell 1930, 160)
- 1654 *Inglis toun· English toun* (Blaeu Map)
- 1755 *Ingleston* (Roy Map)
- 1797 *Ingleston* (Ainslie Map)
- 1821 *Ingleston* (Ainslie Map; Thomson Map)

New site NX664533:

- 1797 *Boghall* (Ainslie Map)
- 1821 *Boghall* (Ainslie Map; Thomson Map)
- 1851 *Ingleston (Ingliston)* (OSnb 131:38)
- 1851 *Ingleston (Engleston· Ingliston)* (OSnb 149:3)

(attrib. or adj.) OSc *Inglis* + OSc n. *toun*

OSc *Inglis Toun* – 'settlement associated with (the) English'

The name has apparently migrated from @NX663540 to the present site sometime between 1797×1851 (discounting the 1821 maps as perhaps being influenced by that of 1797) after the original habitation was abandoned. (Despite there being two OSnb entries for Inglestone, and both citing Ainslie "1820", it is clear from the text that both apply to the new site, which provides the grid reference). The old site was across the road from Twynholm Motte NX66375424 (*Canmore*, 64080), maybe c.200m. Traditionally the Ingle Stone TWY-KCB NX659533, a block of granite on Ingleston farm, is the primary name. But the stone probably got its name from the original settlement (being on the same land?), and may well have influenced the choice of a new name for Boghall†. The motivation was presumably the low status of the element ScS n. *bog* 'wet spongy ground'.

**Inglestone** DDR-DMF (Durisdeer). Antiquarian name. Ch. 9 English: probable.

NS869047 (SS). +Cottage.

A farm (OSnb 14:126).

'Anthro. *Inglis's farm*' or 'Englishman's farm' (Johnson-Ferguson 1935, 83).

- c. 1372 *Inglynstona* (*RMS* i no. 420)
- c. 1372 *Inglystona* (*RMS* i no. 547)
- 1397 *Inglis toun* (Johnson-Ferguson 1935, 33)
- 1545 *Inglis toun* (*RMS* iii no. 3140)
- 1548 *Inglis toun* (*RMS* iv no. 230)
- 1573 *Inglis toun* (*RMS* iv no. 2145)
- 1632 *Inglis toun* (*RMS* viii no. 2099)
- 1695 *Inglis toun* (*Retours* no. 344)
- 1755 *Ingliston* (Roy Map)
- 1804 *Inglestone* (Crawford Map)
- 1828 *Inglestone* (Thomson Map)
- 1858 *Inglestone (Ingleston)* (OSnb 14:126)

(attrib. or adj.) OSc *Inglis* + OSc n. *toun*

OSc *Inglis Toun* – 'settlement associated with (the) English'

There is no evidence of a motte close to Inglestone; the nearest medieval defensive feature, c.1950m distant, is a moated semi-natural mound at NS88620372 at Castlehill, probably a homestead (*Canmore*, 46378). Coshogle Castle NS86400525 is late, seemingly built in 1576 (*Canmore*, 46310). The medial *-n-* in one source c.1372 is untrustworthy and unrepeated, but might just indicate an unrecorded anthroponym *\*Inglyn*. There is no source given by Johnson-Ferguson for the 1397 form.

**Inglewood** PENR-CMB ‡ (Penrith). Domain-name. Ch. 9 English: probable.

NY485375 (LD). +Cottage, +Forest, +House; a.k.a. **Inglefeld**†.

The largest royal forest in England, 40 miles from Cross Fell to the Solway, 25 miles north-south (Gambles 1994, 48).

*Engla wudu*, 'forest of the Angles', in contradistinction to the Britons of Strathclyde (*PNCu* 1, 38). 'Forest of the Angles' (Gambles 1994, 48). From Angles + *widu* or *wudu* 'wood' (Gelling & Cole 2000, 259).

- c. 1150 *Englewod'* (*PNCu* 1, 38)
- c. 1158 *Engelwode* (*Holm Cultram Reg.* no. 208)
- 1189 *Engelwode* (*Holm Cultram Reg.* no. 209)
- 1201 *Engelwude* (*CDSi* no. 312)
- 1215 *Engelwode* (*Holm Cultram Reg.* no. 217)
- c. 1217 *Englewode* (*Holm Cultram Reg.* no. 225a)
- 1216×27 *Engelwode* (*Holm Cultram Reg.* no. 291)
- 1227 *Englewud* {close book} (*PNCu* 1, 38)
- 1232 *Ingelwod'* {close book} (*PNCu* 1, 38)
- 1227×41 *Englewod* (*Holm Cultram Reg.* no. 293)
- 1248 *Englewode* (*CDSi* no. 1743)
- 1252 *Engelwode* (*Holm Cultram Reg.* no. 227)
- 1257 *Englewode* (*CDSi* no. 2081)
- 1257 *Engelwode* (*CDSi* no. 2088)
- 1262 *Englewood* (*CDSi* no. 2329)
- 1267 *Inglewod'* {close book} (*PNCu* 1, 38)
- 1268 *Engilwode* (*CDSi* no. 2487)
- 1271 *Ingelwode* (*CDSi* no. 2588)
- 1272 *Inglewod* (*CDSii* no. 1)
- 1274 *Englewood* (*CDSii* no. 17)
- 1283 *Ingelwode* (*CDSii* no. 243)
- 1285 *Ingelwode* (*CDSii* nos. 271, 278)
- 1285 *Englewode* (*CDSii* no. 279)
- 1295 *Engilwode* {rent roll} (*PNCu* 1, 38)
- 1299 *Inglewod* (*CDSii* no. 1115)
- etc.
- 1950 *Inglewod* (*PNCu* 1, 38)

gen. pl. of OE n.m. *Engel* + OE n.m. *wudu*

OE *\*Engla Wudu* – 'forest associated with Angles'

Inglewood is roughly centred on the grid reference given. It was an open deer-forest, as indicated by the alias **Inglefeld**: Inglefeld can only be interpreted as OE 'open land associated with the Engels', despite being recorded in 1285.

**Inglisberrie Grange** PTT-LAN † (Pettinain). Domain-name. Ch. 9 English: probable.  
NS968426 (SS). +Tounhead (1623 *Retours* no. 143; 1630 *Dryb. Lib.*, 381); a.k.a. Grange†, Grangehall.  
Associated with Pettinain and Imbrystoun† (*Dryb. Lib. passim*). Belonged to Dryburgh monastery (*RMS passim*).

- c. 1203 *Ingelbrisoun* (*Dryb. Lib.*, 160)  
1203 *Ingilbrisoun* (*Dryb. Lib.*, 161)  
1204 *Ingilbrisoun* (*Dryb. Lib.*, 162)  
1473 *Ingilberisgrange* (*Dryb. Lib.*, xvi)  
c. 1535 *Inglysberry Grange* (*Dryb. Lib.*, 331)  
1538 *Inglisberrygrange* (*Dryb. Lib.*, xxii n.)  
etc.  
1560×70 *Englisberry Grange* (*Dryb. Lib.*, 356)  
1560×70 *Inglisberry Grange* (*Dryb. Lib.*, 361)  
c. 1580 *Inglisberrie Grang* (*Dryb. Lib.*, 365)  
1581 *Inglisberry-grange* (*RMS v* no. 79)  
1599 *Grange* a.k.a. *Inglisberry-grange* (*RMS vi* no. 960)  
1602 *Inglisberrie-grange* (1603 *RMS vi* no. 1477)  
1610 *Grange* a.k.a. *Inglisberrie-graynge* (*RMS vii* no. 242)  
1610 *Inglis-grainge* (*RMS vii* no. 301)  
[1615 *RMS vii* no. 1222]  
etc.  
c. 1620 *Englishberrie Grange* (*Dryb. Lib.*, 368)  
etc.  
1634 *Inglisberrie Grange* (*Dryb. Lib.*, 390)

attrib. OE n.m. *Engel* + pl. of OSc n. *burch* + OSc n. *grange* (← OSc n. *toun*)  
OE \**Engel-burges-toun* – 'farm with a settlement (→ granaries) associated with enclosed space(s) associated with the Angles'

The Old English ethnonym is used attributively, but with the plural of OSc n. *burch*, viz \**burges*, and perhaps alternation with the variant *bruch* (*DOST*, under *burch*). The sense 'enclosed space' is recorded once by *DOST* (as *burche*), in which the shape is round (*Chron. Wyntoun* i bk 4 ln. 77). Crop marks revealed an earthwork of two oval ditches at NS970425 c.65m from Grangehall (*Canmore*, 47664). Cf. Burrs Mount E/DRB SK178782, which may also refer to earthworks with a plural ultimately derived from OE n.f. *burh* 'stronghold' (*VEPN* 2000, 74). The -s of \**burges* appears to have encouraged reinterpretation by c.1535 as an *Inglis*-name, with a shift of the -s-. OSc n. *toun* gives way to *Grange* in all forms (other than in 1623 and 1630) from 1473 on. The linguistic relationship with unidentified Imbrystoun† is unclear, and may even be due to a transmission error of the same name.

**Inglisfield** BOL+YES-ELO (Bolton + Yester). Ch. 9 English: possible.  
NT517680 (SS). +Burn†.  
A farm (OSnb 18:19).

- 1459 *Inglisfeilde* (*RMS ii* no. 737)  
1590 *Inglisfield* (*ER xxii*, 437)  
1592 *Inglisfeild* (*RMS v* no. 1976)

- 1613 *Inglisfeild* (*RMS* vii no. 897)  
 [1616 *RMS* vii nos. 1431, 1447]  
 1649 *Inglisfeild* (*Retours* no. 217)  
 1755 *Ingles Ford* (*Roy Map*)  
 1802 *Inglisfield Burn* (*Forrest Map*)  
 1859 *Inglisfield* (*Inglesfield*) (*OSnb* 18:19)

(attrib. or adj.) OSc *Inglis* + OSc n. *feild*  
 OSc *Inglis Feild* – 'field associated with (the) English'

The 1755 form is presumably due to transmission error, influenced by the location of the settlement at a stream crossing. Now only on the Bolton ELO side of the stream and parish boundary, providing the grid reference, a habitation was also on the Yester ELO side NT517679 (*OS 6"* 1st edn). There is no evidence available to help choose between the ethnonym or OSc anthro. *Inglis*.

**Inglissyde** CMB †. Borderland-name. Ch. 9 English: probable.  
 (SS).

The east bounds of the fishings at the end of the River Nith: to the north is *Carlaverok* 'Caerlaverock' and *Airdis* 'Airds'; to the west is *Littill Bar* '?' and *Inglis toun* 'Ingleston NAB-KCB'; to the south is *Kersthorne* 'Carsethorn' (1612 *RMS* vii no. 728).

- 1612 *Inglissyde* (*RMS* vii no. 728)

OSc adj. *Inglis* + OSc n. *side*  
 OSc (*The*) *Inglis Side* – 'shore associated with (the) English'

The only Scottish site east of **Ingleston** NAB-KCB and south of Caerlaverock CAE-DMF NY025656 is the extensive estuary mudflats of Blackshaw Bank NY045625. However, 'mudflat' is unknown as a semantic extension of OSc n. *side*. Hence the identification is as an exonym for the English shoreline, the nearest point in this instance being the peninsula of Skinburness NY144568, though it is in fact south-east of the mouth of the River Nith.

**Ingliston** ENY-ANG (Eassie & Nevay) Domain-name. Ch. 9 English: probable.

NO338457 (SS). +Castle†, +Hill, +Quarry, +South, +Wood.

A farm, with no sign of an encampment (*OSnb* 39:19). With the vestiges of a large encampment on the farm (*OSA* xvi, 219; Dorward 2004, 128).

'English town': said that Edward I camped in the vicinity in 1296 (*OSA* xii, 298 RUV-ANG). From a minor settlement of English dependent on the local motte-castle (Mackenzie 1927, 29). 'Farm belonging to someone called Inglis', or possibly 'land belonged to Edward I' (Dorward 2004, 128).

- 1306×29 *Engliscasteltoun* (1554×79 *RMS* i App. 2 no. 16a)  
 1306×29 *Inglistoun* (1798 *RMS* i App. 2 no. 16b)  
 1442 *Inglistoun* (*ER* v, 9:658)  
 1456 *Inglistoune* (*ER* vi, 180)  
 1480 *Inglistoun* (*ER* ix, 681)  
 1506 *Inglistoun* (*ER* xii, 425; *RSS* i no. 1277)  
 1507 *Inglistoune* (*ER* xii, 485)  
 1507 *Inglistoun* (*ER* xii, 487)

- 1508 *Inglis toun* (*ER* xiii, 29; *RSS*i no. 1786)  
 1509 *Inglis toun* (*ER* xiii, 152)  
 1510 *Inglis toun* (*ER* xiii, 343)  
 1512 *Inglis toun* (*ER* xiii, 454–5)  
 1513 *Inglis toun* (*ER* xiii, 553)  
 1525 *Inglis toun* (*RMS* iii no. 291)  
 1527 *Inglis toun* (*RSS*i nos. 3707, 3743)  
 1555 *Inglis toun* (*RSS*iv no. 2952)  
 1579 *Inglis toun* (*RMS* iv no. 2904)  
 1590 *Inglis toun* (*RMS* v no. 1792)  
 1583×96 *Englishtou<n>* (*Pont Map* 29)  
 1599 *Inglis toun* (*RMS* vi no. 912)  
 etc.  
 1861 *Ingliston* (*Inglestown*) (*OSnb* 39:19)  
 2004 "In'gils-ton" (Dorward 2004, 128)

(attrib. or adj.) OSc *Inglis* + OSc n. *toun*  
 OSc *Inglis Toun* – 'settlement associated with (the) English'

Rev. Dr Playfair utilises this name to argue for a large encampment site, supporting his contention that the moated medieval site NO33304662 (*Canmore*, 32134) at Castleton of Eassie dates from the invasion of Edward I of England (*OSA* xvi, 219). However, the outline of the encampment was not known in 1842 (*NSA* xi, 476): the *OSA* remains the only source (*Canmore*, 32114). The fourteenth-century form *Engliscastelton* is a sixteenth-century transmission error conflating two index entries (pers. comm. Simon Taylor in 2007), with Castleton and Ingliston regularly listed together. Ingliston is 1000m from the probable castle site at Castleton, with intervening former bogland (1755 Roy Map). The pronunciation reported in 2004 may be of long standing, to judge from the 1755 form on the Roy Map, *Inglestow*.

**Ingliston** ERS-RNF (Erskine). Unknown class. Ch. 9 English: probable.  
 NS430711 (SS). +House, +North† (pers. comm. Alan Steel in 2005).  
 A farm (*OSnb* 6:63).

- 1563 *Inglis toun* (*RMS* iv no. 1445)  
 1755 *Ingiston* [*sic*] (Roy Map)  
 1796 *Inglestone* (Ainslie Map)  
 1826 *Ingleston* (Thomson Map)  
 1857 *Ingleston* (*OSnb* 6:63)  
 1898 *Ingleston* (OS 1" 2nd edn)  
 1905 *Ingleston* (OS 1" 3rd edn)  
 1925 *Ingliston* (OS 1" Popular edn)

(attrib. or adj.) OSc *Inglis* + OSc n. *toun*  
 OSc *Inglis Toun* – 'settlement associated with (the) English'

There is no known medieval defensive site here, but it was noted by Barrow (2003, 302) that Whitemoss ERS-RNF NS416716, c.1,500m away (contra Barrow, who says within  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile) was formerly known as Castlehill (1755 Roy Map; 1796 Ainslie Map; 1857 OS 6" 1st edn). There being no trace of a castle in the area in 1856 {*OSnb* 6:52} (*Canmore*, 43385), this must refer to the Antonine-period Whitemoss Roman Fort on an elevated site on the

farm at NS4182672096, even though it was lost till rediscovered through crop marks in 1949 (*Canmore*, 43341). The fort is c.480m from Whitemoss, and c.1,550m from Ingliston.

**Ingliston** KLS-ANG ‡ (Kinnettes). Domain-name. Ch. 9 English: probable.  
NO420486 (SS). +Bridgtoun† (Wester), +Easter, +Kotton† (Easter), +Middle (Pont Map 26), +Mosside (OSnb 56:5), +Wester.  
Farms (OSnb 56:5–6).

- 1390×1406 *Inglistoun* (1554×79 *RMS* i App. 2 no. 1942a; 1798 *RMS* i App. 2 no. 1942b)
- 1546 *Inglistoun* (*RMS* iii no. 3231)  
1554 *Inglistoun* (*RSS* iv no. 2578)  
1559 *Inglistoun* (*RMS* iv no. 1353)  
1561 *Inglistoun* (*RMS* iv no. 1405)  
1565 *Inglistoun* (*RMS* iv no. 1595)  
1587 *Inglistoun* (*RMS* v no. 1363)  
1588 *Englistoun* (*RMS* v no. 1579)  
1583×96 *Kotto< n>* of [*Englishtoun?*]. *Englishtou< n>* of *bridgtou< n>* (Pont Map 26)  
1583×96 *Englishtou< n>* (Pont Map 29)  
1608 *Inglistoun* (*Retours* no. 63)  
1608 *Inglistoun* (1611 *RMS* vii no. 541)  
1611 *Inglistoun* (*Retours* no. 76)  
1615 *Inglistoun* (*Retours* nos. 84, 90)  
1617 *Inglestoun* (1618 *RMS* vii no. 1940)  
1622 *Inglistoun* (*RMS* viii no. 349)  
1631 *Inglistoun* (*RMS* viii no. 1697)  
1685 *Englishtoune* (*Retours* no. 495)  
1755 *Ingleston* (Roy Map)  
1794 E/W.*Ingleston* (Ainslie Map)  
1861 (E/Md/W.)*Ingliston* (OSnb 56:5–6)

(attrib. or adj.) OSc *Inglis* + OSc n. *toun*

OSc *Inglis Toun* – 'settlement associated with (the) English'

The nearest medieval defensive site is the oval (60m by 35m) homestead moat NO41834667 at Brighton KLS-ANG, perhaps dating from the thirteenth century (*Canmore*, 33605), c.2000m distant. Ingliston is associated with Brighton on the Pont Map, as *Englishtoun of bridgtoun*.

**Inglistoun** TUR-ABD † (Turriff). Domain-name. Ch. 9 English: probable.

@NJ757545 (SS).

Associated with *Fyntra* 'Fintry NJ757545' (1547 *RMS* iv no. 129).

- 1547 *Inglistoun* (*RMS* iv no. 129)

(attrib. or adj.) OSc *Inglis* + OSc n. *toun*

OSc *Inglis Toun* – 'settlement associated with (the) English'

Fintry is close to Craigston Castle, but this only dates back to between 1604×07 (*Canmore*, 19228). There is a possible motte site is NJ72154996 (*Canmore*, 19152) in the town of Turriff. The Castle of King Edward KED-ABD NJ722561 is listed along with Inglistoun in

*RMS* in 1547, and is also a possible motte site (*Canmore*, 19231). But the settlement of Castleton NJ722563 beside the castle makes it questionable that Inglis town refers directly to the motte, as Castleton appears on record both before and after 1547, e.g. in 1539 (*RMS* iii no. 1985) and in 1557 (*RMS* iv no. 1176).

**Inglis town** KKL-ABD ‡ (Keithhall & Kinkell). Domain-name. Ch. 9 English: probable.

NJ794222 (SS). +Lower, +Nether†, +Upper.

Farms (OSnb 44:13). The site of a palisaded tower or hall of the de Garviachs, earlier Johnstons, north of the Keith Hall policies (Simpson 1949, 39). No longer classified as a Deserted Medieval Village (*Canmore*, 18918).

From *ingle* or *inglin* 'fuel' (OSnb 44:13). 'English-town', from an English settlement near the Anglo-Norman castle (Simpson 1949, 39; Alexander 1952, 71).

- |         |   |
|---------|---|
| 1509    | <i>Inglastoun</i> . <i>Inglis town</i> { <i>RMS</i> [not found]} (Alexander 1952, 71) |
| 1514    | <i>Inglouston</i> ( <i>ER</i> xiv, 545)   |
| 1521    | <i>Inglis town</i> ( <i>RMS</i> iii no. 206)  |
| 1543    | <i>Inglestoun</i> ( <i>RMS</i> iii no. 1367)  |
| 1614    | <i>Inglis town</i> ( <i>Retours</i> no. 132)  |
| 1615    | <i>Inglis town</i> ( <i>RMS</i> vii no. 1276)   |
| 1618    | <i>Inglis town</i> ( <i>RMS</i> vii no. 1891)   |
| 1618    | <i>Inglis town</i> ( <i>RMS</i> vii no. 1891; 1631 <i>RMS</i> viii no. 1892)          |
| 1645    | <i>Inglis town</i> ( <i>Retours</i> no. 281)  |
| 1636x52 | <i>Inglis town</i> (Gordon Map 32)  |
| 1678    | <i>Englischtoun</i> . <i>Inglis town</i> {parish register} (Alexander 1952, 71)       |
| 1755    | <i>Engles</i> [ <i>sic</i> ] (Roy Map)  |
| 1871    | N/U. <i>Inglis town</i> (N/U. <i>Englishtown</i> ) (OSnb 44:13)                       |
| 1952    | "Inglieson" (Alexander 1952, 71)  |

(attrib. or adj.) OSc *Inglis* + OSc n. *toun*

OSc *Inglis Toun* – 'settlement associated with (the) English'

Caskieben moated site NJ78792135 has no indication of a motte, but neighboured the thirteenth-century stone-built castle of Caskieben, site of the sixteenth and seventeenth-century country house Keith Hall (*Canmore*, 18913; but contra *Canmore*, 18914, which sees the moat as marking the original castle). Caskieben is about 1km distant from Inglis town. The nearest motte, the Bass of Inverurie INR-ABD NJ78092059 (*Canmore*, 18883), is further still at about 2km. The source for the 1509 forms is stated by Alexander to be *RMS*, but they have not been found in the published transcripts.

**Innis nan Galla** LAG-INV (Laggan). Resource-name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NN485878 (LF). +Coille†.

A small open space (OSnb 42:61).

'The Lowlanders' resting place' (OSnb 42:61). 'The sheltered grazing of the Lowlanders' (Sinton 1910, 2).

- |      |  |
|------|--|
| 1873 | <i>Innis na Gaill</i> (OSnb 42:61, under <i>Coill Innis nan Gall</i> )     |
| 1873 | <i>Coill Innis nan Gall</i> ( <i>Coille Innis nan Gaill</i> ) (OSnb 42:61) |
| 1873 | <i>Innis nan Gall</i> (OS 6" 1st edn)                                      |
| 1910 | <i>Innis nan Gall</i> (Sinton 1910, 2)                                     |

ScG n.f. *innis* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG *Innis nan Gall* – 'the meadow associated with the *Goill*'

Aberarder farm NN478874 was the first in the district of Badenoch INV to be tenanted by Lowlanders, the vanguard of the stockholders and herdsmen collectively known locally in Gaelic as *clobairean Gallta*, 'Lowland shepherds' (Sinton 1910, 13), from ScG n.m. *clobair* 'shepherd'. Sinton was born in Aberarder, his grandfather having taken the tenancy. The final -a may be a development, but given that there is no indication of this in the early forms, it is more likely to be in error.

**Innisgall** HAR-INV<sup>Heb</sup> ‡ (Harris). Antiquarian name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NG019852 (?). +Dùn.

No OSnb entry. On the island of Harris. The remains of a *dùn* wholly occupying a rocky tidal islet, with a causeway to a larger island to the south-west (*Canmore*, 10513).

'Island of strangers, i.e. enemies' (Thomas 1890, 397).

1890 *Dun Innis-ghall* (Thomas 1890, 397)

1969 *Dun Innisgall* (*Canmore*, 10513)

1976 *D(ù?)n Innisgall* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

ScG n.f. *innis* + lenited gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG *Innis Ghall* – 'island associated with *Goill*'

Dùn Innisgall is connected by a causeway (*Canmore*, 10513) to an island at NG017852, which though the largest of the tidal Carminish Islands (OS<sup>10</sup>) making up Eilean Chàirminis, is the only one unnamed on the OS 6" 1st edn. This island is later identified (OS<sup>10</sup>) as Eilean nam Stiubhartach [*sic*], ScG n.m. *eilean* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + ScG n.m. *Stiùbhartach*, 'the island of the Stewarts'. The island is shown with an enclosure opposite Innisgall (OS<sup>25</sup>) and a well at NG018852 (OS 6" 1st edn). The Stewarts are probably a family resident on Eilean nan Stiùbhartach, rather than to early possessors of Innisgall. ScG n.f. *innis* is not otherwise attested on OS<sup>25</sup> in the Outer Hebrides: applied in Innisgall with its early sense of 'island' and with the early formation without article, it is probably a late scholastic antiquarian coining.

**Innse Gall** ☀ ◇. Domain-name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

(SL). A.k.a. Innse Alban† (Clancy 2008, 27), a.k.a. The Hebrides.

The Hebrides as a whole (Watson 1907, 240). A lordship of the late twelfth century (Anderson 1973, 253 n.; Duncan & Brown 1957, 196). A bishopric (1312 *CDS* iii no. 277).

'Isles of the strangers' (Watson 1907, 240). 'Isles of the strangers, i.e. Norwegians' (Henderson 1910, 1, 55). 'Isles of the foreigners' (Watson 1926, 173; Thomson 1983, 258; Crawford 1987, 48). 'Islands of the non-Gaels, i.e. Norse' (Mac an Tàilleir 2004, 75).

989 *Innsi Gall* (gen.) (lt.C15 *AUs.a.* 989)

1014 *Innsibh Gall* (*ALC* no. 3)

1164 *Innsi Gall* (gen.) (lt.C15 *AUs.a.* 1164)

1165×84 *Inchegal(e)* (acc.) {C14 *DSA*} (Anderson 1973, 243, 253)

C12 *Inscegal* {C14 regnal list} (Anderson 1973, 281)

C12 *Ynchegalle* (dat.) {C14 regnal list} (Anderson 1973, 286)

C12 *Inchgal* (acc.) {c.1500 regnal list} (Anderson 1973, 264)

C12 *Inchgal* {C18 regnal list} (Anderson 1973, 270)

- m.C13 *Innsi(bh) Gall* (dat.) (McLeod & Bateman 2007, 86, 88)  
 1286 *Hincha Guala* (*CDS* ii no. 288)  
 1305 *Inchegal* (*CDS* ii no. 1717)  
 1312 *Inchegall* (*CDS* iii no. 277)  
 1315 *Innsi Gall* (gen.) (lt.C15 *AUs.a.* 1315)  
 1362 *Innsi Gall* (lt.C15 *AUs.a.* 1362)  
 1387 *Innsi Gall* (lt.C15 *AUs.a.* 1387)  
 a. 1448 *Innse Gall* (dat.) (McLeod & Bateman 2007, 92)  
 1499 *Innsi Gall* (gen.) (*AUs.a.* 1499)  
 1627 *Inis-gall {ACL}* (*ESi*, 494 n.)  
 c. 1630 *Inshgall* (*GC* ii, 156)  
 etc.  
 1911 *Innse Ghall* (Dwelly, 1016)  
 2004 *Innse Gall* (Mac an Tàilleir 2004, 75)

pl. of EG n.f. *inis* + gen. pl. of EG *Gall*

EG *Innse Gall* – 'islands associated with *Goill*'

*Innse Gall* is the Early Gaelic name of the Hebrides from, probably, the ninth century (Crawford 1987, 48) and exclusively after 963 (Woolf 2007, 210). The form and grammar has been retained in Gaelic, which would otherwise be expected as *\*Innsean G(h)all*: the 1911 form *Innse Ghall* is a partial step in this direction, with a possibly hypercorrect application of lenition to mark the genitive plural. The original connotation of the name has been lost, especially given the ironic development of the Hebrides as the stronghold of Gaelic language and culture. There is a current tendency for the term to retract in coverage so as to be restricted to the Outer Hebrides (formerly ScG Innis Fhada a.k.a. SSE The Long Island; *SND*, under *Long Island*), as demonstrated in the title of such organisations and events as Tighean Innse Gall, Tatù Innse Gall, Leader Innse Gall and HIE Innse Gall.

**Ireby** WIGT-CMB (Wigton). Domain-name. Ch. 7 Irish: probable.

NY238390 (SS). +H/Lw.Bridge, +High, +Low.

In Ireby & Uldale parish (Whaley 2006, 188). High Ireby, Low Ireby and Uldale were amalgated as the parish of Ireby in 1934 (*PNCu* 2, 299). Possibly developed as a settlement from a dependent shieling site (Higham 1995, 201).

'*Bȳ* of the Irishmen or Irishman' (*PNCu* 2, 300). From 'Irishmen' (Fellows-Jensen 1985, 72). 'Irishman's farm, i.e. (probably) a Norse settler from Ireland' (Addison 1978, 20; Gambles 1994, 40). 'Farmstead or village of the Irishmen' (Mills 1998, 197).

- c. 1150 *Ireby {St Bees Reg.}* (*PNCu* 2, 299)  
 c. 1160 *Irebi {Fountains Cart.}* (*PNCu* 2, 299)  
 c. 1175 *Irebi {Charlton family MS, unspecified}* (*PNCu* 2, 299)  
 1205 *Irebi* (*CDS* i no. 356)  
 1210 *Ireby* (*CDS* i nos. 470–1)  
 1213 *Ireby* (*CDS* i no. 566)  
 1199×1216 *Yrebi* (*CDS* i no. 660)  
 1216 *Ireby* (*CDS* i no. 643)  
 1236 *Yreby* (*CDS* i no. 1296)  
 1243 *Ireby* (*CDS* i no. 1610)

- 1245 *Yreby* (*CDS i* no. 1677)  
 1251 *Ireby* (*CDS i* no. 1831)  
 1254 *Ireby* (*CDS i* no. 1962)  
 1255 *Ireby* (*CDS i* no. 2034)  
 1256 *Irreby* {feet of fines document} (*PNCu 2*, 299)  
 1257 *Ireby* (*CDS i* no. 2097)  
 1258 *Ireby* (*CDS i* no. 2101)  
 1260 *Irreby* (*CDS i* no. 2188)  
 1268 *Ireby* (*CDS i* no. 2487)  
 1272 *Ireby* (*CDS i* no. 2665)  
 c. 1275 *(H)yrby* (*CDS ii* no. 64)  
 1276 *Ireby* (*CDS ii* no. 81)  
 1276 *Hirby* {parish register} (*PNCu 2*, 299)  
 etc.  
 1868 *Ireby* (OS 6" 1st edn)  
 1950 *Ireby* (*PNCu 2*, 299)

gen. pl. of ON n.m. *Íri* + ON n.m. *býr*

ON \**Írabýr* – 'settlement associated with Irish'

The probable humble settlement origins of Ireby is more in keeping with an individual farm or dispersed OWN n.m. *býr* than with nucleated OD n.m. *býr* (see VEPN 2000, 105).

**Irisbutill** BUL-KCB † (Buttle). Domain-name. Ch. 7 Irish: probable.

NX817551 (SS). A.k.a. Orchardton Tower/Mains.

A ruined round tower on Old Orchardton, said to have been the residence of a family of Maxwell (OSnb 136:26). A circular tower house, late fifteenth century (*Canmore*, 64887).

OE anthroponym + *botl*, 'hall, mother-village', or OE *eorth-botl*, 'homestead of the earthwork' (Brooke 1991, 317; Brooke db).

- 1456 *Irisbutil* (*ER vi*, 210)  
 1456 *Erysbutil* (*ER vi*, 262)  
 1456 *Arsbotil* (Brooke 1994, 53)  
 1457 *Ersbutill* (*ER vi*, 353)  
 1458 *Arsbutil* (*ER vi*, 448)  
 1459 *Ersbutill* (*ER vi*, 546)  
 1460 *Ersbutil* (*ER vi*, 640)  
 1465 *Erthbuthill* (*ER vii*, 313)  
 1471 *Arthbutill* (*ER viii*, 41)  
 1560 *Orchartoun* (*ER xix*, 456)  
 1566 *Orchartoun* a.k.a. *Yrisbutill* (*ER xix*, 551)  
 1570 *Orchartoun* (*ER xx*, 412)  
 1592 *Orchartoun* a.k.a. *Yrisbutill* (*ER xxii*, 469)  
 1614 *Orchardtoun* a.k.a. *Irisbutill* (*Retours* no. 108)  
 1654 *Orchartoun* (Blaeu Map)  
 1681 *Urchardtoune* (*Retours* no. 428)  
 1699 *Orchzeardtoune* (*Retours* no. 391)  
 1851 *Old Orchardton* (*Orchardtoun· Orchyardtoun*) (OSnb 136:26)

OSc adj. *Erisch* + OSc ex nom. *Butil* (OE n.nt. *bottl*)

OSc \**Erisch Butil* – 'part of Buittle ('habitation') associated with (the) Irish'

Identification of some of the early forms with a postulated second Arthbutill† KEL-KCB NX657728 a.k.a. Burned Island a.k.a. Insula Arsa, introduced by Brooke (1994, 53), has been convincingly challenged by Alistair Livingston (forthcoming; pers. comm. in 2010). He points to the connection between the Cairns family and Irisbutill (and further argues against equating 1352 *insula arsa* with Burned Island, preferring Threave Island BMG-KCB NX739622). He suggests that Irisbutill may have been a new build sometime between 1248×55 by the Gallowegian noblewoman Devorgilla, with a reflex of OE n.nt. *bottl* 'habitation'. However, the evidence for this is weak, and the ME derivative n. *bottl* is very rare and was probably obsolete by 1200 (pers. comm. Alan James in 2010), and so if OSc n. \**butil* ever existed it is unlikely to have been toponymically productive. The affix of OSc adj. *Erisch* to an existing name is paralleled in **Earsmortoune** MRT-DMF.

**Irish Bridge** BELL-NTB (Bellingham). Ch. 7 Irish: possible.

NY729800 (PO).

1987 *Irish Bridge* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

ESE adj. *Irish* + ESE n. *bridge*

ESE *Irish Bridge* – 'bridge associated with (the) Irish'

It is probable that this name is directly from the appellative ESE n. *Irish bridge* 'ford rendered secure' (recorded 1923–69; *OED*, under *Irish*), with this earlier ford replaced by the modern low twin-culvert forestry-track bridge now in place. The name does not appear in 1866 on the OS 6" 1st edn, when the track served a habitation, now ruined, called Clintburn NY728798.

**Irish Burn** GLV-KCD (Glenbervie). Coincidental name. Ch. 7 Irish: probable.

NO773879 (WL).

A small stream (OSnb 12:18).

1865 *Irish Burn* (OSnb 12:18)

SSE adj. *Irish* + ScS n. *burn*

ScS *Irish Burn* – 'burn associated with Irish(man)'

There is a possibility, given the unexpected location and feature, that this name is a translation from ScG \**Allt an Èireannaich*. This would have occurred after the meaning had been reinterpreted, from an original ScG n.m. *eibhreannach* 'wedder goat'.

**Irish Corner** EDI-MLO † (City of Edinburgh). Domain-name. Ch. 7 Irish: probable.

NT200728 (SS).

Formerly that part of Kirk Loan near its junction with North Saughton Road (Cant 1986, 9). Cottages demolished in 1929 (*Canmore*, 273417).

From Irish labourer families remaining after the construction of the Union Canal and the Edinburgh–Glasgow railway (Cant 1986, 9).

a. 1929 *Irish Corner* (*Canmore*, 273417)

SSE adj. *Irish* + SSE n. *corner*

SSE (*The*) *Irish Corner* – 'corner associated with (the) Irish'

**Irish Dales** BELF-NTB † (Belford). Unknown class. Ch. 7 Irish: probable.  
@NU152302 (LF).  
On the land of Lucker (Beckensall 2006, 121, 146).

1620 *Irish Dales Izlands* (Beckensall 2006, 146)

e.ESE adj. *Irish* + pl. of e.ESE n. *dale*  
e.ESE *Irish Dales* – 'portions of land associated with (the) Irish'

An editorial error in Beckensall 2006, page 146, has been presumed, listing two discrete names as one. In a separate reference on page 121, Izlands is mentioned as being on the same estate of Lucker in the same year.

**Irish Law** DLR-AYR (Dalry). Transit-name. Ch. 7 Irish: probable.  
NS259590 (RL). +Little.  
A pretty large hill in a mountainous district (OSnb 20:25).

1755 *Irish Law* (Roy Map)

1857 *Irish Law* (OSnb 20:25)

SSE adj. *Irish* + ScS n. *law*  
ScS *Irish Law* – 'rounded hill associated with Irish(man)'

Applied to the highest hill locally, with a south-west aspect, it can be speculated that the name marks visibility of the Irish coast, or the first viewpoint for vessels sailing from Ireland.

**Irish Mount** WCA-MLO (West Calder). Unknown class. Ch. 7 Irish: probable.  
NT118667 (RL).  
A hillock (OS<sup>10</sup>).

2005 *Irish Mount* (OS<sup>10</sup>)

SSE adj. *Irish* + SSE n. *mount*  
SSE (*The*) *Irish Mount* – 'mound associated with (the) Irish'  
Apparently a modern name.

**Irishman's Corrie** DRM-INV The~◊ (Duthil & Rothiemurchas). Coincidental name. Ch. 7 Irish: probable.  
NH945050 (RL). A.k.a. *Coire an Èireannaich*◊.

It is said that an Irishman drowned here in a flood (pers. comm. Seumas Grannd a.k.a. James Grant, ex Rothiemurchus DRM-INV, in 2000).

1988 *The Irishman's Corrie* (Watson & Allan 1988, 94)

2000 *The Irishman's Corrie* (pers. comm. S. Grannd)

SSE def. art. *the* + gen. sg. of SSE n. *Irishman* + ScS n. *corrie*  
ScS *The Irishman's Corrie* – 'the corrie associated with an Irishman'

The Scottish Standard English alias of the original Gaelic, **Coire an Èireannaich**.

**Irishman's Rock** HAR-INV<sup>Heb</sup> (Harris). Coincidental name. Ch. 7 Irish: probable.

NF983889 (MR). A.k.a. **Skerinerinach**.

No OSnb entry. Off the island of Harris. A pair of sea rocks (OS<sup>10</sup>). Awash at low water (Admiralty 2642).

1794 *Skerinerinach* (Huddart Map Nth)

1859 *Irishman* (Admiralty 2642)

1976 *Irishman's Rock* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

gen. SSE n. *Irishman* + SSE n. *rock*

SSE *Irishman's Rock* – 'sea rock associated with an Irishman'

This low, double-rock skerry was not shown on the OS 6" 1st edn, which may explain why, when later added to OS mapping, the pattern of collecting and keeping to Gaelic names for features (see **Skerinerinach**) was not adhered to. The specific and its quantity may both be due to mistranslation.

— J —

**Japanese Garden** STB-PEB (Stobo). Figurative name. Ch. 22 Exotic ethnonyms: probable. NT173369 (SO).

2006 *Japanese Garden* (OS<sup>10</sup>)

SSE adj. *Japanese* + SSE n. *garden*

SSE (*The*) *Japanese Garden* – 'garden associated with (the) Japanese'

The garden was developed sometime between 1905×13 as part of a water power system for Stobo Castle ([www.geograph.org.uk/photo/379564](http://www.geograph.org.uk/photo/379564)).

**Japanese Strip** LUS-DNB (Luss). Unknown class. Ch. 22 Exotic ethnonyms: probable. NS364831 (LR).

2005 *Japanese Strip* (OS<sup>10</sup>)

SSE adj. *Japanese* + ScS n. *strip*

ScS *Japanese Strip* – 'tree belt associated with (the) Japanese'

— K —

**Karramund Scottorum** CRM-MLO † (Cramond). Domain-name. Ch. 19 Scots: probable. NT190769 (SS). A.k.a. Bishop's Cramond† (Dixon 1947, 157), a.k.a. Kirk Cramond◊, a.k.a. Nether Cramond◊.

Cramond Tower – a ruined square tower, said to have been the occasional residence of the bishops of Dunkeld (OSnb 1:14). Kirk Cramond – on a Roman road, centred on Cramond Tower (Harris 2002, 196). Given to the bishops of Dunkeld sometime between 1160×74 (Dixon 1947, 157).

Bishop's Cramond – probably an invented name (Harris 2002, 196).

- 1166 *Karramunt* (Dixon 1947, 156)  
e. C13 *Karamund scottorum* (*Dunf. Reg.* no. 172)  
c. 1240 *Karramund scottorum* (*Dunf. Reg.* no. 202)  
1336 *Kyrkcraumond· Cirkcraumond* (*CDS* iii no. 335)  
1337 *Kirk(e) Craumonde* (*CDS* iii no. 382)  
1479 *Nr.-Craumonde* (*RMS* ii no. 1429)

OSc ex nom. *Karramund* (BrB n.f. *cajr* + gen. of BrB hydro. *\*Ammon*)

+ gen. pl. of Ln n.m. *Scotus*

OSc *\*Scotis Karramund* – 'Cramond ('homestead associated with the river Almond') associated with Scots'

The grid reference is for Cramond Tower (restored), presumed to have been built in the late fifteenth or early sixteenth century by the Bishops of Dunkeld (*Canmore*, 50421). The Bishop of Dunkeld was granted the estate sometime between 1160×74 (Dixon 1947, 156–7), with the ethnonym being applied for a short period at some point thereafter early in the next century. Presumably the Latin represents an Older Scots vernacular.

**Knock-na-Gaul** KCV+KIT-INV+ROS † (Kiltarilty & Convinth + Kintail). Transit-name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

?NH093234 (RL).

- 1795 *Knock-na-Gaul* {NAS MS RHP11605} (Taylor 2002, 50–1)

ScG n.m. *cnoc* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG *\*Cnoc nan Gall* – 'the hill associated with the *Goill*'

Knock-na-Gaul is above **Coire a' Ghàidheil** KCV-INV (for association, see **Corrie Gaul** KCV-INV), presumably one of the two hillocks on An Socach. The name has seemingly become attached to the 921m south-west top at NH088230 in current OS mapping, but it correctly applies to the ridge as a whole, as confirmed by OS 6" 1st edn. The grid reference used here, however, is for the north-east top: though lower at 903m, it sits over Bealach Coire a' Ghàidheil NH098238, a pass carrying a path linking Glen Affric and Gleann a' Choilich from at least OS 6" 1st edn. This top in particular would make a good alarm-point, and both hillock and pass lie on the county and parish boundary.

**Knockgill** CMI-KCB † (Crossmichael). Ch. 20 *Goill*: possible.

NX761650 (RL).

An arable hill on Emminzie farm (OSnb 110:27). Apparently reasonably defendable, and a good place for a fort (pers. comm. Kirsty C.L. Smith in 2009).

From *gill [sic]* 'white' (OSnb 110:27). *Cnoc goill*, 'strangers' hill' or 'foreigners' hill' or 'hill of the standing stone' (Maxwell 1930, 180).

1851 *Knockgill* (OSnb 110:27)

1930 *Knockgill* (Maxwell 1930, 180)

ScG n.m. *cnoc* + (ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *a'*) lenited gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG \**Cnoc a' Ghoill* – 'hill associated with (the) *Gall*'

Without earlier forms, the evidence is tentative as to the lack of a medial article and for the vowel of the second element. But taken at face value, both ScG adj. *geal* 'white' and the gen. pl. *g(h)all* of ScG n.m. *gall* 'freestanding stone or rock' are excluded as the second element on the basis of the inappropriate vowel, though the proximity of Whiteneuk NX767653 lends some credence to the colour. The prominent, defensible shape of the hill makes both ScG n.m. *gall* 'freestanding stone or rock' and the ethnonym ScG n.m. *Gall* appear feasible, but there is no archaeological record associated with it.

**Knockgyle** GRN-KCB (Girthon). Ch. 20 *Goill*: possible.

NX594612 (RL).

A small rocky top or eminence on the south-west side of Carstramont Hill (OSnb 105:24).

*Cnoc geal*, 'the white hill' (OSnb 105:24). *Cnoc goill*, 'strangers' hill' or 'foreigners' hill' or 'hill of the standing stone' (Maxwell 1930, 180).

1851 *Knockgyle* (OSnb 105:24)

ScG n.m. *cnoc* + (ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *a'*) lenited gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG \**Cnoc a' Ghoill* – 'hillock associated with (the) *Gall*'

Assuming ScG n.m. *cnoc* 'hill(ock)' rather than ScS n. *knock* as the first element, the second might be ScG adj. *geal* 'white' or the gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *gall* 'freestanding stone or rock' or the ethnonym ScG n.m. *Gall*. There is no indication of there having been an erect stone or rock here. If indeed ScG n.m. *Gall*, it may be of significance that this small buttress of Castramont Hill would appear to provide an elevated platform with good views over the valley of the Water of Fleet.

**Knocklegoil** EKB-LAN (East Kilbride). Antiquarian name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NS628549 (RO). +Cairn.

A small knoll (OSnb 25:32). The site of the largest cairn in district (Ure 1793, 211). On the floor of a natural amphitheatre (*Canmore*, 44971).

ScG knockillgoill from *cnoc* + *cill* + *goill*, 'the hill where foreigners are buried' (Ure 1793, 211). Knocklegeal, 'the white hill' (*Canmore*, 44971).

1793 *Knocklegoil* → *Limekilns* (Ure 1793, 211)

1861 *Knocklegoil* (OSnb 25:32)

2006 *Knocklegoil (Knocklegeal)* (*Canmore*, 44971)

2009 *Knocklegoil Cairn* (OS<sup>10</sup>)

ScS n. *knockle* (← ScG n.m. *cnoc* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *a'*)

+ lenited gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG \**Cnoc a' Ghoill* – 'hillock associated with (the) *Gall*'

Despite the claim by Ure that the name was replaced, the settlement-name Limekilms is separate, albeit adjacent. There is a parallel for a natural hillock in Big Knockleroy TON-KCB NX678580, also with Gaelic word order but perhaps partially partially reinterpreted with ScS n. *knockle* 'rounded protuberance'. Stress on *-roy* is confirmed by Maxwell (1930, 183; he does not interpret the name), and Knockleroy appears to contain a colour adjective, ScG adj. *ruadh* 'ruddy'. With limestone obviously present, the second element in Knocklegoil may likewise be ScG adj. *geal* 'white'. But the vowel as indicated favours the gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *gall* 'freestanding stone or rock' or, more probably in the absence of evidence of such a stone associated with the cairn, for the gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Gall*.

**Korynagald** IVV-BNF † (Inveravon). Transit-name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.  
?NJ273203 (RL).

1583×96 *Korynagald* (Pont Map 7:4)

ScG n.m. *coire* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG \**Coire nan Gall* – 'the corrie associated with the *Goill*'

Shown by Pont as being at the head of Glen Livet, as the only named feature. But which of the several corries is intended is unclear; also whether the ethnonym ScG n.m. *Gall* is associated with the occupiers or possessors, or with the county boundary with Aberdeenshire or indeed the parish boundary with Cabrach BNF. The grid reference chosen assumes a boundary is relevant, and is a long, deep, unnamed corrie through which passes the main hill track. This track, the Ladder Road (OS<sup>10</sup>), runs from Glen Livet to Aberdeenshire at NJ280191. It divides immediately before the boundary, with a branch leading to Glen Buchat, and the Ladder Road continuing to the Water of Nochty and through **Finnygauld** STD-ABD.

**Kumraland** ☀ †. Domain-name. Ch. 4 Cumbrians: probable.  
(SL). A.k.a. **Cumberland**, a.k.a. **Cumbria**, a.k.a. Straecled† ('Strathclyde'), a.k.a. Ystrad Clut† ('Strathclyde').

lt.C10 *Kumra-land* {Pórsdrápa} (Cleasby & Vigfusson 1874, under *Kumrar*)

c. 1230 *Kumraland* (Heimskringla i, 307)

gen. pl. of ON n.m. \**Kumrir* + ON n.nt. *land*

ON \**Kumeraland* – 'land associated with Cumbrians'

Kumraland is an ethnic-based replacement for the name of the kingdom of Strathclyde, probably as a borrowing of the name **Cumberland** ☀.

— L —

**Lag nan Gàidheal** SOE-ARG (Southend). Unknown class. Ch. 6 Gaels: probable.  
NR728045 (LF).

On Sanda island. A narrow strip of land partly cultivated (OSnb 75:61).

'Hollow of the Highlanders' (OSnb 75:61). *Lag nan Gaidheal*, 'the Gaels' hollow' (Colville & Martin 2009, 24).

- 1878 *Lag nan Gael* (OSnb 75:61)  
2010 *Lag nan Gael* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

ScG n.m. *lag* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gàidheal*  
ScG *Lag nan Gàidheal* – 'the hollow associated with the Gaels'

**Lag nan Sasannach** KBD-BTE (Kilbride). Commemorative name. Ch. 11 Saxons: probable.  
NS012464 (RL).

On the island of Arran. A hollow (OSnb 3:60). Said to be where English who were killed in a nearby engagement, earlier than the Cromwellian period, were buried (Mackenzie 1914, 108).

'The Englishmen's den' (OSnb 3:60). 'The Englishmen's hollow' (Fraser 1999, 132).

- 1856 *Lag nan Sasunnach* (OSnb 3:60)  
2011 *Lag nan Sasunnach* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

ScG n.m. *lag* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Sasannach*  
ScG *Lag nan Sasannach* – 'the hollow associated with the Saxons'

**Làimhrig nan Gall** HAR-INV<sup>Heb</sup> (Harris). Commemorative name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.  
NF086986 (MO).

No extant OSnb. On the island of St Kilda.

'Landing place of the Englishmen' (Heathcote Map). 'Landing-place of the foreigners or strangers' (Coates 1990, 97).

- 1900 *Landing place of the Englishmen* (Heathcote Map)  
1928 *Laimhrig nam Gall* (Mathieson Map)

ScG n.f. *laimrig* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*  
ScG *Laimhrig nan Gall* – 'the landing-place associated with the *Goill*'

A name containing a variant of ScG n.f. *laimrig* 'landing-place', but not likely to have this literal sense, given that this small bay is apparently in an exposed location and bound by cliffs. Perhaps it is an ironic name, or possibly referring to wreckage and/or seafarers washed into the bay.

**Leac a' Ghoill** AFE-PER (Aberfoyle). Transit-name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NN426072 (RL).

No OSnb entry.

'Stone of the foreigner' (McNiven 2011, 111).

1864 *Leac a' Ghoill* (OS 6" 1st edn)

ScG n.f. *leac* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *a'* + lenited gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Gall*  
ScG *Leac a' Ghoill* – 'the declivity associated with the *Gall*'

Though shown at this grid reference on the modern OS as applying to a knoll on the ridge, the OS 6" 1st edn shows it nearby at the top of the gully of an unnamed burn NN416065. On the other side of the gully is Caisteal Corrach (ScG 'precipitous castle') at NN421073. Though there is no indication of any structure here, it provides a good watch and warning point over the north route into the parish at NN396097 from Buchanan STL, and across Loch Katrine in Callander PER. It provides much less of a view south into the parish. **Blaregal** AFE-PER, probably near the foot of the burn, may relate to the route; otherwise it may suggest that reference is to occupation or exploitation by *Goill*, with Leac a' Ghoill a secondary name for the slope above.

**Leac a' Ghoill** IVC-ARG (Inverchaolain). Coincidental name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.  
NS108780 (SS).

A small enclosure with a ruined house (OSnb 58:106). A pre-improvement settlement (*Canmore*, 81915).

'The declivity of the Lowlander' (OSnb 58:106).

1583x96 *Lek na gall* (Pont Map 14)  
1824 *Lecknagal* (Thomson Map)  
1878 *Leac a' Ghaill (Leachd-na-Gaill)* (OSnb 58:106)  
2010 *Leac a' Ghaill* (OS<sup>10</sup>)

ScG n.f. *leac* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *a'* + lenited gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Gall*  
(← gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*)  
ScG \**Leac nan Gall* – 'the declivity associated with the *Goill* (→ *Gall*)'

Associated with **Leacann nan Gall** IVC-ARG, which, being a prominent hill, is probably the primary feature. The change from plural to singular of ScG n.m. *Gall* appears to be due to interpretation with the singular in the OSnb, despite the rejected form being given by the two local informants consulted (and being in line with the earlier maps): the interpretation was then used to argue for the genitive singular. Leac a' Ghoill is situated at the foot of Allt Leacann nan Gall NS107779, across the burn from the track over the pass of Bealach na Sràine NS115777. The 1824 form has been incorrectly placed on Thomson Map, and this appears to be the source of "Leck a Ghaill" being applied to a drystone structure at NS08277936, surveyed in 1985 (*Canmore*, 40447).

**Leac an Fhrangaich** TIR-ARG<sup>Heb</sup> ♦ (Tiree). Commemorative name. Ch. 15 French: probable.

?NL941408 (?).

On the island of Tiree. At Ceann a' Mhara (Brownlie 1995, 155).

'The Frenchman's tombstone/grave', from ScG *leac* 'slab, tombstone' applied as 'grave' (Brownlie 1995, 155).

1995 *Leac an Fhrangaich* (Brownlie 1995, 155)

ScG n.f. *leac* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *an* + lenited gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Frangach*  
ScG *Leac an Fhrangaich* – 'the slab associated with the Frenchman'

Presumably this is the tomb recorded in 2009 at the grid reference given (*Canmore*, 307514).

**Leac nan Gall** KCH-ARG (Kilchalmone & Kilberry). Transit-name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NR855663 (RL).

A feature (OSnb 60:5).

'Declivity of the Lowlanders' (OSnb 60:5).

1878 *Leac nan Gall* (OSnb 60:5)

ScG n.f. *leac* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG *Leac nan Gall* – 'the declivity associated with the *Goill*'

Leac nan Gall is above the glen formed by Abhainn Achachoish NR842657, which has a modern track leading from the Kintyre road at Corranbuie at NR843659 (OS<sup>25</sup>). This track offers an upland alternative to the coastal route north to the town of Tarbert NR862685 in the same parish.

**Leac nan Gall** KCN-ARG<sup>Heb</sup> (Kilchoman). Commemorative name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NR165521 (MR).

On the island of Islay. A small piece of foreshore with a flat smooth surface (OSnb 34:238). A large flat rock with old rusty metal mooring ring at one end (pers. observ. 2005).

1878 *Leac nan Gall* (*Leac na Galldachd*) (OSnb 34:238)

2005 *Leac nan Gall* (OS<sup>10</sup>)

ScG n.f. *leac* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG *Leac nan Gall* – 'the slab associated with the *Goill*'

Leac nan Gall is a rock forming a natural landing pier on the shore of the village of Portnahaven, as indicated by the mooring ring fixed in it (pers. observ. 2005). If the form *Leac na Galltachd*, with **Galltachd**, noted by OSnb was genuine, it may hint at contrasting with **Rubha Gàidhealach** KCN-ARG<sup>Heb</sup>. But as part of a group of much closer names with **Caolas nan Gall** KCN-ARG<sup>Heb</sup> and **Sgeir nan Gall** KCN-ARG<sup>Heb</sup>, non-contrastive commemoration of a particular event or series of events seems most likely.

**Leacann nan Gall** IVC-ARG (Inverchaolain). Transit-name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NS105791 (RL). +Allt.

A smooth green hill (OSnb 58:96).

'The Lowlanders' brae' (OSnb 58:96).

1878 *Leacann nan Gall* (*Leachdann (nan) Gaill· Leachdna Gall· Leachdan Gall*)  
(OSnb 58:96)

ScG n.f. *leacann* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG *Leacann nan Gall* – 'the broad slope associated with the *Goill*'

The etymology and location of **Leac a' Ghoill** IVC-ARG and Allt Leacann nan Gall point to the focus originally being the brae to the south-east of the hill top, below Green Knap NS113784. At the south end of the hill ridge is Bealach na Srèine NS115777, through the

pass of which runs a track (though not shown on the OS 6" 1st edn) from Inverchaolain Glen to Glen Kin and the parish of Dunoon & Kilmun ARG. The ridge, from the hill top to Green Knap, could provide a good alarm-point. The ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* is an addition made by the OS, with each of the three other alternative forms provided by one of the three local informants consulted. This matches the suggestion for **Leac a' Ghoill** IVC-ARG that the original was *\*Leac nan Gall*, 'the declivity of the *Goill*'; there seems to have been a reinterpretation with ScG n.f. *leacann* 'broad slope'.

**Leacann Sasannaich** KMG-ARG (Kilmichael Glassary). Unknown class. Ch. 11 Saxons: probable.

NR897947 (RL).

A hillside (OSnb 56:97). Applies to the whole of the hillside centred below Cnoc Fhearna (OS 6" 1st edn).

'The Englishman's declivity' (OSnb 56:97).

1878 *Leacann Sasunnaich* (OSnb 56:97)

2011 *Leacann Sasunnaich* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

ScG n.f. *leacann* + gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Sasannach*

ScG *Leacann Sasannaich* – 'broad slope associated with a Saxon'

It is possible that the medial ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *an t-* was present but has been lost. Apparent ethnonymic contrast with Mononernich† KMG-ARG ?NR909949 and its associated name Dailaneireanach† KMG-ARG NR900940 is either coincidental, or was a motivation for Leacann Sasannaich after reinterpretation of these names with the ethnonym ScG n.m. *Èireannach* in place of ScG n.m. *eibhreannach* 'wedder goat'.

**Leargaidh Ghallta** LGS-AYR An~◊ (Largs). Domain-name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NS202596 (SS). A.k.a. Largs.

Largs – ScG *learg* 'slope' + SSE pl. ending *-s* due to subdivision (Watson 1926, 200). 'The Lowland sloping place' (Mac an Tàilleir 2004, 93).

1165–1214 *Largas* (*Melr. Lib.*, 24)

1911 *Na Leargaidh Ghallda* (Dwelly, 1019)

2004 *An Leargaidh Ghallda* (Mac an Tàilleir 2004, 93)

ScG ex nom. *\*An Leargaidh* (ScG nom. fem. art. *an* + ScG n.f. *leargach*)

+ lenited ScG adj. *Gallta*

ScG *An Leargaidh Ghallta* – 'An Leargaidh ('the steep-slope place') associated with *Goill*'

The Scottish Standard English equivalent, Largs, was assumed by Watson to be from ScG n.f. *learg* 'declevity, shore', but is more probably ScG n.f. *leargach* 'steep-slope place' with loss of the fricative ending when adopted to OSc ex nom. *\*Larga* + OSc pl. ending *-is* to give *Largas*. Subsequently, in Gaelic the oblique form has become dominant. Parallels are masculine Leargaidh a.k.a. Largy‡ KBD-BTE NS049243 (Fraser 1999, 86–7) in Arran and feminine An Leargaidh a.k.a. Largie‡ KKC-ARG NR678256 in Kintyre (Holmer 1962, 70, 112, 113; {MS 371, 87×90} Robertson MSS). This latter example is given as *Na Leargaidh Chinntireach* by Dwelly (1019): as with *Na Leargaidh Ghallda* (loc. cit.), the ScG nom. pl. art. *na* appears to be a transmission error for ScG nom. fem. art. *an*. The Killean & Kilchenzie ARG form is not attested locally by Holmer, and so the forms are those used in

a wider context, with locational generics. As Dwelly's forms are feminine, the source is probably not Arran.

**Leathad nan Cruineachd** EDS-SUT (Eddrachillis). Antiquarian name. Ch. 3 Cruithnians: probable.

NC159441 (RL). +Loch.

A hillside (OSnb 15:13). With six hut circles, two homesteads, two burnt mounds, seventeen small stone shelters, 178 cairns and a large bank (*Canmore*).

Obscure (OSnb 15:13).

1874 *Leathad nan Cruithneachd* (OSnb 15:13)

1900x04 *Arrin-a-chruinach??* {MS 415, 172} (Robertson MSS)

1925 *Airigh na Cruithneach??* (Robertson 1925, 207)

1894x1926 *Airigh nan Cruithneachd??* {MS 417b, 11} (Robertson MSS)

ScG n.m. *leathad* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Cruithneach*  
ScG \**Leathad nan Cruithneach* – 'the slope associated with the Cruithnians'

The genitive plural article, unless in error, precludes the uncountable ScG n.m. *cruithneachd* 'wheat'. The number and stone fabric of many of the archaeological remains present a strong suggestion that the ethnonym is intended, with a later paragogic (i.e. accretional final) *-d*. This is presumably the second **Arinacrinachd** (APC-ROS) "near Scourie" noted by Robertson (1902 MSS 415:172) and Watson (1904, xlv, 207; probably following Robertson, who had access to his notes – see Robertson MSS, Editor's Introduction). The identification is probably in error, however. Robertson (MS Northern Chronicle, 3 Sep. 1902) admits that he doesn't know the Gaelic form of the name in use, and when he later repeated his comment, it was couched in more circumspect terms, saying the location was "apparently near Scourie" (Robertson 1925, 207).

**Linne a' Ghàidheil** KDO+KKM-ARG<sup>Heb</sup> (Kildalton & Oa + Killarow & Kilmeny). Unknown class. Ch. 6 Gaels: probable.

NR296556 (WR).

On the island of Islay. A small pool (OSnb 35:4).

'Highlander's pool' (OSnb 35:4).

1878 *Linn' a' Ghàidhil* (*Linn' a Ghàidhil*) (OSnb 35:4)

1878 *Linn' a' Ghàidhil* (OSnb 40:146)

2005 *Linn' a' Ghàidhil* (OS<sup>10</sup>)

ScG n.f. *linne* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *a'* + lenited gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Gàidheal*  
ScG *Linne a' Ghàidheil* – 'the pool associated with the Gael'

Close to, and presumably associated with, **Cnoc a' Ghàidheil** KKM-ARG<sup>Heb</sup>.

**Linne an t-Sasannaich** KLE-ARG (Kilmallie). Unknown class. Ch. 11 Saxons: probable.

NN007689 (WR).

A small pool (OSnb 42:1).

'Englishman's pool' (OSnb 42:1).

- 1878 *Linne a' t-Shassuinaich* (*Linne an t-Sasunnaich*. *Linne-'a-t-Sassuinaich*)  
(OSnb 42:1)
- 2011 *Linne an t-Sasunnaich* (OS<sup>10</sup>)

ScG n.f. *linne* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *an* *t-* + gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Sasannach*  
ScG *Linne an t-Sasannaich* – 'the pool associated with the Saxon'

**Loangall** LAT-CAI (Latheron). Ch. 20 *Goill*: possible.

ND222383 (SS).

A farm (OSnb 6:83).

ScG 'the marsh ground of the stranger' from *l/[ò]n* 'marsh, dub' (Young 1998, 52).

- 1873 *Loangall* (Lonengall) (OSnb 6:83)
- 1886 *Lonegall* (Young 1998, 52)

ScG n.m. *lòn* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG \**Lòn Gall* – 'wet meadow associated with (the) *Goill*'

Also feasible is ScG n.m. *lòn* + ScG adj. *geal*, 'white meadow', referring to the vegetation. There are hints of something else, with the local parallel Longall LAT-CAI ND127261 seemingly containing ScG n.m. *gall* 'freestanding stone or rock', and a possible medial ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* revealed by the alternative form recorded in the OSnb, though this latter form could represent the diminutive ScG n.m. *lònán* 'small wet meadow'. See thesis Ch. 20, n. 17, on the lack of genitive plural lenition in the proposed form. (At Longall LAT-CAI is a standing stone at ND127267, marked by OS but not recorded on *Canmore*, and two stones (OS 6" 1st edn) called The Dogs ND128263.)

**Loch a' Ghàidheil** KKE-ARG<sup>Heb</sup> (Kilninian & Kilmore). Resource-name. Ch. 6 Gaels: probable.

NM415478 (WL). +Allt.

On the island of Mull. A small loch (OSnb 73:28).

'Loch of the Highlander' (OSnb 73:28). 'Loch of the Gaelic-speaking person' (MacQuarrie 1982, 23). 'Loch of the Gael' (Maclean 1997, 78).

- 1878 *Loch a' Ghael* (*Loch a' Geal*) (OSnb 73:28)
- 2010 *Loch a' Ghael* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

ScG n.m/f. *loch* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *a'* + lenited gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Gàidheal*

ScG *Loch a' Ghàidheil* – 'the loch associated with the Gael'

One possible clue to the motivation for this name is a shieling site at NM419471 (*Canmore*, 70889). The loch may have provided a direct resource, and Allt Loch a' Ghael (OS<sup>25</sup>) NM417454 flows past the site (though a tributary NM418472 may have been a more convenient source of fresh water). An alternative explanation might rest on the position of the loch close to the watershed on the 204m pass taken by a small road from Achleck to Dervaig (NM412454–NM428511).

**Loch a' Ghoill** NUS-INV<sup>Heb</sup> (North Uist). Unknown class. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NF881630 (WL).

On the island of North Uist. A freshwater loch (OSnb 9:20).

'Lowlander[']s loch' (OSnb 9:20).

1878 *Loch a' Ghoill* (OSnb 9:20)

ScG n.m/f. *loch* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *a'* + lenited gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Gall*  
ScG *Loch a' Ghoill* – 'the loch associated with the *Gall*'

There are no clues to the reason for this name. It is by the shore, and could have provided fresh water to vessels; but is not unique in this possibility.

**Loch Albanich** KMG-ARG †. Resource-name. Ch. 18 Albanians: probable.  
?NR886939 (WL).

1755 *Loch Albanich* (Roy Map)

ScG n.m/f. *loch* + gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Albannach*  
ScG \**Loch Albannaich* – 'loch associated with an Albanian'

Loch Albanich is shown on the Roy Map as a small loch feeding what appears to be the unnamed burn NR862936, with a mill not far downstream from the loch. An extant small dammed pool ([www.geograph.org.uk/profile/2208](http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/2208)), which matches this probable mill-dam, provides the grid reference.

**Loch nan Gàidheal** KKV-ARG<sup>Heb</sup> (Kilfinichen & Kilvickeon). Commemorative name.  
Ch. 6 Gaels: probable.

NM489190 (WL). A.k.a. Loch na Co'dhala†.

OSnb 77:211 to be consulted. On the island of Mull. On the edge of a steep sea cliff (OS<sup>25</sup>). Loch nan Gàidheal is the westerly of two lochs seemingly covered by the name on OS<sup>25</sup>: the smaller eastern loch, at NM492191, is unnamed by OS (OS<sup>10</sup>).

'Loch of the Gaels' (Maclean 1997, 78).

1878 *Loch na Co'dhala* (OS 6" 1st edn)

1977 *Loch nan Gaidheal* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

2010 *Loch nan Gaidheal* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

ScG n.m/f. *loch* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gàidheal*

ScG *Loch nan Gàidheal* – 'the loch associated with the Gaels'

The obsolete name is given by Maclean (1997, 77) as *Loch Co'dhala* and interpreted as 'loch where two dales meet', with ScG n.f. *dail* 'meadow': this is topographically highly unlikely. ScG n.m. *cadha* 'narrow pass, break in cliff top' is possible; a variant *codha* is in a cluster of instances here (OS 6" 1st edn; OS<sup>10</sup>), at NM494189, NM496189, NM501192, NM505193 and NM508196; also *Codha an Aon Dorais* NM514199, now Cadha, and Nuns' Pass NM521204 a.k.a. *Codha nan Cailleach* (Maclean 1997, 110). But *còmhaghala*, the gen. sg. of ScG n.f. *còmhaghail* 'meeting', is clearly intended. Matched in particular with *Cadha nan Gloineachan* NM485192, 'the narrow pass of the glasses' (gen. pl. of ScG n.f. *gloine*), it is suggestive of activities associated with an illicit still; the current name may be related. N.B. also *Cnoc nam Piob* NJ489203 and *Allt a' Ghual* NJ480205 (ScG n.m. *gual* 'coal, hard peat').

**Loch nan Gall** BVS-ROS<sup>Heb</sup> (Barvas). Unknown class. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NB281455 (WL).

On the island of Lewis. A small freshwater loch (OSnb 30:13).

'Englishmen's or Lowlanders' loch' (OSnb 30:13).

1852 *Loch nan Gàll* (*Loch an a Gouil*) (OSnb 30:13)

ScG n.m/f. *loch* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*  
ScG *Loch nan Gall* – 'the loch associated with the *Goill*'

The loch was close to the boundary with a detached portion of Lochs ROS<sup>Heb</sup>, but unless the cartographically straight line was a rationalising of a forgotten or otherwise awkward boundary, not at all the nearest.

**Loch nan Gall** FRR-SUT (Farr). Unknown class. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NC867579 (WL).

No description in OSnb 20:163.

'The Lowlanders' lake' (OSnb 20:163).

1874 *Loch nan Gall* (OSnb 20:163)

ScG n.m/f. *loch* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*  
ScG *Loch nan Gall* – 'the loch associated with the *Goill*'

The name *Loch nan Gall* is formed by specific element sharing with **Allt nan Gall** FRR-SUT. The loch has no distinguishing features.

**Low-landers Chappel** NUS-INV<sup>Heb</sup> The~ † (North Uist). Domain-name. Ch. 21 Related to *Goill*: probable.

?NF881548 (SO). A.k.a. St Michael's Chapel, a.k.a. Teampall Naomh Mhicheil (OS<sup>25</sup>).

On the island of Grimsay. A little chapel on Ronay (Martin 1716, 56). Either confusion with St Michael's Chapel on Grimsay [but note **Cnoc nan Gall** NUS-INV<sup>Heb</sup>], or in contrast to local fishermen being buried at St Michael's Chapel (Haswell-Smith 2004, 252).

From a burial-ground used by maritime fishermen (Martin 1716, 56).

c. 1692 *the Low-landers Chappel* (Martin 1716, 56)

gen. pl. of SSE n. *Lowlander* + SSE n. *chapel*

SSE \**The Lowlanders' Chapel* – 'chapel associated with Lowlanders'

The ethnonym establishes this as an early Scots name. In the absence of evidence of a church on Ronay, it is probable that this was in error, and a church opposite on Grimsay was meant. This was probably St Michael's Chapel, which provides the grid reference, though the slight remains of a second church and burial-ground "150 yards north-east of St Michael's ... upon another point of land jutting into, but only a few feet above the level of, the sea" were noted by Carmichael (1870, 277). These were not apparent in 1911 or 1965 (*Canmore*, 10193), but Carmichael (*ibid.*, 277–8) makes the point that the area (anglicised as Kallin) is called Na Ceallan, 'the cells' (from ScG n.f. *ceall*), and the collective ruins known as Teampaill nan Ceallan, 'the churches of the cells'.

**Lowlander's Leap** NUS-INV<sup>Heb</sup> † (North Uist). Unknown class. Ch. 21 Related to *Goill*: probable.

NF651626 (MR).

On the Monach Islands. A skerry (OS<sup>25</sup>).

1865 *Lowlander's Leap* (Admiralty 2805)

gen. sg. of SSE n. *Lowlander* + SSE n. *leap*

SSE *Lowlander's Leap* – 'leap associated with a Lowlander'

The Admiralty chart records a number of nearby names in Scottish Standard English. Of these, those shown on OS<sup>10</sup> and OS<sup>25</sup> are recorded in Gaelic, from which they are presumably translations: *Donalds Beach* from Tràigh Dh[ò]mhn[a]ill NF641624; and *Dead Mans P<oin>t* from Rubh[a] nam Marbh NF647617. It is probable, therefore, that Lowlander's Leap is for \**Leum a' Ghoill* with the genitive singular (or \**Leum nan Gall* with the genitive plural), but no name is recorded on the OS 6" 1st edn, OS<sup>10</sup> or OS<sup>25</sup>, and the form cannot be confirmed. This small skerry, on a low-water headland rock, may have been the scene of a particular incident involving a Lowlander, or if the genitive singular has collective import, it may have served as a landing point for Lowland boat crews.

**Lowlandman's Bay** JUR-ARG<sup>Heb</sup> (Jura). Transit-name. Ch. 21 Related to *Goill*: probable.

NR567726 (MR). A.k.a. **Bàgh nan Gall**◊, a.k.a. Loch Dalgail†.

On the island of Jura. A large bay (OSnb 67:150). A crossing point between Jura and Knapdale (Point of Knap) (Youngson 2001, 6). A frequent calling point for coastal traders (McArthur 1986, 5).

Coined in English (Gillies 1906, 132). 'Bay of the foreigners or of strangers', from frequent visits by coastal traders (McArthur 1986, 5).

1791x99 *Lowland-Man's Bay* (OSA xii, 323)

1843 *Dailghall* a.k.a. *Lowlandman's Bay* (NSA vii, 540)

1878 *Lowlandman's Bay* (OSnb 67:150)

1971 "Dail Ghall" a.k.a. "Baigh [sic] nan Gall" a.k.a. "Lowlanders Bay" (Tobar db ID 25587)

gen. sg. of ScS n. *Lowlandman* + SSE n. *bay*

ScS *Lowlandman's Bay* – 'bay associated with Lowlander(s)'

Though matched with **Dail Ghall** JUR-ARG<sup>Heb</sup>, Lowlandman's Bay is in fact the equivalent, probably through partial translation, of its secondary name Loch Dalgail†. The genitive singular may be intended to have collective impact (it is not clear whether the 1971 oral form is singular or plural, or indeed that it is not a fresh translation).

**Lowlandmens Yle** TNG-SUT † (Tongue). Coincidental name. Ch. 21 Related to *Goill*: probable.

NC606630 (MR). A.k.a. Rabbit Islands, a.k.a. **Eilean nan Gall**.

1583x96 *ylen gyil* (Pont Map 1) *ylen na-gaile* a.k.a. *lowlandmens yle* (Pont Map 2:1)

gen. pl. of OSc n. *Lawlandman* + OSc n. *ile*

OSc \**Lawlandmen's Ile* – 'island associated with Lowlanders'

It is not clear whether this alias of **Eilean nan Gall** TNG-SUT was a toponym in use in Older Scots, or is just a translation by Pont.

**Lùb a' Ghaill** LAL-ROS † (Lochalsh). Borderland-name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NH012391 (WR).

A loop of rough pasture beside the river Abhainn Loch an Laoigh† [a.k.a. Uisge Dubh a.k.a. Black Water NH001364], a short distance north of Beinn Dronnaig (OSnb 49:16).

'The Lowlanders loop' (OSnb 49:16).

1876 *Lùb a' Ghaill* (*Lùib a' Ghaill*) (OSnb 49:16 [cancelled])

1876 *Lub-a-Goil* (OSnb [reference lost])

1900x04 "Lub-a' Ghaill" {MS 415, 138} (Robertson MSS)

ScG n.f. *lùb* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *a'* + lenited gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG *Lùb a' Ghoill* – 'the river bend associated with the *Gall*'

ScG n.f. *lùb* 'river bend' also appears locally in Lùb an Eòrna KIT+LAL-ROS NH027364 (ScG n.f. *lùb* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *an* + ScG n.m. *eòrna*, 'the river bend of the barley') and Lùb Chruinn KIT+LAL-ROS NH035362 (ScG n.f. *lùb* + ScG adj. *cruinn* '(the) round bend') on River Ling; both encircle (and cut through; OS 6" 1st edn) small islands. The same kind of feature is apparent on the OS 6" 1st edn at the grid reference given, though with the parish boundary with Lochcarron ROS in the river channel to the side of the islands (now a single strip of land; OS<sup>25</sup>), and with the name having migrated to the ground encircled. A possible shieling hut was to one end at NH012393 (OS 6" 1st edn). On the east of the islands ran a track crossing the boundary from Lochalsh ROS to Urray ROS at @NH046423 (OS 6" 1st edn). Cf. **Lùb nan Gall** LCH-ROS<sup>Heb</sup>.

**Lùb nan Gall** LCH-ROS<sup>Heb</sup> (Lochs). Borderland-name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NB303275 (WL).

On the island of Lewis. A considerable stream (OSnb 69:31; OSnb 88:16).

Possibly 'Englishman's bend' (OSnb 88:50). 'The Englishmans [*sic*] bend' (OSnb 88:16).

'The Englishmens bend' (OSnb 69:31).

1848 *Lub na Goul* (OSnb 88:50)

1852 *Lub nan Gall* (*Lub na Goul*) (OSnb 69:31; OSnb 88:16)

ScG n.f. *lùb* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG *Lùb nan Gall* – 'the river bend associated with the *Goill*'

Though not on the boundary with Uig ROS<sup>Heb</sup> as shown on the OS 6" 1st edn and the Johnson (1821) and Thomson Maps (1822), the name appears for both parishes in the OSnb. This may reflect an earlier, more varied boundary line. However, this short but "considerable" stream gives no indication of ever having formed a bend or suiting archaic ScG n.m. *lub* 'pool', and the name has most likely migrated from the large loop of land extending from Uig ROS<sup>Heb</sup> and bounded in Lochs ROS<sup>Heb</sup> by the waters of Allt na Creige Guirme, Loch Acha Mòr a.k.a. Loch na h-Àtha† (OS 6" 1st edn), an unnamed stream flowing into this from Loch Foid, Lùb nan Gall, Loch na Craobh and Allt na Craobh (OS 6" 1st edn; OS<sup>10</sup>); cf. **Lùb a' Ghoill** LAL-ROS. Of alternative significance might be the former corn mill and lade on Allt na Craobh at NB30142814 (OS 6" 1st edn).

— M —

**Machair Ghallta** ☀ A'~◊. Domain-name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.  
(SL). A.k.a. **Galltachd**◊, a.k.a. Machair na h-Alba◊, a.k.a. The Lowlands◊.  
The Lowlands generally (Watson 1926, 506).

- c. 1710 *an mhachuir ghallda* (gen.) (RC ii, 178)  
2004 *A' Ghalldachd* a.k.a. *Am Machaire Gallda* a.k.a. *A' Mhachaire Ghallda* (Mac an Tàilleir 2004, 109)

ScG nom. fem. art. *a'* + lenited ScG n.m/f. *machair* + lenited ScG adj. *Gallta*  
ScG *A' Mhachair Ghallta* – 'the low-lying plain associated with the *Goill*'

As with The Lowlands, this is semantically inexact in that it incorporates the Southern Uplands and Galloway Highlands. It relates to the modern era geographical dominance of the *Goill*, after the retreat of Gaelic from the Lowlands, but preserves the memory of when the Highlands were dominated by the Gaels. ScG n.f. *machair* 'low-lying plain' is given by Dwelly, s.v., as applicable to the Lowlands, though it is now rarely, if ever, used in this sense unqualified (pers. observ. 2010). Machair na h-Alba has developed as a non-ethnic alternative to Machair Ghallta and the **Galltachd** ☀ (pers. observ. 2010).

**Màm a' Ghoill** ARD-ARG ‡ (Ardnamurchan). Commemorative name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.  
?NM498668 (?). +Allt, +Coire.

From 'the Lowlander's hill' (OSnb 61:20:27). 'Stranger's hill' (Henderson 1915, 164).

- 1878 *Allt Màm a' Ghaill* (OSnb 61:20)  
1878 *Coire Màm a' Ghaill* (*Coire Mam a Ghaill*) (OSnb 61:27)  
1915 *Màm a' Ghaill* (Henderson 1915, 164)

ScG n.m. *màm* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *a'* + lenited gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Gall*  
ScG *Màm a' Ghoill* – 'the large round hill associated with the *Goill*'

Allt Màm a' Ghoill NM493667 and Coire Màm a' Ghoill NM504672 appear to relate to different hills, but the primary name was probably seen as being the otherwise unnamed free-standing hilltop on the ridge. It may be a watch point, but nearby Meall an Fhreiceadain NM483663 ('the hill of the watch' from ScG n.m. *freiceadan*) is associated with this function. A regular cross-ridge route is feasible, but nearby names Coire nam Bothan NM496667, 'corrie of the booths' (both from Gaelic; applied to a pass, but presumably having migrated from a corrie on one or the other side of the ridge), and Allt na Mi-chòmhaghail NM513651, 'the burn of the misadventure', perhaps hint at a particular event.

**Manxman's Lake** KRB-KCB (Kirkcudbright). Unknown class. Ch. 8 Related to Goidels: probable.  
NX678488 (MR).

A considerable creek or small bay with a good anchorage for small vessels of 60–80 tons (OSnb 151:55). A part of Kirkcudbright roadstead (Maxwell 1930, 207). Separated from the main estuary by St. Mary's Isle (McDowall 1947, 50).

Probably from a raid by the Manx ruler Thomas Earl of Derby which destroyed Kirkcudbright, but it is said to refer to smugglers landing here with contraband from the Isle of Man (OSnb 151:76).

1851 *Manxman's Lake* (OSnb 151:67)

1854 *Manxman's Lake (The Manxmans Lake)* (OSnb 151:55)

gen. sg. of SSE n. *Manxman* + ScS n. *lake*

ScS *Manxman's Lake* – 'coastal pool associated with a Manxman'

**Manxman's Rock** BOR-KCB (Borgue). Commemorative name. Ch. 8 Related to Goidels: probable.

NX612448 (MR).

A large flat rock between high and low water (OSnb 157:15). With the site of a non-defensive promontory settlement at NX61284498 (*Canmore*, 63991).

From smugglers landing here with contraband from the Isle of Man (OSnb 157:15).

1851 *Manxman's Rock* (OSnb 157:15)

gen. sg. of SSE n. *Manxman* + SSE n. *rock*

SSE *Manxman's Rock* – 'rock associated with a Manxman (collective?)'

The explanation from the OSnb may be due to folk etymology: cf. the explanation in the OSnb of a shipwreck for a similar feature in **Manxman's Rock** KMN-WIG. But it is stated unequivocally.

**Manxman's Rock** KMN-WIG (Kirkmaiden). Commemorative name. Ch. 8 Related to Goidels: probable.

NX092404 (MR).

A flat projecting rock covered at high water (OSnb 81:49).

From the wreck of a Manx vessel (OSnb 81:49).

1849 *Manxmans Rock (Manx-man's Rock)* (OSnb 81:49)

gen. sg. of SSE n. *Manxman* + SSE n. *rock*

SSE *Manxman's Rock* – 'rock associated with a Manxman (collective?)'

The explanation from the OSnb may be due to folk etymology: cf. the explanation in the OSnb of smuggling for a similar feature in **Manxman's Rock** BOR-KCB. But it is stated unequivocally.

**Maol nan Gall** KMN-WIG † (Kirkmaiden). Borderland-name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NX156304 (RM). A.k.a. Mull of Galloway.

1911 *Maol nan Gall* (Dwelly, 1015)

ScG n.m. *maol* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG *Maol nan Gall* – 'the cape associated with the *Goill*'

Maol nan Gall is presumably an exonym, perhaps literary in origin only, and perhaps influenced by **Gall-Ghàidhealaibh**. Also influenced by "Mull", whether or not this is itself from ScG n.m. *maol* 'cape' or from ON n.m. *múli* 'muzzle, snout' (MacQueen 2008, 148).

**Mare Britannorum** ☀ †. Unknown class. Ch. 2 Britons: probable.

NT374864 (MW). A.k.a. Dumbarton?? (*ES* i, 128); a.k.a. Bodotria†??, a.k.a. Firth of Forth??, a.k.a. **Mare Frisicum†??**, a.k.a. Merin Iodeo†??, a.k.a. Mur nGiudan†??, a.k.a. **Scots Sea†??**

Probably a transmission error for a *mari Britannorum* (abl.) {(Macquarrie 1993, 125 n.} (Taylor 1995). Possibly a transmission error for a *mari Britannorum*, possibly 'Dumbarton' (*PNFi*, 39 n.).

lt.C12×e.C13 *a monte Britannorum* (abl.) (*Chron. Picts-Scots*, 416)

Ln n.nt. *mare* + gen. pl. of Ln n.m. *Britannus*

Ln *Mare Britannorum* – 'sea associated with (the) Britons'

The emendation from Ln n.m. *monte* 'hill' to Ln n.nt. *mare* 'sea', first made by Macquarrie (1993, 125 n.), fits the territory of the followers of St Serf: *Habitent terram Fif, et a monte Britannorum ad montem qui dicitur Okhél* (*Chron. Picts-Scots*, 416). This was translated by Reeves as: 'Thy followers shall inhabit the land of Fife, and from the mountains of the Britons to the mountains that are called Ochil' (*ES* i, 128 n.).

**Mare Frisicum** ☀ †. Unknown class. Ch. 12 Related to West Germanics: probable.

?NT374864 (MW). A.k.a. Bodotria†??, a.k.a. Firth of Forth??, a.k.a. **Mare Britannorum†??**, a.k.a. Merin Iodeo†??, a.k.a. Mur nGiudan†??, a.k.a. **Scots Sea†??**

e.C9      *mare Frenessicum* {c.1100 *Historia Brittonum*, Harley MS 3859} (*PNFi*, 43)

c. 1071    *muir Friseagda* (C14–e.C15 *LB*, 88)

1265×95 *mare Frisicum* → *mare Scotticum* (acc.) (*Florentii Wig. ii*, 250)

Ln n.nt. *mare* + gen. pl. of Ln n.m. *Frissius*

Ln *Mare Frisicum* – 'sea associated with (the) Frisians'

The reason for this name, and its identity, is uncertain, though it has become associated with the Firth of Forth (*PNFi*, 43).

**Mingall** FAL-FIF † (Falkland). Resource-name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

@NO248095 (LW).

Flat marshy land round Lathrisk (Taylor 1995, 159; Taylor 1995b). Probably on Woodmill farm FAL-FIF (*PNFii*, 141).

Possibly *mòine nan gall*, 'peat moss of the foreigners' (Taylor 1995, 159). Possibly *mòine (nan) gall*, 'peat-moss of (the) gall' (*PNFii*, 141).

1788×1820 *Mingal(l)* {sasine no. 1856} (*PNFii*, 136, 141, 296–7)

ScG n.f. *mòine* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG \**Mòine Gall* – 'peatbog associated with *Goill*'

Mentioned in eight sasine records, Mingall was probably being on Woodmill farm, which provides the grid reference. Mingall was originally part of Peathill† KTT-FIF NO265088 {sasine no. 1856} (*PNF i*, 296–7), based across the parish boundary with Kettle FIF. It is therefore possibly named by others associating it with the estate centre in another parish, or from the viewpoint of the estate centre in the opposite direction. An alternative explanation might be provided by the ring ditch indicated by crop marks at Ravenshall†

NO253098 (*Canmore*, 29779) or by the earthwork at NO246101 (OS<sup>25</sup>). See thesis Ch. 20, n. 17, on the lack of genitive plural lenition in the proposed form.

**Mòine Fhlanrasach** DRY+KPN+PMH-STL+PER A'~ (Drymen + Kippen + Port of Menteith). Figurative name. Ch. 10 Flemings: probable.

NS595970 (LW). A.k.a. Tilly-Moss†, a.k.a. Flanders Moss.

Flanders Moss – a very extensive moss covered with heath (OSnb 69:83 PER). Flanders Moss – low flat ground, reclaimed to great extent by cuttings to the Forth (*OGS*, s.n.).

From Flemish immigrants (Johnston 1904, 42). Probably from Augustinians at Inchmahome from Aroise (Begg 2000, 40). Either in comparison to low-lying Flanders, or from seventeenth-century Flemings introducing drainage techniques (Mackay 2000, 36). 'The Flanders peat moss', from Flemish immigrants (Mac an Tailleur 2004, 63).

- 1680s *flanders moss* (Adair Map 3)
- 1777 *Tilly-Moss* → *Moss-Flanders* (Nimmo 1880 i, 17, 217)
- 1864 *Tilly-Moss* → *Flanders Moss* (OSnb 69:83 PER)
- 1909 *A' Mhòine Fhlanrasach* (Watson 1909, 153)
- 1926 *A' Mhòine Fhlanrasach* (Watson 1926, 255)
- 1999 *a' Mhòine Fhlanrasach* (Newton 1999, 7.295)
- 2004 *A' Mhòinteach Fhlanrasach* (Mac an Tailleur 2004, 63)

ScG nom. fem. art. *a'* + lenited ScG n.f. *mòine* + lenited ScG adj. *Flànrasach*  
ScG *A' Mhòine Fhlanrasach* – 'the peatbog associated with (the) Flemish'

Both the Gaelic and Scottish Standard English place-names refer to Flanders, but with an adjective in the Gaelic name. It is not known what the motivation for the common theme was, but, if the Gaelic adjective is more than a late translation, then it suggests geographical comparison with the raised bog areas of Belgium. The 2004 form adopts ScG n.f. *mòinteach* 'bog; moorland', more common now in the topographic lexicon than ScG n.f. *mòine* 'peat; peatbog', but without historical justification. It is not taken as the headname, as it is a variant only noted once.

**Mol a' Ghoill** HAR-INV<sup>Heb</sup> (Harris). Unknown class. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NG223944 (MR).

On the island of Scalpay. A bay (OSnb 5:103).

'The Lowlanders beach' (OSnb 5:103).

- 1876 *Strangers Beach* a.k.a. *Moll a'Ghoill* (Admiralty 2905)
- 1878 *Mol a' Ghoill* (OSnb 5:103)

ScG n.f. *mol* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *a'* + lenited gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Gall*  
ScG *Mol a' Ghoill* – 'the stony beach associated with a *Gall*'

Apparently the name has migrated from the shore at NG224946, where a structure is shown thus labelled on the Admiralty chart (surveyed 1857). Both the Admiralty chart and OS 6" 1st edn show two further structures at the head of the bay at NG224948; both show a beach round this inner end of the bay, presumably the original referent.

**Moniegall** CRB-ABD † (Crathie & Braemar). Resource-name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable. NO147912 (LF). A.k.a. Moorfield (*Canmore*, 148646), a.k.a. The Games Park, a.k.a. The Princess Royal and Duke of Fife Memorial Park. Rough ground (OS 6" 1st edn). Made into a park in 1906 ([www.royal-deeside.org.uk](http://www.royal-deeside.org.uk), 2010). Now dedicated ground for annual royal Highland games.

'The lowlanders['] moss' (Diack 1944, 179; Alexander 1952, 336). 'Peat moss of the foreigners' (Watson & Allan 1984, 117).

- a. 1939 *Moniegall· moine na gall* (Diack 1944, 179)  
1952 *Moniegal* → *The Princess Royal Park* (Alexander 1952, 336)  
1984 *Moniegall* → *the Princess Royal and Duke of Fife Memorial Park* a.k.a. *the Games Park* (Watson & Allan 1984, 117)

ScG n.f. *mòine* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG \**Mòine Gall* – 'peatbog associated with *Goill*'

Across Clunie Water, once connected by a bridge, is Kindrochit Castle NO15129133 (ScG n.m. *ceann* + gen. sg. of ScG n.f. *drochaid*, 'bridge-end'); a royal hunting seat used annually by Robert II from 1371–88, granted in 1390 to Malcolm Drummond for a tower house (*Canmore*, 29738). Cf. Moneygall I/OFF, 'the strangers' thicket' (Maxwell 1930, 212), 'thicket of the stones' (Flanagan 1994, 124), from IrG n.f. *muine*: ScG n.f. *muine* is unattested with the sense 'thicket'. ScG n.m. *monadh* 'hill pasture, massif' can be rejected, as *mon* is the Braemar Gaelic appellative for a generic 'hill' (Diack 1944, 166). See thesis Ch. 20, n. 17, on the lack of genitive plural lenition in the proposed form.

**Mullach nan Gall** TIR-ARG<sup>Heb</sup> (Tiree). Resource-name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NM090486 (RL).

On the island of Tiree. A small rising [*sic*] (OSnb 28:119).

'The Lowlanders height' (OSnb 28:119). 'The height of the foreigner' (Gillies 1906, 127).

- 1878 *Mullach nan Gall* (OSnb 28:119)  
1878 *Mullach nan Gàll* (OS 6" 1st edn)  
2010 *Mullach nan Gàll* (OS<sup>25</sup>)  
2010 *Mullach nan Gall* (OS<sup>10</sup>)

ScG n.m. *mallach* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG *Mullach nan Gall* – 'the height associated with the *Goill*'

The name is shown by the OSnb to apply to the feature, rather than directly to the structure almost in its middle. It is semantically associated by Gillies with the second element in neighbouring Rosgill TIR-ARG<sup>Heb</sup> NM094486, but this is most probably of Old Norse derivation with ON n.nt. *gil* 'gully'. At 10m it is of no great height, though it does command a view over Gunna Sound to Coll. Good landing places perhaps makes a shore camp a more likely function.

**Munwhall** GRN-KCB (Girthon). Ch. 20 *Goill*: possible.

NX632575 (RL).

A small hill (OSnb 131:8). Hut circles (*Canmore*).

*M[ò]ine f[à]il*, 'the bog of enclosures', or *m[ò]ine fail*, 'the bog of circles' (OSnb 131:8).  
*M[ò]in[e] Ghall*, 'the strangers' moor' or 'moor of the standing stones' (Maxwell 1930, 216).

1851 *Munwhall* (OSnb 131:8)

ScG n.m. *monadh* + lenited gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG \**Mon Ghall* – 'hill-pasture associated with *Goill*'

There is a large cairnfield associated with the hill, grouped with 41 cairns on its south-west flank and 14 on a low ridge to the west at NX62905712 (*Canmore*, 69152). However, ScG n.m. *gall* 'freestanding stone or rock' is not normally applied to even large cairns, and **Drumwall** GRN-KCB may have a shared specific: if so, then the generics refer to Rig of Cairn NX627571, adjacent to the parish boundary with Twynholm KCB. The vowel in the first element suggests ScG n.m. *monadh* 'hill pasture, massif (in its shorter form, *mon*) rather than ScG n.f. *mòine* 'peat(bog)', with its long open -ò-. See thesis Ch. 20, n. 17, for the difficulty of genitive plural lenition in what must be for a Gaelic derivation in Galloway a necessarily medieval name.

— N —

**Norman** WIGT-CMB (Wigton). Ch. 14 Related to Nordics: possible.  
NY278368 (LF).

In Caldbeck parish; a tenement, 1591 (*PNCu* 2, 279).

OSc surname *Norman* (Whaley 2006, 252).

- 1560 *Norman Close?* {Cockermouth MS, unspecified} (*PNCu* 2, 279)  
1591 *Norman* {Cockermouth MS, unspecified} (*PNCu* 2, 279)  
1950 *Norman* (*PNCu* 2, 279)

(attrib. or adj.) e.ESE *Norman* (+ e.ESE n. *close*)

e.ESE *Norman Close* – 'enclosure associated with (the) Northmen'

The location of Norman is marginal, at the top end of a glen, and the generic does not point to a major agricultural unit. Despite attributive use of the specific, the anthroponym must be a distinct possibility.

**Norman Close** COCK-CMB † (Cockermouth). Ch. 14 Related to Nordics: possible.  
@NY070253 (LF).

In Dean parish (*PNCu* 2, 369).

- 1809 *Norman Close* {enclosure award} (*PNCu* 2, 369)

(attrib. or adj.) ESE *Norman* + ESE n. *close*

ESE *Norman Close* – 'enclosure associated with (the) Northmen'

The generic does not point to a major agricultural unit. Despite attributive use of the specific, the anthroponym must be a distinct possibility.

**Norman Crag** PENR<sup>1</sup>-CMB (Penrith). Ch. 14 Related to Nordics: possible.  
NY365343 (SS).

In Hutton Roof parish (*PNCu* 1, 212).

Either from *Northman*, or from anthro. *Norðmann* (*PNCu* 1, 212). From ON anthro. *Norðmaðr*, or possibly from ON *Norðmaðr* 'Norwegian', or possibly from OSc surname *Norman* + *crag(ge)* 'rocky height' (Whaley 2006, 252).

- 1568 *Normand Cragge* {parish register} (*PNCu* 1, 212)  
1581 *Ormant Cragg* {TCWAAS 10} (*PNCu* 1, 212)  
1595 *Normond Cragge* {parish register} (*PNCu* 1, 212)  
1602 *Norman Cragg* {parish register} (*PNCu* 1, 212)  
1617 *Ormond Cragge* {parish register} (*PNCu* 1, 212)  
1644 *Oriman Cragg* {parish register} (*PNCu* 1, 212)  
1765 *Ormond Cragge* {parish register} (Whaley 2006, 252)  
1802 *Norman Crag* {parish register} (Whaley 2006, 252)  
1867 *Normancrag* (OS 6" 1st edn)  
1950 *Normancrag* (*PNCu* 1, 212)  
2010 *Norman Crag* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

(attrib. or adj.) e.ESE *Norman* + e.ESE n. *crag*  
e.ESE *Norman Crag* – 'rock associated with (the) Northmen'

The relevant crag is presumably that which is below the farm buildings at NY362344. Despite attributive use of the specific, the anthroponym must be a distinct possibility.

**Norman Crag** PENR<sup>2</sup>-CMB (Penrith). Ch. 14 Related to Nordics: possible.  
NY398221 (RL).

In Matterdale parish (OS 6" 1st edn).

1867 *Norman Crag* (OS 6" 1st edn)

(attrib. or adj.) ESE *Norman* + ESE n. *crag*  
ESE *Norman Crag* – 'rock associated with (the) Northmen'

Despite attributive use of the specific, the anthroponym must be a distinct possibility.

**Norman Faughs** PCR-ABD The~ † (Peterculter). Antiquarian name. Ch. 14 Related to Nordics: probable.

?NO833988 (SO).

Half-cultivated lands adjacent to Norman's dike '**Normandykes** PCR-ABD' (*OSA* xvi, 380).

From Danes: improbably from William the Conqueror (*OSA* xvi, 380).

1791×99 *The Norman faughs* (*OSA* xvi, 380)

SSE def. art. *the* + (attrib. or adj.) SSE *Norman* + pl. of ScS n. *fauch*  
ScS *The Norman Fauchs* – 'the fallow fields associated with (the) Northmen'

The grid reference is for former rough ground below the site of **Normandykes** PCR-ABD (OS 6" 1st edn), now part of Peterculter Golf Course.

**Norman Knowes** LBN-MLO † (Liberton). Ch. 14 Related to Nordics: possible.  
@NT300689 (SS).

A lost village in the barony of Drum, Liberton (Good 1893, 101).

1893 *Norman Knows*† (Good 1893, 101)

1893 *Norman Knowes*† (Good 1893, 184 [index])

(attrib. or adj.) OSc *Norman* + pl. of OSc n. *know*  
OSc *Norman Knowis* – 'hillocks associated with (the) Northmen'

Not mapped c.1682 (Adair Map 9) or subsequently, so presumably the name predates this. OSc n. *know* is suggestive of a perceived Anglo-Norman motte, but the plural is compromising, unless arising through land subdivision.

**Normandykes** PCR-ABD (Peterculter). Antiquarian name. Ch. 14 Related to Nordics: probable.  
NO829993 (SO).

No OSnb entry. A Roman camp in a commanding position on the brow of a hill on the north bank of the Dee (Simpson 1943, 57). A temporary Roman camp (*Canmore*, 37075).

From Danes: improbably from William the Conqueror (*OSA* xvi, 380).

- 1791×99 *Norman's dike* (OSA xvi, 381)  
 1845 *the Norman dikes* (NSA xii, 108)  
 1934 *Normandykes* (Bartholomew ½ Map)  
 1943 *Normandykes* (Simpson 1943, 57)  
 1952 *Norman Dykes* (Alexander 1952, 344)  
 2010 *Normandykes* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

(SSE def. art. *the* +) (attrib. or adj.) SSE *Norman* + pl. of ScS n. *dyke*  
 ScS *The Norman Dykes* – '(the) walls associated with (the) Northmen'

Normandykes is the principle site with which **Norman Faughs** PCR-ABD and **Norman's Well** PCR-ABD are associated. The first recorded version has it as a single Norman, perhaps influenced by the identical anthroponym. Association with pre-Norman archaeological remains suggests an antiquarian designation.

**Normangill** CRW-LAN (Crawford). Ch. 14 Related to Nordics: possible.

NS972226 (SS). +Burn, +Rig.

A farm (OSnb 18:117). With a Class II henge at NS97252212 (*Canmore*, 47386) and mound at NS96842255 (*Canmore*, 47403).

- 1477 *Normangillis*. *Normangileis* (1478 RMS ii no. 1391)  
 1495 *Normangill* (RMS ii no. 2246; ER x, 771)  
 1508 *Normangill* (ER xiii, 659)  
 1510 *Normangill* (RMS ii no. 3436)  
 1511 *Normangill* (RMS ii no. 3532)  
 1536 *Normangillis* (ER xvi, 605)  
 1539 *Normangill* (RSS ii no. 2954)  
 1539 *Normangillis* (RSS ii no. 3035)  
 1512×46 *Normingill* (GC iii, 56)  
 1543 *Normangill* (RSS iii no. 130)  
 1543 *Northmangillis* (ER xviii, 36)  
 1555 *Normongill* (ER xviii, 301)  
 1558 *Normondgill* (ER xix, 76)  
 1579 *Normangill* (ER xx, 340, 341)  
 1588 *Normangill* (ER xxi, 350)  
 1589 (*Normangill* ER xxii, 24)  
 1591 *Normangill* (ER xxii, 112)  
 1592 *Normangill* (ER xxii, 187)  
 1592 (O.)*Normangill* (RMS v no. 2225)  
 1593 *Normangill* (ER xxii, 284, 582)  
 1593 Nr.*Normangill* (ER xxii, 287)  
 1593 Nr.*Normongill* (RMS v no. 2243)  
 etc.  
 1861 *Normangill* (OSnb 18:117)

(attrib. or adj.) OSc *Norman* + OSc n. *gill*

OSc *Norman Gill* – 'gully associated with (the) Northmen'

Normangill Burn NS971222 (OSnb 18:118) forms a fork with William Gill NS971226. But this apparent pairing of anthroponyms is either coincidental or the name of the shorter burn has been introduced through a mimicking, in a conscious play on words or through

reinterpretation, of Normangill. An association with the Anglo-Normans may have been perceived in the nearby mound, though it is set some way back from the gulley. Middle English and ESE Norman referred to the Anglo-Normans and their forbearers (*OED*, s.v.), but in 1531 OSc *Norman* was applied in historical reference to the Norse by Boece (Bell, *Boece MS 2*, 18). Either ethnicity, therefore, could plausibly apply to Normangill, though the Anglo-Normans must be more likely.

**Normanneskoende** COCK-CMB †. Ch. 14 Related to Nordics: possible.

@NY094281 (LF).

In Eaglesfield parish (*PNCu 2*, 379).

c. 1200 *Normanneskoende {St Bees Reg.}* (*PNCu 2*, 379)

gen. sg. of OSc n. *Norman* + OSc n.?

OSc \**Normanis Koende* – '? associated with a Norman'

The employment of the genitive ending, rather than attributive use of the noun, makes this name stand out from other early recordings of Norman-names. The anthroponym OSc *Norman(d)* is on record in Scotland from 1128 (Black 1946, 632), and has been attested as a surname in Britain from the late eleventh century (*OED*, s.v.). If Normanneskoende does not contain the anthroponym, then it is an early reference to an Anglo-Norman (ME n. *Norman* referred to the mixed Scandinavian and Frankish people of the duchy of Normandy; loc. cit.).

**Norman's Castle** DRZ-PEB (Drumelzier). Ch. 14 Related to Nordics: possible.

NT117291 (SO).

An oval dun, probably occupied in the late first or early second century (*Canmore*, 49790).

1959 *Norman's Castle* (*Canmore*, 49790)

gen. sg. of SSE n. *Norman* + SSE n. *castle*

SSE *Norman's Castle* – 'castle associated with a Norman (collective?)'

Association with pre-Norman archaeological remains may suggest the ethnonym, with an antiquarian motivation, if this does not simply contain the anthroponym.

**Norman's Law** ABE<sup>dtchd</sup>-FIF (Abdie<sup>dtchd</sup>). Antiquarian name. Ch. 14 Related to Nordics: probable.

NO305202 (RL). A.k.a. Dunmore†.

A middling size hill with rocks, mountain grass and furze (OSnb 39:22). With the hill-fort of Dunmore on it (*OGS*, s.n.). With a discernible fortification, on land that belonged to John de *Dundemor* 'Denmuir' (Taylor 1995b). With fort walls said to be of late Roman times (*Canmore*, 31814).

The established name Dun More was changed to Norman's Law at the time of the Danish invasions (OSnb 39:22).

1608×61 *Normans-law* (*GC ii*, 403)

1856 *Dun More* → *Norman's Law* (OSnb 39:22)

1884 *Norman's Law* (*OGS*, s.n.)

gen. sg. of OSc n. *Norman* + OSc n. *law*  
OSc *Normanis Law* – 'hill associated with a Norman'

An antiquarian reference to the Northmen, misinterpreting the late-Roman hill fort. This name dates antiquarianism back to at least the seventeenth century. Cf. **Norrie's Law** LAR-FIF.

**Norman's Well** PCR-ABD. Antiquarian name. Ch. 14 Related to Nordics: probable.  
NO834994 (WO).

No OSnb entry. A Roman well (1871 OS 6" 1st edn).

From Danes: improbably from William the Conqueror (*OSA* xvi, 380).

- 1791x99 *Norman's well* (*OSA* xvi, 381)  
1975 *Norman's Well* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

gen. sg. of SSE n. *Norman* + SSE n. *well*  
SSE *Norman's Well* – 'well associated with a Norman (collective?)'

Norman's Well refers to a single Norman, perhaps influenced by the identical anthroponym. This was also the case with the earliest recording of **Normandykes** PCR-ABD, with which it is associated.

**Norrie's Law** LAR-FIF (Largo). Antiquarian name. Ch. 14 Related to Nordics: probable.  
NO410074 (RL). +Cottage (OS<sup>10</sup>).

A small circular tumulus or artificial hillock (OSnb 19:27). A severely mutilated tumulus (*Canmore*, 32527). It contained hoard deposited in the late seventh or early eighth century (*PNF* ii, 343–4).

Probably from the eighteenth century, from 'Norway', with antiquarian motivation (*PNF* ii, 343).

- 1829 *Norries Law* {NAS MS RHP320} (*PNF* ii, 342)  
1845 *Norrie's Law* (*NSA* ix, 439)  
1856 *Norries Law* (*Norrie's Law*) (OSnb 19:27)  
1887 *Norrie's Law·Norroway's Law* {Wood 1887, 3} (*PNF* ii, 342)  
1895 *Norrie's Law* {Millar 1895 i, 9} (*PNF* ii, 342)

gen. sg. (SSE n. *Norman* > SSE a.n *Norman* >) SSE a.n *Norrie* + ScS n. *law*  
ScS \**Norman's Law* – 'hill associated with a Norman'

The suggestion in *PNF* that the 1887 alias associates the tumulus with Norway is accepted, but it is postulated that the link is in fact through SSE anthro. *Norman*, of which Norrie is a hypocoristic. The anthroponym is itself a reinterpretation of the ethnonym, applied due to antiquarian interest in the tumulus. This interest may be older than the eighteenth-century antiquarianism considered likely by *PNF*, if the parallel **Norman's Law** ABE<sup>dtchd-</sup>FIF, recorded in the seventeenth century, is a guide. OSc n. *Norman* is first recorded applied in historical reference to the Norse in 1531 by Boece (Bell, *Boece* MS 2, 18).

**Norriesknow** CER-FIF † (Ceres). Ch. 14 Related to Nordics: possible.

@NO393080 (LF).

On Carskerdo farm {sasine no. 9661} (PNF ii, 72, 343).

1813 *Norriesknow* {sasine no. 9661} (PNF ii, 72:343)

gen. sg. (SSE n. *Norman* > SSE a.n *Norman* >) SSE a.n *Norrie* + ScS n. *knowe*  
ScS \**Norman's Knowe* – 'hillock associated with a Norman'

Carskerdo provides the grid reference. Cf. **Norrieswell** CER-FIF on the same farm. The hillock may have been perceived as an Anglo-Norman motte.

**Norrieswell** CER-FIF † (Ceres). Ch. 14 Related to Nordics: possible.

@NO393080 (LF).

On Carskerdo farm {sasine no. 9661} (PNF ii, 72, 343).

1813 *Norrieswell* {sasine no. 9661} (PNF ii, 72, 343)

gen. sg. of SSE a.n *Norrie* (< SSE n. *Norman*) + SSE n. *well*  
SSE \**Norman's Well* – 'well associated with a Norman (collective?)'

Carskerdo provides the grid reference. Cf. **Norriesknow** CER-FIF on the same farm.

**Norseman** ERL+FIR-ORK (Evie & Rendall + Firth). Coincidental name. Ch. 14 Related to Nordics: probable.

HY379182 (SS). +Garage, +Village (sign, dated 2009).

2007 *Norseman* (OS<sup>10</sup>)

2010 *Norseman* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

SSE n. *Norseman*

SSE *Norseman Garage* – '(garage) associated with a Norseman or the Norse'

The name of a small village, developed around the apparently well established Norseman Garage FIR-ORK and presumably taking its name from this business. The emblematic model displayed on the garage front is a frivolous caricature of a Viking raider (pers. observ. 2009). The area name (Sandnes 2010, 107, 280) Breck of Cruan may have been in competition for the village name prior to erection of gateway signs, as it is so named in 2010 on OS<sup>50</sup>, while Norseman is erroneously shown at HY381190. Breck of Cruan is also shown on OS<sup>10</sup> applied to a central part of the village, and was a settlement-name in 1979 (OS<sup>25</sup>). The name Norseman does not feature in Sandnes 2010, reinforcing the impression of a new settlement-name.

**Norsmerchant** SAD-ORK ◊ (St Andrews & Deerness). Ch. 14 Related to Nordics: possible.

@HY511079 (LF).

In St Andrews (Lamb 1993, 18).

ON *smjør-tjørn*, 'butter pool', from the washing of newly churned butter in a fresh water pool to remove excess buttermilk (Lamb 1993, 18).

1993 *Norsmerchant* (Lamb 1993, 18)

?

? ? – '?'

Similar Orkney names are also given by Lamb (1993, 18): Smerchan near Moan in Harray BIH-ORK and Smerchants, an old house in the north side of Birsay BIH-ORK. The latter is mentioned by Marwick (1970, 58), but the name is said to be "obscure and puzzling". There is no direct evidence for the interpretation given by Lamb, and it leaves the initial *Nor-* unexplained (SSE adj. *north* seems unlikely with such an interpretation), though there is a semantic link with the Icelandic place-name *Smjör-vatn* (Cleasby & Vigfusson 1874, under *smjör*) 'butter-water' (freshwater).

— O —

**Òban an Innseanaich** NUS-INV<sup>Heb</sup> (North Uist). Unknown class. Ch. 22 Exotic ethnonyms: probable.

NF865590 (MR).

On the island of North Uist. A bay with a long, narrow entrance (OSnb 9:82).

Obscure (OSnb 9:82).

1878 *Oban an Innseanaich* (OSnb 9:82)

ScG n.m. *òban* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *an* + gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Innseanach*

ScG *Òban an Innseanaich* – 'the small bay associated with the Indian'

**Ormathwaite** COCK-CMB (Cockermouth). Ch. 14 Related to Nordics: possible.

NY268252 (SS). +Hall.

In Underskiddaw parish (*PNCu* 2, 322).

'Clearing of the Northmen or of anthro. *Norðmann*' (*PNCu* 2, 322). 'The clearing of the Norwegians', or possibly 'of masc. anthro. *Norðmaðr*' (Fellows-Jensen 1985, 65; Whaley 2006, 256). From ON anthro. *Northman* + ON *thveit* (Gambles 1994, 42).

- c. 1160 *Nordmanthait* {*Fountains Cart.*} (*PNCu* 2, 322)
- 1246 *Normantwait*· *Normantwait* {assize roll} (*PNCu* 2, 322)
- c. 1260 *Northmanethwait* {*Fountains Cart.*} (*PNCu* 2, 322)
- 1265 *Normantweyt*· *Nortmannesthwayt* {*Fountains Cart.*} (*PNCu* 2, 322)
- 1526 *Normanthuayt* {*TCWAAS Old Style x*} (*PNCu* 2, 322)
- 1564 *Hormatwhat*· *Ormatwhat* {parish register} (*PNCu* 2, 322)
- 1566 *Ormaythwait* {parish register} (*PNCu* 2, 322)
- 1570 *Manthwate* {*TCWAAS 10*} (*PNCu* 2, 322)
- 1581 *Hornematwhait* {parish register} (*PNCu* 2, 322)
- 1583 *Ormathwaite* {feet of fines document} (*PNCu* 2, 322)
- 1867 *Ormathwaite* (OS 6" 1st edn)
- 1950 *Ormathwaite*· "Ormhet" (*PNCu* 2, 322)

attrib. OE n.m. *Norðmann* + OE n.nt. \**þwīt*

OE \**Norðmann-þwīt* – 'clearing associated with the Northmen'

Though not recorded until after 1100, the early form and early date point to Old English. There is no indication of *Norðmenn*, the plural of ON n.m. *Norðmaðr*. The genitive is clearly recorded in 1265, though this unique instance could be due to reinterpretation, and does not distinguish anyway between the ethnonym or anthroponym. Rather than concede an OE–ON hybrid, the generic is viewed as Old English, either as a cognate of ON n.f. *þveit* or more probably as an early loan into Old English (see Nicolaisen 2001, 133–8, for the difficulties in using thwaite-names for identifying language). Such an anthroponym is recorded in the late tenth century (Feilitzen 1937, 331–2). The location is marginal, in a neuk formed by steep hillsides, and the generic does not point to a major agricultural unit. So if the ethnonym or if ethnic inference can be drawn from the anthroponym, then the ethnicity is most likely to be Norse, with roots in Norway (cf. VEPN 2000, 105).

— P —

**Paddy Row** ONM-ROX (Oxnam). Ch. 8 Related to Goidels: possible.

NT696179 (SS). A.k.a. Newhouses†.

No OSnb entry.

1860 *Newhouses* (OS 6" 1st edn)

1984 *Paddy Row* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

attrib. SSE n. *Paddy* + SSE n. *row*

SSE *Paddy Row* – 'street of houses associated with the Irish'

Could refer to occupation by Irish (?agricultural labourers), or may be an association with ScS n. *paddy* 'frog' due to the close proximity of a ditch and mill dam (OS 6" 1st edn).

**Paddy's Milestone** DAI-AYR ♦ (Dailly). Figurative name. Ch. 8 Related to Goidels: probable.

NX019998 (RW). A.k.a. Ailsa Craig, a.k.a. **Allasan**†, a.k.a. A' Chreag, a.k.a. Creag Alasdair†, a.k.a. Creag Ealasaid, a.k.a. The Craig (Scotplace in 2009), a.k.a. Ealasaid a' Chuain†, a.k.a. The False Craig (Scotplace in 2009), a.k.a. Perch of Clyde†.

From a conspicuous landmark for Irish immigrants on the voyage between Ireland and Scotland (*SND*, under *Paddy*).

1794 *Elsa* a.k.a. *Perch of Clyde* (Huddart Map Sth)

1874 *Paddy's milestone* (*SND*, under *Paddy*)

1923 *Paddy's Milestone* (*SND*, under *Paddy*)

1951 *Paddy's Milestone* (*SND*, under *Paddy*)

1960 *Paddy's Milestone* {Scotland's Magazine 8.56:24–9} (*Canmore*, 60967)

gen. sg. of SSE n. *Paddy* + SSE n. *milestone*

SSE *Paddy's Milestone* – 'mile marker associated with a Paddy'

**Paddy's Mount** ALNW-NTB (Alnwick). Ch. 8 Related to Goidels: possible.

NU211220 (RL). A.k.a. The Mount†.

The site of a old coal pit (1867 OS 6" 1st edn). The site of a grave (OS<sup>25</sup>).

1867 *The Mount* (OS 6" 1st edn)

1980 *Paddy's Mount* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

gen. sg. of ESE n. *Paddy* + ESE n. *mount*

ESE *Paddy's Mount* – 'mound associated with a Paddy'

Possibly with ESE anthro. *Paddy*.

**Paddy's Plantation** KMN-WIG (Kirkmaiden). Ch. 8 Related to Goidels: possible.

NX104403 (LR).

1986 *Paddy's Plantation* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

gen. sg. of SSE n. *Paddy* + SSE n. *plantation*

SSE *Paddy's Plantation* – 'plantation associated with a Paddy'

Possibly with SSE anthro. *Paddy*.

**Paddy's Pool** DRZ-PEB (Drumelzier). Ch. 8 Related to Goidels: possible.  
NT154355 (WR).  
OSnb 6:20 to be consulted.

1858 *Paddy's Pool* (OS 6" 1st edn)

gen. sg. of SSE n. *Paddy* + SSE n. *pool*  
SSE *Paddy's Pool* – 'pool associated with a Paddy'  
Possibly with SSE anthro. *Paddy* or ScS n. *paddy* 'frog'.

**Paddy's River** WCA-MLO (West Calder). Ch. 8 Related to Goidels: possible.  
NS958594 (WL).  
A small stream (OSnb 42:7).

ScS *paddy* 'frog' (Dixon 1947, 73, 101, 334).

1853 *Paddy's River* (OSnb 42:7)

2011 *Paddy's River* (OS<sup>10</sup>)

gen. sg. of SSE n. *Paddy* + SSE n. *river*  
SSE *Paddy's River* – 'river associated with a Paddy'  
Possibly with SSE anthro. *Paddy* or ScS n. *paddy* 'frog'.

**Paddy's Stone** ABR-ABD (Aberdour). Ch. 8 Related to Goidels: possible.  
NJ907659 (MR).  
A small rock partially covered at high water (OSnb 2:43).

1871 *Paddy's Stone* (OSnb 2:43)

gen. sg. of SSE n. *Paddy* + SSE n. *stone*  
SSE *Paddy's Stone* – 'rock associated with a Paddy'

Possibly with SSE anthro. *Paddy* or ScS n. *paddy* 'frog'; cf. ScS n. *puddock stane* 'toadstone, gneiss' (*DOST*, under *puddock*).

**Paddysrickle** CRW-LAN ♦ (Crawford). Unknown class. Ch. 8 Related to Goidels: probable.  
NS977162 (PL). +Bridge.  
A well-built cobbled roadway, probably of the eighteenth century, following the line of the Roman road through Clydesdale: it fell out of use in favour of a separate road lower down the hillside (*Canmore*, 47309).

1987 *Paddy's Rickle Bridge* (*Canmore*, 47309)

1992 *Paddysrickle* (*Canmore*, 76953)

gen. sg. of SSE n. *Paddy* + ScS n. *rickle*  
ScS *Paddy's Rickle* – 'loose dyke associated with a Paddy'

**Paidland Vird** NMV-SHE (Northmavine). Ch. 5 Picts: possible.  
HU314844 (RL).

A hollow "between Grut Wells and the Burn of the Black Bitten" (OSnb 118:127). A hill (Jakobsen 1936, 172).

Probably *Péttlands varð* from *Péttr* 'Pict' (Jakobsen 1936, 172).

1878 *Paidland Vird* (*Payland Firth*) (OSnb 118:127)

1936 *Pedland Vird* (Jakobsen 1936, 172)

attrib. ON ex nom. \**Pettland* (attrib. ON n.m. *Pettr* + ON n.nt. *land*) + ON n.f. *varða*  
ON \**Pettland-varða* – 'beacon associated with Pettland ('land associated with the Picts')'

This has been slightly misplaced on OS maps, which may have led to it being understood as a hill slope by Jakobsen (1936, 172) rather than the corrie implied by OSnb. However, if this does indeed contain \**Pettland*, then the existing name is used attributively and the beacon was on the hill of Mid Field HU315839 388m. However, the adjacent peak of Ronas Hill HU305834 450m is an obvious beacon location, and has archaeological remains including a flat circular platform with flat kerbs, 4.5m in diameter, at HU30508346 (*Canmore*, 866). The parish forms the northern part of mainland Shetland, and so the name cannot refer to mainland Scotland. If \**Pettland*, then it is presumably the local area, perhaps Northmavine SHE itself.

**Penalbanach** KKE-ARG<sup>Heb</sup> (Kilninian & Kilmore). Domain-name. Ch. 18 Albanians: probable.

NM468580 (SS).

On the island of Mull. A house (OSnb 69:18).

'Penny-land of the Alba native' (Gillies 1906, 121). From possession by either an original inhabitant or an incoming Scot (MacQuarrie 1982, 26). *Peighinn Albannaich*, 'the Scot's pennyland' (Maclean 1997, 32).

1718 *Peinalbanach* {NAS MS E645/1/1} (pers. comm. Denis Rixson in 2007)

1751 *Penalbanach* {valuation roll} (pers. comm. D. Rixson)

1775 *Benalanach* (MacKenzie Snr Map)

1810 *Penalbanach* (Langlands Map)

1824 *Penalbanoch* (Thomson Map)

1852 *Penalbanach* {Mark Map} (Maclean 1997, 32)

1878 *Penalbanach* (OSnb 69:18)

ScG n.f. *peighinn* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Albannach*

ScG \**Peighinn Albannach* – 'the pennyland associated with (the) Albanians'

There is no evidence of the slender ending which would be required for this to be the genitive singular. The second element could be an adjective, but is unlikely to be a locational generic for Alba this far west, and the denotation of the name counts against the ethnonymic adjective in the absence of a contrastive name (though distinction of the value of penny Scots from that of the post-Union currency is a feasible, if unlikely, possibility). It is possible that the medial ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* has been lost following the palatal nasal [n] of ScG n.f. *peighinn* 'penny(land)', otherwise it is an earlier format of noun + gen. pl. without article. The discussion of **Sròn Albannach** KCH-ARG may suggest that loss of the article is most likely.

**Pennersaugh** MLB-DMF ‡ (Middlebie). Domain-name. Ch. 11 Saxons: probable.

NY209743 (SS). +Hill, +Old.

A farm (OSnb 37:179). A parish united with Middlebie DMF in 1609 (Black 1946, 655).

Probably OW *pen yr Sax*, 'the Saxon's (i.e. Angle's) head' (Watson 1924, 140). 'Head of the Saxons' (Watson 1926, 180). Probably *pen yr sax*, 'Saxon's head' (Watson 1926, 356). 'The

hill of the Saxon' (Johnson-Ferguson 1935, 94). 'The hill of the Englishman' (Jackson 1963, 64, 79). '*Penn* of the Saxon, i.e. possibly Saxons' (Gelling & Cole 2000, 212). BrB *pen(n)* + *i(r)* + gen. sg. \**Sachs*, possibly as BrC \**Sax* (*BLITON*, under \**Sachs*).

- 1194×1214 *Penresax* (*CDS* i no. 606)  
1218 *Penresax* (Johnson-Ferguson 1935, 94)  
1296 *Perresax* (*CDS* ii p. 206)  
1302×04 *Penresax* (*CDS* ii pp. 426–7)  
1314 *Penresax* (*CDS* iii no. 403)  
1306×29 *Pen(n)yrsax* (1554×79 *RMS* i App. 2 no. 296a)  
1306×29 *Penesax* (1798 *RMS* i App. 2 no. 296b)  
1464 *Pendersax*. *Prendirsex* {Queensbury MS, unspecified} (Johnson-Ferguson 1935, 94)  
1479 *Pennersax* (*RMS* ii no. 1428)  
1495 *Penarysex*. *Pennersax*. *Pennyrsax* {Queensbury MS, unspecified} (Johnson-Ferguson 1935, 94)  
1499 *Pennyresexe* {Queensbury MS, unspecified} (Johnson-Ferguson 1935, 94)  
1500 *Prendirsax* (*RSS* i no. 498)  
1500 *Pennersax* (Johnson-Ferguson 1935, 94)  
1511 *Peinrysakis* (*RSS* i no. 2309)  
1512 *Pennersax* (*RSS* i no. 2420)  
1535 *Pennersax* (*ER* xvi, 597)  
1544 *Pennarsax* (*RMS* iii no. 3041)  
1550 *Pounersauges* {Armstrong 1883} (Johnson-Ferguson 1935, 94)  
etc.  
1858 *Pennersaughs* (OSnb 37:179)

BrB n.m. *penn* + BrB art. \**ir* + gen. sg. of BrB n.m. \**Sax*

BrB \**Penn ir Sax* – 'the end or top place associated with the Saxon'

The site of Pennersaughs church, first mentioned sometime between 1194×1214, is at NY2073774387 (*Canmore*, 67138). There is no identified 'head' feature to indicate a figurative motivation, as suggested by Oliver Padel for Pensax E/WOR with reference to a rock or other protuberance: this interpretation of Pensax is contested by Gelling & Cole (2000, 212), who points to an early form Pensaxan suggesting the genitive plural (and possible collective import for the grammatical singular in Pennersaughs). The head is presumably the end of Brown Moor NY202729. For Jackson (1963, 64–5, 79) and Koch (1988, 17–18; 1997, 183), /χs/ shows late seventh-century adoption into Old English, at the beginning of Anglian settlement, with small groups of Old English speakers soon greatly reinforced (Jackson 1963, 79); however, *BLITON*, under *sachs*, argues for Cumbric as [ks], under the influence of Old English or Latin.

**Peteſter** UNS-SHE (Unst). Antiquarian name. Ch. 5 Picts: probable.

HP596122 (SD). +Burn† (OSnb 22:60 [cancelled]), +Lee, +Ward.

On the island of Unst. A district of small crofts (OSnb 22:60). An abandoned crofting township (OS<sup>25</sup>).

Possibly *Péttasetr* (Jakobsen 1936, 169).

- 1827 *Petester* (Thomson Map)  
 1838 *Peatister* (Admiralty 1118)  
 1878 *Petester* (OSnb 22:60)  
 1936 *Pettister* (Jakobsen 1936, 169)

gen. pl. of ON n.m. *Pettr* + ON n.nt. *sætr*  
 ON \**Pettasætr* – 'pasture land associated with Picts'

There are no known ancient archaeological features here.

**Petta Dale** NES+TWL-SHE (Nesting + Tingwall). Antiquarian name. Ch. 5 Picts: probable.  
 HU417571 (RL).

A large glen from Sandwater Inn HU417551 to **Petta Water** HU415591 (OSnb 5:14). On the boundary of Delting SHE and Tingwall SHE [in fact confused with the position of Petta Water] (Jakobsen 1936, 169). The part of Shetland furthest removed from the sea (OS<sup>25</sup>).

From Picts: said to have been inhabited by Picts who changed to trolls (Jakobsen 1926, 69; Jakobsen 1936, 169).

- 1878 *Petta Dale* (*Pettadale*) (OSnb 5:14)  
 1926 *Pettidale* (Jakobsen 1926, 69)  
 1936 *Pettadal· Pettidal* (Jakobsen 1936, 169)

gen. pl. of ON n.m. *Pettr* + ON n.m. *dalr*  
 ON \**Pettadalr* – 'the valley associated with Picts'

If the name is antiquarian, due to the folklore, then according to Jakobsen (1926, 69) this etymological link was forgotten by the time he recorded in south Delting SHE the tale of Picts becoming trolls. There are no known archaeological features here.

**Petta Dale** NMV-SHE (Northmavine). Antiquarian name. Ch. 5 Picts: probable.  
 HU341898 (RL). +Burn, +Water.  
 A hillside (OSnb 18:45).

- 1878 *Petta Dale* (*Pettadale*) (OSnb 18:45)  
 1926 *Pettidale* (Jakobsen 1926, 69)  
 1936 *Pettadal· Pettidal* (Jakobsen 1936, 169)

gen. pl. of ON n.m. *Pettr* + ON n.m. *dalr*  
 ON \**Pettadalr* – 'the valley associated with Picts'

There are no known relevant archaeological features here.

**Petta Water** DTG+TWL-SHE (Delting + Tingwall). Antiquarian name. Ch. 5 Picts: probable.  
 HU415591 (WL). +Burn.  
 A small freshwater loch (OSnb 5:11).

From Picts (Jakobsen 1926, 69; Jakobsen 1936, 169).

- 1878 *Petta Water* (OSnb 5:11)  
 1926 *Pettawater* (Jakobsen 1926, 69)  
 1936 *Petta-water* (Jakobsen 1936, 169)

gen. pl. of ON n.m. *Pettr* + ScS n. *water* (← ON n.nt. *vatn*)  
 ON \**Pettavatn* – 'the loch associated with Picts'

There are no known archaeological features here, at the top of **Petta Dale** NES+TWL-SHE.

**Pettafel** BRS-SHE † (Bressay). Ch. 5 Picts: possible.  
 HU509395 (RL). A.k.a. Beacon Hill†, a.k.a. West Hill?  
 On the island of Bressay. A hill (Jakobsen 1936, 172).

Probably *Pétta-fell* from *Péttr* 'Pict' (Jakobsen 1936, 172).

- 1827 *Beacon Hill?* (Thomson Map)  
 1878 *West Hill?* (OS 6" 1st edn)  
 1936 *Pettafel* (Jakobsen 1936, 172)  
 2011 *West Hill?* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

gen. pl. of ON n.m. *Pettr* + ON n.nt. *fjall*  
 ON \**Pettafjall* – 'the hill associated with Picts'

No other source is known for this name, and Jakobsen is unusually silent on **Pettifirth** BRS-SHE, close to the top of West Hill, so a transmission error is possible. But note also **Pettigarth** BRS-SHE near by. The place-names on Bressay are not accurately located on Thomson Map, but it shows Beacon Hill between Bard of Bressay 'Ward of Bressay HU502387' and St Andrews Hill 'Ander Hill HU524415': Beacon Hill is presumably West Hill.

**Pettasmog** UNS-SHE De~ †. Antiquarian name. Ch. 5 Picts: probable.  
 ?HP624159 (MR).

On the island of Unst. On the east side of Burra Firth (Jakobsen 1936, 99, 169). More accessible than elsewhere locally, yet it is possible to remain out of sight from above (Jakobsen 1926, 70; Jakobsen 1936, 169).

'Picts' hiding-place or (place-of) refuge', from *smog* from ON *smoga* or *smuga* 'narrow passage; hiding-place, place of refuge' (Jakobsen 1926, 70). *Pétta-smoga*, 'the Picts' way' (Jakobsen 1936, 99). 'The Picts' hiding-place' (Jakobsen 1936, 169).

- 1926 *de Pettasmog* (Jakobsen 1926, 70)  
 1936 *de Pettasmog*. "Petasmog". "Petismog" (Jakobsen 1936, 99, 169)

ScS nom. art. da + gen. pl. of ON n.m. *Pettr* + ON n.f. *smuga*  
 ON \**Pettasmuga* – '(the) narrow cleft associated with Picts'

Apparently the interpretation of the name had passed into Scots, to judge from the attached Scots article, though the Scots reflex of ON n.f. *smuga* is ScS n. *smoo* (*SND*, s.v.).

**Pettena Shaigo** YEL-SHE † (Yell). Antiquarian name. Ch. 5 Picts: probable.

@HU490830 (MR).

On the island of Yell. A bight in South Yell (Jakobsen 1926, 74). A small bay surrounded by flat rocks, a landing-place (Jakobsen 1936, 171).

ON *Péttanna* (gen. pl.) 'of the Picts' + *Shaigo* (obscure) (Jakobsen 1926, 74) ON *Péttanna* (gen. pl.) 'of the Picts' + *sjéga* or *sjégo* (obscure) (Jakobsen 1936, 171).

1926 *Pettina Shaigo* (Jakobsen 1926, 74)

1936 *Pettena "sjéga"*. *Pettena "sjégo"* (Jakobsen 1936, 171)

gen. pl. of ON n.m. *Petr* + ON gen. pl. art. sfx *-nna* + ON (n. or ex nom.) ?

ON \**Pettanna(saigo)* – '? associated with Picts'

**Pettifirth** BRS-SHE (Bressay). Antiquarian name. Ch. 5 Picts: probable.

HU501400 (SS).

On the island of Bressay. A farm (OSnb 1:324).

*Péttavarda* from *Péttr* 'Pict' (Stewart 1987, 284).

1576 *Patafirth* (Stewart 1987, 284)

1602 *Petafirthe* (Stewart 1987, 284)

1688–1840 *Pettifirth* (Stewart 1987, 284)

1693 *Petafirth* (*Retours* no. 143)

1693–1840 *Pettafirth* (Stewart 1987, 284)

1878 *Pettifort* (*Pettiforth*) (OSnb 1:324)

1987 *Pettyfirth* (Stewart 1987, 284)

gen. pl. of ON n.m. *Petr* + ON n.f. *varða*

ON \**Pettavarða* – 'beacon associated with Picts'

Located below the top of West Hill HU509395 and across the narrow corrie of Virda Dale from Wart HU496395, which is below the top of the Ward of Bressay HU502387 (1827 Bard of Bressay, Thomson Map; 1838 Wart of Bressay, Admiralty 1118). These may all contain ON n.f. *varða*. West Hill is probably a.k.a. Beacon Hill† (see **Pettafel** BRS-SHE). The early form count against OSc adj. *petty* 'lesser', though this is the lesser of the two peaks.

**Pettigarth** BRS-SHE ♦ (Bressay). Antiquarian name. Ch. 5 Picts: probable.

HU497410 (SS).

On the island of Bressay.

1964 *Pettigarth* (*Canmore*, 1095)

2001 *Pettigarth* (*Canmore*, 189493)

gen. pl. of ON n.m. *Petr* + ON n.m. *garðr*

ON \**Pettagarðr* – 'yard associated with Picts'

Though not shown on OS<sup>25</sup> in 2011, and unnamed on the OS 6" 1st edn in 1878, a Mr A. Linklater was resident at this address in 1964. A burnt mound at HU49944085, formerly considered to be a tumulus and called Knowe of Midgarth {OSnb 39:183} (*Canmore*, 1095), is nearby: the name Knowe of Midgarth was unknown in 1964.

**Pettigarths Field** NES-SHE (Nesting). Antiquarian name. Ch. 5 Picts: probable.

HU584652 (RL).

On the island of Whalsay. A small rocky hill immediately north of the north-east end of Flossy Knows (OSnb 26:75).

It is said that trolls could often be heard fiddling, singing and dancing here (Jakobsen 1926, 70). *Péttagarðs-fell*, said to be the special haunts of trolls (Jakobsen 1936, 169).

1878 *Pettigarths Field (Pettigarthsfield)* (OSnb 26:75)

1926 *Pettigarths-fell* (Jakobsen 1926, 70)

1936 *Pettigardsfel* (Jakobsen 1936, 169)

2011 *Pettigarths Field* (OS<sup>10</sup>)

gen. of ON ex nom. \**Pettagarðr* (gen. pl. of ON n.m. *Pettr* + ON n.m. *garðr*)  
+ ON n.nt. *fjall*

ON \**Pettagarðr-fjall* – 'the hill associated with Pettigarth ('yard associated with Picts')'

In the immediate area are a chambered cairn HU58506530 (*Canmore*, 1294), a cairn with a cist HU58506531 (*Canmore*, 1310), and "the Standing Stones of Yoxie", a Neolithic or Bronze Age structure HU58726521 with associated "priest's house" (*Canmore*, 1308).

**Petti's Geo** WAS-SHE (Walls & Sandness). Antiquarian name. Ch. 5 Picts: probable.

HU185617 (MR).

On the island of Papa Stour.

2002 *Petti's Geo* (OS<sup>10</sup>)

gen. sg. of ON n.m. *Pettr* + ON n.f. *gjá*

ON \**Pettagjá* – 'creek associated with Picts'

Not named on the OS 6" 1st edn; however, neither is the neighbouring creek on the OS 6" 1st edn or OS<sup>10</sup> (at the end of a small passage called Hellican HU186617 between shore rock and skerry; OS<sup>10</sup>). This double-ended creek is shown on both maps to lead from the longer branch to a "subterranean passage" at HU185616, and it is possible that this is the original creek of Pett's Geo.

**Pettland** ☀ †. Domain-name. Ch. 5 Picts: probable.

(?).+Forth CAI+ORK, +Skerries SRO-ORK.

C12 *Péttlandsfjørðr* {Orkneyinga Saga} (Waugh 1985, 1, 336)

1329 *Petlandz sk<ae>r* (Gammeltoft 2004, 43)

attrib. ON n.m. *Pettr* + ON n.nt. *land*

ON *Pettland* – 'land associated with the Picts'

**Petvarg** WAS-SHE †. Antiquarian name. Ch. 5 Picts: probable.

@HU200530 (LW).

Probably *Péttr* 'Pict' + *varg* 'swampy stretch, morass; etc.' (Jakobsen 1936, 172).

1936 *Petvarg* (Jakobsen 1936, 172)

attrib. ScS n. *Pecht* + ScS n. *varg*

ScS \**Pecht Varg* – 'bog associated with the Picts'

It is assumed that Jakobsen, whether or not he was aware of the exact location, knew that the referent was an existing morass. However, though ultimately derived from Old Norse, the term *varg* is Scots.

**Picardy Heugh** INC-ABD † (Insch). Antiquarian name. Ch. 5 Picts: probable.  
NJ614276 (RL).

- 1856 *The Picardy Heugh* (Stuart 1856, xxiv)  
1871 *Picardy Heugh* (OS 6" 1st edn)  
1871 *The Picardy Heugh* (OSnb 41:23)

(SSE def. art. *the* +) attrib. SSE coll. \**Picardy* + ScS n. *heuch*  
ScS *The Picardy Heuch* – '(the) steep bank associated with the Picts'

Though named at the grid reference on the OS 6" 1st edn, the name probably applies to the whole of the steep slope below the vitrified fort and ruined early tower house on the top of the Hill of Dunnideer NJ612281 (*Canmore*, 18128). The motivation is antiquarian, as with **Picardy Stone** INC-ABD; the specific in both is an academic coining based on an Irish Gaelic version of Ln pl. *Picardi* 'Picards', used by coincidence of similarity for 'Picts' (Anderson 1973, 39), and presumably is in reference to the fort.

**Picardy Stone** INC-ABD (Insch). Antiquarian name. Ch. 5 Picts: probable.  
NJ609302 (RO). +Picardy Cottage.

A stone on Myreton farm (OSnb 41:23). A rough whinstone pillar, 1.98m high with three finely-incised Class 1 Pictish symbols, originally on a low cairn, apparently in its original location (*Canmore*, 18294).

Probably from *Picts' stone* (Alexander 1952, 349).

- 1871 *Picardy Stone (The Picardy Stone)* (OSnb 41:23)

(SSE def. art. *the* +) attrib. SSE coll. \**Picardy* + SSE n. *stone*  
SSE *The Picardy Stone* – '(the) stone associated with the Picts'

The motivation is antiquarian, as with **Picardy Heuch** INC-ABD; the specific in both is an academic coining based on an Irish Gaelic version of Ln n.m. pl. *Picardi* 'Picards', used by coincidence of similarity for 'Picts' (Anderson 1973, 39).

**Pickadike** CBS-ORK † (Cross & Burness). Ch. 5 Picts: possible.  
@HY760530 (RO).

On the island of North Ronaldsay. A ridge of loose stones on the shore enclosing a pool (Marwick 1923, 25; Lamb 1993, 69).

'Prehistoric dyke-like structure', said to be Pictish (Marwick 1923, 25). *Pickie dike* (appellative) 'ancient dyke' (Marwick 1923, 55; Lamb 1993, 69).

- 1923 *Pickadike* "pik.edaik" (Marwick 1923, 25)

attrib. ScS n. *Pickie* + ScS n. *dyke*  
ScS \**Pickie Dyke* – 'wall associated with the Picts'

Probably with a weak ethnic focus, as the generic appellative ScS n. *pickie-dyke* 'ancient wall'.

**Pickaquoy** KSO-ORK (Kirkwall & St Ola). Antiquarian name. Ch. 5. Picts: probable.  
HY440111 (RO).

A large quarry producing blue rock or stone for building and noted for the number of fossils to be found here (OSnb 12:39). With a burnt mound with a cup and ring marked stone, previously considered to be a possible Maes Howe type burial chamber HY44071116 (*Canmore*, 2518).

From 'Pict' or 'fairy' (Lamb 1993, 69).

1878 *Pickaquoy Quarry* (OSnb 12:39)

attrib. ScS n. *Pickie* + ScS n. *quoy*  
ScS \**Pickie Quoy* – 'enclosure associated with the Picts'

The mound previously considered to have been similar to the Maes Howe burial chamber, supported by a cup and ring stone and possibly by the abundant fossils found in the quarry here, has presumably given rise to the name.

**Pickasquoy** BIH-ORK ♦ (Birsay & Harray). Antiquarian name. Ch. 5 Picts: probable.  
@HY315145 (LF).

In Grimeston (Lamb 1993, 69).

From 'Pict' or 'fairy' (Lamb 1993, 69).

1993 *Pickasquoy* (Lamb 1993, 69)

gen. ScS n. *Pickie* + ScS n. *quoy*  
ScS \**Pickie's/Pickies' quoy* – 'enclosure associated with Pict(s)'

Cf. **Pickaquoy** KSO-ORK, though note the genitive (or possible adjectival) ending. There are a number of apparently natural mounds in adjacent fields with the largest of them at HY31731407; said to have had graves in it, it was formerly known as Fairy Knowe and is marked by the OS as a tumulus (*Canmore*, 2108).

**Pickigarth** DNR-SHE † (Dunrossness). Antiquarian name. Ch. 5 Picts: probable.  
HU432253 (SS).  
A farm (OSnb 7:138).

1878 *Pickigarth* (OSnb 7:138)

attrib. ScS n. *Pickie* + ScS n. *garth*  
ScS \**Pickie Garth* – 'enclosure associated with the Picts'

**Pickthowe** WIGT-CMB The~ † (Wigton). Ch. 5 Picts: possible.  
@NY325398 (LF).  
In Caldbeck parish (*PNCu* 2, 281).

From ME *pyked* 'pointed' + ON *haugr* 'hill, mound' (*PNCu* 2, 281, 488).

1652 *the Pickthowe* {Cockermouth MS, unspecified} (*PNCu* 2, 281)

e.ESE def. art. *the* + attrib. e.ESE n. *Pict* + e.ESE n. *how*  
e.ESE \**The Pict How* – 'the mound associated with the Picts'

There is a "possible barrow of uncertain prehistoric date seen as an earthwork on air photographs" at NY27333729 (*PastScape*, 1352566). The interpretation in *PNCu* with ME

p.p. *pyked* (cf. OSc p.p. *pikit*) relies on a shape no longer demonstrable. Cf. **Pict-How** PENR-CMB and **Pictowe** PENR-CMB, again with no evidence available, but note **Picts Holes** WHTV-CMB to which the shape clearly cannot apply.

**Pict-How** PENR-CMB (Penrith). Ch. 5 Picts: possible.

@NY439354 (LF).

In Skelton parish (*PNCu* 1, 242).

From ON *haugr* 'hill, mound' (*PNCu* 1, 242).

1704 *Pict-How* {terrier register} (*PNCu* 1, 242)

1950 *Pict-How* (*PNCu* 1, 242)

attrib. ESE n. *Pict* + ESE n. *how*

ESE *Pict How* – 'mound associated with the Picts'

Possibly to be identified with **Pictowe** PENR-CMB, if there has been a transmission error in the identity of the parish.

**Pictail** SAD-ORK (St Andrews & Deerness). Antiquarian name. Ch. 5 Picts: probable.

HY561073 (SS).

A farm (OSnb 3:20). A ruin (OS<sup>10</sup>).

1878 *Pictail* (*Picthill*) (OSnb 3:20)

2005 *Pictail* (OS<sup>10</sup>)

attrib. SSE n. *Pict* + ScS n. *tail*

ScS \**Pict Tail* – 'attached land associated with the Picts'

The form *Picthill* in 1878 was deleted from the OSnb, and appears to have been a transmission error on the part of the sapper, rather than as a form proposed by those consulted. The name is unlikely to be of Old Norse derivation, as Old Norse *p*-initial words are few in number. The generic is less secure than the specific, given the unknown stress pattern and the lack of orthographic evidence for an element boundary *-tt-*.

**Pictavia** ☀ †. Domain-name. Ch. 5 Picts: probable.

(SL). A.k.a. **Pictland**.

e.C7 *Pexa?* {C13 *Ravenna Cosmography*} (Rivet & Smith 1979, 438)

1165×84 *Pictavia* {C14 DSA} (Anderson 1973, 24)

1165×84 *Pictavia* {C14 DSA} (Anderson 1973, 198)

1165×84 *Pictauía* {C14 DSA} (Anderson 1973, 241)

1165×84 *Pictúa· pictínía?* {C14 DSA} (Anderson 1973, 243)

Ln n.m. \**Pictus* + Ln sfx *-ia*

Ln *Pictavia* – 'land associated with the Picts'

It is uncertain whether early seventh-century *Pexa* is applied to the territory and/or the people, or indeed is even related to the ethnicity as a whole at all (it is formally recorded as the name of a fort on the Antonine Wall, but so too are two probable tribal names). But assumption is made of omission of *-t-* in transmission from an earlier military map, then interchange between *-xt-* and *-ct-* as found elsewhere (Rivet & Smith 1979, 438).

**Pictfield** BDY-PER (Bendochy). Antiquarian name. Ch. 5 Picts: probable.

NO216461 (SS). +Feus.

A farm (OSnb 9:11). With many rocky peaks (Meikle 1925, 138). A number of "sepulchral cairns" were removed from the gentle south-facing slope of the field immediately west of Pictfield by 1843 (*NSA* x, 1188; OSnb 9:11; *Canmore*, 30755).

'Peak field' (Meikle 1925, 138).

1843 *Pictfield* (*NSA* x, 1188)

1864 *Pictfield* (OSnb 9:11)

1925 "Pickfield" (Meikle 1925, 138)

attrib. SSE n. *Pict* + SSE n. *field*

SSE *Pict Field* – 'field associated with the Picts'

Apparently an assumption of who was responsible for the construction of the cairns formerly in the field here.

**Pictish Well** DUF-MOR ◊ (Duffus). Antiquarian name. Ch. 5 Picts: probable.

NJ110691 (WO). A.k.a. **Roman Well**†.

A pool, within the ramparts of an ancient fortification, which by 1982 were said to have been used as a baptistery for early Christianised Picts (Morris & Morris 1982, 147). One of the Burghead Bull symbol-stones was found in the well (*Canmore*, 16157, 16190).

1982 *Pictish Well* (Morris & Morris 1982, 147)

SSE adj. *Pictish* + SSE n. *well*

SSE (*The*) *Pictish Well* – 'well associated with (the) Picts'

A new name, replacing **Roman Well** DUF-MOR as archaeological understanding changed.

**Pictland** ☀. Antiquarian name. Ch. 5 Picts: probable.

(SL). A.k.a. **Pictavia**.

a. 1538 *Pichland* {Abell MS 1538, 39a} (*DOST*, under *Pichtland*)

C16 *Pichland* {Mar, *Boece* bk 4 ln. 39b} (*DOST*, under *Pichtland*)

C16 *Pichtland* {Mar, *Boece* bk 9 ln. 55b} (*DOST*, under *Pichtland*)

a. 1689 *Pictland* (Cleland 1697)

attrib. OSc n. *Picht* + OSc n. *land*

OSc *Picht Land* – 'land associated with the Picts'

Commonly used in modern historical discourse.

**Picto** ERL-ORK ◊ (Evie & Rendall). Antiquarian name. Ch. 5 Picts: probable.

@HY350245 (RO).

An old hill dyke (Lamb 1993, 69; Sandnes 2010, 319).

From *Pict* + ON *púfa* 'knoll' (Lamb 1993, 69). Possibly from ScS n. *pickie-dyke* 'Picts' dyke, i.e. old dyke' + ScS dim. sfx -o, common in the West Mainland and Northern Isles of Orkney (Sandnes 2010, 319). From Pict, with probable ellipsis (Sandnes 2010, 373).

- 1993 *Picto* (Lamb 1993, 69)  
2010 *Picto* (Sandnes 2010, 319, 373)

SSE n. *Pict* + ScS dim. sfx *-o*  
ScS *Picto* – 'place associated with the Picts'

Cf. **Pictou** SHA-ORK, but where there is no evidence of a dyke. It may be that the diminutive suffix is being used here in a locative sense.

**Pictou** SHA-ORK (Shapinsay). Antiquarian name. Ch. 5 Picts: probable.  
HY526176 (SS).

A farm (OSnb 18:121). On the island of Shapinsay.

From *Pict* + ON *púfa* 'knoll' (Lamb 1993, 69).

- 1878 *Pictoe* (OSnb 18:121)

SSE n. *Pict* + ScS dim. sfx *-o*  
ScS \**Picto* – 'place associated with the Picts'

There is no such dyke recorded here, but the earlier form reflects **Picto** ERL-ORK. It may be that the diminutive suffix is being used here in a locative sense. The present spelling may have been influenced by the town of Pictou in Nova Scotia, of Mi'kmaq language derivation (pers. comm. Robert Dunbar in 2002).

**Pictowe** PENR-CMB †. Ch. 5 Picts: possible.

@NY370340 (LF).

In Hutton Roof parish (*PNCu* 1, 212).

- 1555 *Pictowe* {Nicolson & Burn 1777} (*PNCu* 1, 212)

attrib. e.ESE n. *Pict* + e.ESE n. *how*  
e.ESE \**Pict How* – 'mound associated with the Picts'

Possibly to be identified with **Pict-How** PENR-CMB, if there had been transmission error concerning the parish.

**Picts Burn** NES-SHE † (Nesting). Antiquarian name. Ch. 5 Picts: probable.

HU457691 (WL).

A very small stream (OSnb 3:110).

- 1878 *Picts Burn* (OSnb 3:110)

gen. SSE n. *Pict* + ScS n. *burn*  
ScS \**Pict's/Picts' Burn* – 'burn associated with Pict(s)'

There is no obvious reason for this name. The stream itself is no longer shown on OS<sup>10</sup>.

**Pict's Ditch** SEL-SLK ♦ (Selkirk). Antiquarian name. Ch. 5 Picts: probable.  
NT458309 (RO). A.k.a. The Catrail.

OSnb not consulted. A substantial rubble bank and rock-cut ditch, from NT45753055 to NT46163142, defining the edge of two soil types: possibly a woodbank (Barber 1999, 116–7).

1860 *The Catrail* a.k.a. *Pictsworke*<sup>ditch</sup> (OS 6" 1st edn)

1999 *Pict's Ditch* a.k.a. *Cattrail* (Barber 1999, 116)

gen. sg. of SSE n. *Pict* + (SSE n. *work*) SSE n. *ditch*

SSE \**Pict's Work Ditch* – 'ditch associated with (a defensive structure of) the Picts'

Merely labelled as an "earthwork" on OS<sup>25</sup>. Once seen as part of a single defensive line, The Catrail. Cf. **Pictsworke** KHP+SEL-SLK.

**Pict's Dyke** CLI-PER (Clunie). Antiquarian name. Ch. 5 Picts: probable.

NO075458 (RO).

A partially ruinous stone dyke erected in the 1760s or thereabouts on the site of an original: it encloses Laighwood Park, which was granted by Robert II (reigned 1371–90) (OSnb 16:7). A name still known locally, but with no trace of the original pale (1990 *Canmore*, 27069).

Obscure: "why it is called Pict's Dyke none in the locality can tell" (OSnb 16:7).

1864 *Pict's Dike* (*Pict's Dyke*) (OSnb 16:7)

1864 *Picts' Dike* (OS 6" 1st edn)

2011 *Picts' Dike* (OS<sup>10</sup>)

2011 *Pict's Dyke* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

gen. sg. of SSE n. *Pict* + ScS n. *dyke*

ScS *Pict's Dyke* – 'wall associated with a Pict'

It is clear in OSnb and *Canmore*, 27069 that this is a name, not just a description. The grid reference is for Laighwood, being the focus of the enclosure.

**Pict's Dyke** GRN-KCB The~◊ (Girthon). Antiquarian name. Ch. 5 Picts: probable.

NX606611 (RO). A.k.a. The Deil's Dyke†.

The track of an old stone fence or wall (OSnb 105:28). From @NX613605 to @NX601621 (OSnb 105:28; OS 6" 1st edn). Probably a series of ruined field walls of no great age, NX61116090 to NX60116218 (*Canmore*, 64191).

1851 *(the) Pict's Dike* (*the Deil's Dike*) (OSnb 105:28)

1851 *Picts Dike* (OS 6" 1st edn)

1999 *Pict's Dyke* (Barber 1999, 122)

SSE def. art. *the* + gen. sg. of SSE n. *Pict* + ScS n. *dyke*

ScS *The Pict's Dyke* – 'the wall associated with a Pict'

A sentence of the OSnb entry gives an insight into the constituencies for the differing name traditions, and suggests that the antiquarian association sprang from written rather than oral literature: "The track [of the wall] is often called by the peasantry of the locality the Deil's Dike but the respectable and intelligent inhabitants call it the Pict's Dike" (OSnb 105:28). It may have been seen as part of, or attached to, the line of the Picts' Dyke NCU+SAN-AYR+DMF, though this is further north.

**Picts' Dyke** NCU+SAN-AYR+DMF The~ † (New Cumnock + Sanquhar). Antiquarian name. Ch. 5 Picts: probable.

NS706114 (RO). A.k.a. The Celtic Dike†, a.k.a. The Deil's Dyke◊, a.k.a. The Romans' Dyke†.

A rampart called *the Roman Dyke* in some of the districts through which it passes, and in others *the Picts' Dyke* (MacKenzie 1841 i, 99). An earthwork from Loch Ryan to the Nith (Johnson-Ferguson 1935, 114). Probably a medieval structure incorporating earlier sites, marking a political boundary, from NS839051 to NS615116 (Barber 1999, 85).

- 1857 (*the*) *Deil's Dyke (Roman Dyke· Picts Dyke)* (OSnb 21:51 AYR)  
1926 *the Deil's Dike (the Picts' Dike· the Celtic Dike)* (Watson 1926, 182)  
1935 *Deil's Dyke* (Johnson-Ferguson 1935, 114)  
1999 *The Deil's Dyke* (Barber 1999, 85)

SSE def. art. *the* + gen. pl. of SSE n. *Pict* + ScS n. *dyke*

ScS *The Picts' Dyke* – 'the wall associated with Picts'

The view that the earthwork was a much longer one through the Galloway Highlands is not sustained by recent archaeological investigation, but may have influenced the ethnonymic associations with it. It is possible that the **Pict's Dyke** GRN-KCB was seen to be part of, or attached to, the line, though this is further south.

**Picts' Hill** MLR-ROX (Melrose). Antiquarian name. Ch. 5 Picts: probable.

NT514387 (RL).

A small knoll, formerly covered with buildings, one of which was a tower with a portion extant until c.1800, said to have been built by the Picts and to have been the original settlement of Calfhill (OSnb 28:65).

- 1860 *Picts Hill (Picts' Hill)* (OSnb 28:65)  
1860 *Pick Hill* (OS 6" 1st edn)

gen. pl. of SSE n. *Pict* + ScS n. *hill*

ScS *Picts' Hill* – 'the hillock associated with Picts'

It is not clear whether OS 6" 1st edn form is due to a misreading of *-ts* as *-k*, or whether it represents the original name. If the latter, then it contains ScS n. *pick* 'sharp projection of rock', referring to the stones reported to have formerly been visible here. However, the three informants for the OSnb were well enough acquaint with the hillock to recall the stones, and had all agreed with Picts' Hill.

**Picts Holes** WHTV-CMB †. Antiquarian name. Ch. 5 Picts: probable.

@NX997192 (RO).

In Moresby parish: described as caverns {Nicolson & Burn 1777}, and probably prehistoric pit dwellings (*PNCu* 2, 422).

- 1777 *Picts holes* {Nicolson & Burn 1777} (*PNCu* 2, 422)

gen. pl. of ESE n. *Pict* + pl. of ESE n. *hole*

ESE \**Picts' Holes* – 'caves associated with (the) Picts'

The denotation, with multiple pits, favours interpretation of the ethnonym in the genitive plural, rather than the genitive singular.

**Pict's Hoose** WAS-SHE Da~ ♦ (Walls & Sandness). Antiquarian name. Ch. 5 Picts: probable.

HT960384 (RO).

On the island of Foula. A semi-circular stone structure partially turfed over is at HT96023841 (*Canmore*, 269328).

From *hús* (Stewart 1970, 312).

1970 *Pétis Hus* (Stewart 1970, 312)

2003 *Da Pict's Hoose* (*Canmore*, 269328)

ScS nom. art. *da* + gen. sg. of ScS n. *Pecht* + ScS n. *hoose*

ScS \**Da Pecht's Hoose* – 'the house associated with a Pict'

Pict has here been classified as Scots due to the other elements of the name, reinforced by the 1970 form.

**Picts' House** GTG-ABD The~ ♦ (Glenmuick, Tullich & Glengairn). Antiquarian name. Ch. 5 Picts: probable.

NJ417042 (RO). A.k.a. The **Picts' Ring**♦.

A souterrain (Watson & Allan 1984, 123). Discovered in a sandy hillock in 1894 (*Canmore*, 17074).

1984 *The Picts' Ring* (*The Picts' House*) (Watson & Allan 1984, 123)

SSE def. art. *the* + gen. pl. of SSE n. *Pict* + SSE n. *house*

SSE *The Picts' House* – 'the house associated with Picts'

Located in the **Picts' Park** GTG-ABD. Clearly a name post-dating 1894. The most common of the two names recorded by Watson & Allan (1984).

**Pict's Houses** ALF-ABD The~ † (Alford). Antiquarian name. Ch. 5 Picts: probable.

?NJ548137 (RO). A.k.a. Jenny Andro†.

No OSnb entry. Oval foundations were identified, most likely at the grid reference, although only a few scatters of boulders were evident by 1968 (*Canmore*, 17612).

1862 *Jenny Andro* a.k.a. *The Pict's Houses* (Gillan 1862, 382)

1968† *Pict's Houses* a.k.a. *Jenny Andro* (*Canmore*, 17612)

SSE def. art. *the* + gen. sg. of SSE n. *Pict* + pl. of SSE n. *house*

SSE *The Pict's Houses* – 'the houses associated with a Pict'

The use of *Pict* in the singular (though conceivably with collective import) for multiple habitations is notable.

**Picts' Housie** GTG-ABD The~ ♦ (Glenmuick, Tullich & Glengairn). Antiquarian name.

Ch. 5 Picts: probable.

NO393974 (RO).

A souterrain, at NO39289742 (Watson & Allan 1984, 123; *Canmore*, 32455).

1984 *The Picts' Housie* (Watson & Allan 1984, 123)

SSE def. art. *the* + gen. pl. of SSE n. *Pict* + ScS n. *hoosie*  
ScS *The Picts' Hoosie* – 'the small house associated with Picts'

Not discovered till shortly before 1941 (*Canmore*, 32455).

**Picts Howe** LOC-ABD (Logie Coldstone). Antiquarian name. Ch. 5 Picts: probable.  
NJ437045 (RL).

A small hollow in a strip of fir plantation at the side of an old road (OSnb 56:103). Used as a rubbish dump by 1968, formerly a 40' circular pit, 4'-5' deep with large boulders at intervals round the rim at NJ43720457 (*Canmore*, 17075).

Said to have been a residence of Picts (OSnb 56:103).

1834x45 *Picts' Howe* (NSA xii, 1073)

1871 *Picts Howe* (*Pict's Howe*) (OSnb 56:103)

1952 *Picts Howe* (Alexander 1952, 350)

2011 *Picts Howe* (OS<sup>10</sup>)

gen. SSE n. *Pict* + ScS n. *howe*

ScS \**Pict's/Picts' Howe* – 'hollow associated with Pict(s)'

**Pict's Knowe** TRO-KCB (Troqueer). Antiquarian name. Ch. 5 Picts: probable.  
NX953721 (RO).

An ancient motte in the centre of a small moss (OSnb 70:45). Probably a late henge monument (*Canmore*, 65681).

1851 *Picts Knowe* (OSnb 70:45)

gen. sg. of SSE n. *Pict* + ScS n. *knowe*

ScS *Pict's Knowe* – 'hillock associated with a Pict'

**Picts' Loch** LWK-SHE The~ † (Lerwick). Antiquarian name. Ch. 5 Picts: probable.  
HU464410 (WL). A.k.a. Clickhimin Loch†, a.k.a. Loch of Clickimin.

A large freshwater sheet, in which is a small island with an ancient Pictish "fort or castle" and stone causeway (OSnb 1:115). With Clickhimin broch and wheelhouse at HU4643340815 (*Canmore*, 1049).

From the broch (Smith 1995, 27).

e.C18 *the Picts' Loch* → *Clickhimin Loch* (Smith 1995, 27)

1878 *Loch of Clickhimin* (*Loch of Clickimin*. *Loch of Clickhemin*. *Loch of Clickamin*) (OSnb 1:115)

SSE def. art. *the* + gen. pl. of SSE n. *Pict* + ScS n. *loch*

ScS *The Picts' Loch* – 'the loch associated with Picts'

Reference is presumably to the perceived occupants of the broch and the wheelhouse.

**Picts Ness** DTG-SHE (Delting). Antiquarian name. Ch. 5 Picts: probable.

HU296638 (MR).

On the island of Muckle Roe. A small point or headland (OSnb 3:160).

1878 *Picts Ness* (OSnb 3:160)

gen. SSE n. *Pict* + ScS n. *ness*

ScS *\*Pict's/Picts' Ness* – 'promontory associated with Pict(s)'

There is no obvious archaeological association.

**Picts' Park** GTG-ABD The~◊ (Glenmuick, Tullich & Glengairn). Antiquarian name. Ch.

5 Picts: probable.

NJ417043 (LF).

A field around the **Picts' Ring** (Watson & Allan 1984, 123).

1984 *The Picts' Park* (Watson & Allan 1984, 123)

SSE def. art. *the* + gen. pl. of SSE n. *Pict* + ScS n. *park*

ScS *The Picts' Park* – 'the enclosure associated with Picts'

The field contains **Picts' House** GTG-ABD, a.k.a. **Picts' Ring** GTG-ABD, hence its name.

**Picts' Ring** GTG-ABD The~◊ (Glenmuick, Tullich & Glengairn). Antiquarian name. Ch.

5 Picts: probable.

NJ417042 (RO). A.k.a. **Picts' House**◊ ~The.

A souterrain (Watson & Allan 1984, 123). Discovered in a sandy hillock in 1894 (*Canmore*, 17074).

1984 *The Picts' Ring* a.k.a. *The Picts' House* (Watson & Allan 1984, 123)

SSE def. art. *the* + gen. pl. of SSE n. *Pict* + ScS n. *ring*

ScS *The Picts' Ring* – 'the stone circle associated with Picts'

Located in the **Picts' Park** GTG-ABD. Clearly a name post-dating 1894. The least common of the two names recorded by Watson & Allan (1984).

**Picts Wall** CMB+NTB The~†. Antiquarian name. Ch. 5 Picts: probable.

NY789688 (RO). A.k.a. Hadrian's Wall, a.k.a. The Longwall†, a.k.a. The **Roman Wall**◊.

c. 1540 *the Pict wal* {*Itinerary Leland*} (PNCu 1, 39)

1553 *the Wall* {Nicolson & Burn 1777} (PNCu 1, 39)

1590 *the Picts Wall* {*Camden*, 649 n.} (OED, under *Pict*)

1601 *the pictis wall* {TCWAAS 11} (PNCu 1, 39)

1603 *the Pight Wall* {1934 TCWAAS Extra 16} (PNCu 1, 39)

1610 *the Pight Wall* {1887 TCWAAS Tract 2} (PNCu 1, 39)

1610 *The Picts Wall* (Speed Map)

c. 1690 *The Picts Wall (the Roman wall. the Longwall)* {Dean & Chapter of Carlisle MS, unspecified} (PNCu 1, 39)

1707 *the Picts Wall* (OED, under *Pict*)

1777 *the Picts' wall* (Nicolson & Burn 1777, 8)

1777 *the Picts wall* (Nicolson & Burn 1777, 388)

- 1789 [t]he Pehts Wall (*OED*, under *Pict*)  
 1891 the Picts' Wall (*OED*, under *Pict*)  
 1974 *Pict's Wall* (*OED*, under *Pict*)

e.ESE def. art. *the* + gen. pl. (← attrib.) e.ESE n. *Pict* + e.ESE n. *wall*  
 e.ESE *The Pict Wall* – 'the wall associated with (the) Picts'

**Pict's Well** HOY-ORK (Hoy & Graemsay). Antiquarian name. Ch. 5 Picts: probable.  
 HY209010 (RO).

On the island of Hoy. A small pile of stones encircled by a meagre patch of green grass, but with no well apparent (OSnb 11:34). A former drystone circular well, in 1967 next to the remains of a contemporary fairly modern drystone enclosure (*Canmore*, 1598). Not located (1987 *Canmore*, 1598).

From *Pict* (Lamb 1993, 69).

- 1878 *Picts Well* (*Picts' Well*) (OSnb 11:34)  
 1878 *Pict's Well* (OS 6" 1st edn)  
 1993 *Pict's Waal* (Lamb 1993, 69)

gen. SSE n. *Pict* + SSE n. *well*  
 SSE *Pict's Well* – 'well associated with Pict(s)'

There has been variation, and apparent confusion, in the quantity implied by the punctuation.

**Picts Well** SPO-ELO † (Spott). Antiquarian name. Ch. 5 Picts: probable.  
 NT654675 (WO).

A small spring of excellent water (OSnb 4:11). A spring at NT65476753 issuing from the base of a steep scarp (*Canmore*, 57469).

- 1859 *Picts Well* (OSnb 4:11)

gen. SSE n. *Pict* + SSE n. *well*  
 SSE \**Pict's/Picts' Well* – 'well associated with Pict(s)'

At the bottom of the bank on which sits a small stone circle of seven small stones at NT65406732 (*Canmore*, 57472).

**Pictshouse** TYR-ABD (Tyrie). Antiquarian name. Ch. 5 Picts: probable.  
 NJ925596 (RO).

A small circular enclosure of earth and stones (OSnb 90:53). The apparent site of a possible cairn, no longer detectable (*Canmore*, 20704). With six small burial urns found at NJ92485943 (*Canmore*, 20705).

Said to be the remains of a settlement of ancient Britons (OSnb 90:53). *Picts house* (appellative) 'prehistoric underground structure' (Alexander 1952, 101).

- 1871 *Pict's House* (OSnb 90:53)  
 1952 *Picts House* (Alexander 1952, 101)  
 1978 *Pictshouse* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

SSE compound n. *Picts-house*  
 SSE (*The*) *Picts-house* – '(the) ancient dwelling'

In 1871 the archaeological feature is so named by OSnb (on the information supplied by the only two informants consulted, a farmer and a gamekeeper). In this it appears to differ from the application of the term as a description, common on the OS 6" 1st edn. The name has since migrated, by 1952, to the farm.

**Pictswork** KHP+SEL-SLK The~ (Kirkhope+ Selkirk). Antiquarian name. Ch. 5 Picts: probable.

NT478340 (RO). A.k.a. The Catrail.

A trenched fortification (OSnb 7:83). An economic division enclosing a large triangular area: a series of short earthworks of single bank and ditch, from NT477324 to NT481366, once thought to be part of the Catrail (Barber 1999, 106).

1860 *The Catrail a.k.a. the Picts Work Ditch (the Pictsworkditch)* (OSnb 7:83)

1860 *The Catrail a.k.a. the Pictsworkditch* (OSnb 10:11)

1999 *(the) Pictswork* (Barber 1999, 80, 106)

SSE def. art. *the* + gen. of SSE n. *Pict* + SSE n. *work* (+ SSE n. *ditch*)

SSE *\*The Pict's/Picts' Work Ditch* – 'the defensive (ditch) structure associated with Pict(s)'

Merely labelled as an "earthwork" on OS<sup>25</sup>. Once seen as part of a single defensive line, The Catrail. Cf. **Pict's Ditch** SEL-SLK.

**Pikanestie** CBS-ORK ♦ (Cross & Burness). Antiquarian name. Ch. 5 Picts: probable.

@HY608355 (LF).

On the island of Sanday.

*Péttanna-staðr* (Lamb 1993, 69).

1993 *Pikanestie* (Lamb 1993, 69)

attrib. ScS n. *Pickie* + ScS n.?

ScS *\*Pickie Nestie* – '?' associated with the Picts'

The interpretation by Lamb appears to be based on ScS n. *Pick* 'Pict', a variant of ScS n. *Pecht* (*SND*, s.vv.). Close to Stove farmhouse is a chambered cairn at HY608355, discovered c.1911×12 (*Canmore*, 3415).

**Pikie's Cove** CHM-BWK (Coldingham). Ch. 5 Picts: possible.

NT889694 (MR). +Pikie's Rock NT890694, +Pikie's Stell NT890694.

Cove – a small cavern formed by action of the waves against the rocky cliff (OSnb 9:48).

Rock – a half-tide rock (OSnb 9:49). Stell – a rugged lodge of rocks (OSnb 9:49).

1858 *Pikie's Cove* (OSnb 9:48)

1858 *Pikie's Rock· Pikie's Stell* (OSnb 9:49)

2011 *Pikie's Rock· Pikie's Stell* (OS<sup>10</sup>)

gen. sg. of ScS n. *Pickie* + ScS n. *cove*

ScS *Pickie's Cove* – 'cave associated with a Pict'

There is specific element sharing between these closely associated small coastal features. The genitive ending might count against ScS n. *pickie* 'coalfish' (or even ScS *\*pickie(maw)* 'blackheaded gull'?); but note Earn's Heugh (OS<sup>10</sup>) NT892691 for 'eagle-cliff' (without apostrophe, 1755 Roy Map, 1858 OS 6" 1st edn). An antiquarian motivation for Pict might

come from the cliff-top forts in the vicinity (*Canmore*, 59800) at Earn's Heugh on Tun Law.

**Pikiestane** CHK-BWK (Channelkirk). Ch. 5 Picts: possible.  
@NT495525 (SS).

1989 *Pikiestane* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

attrib. ScS n. *Pickie* + ScS n. *stane*  
ScS *Pickie Stane* – 'stone associated with the Picts'

Not recorded on the OS 6" 1st edn or OS<sup>25</sup>, so probably a new house, subsequently renamed. Whether a local feature is commemorated in the name is unknown.

**Pikieston Burn** SAN-DMF (Sanquhar). Ch. 5 Picts: possible.  
NS669073 (WL).  
A small burn (OSnb 44:334).

From anthro. *Pica* + OE *tūn* 'enclosure with dwellings on it' (Johnson-Ferguson 1935, 116).

1858 *Pikieston Burn* (*Pikieston Burn*) (OSnb 44:258)

1858 *Pikieston Burn* (OSnb 44:334)

attrib. SSE ex nom. \**Pikieston* (gen. sg/pl. ScS n. *Pickie* + ScS n. *toun*) + ScS n. *burn*  
ScS \**Pickie's/Pickies' Toun* – 'the burn associated with Pikieston ('settlement associated with Pict(s)')

Surprisingly far into the hills for a settlement. There is a possible sheepfold at NS66970746 (*Canmore*, 170207), but nothing more substantial. But neither is there any notable stone mapped near the burn.

**Pitscottie** CER-FIF (Ceres). Ch. 19 Scots: possible.  
NO416131 (SS). +Easter, +Wester.

A village (OSnb 59:35). Incorporating Ballachton (Taylor 1995). The eastern boundary of lands formed by part of the deep gorge of Dura Den (*PNF* ii, 99).

'Portion of flowers' (Ross 2001, 176). ScG 'farm at the place of the edge, cliff or steep rock', from *sgoth* 'steep rock, abrupt hill', or possibly *sgoth* 'flower, best part' or anthro. *Sgoth(íne)* (*PNF* ii, 99).

1263×74 *Pethscoty* {Barrow 1974b no. 7} (*PNF* ii, 98)

1296 *Petscotyn* (*CDS* ii p. 194)

1312 *Petscoti* (*CDS* iii p. 429)

1310×27 *Petscoty* {SAUL MS no. 37490:1} (*PNF* ii, 98)

1358 *Petscot(t)y* (*ER* i, 556, 597)

1359 *Petscotty* (*ER* i, 618)

1363 *Petscoty* (*RMS* i nos. 146, 157)

1366 *Petscoty* (*ER* ii, 250)

1331×71 *Petscotie* (1554×79 *RMS* i App. 2 no. 1447a)

1438 W. *Petscotti* (1440 *RMS* ii no. 239)

c. 1400 *Petscoty* (Fraser, *Melville* iii, 17)

1474 *Petscotty* (*RMS* ii no. 1163)

- 1510 *Petscotty* (*RMS* ii no. 3521)  
 1510 *Pitscotty* (*RMS* ii no. 3427)  
 1517 E. *Pitscottie* {C17 *Fife Ct. Bk*, 398} (*PNF* ii, 99)  
 1529 *Pitscotty* (*RMS* iii no. 760)  
 1542 (W.) *Petscotty* (*RMS* iii no. 2667)  
 1548 *Petscoty* (*RMS* iv no. 200)  
 etc.  
 1856 *Pitscottie* (OSnb 59:35)

EG n.f. *pett* + gen. pl. of EG n.m. *Scot* + ScG loc. sfx *-in*

EG \**Pett Scot-in* – 'place of \*Pethscot ('estate associated with Gaels')'

Though the gorge behind the settlement has steep sides, the element ScG n.f. *sgoth* 'abrupt hill' preferred by *PNF* is poorly recorded, and then only in the Western Isles {Alexander Carmichael} (Dwelly, s.v. and viii). Neither is there evidence of a voiceless dental fricative [θ], as would be expected of Early Gaelic final *-th*, nor of silent Scots Gaelic final *-th*. The difficulty with EG n.m. *Scot*, however, is that this is a name coined in Early Gaelic (albeit with a loan-word from Pictish); this might be resolved if specifying an 'Irishman' (*DIL*, s.v.). For the latest thinking on the puzzling ScG loc. sfx *-in*, see *PNF* v (forthcoming). The suffix has been allocated to the Scots Gaelic period as it is at least sometimes not radical and is post 1100.

**Poles' Dump** FAL-FIF The~ † (Falkland). Resource-name. Ch. 22 Exotic ethnonyms: probable.

NO242079 (RO).

Former quarries {ex info. Anne Hutton, ex Muirs (1940s)} (pers. comm. Simon Taylor in 2008).

From use as a rubbish dump for House of Falkland when it was housing Polish soldiers during World War 2 {ex info. A. Hutton} (pers. comm. S. Taylor).

1940s *The Poles' Dump* {ex info. A. Hutton} (pers. comm. S. Taylor)

SSE def. art. *the* + gen. pl. of SSE n. *Pole* + SSE n. *dump*

SSE *The Poles' Dump* – 'the rubbish tip associated with Poles'

**Poll nan Gall** NUS-INV<sup>Heb</sup> (North Uist). Unknown class. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NF910583 (MR).

On the island of North Uist. A small creek (OSnb 9:95).

'Lowlanders['] pool' (OSnb 9:95).

1878 *Poll nan Gall* (OSnb 9:95)

ScG n.m. *poll* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG *Poll nan Gall* – 'the pool associated with the *Goill*'

**Port an Duitsich** COO-ARG<sup>Heb</sup> (Colonsay & Oronsay). Unknown class. Ch. 12 Related to West Germanics: probable.

NR405949 (MR).

On the island of Colonsay. A creek (OSnb 31:27).

'Port of the Dutchman' (OSnb 31:27). 'Dutchman's harbour', said to refer to a Dutch sailor who was washed ashore here: cf. the nearby gravestone at Uamh Seòladair◊, 'sailor's grave' (Byrne 1993, 17).

- 1878 *Port an Dùtsich* (OSnb 31:27)  
1993 *Port a' Dùtsich* (Byrne 1993, 17)

ScG n.m. *port* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *an* + gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Duitseach*  
ScG *Port an Duitsich* – 'tha landing-beach associated with the Dutchman'

**Port an t-Sasannaich** NKN-ARG (North Knapdale). Commemorative name. Ch. 11 Saxons: probable.

NR731887 (MR).

A small port (OSnb 57:8).

From a native of England brought ashore here and interred in a still extant grave (OSnb 57:8).

- 1878 *Port an t Sasunnaich* (OSnb 57:8)  
1878 *Port an t-Sasunnaich* (OS 6" 1st edn)  
2011 *Port an t-Sasunnaich* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

ScG n.m. *port* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *an t-* + gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Sasannach*  
ScG *Port an t-Sasunnaich* – 'the landing-beach associated with the Saxon'

A "cairn grave" is marked on the OS 6" 1st edn here.

**Port an t-Sasannaich** TOY-ARG<sup>Heb</sup> (Torosay). Unknown class. Ch. 11 Saxons: probable.

NM748308 (MR).

On the island of Mull. A small creek (OSnb 47:51).

'Port of the Englishman' (OSnb 47:51; MacQuarrie 1982, 88). From 'Englishman' (Gillies 1906, 214). 'Englishman's harbour' (Maclean 1997, 83).

- 1878 *Port an t Sasunnaich* (OSnb 47:51)

ScG n.m. *port* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *an t-* + gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Sasannach*  
ScG *Port an t-Sasunnaich* – 'the landing-beach associated with the Saxon'

The proximity of **Rubha nan Gall Mòr** TOY-ARG<sup>Heb</sup> and **Rubha nan Gall Beag** TOY-ARG<sup>Heb</sup> on the Loch Don side of Grass Point is coincidental, with Port an t-Sasannaich on the Firth of Lorn.

**Port Bealach nan Gall** NKN-ARG (North Knapdale). Unknown class. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NR713852 (MR).

A very small creek (OSnb 57:43).

'Port of the Lowlandman[']s pass' (OSnb 57:43).

- 1878 *Port Bealach nan Gall* (*Port na Gall* {Admiralty}) (OSnb 57:43)

ScG n.m. *port* + ScG n.m. *bealach* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*  
ScG *Port Bealach nan Gall* – 'the landing-beach associated with the pass associated with the *Goill*'

It would appear that this is a secondary name to a **Bealach nan Gall** NKN-ARG, but the unidentified Admiralty chart cited as an authority in OSnb suggests an independent name: it could however just represent a transmission error, or loss of a medial element. The landing-place is presumably associated with **Drimnagall** NKN-ARG.

**Port Ghàidheal** FTL-PER † (Fortingall). Resource-name. Ch. 6 Gaels: probable.

@NN752492 (SO).

No extant OSnb. A place with cairns on the brae-face near Litigan {Campbell 1888}, and a burial-ground on the top of the Craigmore of Drumcharry and Blairish ×2 {Stewart 1928, 33}, on Blairish moor (Watson 1930b, 280). There was said to have been a battle here {Campbell 1888}; there is a probably natural peaty mound at NN75824927, and three possible stone clearance heaps at NN759490 (*Canmore*, 24956).

Of obscure implication (Watson 1930b, 280).

- 1888 *Port-nan-Gael* {Campbell 1888} (*Canmore*, 24956)  
1928 *Port Ghaidheal* {Stewart 1928, 33} (*Canmore*, 24956)  
1930 *Port Ghàidheal* (Watson 1930b, 280)

ScG n.m. *port* + lenited gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gàidheal*

ScG *Port Ghàidheal* – 'shieling associated with Gaels'

The obsolete meanings 'fort, garrison' of ScG n.m. *port* might make sense on this hill site, in particular supported by the tale of a battle, but would be very surprising combined with ScG n.m. *Gàidheal*. There is no archaeological evidence to reinforce these meanings, and it is possible that *port* has here the otherwise unattested sense of 'shieling-hut': cf. related ScG n.m. *longphort* '(temporary) stronghold', for which this sense is attested. The form of the name without the article does suggest antiquity; the 1888 form indicates an alternative tradition, but Watson was able to get a general location (though no more) from a local Gaelic oral source with his form, no doubt acquired from the 1928 written source. Fortingall PER was a Gaelic parish bordering the area of "English" by the late seventeenth century (Withers 1984, 256).

**Port na Gael** SSS-ARG (Saddell & Skipness). Coincidental name. Ch. 6 Gaels: probable.

NR795317 (RL).

- 1988 *Port na Gael* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

ScG n.m. *port* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gàidheal* (← ScG n.m. *Gall*)  
ScG \**Port nan Gall* – 'the landing-beach associated with the *Goill* (→ Gaels)'

Probably a development of **Port nan Gall** SSS-ARG (in error, or a deliberate change of ethnonym), or possibly a contrasting name for the grassy foreshore at the east end of Saddell Bay beach and immediately in front of the house. A further possibility is association with the fort shown by the OS at NR794320, but unrecorded on *Canmore*.

**Port nan Gall** ARD-ARG (Ardnamurchan). Unknown class. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NM652605 (MR).

A small bay (OSnb 62:125).

'The foreigners['] harbour' (OSnb 62:125). 'The port of the strangers, i.e. Norse' (Gillies 1906, 92).

1878 *Port nan Gall* (OSnb 62:125)

ScG n.m. *port* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*  
ScG *Port nan Gall* – 'the landing-beach associated with the *Goill*'

Though apparently, from OS<sup>25</sup>, applying to a stretch of shore, OSnb, OS 6" 1st edn and OS<sup>10</sup> show this to be restricted to a small bay at the west end.

**Port nan Gall** SSS-ARG (Saddell & Skipness). Unknown class. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.  
NR798318 (MR).

1988 *Port nan Gall* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

ScG n.m. *port* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*  
ScG *Port nan Gall* – 'the landing-beach associated with the *Goill*'

The foundering of the motor fishing vessel CN170 *Golden Fleece* as late as 1958 at NR799318 (*Canmore*, 116508) is unlikely to explain the name. More plausible, though still unlikely, is the stranding of the small iron steamship *Victoria* in 1894 on Pluck Point (*Canmore*, 220105), on the side of which lies Port nan Gall. It is more probable that the name is older still; however, it is not named on the OS 6" 1st edn. **Port na Gael** SSS-ARG, whether a development of Port nan Gall or contrasting with it, suggests that the naming motivation is other than these late incidents; however, this was similarly not named on the OS 6" 1st edn. Another possibility is association with the fort shown by the OS at NR794320, but this is unrecorded on *Canmore*.

**Port nan Spàinnteach** ARD-ARG (Ardnamurchan). Commemorative name. Ch. 17  
Speakers of other Latin languages: probable.  
NM500631 (MR).

A large bay; a good harbour for small boats (OSnb 29:8).

'The Spaniards' harbour' (OSnb 29:8). 'The Spaniards' port', probably from the Spanish Armada (Gillies 1906, 94). 'Bay of the Spaniards', from ex-Armada Spanish soldiers landing here in 1588 in the service of MacLean of Duart, during a three-day unsuccessful siege of Mingary Castle (Henderson 1915, 166–7).

1878 *Port nan Spainteach* (OSnb 29:8)

1906 *Port nan Spainteach* (Gillies 1906, 94)

1915 *Port nan Spàinndeach* (Henderson 1915, 166–7)

2006 *Port nan Spainteach* (OS<sup>10</sup>)

ScG n.m. *port* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Spàinnteach*  
ScG *Port nan Spàinnteach* – 'tha landing-beach associated with the Spanish'

Two cannon and 100 harquebusiers from the Spanish ship *San Juan de Sicilia* were employed in the siege of Mingary Castle (Knecht 2008, 28–9) a.k.a. **Caisteal nan Gall** ARD-ARG, which is close by Port nan Spàinnteach.

**Putan Sassenich** CRB-ABD † (Crathie & Braemar). Unknown class. Ch. 11 Saxons: probable.

NO151916 (RL).

A bank, the site of a minor battle of the '45 {Grant 1861, 179} (Watson & Allan 1984, 32, 177–8).

*Butan Sasunnach*, 'English butts' (Watson & Allan 1984, 32).

1861    *Putan Sassenich* {Grant 1861, 179} (Watson & Allan 1984, 32)

pl. of ScG n.? *bùta* + gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Sasannach*

ScG \**Butan Sasannaich* – 'archery butts associated with a Saxon'

It is possible that the medial ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *an t-* was present but has been lost. The adjective, as assumed by Watson & Allan (1984, 32), is feasible assuming transmission error. An unrecorded masculine diminutive of ScG n.? *bùta* 'short ridge' (Dwelly, s.v.), \**bùtan*, is possible. But a pair of facing butts (and so the plural) would be usual for an archery range. A loan from ScS n. *butt* 'small disjointed ground', often plural (*SND*, s.v.), would not match the description as a bank, and SSE n. *butt* 'hidden shooting position' is not recorded by *OED*, s.v., before 1885.

— R —

**Rathad Mòr nan Gàidheal** AAR+LUS+RHU-DNB † (Arrochar + Luss + Rhu). Transit-name. Ch. 6 Gaels: probable.

?NS261899 (PL). A.k.a. The Great Highland Road.

A road from Loch Long to Glen Fruin (Mac an Tàilleir 2004, 70). A route past Arrochar (Newton 1999, 172–3).

'High road of the Gaels' (Mac an Tàilleir 2004, 70).

1603 *Rathad Mòr nan Gàidheal* (C19 Newton 1999, 198)

2004 *Rathad Mór nan Gaidheal*† (Mac an Tàilleir 2004, 70)

ScG n.m. *rathad* + ScG adj. *mòr* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gàidheal*  
ScG *Rathad Mòr nan Gàidheal* – 'the great road associated with the Gaels'

The grid reference is for a small road following the route of a track between Glen Fruin and the glen of the Gare Loch (OS 6" 1st edn), which may represent the route of the Rathad Mòr as it crosses the watershed, though the Roy Map, 1755, and Thomson Map, 1823, imply a more direct route from this point to Garelochhead NS239911 than this road subsequently followed. A route is shown in 1777 on Ross Map passing through Gleann Culach NS265977 on its way along Loch Long, but along the loch shore on Thomson Map, 1823. Whatever the precise route, the Rathad Mòr passes through the three Gaelic boundary parishes of Dunbartonshire during the eighteenth century (Withers 1984, 72).

**Rathad Mòr nan Gàidheal** INB+KIH-INV † (Inverness & Bona + Kirkhill). Transit-name. Ch. 6 Gaels: probable.

@NH598427 (PL).

An ancient track, said to form the Dochgarroch estate boundary line, some distance above the road near Blackford at NH590405 and with boundary stones bearing the names of the estates (Barron 2002, 151).

a. 2002 *Rathad Mór nan Gàidheal* (Barron 2002, 151)

ScG n.m. *rathad* + ScG adj. *mòr* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gàidheal*  
ScG *Rathad Mòr nan Gàidheal* – 'the great road associated with the Gaels'

The grid reference is provided by a 6'-wide shallow linear feature used as a track in at least recent times (*Canmore*, 116698). This would appear to be the track leaving the Blackfold road NH590407 to Inverness (OS 6" 1st edn; OS<sup>25</sup>).

**Rathillet** KLM-FIF (Kilmany). Unknown class. Ch. 8 Related to Goidels: probable.

NO359208 (SS). +House, +Mill, +Schyre†, +Wood.

A small village occupied by farm labourers (OSnb 43:39).

*Ráth Ulad*, 'rath of the Ulstermen' (Watson 1926, 239). 'Rath of the people of Ulster' (Taylor 1995, 149). 'Rath of the men of Ulster' (Taylor 1995b).

1160×62 *Radhulit* {RRS i no. 190} (Taylor 1995b)

1217 *Rathulyth* (Douglas 1925, 70)

1294 *Rathulyschyre* (CDS ii no. 684)

1451 *Rothulyte* (ER v, 467)

1451 *Rothulith* (ER v, 472)

- 1453 *Rothulit(e)* (*ER* v, 526, 529, 531, 532, 538)  
 1454 *Rothulyt* (*ER* v, 682)  
 1454 *Rothulet* (*ER* v, 689)  
 1455 *Rothulyt* (*ER* vi, 75, 80, 81)  
 1456 *Rothulit* (*ER* vi, 247)  
 1458 *Rothulit* (*ER* vi, 416)  
 1459 *Rothulit* (*ER* vi, 564)  
 1460 *Rothulit* (*ER* vi, 611, 613)  
 1461 *Rothulit* (*ER* vii, 73–4)  
 1461 *Rathulit* (*ER* vii, 104)  
 1463 *Rothulit* (*ER* vii, 194–6)  
 1464 *Rothulitte* (*ER* vii, 265)  
 1465 *Rothulit* (*ER* vii, 331)  
 1467 *Rothulit* (*ER* vii, 454)  
 1468 *Rothulute* (*ER* vii, 568)  
 1469 *Rothulit* (*ER* vii, 653)  
 1471 *Rothulit* (*ER* viii, 92)  
 1473 *Rothulit* (*ER* viii, 176)  
 1474 *Rothulit* (*ER* viii, 230)  
 1474 *Rothulyt* (*ER* viii, 228)  
 etc.  
 1856 *Rathillet* (OSnb 43:39)

EG n.m/f. *rath* + gen. of EG coll. *Ulaid*

EG \**Rath Ulad* – 'earthern fort associated with the Ulsterfolk'

The grid reference is for Rathillet House, though the current building is modern (*Canmore*, 31753). The genitive plural of EG n.m. coll. *Ulaid* is *Ulad*.

**Rathliesbeag** KLE-INV (Kilmallie). Unknown class. Ch. 8 Related to Goidels: probable. NN210851 (SS). +Rathliesmore†.  
 A farm (OSnb 35:86).

Obscure (OSnb 35:86). *Rath lios*, 'the enclosure of the fort' (MacKinnon 1973, 17). Probably *ràth* + *lios* (MacDonald 1982, 47).

- 1533 2× *Rathulettis* (*ER* xvi, 565.574)  
 1538 2× *Rathulettis* (*ER* xvii, 748)  
 1576 *Ruthalettis* (*ER* xx, 494)  
 1582 2× *Ruthalettis* (*ER* xxi, 466)  
 1608 2× *Ruthlettis* (1610 *RMS* vii no. 255)  
 1609 2× *Rathullichis* (*RMS* vii no. 26)  
 1662 2× *Rutherlettis* (*Retours* no. 92)  
 1669 2× *Rutherlettis* (*Retours* no. 99)  
 1873 *Rathliesbeag*. *Rathliesmore* (OSnb 35:86)

SSE ex nom. \**Rathlies* (OSc pl. of ex nom. \**Rathulett* (EG n.m/f. *rath* + gen. of EG coll. *Ulaid*) + ScG adj. *beag*)

EG \**Rath Ulad* – 'little (subdivided) Rathlies ('earthern fort associated with (the) Ulsterfolk')

The proffered explanation involves several steps: EG ex nom. *\*Rath Ulad*, retained in Gaelic as *\*Ràth Ulad*, rendered in Older Scots as *\*Rathullett*, subdivided in Older Scots to be collectively called *Rathulettis*, developing into SSE *\*Rathlies*, the two divisions differentiated by Gaelic affixes *beag* and *mòr* added to the Scottish Standard English existing name. If this is believed unlikely (including the implication of a SSE form having superseded a name of EG derivation in a process of regaelicisation), then presumably a Gaelic derivation for OSc *Rathullettis* (more sustainable than *\*ràth-lios*) has to be found. It may be significant that the name was judged opaque in the OSnb, though Gaelic was the community language. Cf. **Rathillet** KLM-FIF.

**Roman** TOW-ABD ‡ The~ (Towie). Figurative name. Ch. 17 Speakers of other Latin languages: probable.

NJ417180 (?). +Hill, +Mire.

A conspicuous hill or eminence by 1871 planted with fir trees (OSnb 87:20).

Possibly from St Ronald's Roman Catholic Chapel (OSnb 87:20). Possibly *re/ò]th mon*, 'frost hill' (Alexander 1952, 364).

1871 (*the*) *Roman Hill*. *Roman Mire* (OSnb 87:20)

1952 *The Roman* (Alexander 1952, 364)

SSE def. art. *the* + SSE adj. *Roman* + SSE n. *hill*

SSE *The Roman Hill* – 'the hill associated with (the) Romans'

It is considered probable that Roman Mire is a secondary name by specific element borrowing from the Roman Hill, which therefore provides the grid reference.

**Roman Bridge** LDK-PER (Little Dunkeld). Unknown class. Ch. 17 Speakers of other Latin languages: probable.

NO057395 (?).

Built in 1851 {OSnb 50:35} (*Canmore*, 26972).

Probably a transmission error (*Canmore*, 26972).

1864 *Birnam Br<idge>* (OS 6" 1st edn)

1985 *Roman Bridge* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

SSE adj. *Roman* + SSE n. *bridge*

SSE (*The*) *Roman Bridge* – 'bridge associated with (the) Romans'

**Roman Camp** UPH-WLO (Uphall). Antiquarian name. Ch. 17 Speakers of other Latin languages: probable.

NT076705 (SS). +Cottages.

1987 *Roman Camp* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

SSE adj. *Roman* + SSE n. *camp*

SSE (*The*) *Roman Camp* – 'encampment associated with (the) Romans'

Under mining refuse at NT07587059 is a near-circular earthwork with no entrance, previously (but wrongly) considered to have been Roman in origin (*Canmore*, 49296).

**Roman Camp Park** FAK-STL † (Falkirk). Antiquarian name. Ch. 17 Speakers of other Latin languages: probable.

NS790783 (LF). A.k.a. Camp Park†.

The site of Castlecary Roman Fort (Reid 2009, 302). For the fort, see *Canmore*, 45828.

1845 *Camp Park* {Stuart 1852} (Reid 2009, 302)

1851 *Roman Camp Park* {NAS MS RHP6104} (Reid 2009, 302)

SSE adj. *Roman* + SSE n. *camp* + ScS n. *park*

ScS *Roman Camp Park* – 'enclosure at the encampment associated with (the) Romans'

**Roman Camp Wood** CLD-PER (Callander). Antiquarian name. Ch. 17 Speakers of other Latin languages: probable.

NN554054 (LR).

An old camp, unnamed (1783 Stobie Map). A natural feature, previously interpreted locally as a Roman earthwork at NN55450545, planted in the nineteenth century (*Canmore*, 24016).

1988 *Roman Camp Wood* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

SSE adj. *Roman* + SSE n. *camp* + SSE n. *wood*

SSE (*The*) *Roman Camp Wood* – 'wood at the encampment associated with (the) Romans'

**Roman Camp Wood** TQR-PEB (Traquair). Antiquarian name. Ch. 17 Speakers of other Latin languages: probable.

NT303376 (LR).

1967 *Roman Camp Wood* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

SSE adj. *Roman* + SSE n. *camp* + SSE n. *wood*

SSE (*The*) *Roman Camp Wood* – 'wood at the encampment associated with (the) Romans'

Unnamed on the OS 6" 1st edn. Leads up from Cardrona House to just below Castle Knowe fort NT30203727, with secondary stone walling from an extensive sheepfold within it (*Canmore*, 53148).

**Roman Cottage** ARH-PER † (Ardoch). Antiquarian name. Ch. 17 Speakers of other Latin languages: probable.

NN842109 (SS).

A pendicle (Watson 2002, 425).

From nearby Roman sites (Watson 2002, 425).

1855 *Roman Cottage* {valuation roll} (Watson 2002, 425)

SSE adj. *Roman* + SSE n. *cottage*

SSE (*The*) *Roman Cottage* – 'cottage associated with (the) Romans'

**Roman Hill** MON-ANG (Monifieth). Figurative name. Ch. 17 Speakers of other Latin languages: probable.

NO478333 (RL).

An eminence of considerable height, of bold and rugged appearance on the west and north sides, with a disused quarry (OSnb 70:43).

1861 *Roman Hill* (OSnb 70:43)

SSE adj. *Roman* + SSE n. *hill*

SSE (*The*) *Roman Hill* – 'hill associated with (the) Romans'

**Roman Park** FGK-PER (Findo Gask). Antiquarian name. Ch. 17 Speakers of other Latin languages: probable.

NO011200 (SS).

1864 *Moss-side Cottages* (OS 6" 1st edn)

1987 *Roman Park· Moss-side Cottage* [NO010200] (OS<sup>25</sup>)

SSE adj. *Roman* + ScS n. *park*

ScS *Roman Park* – 'enclosure associated with (the) Romans'

Beside several Roman features.

**Roman Park** MLR-ROX (Melrose). Unknown class. Ch. 17 Speakers of other Latin languages: probable.

NT510336 (LF).

A cultivated field (OSnb 28:196).

Said to refer to a Roman road reputed to pass nearby (OSnb 28:196).

1860 *Roman Park* (OSnb 28:196)

SSE adj. *Roman* + ScS n. *park*

ScS *Roman Park* – 'enclosure associated with (the) Romans'

The route of the Roman Road in this vicinity is unknown (*Canmore*, 72237).

**Roman Stone** COM-PER ♦ (Comrie). Antiquarian name. Ch. 17 Speakers of other Latin languages: probable.

NN774206 (RO).

A huge stone with two partners, one with cup-markings, surrounded by a Roman temporary camp (*Canmore*, 24856).

1966 *Roman Stone* (*Canmore*, 24856)

SSE adj. *Roman* + SSE n. *stone*

SSE (*The*) *Roman Stone* – 'stone associated with (the) Romans'

Marked just as a "standing stone" on the OS 6" 1st edn, 1864, and given 1985 and 2011 on OS<sup>25</sup> as a description, "Roman Stone". However, it is reported in 1966 by *Canmore*, 24856, that the "name 'Roman Stone' is known locally, and applies to the largest [stone]."

**Roman Wall** CMB+NTB The~ ♦. Antiquarian name. Ch. 17 Speakers of other Latin languages: probable.

NY789688 (RO). A.k.a. Hadrian's Wall, a.k.a. The Longwall†, a.k.a. The Picts Wall†.

c. 1540 *the Pict wal* {*Itinerary Leland*} (PNCu 1, 39)

1553 *the Wall* {Nicolson & Burn 1777} (PNCu 1, 39)

1601 *the pict wall* {TCWAAS 11} (PNCu 1, 39)

1603 *the Pight Wall* {1934 TCWAAS Extra 16} (PNCu 1, 39)

1610 *the Pight Wall* {1887 TCWAAS Tract 2} (PNCu 1, 39)

- 1610 The Picts Wall (Speed Map)  
c. 1690 *The Picts Wall (the Roman wall· the Longwall)* {Dean & Chapter of Carlisle MS, unspecified} (*PNCu* 1, 39)  
1769 *Roman Wall* (Armstrong Map)  
1777 *[T]he [P]icts [W]all* {Nicolson & Burn 1777} (*PNCu* 1, 39)  
1950 *The Roman Wall* (*PNCu* 1, 39)

e.ESE def. art. *the* + e.ESE adj. *Roman* + e.ESE n. *wall*  
e.ESE *The Roman Wall* – 'the wall associated with the Romans'

**Roman Well** BCN-WLO The~ † (Bo'ness & Carriden). Antiquarian name. Ch. 17 Speakers of other Latin languages: probable.

NT026792 (WO).

A noted well, or fountain of water, constructed to supply the military at the Roman fort or station at Walton, filled up c.1793 but still providing an excellent local supply from a stone-built conduit (*NSA* ii, 66).

- a. 1843 *the Roman well*. "the Roman wall" (*NSA* ii, 66)

SSE def. art. *the* + SSE adj. *Roman* + ScS n. *wall*  
ScS *The Roman Wall* – 'the well associated with (the) Romans'

Described on the OS 6" 1st edn as the site of a Roman well. It was said in 1859 to have been in a small hollow below severely defaced Roman station or encampment remains {OSnb 15:55–7} (*Canmore*, 49186), but there was no trace of either by 1974 (*Canmore*, 49186).

**Roman Well** DUF-MOR † (Duffus). Antiquarian name. Ch. 17 Speakers of other Latin languages: probable.

NJ110691 (WO). A.k.a. Pictish Well.

A well, discovered in 1809 under ramparts; a curious chamber cut out of the solid rock (OSnb 9:19).

- 1870 *Roman Well* (OSnb 9:19)

SSE adj. *Roman* + SSE n. *well*  
SSE (*The*) *Roman Well* – 'well associated with (the) Romans'

Replaced by **Pictish Well** DUF-MOR as archaeological understanding changed.

**Roman Wood** JED-ROX (Jedburgh). Antiquarian name. Ch. 17 Speakers of other Latin languages: probable.

NT681220 (LR).

- 1977 *Roman Wood* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

SSE adj. *Roman* + SSE n. *wood*  
SSE (*The*) *Roman Wood* – 'wood associated with (the) Romans'

Abuts the Roman road Dere Street; though it is not unique in this, it may be the only one on the estate or farm that does so. Unnamed on the OS 6" 1st edn, 1860.

**Romancamp Gate** BLE-MOR (Bellie). Antiquarian name. Ch. 17 Speakers of other Latin languages: probable.

NJ360618 (SS).

A gamekeeper's lodge and gate at the north entrance to Gordon Castle, with near faint traces of an ancient encampment said to be of Roman origin (OSnb 4:32). With no evidence of a Roman camp (*Canmore*, 16942).

1870 *Romancamp Gate (Roman Camp Gate)* (OSnb 4:32)

SSE adj. *Roman* + SSE n. *camp* + SSE n. *gate*

SSE *Roman Camp Gate* – 'gateway associated with a Roman encampment'

**Romans' Cave** CRB-ABD The~ ♀ (Crathie & Braemar). Antiquarian name. Ch. 17 Speakers of other Latin languages: probable.

NO280945 (RL).

A hollow among stones (Watson & Allan 1984, 132).

1984 *The Romans' Cave* (Watson & Allan 1984, 132)

SSE def. art. *the* + gen. pl. of SSE n. *Roman* + SSE n. *cave*

SSE (*The Romans' Cave* – 'the cave associated with Romans'

The reason for the association is unknown.

**Romans' Dyke** NCU+SAN-AYR+DMF The~ † (New Cumnock + Sanquhar). Antiquarian name. Ch. 17 Speakers of other Latin languages: probable.

NS706114 (RO). A.k.a. The Celtic Dike†, a.k.a. The Deil's Dyke♀, a.k.a. The **Picts' Dyke**†.

A rampart called *the Roman Dyke* in some of the districts through which it passes, and in others *the Picts' Dyke* (MacKenzie 1841 i, 99). An earthwork from Loch Ryan to the Nith (Johnson-Ferguson 1935, 114). Probably a medieval structure incorporating earlier sites, marking a political boundary, from NS839051 to NS615116 (Barber 1999, 85).

1841 *Roman Dyke* a.k.a. *Pict's Dyke* a.k.a. *the Deil's Dyke* (MacKenzie 1841 i, 99)

1857 *(the) Deil's Dyke (Roman Dyke·Picts Dyke)* (OSnb 21:51 AYR)

1926 *the Deil's Dike (the Picts' Dike·the Celtic Dike)* (Watson 1926, 182)

1935 *Deil's Dyke* (Johnson-Ferguson 1935, 114)

1999 *The Deil's Dyke* (Barber 1999, 85)

SSE def. art. *the* + gen. pl. of SSE n. *Roman* (← SSE adj. *Roman*) + ScS n. *dyke*

ScS *The Roman Dyke* – 'the wall associated with (the) Romans'

**Romanway** PENR-CMB (Penrith). Antiquarian name. Ch. 17 Speakers of other Latin languages: probable.

NY496374 (SS).

On the route of a Roman road (OS 6" 1st edn).

1867 *Romanway* (OS 6" 1st edn)

ESE adj. *Roman* + ESE n. *way*

ESE (*The Roman Way* – 'road associated with (the) Romans'

**Rommante Well** SLO-FIF (Strathmiglo). Ch. 17 Speakers of other Latin languages: possible.

NO157082 (WO).

A small spring well (OSnb 26:19).

Said to be made or used by the Romans during the Agricolan campaign (OSnb 26:19). Possibly from *ruam* 'hallowed-earth, cemetery' (Watson 1995, 120).

1856 *Romantie Well* (*Romanty Well*) (OSnb 26:19)

OSc adj. \**Romante* + OSc n. *well*

SSE \**Romante Well* – 'romance well'

The interpretation relies on an unrecorded variant of OSc adj. *Romane*, identical with the fifteenth century form of ESE n./adj. *Romaunt* 'Romance'. If the interpretation is correct, it can be speculated that the reference is not to the Romans *per se*, but a post-Reformation recollection, or recognition, of a Catholic religious association with the well (cf. *DOST*, under *Romane*).

**Rubha an t-Sasannaich** MRV-ARG (Morvern). Resource-name. Ch. 11 Saxons: probable.

NM710423 (MR). +Bràigh.

A point on the shore (OSnb 72:130). The remains of two houses, with no arable in 1968, where there had been intermittent occupation connected with quarrying, probably c.1830 (Gaskell 1968, 132).

'Englishman's point' (OSnb 72:130).

1878 *Rudha an t Sasunnaich* (*Rudha an t' Sasunnaich*) (OSnb 72:130)

1979 *Rubha an t-Sasunnaich* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

2011 *Rubha an t-Sasunnaich* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

ScG n.m. *rubha* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *an t-* + gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Sasannach*

ScG *Rubha an t-Sasunnaich* – 'the headland associated with the Saxon'

Apparently referring to temporary quarry residences c.1830; the quarry is shown NM714423 with a pier below at c.NM711421 in 1852 (Admiralty 2155). If so, the genitive singular is either a reference to a noted resident, or to the quarry owner or representative, or has collective inference.

**Rubha Cam nan Gall** SUS-INV<sup>Heb</sup> (South Uist). Coincidental name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NF885474 (MR). A.k.a. Ru Aird Ghall†.

On the island of Fuidheigh a.k.a. Wiay. A point (OSnb 11:74).

'Awry high point' (OSnb 11:74). 'Crooked headland of the strangers' (Haswell-Smith 2004, 249).

1822 *Ru Aird Ghall* (Johnson Map)

1878 *Rubha Cam nan Gall* (OSnb 11:74)

2010 *Rubha Cam nan Gall* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

ScG n.m. *rubha* + ScG adj. *cam* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG *Rubha Cam nan Gall* – 'the bent headland associated with the *Goill*'

Though interpretation of ScG adj. *cam* 'bent' here would suit 'awry', given the north-west run of the headland in contradistinction to the normal south-west run of headlands on or off the west coast of Benbecula, it may refer to the wide bay on its western flank (perhaps in contradistinction to the straight Ru Kerevagh (1822 Johnson Map) NF880478 across the mouth of Loch a' Laip). However, ScG adj. *cam* 'bent, awry' may have an alternative local meaning, as suggested by Rubha Cam Dreach NF830489 (as if 'straight bent headland'), a south-west headland running along and dividing a section of freshwater Loch Langabhat. The 1822 form suggests specific element borrowing from **Aird Ghall†** SUS-INV<sup>Heb</sup>.

**Rubha Gàidhealach** KCN-ARG<sup>Heb</sup> (Kilchoman). Unknown class. Ch. 6 Gaels: probable. NR196601 (MR).

On the island of Islay. A flat rocky point (OSnb 34:83). By a quarry (OS 6" 1st edn; disused, OS<sup>25</sup> 2010). Not an obvious landing place (pers. observ. 2005).

'Highland point' (OSnb 34:83).

1878 *Rudha Gàidhealach* (OSnb 34:83)

ScG n.m. *rubha* + ScG adj. *Gàidhealach*

ScG *An Rubha Gàidhealach* – '(the) headland associated with (the) Gaels'

Rubha Gàidhealach is just possibly in contrast to **Leac nan Gall** KCN-ARG<sup>Heb</sup>, for which a variant in the OSnb is *Leac na Galldachd*, with **Galltachd** 'Lowlands'. The headland partly shelters the entrance to Kilchiaran Bay, and is a marker of the loch entrance, at least from the south (pers. observ. 2005, from the other side of the bay). In its lee is Port a' Bhàta, 'the landing-beach of the boat' (OS 6" 1st edn), with ScG n.m. *bàta* 'boat', though the headland itself would not appear to lend itself for landing from a boat (unlike **Leac nan Gall**) (pers. observ. 2005, from a distance).

**Rubha Ghall** GIL-ARG (Glenorchy & Inishail). Unknown class. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable. NN295431 (MR).

A small wooded promontory (OSnb 51:19).

'Lowlanders' promontory' (OSnb 51:19).

1878 *Rudha Ghall (Rudha Gall)* (OSnb 51:19)

2010 *Rubha Ghall* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

ScG n.m. *rubha* + lenited gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG *Rubha Ghall* – 'headland associated with *Goill*'

It is possible that the reference to the ethnonym ScG n.m. *Gall* is reflected in **Lochgoill** GIL-ARG, an alternative name for freshwater Loch Tulla, into which the headland projects. However, Lochgoil was only recorded once.

**Rubha nam Frangach** INA-ARG (Inveraray). Transit-name. Ch. 15 French: probable. NN073043 (MR).

A low point of land (OSnb 8:84).

Said to refer to the curing and bartering of herring for wine from French merchants that reputedly took place here (OSA v, 291–2). 'Promontory of the Frenchmen' (OSnb 8:84). From Frenchmen (Gillies 1906, 203).

- 1791x99 *the Frenchman's point* (OSA v, 292)  
 1856 *French Farl* (Admiralty 2321)  
 1878 *Rudha nam Frangach* (OSnb 8:84)  
 1906 *Rubha na Frangach* (Gillies 1906, 203)  
 2010 *Rubha nam Frangach* (OS<sup>25</sup>)  
 2010 *French Farland* [house] (OS<sup>10</sup>)

ScG n.m. *rubha* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nam* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Frangach*  
 ScG *Rubha nam Frangach* – 'the headland associated with the French'

The remains of small-gauge rail track that is visible on the shore here (pers. observ. 2007) probably relate to a Second World War camp for Combined Operations at NN0719504622, part of HMS Quebec (*Canmore*, 295384). There was no pier suited to trade in Inveraray before 1809 (*NSA* vii, 36), so the folk memory of trading on this low point of land, where boats could be beached, may well be correct.

**Rubha nan Gall** KKE<sup>1</sup>-ARG<sup>Heb</sup> (Kilninian & Kilmore). Resource-name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NM416413 (MR).

On the island of Ulva. A point of land (OSnb 73:106).

'Lowlanders['] point' (OSnb 73:106). 'Cape of the strangers, i.e. Norsemen' (MacQuarrie 1982, 30).

- 1859 *Rudha ghoile* (Admiralty 2652)  
 1878 *Rudha nan Gall* (OSnb 73:106)  
 2010 *Rubha nan Gall* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

ScG n.m. *rubha* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*  
 ScG *Rubha nan Gall* – 'the headland associated with the *Goill*'

The Admiralty form may indicate later reinterpretation of ScG n.f. *goil* 'boiling', or may show the lenited gen. sg. *Ghoill* of ScG n.m. *Gall* (or the genitive plural with a breakdown of traditional grammar); however, Admiralty charts are less reliable than the OSnb. Perhaps of significance are one or both of the small beaches on either side of the point: Port Bàta na Luinge NM414412 (ScG n.m. *port* + ScG n.m. *bàta* + ScG gen. sg. fem. art. *na* + gen. sg. of ScG n.f. *long*, 'the landing-place of the ship's boat'), and Port an T[al]igh-shalainn NM417412 (ScG n.m. *port* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *an* + gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *taigh-salainn*, 'the landing-place of the salt store').

**Rubha nan Gall** KKE<sup>2</sup>-ARG<sup>Heb</sup> (Kilninian & Kilmore). Resource-name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NM507570 (MR). A.k.a. Stroinchrup†.

On the island of Mull. A point (OSnb 43:47).

'Point of the strangers' (OSnb 43:47; Maclean 1997, 33, 112).

- 1824 *Stroinchrup* (Thomson Map)  
 1855 *Runa Gall* {NLB Plan} (*Canmore*, 157686)  
 1878 *Rudha nan Gall* (*Rudha na Gall*) (OSnb 43:47)  
 2010 *Rubha nan Gall* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

ScG n.m. *rubha* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG *Rubha nan Gall* – 'the headland associated with the *Goill*'

The 1855 form appears on the plans for the lighthouse here (first lit 1857; *Canmore*, 157686), and so obviously pre-dates it. The apparent 1824 alias is possibly scribal and cartographic error for Sròn Chrom NM497570 (*Sròn Chruime* OS 6" 1st edn, an error following the oblique form contained in Druim na Sròine-cruime NM498569, from which it projects): it is not otherwise evidenced.

**Rubha nan Gall** KLE-ARG (Kilmallie). Coincidental name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NN027681 (MR).

A rocky point at the south end of **Eilean nan Gall** KLE-ARG (OSnb 42:33).

'Lowlander's point' [sic] (OSnb 42:33).

1878 *Rudha nan Gall* (OSnb 42:33)

2010 *Rubha nan Gall* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

ScG n.m. *rubha* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG *Rubha nan Gall* – 'the headland associated with the *Goill*'

Rubha nan Gall is a skerry projecting from **Eilean nan Gall** KLE-ARG, with which its name shares the specific element. It is an unusual name for a skerry, and so is probably a remnant of an alternative name for the tidal island itself, demonstrating generic variation.

**Rubha nan Gall** NUS<sup>1</sup>-INV<sup>Heb</sup> (North Uist). Resource-name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NF913636 (MR).

On the island of North Uist. A point (OSnb 9:32).

'Point of the foreigners' (OSnb 9:32).

1878 *Rudha nan Gall* (OSnb 9:32)

2010 *Rubha na Gall* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

ScG n.m. *rubha* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG *Rubha nan Gall* – 'the headland associated with the *Goill*'

Rubha nan Gall is a level end to a short headland; a headland which guards the inside end of the narrow entrance channel to Loch Euphort. There is a good, sheltered landing-point NF912638 in the fork of Rubha nan Gall and a similar unnamed neighbouring headland NF910638. The bay thus formed is perhaps significantly called Acairseid Fhalaich (ScG n.f. *acarsaid* + lenited gen. of ScG n.m. *falach* 'concealment', '(the) concealed anchorage, or anchorage of concealment'), though this may just be descriptive of the position, rather than of anything sinister. There is no easy landward access to the headland.

**Rubha nan Gall** NUS<sup>2</sup>-INV<sup>Heb</sup> (North Uist). Resource-name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NF937711 (MR). A.k.a. Ardtrialish†.

On the island of North Uist. A prominent point (OSnb 7:155).

'Point of the Lowlanders' (OSnb 7:155).

- 1822 *Rudha nan Gall* a.k.a. *Ardtrialish* (Johnson Map)  
 1824 *Ardtrialish* (Thomson Map)  
 1878 *Rudha nan Gall* (OSnb 7:155)  
 2010 *Rubha nan Gall* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

ScG n.m. *rubha* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*  
 ScG *Rubha nan Gall* – 'the headland associated with the *Goill*'

The name Ardtialish† may not be a true alias, but apply to the general peninsula, with Rubha nan Gall applied more specifically to the final projection. That ScG *àird* n.f. 'projection' applied to the peninsula is confirmed by Loch na h-Àirde NF942709 (ScG n.m/f. *loch* + ScG gen. sg. art. *na h-* + gen. sg. of ScG n.f. *àird*, 'the loch of the projection').

**Rubha nan Gall** NUS<sup>3</sup>-INV<sup>Heb</sup> † (North Uist). Resource-name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NF922689 (MR).

On the island of North Uist. A small headland (OSnb 6:193).

'Point of the Lowlanders' (OSnb 6:193).

- 1878 *Rudha nan Gall* (OSnb 6:193)  
 2010 *Rubha nan Gall* (OS<sup>10</sup>)

ScG n.m. *rubha* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*  
 ScG *Rubha nan Gall* – 'the headland associated with the *Goill*'

The house named Rudha nan Gall at NF920692 (OS<sup>10</sup>), by or at Ruiar Cottage (OS 6" 1st edn), represents a migration of the name and not the original location; this is correctly located and named on OS<sup>10</sup>. To one side of the headland is the narrow Strom na Fùirneis (OS<sup>10</sup>), 'the channel of the furnace'.

**Rubha nan Gall** STY-ROS<sup>Heb</sup> (Stornoway). Resource-name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NB478389 (MR).

On the island of Lewis. A small headland (OSnb 39:25,107).

'Englishmen's point' (OSnb 39:25). 'The forked headland' (OSnb 39:107).

- 1852 *Rudha nan Gall (Rudha na Goul)* (OSnb 39:25,107)  
 2010 *Rubha nan Gall* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

ScG n.m. *rubha* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*  
 ScG *Rubha nan Gall* – 'the headland associated with the *Goill*'

This steep-sided headland is now very narrow, but possibly as the result of erosion; no forking is evident, and landing-points are below to either side (pers. observ. 2008).

**Rubha nan Gall Beag** TOY-ARG<sup>Heb</sup> (Torosay). Coincidental name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NM742311 (MR).

On the island of Mull. A small point (OSnb 47:52).

'Point of the foreigners the less' (OSnb 47:52). 'Little point of the strangers' (Maclean 1997, 112).

1878 *Rudha nan Gall Beag* (OSnb 47:52)

2010 *Rubha nan Gall Beag* (OS<sup>10</sup>)

ScG ex nom. *Rubha nan Gall* (ScG n.m. *rubha* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*) + ScG adj. *beag*

ScG *Rubha nan Gall Beag* – 'little Rubha nan Gall ('the headland associated with the *Goill*')'

Rubha nan Gall Beag is to be taken with adjacent **Rubha nan Gall Mòr** TOY-ARG<sup>Heb</sup>, with which it is contrasted. It is unlikely to have had a parallel, independent experience by which it acquired an identical primary name. It is surrounded by low-water mud and boulders, making it less appropriate for maritime traffic than **Rubha nan Gall Mòr** TOY-ARG<sup>Heb</sup>. Rather, it should be viewed as a smaller twin with an essentially secondary name, whether or not coining was concurrent, and whether or not it shared in the event or activities that associated its larger partner with the *Goill*.

**Rubha nan Gall Mòr** TOY-ARG<sup>Heb</sup> (Torosay). Resource-name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NM745312 (MR).

On the island of Mull. A point (OSnb 47:52).

'Point of the foreigners the greater' (OSnb 47:52). Established name *Rudha nan Gall* + *m[ò]r* (Gillies 1906, 116). 'Point of the big strangers' (MacQuarrie 1982, 92). 'Great point of the strangers' (MacQuarrie 1982, 92).

1878 *Rudha nan Gall Mòr* (OSnb 47:52)

1906 *Rudha nan Gall-mór* (Gillies 1906, 116)

2010 *Rubha nan Gall* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

ScG ex nom. *Rubha nan Gall* (ScG n.m. *rubha* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*) + ScG adj. *mòr*

ScG *Rubha nan Gall Mòr* – 'big Rubha nan Gall ('the headland associated with the *Goill*')'

As argued under **Rubha nan Gall Beag** TOY-ARG<sup>Heb</sup>, Rubha nan Gall Mòr should be viewed as a primary name with a contrasting adjective. It has little foreshore on its east side, and a potentially associated landing-point nearby is **Port an t-Sasannaich** TOY-ARG<sup>Heb</sup>. The 1588 shipwreck of a galleon, probably a Spanish Armada vessel, was reported in Loch Don (*Canmore*, 294298), at the entrance to which sits Rubha nan Gall Mòr. An Oban-registered sloop was similarly lost in Loch Don in 1825 (*Canmore*, 294290).

**Rubha nan Spàinnteach** BRR-INV<sup>Heb</sup> ♦ (Barra). Unknown class. Ch. 17 Speakers of other Latin languages: probable.

NF767044 (MR).

On the island of Gighay a.k.a. Gioghaigh.

'Promontory of the Spaniard' (Stahl 1999, 247).

1999 *Rubha na Spàinnteach* {ex info.} (Stahl 1999, 247)

ScG n.m. *rubha* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Spàinnteach*

ScG *Rubha nan Spàinnteach* – 'the headland associated with the Spanish'

Rubha nan Spàinnteach is presumably related in some way to the burial of three Portuguese in **Uaighean nan Spàinnteach** BRR-INV<sup>Heb</sup>.

**Rubha Sasannaich** KBK-ARG<sup>Heb</sup> (Kilbrandon & Kilchattan). Commemorative name. Ch.

11 Saxons: probable.

NM727188 (MR).

On Insh Island (a.k.a. Eilean nan Caorach; OS 6" 1st edn). A point (OSnb 53:59).

'The Englishman's point', said to refer to an Englishman wrecked and drowned here (OSnb 53:59).

1878 *Rudha Sasunnaich* (OSnb 53:59)

2010 *Rubha Sasunnaich* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

ScG n.m. *rubha* + gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Sasannach*

ScG *Rubha Sasannaich* – 'headland associated with a Saxon'

It is possible that the medial ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *an t-* was present but has been lost.

**Rune Pictorum** RAF-MOR † (Rafford). Antiquarian name. Ch. 3 Cruithnians: probable.

NJ046595 (?).

A boundary marker for Burgie {Grant & Leslie 1798} (Shaw 1882 i, 13). Sueno's Stone – a 20' sculptured monument (*Canmore*, 15785).

'*The carne of the Pethis or the Pechts seildis [sic]*' (REM no. 4 p. 457). '*The carne of the Pethis or the Pechts feildis*', probably associated with the Forres sculptured pillar [Sueno's Stone] (REM, xxx). 'The Picts' cairn' {Grant & Leslie 1798} (Shaw 1882 i, 13).

1221 *Rune Pictorum* (acc.) (REM, xxx; REM no. 4 pp. 456, 457)

ScG n.m/f. *raon* + gen. pl. of Ln n.m. *\*Pictus*

ScG *\*Raon Chruithneach* – 'field associated with the Picts'

The generic in Rune Pictorum also appears in Runetwethel (acc.), 'field associated with ScG masc. anthro. *Tuathal*'. Both names are in a list of boundary marks for Burgie, along with other clearly Gaelic names. Rather than a loan word in untypically incorrect Latin grammar, this appears to be undeclined ScG n.m/f. *raon* 'field' in Older Scots orthography. The grid reference is supplied by Sueno's Stone, (re-)erected at the apex of a spur of the parish of Rafford MOR near Burgie. Translation of the Gaelic ethnonym is assumed. The REM interpretations comes from a MS translation of four names from Gaelic to Older Scots which was added to the original charter; but interpretation as 'cairn' has no obvious basis. The plural interpretation of *rune* in REM may be seeking to make the reference agree with Latin grammar.

— S —

**Saracen** GLW-LAN ♦ (Glasgow Barony). Coincidental name. Ch. 22 Exotic ethnonyms: probable.

NS597681 (SS). +Lane†, +Park (OS<sup>10</sup>), +Saracen Head Road (OS<sup>10</sup>), +Street (Macintosh 1902, s.n.).

The name of a district (Grant 2007, 8).

The Saracen's Head was for many years the chief hotel of the city; the private lane to the stables became Saracen Lane (Macintosh 1902, 27). The Saracen's Head, operating 1754–1905, gave rise to the street-name Saracen Lane, which gave rise to the name of the urban district (Grant 2007, 08).

2007 *Saracen* (Grant 2007, 8)

SSE n. *Saracen*

SSE *Saracen Lane* – '(lane associated with the) Saracen'

The simplex name Saracen is a back-formation from Saracen Lane, which commemorated the Saracen's Head inn, and was renamed Saracen Head Road in 1928 (SLPR Glasgow City, as at 5 Nov. 2012, p. 177).

**Sasainn** ☀. Domain-name. Ch. 11 Saxons: probable.  
(SL).

1911 *Sasunn* (Dwelly, 1013)

1932 *Sasunn* (Dieckhoff 1932, 182)

1981 *Sasainn* (GOC 1981, 19)

pl. of EG n.m. *Saxa*

EG \**Saxain* – '(land of) Saxons'

The Irish Gaelic reflex of EG n.m. *Saxa* was used to refer to England, both in the dative plural, *Sacsáibh*, *Sagsáibh*, and singular, *Saxa*, *Sagsa*, *Saghsa Mhór* (*DIL*, under *Saxa*). The plural form *Saxain* was also frequently applied to the country, with the Irish Gaelic reflexes *Sagsuin* and *Saghsuin* (*DIL*, under *Saxain*) showing development in the direction of modern IrG n.m. *Sasana* and ScG n.f. *Sasainn* 'England' with medial [s]. In addition to the standardisation of the second vowel as -a-, there has been a standardisation in favour of Sasainn over *Sasann*: they are described as "slight dialectal variants" by MacInnes (1989, 92).

**Saxland** ☀ †. Domain-name. Ch. 11 Saxons: probable.  
(SL).

OE 'England' (*CASD*, under *Seaxland*, *Sexland*).

1916 *Seaxland*†· *Sexland*† (*CASD*, s.n.n.)

attrib. OE n.m. \**Saxe* + OE n.nt. *land*

OE \**Saxe-land* – 'land associated with the Saxons'

The headname assumes an Anglian form with -a-, as opposed to southern OE n.nt. *Seaxland* with -ea-.

**Saxon Howe** AUG-PER (Auchtergaven). Antiquarian name. Ch. 11 Saxons: probable. NO006359 (RO).

1985 *Saxon Howe* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

SSE adj. *Saxon* + ScS n. *how*

ScS *Saxon How* – 'tumulus associated with the Saxons'

Saxon Howe is not named on the OS 6" 1st edn, nor the "Pile of Stones" described at this spot on the current OS<sup>25</sup>. This hill-top cairn is presumably the howe, in what must be a fanciful antiquarian name. ScS n. *how* 'tumulus' is now obsolete other than in archaeology, history and place-names (*SND*, s.v.); likewise northern ESE n. *how* 'hill, hillock' is only found in place-names (*OED*, s.v.)

**Saxum Hiberniensium** KGL+PTM-FIF+KNR † (Kinglassie + Portmoak). Borderland-name. Ch. 7 Irish: probable.

NT189995 (RO).

Probably the undressed piece of whinstone, broader and higher at about one metre high, associated with five boundary stones erected post 1800 (Taylor 2007, 506). A small standing stone in Kirkness Wood, now one of a line of stones marking the Fife–Kinross county boundary (*PNFi*, 135 n.).

'The rock of the Irishmen', from Hiberno-Norse immigrants who were burnt to death here (Taylor 1995, 147; Taylor 1995b; Taylor 2007, 503). 'The rock of the Hibernians' (*PNFi*, 135 n.).

c. 1130 *Saxum Hiberniensium* (abl.) (p.1276 *St A. Lib.*, 114)

Ln n.m. *saxum* + gen. pl. of Ln n.m. *Hibernensis*

ScG \**Clach Èireannach* – 'stone associated with Irish'

Stated to have been originally in Gaelic (Taylor 2007, 497), *Saxum Hiberniensium* is presumably for ScG \**Clach (nan) Èireannach*. It is conceded by Taylor (*ibid.*, 510–11) that his principle evidence for uniquely identifying the *Èireannaich* as Hiberno-Norse as opposed to Hiberno-Gaels is the probable Old Norse derivation of the place-name Kirkness KGL-FIF NT182985, 'church-promontory'. This is the oldest Germanic name recorded in Fife, on the boundary of which estate the stone is situated. If it is accepted that the story of killing by house-burning, which is both an Irish and Norse motif (*ibid.*, 509), is folk etymology, then the stone's role as a boundary marker since at least c.1130 is likely to provide the motivation. That ON or OSc Kirkness is not translated in the same manuscript strengthens identification of *Saxum* as being from Gaelic.

**Scot Knowe** SST-SHE (Sandsting). Ch. 19 Scots: possible.

HU307515 (RL).

A small conspicuous knoll immediately east of Troilhoulland (OSnb 4:113).

1878 *Scot Knowe* (OSnb 4:113)

2010 *Scot Knowe* (OS<sup>10</sup>)

attrib. SSE n. *Scot* + ScS n. *knowe*

ScS *Scot Knowe* – 'hillock associated with (the) Scots'

Scot Knowe is shown on OS maps at HU308514, following (more or less) the location stated in the OSnb; however, the grid reference used here follows the contours to identify the knoll, north of the top of the hill at Troilhoulland HU306514. The implication of the possible interpretation given is unclear, but an alternative interpretation is not available. This is an outlier from the distribution of Scot-names applied to features.

**Scotby** CARL-CMB (Carlisle). Domain-name. Ch. 19 Scots: probable.

NY440552 (SS). +Beck (*RPW*, 372 n.), +Bridge, +Ghyll, +Holmes, +House, +Park† (*RPW*, 457; OS 6" 1st edn), +Shield.

In Wetheral parish (*PNCu* 1, 163). A royal mill of David I (*PNCu* 1, xxxvi-vii). The mill of Scotby, under the king of Scots, was granted by Uhtred son of Liulf to the priory of Wetheral in the mid twelfth century (*RPW*, 39–41).

ON *Skotabýr*, 'settlement of the Scots' (Ekwall 1953, 171). '*býr* of the Scots or the Scot' (*PNCu* 1, 163). ON 'farmstead or village of the Scots', from *Skoti* + *by* (Mills 1998, 303). OE *Scottas* + ON *býr* (*VEPN* 2000, 107).

- c. 1130 *Scoteby* (*RPW*, 147)
- c. 1139 *Scotebi* (*ESC* no. 123)
- c. 1155 *Scoteby* (*RPW*, 41)
  - 1133×56 *Scoteby* (*RPW*, 46)
  - 1167 *Scottebi* (-*by*) {pipe roll} (*PNCu* 1, 163)
  - 1187 *Scottebi* (-*by*) {pipe roll} (*PNCu* 1, 163)
  - 1180×92 *Scoteby* (*RPW*, 69)
  - 1195 *Scottebi* (-*by*) {pipe roll} (*PNCu* 1, 163)
  - 1227–1339 *Scottebi*–*Scotteby* {close book; feet of fines document} (*PNCu* 1, 163)
  - 1230 *Schotebi* {parish register} (*PNCu* 1, 163)
  - 1231×35 *Scoteby* (*RPW*, 182)
  - 1236 *Shoteby* {close book} (*PNCu* 1, 163)
  - 1242 *Scotteby* (*CDS i* nos. 1564, 1577)
  - 1242 *Scottheby* (*CDS i* no. 1575)
  - 1247 *Scoteby* (*CDS i* no. 1708)
  - 1248 *Scoteby* (*CDS i* no. 1721)
  - 1251 *Scoteby* (*CDS i* no. 1799)
  - 1252 *Scotteby* (*CDS i* no. 1887)
  - 1253 *Scoteby* (*CDS i* no. 1906)
  - 1278 *Scottesby* {assize roll} (*PNCu* 1, 163)
  - 1279 *Scottesby* {assize roll} (*PNCu* 1, 163)
  - 1279 *Scotteby* (*CDS ii* no. 146)
- etc.
- 1868 *Scotby* (OS 6" 1st edn)

gen. pl. of OE n.m. *Scott* + ON n.m. *býr*

OE \**Scottaby* – 'settlement associated with Scots'

The two recorded forms with medial *-s-* are relatively late (1278–79) and appear in subsequent years in the same source, so can be taken as aberrant forms influenced by analogous forms. The medial vowel *-e-* of early forms appear to show the final *-a* of the gen. pl. *Skota* of ON n.m. *Skotr*, or *Scotta* of OE n.m. *Scott*: the latter has been favoured because of the argument in *VEPN* (2000, 105) for late eleventh-century replacement of

specifics in Cumberland and Dumfriesshire *bý(r)*-names. The generic may derive from OWN n.m. *býr* rather than OD n.m. *bý*, as the settlement does not appear to have been the nucleated village typical of the latter (loc. cit.). Note that Scotby pre-dates David I's acquisition of territory in Cumberland in 1136.

**Scotch Craig** CSL-ROX (Castleton). Borderland-name. Ch. 19 Scots: probable.

NY554873 (RL).

A small rocky face (OSnb 7:144).

In contradistinction to **English Craig** LNGT-CMB in England, across Kershope Water (OSnb 7:144).

1860 *Scotch Craig* (OSnb 7:144)

SSE adj. *Scotch* + ScS n. *craig*

ScS *Scotch Craig* – 'rock associated with (the) Scots'

The name of Scotch Craig contrasts with that of **English Craig** LNGT-CMB on the opposite slope of the glen, down which flows the Kershope Burn, which forms the Scottish–English border.

**Scotch Hall** HEXH-NTB ‡ (Hexham). Figurative name. Ch. 19 Scots: probable.

NY843546 (SS). +High, +Low, +Scar† (a.k.a. Nether).

'Scot tax' (Watson 1970, 147–8).

1769 *Scotch Hall* (Armstrong Map)

1820 *Scotch Hall* (Fryer Map)

1865 H/Lw/Scar. *Scotch Hall* (OS 6" 1st edn)

1970 H. *Scotch Hall* (Watson 1970, 147)

2010 H. *Scotch Law Farm*. Lw/Nr. *Scotch Hall* (OS<sup>10</sup>)

2010 H/Lw. *Scotch Hall* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

2010 *Scotch Halls* (OS<sup>50</sup>)

ESE adj. *Scotch* + ESE n. *hall*

ESE (*The*) *Scotch Hall* – 'large house associated with (the) Scots'

In addition to H/Lw/Nr. Scotch Hall, Scotch Hall appears to be a house-name at High Scotch Hall Farm, and this provides the grid reference. The OS<sup>50</sup> plural form reflects the subdivision. The attempt by Watson to explain Scotch with ESE n. scot 'tax' is not suggested elsewhere in the literature. ESE n. *scotch* 'gash' might well fit the ravine of Parkgates Burn NY848542, but topographic use is not attested. The name may be figurative, with a mocking reference to the quality and/or steep gradient of the land. But more likely for a well established name is a variant of OSc n. *Scotch-house* 'seventeenth-century laird's dwelling superseding the tower house' (SND, under *Scottis*).

**Scotch-haugh Burn** FRD-KCD (Fordoun). Figurative name. Ch. 19 Scots: probable.

NO727765 (WL).

The united waters of the East and West Den Burns till joining the Luther Water (OSnb 9:169).

1865 (*the*) *Scotchhaugh Burn* (OSnb 9:169)

(SSE def. art. *the* +) attrib. SSE ex nom. \**Scotch-haugh* (OSc adj. *Scotch* + OSc n. *halch*)  
+ ScS n. *burn*

OSc \**The Scotch Halch* – 'burn associated with (the) Scotch-haugh ('river meadow  
associated with (the) Scots')

Scotch-haugh Burn could formally be Scots in origin, employing SSE adj. *Scotch* as a specific. However, such a hybrid (albeit between closely related languages) is considered less likely than a survival from Older Scots, when OSc n. *halch* 'river meadow' was a very common generic (*DOST*, s.v.). Use of the article in the descriptive text of the OSnb reinforces suspicion of an underlying appellative.

**Scotch Hill** BLE-MOR (Bellie). Coincidental name. Ch. 19 Scots: probable.

NJ354552 (RL). A.k.a. **Scots Hill** BOH-BNF.

A hill all planted with fir, much of which is stunted (OSnb 4:97).

1830 *Scotch Hill* (Thomson Map)

1870 *Scotch Hill* (OSnb 4:97)

SSE adj. *Scotch* + ScS n. *hill*

ScS *Scotch Hill* – 'hill associated with (the) Scots'

Scotch Hill is the OS name for the part of the hill in Bellie MOR, the part in Boharm BNF being labelled **Scots Hill**. The hill was wholly in Moray on the Thomson Map in 1822 (Banffshire map) and 1830 (Moray map). It is tempting to see the specific as referring to the fir trees planted across the hill in the Wood of Ordiequish, as if for Scotch fir. Otherwise, the reference may be to the Gaelic–Scots language border, or other late cultural boundary, coinciding with the hill mass along the River Spey or on the Fochabers–Keith road (part of the modern A96; in existence 1776, Taylor & Skinner Map, but not shown in 1755, Roy Map).

**Scotch Kershope** CSL-ROX (Castleton). Borderland-name. Ch. 19 Scots: probable.

NY525852 (SS).

A house (OSnb 7:127).

1755 *Scots Kersop* (Roy Map)

1770 *Kershope* (Stobie Map)

1840 *Kershope* (Tennant Map)

1860 *Kershope* (OSnb 7:127)

1896 *Kershope* (OS 1" 2nd edn)

1904 *Kershope* (OS 1" 3rd edn)

1925 *Kershope* (OS 1" Popular edn)

1986 *Scotch Kershope* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

ESE adj. *Scotch* (← ScS adj. *Scots*) + ScS ex nom. \**Kersop* (OSc n. *kers* + OSc n. *hope*)

ScS *Scots Kersop* – 'Kershope ('valley associated with cress') associated with (the) Scots'

The name of Scotch Kershope contrasts with that of **English Kershope** LNGT-CMB on the opposite bank of the Kershope Burn, which forms the Scottish–English border. The 1770 map shows buildings on either bank, with the name written on the English side, which may explain why the 1820 Thomson Map and 1821 Ainslie Map indicate an English settlement only. However, both the Moll Map in 1725 and Bartholomew ½ Map in 1934,

on a much smaller scale, also show the settlement as being on the English side only. The prime settlement therefore appears to have been associated with the south bank. The adjective on the Roy Map implies that a tradition of contrasting names may have long existed, but was ignored on mapping till into the twentieth century, when it reappeared as English Standard English. (Topography counts against OSc n. *kers* 'carseland'.)

**Scotch Knowe** CSL-ROX (Castleton). Borderland-name. Ch. 19 Scots: probable.

NY560884 (RL).

A small knoll (OSnb 7:134).

In contradistinction to English Knowe in England, across Kershope Water (OSnb 7:134).

1860 *Scotch Knowe* (OSnb 7:134)

1904 *Scotch Knowe* (OS 1" 3rd edn)

SSE adj. *Scotch* + ScS n. *knowe*

ScS *Scotch Knowe* – 'hillock associated with (the) Scots'

Scotch Knowe was not shown on the OS 1" 2nd edn 1896, but was considered significant enough to add in 1904: see **English Knowe** BELL+LNGT-NTB+CMB.

**Scotch Shields** LNGT-CMB † (Longtown). Unknown class. Ch. 19 Scots: probable.

@NY446631 (LF).

In Scaleby parish (*PNCu* 1, 107).

From ME *schele* 'shieling hut, small house' (*PNCu* 1, 107).

1748 *Scotch Shields* {Earl of Lonsdale MS, unspecified} (*PNCu* 1, 107)

ESE adj. *Scotch* + pl. of ESE n. *shiel*

ESE \*(*the*) *Scotch Shiels* – 'bothies associated with (the) Scots'

Association with an Anglo-Scottish drove-road is possible, being near Carlisle. (The appearance of a cognate of ESE n. *shiel* in Scaleby NY446631, ON n.m. *skáli* 'hut', is presumably coincidental.)

**Scotchkoultard** HALT-NTB (Haltwhistle). Unknown class. Ch. 19 Scots: probable.

NY715708 (SS). +Waste.

From English reivers pausing here, in the shelter of a ridge, before gathering the horses and herds taken from the Scots (Watson 1970, 148).

1769 *Scotch Coltherd* (Armstrong Map)

1828 *Scots Coulterd* (Greenwood Map)

1866 *Scotchkoultard* (OS 6" 1st edn)

1970 *Scotscoultherd* (*Scotscoltard*) (Watson 1970, 148)

ESE adj. *Scotch* + ESE (n. or ex nom.) ?

ESE (*the*) *Scotch Coulterd* – ? associated with (the) Scots'

The SSE surname Coulthard has been explained as the occupation of colt-herd and as the place-name Coudhart in Normandy (Black 1946, 164), but neither are likely here. A transferred meaning from OSc n. *culter* 'coulter' is possible, referring to the narrow slope by which the farmhouse is approached. However, paragoge (i.e. final accretion) with *-d* is not evidenced for Older Scots (*DOST*), Scots (*SND*) or English Standard English (*OED*).

There is a Coulter Scar LNGT-CMB NY371729, but adjacent Coultertown† NY370730 (OS 6" 1st edn) suggests the surname. It is in any case too far from Scotchcoulter for direct comparison. The tale of reivers is probably folk etymology.

**Scotchman's Ford** MEN-ANG (Menmuir). Figurative name. Ch. 19 Scots: probable. NO518653 (PW).

A sort of pass from the northern end of a marshy place to the Burn of Corbie (OSnb 69:26). A ford over a little rivulet (over which is also **Englishman's Ford** MEN-ANG) which passes cairns with burials from a skirmish (*OSA* v, 153). Below **Englishman's Ford** MEN (OSnb 69:26, under *Englishman's Hillock*).

Probably from a Presbyterian–Royalist skirmish sometime between 1625×85 (*OSA* v, 153).

1791×99 *the Scotchman's ford* (*OSA* v, 153)

1861 *Scotchman's Ford* (OSnb 69:26)

(SSE def. art. *the* +) gen. sg. of SSE n. *Scotchman* + SSE n. *ford*  
SSE *The Scotchman's Ford* – '(the) ford associated with a Scot'

Scotchman's Ford forms a contrastive pairing with **Englishman's Ford** MEN-ANG, perhaps as the younger of the two. But by 1861, the name of Englishman's Ford was seemingly forgotten and Scotchman's Ford was only known to one person, an elderly James Low, at that time resident at Gallowhill† (OSnb 69:26) (cf. Gallows Hillock NO542648).

**Scotchman's Ford** RTHB-NTB (Rothbury). Figurative name. Ch. 19 Scots: probable. NT860148 (PW).

In Alwinton parish (OS 6" 1st edn).

1866 *Scotchman's Ford* (OS 6" 1st edn)

gen. sg. of ESE n. *Scotchman* + ESE n. *ford*

ESE *Scotchman's Ford* – 'ford associated with a Scot'

A ford on a route, too small and steep for droving, crossing the nearby Scottish–English border.

**Scotchmeadows** HEXH-NTB (Hexham). Unknown class. Ch. 19 Scots: probable. NY842468 (SS). +Low (OS 6" 1st edn).

'Scot tax' (Watson 1970, 147–8).

1865 *Scotchmeadows* (OS 6" 1st edn)

1970 *Scotch Meadows* (Watson 1970, 147)

ESE adj. *Scotch* + pl. of ESE n. *meadow*

ESE *(The) Scotch Meadows* – 'meadows associated with (the) Scots'

The attempt by Watson to explain *Scotch* with ESE n. *scot* 'tax' is not suggested elsewhere in the literature. There is no evidence of an Anglo-Scottish drove-road along Allendale HEXH-NTB, in which Scotchmeadows lies.

**Scotisgait** AIR+GLA+KGM-ANG The~ † (Airlie + Glamis + Kingoldrum). Figurative name. Ch. 19 Scots: probable.

?NO359394 (PL).

Associated with *the Vynddy-yettis* (1458 *Arb. Lib.* ii no. 122).

*Via scoticana*, 'Scottish way', i.e. possibly a pre-Norman style road (Barrow 1992, 208).

1458 *the Scotisgait* (*Arb. Lib.* ii no. 122)

c. 1531×40 *via scoticana* {Brit. Library MS add.33245} (Barrow 1992, 208)

OSc def. art. *the* + OSc adj. *Scottis* + OSc n. *gait*

OSc *The Scottis Gate* – 'the road associated with (the) Scots'

Though the pass at Kingoldrum KGM-ANG NO334550 itself would qualify well for the Older Scots place-name *Vynddy-yettis* 'windy gates', the context of the source precludes this, and seems to indicate the gap at Ghenty AIR-ANG NO334529, which provides the grid reference. If so, then the Scotsgait is probably the route today followed by road and track (all shown as routeway in the 1820 Thomson Map) between Kingoldrum and the A928 at Gateside GLA-ANG NO376496, via Baldovie KGM-ANG NO322540 and Kinalty AIR-ANG NO350513. Latin *via scoticana* is contrasted in the same manuscript with *communis via*, 'common way' (Barrow 1992, 208), viewed by Barrow as possibly being a superior carriageway (perhaps via Kirriemuir NO385539). But note *the greyn rod*, also in 1458 (*Arb. Lib.* ii no. 122).

**Scotisgat** INB-INV † (Inverness & Bona). Figurative name. Ch. 19 Scots: probable.

@NH675455 (PL).

1361 *Scatisgat* (*REM* no. 237 p. 305)

1365 *Scotisgat* (*REM* no. 243 p. 317)

(adj. or gen. pl.) OSc *Scottis* + OSc n. *gate*

OSc *(The) Scottis Gate* – 'road associated with (the) Scots'

This road ran between the Haugh NH666445 to Knockintinnel† NH679457, connecting the River Ness and the eastern approach to Inverness, passing behind the town of the time.

**Scotispatis-croft** EDI-MLO Le~ † (City of Edinburgh). Figurative name. Ch. 19 Scots: probable.

@NT303715 (LF).

In the land of Nudrymerschale 'Niddrie (Marischal)' (1503 *RMS* ii no. 2695).

1502 *le Scotispatis-croft* (1503 *RMS* ii no. 2695)

OSc def. art. *lie* + OSc adj. *Scottis* + pl. of OSc n. *pat* + OSc n. *croft*

OSc *The Scottis Patis Croft* – 'the small-holding associated with coal-pits associated with (the) Scots'

The name perhaps refers to surface mining rather than subterranean activity. A possible alternative interpretation is with the genitive of OSc anthro. *Scot*, but there is no known eponym, and more significantly, use of the article in such a construction would be unusual. The gen. pl. of OSc n. *Scot* is a formal possibility.

**Scotiswath** ANN+DOR+WIGT-DMF+CMB † (Annan + Dornock + Wigton). Transit-name. Ch. 19 Scots: probable.

NY219636 (WL). A.k.a. Bowness Wath?

a. 1384 *river Esk* a.k.a. *Scotiswath* (Skene, *Chron. Fordun*, 84)

1440×49 *river Esk* a.k.a. *Scotiswath* (*Scotichronicon* ii, 18)

(adj. or gen. pl.) OSc *Scottis* + OSc n. \**wath*

OSc *Scottis Wath* – 'ford associated with (the) Scots'

Solway was earlier *Sulwath*, ON \**Súlavað* 'pillars-ford' (*SND*, under *wath*) from ON n.f. *súl* + ON n.nt. *vað*. OSc n. \**wath* 'ford' survived in English Standard English dialect (*OED*, s.v.): Cumbrian dialect *wath* is applied to any of the several routes across the Solway Firth (Rollinson 1997, 181), which agrees with a line of stakes across the river estuary. The most prominent, and therefore most likely, ford is Bowness Wath (OS<sup>25</sup>), which provides the grid reference. Was Scotiswath, like **Scots Sea** ☀ and **Scots' Dike** CAN+LNGT-DMF+CMB, adopted in Scotland from original English use?

**Scotland** ☀. Domain-name. Ch. 19 Scots: probable.

(SL). A.k.a. ScG Alba◊.

934 *Scotland* {ASC} (Woolf 2007, 161)

934 *Scotia* {HRA} (Woolf 2007, 161)

attrib. OE n.m. *Scott* + OE n.nt. *land*

OE *Scott-land* – 'land associated with the Scots'

In the ninth century, the name Scotland still applied to Ireland (Woolf 2007, 161 n.), but in 934 it is applied to part of north Britain, probably Dál Riata (Woolf 2010, 233). It excluded that area lying to the south of the rivers Forth and Clyde until the end of the thirteenth century (Anderson 1973, xvii). The Latin form is Scotia.

**Scotlaw** LGS-AYR (Largs). Coincidental name. Ch. 19 Scots: probable.

NS240598 (RL).

A small knoll (OSnb 42:168).

1857 *Scotlaw* (OSnb 42:168)

attrib. SSE n. *Scot* + ScS n. *law*

ScS *Scot Law* – 'hillock associated with (the) Scots'

Scotlaw is a small hillside knoll at 351m in elevation, dwarfed by **Irish Law** DLR-AYR, the highest peak in the immediate vicinity at 484m. It is probably a late frivolous contrast to what may be the older name: the intervening parish boundary is likely to be coincidental.

**Scotmill** KCH-ARG (Kilchalmone & Kilberry). Borderland-name. Ch. 19 Scots: probable.

NR793563 (SS).

No OSnb entry.

An English original or translation (Gillies 1906, 30–1).

- 1481 *Scottomyl* (*RMS* ii no. 1485)  
 1755 *Scttsmill* (Roy Map)  
 1801 *Scotamil* (Langlands Map)  
 1824 *Scotimill* (Thomson Map)  
 1878 *Scotmill* (OS 6" 1st edn)

gen. pl. of ON n.m. *Skotr* + ON n.m. *múli*

ON \**Skotamúli* – 'projecting hill associated with Scots'

The modern form of the name displays reinterpretation in Scottish Standard English: the top of a small stream, above the level of agricultural land, is an unlikely location for a mill, and an Older Scots place-name is unlikely to be encountered in upland Kilchalmone & Kilberry ARG. Apart from the garbled 1755 form, the forms until OS 6" 1st edn agree on a medial vowel, which indicates the genitive plural. The prominent 224m hill at NR809564, projecting from 270m Cruach nam Fiadh NR821566, is unnamed even on OS<sup>10</sup> and may be the referent. The name may, however, have originally applied to all the massif, maybe including Fuar-Larach NR811544 272m. It is even conceivable that it preserves an Old Norse name for the whole of Kintyre. (The apparent absence of an OSnb entry is puzzling.)

**Scots Burn** LEW-LAN (Lesmahagow). Borderland-name. Ch. 19 Scots: probable. NS786351 (WL).

A moorland stream forming a property boundary along its full course (OSnb 45:75).

- 1583×96 *Scots B<urn>* (Pont Map 34)  
 1861 *Scots Burn* (OSnb 45:75)

gen. pl. of OSc n. *Scot* + OSc n. *burn*

OSc \**Scottis Burn* – 'burn associated with Scots'

An otherwise undistinguished, fairly short burn formed a boundary in 1861, with Cumber NS775345, 1533 *Cummir* (*RMS* iii no. 1330), to the west and Dalquhandy NS787351 (1861 OS 6" 1st edn) to the east. These are at the end of a series of Gaelic derived place-names in the abbey lands extending (Taylor 2009, 70) to Lesmahagow NS814398 (EG n.m. *les* + EG anthro. *Mo-Fhégu*, 'the complex of St Féchín'; ibid., 71–4), the next down the valley of the River Nethan being neighbouring Nth/Sth.Auchenbeg† NS796355 (1583×96 *Achinebeg*; Pont Map 34), then Auchlochan NS809375, from ScG n.m. *achadh* or n.m. *àth* + gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *lochan*, 'field or ford of a lochan' (ibid., 77).

**Scots Burn** LOE-ROS (Logie Easter). Borderland-name. Ch. 19 Scots: probable.

NH733761 (WL). +Bog, +Bridge, +Glen, +House, +Road, +Wood; a.k.a. **Allt nan Albannach**.

Scotsburn – a small district with a large farmstead and a few small crofts (OSnb 25:39). Scots Burn – a small stream (OSnb 25:22).

Said to have been from a battle between the Scots and Danes (OSnb 25:24). From the existing name *Allt nan Albannach* (Watson 1926, 349). 'Stream of the Scots' (Mac an Tailleir 2004, 120.147).

- 1607 *Aldainalbinache* a.k.a. *Scottismenisburne* (1610 *RMS* vii no. 329)  
 1650 *Aldannalbitach* a.k.a. *the Scotsmen's burne* (1719 MacGill 1909 no. 869)  
 1741 *Scotsburn* (MacGill 1909 no. 916)

- 1751 *Scotsburn* (MacGill 1909 no. 917)  
 1762 *Scotsburn* (MacGill 1909 no. 918)  
 c. 1777 *Scotsburn* (MacGill 1909 no. 734)  
 1791 *Scotsburn* (MacGill 1909 no. 739)  
 1792 *Scotsburn* (MacGill 1909 no. 811)  
 1793 *Scotsburn* (MacGill 1909 no. 919)  
 1823 *Scotsburn* (MacGill 1909 no. 920)  
 1876 *Scots Burn* (OSnb 25:22)  
 1876 *Scotsburn* (OSnb 25:39)  
 2010 *Scots Burn* (OS<sup>10</sup>)

(OSc def. art. *the* +) gen. pl. of ScS n. *Scot* (← gen. pl. of OSc n. *Scottisman*) + OSc n. *burn*  
 OSc *The Scottismanis Burn* – '(the) burn associated with Scotsmen'

The hydronym has migrated to the combined district of Cabrich† (1571 *Cabreithē*) and Ulladale† (1616 *Ulladill*) (Watson 1904, 61–2). The burn is very short, but divides east from west on the narrow north side of the valley floor of the Balnagown River. The area that retains the name is to the east; to the west is the site of the pre-Reformation chapel of Logie Easter ROS NH74987612 (*Canmore*, 14581). It appears that OSc n. *Scottisman* is translating ScG n.m. *Albannach* from **Allt nan Albannach** LOE-ROS, and has in turn developed to ScS n. *Scot*.

**Scots-Croft** BOOT-CMB † (Bootle). Ch. 19 Scots: possible.

@SD171799 (LF).

In Millom & Millom Rural parish (*PNCu* 2, 420).

- 1794 *Scots-Croft* {Hutchinson 1794} (*PNCu* 2, 420)

gen. pl. of ESE n. *Scot* + ESE n. *croft*

ESE \**Scots' Croft* – 'the small enclosure associated with (the) Scots'

There is a tradition of a battle here (*PNCu* 2, 420), which while not recorded is presumably considered to have involved the Scots. But this could, of course, be purely the imagination of folk etymology, and the croft have been associated with ESE anthro. *Scot*. Note that ESE n. *croft* normally implies adjacency to a dwelling-house in northern England (*OED*, s.v.), perhaps strengthening the argument for the latter, though not conclusively.

**Scots' Dike** CAN+LNGT-DMF+CMB (Canonbie + Longtown). Borderland-name. Ch. 19 Scots: probable.

NY360736 (RO). +Plantation, +Station†.

A linear earthwork built in 1552 (Barber 1999, 70) to mark the Anglo-Scottish border between the rivers Esk and Sark, from NY33077367 to NT38727319 (Barber 1999, 78). Raised to mark the frontier (*PNCu* 1, xxxvii), on the northern boundary of the Debateable Land as agreed in 1582 (*PNCu* 1, 39).

- 1603 *the Scottyshe Dyke* {Cal. Chrs} (*PNCu* 1, 39)  
 1609 *Scottis dyke* {APS iv no. 443/2} (*DOST*, under *Scot*)  
 1654 *March-Dyik* (Blaeu Map)  
 1740 *the Scotch Dike* {TCWAAS 8} (*PNCu* 1, 39)  
 1755 *Scots Dyke* (Roy Map)

- 1858 *Scots' Dike* (Scots' Dyke· Scots Dike· Scots Dyke) (OSnb 4:216,232,233,235)  
 1868 *Scots Dike* (OS 6" 1st edn CMB)  
 1925 *Scots' Dike· Scotch Dyke Sta<tion>* (OS 1" Popular edn)

gen. pl. of ScS n. *Scot* (← OSc def. art. *the* + OSc adj. *Scottis*) + OSc n. *dyke*  
 OSc *The Scottis Dyke* – 'dyke associated with (the) Scots'

Still forming a portion of the Scottish–English border, Scots' Dike has given its name to the settlement of Scotsdike LNGT-CMB NY386731 at its east end. The dyke has been named from the English perspective, but was adopted as this in Scotland by at least 1609, only half a century after its construction. There was a reinterpretation from adjective to genitive plural.

**Scots Dyke** BELL+CSL-NTB+ROX The~ † (Bellingham + Castleton). Borderland-name.  
 Ch. 19 Scots: probable.  
 NY608982 (RO). Scots Dyke† (SS).

- 1755 *The Scots Dyke* (Roy Map)

SSE def. art. *the* + gen. pl. of SSE n. *Scot* + ScS n. *dyke*  
 ScS \**The Scots' Dyke* – 'the wall associated with Scots'

Scots Dyke is shown on the Roy Map as running from NY589963 to NY623996, with a small settlement named Scots Dyke at @NY602969. Not otherwise mapped, the naming of this section of the border line, across a pass linking England and Scotland, may have been a late and temporary antiquarian motivation influenced by **Scots' Dike** CAN+LNGT-DMF+CMB. No dyke is recorded by *Canmore* or *PastScape*.

**Scots Flat** GRM-STL † (Grangemouth). Ch. 19 Scots: possible.  
 ?NS937824 (SS). +Green†; a.k.a. Little Saltlands†, a.k.a. Salt Cotts†?  
 Scotisflatt was formerly occupied by William Wetherspoone, Scotflat formerly occupied by John Forester {1655 sasine no. 58/10}; part of Randyford Saltcoats {1730 sasine no. 59/15} (Reid 2010).

Probably anthro. *Scott* (Reid 2009, 113).

- 1655 *Scotisflatt· Scotflat* {sasine no. 58/10} (Reid 2010)  
 1730 Sth/Nth. *Scots Flatt· Green <of Scots Flatt>* {sasine no. 59/15} (Reid 2010)  
 1737 *Little Saltlands* a.k.a. *Scots Flat Green* {sasine no. 59/17} (Reid 2010)  
 1755 *Salt Cotts?* (Roy Map)

gen. pl. of OSc n. *Scot* + OSc n. *flat*  
 OSc *Scottis Flat* – 'level ground associated with Scots'

The names probably apply to the same level ground, but that the ground was divided into two crofts. Of the other *flat*-names in the immediate area in the same document, only 1655 *Reidflatt*† might contain an anthroponym: 1544 *Redisflat* (RMS iii no. 3016); 1643 *Redisflat· Ridisflatt* {sasine no. 58/8} (Reid 2009, 113); 2009 *Reedyflats*† (loc. cit.); formerly occupied by Alexander Oswald {sasine no. 58/10} (Reid 2010). The apparent attributive use of the specific in the alternative 1655 form, *Scotflat*, supports interpretation as the ethnonym.

**Scot's Gap** BELL-NTB (Bellingham). Commemorative name. Ch. 19 Scots: probable.  
NZ040865 (SS). +Station† (OS 6" 1st edn).

From a party of moss-troopers killed here after they raided the fold of Villain's Bog, ½ mile to the east (Hodgson 1827 i, 302 n(b)). From a Scottish raid repulsed at an opening to a fold (Watson 1970, 148).

- 1827 *Scotch Gap· the Scotch Gap* (Hodgson 1827 i, 302 n.)  
1866 *Scots Gap* (OS 6" 1st edn)  
1970 *Scots Gap* (Watson 1970, 148)  
2010 *Scot's Gap* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

gen. sg. of ESE n. *Scot* (← (ESE def. art. *the*+) ESE adj. *Scotch*) + ESE n. *gap*  
ESE *The Scotch Gap* – '(the) breach associated with (the) Scots'

It is not specifically stated by Hodgson (1827 i, 302 note b) that the moss-troopers whose deaths are commemorated hailed from Scotland, but this is the clear implication of the name. The modern form is a reinterpretation of the original via the OS 6" 1st edn form.

**Scots Hill** BOH-BNF (Boharm). Coincidental name. Ch. 19 Scots: probable.  
NJ348543 (RL). +Scotshill (SS) NJ351531; a.k.a. **Scotch Hill** BLE-MOR.  
A hill feature of no great elevation or extent planted in fir, situated mostly in Boharm BNF (OSnb 4:23).

- 1830 *Scotch Hill* (Thomson Map)  
1870 *Scots Hill* (OSnb 4:23)

ScS adj. *Scots* + ScS n. *hill*  
ScS (*The*) *Scots Hill* – 'hill associated with (the) Scots'

Scots Hill is the OS name for the part of the hill in Boharm BNF, the part in Bellie MOR being labelled **Scotch Hill**. Despite the claim in the OSnb that most of the hill is in Boharm, in fact the opposite appears to be true. The hill was wholly in Moray on Thomson Map in 1822 (Banffshire map) and 1830 (Moray map). Further discussion is under **Scotch Hill** BLE-MOR.

**Scots Hole** MER-BWK † (Mertoun). Commemorative name. Ch. 19 Scots: probable.  
NT655318 (RL).  
A ravine associated with Pea Brae NT65432 across a ford in the River Tweed (*NSA* iii, 118 Maxton ROX).  
From Scots lying in ambush in a ravine (*NSA* iii, 118 Maxton ROX).

- 1845 *Scots Hole* (*NSA* iii, 118 Maxton ROX)  
(adj. or gen. pl.) OSc *Scottis* + OSc n. *hole*  
OSc \**Scottis Hole* – 'hiding place associated with the Scots'

The name is said to have arisen from an incident in an unspecified Anglo-Scottish war, when an English attempt to cross a ford in the Tweed was thwarted with many losses by Scots hidden in the ravine (*NSA* iii, 118 Maxton ROX). The denotation of *hole* is therefore OSc 'hiding place', rather than any given in *SND* for later Scots.

**Scots Mill** IKG-FIF † (Inverkeithing). Ch. 19 Scots: possible.

NT139839 (SS).

A small flour mill driven by a large breast shot water wheel (OSnb 74:35).

'Scot's mill' (OSnb 74:35). 'Mill belonging to or operated by a person or family called Scot(t)', probably the family of John Scott (Laing Chrs no. 352), of nearby Spencerfield IKG-FIF NT140832 in 1528 (*PNFi*, 385).

- 1755 *Scotsmill* (Roy Map)
- 1775 *Scotsmill* (Ainslie Map)
- 1828 *Scots Mill* (Sharp et al. Map)
- 1856 *Scots Mill* (OSnb 74:35)

(adj. or gen. pl.) OSc *Scottis* + OSc n. *miln*

OSc *\*Scottis Miln* – 'mill associated with (the) Scots'

Scots Mill is possibly a survival of an Older Scots name, *\*Scottismiln*. But if so, the original mill had presumably been replaced by the time of the OSnb description.

**Scot's Road** DLS+KNO-MOR The~ (Dallas + Knockando). Figurative name. Ch. 19 Scots: probable.

NJ156484 (PL).

An old drove road (OSnb 3:89). A track (OS<sup>25</sup>).

Said to be used by, and probably constructed for, Sir William Wallace (OSnb 3:89).  
Scotsgate – 'a gate on the Old Scots Road' (Douglas MS 2, 40).

- 1756 *Scotsgate* {parish register} (Douglas MS 2, 40)
- 1798 *the Scots Road* {Grant & Leslie 1798} (Shaw 1882 i, 13)
- 1870 *Scots Road* (OSnb 3:89; OSnb 7:76)
- a. 1939 *the Old Scots Road* (Douglas MS 2, 40)
- 1990 *Scot's Road* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

(SSE def. art. *the* +) ScS adj. *Scots* + ScS n. *road* (← OSc *Scottis* + OSc n. *gate*)

OSc *\*The Scottis Gate* – 'the road associated with (the) Scots'

Though now given for the track away from the modern Knockando–Dallas road, the name presumably originally applied to a route between Knockando NJ186428 and Kellas NJ169543. The article suggests that the current genitive singular apostrophe is due to reinterpretation. Interpretation with the gen. pl. of ScS n. *Scot* is formally possible, which has presumably led to association with Wallace. In 1756 a baptism for a family from *Scotsgate* was recorded; this must preserve the earlier form of the name.

**Scots Sea** ☀ The~ †. Borderland-name. Ch. 19 Scots: probable.

NT374864 (MW). A.k.a. Bodotria†, a.k.a. Firth of Forth, a.k.a. **Mare Britannorum**†, a.k.a. **Mare Frisicum**†??, a.k.a. Merin Iodeo†, a.k.a. Mur nGiudan†.

Lt.C13 *Quia Anglos et Scottos dividit*, 'because it divides the English and the Scots' (*Florentii Wig.* ii, 250).

- 1175 *mare Scoticum* {Giraldus Cambrensis} (ES ii, 295)
- 1265×95 *mare Frisicum* → *mare Scotticum* (acc.) (*Florentii Wig.* ii, 250)
- 1305 *la mer d' Escoce* {Stones 1965, 122} (Anderson 1973, xvii, n.)
- 1375 *the Scottis se* {Barbour, *Bruce* bk 9 ln. 310} (DOST, s.n.)

- c. 1420 *the Scottis Sé* (*Chron. Wyntoun* ii bk 8 ln. 2449)  
 p.1425 *the Scottis see* {*APS i* no. 347/2} (*DOST*, under *Scottis se*)  
 1440s *maris Scotici* (abl.)- *mare Scoticum* (*Scotichronicon* i, 170; viii, 48, 50)  
 1440s *fretum quoque Scoticum* (abl.) (*Scotichronicon* i, 180)  
 c. 1500 *the Scottis sey* {*Harley MS 4700*, 269a} (*DOST*, under *Scottis se*)  
 1533 *the Scottis sey* {*Mar, Boece* ln. 377b} (*DOST*, under *Scottis se*)  
 1682 *the Scots Sea* {*HSN*, 120, 239} (*DOST*, under *Scottis se*)

OSc def. art. *the* + (adj. or gen. pl.) OSc *Scottis* + OSc n. *se*

OSc *The Scottis Se* – 'the sea associated with (the) Scots'

An ethnonymic name for the Firth of Forth. It is an adjectival (or genitive plural) form, in contrast to the attributive use of the ethnonym in **Scotewatre** ☼ for the River Forth entering the firth. The Middle French form in 1305, using the national name, has perhaps influenced the grammatical development. Originally the application of Scots Sea was restricted to the firth, but in 1682 it included at least the Berwickshire coast (it is unknown whether to the north as well, or how established this use actually was).

**Scot's View** COCK-CMB † (Cockermouth). Coincidental name. Ch. 19 Scots: probable.

NY024344 (SS).

In Flimby parish (OS 6" 1st edn).

- 1867 *Scot's View* (OS 6" 1st edn)

gen. sg. of ESE n. *Scot* + ESE n. *view*

ESE *Scot's View* – 'outlook associated with a Scot'

Unless referring to a particular exiled Scot associated with this coastal habitation, the naming motivation is best described as a frivolous name. The view from here is towards Scotland, across the mouth of the Solway Firth.

**Scotsblair** KTL-DNB ‡ (Kirkintilloch). Ch. 19 Scots: possible.

NS649728 (SS). +Avenue.

A farm (OSnb 10:15).

- 1860 *Scotsblair* (*Scotsblair*- *Scotchblair*) (OSnb 10:15)  
 2010 *Scotsblair Avenue* (OS<sup>10</sup>)

gen. SSE n. *Scot* + SSE ex nom. *\*Blair* (ScG n.m. *blàr*)

SSE *\*Scot's/Scots' Blair* – 'Blair ('open ground') associated with (a) Scot(s)'

The housing scheme of Scotsblair Avenue NS651729 is slightly further east than the old settlement; the scheme of Westergreens Avenue seems to be on the site. OSc n. *blair* 'peat moss' is poorly attested (*DOST*, s.v.) and ScS n. *blair* 'plain; battlefield' is "rare and literary" (*SNDS*, s.v.), so neither are likely. Neither the occupier nor the proprietor in 1860 was of the Scott surname (OSnb 10:15). It is not apparent from the OSnb who proposed SSE adj. *Scotch*, but it was deleted from the entry as an option, perhaps indicating disagreement over the etymology. The final approved form for the settlement in 1860 was *Scotsblair*, despite *Scotsblair* shown as having been agreed by the OSnb informants. If the sense of the existing name was transparent at the time of coining the extended name (conceivable even in a non-Gaelic context since *Blair-*, from ScG n.m. *blàr* 'open ground', often refers in place-names to peatbogs), then reference may have been to peat workings.

**Scotsbrig** MLB-DMF (Middlebie). Coincidental name. Ch. 19 Scots: probable. NY214769 (SS). +West† (OSnb 37:144); a.k.a. Godsbridge†. A farm (OSnb 37:143).

- 1631 *Godisbrig* {sasine} (Williamson 1942, 208)  
1654 *Godsbrig* (Blaeu Map)  
1691 *Gottisbrigg* {Grant 1902} (Williamson 1942, 208)  
1694 *Godsbridge* (*Retours* no. 340)  
1723 *Scotsbridge* (GCi, 372)  
1755 *Scotch Brig* (Roy Map)  
1804 *Scots rig* (Crawford Map)  
1821 *Scotsrig* (Ainslie Map)  
1828 *Scots rig* (Thomson Map)  
1858 *Scotsbridge* (OSnb 37:143)  
1897 *Scotsbridge* (OS 1" 2nd edn)  
1904 *Scotsbrig* (OS 1" 3rd edn)

SSE adj. *Scots* + ScS n. *brig*

OSc \*(*The*) *Scottis Brig* – 'bridge associated with (the) Scots'

The 1755 form with ESE adj. *Scotch* suggests ScS adj. *Scots* rather than the genitive singular or the genitive plural. It has developed through reinterpretation of an earlier genitive of OSc n. *God* + OSc n. *brig*, 'God's bridge', possibly through fear of profanity. Cf. Godsbrig† FAK-STL NS9179 (Pont Map 32), thought by Reid (2009, 334) to be so named for crossing the Gallow Syke. Only one English place-name categorically names the Christian God, Godstow E/OXF (named from a twelfth-century abbey), though Gadshill E/KNT and Godshill E/IOW may refer to the Christian or a pagan god (Cameron 1996, 124). Cf. Godscroft ASB-BWK NT742631, 1636×52 *Godscroft* (Gordon Map 58), 'croft attached to the abbey' (but here too with an alias, Gowkie Croft, 'fool or cuckoo croft'; Johnston 1940, 32); and possibly Bodsberry Hill NS963168, on which in 1773 was Godsberry Camp (Ross Map).

**Scotsburn** KSS+RAF-MOR (Kinloss + Rafford). Borderland-name. Ch. 19 Scots: probable. NJ080603 (SS).

A smithy and dwelling in Rafford MOR, and a carpenters shop and dwelling in Kinloss MOR (OSnb 15:17). Two cottages (OSnb 17:14).

'Burn of the Scots, i.e. Celts', in contradistinction to No(r)-burn, 'the burn of the Norsemen', said to refer to a band of Celts holding out against the Norse when others had been driven inland (Matheson 1905, 161). Said to refer to debatable ground between the Picts and Scots, eventually won by the Scots (Matheson 1905, 174).

- 1571 *lie Sottis-burne* (RMS iv no. 1977)  
1755 *Scotsburn* (Roy Map)  
1870 *Scotsburn* (OSnb 15, 17; OSnb 17:14)

(OSc def. art. *lie* +) gen. pl. of OSc n. *Scot* + OSc n. *burn*

OSc \**Lie Scottis Burn* – '(the) burn associated with Scots'

The genitive plural has been chosen over OSc adj. *Scottis* on the basis of a parallel with **Scotsburn** LOE-ROS and **Scots Burn** LEW-LAN. Presumably the name here refers to the small burn flowing north-east to NJ093606. South-east of this was Kilbuiack Castle

NJ09676030, said to have been built sometime between 1437×60, and Burgie Castle NJ09375931, built in 1602, both the property of the Dunbars (*Canmore*, 15892, 15765 respectively). North-west of the burn was the Cistercian abbey of Kinloss NJ06576146, still functioning till 1560 (Atlas 1996, 340). The reference to the supposedly contrasting name of Nor-burn (a.k.a. No-burn) in Moray is made in passing by Matheson, but it has not been possible to identify or otherwise confirm its existence. That there are two alternative forms supplied by Matheson suggests either an oral source or illegible script.

**Scotscalder** HAL-CAI (Halkirk). Borderland-name. Ch. 19 Scots: probable.

ND095605 (SS). +Station; a.k.a. Calder Mains, a.k.a. **Caladal nan Gall**◊.

Church real estate (Omand 1972, 129).

From *Scots* + ex nom. *Calder*, from the ON-ScG boundary (Omand 1972, 223). Calder – ScG *Caladar* from BrB 'hard or rocky water' (Watson 1930, 7). Calder – ON *kalfadalr*, 'valley where calves were reared/penned' (Waugh 1993, 122). 'Ex nom. *Calder* of the Scots' (Mac an Tailleir 2004, 133). Nornecalder† – 'Norse Calder', from ex nom. *Calder* (Watson 1926, 522). Nornecalder† – probably 'northern' (ex info. Doreen Waugh in 2000).

- 1538 *Scottis Cadour* (*ER* xvii, 754)
- 1538 *Scottis-caldar* (*RMS* iii no. 1798)
- 1582 *Scottiscalder* (*ER* xxi, 469)
- 1587 *Scottiscalder* (*RMS* v no. 1341)
- [1592] *RMS* v no. 2176]
- 1612 *Scottiscalder* (*RMS* vii no. 766)
- 1633 *Scottiscalder* (*RMS* viii no. 2207)
- 1644 *Scottiscalder* (*Retours* no. 22)
- 1822 *Calder* (Thomson Map)
- 1873 *South Calder* (OSnb 4:63)
- 1875 *Scotscalder* (OSnb 4:index, 63)
- 1896 *Scotscalder* (OS 1" 2nd edn)
- 1912 *Calder Mains* (OS 1" 3rd edn)
- 1926 a.k.a. *Caladal nan Gall* "Cal' nan Gall" (Watson 1926, 455, 522)
- 1978 *Scotscalder* ND1055 (OS<sup>25</sup>)
- 2010 *Calder Mains* (OS<sup>25</sup>)
- 2010 *Scotscalder* ND0955 & ND1055 & house-name ND0956 (OS<sup>10</sup>)

gen. pl. of OSc n. *Scot* + OSc ex nom. *Calder* (ScG ex nom. *Caladar* < BrB adj. \**cal* + BrB n.m. *duþr*)

OSc *Scottis Calder* – 'part of Calder ('hard water') associated with Scots'

A note was added to OSnb 4:63 to alter *South Calder*† to Scotscalder for 1" purposes, duly implemented on the OS 1" 2nd edn, and the adjacent farm is now Calder Mains ND094598. Scotscalder Station ND095560 was opened, 3.63km (2½ miles) to the south of Clader Mains, in 1874 (*Canmore*, 7686), and was thus named on the OS 1" 2nd edn. The station has now attracted the name, giving a false impression of the area covered, seemingly based around the upper section of Calder Burn ND125596. Scotscalder appears to apply to the core part of the district, and it is postulated that this is the name of the whole district (centred roughly on the grid reference given). It is probable that OSc n. *Scot* was an equivalent to the ethnonym ScG n.m. *Gall* in **Caladal nan Gall** HAL-CAI,

possibly a translation of one of the other. The claim by Watson of an ethnonym in Nornecalder† is rejected in favour of OSc adj. *northin*: see **Caladal nan Gall** HAL-CAI.

**Scotsraig** FPC-FIF (Ferry-Port-on-Craig). Unknown class. Ch. 19 Scots: probable. NO445281 (SS). +Burn, +Golf Course, +Mains.

A ruined mansion; the estate was purchased by the archbishop of St Andrews sometime between 1660×85 (OSnb 32:10). In the possession of the bishopric of St Andrews (1452 RMS ii no. 1444). *Scotts-Craig* 'Scotsraig' belonged to the family Scott of the tower of *Balweerie* 'Balwearie KDT-FIF' (Sibbald 1803, 316).

Said to be prefixed by a feuar called Mr Scott, of the family of Balwearie, to distinguish it from other Craigs (*NSA* ix, 83). Probably anthro. *Scott* + ScS *craig* 'crag, rock', there being a tradition of a Scott from Balwearie KDT-FIF NT253904 recorded by Sibbald (*PNF* iv, 374).

- 1452 *Scottis-crag* (1480 RMS ii no. 1444)
- 1480 *le Scottiscrag* (1482 RMS ii no. 1502)
- 1532 *Scottiscrag* (RMS iii no. 1163; RSS ii no. 1232)
- 1539 *Scottiscrag* {St A. Rent., 89} (pers. comm. Simon Taylor in 2010)
- 1547 *Skotysh crage* (CSP Scotland i, 67)
- 1555 *Scottis-craig* (1585 RMS v no. 883)
- 1562 *Schottiscraig* {Assumption Bks, 2} (pers. comm. S. Taylor)
- 1564 *Scottiscrag* {kirk session document} (pers. comm. S. Taylor)
- c. 1560s *Scotiscraig* {Assumption Bks, 90} (pers. comm. S. Taylor)
- 1593 *Scottiscraig* (RMS v no. 2273)
- 1594 *Scottiscraig* (RMS vi no. 64)
- 1597 *Scottiscraig* (ER xxiii, 199; RMS vi no. 523)
- 1603 *Scottiscraig* (RMS vi no. 1492)
- 1606 *Scottiscraig* (1610 RMS vii no. 286)
- 1615 *Scottiscraig* (RMS vii no. 1321)
- 1622 *Scottiscraig* (RMS viii no. 337)
- 1627 *Scottisgrage* (RMS viii no. 1089)
- 1633 *Scottiscraig* (RMS viii no. 2208)
- 1642 *Scottishcraig* (Gordon Map 53)
- etc.
- 1856 *Scotsraig* (OSnb 32:10)

(OSc def. art. *lie* +) OSc adj. *Scottis* + OSc n. *crag*

OSc *Lie Scottis Crag* – '(the) rock associated with (the) Scots'

The estate of Scotsraig covered the whole parish of Ferry-Port-on-Craig FIF (OSnb 32:10; *NSA* ix, 83), but the principle farm was church land (*NSA* ix, 83), suggesting that the prominent 112m Craig Law is the OSc n. *crag* 'rock'. The involvement of the Scott family, in south Fife, is probably folk etymology. Craig Law provides a good vantage point for monitoring traffic in and out of and across the Tay estuary, but is firmly within the territory of Scotia. The apparent adjective in 1547 and 1642 gives a steer to the interpretation chosen, though may be due to confusion with the genitive plural. The article, if accepted at face value, rules out the genitive singular.

**Scotsman's Cairn** RTHB-NTB (Rothbury). Borderland-name. Ch. 19 Scots: probable.

NT903195 (RO).

A cairn just below the summit of Cairn Hill (OS<sup>25</sup>).

1866 *Scotsman's Cairn* (OS 6" 1st edn)

gen. sg. of ESE n. *Scotsman* + ESE n. *cairn*

ESE *Scotsman's Cairn* – 'cairn associated with a Scot'

Like **Scotsman's Knowe** RTHB-NTB just below it on the hill, Scotsman's Cairn is close to, but not on, the Scottish–English border.

**Scotsman's Knowe** RTHB-NTB (Rothbury). Borderland-name. Ch. 19 Scots: probable.

NT904189 (RL).

In Alwinton parish (OS 6" 1st edn).

1866 *Scotsman's Knowe* (OS 6" 1st edn)

gen. sg. of ESE n. *Scotsman* + ESE n. *knowe*

ESE *Scotsman's Knowe* – 'hillock associated with a Scot'

Like **Scotsman's Cairn** RTHB-NTB just above it on the hill, Scotsman's Knowe is close to, but not on, the Scottish–English border.

**Scotsmansford** KCO-ABD † (Kincardine O'Neil). Figurative name. Ch. 19 Scots: probable.

NO631983 (SS).

A small house (OSnb 48:108). Extinct, near Craiglash (Alexander 1952, 368).

From a ford here on the old Aberdeen–Aboyne direct road (OSnb 48:108). From the old Deeside road crossing a small stream here (Alexander 1952, 368).

1871 *Scotsmansford* (OSnb 48:108)

1952 *Scotsmansford*† (Alexander 1952, 368)

gen. sg. of SSE n. *Scotsman* + SSE n. *ford*

SSE *Scotsman's Ford* – 'ford associated with a Scot'

The site of the house was just by the crossing, with the same grid reference, over what is described on OS<sup>10</sup> as a drain.

**Scotsmen's Butts** ALY-PER The~ † (Alyth). Borderland-name. Ch. 19 Scots: probable.

?NO235488 (RO). A.k.a. Westfield?

On the boundary between Alyth and *Kirklabank* 'Kirklandbank' in 1565; on the hillock on Whiteside Road, with Croal's Quarry and thence eastwards (Meikle 1925, 151).

From a place for the practice of archery + *Scots* 'Gaelic-speakers' (Meikle 1925, 151).

1565 *the Scotsmen's Butts* (Bamff Chrs no. 70 p. 100)

OSc def. art. *the* + gen. pl. of OSc n. *Scottisman* + pl. of OSc n. *but*

OSc \**The Scottismenis Butis* – 'the separated ploughed grounds (by the land of) Scotsmen'

The outlining of the boundary between the lands of Alyth NO243487 and the Bishop of Dunkeld's lands of Kirklandbank NO246494 presents difficulties, but appears to place the Butts south of the road to Whiteside (which may have originally been a route following

the contour; OS 1" 3rd edn). The south boundary of the Butts would therefore naturally be the Alyth Burn, and may make them an alias for Westfield, which provides the grid reference. They would lie on Alyth land, marching with Kirklandbank. OSc n. *but* has been given its alternative sense by Meikle, 'archery target mound', and this has influenced his positioning (former Alyth Quarries NO237487; *Canmore*, 304371); but he is in agreement with the general location.

**Scotsmill** BOY-BNF (Boyndie). Figurative name. Ch. 19 Scots: probable.

NJ610653 (SS). +Bridge.

A meal mill (OSnb 7:15). A public house (1724 *GC i*, 75).

- 1579 *Scottismiln* (*RMS* iv no. 2867)
- 1606 *Scottismylne* (*RMS* vi no. 1762)
- 1620 *Scottismylne* (*Retours* no. 42)
- 1625 *Scotismylne* (*RMS* viii no. 855)
- 1630 *Scotismylne* (*RMS* viii no. 1511)
- 1637 *Scotismylne* (*Retours* no. 75)
- 1662 *Scotismylne* (*Retours* no. 111)
- 1700 *Scotts milne* (*Retours* no. 171)
- 1724 *Scots Miln of Boyne* (*GC i*, 75)
- 1870 *Scotsmill* (*Scotsmill*) (OSnb 7:15)

(adj. or gen. pl.) OSc *Scottis* + OSc n. *miln*

OSc *Scottis Miln* – 'mill associated with (the) Scots'

**Scotsmill** KNL-ABD (Kinellar). Ch. 19 Scots: possible.

NJ829138 (SS).

Scattered houses, the property of King's College Aberdeen (OSnb 49:8).

From the owner, with the surname Scott, of a former mill here (OSnb 49:8). From *scotch mill*, of unknown implication; improbably the surname Scott (Alexander 1952, 113, 368).

- 1625 *Scottsmylne* (*RMS* viii no. 779)
- 1629 *Scotismilne* (*Retours* no. 213)
- 1871 *Scotsmill* (OSnb 49:8)
- 1895 *Scotsmill* (OSnb 49:8; OSnb index)
- 1952 *Scotsmill* (Alexander 1952, 368)

(adj. or gen. pl.) OSc *Scottis* + OSc n. *miln*

OSc *\*Scottis Miln* – 'mill associated with (the) Scots'

The report of a mill owner is possibly a genuine tradition, or coincidentally correct, but given the intervening period it may also have arisen through folk etymology. The tentative interpretation is supplied by the parallel place-names interpreted as 'Scottish mill', but cf. Caiesmill DYC-ABD NJ833142 (1871 *Kay's Mill*-*Kaysmill*; OS 6" 1st edn) just downstream on the far bank of the Black Burn (and parish boundary). This is a seventeenth-century watermill (*Canmore*, 190099), the name of which contains the genitive of OSc anthro. *Cay* (Black 1946, 123). Scotsmill may similarly be a genitive of OSc anthro. *Scot* + OSc n. *miln*.

**Scotsmill** TQR<sup>dtchd</sup>-PEB (Traquair<sup>dtchd</sup>). Ch. 19 Scots: possible.

NT274391 (SS).

An old mill said to date from at least the time of the persecutions (OSnb 42:7). A grain mill built in 1802 (*Canmore*, 94549).

- 1775 *Scots Mill* (Armstrong Map)
- 1858 *Scots Mill* (OSnb 42:7)
- 1967 *Scots Mill* (OS<sup>25</sup>)
- 2010 *Scotsmill* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

(adj. or gen. pl.) OSc *Scottis* + OSc n. *miln*

OSc \**Scottis Miln* – 'mill associated with (the) Scots'

Clearly an older mill did stand here before the 1802 construction, though there is no evidence for before 1775. It may well still refer to an operator or owner, with the genitive of SSE anthro. *Scott* + ScS n. *mill*.

**Scotsmill** TUF-ABD (Tullynessle & Forbes). Figurative name. Ch. 19 Scots: probable.

NJ562187 (SS).

A farm (OSnb 88:78). An inn (a.1767 *GC* i, 35; 1672 and 1678 MacGill 1909 nos. 532–3).

From *scotch mill*, of unknown implication; improbably the surname *Scott* (Alexander 1952, 113, 368).

- 1672 *Scotsmiln* (MacGill 1909 no. 532)
- 1678 *Scots Miln* (MacGill 1909 no. 533)
- a. 1767 *Scotsmiln* (*GC* i, 35)
- 1871 *Scotsmill* (OSnb 88:78)

(adj. or gen. pl.) OSc *Scottis* + OSc n. *miln*

OSc \**Scottis Miln* – 'mill associated with (the) Scots'

**Scotston** AUH-ANG (Auchterhouse). Domain-name. Ch. 19 Scots: probable.

NO334399 (SS). +Hill, +Little, +Quarries, +Well.

A farm (OSnb 9:5).

From the surname *Scott* (Dorward 2004, 145).

- 1510 *Scottistoun?* (*RMS* ii no. 3489)
- 1529 *Scottistoun?* (*RSS* ii no. 59)
- 1540 *Scottistoun?* (*RSS* ii no. 3666)
- 1547 *Scottistoun?* (*RSS* iii no. 2139)
- 1583×96 *Scotstou<n>* (Pont Map 26)
- 1794 *Scottston* (Ainslie Map)
- 1791×99 *Scotston* (*OSA* xiv, 520)
- 1825 *Scottston* (Thomson Map)
- 1848 *Scotstown* (*NSA* xi, 651–3)
- 1861 *Scotston* (OSnb 9:5)

gen. of OSc n. *Scot* + OSc n. *toun*

OSc *Scottis Toun* – 'settlement associated with (the) Scots'

In the toponymy of the immediate vicinity of the farm are Davidston, Henderston (1583×96 *Henderstoun*; Pont Map 26) and Waterston, with Older Scots anthroponyms

David (Black 1946, 202), Hendry (Black 1946, 353; cf. Henderson, *ibid.*, for form) and Water (Black 1946, 803). However, anthroponyms do not explain Bonnyton and Couston (though the latter gave rise to one; Black 1946, 176).

**Scotston** ELL-ABD (Ellon). Ch. 19 Scots: possible.  
NJ988377 (SS).

Possibly from Gaelic being the household speech; improbably in contradistinction to Picts (Alexander 1952, 112–3).

1910 *Scotston* (OS 1" 3rd edn)

gen. of OSc n. *Scot* + OSc n. *toun*  
OSc \**Scottis Toun* – 'settlement associated with (the) Scots'

The habitation is shown, but not named, in 1871 (OS 6" 1st edn).

**Scotston** FAR-ANG (Farnellard). Ch. 19 Scots: possible.  
NO634578 (SS).

A saw mill and smithy and steading, belonging to Kinnaird Castle (OSnb 41:6).

1861 *Scotston* (*Scotston of Kinnaird*) (OSnb 41:6)

gen. of OSc n. *Scot* + OSc n. *toun*  
OSc \**Scottis Toun* – 'settlement associated with (the) Scots'

**Scotston** FON-BNF (Forglen). Domain-name. Ch. 19 Scots: probable.  
NJ682520 (SS). +Hill, +Slack.

A farm (OSnb 7:27). Owned by Arbroath Abbey (1453 *Arb. Lib.* ii no. 100). At the meeting point of five roads (OS 6" 1st edn; OS<sup>25</sup>)

- 1453 *Scottistoun* (*Arb. Lib.* ii no. 100)
- 1578 *Scottistoun* (1581 *RMS* v no. 118)
- 1590 *Scottistoun* (1598 *RMS* vi no. 664)
- 1625 *Scottistoun* (*RMS* viii no. 898)
- 1642 *Scottistoun* (*Retours* no. 261 ABD)
- 1648 *Scottistoun* (*Retours* no. 306; *Retours* no. 293 ABD; *Retours* no. 86 BNF)
- 1653 *Scotchtoune* (*RMS* x no. 113)
- 1663 *Scotstoun* (*Retours* no. 367 ABD; *Retours* no. 113 BNF)
- 1695 *Scotstoune* (*Retours* no. 497 ABD; *Retours* no. 161 BNF)
- 1755 *Scottston* (Roy Map)
- 1870 *Scotston* (*Scotstown*; *Scottstown*) (OSnb 7:27)

gen. of OSc n. *Scot* + OSc n. *toun*  
OSc *Scottis Toun* – 'settlement associated with (the) Scots'

The parish is given as Alvah BNF in 1653.

**Scotston** INC-ABD (Insch). Domain-name. Ch. 19 Scots: probable.  
NJ625318 (SS). +Upper.  
A farm (OSnb 41:21).

- 1596 *Scottistoun* (1597 RMS vi no. 508)  
1605 *Scottistoun* (RMS vi no. 1652)  
1617 *Scottistoun* (RMS vii no. 1735)  
1871 *Scotstown* (OSnb 41:21)  
1929 *Scotstown* (OS 1" Popular edn)  
1952 *Scotstown* (Alexander 1952, 368)  
2010 *Scotston*- U. *Scotstown* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

gen. of OSc n. *Scot* + OSc n. *toun*

OSc *Scottis Toun* – 'settlement associated with (the) Scots'

**Scotston** LAK-KCD (Laurencekirk). Domain-name. Ch. 19 Scots: probable.  
NO732738 (SS). +Lower, +Over†.  
A farm (OSnb 14:12). Common pasture (*St A. Lib. passim*). Traditions of a chapel at Chapel Knap NO735734 are now discounted (*Canmore*, 36551).

'The homestead of anthro. *Scot'*, or possibly where a band of Scots retained their position when others were driven back by the Picts in the times of Scotic troubles (Watt 1914, 386).

- 1242 *Scottiston'* (Arb. Lib. i no. 272)  
c. 1251 *Scottistun'* (St A. Lib., 285–6)  
1252 *Scottistun'* (St A. Lib., 334–5)  
1261 *Scottistun* (St A. Lib., 286–7)  
1306×29 *Scottistoun* (1798 RMS i App. 2 no. 715b)  
1511 *Scottiston* (Arb. Lib. ii no. 516)  
1558 *Scottistoun* (1559 RMS iv no. 1337)  
c. 1592 *Scottistoun* (Arb. Lib. ii, xlii)  
1600 O. *Scottistoun* (1607 RMS vi no. 1921)  
1608 *Scottistoun* (RMS vi no. 2075)  
1625 *Scotistoune* (Retours no. 94)  
1628 *Scottistoun* (RMS viii no. 1293)  
1662 *Scottistoune* (Retours no. 384 ANG)  
1671 *Scottistoune* (Retours no. 450 ANG)  
1686 *Scottistoune* (Retours no. 502 ANG)  
1755 *Scotstown* (Roy Map)  
1865 *Scotston* (*Scotstown*) (OSnb 14:12)

gen. of OSc n. *Scot* + OSc n. *toun*

OSc *Scottis Toun* – 'settlement associated with (the) Scots'

**Scotston** LGT-BWK (Langton). Ch. 19 Scots: possible.  
NT769530 (SS). +Park (Sign).  
A row of cottages on the road (OSnb 27:43).

- 1797 *Scoteston* (Blackadder Map)  
1821 *Scotston* (Ainslie Map; Thomson Map)  
1826 *Scotstown* (Sharp et al. Map)  
1858 *Scotston* (OSnb 27:43)  
1940 *Scotstoun* (Johnston 1940, 47)

gen. of OSc n. *Scot* + OSc n. *toun*  
OSc \**Scottis Toun* – 'settlement associated with (the) Scots'

**Scotston** MET-ABD (Methlick). Ch. 19 Scots: possible.  
NJ867380 (SS).  
A farm (OSnb 61:56).

Possibly from Gaelic being the household speech; improbably in contradistinction to Picts (Alexander 1952, 112–3).

- 1858 *Scotstown* (Gibb Map)  
1871 *Scotston* (OSnb 61:56)

gen. of OSc n. *Scot* + OSc n. *toun*  
OSc \**Scottis Toun* – 'settlement associated with (the) Scots'

**Scotston** STF-BNF<sup>(ABD)</sup> (St Fergus). Domain-name. Ch. 19 Scots: probable.  
NK107523 (SS). +Craig, +Head, +Moss† (Pont Map 10), +Point†, +South.  
Three small farm steadings (OSnb 28:40).

Possibly from Gaelic being the household speech; improbably in contradistinction to Picts (Alexander 1952, 112–3).

- 1547 *Scottis Towme Craig* (1550 RSS iv no. 562)  
1592 *Scottistoun* (RMS v no. 2176)  
1583×96 *Scotstou<n>* (Pont Map 10)  
1612 *Scottistoun* (RMS vii no. 757)  
1637 *Scottistoun* (Retours no. 74)  
1636×52 *Scottstoun· Scotstown Craig* (Gordon Map 25)  
1661 *Scotistoun* (Retours no. 108)  
1822 *Scotstown Point* (Robertson Map)  
1826 *Scotstown Point* (Thomson Map)  
1858 *Scotston Point* (Gibb Map)  
1870 *Scotstown* (OSnb 28:40)  
1930 *Scotstown* (OS 1" Popular edn)  
2010 *Scotston· Scotstown Craig/Head* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

gen. of OSc n. *Scot* + OSc n. *toun*  
OSc *Scottis Toun* – 'settlement associated with (the) Scots'

**Scotston of Kirkside** SCY-KCD (St Cyrus). Domain-name. Ch. 19 Scots: probable.

NO738639 (SS).

A farm (OSnb 18:58).

Probably from the position of the Scots army against the Danes in a reputed battle subsequent to that fought at Panbride (*NSA xi*, 281–2).

- 1588 *Scottistoun* (*ER* xxi, 512)
- 1600 *Scottistoune* (*RMS* vi no. 1032)
- 1657 *Scotistoune* (*Retours* no. 94)
- 1696 *Scotstoune* (*Retours* no. 170)
- 1755 *Scottstown* (Roy Map)
- 1841 *Scotstown* (*NSA xi*, 282)
- 1865 *Scotston* (OSnb 18:58)
- 1928 *Scotston* (OS 1" Popular edn)

SSE ex nom. *Scotston* (gen. of OSc n. *Scot* + OSc n. *toun*) + SSE prep. *of*  
+ SSE ex nom. *Kirkside*

OSc *Scottis Toun* – 'Scotston ('Scots settlement') associated with Kirkside'

**Scotston of Usan** CRG-ANG (Craig). Domain-name. Ch. 19 Scots: probable.

NO715548 (SS).

A farm (OSnb 16:43). Under the overlordship of the Archbishop of St Andrews (1539 *RMS* iii no. 2741).

- 1539 *Scottistoun* (1542 *RMS* iii no. 2741)
- 1617 *Scotistoun* (*Retours* no. 97)
- 1788 *Scotstown* {rent roll} (Warden 1885, 241)
- 1794 *Scotston* (Ainslie Map)
- 1814 *Scotstown* {rent roll} (Warden 1885, 241)
- 1861 *Scotston* (*Scotston of Usan· Scotstown*) (OSnb 16:43)
- 1897 *Scotston* (OS 1" 2nd edn)
- 1908 *Scotston of Usan* (OS 1" 3rd edn)

SSE ex nom. *Scotston* (gen. of OSc n. *Scot* + OSc n. *toun*) + SSE prep. *of*  
+ SSE ex nom. *Usan*

OSc *Scottis Toun* – 'Scotston ('Scots settlement') associated with Usan'

In the mid seventeenth century virtually all of Craig ANG was bought by Patrick Scott (*OSA* ii, 499). But evidence for an earlier presence of the anthroponym is lacking.

**Scotstonhill** SAB-MOR (St Andrews-Lhanbryde). Domain-name. Ch. 19 Scots: probable.

NJ262627 (SS).

A farm (OSnb 21:33).

- 1578 *Scottistounhill* (1580 *RMS* iv no. 3022)
- 1581 *Scottistounhill* (*ER* xxi, 451)
- 1583 *Scottistounhill* (1588 *RMS* v no. 1470)
- 1584 *Scottistounhill* (*RMS* v no. 754)
- 1583×96 *Scotstou<ñ>n>hill* (Pont (Gordon) Map 23)
- 1596 *Scottistounhill* (*RMS* vi no. 443)
- 1626 *Scottistounhill* (*RMS* viii no. 985)

- 1636 *Scottistounhill* (*Retours* no. 67)
- 1653 *Scotstounhill* (*Retours* no. 94)
- 1672 *Scottistounhill* (*Retours* no. 127)
- 1688 *Scotstounhill* (*Retours* no. 154)
- 1739 *Scotstownhill* (Black 1946, 799)
- 1755 *Scotstownhill* (Roy Map)
- 1870 *Scotstonhill* (OSnb 21:33)

attrib. OSc ex nom. *Scottistoun* (gen. of OSc n. *Scot* + OSc n. *toun*) + OSc n. *hill*  
 OSc *Scottis Toun* – 'the hillock associated with Scotston ('Scots settlement')'

In 1653 the heir of John Geddes of Scotstoun was confirmed in Scotstounhill (*Retours* no. 94). It is tempting to see this as the family (originally from Nairnshire; Black 1946, 293) long associated with Kirkurd KUD-PEB NT126442 (*OSA* x, 185), which marches with **Scotstoun** NLS-PEB. But Geddes does not appear associated in earlier records for Scotstoun NLS. John Geddes is given no further geographical location than "Scotstoun", implying that an unidentified local settlement existed with a primary name for Scotstonhill (or that *-hill* has been omitted by transmission error).

**Scotstoun** DMN-WLO ‡ (Dalmeny). Domain-name. Ch. 19 Scots: probable.  
 NT131772 (SS). +Cottage (OS<sup>10</sup>), +House, +Nether†, +Over†, +Park†.  
 A villa and small portion of arable (OSnb 21:19).

'(One of the surname) Scott's farm' or 'farm of the Scot or Scots' (MacDonald 1941, 8).  
 From the anthroponym (MacDonald 1941, 140).

- 1228 *Scottistoun* {Fylie MS no. 295} (pers. comm. Prof. Dauvit Broun in 2009)
- 1483 *Scottistoun* (MacDonald 1941, 8)
- 1541 *Scottiston* {Court record} (MacDonald 1941, 8)
- 1554–1603 *Scottistoune* {Dundas MS, unspecified} (MacDonald 1941, 8)
- 1563 *Scottistoun* (*RMS* iv no. 1477)
- 1582 N/O. *Scottistoun* (MacDonald 1941, 8)
- 1557×58 *scottistoun* (*Dunf. Reg.* p. 491)
- 1594 *scottistoun* (*RMS* vi no. 75)
- 1599 Nr. *Scotistoun* (MacDonald 1941, 8)
- 1593×1600 *scottistoune* (*Dunf. Reg.* p. 496)
- 1660 (N.) *Scotstoun* (MacDonald 1941, 8)
- 1690 *Scotstoun* (*Retours* no. 268)
- 1818 *Scotstown* (Forrest Map)
- 1820 *Scotstown* (Thomson Map)
- 1859 *Scotston Park* (OSnb 21:19)
- 1898 *Scotston Park* (OS 1" 2nd edn)
- 1904 *Scotston Ho<use>* (OS 1" 3rd edn)
- 1926 *Scotstoun* (OS 1" Popular edn)
- 2010 *Scotstoun House* (OS<sup>10</sup>)

gen. of OSc n. *Scot* + OSc n. *toun*

OSc *Scottis Toun* – 'settlement associated with (the) Scots'

The 1228 muniments are of exceptional value: 1) by providing the earliest recording of a Scotston-name; 2) by applying the territorial designation to the deceased father Willelm

de Scottistoun of the seller, Nigel Scottistoun, thus suggesting that the place-name applied at least a generation earlier; and 3) by revealing that the sale is to Dunfermline Abbey by an apparently secular owner.

**Scotstoun** NLS-PEB (Newlands). Ch. 19 Scots: possible.

NT141454 (SS). +Bank, +Farm, +Rig.

A mansion, estate and farm (OSnb 32:8). A house built in the third quarter of the eighteenth century (*Canmore*, 50023).

- 1508 *Scottistoun* (*ER* xiii, 659; *RSS* i no. 686)  
1593 *Scottistoun* (*RMS* v no. 2256)  
1598 *Scottistoun* (1607 *RMS* vi no. 1919)  
1607 *lie Scottistoun* (*RMS* vi no. 1961)  
1629 *Scottistoun* (*RMS* viii no. 1373)  
1636x52 *Scotstoun* (Gordon Map 56)  
1662 *Scotstoun* (*Retours* no. 149)  
1725 *Scotstoun* (1745 Moll Map)  
1741 *Scotston* (Edgar Map)  
1755 *Scotstoun* (Roy Map)  
a. 1767 *Scotstoun* (*GC* iii, 149)  
1791x99 *Scotstown* (*OSA* i, 149)  
1834 *Scotston* (*NSA* iii, 137)  
1858 *Scotston* (*Scotstown*) (OSnb 32:8)

(OSc def. art. *lie* +) gen. of OSc n. *Scot* + OSc n. *toun*

OSc (*Lie*) *Scottis Toun* – '(the) settlement associated with (the) Scots'

Wat Scott of Morthinyston had overlordship in 1434 of at least neighbouring Ladyurd KUD-PEB NT149425, when he regranted it to the Geddes family (OPS i, 187); the Geddes family were associated with Kirkurd KUD-PEB NT126442 from an early period (said with sincerity in the source to have been over 1,100 years long till it ended in 1752; *OSA* x, 158): see **Scotstonhill** SAB-MOR. Note the presence of the definite article in 1607, which suggests an ethnonym, but was recorded at a late date.

**Scotstoun** REN-RNF (Renfrew). Ch. 19 Scots: possible.

NS524677 (SS). +Easter†, +Hill, +House, +Mains†, +Wester†.

A mansion and farm (OSnb 21:47). Associated with the Montgomeries: John 1566, 1588; (occupied by) Bartholomew 1579; (disposed by) John 1595; (in the earldom of) Eglinton 1595, 1606, 1613, 1614.

Probably from Alexander Scott, who in 1296 owned a considerable portion of Partick: *Alisaundre Scot de Perthayk* 1296 {Ragman Roll} (Macintosh 1902, s.n.).

- 1566 *Scottistoun* (*ER* xix, 554)  
1579 *Scottistoun* (*RMS* iv no. 2937)  
1588 *Scottistoun* (*RMS* v no. 1596 n.)  
1595 *Scottistoun*. E/W.*Scottistonis* (*RMS* vi no. 300)  
1606 *Scottistoun* (1607 *RMS* vi no. 1838)  
1613 E/W.*Scottistounis* (*RMS* vii no. 900)  
1614 E/W.*Scottistounis* (*RMS* vii no. 1130)  
1620 *Maynes de Scottistoun* (*Retours* no. 52)

- 1626 *Scottistoune* (*Retours* no. 69)  
 1654 *Scotstoun* DNB (Blaeu Map)  
 1755 *Scotstown* (Roy Map)  
 a. 1767 *Scotstoun* (*GC* ii, 201)  
 1776 *Scotstown* (Taylor & Skinner Map)  
 1794 *Scotstown* (Huddart Map Sth)  
 1796 *Scotston* E. *Scotstown* (Ainslie Map)  
 1791x99 *Scotstoun* (*OSA* ii, 170)  
 1836 *Scotstown* (*NSA* vii, 2, 5, 7, 19)  
 1857 *Scotstoun House/Mains* E. *Scotstoun* (*OSnb* 21:47)

gen. of OSc n. *Scot* + OSc n. *toun*

OSc *Scottis Toun* – 'settlement associated with (the) Scots'

Scotstoun was in a small part of Renfrewshire on the northern shore of the River Clyde. It first appears on record in 1566, twelve years after the last record found for **Scottistoun** PAI-RNF. As both are in Renfrewshire and in the hands of the Montgomeries, a transferred name may be suspected (and the 1296 association with Scot of Partick in Lanarkshire doubted).

**Scotstown** ABC-WLO †. Domain-name. Ch. 19 Scots: probable.

@NT055779 (SS). +Easter†, +Hall† (*Retours* no. 270), +Hill†, +Muir† (a.k.a. Merrylees Muir; *RMS* and *Retours* *passim*), +Wester†.

'(One of the surname) Scott's farm' (MacDonald 1941, 19).

- 1375 *Scotstown* {*HMC Rep.*} (MacDonald 1941, 19)  
 1495 E. *skotstoune* (MacDonald 1941, 19)  
 1498–1600 *Scottistoun(e)* (MacDonald 1941, 19)  
 1498–1615 E. *Scottisto(u)n(e)* {*ADC* ii-Prot. Bk Ker MS} (MacDonald 1941, 19)  
 1536 et *passim*, W. *Scottoun* {*Prot. Bk Johnsoun*} (MacDonald 1941, 19)  
 1541 E/W. *Scottistoun* (*RMS* iii no. 2256)  
 1546 E/W. *Scottistoun* (*RMS* iv no. 28)  
 1564 *Scotstoun* {*Prot. Bk Foulis Thounis*} (MacDonald 1941, 19)  
 1584 *Scottistoun* (*RMS* v no. 740)  
 etc.  
 1683 E/W. *Scotstoun* (*Retours* no. 252)  
 1684 *Scotstoun* (Adair Map 8)  
 1690 *Scotstoun* (*Retours* no. 270)  
 1696 E. *Scotstoun* {*kirk session document*} (MacDonald 1941, 19)  
 1755 E. *Scotstown* (Roy Map)  
 1818 *Scotston* (Forrest Map)  
 1820 *Scotston* (Thomson Map)  
 1821 *Scotstown* (Ainslie Map)

gen. of OSc n. *Scot* + OSc n. *toun*

OSc *Scottis Toun* – 'settlement associated with (the) Scots'

The settlement became obsolete sometime between 1821x59, by the time of the OS 6" 1st edn. The grid reference is for E<aster> Scotstown† (1755 Roy Map). A secondary name, 1568 *Scottistounhill* (*RMS* iv no. 1830), appears first as the territorial designation of

Alexander Stewart: it is in documents till 1690 (MacDonald 1941, 19), and is mapped as a settlement in 1755 as *Scotstonhill* (Roy Map) @NT058783.

**Scotstown** ARD-ARG (Ardnamurchan). Borderland-name. Ch. 19 Scots: probable. NM820640 (SS). +Croft†; a.k.a. Calderhall† (ex info. Jim Kirby, Ardnamurchan ARG, in 2007), a.k.a. A' Mhèinn (*GCD* 2011), a.k.a. The Mine (loc. cit.), a.k.a. Tingovalligan†? 1½ miles of crofts between Allt nan Cailleach NM819629 and the [former] mines (OSnb 68:330). Local ScG speakers always referred to Scotstown as *A' Mh[è]inn* ['the mine'] (*GCD* 2011).

- 1755 *Tingovalligan?* (Roy Map)  
1801 *Scotchtown* (Langlands Map)  
1806 *Scotstown* {NAS MS AF49/2/1 f.1} (*GCD* 2011)  
1807 *Scotstown Croft* {NAS MS RHP72} (*GCD* 2011)  
1824 *Scotchtown* (Thomson Map)  
1827 *Scotston* {NAS MS AF49/3 f.1} (*GCD* 2011)  
1878 *Scotstown* (OSnb 2:2; OSnb 68:330)

SSE adj. *Scotch* + SSE n. *town*

SSE (*The Scotch Town* – 'settlement associated with (the) Scots'

The name applies to all the crofts north of Anaheilt, as on OS<sup>50</sup> and OS<sup>10</sup>: on OS<sup>25</sup>, the place-name Ariundle has been replicated over the northerly part of Scotstown from the opposite bank of Allt na Mèinne. In grid square NM8263 was placed a second settlement for mine workers, additional to the one at Strontian (Bruce Map), called New York (*ibid.*) in 1733 and in 1755 (Roy Map), then York in 1801 (Langlands Map) and 1824 (Thomson Map). This settlement had gone by 1878 (OS 6" 1st edn). The York Building Company was the major mining company involved by 1729, but mining had all ceased by 1871 (MacDonald 1985, 7). A Scottish Standard English name referring to a probably indigenous settlement (contra MacDonald 1985, 7) is best interpreted as an etic place-name contrasting with the immigrant community on the opposite side of the burn.

**Scotstown** ECH-ABD (Echt). Ch. 19 Scots: possible.

NJ769067 (SS). +Wood.

A farm (OSnb 28:21).

- 1871 *Scotston* (*Scotstown*) (OSnb 28:21)  
1874 *Scotstown* (OS 1" 1st edn)

gen. SSE n. *Scot* + ScS n. *toun*

ScS *Scotston* – 'settlement associated with (the) Scots'

Though Scotston was the favoured spelling of tenant Charles Bruce, and approved in the OSnb, it was the alternative spelling that went on the map.

**Scotstown** LNGT-CMB (Longtown). Ch. 19 Scots: possible.

NY539743 (SS).

In Bewcastle parish (*PNCu* i, 64).

From the anthroponym (*PNCu* 3, 496).

1696 *Scottstowne* {Graham of Netherby MS, unspecified} (*PNCu* 3, 496)

1868 *Scotstown* (OS 6" 1st edn)

gen. e.ESE n. *Scot* + OSc n. *toun*

OSc \**Scottis Toun* – 'settlement associated with (the) Scots'

Anthroponyms feature in nearby settlement-names: OSc anthro. *Elliot* (Black 1946, 242) in Elliotstown NY546742 (apparently; *PNCu* 1, 57) and OSc anthro. *Nobil* (originally an English surname; Black 1946, 631) in Noblestown NY544745 (definitely; *PNCu* 1, 63). Nunsleugh NY538741 probably commemorates nuns, however (*PNCu* 1, 63).

**Scotstown** OMR-ABD (Old Machar). Domain-name. Ch. 19 Scots: probable.

NJ930118 (SS). +House†, +Mains, +Moor.

A mansion (OSnb 69:37).

Possibly from Gaelic being the household speech; improbably in contradistinction to Picts (Alexander 1952, 112–3).

1446 *Scottistown* (*Abdn Reg.* i, 245)

1556 *Scottistoun* (1558 *RMS* iv no. 1264)

1583 *Scottistoun* (1603 *RMS* vi no. 1397)

1622 *Scottistoun* (1623 *RMS* viii no. 402)

1648 *Scottistoun(e)* (*Retours* no. 292)

1755 *Scotstown* (Roy Map)

1843 *Scotston House* (Findlay 1843, 119)

1871 *Scotstown House* (OSnb 69:37)

1979 *Mains of Scotstown* (OS<sup>50</sup>)

gen. of OSc n. *Scot* + OSc n. *toun*

OSc *Scottis Toun* – 'settlement associated with (the) Scots'

**Scotstown** RAT-BNF ‡ (Rathven). Domain-name. Ch. 19 Scots: probable.

NJ452658 (SS). +Moor, +West.

A farm (OSnb 26:46).

1615 *Scottistoun* (*RMS* vii no. 1274)

1870 *Scotstown* (OSnb 26:46)

gen. of OSc n. *Scot* + OSc n. *toun*

OSc *Scottis Toun* – 'settlement associated with (the) Scots'

The farm building had gone by 1896 (OS 1" 2nd edn). However, an unnamed settlement on the OS 6" 1st edn at NJ452658 is called West Scotstown in 2010 (OS<sup>10</sup>).

**Scotteraw** (unidentified) †. Ch. 19 Scots: possible.

@NX980897 (SS).

In the barony of Glencrosk 'Glencorse' (*RMSi* App. 1 no. 123).

1355 *Scotteraw* (*RMSi* App. 1 no. 123)

attrib. OSc n. *Scot* + OSc n. raw

OSc \**Scot Raw* – 'street of houses associated with Scot(s)'

The grid reference is provided by the settlement of Glencorse. The motivation for the name Scotteraw is possibly figurative, or it contains OSc n. *scot* 'tax, levy', perhaps as 'rented cottages'.

**Scottewatre** ☀ †. Borderland-name. Ch. 19 Scots: probable.

NS914880 (MW). A.k.a. Foirth (current Gaelic), a.k.a. River Forth, a.k.a. Werid† {DSA} (Anderson 1973, 242).

The water runs beside the town of Stirling (ES i, cxviii).

*Aqua Scottorum*, 'water of the Scots', from dividing the kingdoms of the Scots and the English (ES i, cxviii).

1154x59 *Scotwat<er>* (RRS i no. 117; Dunf. Reg. no. 37)

1165x84 *Scottewatre* a.k.a. *aqua Scottorum* {C14 DSA} (Anderson 1973, 242)

attrib. OSc n. *Scot* + OSc n. *watir*

OSc \**Scot-watir* – 'river associated with (the) Scots'

The attributive use of the ethnonym in Scottewatre gives way to the adjective in **Scots Sea** ☀, either where the River Forth opens into the inner firth ('estuary') at the grid reference given, or where it empties into the outer firth at Inch Garvie NT136795. **Scotwad** GGK+PMH-STL+PER had previously been identified with the firth, but reassessment of the location as being upstream at the Fords of Frew PMH-PER reinforces the ethnonymic association of the river. The form *Scottewatre* is described as "Roman" in DSA, presumably for 'Old French'. The Latin form shows the genitive plural, but the first example of OE n.nt. *wæter* as 'river', rather than a wider body of water, is not till c.1290 (*OED*, under *water*), so it is not a translation of the genitive plural *Scotta* of OE n.m. *Scot*. *Scotte* is a variant of OSc n. *Scot* (*DOST*, under *Scot*).

**Scottie Molendinum** KSS-MOR † (Kinloss). Figurative name. Ch. 19 Scots: probable.

?NJ041606 (WO). A.k.a. Mill of Grange?

The property of Kinloss Abbey, associated with the river *Maffat(h)* 'Burn of Mosset' NJ045614 (REM no. 3; REM no. 5).

c. 1226 *Scoticum molendinum* (REM no. 5 p. 457)

C13 *Scottie molendinum* (REM no. 3 p. 455)

1870 *Mill of Grange* (OS 6" 1st edn)

2010 *Mill of Grange* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

gen. pl. of Ln n.m. *Scotecus* + Ln n.nt. *molendinum*

OSc \**Scottis Miln* – 'mill associated with (the) Scots'

The undated, thirteenth-century rendition in Latin as 'mill of Scotland', reinforced by the use of the adjective before the noun (c.1226) and of the region-name Ln n.f. *Scotia*, strongly suggests that the scribes are translating, presumably from OSc n./adj. *Scottis* + OSc n. *miln* 'mill'. As discussed in the study, this combination forms an appellative, and in this entry there is in fact no evidence that it developed into a place-name; but it is included here for comparison with those examples of where it clearly did.

**Scottisbiryn** MON-ANG †. Ch. 19 Scots: possible.

@NO478342 (SS).

Land associated with *Achykilbichan* 'Ethiebeaton' (*RMS i App. 2 no. 14b*).

1306×29 *Scottisbiryn* (1798 *RMS i App. 2 no. 14b*)

(adj. or gen. pl.) OSc *Scottis* + OSc n. *\*birren*

OSc *\*Scottis Birren* – 'entrenched camp associated with (the) Scots'

The source, *RMS i App. 2*, often gives garbled forms, as in *Achykilbichan* for Ethiebeaton (providing the grid reference): there cannot be confidence in *Scottis-* at all. OSc n. *burn* 'burn, stream' is unlikely for the second element as it is defined as land (though cf. **Scots Burn** LOE-ROS, which eventually attached itself to the estate of Scotsburn). The proposed interpretation of this second element relies on a term only recorded in Dumfriesshire, in Scots, and there is no clear candidate for a referent. Scottisbiryn is recorded much earlier than the other apparent Scot-names applied to features, and is a distribution outlier.

**Scottismanisrisk** RED-PER The~ † (Redgorton). Figurative name. Ch. 19 Scots: probable.

@NO097295 (LD).

A *reisk* associated with *Myrtoun* (unidentified) (1596 *RMS vi no. 586*).

1596 *The Scottismanisrisk* (1597 *RMS vi no. 586*)

OSc def. art. *the* + gen. sg. of OSc n. *Scottisman* + OSc n. *reisk*

OSc *The Scottismanis Reisk* – 'the fen associated with a Scot'

Scottismanisrisk is mentioned as part of the bounds of *Haltoun de Loncardy* 'Hatton', which provides the grid reference.

**Scottismannis Mylne** ALY-PER † (Alyth). Figurative name. Ch. 19 Scots: probable.

NO220500 (SS). A.k.a. The Ladill Myll†.

A site in 1534 in the Little Haugh, at the mouth of the Peatly Burn (Meikle 1925, 150), but mostly covered by the road by 1925 (Meikle 1925, 119).

'Scotsman's, i.e. Gael's, mill' (Meikle 1925, 150–1).

1534 *Scottismannis mylne* a.k.a. *the Ladill myll* (*Bamff Chrs no. 45 p. 64*)

gen. sg. of OSc n. *Scottisman* + OSc n. *miln*

OSc *Scottismanis Miln* – 'mill associated with a Scot'

Scottismannis Mylne was already a distant folk memory by 1534, though it was recalled as a boundary marker as "the proper mylne of Bamff." This latter claim is perhaps supported by the alias. This contains OSc n. *ladill* 'ladle' in the sense of a ¼ peck duty measure (*DOST*, s.v.), as also seen in 1622 *The ladill meill* in Kirkcudbright KCB {Burgh MS 2, 279} (*DOST Adds*, under *ladill*); though Bamff ALY-PER is not a burgh. Cf. **Scotsmen's Butts** ALY-PER, although probably coincidental as the Butts are on burgh land and not adjoining Bamff estate.

**Scottis-mennis-gait** DDA-PER The~ † (Dunkeld & Dowally). Figurative name. Ch. 19 Scots: probable.  
@NO051458 (PL).

1584 *The Scottis-mennis-gait* (1587 RMS v no. 1199)

OSc def. art. *the* + gen. pl. of OSc n. *Scottisman* + OSc n. *gate*  
OSc *The Scottismenis Gate* – 'the road associated with Scots'

Scottis-mennis-gait is mentioned as part of the bounds of *Middil-Carny* 'Middle Cardney', which provides the grid reference. It may refer to the route between Dowally DDA-PER NO001480 and Kirkmichael KRK-PER NO080601 (Roy Map).

**Scottismyll** LIN-ANG The~ † (Lintrathen). Figurative name. Ch. 19 Scots: probable.  
NO297536 (SS). A.k.a. Shannally.  
Shannally belonged to Coupar Angus Abbey (Dorward 2001, 147).

- 1256 *molendini scoticani* (gen.) (*Arb. Lib.* i no. 295)
- 1458 *Myllaschangly* a.k.a. *Scottismyll* (*Arb. Lib.* ii no. 121)
- 1458 *the Scottismyll* (*Arb. Lib.* ii no. 122)
- 1583×96 *mil of Shannadry* (Pont Map 29)
- 1636×52 *Mil of Shanachy* (Gordon Map 42)
- 1678 *Channule* (Edward Map)
- 1725 *Channule* (1745 Moll Map)
- 1755 *Shanelly* (Roy Map)

(OSc def. art. *the* +) (adj. or gen. pl.) OSc *Scottis* + OSc n. *miln*  
OSc *The Scottis Miln* – '(the) mill associated with (the) Scots'

Shannally was perhaps originally on the far bank (shown thus 1583×96 *Shannodry*; Pont Map 29), but the name migrated to the mill, displacing both its competing names. It is clear from the charters that the Scottismyll was on the same bank as current Shannally. A lade is shown on OS<sup>25</sup> from NO292542 at Kinnaird, along the contour to above Shannally at NO296544, then filling a small reservoir at Shannally; a sluice is marked on the OS 6" 1st edn to return the water to Malgam Water at NO297536. The 1296 Latin description states that it was already by then an 'old Scottish mill': if the interpretation as an appellative is correct, then the vernacular which the scribe had in mind was presumably Older Scots.

**Scottis-raw** DDA-PER † (Dunkeld & Dowally). Figurative name. Ch. 19 Scots: probable.  
NO025426 (PS).  
In Dunkeld town (1575 RMS v no. 70).

- 1518 *Lie Scottisraw* (1587 RMS v no. 1202)
- 1575 *Lie Scottisraw* (1580 RMS v no. 70)
- 1599 *Lie Scottis-raw* (RMS vi no. 902)
- 1603 *Scottis-raw* (RMS vi no. 1389)

(OSc def. art. *lie* +) (adj. or gen. pl.) OSc *Scottis* + OSc n. *raw*  
OSc *The Scottis Raw* – '(the) street of houses associated with (the) Scots'

It is shown as *Scots Raw* on a modern plan of the medieval cathedral precinct (Fawcett 1990, 7). On this it is applied to a narrow road just north of the High (now Cathedral)

Street, from the burgh cross to opposite the cathedral front, on a slight angle away from the High Street. The route appears to be that later utilised as a houseless avenue heading from the cross towards Dunkeld House (1823 Wood Map).

**Scottistoun** PAI-RNF † (Paisley). Domain-name. Ch. 19 Scots: probable.

NS423621 (SS).

Associated with Montgomeries: Henry 1529, 1530, 1532 (once "Hugh"), 1544; David 1552, 1554. Lordship of *Crukisfee* 'Nth/Sth.Crooks† NS430688' 1530, 1552; earldom of Lennox 1531.

- 1529 *Schertoun?* (*RMS* iii no. 778)
- 1530 *Scottistoun* (*RMS* iii no. 894)
- 1531 *Scottistoun* (*RSS* ii no. 889)
- 1532 *Scottistoun* (*RMS* iii no. 1203 n., 1229 n., 1234 n., 1235 n., 1236 n.)
- 1544 *Scottistoun* (*RMS* iii no. 3030; *RSS* iii nos. 637, 695, 813)
- 1552 *Scottistoun* (*ER* xviii, 549)
- 1554 *Scottistoun* (*RSS* iv no. 2698)

gen. of OSc n. *Scot* + OSc n. *toun*

OSc *Scottis Toun* – 'settlement associated with (the) Scots'

The grid reference was provided by Alan Steel (pers. comm. in 2005). The 1529 form is either due to transmission error, or refers to an earlier abode of Henry Montgomery.

**Scott's Bank** KHP-SLK (Kirkhope). Figurative name. Ch. 19 Scots: probable.

NT369212 (RL).

A slope of natural wood (OSnb 7:50).

- 1773 *Scotch Bank* (Ainslie Map)
- 1821 *Scotsbank* (Ainslie Map)
- 1824 *Scotch Bank* (Thomson Map)
- 1851 *Scotch Bank* (Mitchell Map)
- 1860 *Scott's Bank* (OSnb 7:50)

ScS adj. *Scots* + SSE n. *bank*

ScS (*The*) *Scots Bank* – 'bank associated with (the) Scots'

Scott's Bank was owned in 1860 by a Robert Mercer (OSnb 7:50; 7:61), which supports the earlier forms of the place-name over interpretation with the anthroponym. It is marked as a settlement by Ainslie in 1821, presumably in error for Crury NT372215 (1773 *Crurychin*, Ainslie Map; 1824 Thomson Map; 1851 Mitchell Map; 1860 *Crury (remains of)*; OS 6" 1st edn) within the end of the wood (if Scott's Bank does in fact contain the anthroponym, then Crury may have housed the eponym). It would appear that there has been reinterpretation of SSE adj. *Scotch* in the early forms of Scott's Bank to produce the apparent genitive of SSE anthro. *Scott*. The adjective may refer to the natural character of the woodland.

**Scott's Pool** PHD+STF-ABD+BNF (Peterhead + St Fergus). Borderland-name. Ch. 19 Scots: probable.

NK112481 (WR).

A deep pool or pot (OSnb 72:20 ABD). Fishing cruives, associated with the lands of *Pettinhaich* 'Pittenheath† STF-BNF<sup>(ABD)</sup> @NK100545' and the subdivision *Esse* 'Essie STF-BNF<sup>(ABD)</sup> NK086531' (AAB ii, 402–3).

- 1495 *Vgy Scottispule* (AAB ii, 402)  
1495 *Vgy Scottis pule* {ADC i, 396/2} (*DOST*, under *pule*)  
1871 *Scott's Pool* (OSnb 72:20 ABD)

(adj. or gen. pl.) OSc *Scottis* + OSc n. *pule*

OSc *Scottis Pule* – 'pool associated with (the) Scots'

In 1495 the name is specified with *Vgy* 'Ugie', and implies the adjective. The place-name Cruives STF-BNF<sup>(ABD)</sup> is an island in the River Ugie (OS<sup>10</sup>), with an adjacent house-name The Cruives (loc. cit.); marked in the river sometime between 1583×96 is "crooves" (Pont Map 10). So Scott's Pool may have extended back to apply to a wider run of the river: it is possible that it was directly associated with the contemporary **Scottsmill** PHD-ABD further upstream. But there is no evidence to support the name covering as far as this, and Scott's Pool was associated with estates in St Fergus BNF<sup>(ABD)</sup> and **Scottsmill** with estates in the parish of Peterhead ABD.

**Scottsmill** PHD-ABD (Peterhead). Figurative name. Ch. 19 Scots: probable.

NK099486 (SS).

Associated with *Ailhoushill* 'Ellishill NK097480' and *Ravynniscrag* 'Ravenscraig NK098485' (1543 *RMS passim*). Opposite **English Mill** STF-BNF (Alexander 1952, 113).

- 1491 *le Scottismyln* (*RMS* ii no. 2030)  
1494 *Scottis Myln* (*ER* x, 769)  
1522 *Scottis Myll* (*ER* xiv, 598)  
1543 *Scottis-myln* (*RMS* iii no. 2950)  
1587 *lie Scottis-myln* (*RMS* v no. 1341)  
1589 *lie Scottis-myln* (1593 *RMS* vi no. 25)  
1592 *Scottismylne* (*RMS* v no. 2176)  
1612 *Scottismylne* (*RMS* vii no. 757)  
1637 *Scotismylne* (*Retours* no. 70 KCD)  
1636×52 *Scots mill* (Gordon Map 33)  
1636×52 *Scottismill* (Gordon Map 34)  
1679 *Scotsmilne* {parish register} (Alexander 1952, 113)  
1952 *Scottsmill* (Alexander 1952, 113)

(OSc def. art. *lie*+) (adj. or gen. pl.) OSc *Scottis* + OSc n. *miln*

OSc \**Lie Scottis Miln* – '(the) mill associated with (the) Scots'

The former presence of the article suggests an appellative behind the place-name. The grid reference is for a corn mill shown in 1871 on the OS 6" 1st edn at Ravenscraig (extant in 1910 on the OS 1" 3rd edn, but gone by 1930; OS 1" Popular edn). Scottsmill, which Alexander implies is a surviving place-name, is depicted sometime between 1636×52 on the south bank of the River Ugie, apparently slightly upstream of **English Mill** STF-BNF<sup>(ABD)</sup> (Gordon Map 33, 34). The contemporary **Scott's Pool** PHD+STF-ABD+BNF may

be thought to be associated, as the name appears to have applied to the reach above it. But there is no evidence of it going this far, and Scottsmill was associated with estates in the parish of Peterhead ABD, whereas Scott's Pool was with estates in St Fergus BNF<sup>(ABD)</sup>. The construction of the tower house of Ravenscraig Castle NK09554877 was granted in the 1491 charter (erroneously 1487 in Alexander 1952).

**Scotwad** GGK+PMH-STL+PER † (Gargunnock + Port of Menteith). Transit-name. Ch. 19  
Scots: probable.

?NS671960 (PW). A.k.a. Fords of Frew?

From 'ford', on the Forth (Breeze 1992, 269).

- 1072 *Gewæde* {ASC recension E} (SAEC, 95 n.)  
1072 *Wæth* {ASC recension D} (SAEC, 95 n.)  
1072 *Scodwade* (acc.) {AW} (SAEC, 95 n.)  
1072 *wað* {Chron. Worcester MS} (Breeze 1992, 269)  
c. 1163 *Scotwad* (abl.) {VSO, 339} (PNFi, 40; Breeze 1992, 269)  
lt. C12 *Scotorum Vadum* (SAEC, 68 n.)

attrib. OE n.m. *Scott* + OE n.nt. *wæð*

OE \**Scott-wæð* – 'ford associated with (the) Scots'

Scotwad was previously taken to be for **Scottewatre** ☀, but argued by Breeze (1992, 269–70) to be the Fords of Frew† GGK-STL (1755 *Ford of Frew*; Roy Map), which provide the grid reference (note nearby Bridge of Frew NS667960 is KPN+PMH-STL-PER). The late twelfth-century form proves the interpretation, certainly as understood at the time: earlier confusion with the Old English name of the river and estuary Forth is a possibility, as pointed out in PNF (i, 42), in which case this should be taken with **Scottewatre**. Equating with **Scotiswath**† ANN+DOR+WIGT-DMF+CMB is ruled out by the geography in the sources. If the identification of Scotwad with the Fords of Frew† is correct, then the implication is surely that the ethnic boundary that was Scottewatre extended up the river which flowed into it.

**Sgeir a' Ghoill** GLE-INV (Glenelg). Unknown class. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NM739978 (MR).

A small reef of rocks (OSnb 29:162).

'The Lowlanders rock' (OSnb 29:162).

- 1856 *Sk<e>r<ry> na Gall* (Admiralty 2496)  
1873 *Sgeir a' Ghail* (OSnb 29:162)  
2010 *Sgeir a' Ghail* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

ScG n.f. *sgeir* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *a'* + lenited gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG *Sgeir a' Ghoill* – 'the skerry associated with the *Gall*'

There is a direct line of site to **Tòrr an Albannaich** GLE-INV.

**Sgeir an Lochlannaich** DSH-INV<sup>Heb</sup> (Duirinish). Unknown class. Ch. 14 Related to Nordics: probable.

NG163507 (MR).

On the island of Skye.

'The Norseman's skerry' (Forbes 1923, 319).

1923 *Sgeir a Lochlannaich* (Forbes 1923, 319)

2012 *Sgeir a Lochlannach* (ex info. Joy Davies, Duirinish INV<sup>Heb</sup>, in 2012)

ScG n.f. *sgeir* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *an* + gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Lochlannach*

ScG *Sgeir an Lochlannaich* – 'the skerry associated with the Lochlannach'

The skerry was not identified by Forbes, beyond being somewhere on the coast of Skye.

Its name and location was given to J. Davies by a native of the area.

**Sgeir nan Gàidheal** LAP-ARG (Lismore & Appin). Coincidental name. Ch. 6 Gaels: probable.

NM779349 (MR). A.k.a. **Highlandman's Rock**.

Off the island of Lismore. A small rocky islet (OSnb 22:149).

'The Highlanders['] rock' (OSnb 22:149). 'Rock of the Gaels', or possibly 'rock of the strangers' (Potts 2001, 69).

1852 *Ghadheil R<oc>k* (Admiralty 2155)

1856 *Sgeir a Ghaidheil* a.k.a. *Highlandman's Rock* (Admiralty 2476)

1862 *Gaels R<oc>k* (Admiralty 2814a)

1878 *Sgeir nan Gael* (OSnb 22:149)

2010 *Sgeir nan Gael* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

ScG n.f. *sgeir* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gàidheal* (← ScG gen. sg. art. *a'* + lenited gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *gall*)

ScG *Sgeir a' Ghoill* – 'the skerry associated with the freestanding stone (→ the Gaels)'

A shift from singular to plural in the specific has apparently taken place, recorded (or perhaps generated) by the maps. The 1856 alias **Highlandman's Rock** confirms the genitive singular of 1852 and 1856, and the numerically neutral 1862 form. It is possible that the motivation was commemorative, though if associated with one or more of the sea routes that converge here from the Sound of Mull, the Firth of Lorna, Loch Linnhe, and Loch Etive, then the larger, neighbouring Eilean Musdile would be a more obvious marker. Perhaps more likely is reinterpretation of ScG n.m. *gall* 'freestanding stone or rock', or possibly renaming of perceived ScG n.m. *Gall*, with an original referent in the 2.75m unworked granite pillar that stood on Eilean Musdile at NM779351 in 1784 {de St Fond 1907}, probably until 1833 (*Canmore*, 22659).

**Sgeir nan Gall** ASY-SUT (Assynt). Unknown class. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NC084356 (MR).

A large bold rock (OSnb 18:27).

'Rock of the foreigners' (OSnb 18:27).

1874 *Sgeir nan Gall* (OSnb 18:27)

1910 "Sgeir na n-al" (Henderson 1910, 168 n.)

ScG n.f. *sgeir* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG *Sgeir nan Gall* – 'the skerry associated with the *Goill*'

**Sgeir nan Gall** CAM-ARG ◊ (Campbeltown). Coincidental name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable. NR596166 (MR).  
An ebbing reef (Colville & Martin 2009, 57).

ScG 'reef of the strangers', from a shipwreck with the loss of the foreign crew (Colville & Martin 2009, 57).

- 1862 *Skerrinagal* (Black Map)  
1977 *Sgeir nan Gall* (Colville & Martin 2009, 57)  
2008 *Sgeir nan Gall* (Colville & Martin 2009b, 57)

ScG n.f. *sgeir* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*  
ScG *Sgeir nan Gall* – 'the skerry associated with the *Goill*'

On the Black Map, the name is shown on Sheet 5 cartographically over Beinn na Faire NR603171, rather than Skerry Fell Fad NR636182, as thought by Colville & Martin (2009, 41): on Sheet 6, which duplicates south-west Kintyre, it is anyway cartographically shown as a coastal feature. Sgeir nan Gall lies at the foot of the steep slope of Beinn na Faire, 'the hill of the watch', and it is possible the allusion is to the function of this hill.

**Sgeir nan Gall** KCN-ARG<sup>Heb</sup> (Kilchoman). Commemorative name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable. NR163518 (MR).

Off the island of Islay. A rocky island (OSnb 34:232). Somewhat level, separated from Orsay island by a narrow channel (pers. observ. 2005).

- 1878 *Sgeir nan Gall* (*Sgeir nan Galla*) (OSnb 34:232)  
2005 *Sgeir nan Gall* (OS<sup>10</sup>)

ScG n.f. *sgeir* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*  
ScG *Sgeir nan Gall* – 'the skerry associated with the *Goill*'

The island is possibly named by specific element borrowing from **Caolas nan Gall**, but is at least as likely to be directly associated with a shared event such as a shipwreck. A rocky island, it would not be appropriate as a shore camp, and is not close enough to be directly associated with **Leac nan Gall**. The alternative with either ScG n.f. *galla* 'bitch' or the development of a final *-a* mirrors a form also noted in the OSnb for **Caolas nan Gall**.

**Sgeir nan Gall** KKV-ARG<sup>Heb</sup> (Kilfinichen & Kilvickeon). Unknown class. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NM378224 (MR).

Off the island of Mull. Three small rocky islands (OSnb 37:79).

'Rocks of the Lowlander' (OSnb 37:79). 'Sea rock of the strangers' (Maclean 1997, 114).

- 1878 *Sgeir nan Gall* (OSnb 37:79)

ScG n.f. *sgeir* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*  
ScG *Sgeir nan Gall* – 'the skerry associated with the *Goill*'

The grid reference is for the larger and most northerly of the three islands.

**Sgeir nan Gall** POR-INV<sup>Heb</sup> ♦ (Portree). Unknown class. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NG605520 (MR).

On the island of Raasay. Near **Sgùrr nan Gall** POR-INV<sup>Heb</sup> {ex info. John Cumming†, ex Raasay, @NG6052, 1905} (pers. comm. Rebecca Mackay, Raasay, his niece, in 2004).

'Rocky sea skerry of the lowlanders', or 'rocky sea skerry of the strangers' (pers. comm. R. Mackay).

2004 *Sgeir nan Gall* {ex info. J. Cumming} (pers. comm. R. Mackay)

ScG n.f. *sgeir* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG *Sgeir nan Gall* – 'the skerry associated with the *Goill*'

The skerry is presumably the small rock projection from the end of **Sgùrr nan Gall** POR-INV<sup>Heb</sup>, and possibly named by specific element borrowing. The skerry is small, but in a prominent position projecting into Loch an Sgurra: with several parallels for the name, it may be the primary name.

**Sgùrr an Albannaich** AMT-INV (Arisaig & Moidart). Borderland-name. Ch. 18 Albanians: probable.

NM686882 (RL). +Loch.

A prominent rocky knoll, on the boundary between estates of the trustees of the late Mr Astley and John Andrew McDonald of Glenalladale (OSnb 12:32).

'The Scotchman's rock' (OSnb 12:32).

1873 *Sgòr an Albanaich* (OSnb 12:32)

1978 *Sgùrr an Albannaich* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

ScG n.m. *sgùrr* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *an* + gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Albannach*

ScG *Sgùrr an Albannaich* – 'the conical hill associated with the Albanian'

The apparent contrasting of this peak with the neighbouring peak of **Sgùrr an t-Sasannaich** AMT-INV may belong to the nineteenth century, with the modern connotations of 'Scotsman' and 'Englishman'. The OSnb informs that this name lay on the boundary between the estates of MacDonald (of Glenalladale, an established family; see Rixson 2002) and a recently deceased owner with the ESE surname *Astley*, with **Sgùrr an t-Sasannaich** AMT-INV on Astley's land.

**Sgùrr an t-Sasannaich** AMT-INV (Arisaig & Moidart). Borderland-name. Ch. 11 Saxons: probable.

NM679879 (RL).

A rocky eminence prominently situated on the estate of the trustees of the late Mr Astley (OSnb 12:65).

'The Englishman's rock' (OSnb 12:65).

1873 *Sgòr an t-Sasunnaich* (OSnb 12:65)

2009 *Sgùrr an t-Sasunnaich* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

ScG n.m. *sgùrr* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *an t-* + gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Sasannach*

ScG *Sgùrr an t-Sasunnaich* – 'the conical hill associated with the Saxon'

Part of a probably nineteenth-century contrasting pair with neighbouring **Sgùrr an Albannaich** AMT-INV, with the modern connotations of 'Scotsman' and 'Englishman'. It

is on the estate of what the OSnb reports is a recently deceased owner with the ESE surname *Astley*, while **Sgùrr an Albannaich** AMT-INV was said to be on the boundary with the lands of MacDonald (of Glenalladale, an established family; see Rixson 2002).

**Sgùrr nan Gall** POR-INV<sup>Heb</sup> (Portree). Unknown class. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.  
NG607521 (RM).

On the island of Raasay. A small headland (OSnb 5:158).

'Lowlanders['] hillock' (OSnb 5:158). ON 'Lowlanders' or strangers' sgor or pinnacle' (Forbes 1923, 298). Said to be 'peak of the Lowlanders or strangers' (pers. comm. Rebecca Mackay, Raasay, in 2004).

- 1878 *Sgùrr nan Gall* (*Sgòr nan Gall*) (OSnb 5:158)  
1923 *Sgùrr nan Gall* (Forbes 1923, 298)  
2010 *Sgùrr nan Gall* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

ScG n.m. *sgùrr* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*  
ScG *Sgùrr nan Gall* – 'the conical hill associated with the *Goill*'

The OSnb description implies this applies to the 50m top at the grid reference given, a small headland projecting from the long headland of An Caol, rather than the 65m top at NG610521 in the central ridge to the east. The latter, however, would make a better alarm-point: the name may have migrated from this (perhaps due to error in recording in the OSnb). On the other hand, **Sgeir nan Gall** POR-INV<sup>Heb</sup> shifts the focus to the west; presumably there has been specific element sharing between the two names, but it is possible that this has been generated by either location. The skerry is small, but in a prominent position, and with several parallels for the name.

**Sgùrr nan Spàinnteach** GLL-ROS (Glenshiel). Coincidental name. Ch. 17 Speakers of other Latin languages: probable.

NG991150 (RL).

Just above the site of the battle of Glenshiel, 1719 (Watson 1904, 173).

'Peak of the Spaniards' (Watson 1904, 173).

- 1904 *Sgùrr na' Spainnteach* (Watson 1904, 173)  
1904 *Sgùrr na' Spàinnteach* (Watson 1904, 300)  
2011 *Sgùrr nan Spainteach* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

ScG n.m. *sgùrr* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Spàinnteach*  
ScG *Sgùrr nan Spàinnteach* – 'the conical hill associated with the Spaniards'

A secondary name to **Bealach nan Spàinnteach** GLL-ROS with specific element borrowing, along with **Coirein nan Spàinnteach** GLL-ROS.

**Sheaval Fiundan** LCH<sup>dtchd-</sup>-ROS<sup>Heb</sup>. Ch. 13 Danes: possible.

NB221433 (RL). A.k.a. Sèabhal Bhiorach.

On the island of Lewis. A small hill with moss, rocks and heath (OSnb 28:46; OSnb 28:152).

Probably from anecdotal origin (Cox 2002, 105). Possibly *Sèabhal nam Fionndanach* (from dental before suffix after a dental nasal), 'ex nom. *Sèabhal* of the Norsemen or Fingalians' (Cox 2002, 64, 105, 359).

- 1852 *Séathabhal nam Fiunndan* (*Seabhal a Foundan*) (OSnb 28:46)  
 1852 *Seabhal a Foundan* (OSnb 28:152)  
 1974 *Sheaval Fiundan* (Cox 2002, 359)  
 2002 *Sèabhal na Fionndanaich* a.k.a. *Sèabhal Bhiorach* (Cox 2002, 359)

ScG ex nom. *Sèabhal* (ON ? + ON n.nt. *fjall*) + (ScG gen. pl. art. *nam* +) ScG adj. *fionn*  
 + ScG n.m. \**Danaiche*

ScG \**Sèabhal nam Fionn-dan(aicheadan)* – 'Sheaval ('?-hill') associated with (the) white  
 Danes'

It is argued by Cox (2002, 64) that the *-d-* is intrusive in ScG n.? \**Fionnanach* 'Norseman', from ScG adj. *fionn* 'white, bright' with ScG suffixes *-an* + *-ach*. He further suggests comparison with ScG coll. *Fionntaidh* 'Fingalian' (Dwelly, s.v.). But if analysed *Fionn/dan/(aich)*, then it should be compared with **Tobar na Danich** CIA-MOR, for which it is postulated that ScG n.m. \**Danaiche* 'Dane' carries an extended meaning of 'alien', figuratively applied to standing stones. The prefix may imply 'Norwegian', as with EG adj. *finn* 'white' (DIL, s.v.), with an antiquarian motivation, perhaps folkloric. It may be of relevance to the generation of a folktale that on the hill is Sidhean Sheaval NB223432 (OS<sup>10</sup>, for Sithean Shèabhal; Cox 2002, 369), 'knoll or fairy hill of Sheaval' (presumably forming the peak in the alias for the hill Sèabhal Bhiorach, 'pointed Sèabhal').

**Shunagal** DRM-INV ♫ (Duthil & Rothiemurchas). Unknown class. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.  
 ?NH935090 (RL).

A hollow, east of Am Beanaidh NH915107 opposite Whitewell NH915085 (Watson & Allan 1988, 94).

Probably *suidhe nan Gall*, 'level shelf of the Lowlanders' (Watson & Allan 1988, 94).

- 1988 "shuna'gal" (Watson & Allan 1988, 94)

ScG n.m. *siuch* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*  
 ScG \**Siuch nan Gall* – 'narrow hollow associated with the *Goill*'

The interpretation by Watson and Allan with ScG n.m. *suidhe* 'level shelf' is unlikely, both phonetically, given the reported pronunciation with an initial fricative [ʃ], and topographically, given its application to a hollow.

**Skotland** ☀ †. Domain-name. Ch. 19 Scots: probable.

(SL). +Fjørðr†; a.k.a. Firth of Lorne?

*Skotlandsfjørðr* – The Minch (Henderson 1910, 2; MacBain 1906, 342); the west coast firths (Gammeltoft MS, 10); the Firth of Lorne and Loch Linnhe (Woolf 2010, 233).

*Skotlandsfjørðr* – 'the firth of the land of the Scots' (Watson 1904, xiv). 'Scotland fjord' (MacBain 1922, 342). ON gen. sg. of ex nom. *Skotland* 'Scotland' + the plural of *fjørðr* 'bay, firth' (Gammeltoft MS, 10). Ninth-century OE ex nom. 'Argyll' as a loan-name to Old Norse + sg. or pl. of *fjordr* 'firth' (Woolf 2010, 233–4).

- C13 *Skotland* (*Heimskringla* passim; *Njáls Saga* passim)  
 C13 *í Skotlandz-fjørðu* (acc.) (*Heimskringla* iii, 244)  
 C13 *um alla Skotlandzfjørðu* (acc.) (*Heimskringla* iii, 249)  
 C13 *í Skotlandsfjørðum* (dat.) (*Njáls Saga*, 193)  
 C13 *fyrir Skotlandsfjørðu* (acc.) (*Njáls Saga*, 432)  
 C13 *um Skotlandsfjørðu* (acc.) (*Njáls Saga*, 434)

attrib. ON n.m. *Skotr* + ON n.nt. *land*

ON *Skotland* – 'land associated with the Scots'

The secondary name contains the genitive *Skotlands* of ON ex nom. **Skotland** ☀ + the plural *firðir* of ON n.m. *fjørdr* 'firth, inlet'. This agrees with the interpretation applying it to more than the Minch: indeed, the Minch itself (not a firth) was probably not included. *Skotlandsfirðir* is also clearly used of waters penetrating Scotland, as opposed to Ireland (referred to as *Skotland* in some Old Norse sources; Cleasby & Vigfusson 1874, under *Skotar*).

**Sleeping Indian** BRR-INV<sup>Heb</sup> ◇ (Barra). Figurative name. Ch. 22 Exotic ethnonyms: probable.

NF740025 (RL). A.k.a. Bodach Fhuiay◇.

On the island of Fuidheigh a.k.a. Fuiay. The profile of a person on his back is formed by the hills of Fuidheigh, as seen from Barra (pers. observ. 2009).

1999 *Sleeping Indian* a.k.a. *Bodach Fhuiay* {ex info.} (Stahl 1999, 265)

SSE pres.p. *sleeping* + SSE n. *Indian*

SSE (*The*) *Sleeping Indian* – 'Indian asleep'

The human profile in the hills of Fuidheigh is interpreted in the English version as that of an Indian, but in the Gaelic version as that of an old man (Bodach Fhuidheigh, 'the old man of Fuidheigh').

**Sloc a' Ghallabhaich** SMI-ARG<sup>Heb(Inv)</sup> (Small Isles). Coincidental name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NG256066 (MR).

On the island of Canna. A large bay (OSnb 63:9).

'Pit of the native of Caithness' (OSnb 63:9). *Sloc a' Ghallaich*, 'the pit of the Lowlander' (Campbell 1984, 244). *Sloc a' Ghallaich*, 'the pit of the foreigner' (Campbell 1984, 248; Galbraith 1996, 27).

1878 *Sloc a' Ghallubhaich* (OSnb 63:9)

a. 1984 *Slochd a Ghalaidh*. *Sloc a Ghaladh* (Campbell 1984, 244)

1984 *Sloc a' Ghallaich* (Campbell 1984, 244), 248)

ScG n.m. *sloc* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *a'* + lenited gen. sg. of ScG n.m. \**Gallabhach*

ScG *Sloc a' Ghallabhaich* – 'the coastal pool associated with the *Gall*'

The OSnb understands ScG n.m. Gallabhach to have the sense 'Caithnessian'. If this is the correct original before syncope, rather than an etymologising literary form of standard ScG n.m. *Gallach*, then a maritime event is the most likely explanation, perhaps a wreck or body associated with Caithness. However, as this may be a less specific derivative of ScG **Gallaibh**, 'place of *Goill*', and explain the Campbell's understanding of the name, it could be from reinterpretation of ScG n.m. *gall* 'freestanding stone or rock'. But it probably indicates that the specific in Càrn a' Ghoill is indeed ScG n.m. *Gall*. It is notable that there is a *Gall*-name in the immediate vicinity, viz **Càrn a' Ghoill** SMI-ARG<sup>Heb(Inv)</sup> a.k.a. **Sgor Goul** SMI-ARG<sup>Heb(Inv)</sup>, from which there may have been specific element borrowing.

**Sloc nam Frangach** BRR-INV<sup>Heb</sup> ♦ (Barra). Ch. 15 French: possible.

NF651050 (MR).

On the island of Barra.

'Gully of the Frenchmen' (Stahl 1999, 274).

1822 *Slocknafranagh* (Thomson Map)

1823 *Slocknafrangach* {Johnson Map} (Stahl 1999, 274)

1999 *Sloc nam Frangach* (Stahl 1999, 274)

ScG n.m. *sloc* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nam* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Frangach*

ScG *Sloc nam Frangach* – 'the coastal pool associated with the French'

Sloc nam Frangach is not a feasible landing place, but neither does it constitute an obvious shipping hazard (pers. observ. 2009). ScG n.m. *freangach* 'spur dog' provides an alternative interpretation.

**Sròn a' Ghoill** KMV-INV (Kilmonivaig). Transit-name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NN348943 (RL).

A hill feature of no great elevation or extent (OSnb 45:161).

'The Lowlander[']s point or projection' (OSnb 45:161).

1830 *Strone gouile* (Thomson Map)

1873 *Sròn a' Ghaill* (*Sron a G(h)aill*) (OSnb 45:161)

2003 *Sron a' Ghoill* (OS<sup>10</sup>)

ScG n.f. *sròn* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *a'* + lenited gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG *Sròn a' Ghoill* – 'the hill-spur associated with the *Gall*'

Though described in OSnb as being of no great elevation, at 645m, Sròn a' Ghoill projects from the peak of Càrn Dearg NN357948 768m and provides a 592m platform with a clear view over Glen Turret and Brae Roy, at the head of Glen Roy. Here was the junction @NN347924 between three routes (Roy Map): down Glen Roy to Keppoch NN268809 KMV-INV by modern Roybridge; up the glen of Allt a' Chòmhlaín and over the col at NN311929 and down Glen Gloy to Nine Mile Bridge†, now Lowbridge Farm KMV-INV NN224864; and up River Roy and presumably on the track shown on OS<sup>25</sup> to Melgarve LAG-INV NN463959 in Brae Spey. Alternatively, the association might be with the march dyke shown on the OS running below the east flank of Sròn a' Ghoill, north to Creag nam Meallan NN363966.

**Sròn Albannach** KCH-ARG (Kilchalmone & Kilberry). Borderland-name. Ch. 18

Albanians: probable.

NR732497 (RL).

The southern end of a ridged hill (OSnb 60:33).

'Scottish nose' or 'Scotchman's nose' (OSnb 60:33).

1878 *Sròn Albannach* (OSnb 60:33)

ScG n.f. *sròn* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Albannach*

ScG *Sròn Albannach* – 'the hill-spur associated with (the) Albanians'

There is no evidence of the slender ending which would be required for this to be the genitive singular. The second element could be an adjective, but is unlikely to be a

locational generic for Alba this far west, and the denotation of the name counts against the ethnonymic adjective in the absence of a contrastive name. It is possible that the medial ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* was present but has been lost, otherwise it is an earlier format of noun + gen. pl. without article. The two parallel names of **Sròn nan Albannach** JUR-ARG<sup>Heb</sup> and **Stronnynalbynch** KMG-ARG suggest that loss of the article is most likely (otherwise the article has developed in Jura ARG<sup>Heb</sup> and Kilmichael Glassary ARG by analogy from other genitive plural names: cf. the errant form 1624 *Carrnenasbanagh* [sic] for Carnalbanagh I/DWN; PNNI Down 4, 285).

**Sròn nan Albannach** JUR-ARG<sup>Heb</sup> (Jura). Borderland-name. Ch. 18 Albanians: probable. NR535702 (RL).

On the island of Jura. A small narrow ridge (OSnb 32:36).

'Point of Scots' (OSnb 32:36).

- 1878 *Sròn nan Albanach* (*Sròn nan Albhanach*) (OSnb 32:36)  
2005 *Sron nan Albanach* (OS<sup>10</sup>)

ScG n.f. *sròn* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Albannach*  
ScG *Sròn nan Albannach* – 'the hill-spur associated with the Albanians'

The rejected OSnb form was altered by deletion of the *-h-*, so it is to be considered an error. Only the upper section of the ridge, Sron Mheadhonach (for <*An t->Sròn Mheadhanach*>) NR533703, 'middle *sròn*', is named on OS<sup>25</sup>. The topography and lack of a higher name on OS mapping appear to suggest that the reference is to the ridge as a whole, between two similar small ridges off the hill face, rather than to a middle section of the ridge.

**Sròn nan Gall** KMV-INV (Kilmonivaig). Transit-name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NN325684 (RL).

No OSnb entry.

- 1830 *Strone na gaul* (Thomson Map)  
1873 *Sròn a' Ghaill* (OS 6" 1st edn)

ScG n.f. *sròn* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*  
ScG *Sròn nan Gall* – 'the hill-spur associated with the *Goill*'

Sròn nan Gall is a point of hill running down from the parish boundary with Kilmallie INV, along most of Allt Lùb Mhurichaidh (for *Mhurchaidh*) to NN311661. Tracks (OS 6" 1st edn) converge from Glen Nevis KLE-INV, two from Glen Spean KMV-INV, from Corrour Forest KMV-INV, and through Kilmallie INV from Loch Leven AMN+LAP-INV. The projection provides a good alarm-point over these routes and north along Loch Treig. The 1830 form appears to justify the change between the OS 6" 1st edn and the current OS mapping from ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *a'* → gen. pl. art. *nan*.

**Staca nan Gall** LCH<sup>dtchd</sup>-ROS<sup>Heb</sup> ♦ (Lochs). Ch. 20 *Goill*: possible.

?NB225459 (MR).

On the island of Lewis.

'The stack of the foreigners', said to be from the crew of a wrecked ship from Wick, in Caithness, killed by the locals; the last to die put a curse on the township of Daile Beag (Cox 2002, 374).

2002 *Staca nan Gall* (Cox 2002, 374)

ScG n.m. *stac* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*  
ScG \**Stac nan Gall* – 'the sea-stack associated with the *Goill*'

The stack is located by Cox as being at NB2245: there is a small cluster of three or four rock columns adjacent to a grass-topped stack ([www.geograph.org.uk/profile/32242](http://www.geograph.org.uk/profile/32242)), with a low skerry Sgeir an I[a]rainn (OS<sup>10</sup>) on the seaward side at NB225459. 'The stack of the freestanding rocks', with the gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *gall*, must therefore be a real possibility. The tale of the wrecking of a Caithness ship may be influenced by similarity to **Gallaibh** CAI, 'Caithness', and is at least partly folkloric.

**Staca nan Gall** UIG-ROS<sup>Heb</sup> ♦ (Uig). Ch. 20 *Goill*: possible.

NB084376 (MR). +Geodha.

On the island of Lewis. High and low-water rocks (OSnb 42:112; OSnb 42:197), connected with the adjacent shore (OSnb 42:197).

'Englishmen['s] or Lowlander's rock' (OSnb 42:112).

- 1852 *Stac nan Gall* (Stac na Gaul) (OSnb 42:112)  
1852 *Stac na Gaul* (OSnb 42:197)  
2002 *Geodha Staca nan Gall* (OS<sup>10</sup>)

ScG n.m. *stac* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG *Stac nan Gall* – 'the sea-stack associated with the *Goill*'

It would appear from OS<sup>10</sup> that there are three rocks accompanying this stack, raising the possibility of 'the stack of the freestanding rocks' with the gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *gall*; cf. **Staca nan Gall** LCH<sup>dtchd</sup>-ROS<sup>Heb</sup>.

**Stair na Gall** CRB-ABD ‡ (Crathie & Braemar). Transit-name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NO251876 (?). +Burn†; a.k.a. Allt a' Ghlas-Choire NO260894 (NO250878 Watson & Allan 1984, 30), +Shank† (NO252874 Watson & Allan 1984, 137).

On Balmoral estate (Watson & Allan 1984, 137).

*Stair nan Gall*, 'stepping stones of the foreigners' (Watson & Allan 1984, 30, 32, 137).

- 1984 *Burn of Stair-na-gall†* {Estate Plan MS} (Watson & Allan 1984, 30–2)  
1984 *Shank of Stair na Gall†* {Estate Plan MS} (Watson & Allan 1984, 137)

ScG n.f. *staidhir* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG \**Staidhir nan Gall* – 'the stair associated with the *Goill*'

The hydronym applies to Allt a' Ghlas-Choire, at least to its confluence with Allt Coire na Saobhaidhe NO256881 ScS n. *shank* 'leg' refers to the spur in the fork of the two streams. If ScG n.f. *stair* 'stepping stones, path through bog', this would imply a pointless route over the col at NO243878. Otherwise, to a steep, stair-like ascent to Cac C[à]rn Mòr NO245856, i.e. a corrupted Gaelic existing name (ScG n.m. *cadha* + ScG gen. sg. art. *a'* + lenited ScG n.m. *càrn*, 'the cairn of the steep path') + ScG adj. *mòr* 'big, grand' (cf. Watson & Allan 1984, 32). The established path from here west back into Crathie & Braemar ABD (OS 6" 1st edn) is also of negligible benefit, but the 1160m top provides a good alarm-point on the boundary with Glenmuick, Tullich & Glengairn ABD. ScG n.f. *staidhir* 'stair' may be a figurative reference to the ascending chain of hills, viz Creag Liath 861m, Meall Coire na Saobhaidhe 974m and Cac C[à]rn Beag 1155m.

**Stairsneach nan Gàidheal** DDY+MDL-INV (Daviot & Dunlichity + Moy & Dalarossie).

Transit-name. Ch. 6 Gaels: probable.

NH732345 (PR).

A pass on the General Wade road between Allt na Creige Bàine and Caochan na h-Earbaige (OSnb 5:28). A narrow pass where a small number of reivers could stop a pursuit; used by Badenoch and Strathspey reivers for a tithe of cattle to the proprietor {Grant & Leslie 1798} (Shaw 1882 ii, 201).

'The threshold of the Highlanders' (OSnb 5:28).

a. 1798 *star-sach-na-gaul* {Grant & Leslie 1798} (Shaw 1882 ii, 201)

1873 *Stairsneach nan Gaidheal* (OSnb 5:28)

ScG n.f. *stairsneach* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gàidheal*

ScG *Stairsneach nan Gàidheal* – 'the threshold associated with the Gaels'

Though only recorded for Moy & Dalarossie INV in the OSnb, it is clear from the topography and the description by Grant and Leslie that the major pass crossing the parish boundary at the grid reference is referred to, rather than a small feature further along the former military road. Allt na Creige Bàine has not been identified, but may represent the Gaelic name for part or all of Midlairgs Burn NH708377; or the OSnb description is in fact of the road running between the burns on the Moy & Dalarossie side of the pass, with error for Allt Creag Bheithin NH750348. It is possible that the name and conflict association arose in commemoration of the Rout of Moy 1746 (*Canmore*, 85381), but association with reiving over a longer term is probably correct.

**Strawfrank** CST-LAN ‡ (Carstairs). Domain-name. Ch. 15 French: probable.

NS954449 (SS). +Junction, +Holdings.

A farm (OSnb 13:51). With a conspicuous conical hillock at NS947445 (*Canmore*, 71570).

From ScG *srath* + *Frangaich* (gen. pl.) 'the French, i.e. incoming medieval landholders' (Mackay 2000, 87). 'Valley of the French' (Ross 2001, 204).

1528 *Strafrank* (Ross 2001, 204)

1583x96 *Strafra<n>ck* (Pont Map 34)

1755 *Inshafrank* (Roy Map)

1773 *Strafrank* (Ross Map)

1816 *Strawfrank* (Forrest Map)

1822 *Strawfrank* (Thomson Map)

1861 *Strawfrank* (OSnb 13:51)

BrB n.m/f. \**strad* + gen. sg. of BrB n.m. \**Franc*

BrB \**Strad Franc* – 'broad valley (portion) associated with a Frenchman'

The final *-d* in BrB n.m/f. \**strad* 'broad valley' has been lost, under the influence of, or replaced by, ScG n.m. *srath* 'valley', which did not retain an original final dental fricative. The 1755 form shows generic variation with OSc n. *inch*, with the sense of 'haugh'. OSc n. *strath*, variant *stra*, is feasible. Nevertheless, the element has developed in line with OSc n. *stra* 'straw' to ScS n. *straw*. The nearby conical hillock suggests a motte or castle hill. (The original source for the 1528 record is not known, and should be treated with caution.)

**Stronynalbynych** KMG-ARG † (Kilmichael Glassary). Borderland-name. Ch. 18  
Albanians: probable.

NR967971 (SS). A.k.a. Strone.

A farm (OSnb 17:20).

1564 *Stronynalbynych* (ER xix, 520)

1878 *Strone* (OSnb 17:20)

ScG n.f. *sròn* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Albannach*

ScG \**Sròn nan Albannach* – 'the hill-spur associated with the Albanians'

The use of -y- is apparently for the schwa [ə]. This and the suggestion of the ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* argues against a genitive singular.

**Sutherounflat** (unidentified) †. Ch. 11 Saxons: possible.

@NT668787 (SS).

In the lordship of Dunbar (1557 RMS iv no. 1197).

1557 *Sutherounflat* (RMS iv no. 1197)

(attrib. or adj.) OSc *Southern* + OSc n. *flat*

OSc \**Southern flat* – 'level ground associated with (the) Southerners'

May simply be 'south-lying level ground'.

**Swedish Man's Grave** DNH-SUT The~ † (Dornoch). Antiquarian name. Ch. 14 Related to Nordics: probable.

NH727985 (SO).

An undressed stone on a small mound, said to be a grave {1873 OSnb 9:117}; a quadrangular standing stone protrudes from a long low cairn of stones, which may be field-gathered (*Canmore*, 14802).

1909 *The Swedish Man's Grave* (1911 *Canmore*, 14802)

1980 *The Swedish Man's Grave*† (*Canmore*, 14802)

SSE def. art. *the* + gen. sg. of SSE n. \**Swedishman* + SSE n. *grave*

SSE *The Swedishman's Grave* – 'the grave associated with a Swede'

**Swiss Cabin Wood** EDD-PEB (Eddleston). Unknown class. Ch. 12 Related to West Germanics: probable.

NT233481 (LR).

2011 *Swiss Cabin Wood* (OS<sup>10</sup>)

SSE adj. *Swiss* + SSE n. *cabin* + SSE n. *wood*

SSE *Swiss Cabin Wood* – 'wood associated with the cabin associated with (the) Swiss'

**Swiss Cottage** BLE-MOR (Bellie). Figurative name. Ch. 12 Related to West Germanics: probable.

NJ369595 (SS).

An ornamental cottage at the entrance to Gordon Castle (OSnb 4:49).

1870 *Swiss Cottage* (OSnb 4:49)

SSE adj. *Swiss* + SSE n. *cottage*

SSE (*The*) *Swiss Cottage* – 'cottage associated with (the) Swiss'

For detailed architectural illustrations, see *Canmore*, 130866.

— T —

**Taigh nan Gall** KKV-ARG<sup>Heb</sup> ◊ (Kilfinichen & Kilvickeon). Resource-name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NM269220 (SS). A.k.a. **Tobhta nan Sasannaich**◊.

On the island of Iona. A long rectangle of drystone walls, corners rounded, forming a probable eighteenth-century dwelling with thatch and central hearth for marble quarrymen (from mainland Scotland or possibly England) c.1790 (MacArthur 2001, 109–10). There is a pen drawing of the ruin in MacArthur 2001, 113.

'House of the strangers or Lowlanders'; it is said that bagpipes were to be heard here long after the house was ruined (MacArthur 2001, 109).

2001 *Tigh nan Gall* a.k.a. *Tobhta nan Sasunnaich* (MacArthur 2001, 109)

ScG n.m. *taigh* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG *Taigh nan Gall* – 'the house associated with the *Goill*'

Taigh nan Gall appears to refer to eighteenth-century occupants, also described with ScG n.m. *Sasannach*. Cf. **Cnoc Mòr nan Gall** KKV-ARG<sup>Heb</sup>. For the unlikely possibility of a much older coining, cf. thirteenth-century Thethnegall† I/DON a.k.a. Donegal? for IrG *teach na nGall*, 'house of the foreigners, i.e. Vikings' (Mac Giolla Easpaig 1995, 161–2).

**Teigh Franchich** COL-ARG<sup>Heb</sup> † (Coll). Ch. 15 French: possible.

@NM159540 (SS).

On the island of Coll. A small "hut" [black house] near Breachacha Castle (*Boswell* v, 333).

'The Frenchman's House' (*Boswell* v, 333). *Tigh an Fhrangaich*, possibly 'cottage of (one of the surname of) Rankin, i.e. a piper family quartered near the castle'; it is said to be 'the Frenchman's Hut' (MacEchern 1906, 319).

1773 *Teigh Franchich* (*Boswell* v, 333)

ScG n.m. *taigh* + (ScG gen. masc. art. *an* +) ScG n.m. *Frangach*

ScG \**Taigh an Fhrangaich* – 'the house associated with the Frenchman'

The explanation proposed by MacEchern, with ScG n.m. \**Frangach* 'member of the family MacRankin', is plausible: the (Mac)Rankins of Coll were hereditary pipers to first the Macleans of Duart then the Macleans of Coll (Black 1946, 561).

**Tigh an t-Sasunnaich** LOR-PER † (Logierait). Domain-name. Ch. 11 Saxons: probable.

NN900527 (SS).

A fortification between An t-Allt Mor and the county road {MS 372, 111} (Robertson MSS). With an earthwork of probable medieval date at NN90015278 (*Canmore*, 26358).

'The Englishman's house', probably from the Englishman Thomas said to be associated with Clan Menzies {MS 392, 72} (Robertson MSS).

1894×1926 "Tigh an t-Sasunnaich" {MS 372, 111; MS 392, 72} (Robertson MSS)

1894×1926 "Tigh an t-Sassunaich" {MS 372, 319} (Robertson MSS)

ScG n.m. *taigh* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *an t-* + gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Sasannach*

ScG *Taigh an t-Sasunnaich* – 'the house associated with the Saxon'

**Tobar a' Ghoill** SSS-ARG (Saddell & Skipness). Resource-name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable. NR920602 (WO).

A fine spring of pure water close on the shore of Loch Fine (OSnb 60:25).

'The Lowlander's well' (OSnb 60:25).

1878 *Tobar a' Ghail* (*Tobar an Gaill*) (OSnb 60:25)

1919 *Tobair a Ghail* (Graham 1919, 111)

2009 *Tobar a' Ghail* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

ScG n.m/f. *tobar* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *a'* + lenited gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Gall*  
ScG *Tobar a' Ghoill* – 'the well associated with the *Gall*'

Though not proven to be contemporary with the coining, there are a large number of platforms in an area centred on NR919605, stretching south from the unnamed burn NR919602 by Tobar a' Ghoill. They appear to be related to iron-working, probably from the mid eighteenth century (Graham 1919, 111). A tiny building was north of the burn at NR91776032 (OS 6" 1st edn). In a wider local area are the names Camas na Ce[à]rdaich NR915624, 'the bay of the smiddy' with ScG n.f. *ceàrdach* 'smithy, forge', and Beinn na Mèin[n]e NR905600, 'the hill of the ore' with ScG n.f. *mèinn* 'ore; mine'. The former farm of Altagalvash SSS-ARG NR917609, 1495 *Le Altgallereas* (RMS ii no. 2261), is obscure (OSnb 60:25), but no early form indicates that it contains the ethnonym ScG n.m. *Gall*.

**Tobar na Danich** CIA-MOR (Cromdale, Inverallan & Advie). Ch. 13 Danes: possible.

NJ054290 (WF).

No OSnb entry. By a flat stone resembling a druid stone (Thomson MS 1908 iii, 14).

Possibly from Dane: 'the strangers' well' (Thomson MS 1908 ii, 7). *Tobar na danaich*, possibly 'well of challengers' (Campbell & Hay n.d.).

1809 *Touper n Danich* {Estate Plan MS} (1908 Thomson MS 1908 ii, 7)

1908 [Tobar] *n'danichan* (Thomson MS 1908 ii, 7)

1908 *Tobar n' Danich* (Thomson MS 1908 iii, 14)

2011 *Tobar na Danich* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

ScG n.m/f. *tobar* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. \**Danaiche*  
ScG \**Tobar nan Danaichean* – 'the well associated with the Danes'

Four mostly dispersed stones, never part of a circle (*Canmore*, 15677), are centred on NJ05462906 in a field at Upper Port. The two closest to the well form a tight pair at NJ05472906, and may be referred to figuratively; but the well is outwith the field. A printed article post 1999 (source unknown) cites farmer Bob Campbell, whose family farmed Upper Port from c.1746, as reporting that in the nineteenth century other stones were removed from the field and incorporated around the well (presumably explaining the prostrate stone noted by Thomson), but reference to the moved stones by 1809 is unlikely. Were they over a wider area? The two forms represent alternative treatment of the genitive plural of a by-form of ScG n.m. *Dànoch*, possibly with a generalised meaning 'alien' or 'heathen'.

**Tobargayle** CAM-ARG † (Campbeltown). Ch. 20 *Goill*: possible.

NR662158 (?).

Between Lochorodale [† NR659160 OS 6" 1st edn] and Glecknahavill [by 1878 called Lochorodale, NR666155 OS 6" 1st edn] (Colville & Martin 2009b, 44).

*Tobar a' ghoill*, 'the low countryman's well' (Colville & Martin 2009b, 44).

1943 *Tobargayle* (Colville & Martin 2009b, 44)

ScG n.m/f. *tobar* + (ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *a'*) lenited gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG \**Tobar a' Ghoill* – 'the well associated with (the) *Gall*'

Presumably the spring (not shown on the OS 6" 1st edn) was midway between the two points indicated by Colville and Martin, rather than the well at NR658160 on the far side of the original settlement of Lochorodale. This allows for an alternative of ScG n.m/f. *tobar* (+ ScG gen. sg. art. *na*) + gen. of ScG n.f. *goil*, 'well of (the) boiling water, i.e. bubbling spring', with loss of the genitive ending -e. Cf. **Tobar a' Ghoill** SSS-ARG and **Tobardailgoil** CAM-ARG.

**Tobhta nan Sasannach** KKV-ARG<sup>Heb</sup> ◇ (Kilfinichen & Kilvickeon). Resource-name. Ch.

11 Saxons: probable.

NM269220 (SS). A.k.a. **Taigh nan Gall**◇.

On the island of Iona. A long rectangle of drystone walls, corners rounded, forming a probable eighteenth-century dwelling with thatch and central hearth for marble quarrymen (from mainland Scotland or possibly England) c.1790 (MacArthur 2001, 109–10). There is a pen drawing of the ruin in MacArthur 2001, 113.

'Ruin of the Lowlanders or of the English-speakers'; it is said that bagpipes were to be heard here long after the house was ruined (MacArthur 2001, 109).

1997 *Tobhta nan Sasunnaich* (Price Map)

2001 *Tobhta nan Sasunnaich* a.k.a. *Tigh nan Gall* (MacArthur 2001, 109)

ScG n.f. *tobhta* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Sasannach*

ScG *Tobhta nan Sasannach* – 'the ruin associated with the Saxons'

Tobhta nan Sasannach appears to refer to eighteenth-century occupants, also described with the ethnonym ScG n.m. *Gall*.

**Toftingall** WAT-CAI (Watten). Antiquarian name. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

ND175543 (SS). +Crofts† (OSnb 12:31 [cancelled]), +Loch, +Lower Tuftingall, +Moss, +lie Toftingallis-tenement†.

An extensive district of crofts and small farms (OSnb 12:28).

From ScG *goul* 'a foreigner', probably from the burial of Norse casualties from the battle of Skida Mire, sometime between 943×54 (Pope in Torfæus 1866, 23 n.).

1547 *Toffingall* (RSS iii no. 2342)

1552 *Toftingall* (RSS iv no. 1755)

1598 *lie Toftingallis-tenement* (RMS vi no. 803)

1642 *Tochnagal* (Gordon Map 9)

1654 *Tochnagal* (Blaeu Map)

1725 *Tochnagal* (1745 Moll Map)

1726 *Toftingall* (GC i, 179)

- 1755 *Toftingall* (Roy Map)  
 a. 1767 <*Loch of* *Tachingaw* (GC iii, 84)  
 1822 *Toftingall* (Thomson Map)  
 a. 1866 *Toutnagoul* (Torfæus 1866, 23 n., 25 n.)  
 1873 *Toftingall* (OSnb 12:28)  
 1873 *Crofts of Toftingall* (OSnb 12:31)

ScG n.m. *tobhta* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG \**Tobhta nan Gall* – 'the mound associated with the *Goill*'

Alexander Pope (Torfæus 1866, 23 n.) used no more than circumstantial evidence to locate the site of the battle of Skida Mire nearby (@ND177543 OS 6" 1st edn; dated sometime between 943x54, *Canmore*, 8332), and a further supposition to associate Toftingall with burial of participants. The mound of the name might be Cnoc nam Fitheach ND184548 (OS<sup>10</sup>) but more likely is the grassy mound in a near-level field covering the remains of a broch at ND17565438 (*Canmore*, 8336), which provides the grid reference. The reference is most likely antiquarian, indicating a knowledge or folk memory of worked stone. Cf. **Toftnageal** LAT-CAI. The 1598 form with OSc n. *tenement* 'land holding' apparently applies to a detached pendicle in Kirk BOW-CAI.

**Tom an t-Sasannaich** DUL-PER (Dull). Unknown class. Ch. 11 Saxons: probable.

NN785585 (RL).

No OSnb entry. With an unusual oval homestead, in a semi-defensive position on the highest point of a low ridge (*Canmore*, 25051).

- 1864 *Tom an t-Sasunnaich* (OS 6" 1st edn)  
 2011 *Tom an t-Sasunnaich* (OS<sup>10</sup>)

ScG n.m. *tom* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *an t-* + gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Sasannach*

ScG *Tom an t-Sasannaich* – 'the hillock associated with the Saxon'

The settlement on this knoll may be unusual in shape, but it was not alone among the local homesteads in being oval, with three at Tom Donn nan Eun (*Canmore*, 25043, 25063, 25083). They appear to be variants of the Glen Lyon-type homesteads, as suggested by *Canmore*, 25083. So the type of settlement is unlikely to be related to the ethnonym as a distinguishing feature.

**Torgyle** UGM-INV ‡ (Urquhart & Glenmoriston). Unknown class. Ch. 20 *Goill*: probable.

NH308131 (SS). +Bridge, +Chapel (OS<sup>10</sup>), +Cottage (OS<sup>10</sup>), +Crescent (OS<sup>10</sup>), +Inn† (OSnb 15:69), +Lodge.

'The hill of the non-Gael' (Mac an Tàilleir 2004, 130).

- 1873 *Torgyle Bridge/Inn* (OSnb 15:69)  
 1873 *Torgyle* (*Toraghoil*) {Fullerton's Gazetteer} (OSnb 15:end-sheet)  
 2004 *Tòrr a' Ghoill* (Mac an Tàilleir 2004, 130)

ScG n.m. *tòrr* + (ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *a'*+) lenited gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Gall*

ScG \**Tòrr a' Ghoill* – 'the heap-shaped hill associated with (the) *Gall*'

The interpretation assumes an indigenous name, most likely referring to the unnamed hill at NH305133. This hill stands above the road along the River Moriston at its junction with the crossing at Torgyle Bridge NH309129. A ferry may well have operated below Torgyle

prior to the completion of the bridge (built 1808–11, replaced 1825–26; *Canmore*, 12227) to judge from Creag a' Choit NH316130 across the river, with ScG n.m/f. *coit* 'punt' (replacing Cnoc a' Bhàta, 'the hill of the boat'; OS 6" 1st edn). The ethnonym ScG n.m. *Gall* may refer to travellers, or be associated with Tòrr a' Chlèibh NH302137, 'the heaped hill of the creel', with reference to mining; though possibly with the rare sense 'cheese-chest', in association with Tòrr a' Chàise NH302141, from ScG n.m. *càise* 'cheese'.

**Tòrr an Albannaich** GLE-INV (Glenelg). Unknown class. Ch. 18 Albanians: probable. NM791929 (MR). +Rubhat.

An island knoll, near the south shore of Loch Nevis, on the east side of Tarbert Bay (OSnb 12:144).

'The mound of the Scotchman' (OSnb 12:144). 'A little piece of Scotland' (*Scotsman*, 10 Nov. 2000 §2, 2).

- 1856 *E<ilea>n Albannach· Rudha tor na Albannach* (Admiralty 2496)  
1873 *Tòrr an Albannaich* (*Tòrr na Albannaich*) (OSnb 12:144)  
2000 *Torrán Albannach* (*Scotsman*, 10 Nov. 2000, §2 p. 2)  
2003 *Torr an Albannaich* (OS<sup>10</sup>)

ScG n.m. *tòrr* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Albannach*

ScG *Tòrr an Albannaich* – 'the heap-shaped hill associated with the Albanians'

The OSnb rejected the genitive plural article, presuming erroneous metathesis of *an*. However, the Admiralty forms support the genitive plural with loss of the final *-n* of the article. The *eilean* form is in error or is an alternative, or possibly represents generic variation (and loss of the genitive plural article) with subsequent migration of ScG n.m. *tòrr* 'heap(-shaped) hill' from a knoll on the headland to replace the island name. Modern media reports have given various versions of *Tòrran Alban(n)a(i)ch* as the name of the house here of music impresario Cameron Mackintosh, as if for ScG n.m. *torran* 'mound'. Tòrr an Albannaich was on the Lovat estates (OSnb 12:144) so the reference is not to the same family as in **Sgùrr an Albannaich** AMT-INV.

**Toum Scalan n Sasnich** CRB-ABD † (Crathie & Braemar). Transit-name. Ch. 11 Saxons: probable.

NO160921 (RL).

With a cairn erected in 1831 by the last of the English troops garrisoned in Braemar Castle, a garrison established in 1748 (Watson & Allan 1984, 177).

*Tom sgulan nan Sasunnach*, 'hillock of stage or prop of the Englishmen' (Watson & Allan 1984, 152, 177).

- 1808 *Toum Scalan n sasnich* {NAS MS RHP[3897/63]} (Watson & Allan 1984, 152)

ScG n.m. *tom* + ScG *sgàlan* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *an t-* + gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Sasannach*  
ScG \**Tom Sgàlan an t-Sasannaich* – 'the hillock associated with the temporary hut  
associated with the Saxon'

Toum Scalan n Sasnich was seemingly the site of a hut (contra Watson and Allan) erected at a watch point for a soldier(s) from the barracks below: the ruined Braemar Castle NO1560492374 was leased, repaired and garrisoned by the Government in 1748 (*Canmore*, 29748). This alarm-point name refers to the watcher, not the watched. The *t-* of

the medial article has been lost, if not in speech then by a scribal error possibly arising from the non-standard orthography employed.

**Towart-Fleeming** DKM-ARG † (Dunoon & Kilmun). Ch. 10 Flemings: possible.  
NS133683 (SS). A.k.a. Towert Altarricht†, a.k.a. Toward Taynuilt.  
OSnb not consulted.

Toward – 'hole-point, point of holes', from holed magnesian limestone (Watson 1926, 518). Toward – probably from 'holes or caves' (Mac an Tàilleir 2004, 131).

- 1513 *Tollart Flemyng* [recte: given as two names] (*ER* xiv, 518)  
1526 *Tollort-Flemyng* (*RMS* iii no. 345)  
1540 *Tollard Altdaroch* a.k.a. *Tollard Flemyng* (*Lamont Papers* no. 151)  
1541 *Tollard-Flemyng* (*RMS* iii no. 2306)  
1542 *Tollard-Flemyng* (*RMS* iii no. 2812),  
1557 *Towert Altdarricht* a.k.a. *Tollert Flemyng* (*Lamont Papers* no. 208)  
1572 *Toward-Fleming* (*RMS* iv no. 2017)  
1580 *Tollard-Flemyng* (*RMS* v no. 26)  
1583×96 *Altderrach* (*Pont Map* 14)  
1610 *Tollare-Flemyng* (*RMS* vii no. 265)  
1695 *Towart-Fleeming* (*Retours* no. 93)  
1834×45 *Toward-an-uillt* (*NSA* vii, 601)  
1878 *Toward Taynuilt* (OS 6" 1st edn)

OSc ex nom. *\*Tollart* (attrib. ScG n.m. *toll* + ScG n.f. *àird*) + OSc n. *Fleming*

OSc *Tollart Fleming* – 'Toward ('projection with holes') associated with Fleming(s)'

Towart-Fleeming lands were in the hands of the Campbells in the sixteenth century (*RMS passim*). Toward Castle, a probable fifteenth-century keep with later courtyard held by the Lamonts, was captured after a seige by the Campbells in 1646, then repaired in part and temporarily reoccupied (*Canmore*, 40703). The Lamonts have no Flemish link, being an indigenous MacErchar clan that adopted the name of its eponym ScG masc. anthro. *Laghmann* (an Old Norse derived name denoting 'lawman') in the thirteenth century (Black 1946, 413).

— U —

**Uaigh an Innseanaich** HAR-INV<sup>Heb</sup> ◇ (Harris). Commemorative name. Ch. 22 Exotic ethnonyms: probable.

@NF904824 (SO).

On the island of Bernera. Marked by two stones on the western sands (Ferguson & McKillop 1984, 155).

'Grave of the Indian', from a young Indian seaman who was washed ashore in the late nineteenth century, and was buried nearby for fear of disease (Ferguson & McKillop 1984, 155).

1984 *Uaigh an Innseanaich* (Ferguson & McKillop 1984, 155)

ScG n.f. *uaigh* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *an* + gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Innseanach*

ScG *Uaigh an Innseanaich* – 'the grave associated with the Indian'

**Uaighean nan Spàinnteach** BRR-INV<sup>Heb</sup> ◇ (Barra). Commemorative name. Ch. 17

Speakers of other Latin languages: probable.

NF766042 (SO).

On the island of Gighay a.k.a. Gioghaigh.

From the burial of three sailors from a Portuguese ship (Stahl 1999, 295).

1999 *Uaighean nan Spàinnteach* {ex info.} (Stahl 1999, 295)

pl. of ScG n.f. *uaigh* + ScG gen. pl. art. *nan* + gen. pl. of ScG n.m. *Spàinnteach*

ScG *Uaighean nan Spàinnteach* – 'the graves associated with the Spaniards'

Cf. **Rubha nan Spàinnteach** BRR-INV<sup>Heb</sup>.

**Uamh Sheumais an Innseanaich** KKV-ARG<sup>Heb</sup> ◇ (Kilfinichen & Kilvickeon). Unknown class. Ch. 22 Exotic ethnonyms: probable.

NM378248 (RL). A.k.a. Uamh Mhór◇.

On the island of Mull.

'Cave of James the Indian', from a byname (Maclean 1997, 131).

1997 *Uamh Sheumais an Innseinnich* a.k.a. *Uamh Mhór* (Maclean 1997, 131)

ScG n.f. *uamh* + lenited gen. of ScG anthro. *Seumas an Innseanaich* (ScG anthro. *Seumas* + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *an* + gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Innseanach*)

ScG *Uamh Sheumais an Innseanaich* – 'the cave associated with *Seumas an Innseanaich* ('Seumas associated with an Indian(man)')

Seumas is a given name, cognate with SSE anthro. 'James'. The genitive relationship (literally 'of the Indian') may be patronymic (referring to the ethnicity of the father or to a byname earned by the father through some association with India or Indians, Asian or American) or refer to an Indiaman vessel with which Seumas was associated. Seumas was not himself labelled 'the Indian', as implied by Maclean, which would require the nominative in apposition. It is formally possible, but unlikely, that the name could be analysed ScG ex nom. \**Uamh Sheumais* ('the grave associated with *Seumas*') + ScG gen. sg. masc. art. *an* + gen. sg. of ScG n.m. *Innseanach*, to specify an existing name.

— W —

**Walcot Burn** TEM-MLO (Temple). Ch. 16 Welsh: possible.  
NT315578 (WL).

With the crop-mark of a square enclosure (20m×25m) identified at NT31245793 by aerial photography (*Canmore*, 163767).

2010 *Walcot Burn* (OS<sup>25</sup>)

gen. pl. of OE n.m. *Walh* + OE n.nt. *cot*  
OE \**Wala Cot* – 'cottage associated with Welsh'

This short burn is unnamed on the OS 6" 1st edn in 1853.

**Wallace's Hill** YAR<sup>dtchd</sup>-SLK (Yarrow<sup>dtchd</sup>). Ch. 16 Welsh: possible.  
NT303361 (RL). +Wallacehill Wood.  
A conspicuous hill covered with heathy pasture (OSnb 15:8).

1486 *Wallacehil* (*ER* ix, 419)  
1490 *Wallacehill* (*ER* x, 167)  
1508 *Wallace Hill* (*ER* xiii, 459 n.)  
1547 *Wallacehill* (*RSS* iii no. 2407)  
1860 *Wallace's Hill* (OSnb 15:8)

gen. sg. of SSE anthro. *Wallace* (← OSc n. \**Walis*) + OSc n. *hill*  
OSc \**Walis Hill* – 'hill associated with Walis (→ Wallace)'

The genitive ending is not radical, and indeed is not present in the secondary name Wallacehill Wood YAR<sup>dtchd</sup>-SLK NT310370 (unnamed on the OS 6" 1st edn, 1860). The hill does not appear to be notable for springs or for a tradition of William Wallace, though the name has been reinterpreted thus. The upper ground of the hill is an intrusion into the parish of Traquair PEB, and there are three cairns (explanation of one at NT30483615 as an enclosed cremation cemetery has been challenged; *Canmore*, 53136). But the most significant feature is the prehistoric hill fort of Castle Knowe NT30203727 on the parish and county boundary (*Canmore*, 53148), and this probably has led to an antiquarian coining, whether the Older Scots ethnonym or William Wallace.

**Walston** TRB-AYR (TARBOLTON). Ch. 16 Welsh: possible.  
NS422257 (SS). +Little†, +Meikle†, +North†, +South†, +Schaw†.  
A farm (OSnb 62:35). At 115m elevation at the top of a south-west facing slope (OS<sup>25</sup>).

1428 *Welchtoun-Lt/M* (*RMS* ii no. 108)  
1485 *Wellestounscha*w (1489 *RMS* ii no. 1808)  
1526 *Welstoun*. *Welstoun Schaw* (*RSS* i no. 3492)  
1543 *Welchetoun* (*RMS* iii no. 2956)  
1588 *Velstoun*. *Velstounschaw* (*Retours* no. 750)  
1613 *Welstoune*. *Welstounschaw* (*Retours* no. 781)  
1664 *Walstoune*. *Walstounschaw* (*Retours* no. 533)  
1755 *Walstown* (Roy Map)  
1828 Nth/Sth. *Walston* (Thomson Map)  
1857 *Walston* (*Walstone*. Nth/Sth. *Walston*) (OSnb 62:35)

OSc adj. *Welsche* + OSc n. *toun*

OSc \*(*The*) *Welsche Toun* – 'settlement associated with (the) Welsh'

The 1485 form hints at OE adj. *Welisc*, with its second vowel, but it could also represent the plural of OSc n. *well* 'well'. If the latter, then the palatisation in 1428 and 1543 is comparable to that of Walshcroft Wapentake E/LIN (*PNL* 3, 1, 172) and Walshford E/YOW (Gelling 1978, 95; Cameron 1980, 46), though these probably involve anthroponyms and possibly OE n.m. *Walh*. Further, if OSc n. *well*, then the lowered vowel -a- could be explained by the specific shifting to the variant *wall*.

**Walstone** PCK-MLO ‡ (Penicuik). Ch. 16 Welsh: possible.

NT183581 (SS). +Burn, +Moss, +Muir, +Steeding.

A farm (OSnb 47:14).

Probably OE *wælletūn*, 'farm by a stream, i.e. Walstone Burn'; improbably *walatūn*, 'farm of the serfs' (Dixon 1947, 273).

- |         |   |
|---------|---|
| 1280    | <i>Walestu&lt;ñ&gt;</i> (NAS MS RH5/231)          |
| 1373    | <i>Welchtoune</i> (Wilson 1891, 27–8)             |
| 1530    | <i>Welchstoune</i> {sasine} (Wilson 1891, 29)     |
| 1539    | <i>Weltoun</i> ( <i>ER</i> xvii, 765)             |
| 1554    | <i>Welshtoun</i> {sasine} (Wilson 1891, 31)       |
| 1604    | <i>Welchstoun</i> ( <i>Retours</i> no. 132)       |
| 1609    | <i>Welchtoun</i> ( <i>Retours</i> no. 283)        |
| 1613    | <i>Welschtoun</i> ( <i>RMS</i> vii no. 821)       |
| 1646    | <i>Welchtoun</i> {sasine} (Wilson 1891, 147)      |
| 1647    | <i>Welshtoun</i> ( <i>RMS</i> ix no. 1766)        |
| 1653    | <i>Welstoune</i> ( <i>Retours</i> no. 1040)       |
| 1654    | <i>Walshtoun</i> ( <i>RMS</i> x no. 302)          |
| 1675    | <i>Walstoune</i> ( <i>Retours</i> no. 1220)       |
| c. 1682 | <i>Walstoun</i> (Adair Map 9)                     |
| 1763    | <i>Welsten</i> (Laurie Map)                       |
| 1766    | <i>Welston</i> (Laurie Map)                       |
| 1773    | <i>Wellstoun</i> (Armstrong Map)                  |
| 1853    | <i>Walstone</i> ( <i>Wellstone</i> ) (OSnb 47:14) |

OE adj. *Welisc* + OE n.m. *tūn*

OE \*(*Welisc Tūn* – 'settlement associated with (the) Welsh'

If the ethnonym, either the earliest form retains the second vowel of OE adj. *Welisc*, lost when this follows the lexical development of OSc n. *Welsche*, or it is OSc n. \**Walis*. More probable, however, is the plural of OSc n. *well* (and variant *wall*) 'well', with the development of a fricative [ʃ]: reference would be to the location on the watershed, near the source of several streams. **Welschewod** PCK-MLO displays specific element sharing with Walstone.

**Wauchope** HOB-ROX ‡ (Hobkirk). Domain-name. Ch. 16 Welsh: probable.

NT580084 (SS). +Bank† (*ER* xvii), +Burn, +Common, +Farm, +Forest, +Head† (*passim*), a.k.a. Hawklawtongues (1840 Tenant Map), +Rig, +Tower (OSnb 16:71).

A mansion by the site of Wauchope Tower, both originally in the possession of the Turnbulls (OSnb 16:71).

From the surname Waugh, or 'valley of the strangers' (Macdonald 1992, 21).

- 1165×1214 *Waleuhope* (*Melr. Lib.*, 132, 149)  
1203×14 *Walchope* (*Arb. Lib.* i no. 65)  
c. 1240 *Walchope* (*Arb. Lib.* ii no. 272)  
1249 *Walwehope* (*APS* i no. 413)  
c. 1250 *Walchop* (*Arb. Lib.* i no. 310)  
1259 *Walhope* {Raine 1852, App., 203} (Black 1946, 805)  
1265 *Walchop'* (*Arb. Lib.* i no. 247)  
1264×66 *Walchop'* (*ER* i, 13)  
1278 *Walchop'* (*Dunf. Reg.* no. 86)  
1278 *Walchoup'* (*Dunf. Reg.* no. 87)  
1242×90 *Walohop* (*St A. Lib.*, 283)  
1242×90 *Walichop'* (*St A. Lib.*, 383)  
1291 *Wachop* (*CDS* ii no. 541)  
1292 *Wachop* (*CDS* ii no. 603)  
1296 *Walghope* (*CDS* ii p. 194)  
1296 *Waghope* (*CDS* ii p. 204)  
1300×07 *Walhope* (*CDS* ii no. 1969)  
1368 *Valchope* (*ER* ii, 297)  
1373 *Walchop* (*ER* ii, 423–4)  
1379 *Walchope* (*Scone Liber* no. 186)  
1380 *Walchop* (*ER* iii, 33)  
1380 *Walchoppe* (*ER* iii, 37)  
etc.  
1860 *Wauchope* (*Waughope*) (OSnb 16:71)

gen. pl. of OE n.m. *Walh* + OE n.nt. \**hop*

OE \**Wala Hop* – 'enclosed valley associated with Welsh'

The grid reference is provided by the site of Wauchope Tower (*Canmore*, 55141). The name first appears as a territorial description for a witness, one who may well appear in at least two other charters, in the same source and period, as Ada le Waleys (*Melr. Lib.*, 132, 134); though Ada is a common anthroponym in this context. There has been confusion among authorities over which Wauchope has been meant in some records (see **Wauchope** LHM-DMF); also with 1406×20 *Wauchop* (1554×79 *RMS* i Appx 2, 1966a) *Withnyhope* (1798 *RMS* i Appx 2, 1966b), probably for Whithope YAR-SLK NT357279, 1636×52 *Whytupp* (Gordon Map, 56).

**Wauchope** LHM-DMF ‡ (Langholm) Domain-name. Ch. 16 Welsh: probable.  
NY354839 (SD). +Bank (RL) (OS 6" 1st edn), +Castle (OSnb 35:90), +Church (OSnb 35:129), +Dale†, +Forest, +Water.

A former parish (OSnb 35:129). In the diocese of Glasgow (1319 *CDS*, 653). A barony (1333 *CDS*, 1096). Annexed with Staplegordon c.1701 to form Langholm parish (*GC* i, 387–8). A vanished community (Barrow 1989, 18).

'Den of strangers' (Mackay 2000, 95; Ross 2001, 222).

- 1285 *Waluchop* (*Mort. Reg.* ii no. 12)  
1319 *Warcope* (*CDS* iii no. 653)  
1321 *Wauchop* (1554×79 *RMS* i App. 2 no. 303a)  
1321 *Wachapilldaill* (1798 *RMS* i App. 2 no. 303b)  
1323 *Walch<e>hop* (*Mort. Reg.* ii no. 28)  
1306×29 *Walchop* (1554×79 *RMS* i App. 2 no. 360a)  
1306×29 *Wachopilldaill* (1798 *RMS* i App. 2 no. 360b)  
1333 *Walghope* (*CDS* iii no. 1096)  
1336 *Walughopdale* {Armstrong 1883} (Johnson-Ferguson 1935, 87)  
1337 *Walughopdale* (*CDS* iii no. 1226)  
1340 *Walghopedale* (*CDS* iii no. 1328)  
1340 *Wachopilldaill* {Armstrong 1883} (Johnson-Ferguson 1935, 87)  
1341 *Walghope* (*CDS* iii no. 1354)  
1388 *Woughopdale· Walchop* {Armstrong 1883} (Johnson-Ferguson 1935, 87)  
1394 *Walchope* (*Arb. Lib.* ii no. 42)  
1506 *Wauchop* (*RMS* ii no. 2962)  
etc.  
1858 *Wauchope Church (Remains of)* (OSnb 35:129)

gen. pl. of OE n.m. *Walh* + OE n.nt. \**hop*

OE \**Wala Hop* – 'enclosed valley associated with Welsh'

The grid reference is provided by the site of Wauchope Castle, which replaced a motte and bailey on the same site (*Canmore*, 67651). There has been confusion among authorities over which Wauchope has been meant in some records (see **Wauchope** LHM-DMF); also with 1406×20 *Wauchop* (1554×79 *RMS* i Appx 2, 1966a) *Withnyhope* (1798 *RMS* i Appx 2, 1966b), probably for Whithope YAR-SLK NT357279, 1636×52 *Whytupp* (Gordon Map, 56). It has not been possible to substantiate a claim of 1249 *Waluchop* {*Mort. Reg.*} by Johnson-Ferguson (1935, 87), and this is presumably a duplication of the 1285 form in error, also mentioned by Johnson-Ferguson (*ibid.*).

**Waughton** PRK-ELO (Prestonkirk). Domain-name. Ch. 16 Welsh: probable.

NT564803 (SS). +Castle, +Old (OS 6" 1st edn).

A farm (OSnb 30:35).

- 1195×99 *valtun<e>* (*St A. Lib.*, 40)  
1184×1200 *Walgt<u>n* (*Melr. Lib.*, 91, 93)  
1208×12 *Walhtun* (*Melr. Lib.*, 94)  
c. 1200×c.11 *Valtun* (*Cold. Cart.*, 17)  
1204×12 *Waloutun* (*Melr. Lib.*, 63, 66)  
1182×1214 *Walt<un>* (*Melr. Lib.*, 112)  
c. 1198×1214 *Walctun* (*Melr. Lib.*, 68)

- 1182×1227 *walent<un>* (*Melr. Lib.*, 265)  
 1182×1232 *Walct<un>* (*Melr. Lib.*, 44)  
 e.C13    *Waltun* (Cold. Cart., 19, 20)  
 1296    *Walughtone* (*CDS* ii p. 210)  
 1375    *Walchtona* (*RMS* i no. 502)  
 1390    *Walchto<u>ne· Walchtone* (*Mort. Reg.* ii no. 189)  
 1395    *Walchtoun* (Laing Chrs no. 22)  
 1434    *Walchtoun* (1440 *RMS* ii nos. 228)  
 1439    *Wachtoun* (*RMS* ii no. 203)  
 1440    *Walchtoun* (*RMS* ii nos. 212)  
 1450    *Walchtoune* (*RMS* ii no. 399)  
 1451    *Walchtoun* (*ER* v, 487; *RMS* ii no. 497)  
 1451    *Waulchtoun* *RMS* ii no. 438)  
 etc.  
 1859    *Waughton* (OSnb 30:35)

attrib. OE *Walh* + OE n.m. *tūn*

OE \**Walh-tūn* – 'settlement associated with the Walh'

The ruined Waughton Castle NT56688086 is judged to be of sixteenth-century construction (*Canmore*, 56683). The medial *-n-* in the 1182×1227 form (considered by *PoMS*, source 5295, to most probably be from the early thirteenth century) is clearly a transmission error.

**Wellshouses** MAN-PEB †. Ch. 16 Welsh: possible.

@NT230364 (SS).

Associated with the barony of *Mennar* 'Manor' (1514 *ER* xiv, 540) and the lordship of *Hundelhoip* 'Hundles Hope' (1606 *Retours* no. 30).

- 1514    *Welchhousis* (*ER* xiv, 540)  
 1606    *Welschehouss* (*Retours* no. 30)  
 1699    *Wellshouses* (*Retours* no. 205)

OSc adj. *Welsche* + pl. of OSc n. *hous*

OSc \*(*The*) *Welsche Housis* – 'houses associated with (the) Welsh'

OSc anthro. *Walshe* is also possible. Application of the ethnonym might be pejorative: cf. *lyk a Wealchman hose* 'to muddle or confuse something' (*DOST*, under *Welscheman*), though figerative use for property is not recorded. The 1699 form may indicate reinterpretation, with the fricative changing from [ʃ] to [s]. On the other hand, it is possible that the fricative [ʃ] is a development in the plural *wellis* of OSc n. *well* 'well'. Association with Hundles Hope MAN-PEB NT230364, 1259 *Hundewulchopp-Hundwaluchishope* {*APS* i, 98} (Black 1946, 370), would appear to be, in the context of the study, coincidental: this is interpreted with OE n.m. *hundw(e)alh* 'kennel-man'.

**Welschewod** PCK-MLO † (Penicuik). Ch. 16 Welsh: possible.

@NT193590 (SS).

Associated with *Bruntstoun* 'Brunstane' and *Braidwod* 'Braidwood' and *Rawynnishauch* 'cf. Ravensneuk' (1548 *RSS* iii no. 3021).

1548 *Welschewod* (RSS iii no. 3021)

OSc adj. *Welsche* + OSc n. *wod*

OSc (*The*) *Welsche Wod* – 'wood associated with (the) Welsh'

Welschewod displays specific element sharing with **Walstone** PCK-MLO.

**Welsh Mires** GLEN-NTB (Glendale). Ch. 16 Welsh: possible.

NU058251 (LW).

1866 *Welsh Mires* (OS 6" 1st edn)

ESE adj. *Welsh* + pl. of ESE n. *mire*

ESE (*The*) *Welsh Mires* – 'bogs associated with (the) Welsh'

Welsh Mires is now woodland, but the underlying boggy nature of the ground is confirmed by the development (presumably by digging) since the OS 6" 1st edn of a narrow loch from the stream which wound through the wood.

**Welshie Law** YAR-SLK (Yarrow). Ch. 16 Welsh: possible.

NT336296 (RL).

A prominent ridge of mountain land covered with rough heathy pasture (OSnb 14:77).

1860 *Welshie Law* (OSnb 14:77)

SSE adj. *Welshy* + ScS n. *law*

ScS (*The*) *Welshy Law* – 'rounded hill associated with (the) Welsh'

The significance of what must be a late interpretation is obscure. It could have a particular feature of Welsh appearance, but there is little distinctive locally about this hill; and such a prominent hill is unlikely to have been renamed in the Scottish Standard English period on the basis of a whim. The name could be in ethnic contrast with **Paddy Burn** YAR-SLK (reinterpreting the hydronym as including the informal ethnonym), perhaps with reference to a landowner or tenant of Welsh extraction. More demonstrable is local association with springs, through Welldean Hope NT353288 on its flank. This is 'secluded valley of SSE ex nom. *Welldean*': given the tautology, more probable would be an earlier, Older Scots existing name rather than Scottish Standard English, i.e. OSc n. *well* + OSc n. *dene*, 'small valley associated with spring(s)'.

**Welshman's Rock** SMI-ARG<sup>Heb(INV)</sup> (Small Isles). Commemorative name. Ch. 16 Welsh: probable.

NM417951 (RL). A.k.a. *An t-Sròn†*, a.k.a. The Strone.

On the island of Rùm. A Welsh miner called Williams was employed from 1848–49 to quarry a path and tunnel on *An t-Sròn* (Love 2001, 184–7).

1878 *An t-Sròn* (OSnb 63:96)

1896 *An t-Sròn* (OS 1" 2nd edn)

1906 *Welshman's Rock* (OS 1" 3rd edn)

2001 *Welshman's Rock* a.k.a. the Strone (Love 2001, 162)

gen. sg. of SSE n. *Welshman* + SSE n. *rock*

SSE *Welshman's Rock* – 'rock associated with a Welshman'

**Wobrethills** CAN-DMF (unidentified) † (Canonbie). Ch. 2 Britons: possible.  
(SS).

1653 *Wabritshill* (or *Wabraithhill*) (*Retours* no. 212)

1661 *Wobrethills* (*Retours* no. 242)

attrib. OSc n. *well* + (subdivided) OSc ex nom. \**Braithill* (attrib. OE n.m. *Brett*  
+ OE n.m/f. *hyll*)

OE \**Brett-hyll* – 'part of Braithill ('hill associated with the Britons') associated with a well'

There are no obvious anthroponyms which could be represented by *Wabrit* or the like. OSc n. *well* (with variants *wall* and *woll*) is often used attributively in place-names (*DOST*, under *wel*). An alternative might be OSc n. *bred* 'board, plank' (*DOST*, s.v.), which is sometimes found in Middle English place-names with final *-t* and typically refers to a source of such timber: there are no parallel hill-names, however (*VEPN* 2000, 13–14). A possible alternative analysis is OSc ex nom. \**Wallbrit* (OSc n. *well* + OSc ?) + OSc n. *hill* (or plural, *hills*), but no suitable generic is forthcoming.

— Y —

**Yngles Ardnel** WKB-AYR † (West Kilbride). Borderland-name. Ch. 9 English: probable. NS183488 (SS).

- 1315x21 *Yngles Ardnel· Ardnel?* (RMS i no. 46)  
1654 *Ardnel?* (Blaeu Map)  
1755 *Achneel?* (Roy Map)  
1857 *Ardniel (Ardneil· Ardneill)?* (OSnb 63:90)  
1857 *Ardneil?* (OS 6" 1st edn)

(attrib. or adj.) OSc *Inglis* + OSc ex nom. *\*Ardnel* (ScG n.f. *àird*  
+ gen. sg. of ScG anthro. *Niall*)

OSc *\*Inglis Ardnel* – 'Ardnel (ScG ex nom. *Àird Nèill*, 'projection associated with *Niall*')  
associated with (the) Inglis'

Ardneil presumably preserves the Gaelic name for Farland Head NS178484. A descending ridge from Goldenberry Hill NS182503, including Ardneil Hill NS179501 above Ardneil Bank (OS<sup>10</sup>), is on the other side of the Head to the farm. The anthroponym is unlikely, as Yngles Ardnel was being sold by Robert de Ros at the time of recording. Auld Hill NS17834910 had a twelfth or thirteenth-century motte and bailey, with a thirteenth or fourteenth-century indigenous West Highland rectangular stone hall built on the motte (*Canmore*, 40587). However, OSc n./adj. *Inglis* is applied to an existing name, with no evidence for a generic which would refer to the motte or to an associated settlement.