The Germanic Toponymicon of Southern Scotland: Place-Name Elements and their contribution to the Lexicon and Onomasticon

Margaret Rachael Scott

Submitted for the degree of PhD

University of Glasgow
Faculty of Arts
Department of English Language

September 2003

Volume One

© Margaret Rachael Scott 2004
Abstract

The following study is an examination of the contribution of the Germanic place-names of southern Scotland to the onomasticon and lexicon of Britain generally and Scotland specifically. By building a corpus of the Germanic place-names so far identified in the south of Scotland, and interrogating this data in the light of recent onomastic scholarship, a wealth of material has been uncovered, which clearly establishes the importance of Scottish place-name data to the fields of British onomastics and historical lexicography.

Over the last hundred years, English place-name scholars have demonstrated that English place-names are a valuable resource for evidence relating to early Germanic lexis in the British Isles. However, comparative material from Scotland has seldom been taken into account, and the present study aims to redress this imbalance by focusing primarily on Scottish data. The thesis is divided into two main sections, the first of which considers the contribution of Scottish place-names to the onomasticon by presenting an analysis of seventy-two elements that are not represented in the corpus of English place-names. The second section investigates place-name elements which are unattested in the literary corpus, and thus assesses the contribution of Scottish place-names to the lexicon. The definitions of many elements have been revised, and in some cases a consideration of the onomastic evidence has resulted in a reinterpretation of lexical usage. This thesis is also the first study to focus attention on qualifying elements rather than generics, and the first to collate the historical evidence for over five hundred Scottish place-name elements. As shown by this study, the Germanic toponymicon of southern Scotland deserves to take its place amongst the national resources for Scottish onomastics and historical lexicography.
Acknowledgements

I would like to thank many people for their contributions of information and support over the years during which I have been engaged in this project. Dr Carole Hough, my mentor throughout, deserves special thanks, both for her patience with my rather erratic and much interrupted programme of study, and for her constructive criticism and detailed comments.

I am greatly indebted both to Carole and to the rest of the staff of the English Language Department at Glasgow University for their encouragement and inspiration. I would particularly like to thank Prof. Jeremy Smith and Dr Jane Stuart-Smith for their roles as Postgraduate Convenors, also Prof. Graham Caie, for putting the idea of postgraduate research on Scottish place-names into my head in the first place. Prof. Christian Kay and the staff of the Historical Thesaurus Project also deserve special thanks for their moral support, and for the invaluable work experience which they enabled me to pursue.

I would also like to thank my colleagues at the Oxford English Dictionary and Oxford University Press for their advice and encouragement, especially my fellow Etymologists, particularly Jane McCauley, Tania Styles and Anthony Esposito. I am grateful to Oxford University Press for access to the unpublished files of the Oxford English Dictionary, which alerted me to the existence of a variety of materials which were very useful to my research.

Thanks are also due to the many members of the Scottish Place-Name Society and the Society for Name Studies in Britain and Ireland, who have patiently endured my papers and allowed me to benefit from their vast collective knowledge. Many of them have contributed their thoughts and data to this work, and I would like to thank them for their friendship and kindness, especially Dr Richard Cox, Dr Ian Fraser, Prof. Bill Nicolaisen, Dr Simon Taylor and Dr Doreen Waugh.

Special thanks are also due to my parents for their love and support. My mother, Mrs Katharine Scott, has an instinct for philology far greater than my own, and awakened my interest in the subject many years ago, and my father, Dr Ward Scott, has inspired me in part by his academic achievements, but more profoundly by his bravery in the face of a relentless illness. My final words are reserved for my very good friend, my husband, Joshua Pendragon, for his love and strength. Without him, this project would never have been finished.
## Contents

**Bibliography and Abbreviated Titles:**
- Primary Sources 2
- Reference Works 21
- Secondary Literature 30

- County Abbreviations 43
- Other Abbreviations 44

**Introduction: Aims and Methodology** 45

**Part One: Contributions to the Onomasticon**
- Place-Name Elements Unrepresented in England 64

**Part Two: Contributions to the Lexicon:**
- Scottish place-name elements rarely attested or unattested in the literary corpus 272

**Conclusion** 355

**Appendix A.**
- Germanic elements in southern Scottish place-names 367

**Appendix B.**
- Germanic personal names in southern Scottish place-names 601
Bibliography and Abbreviated Titles

Primary Sources

AC

ADA

Adair
Adair, J. (1737), A Map of West Lothian; as cited in PNWL.

ALC

ALCP

APS

Arm.

ASC

Bann. Cl. 14
| Bann. Cl. 43 | Thomson, T. ed. (1833), *A diurnal of remarkable occurrents, that have passed within the country of Scotland since the death of King James the Fourth till the year M.D.LXXV*, 1513-75, Bannatyne Club vol. 43, Edinburgh: Bannatyne Club. |
| Bann. Cl. 74 | Innes, C. ed. (1842), *Registrum de Dunfermelyn*, Bannatyne Club vol. 74, Edinburgh: Bannatyne Club. |


Bede (HE)  Historia Ecclesiastica Gentis Anglorum; as cited in PNB.


Bonds Bor. (1669-95, 1713-25), Register of Bandes and wther Wryttes of the Burgh of Regallity of Borrowstounnes, Landes and Baronies therto Annexit, in Sheriff Clerk’s Office, Linlithgow; as cited in PNWL.


Bullock (1552), Map of the Debateable Land on the West Borders, in National Manuscripts of Scotland; as cited in PNB.

CAB Robertson, J. ed. (1843), Collections for a History of the Shires of Aberdeen and Banff, Aberdeen: Spalding Club.


CCR Calendar of Close Rolls; as cited in PNB.

CChR Calendar of Charter Rolls; as cited in PNB.


Cess (1696), Cess Book for the county of Linlithgow, in the possession of A. Macdonald; as cited in PNWL.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CSP</td>
<td><em>Calendar of Scottish Papers</em>, 1547-95, 11 vols; as cited in PNB.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dund. A</td>
<td><em>Dundas deeds and other papers</em>, National Library of Scotland; as cited in PNWL &amp; PNML.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dund. B</td>
<td><em>Dundas deeds</em>, etc., in the possession of Adam D. Dundas of Dundas; as cited in PNWL &amp; PNML.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESC</td>
<td>Lawrie, A. C. ed. (1905), <em>Early Scottish charters prior to AD 1153</em>, Glasgow: MacLehose.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Est. Map</td>
<td>Unpublished Estate Map; as cited in PNWL.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Fd. Unpublished writs at Fordell House, Inverkeithing; as cited in PNWL.

Fine Fine Rolls; as cited in PNB.


Forrest Forrest, W. (1818), Linlithgow (map); as cited in PNWL.


Gill. Ch. Wallhouse Charters and Writs, in the possession of Stair A. Gillon; as cited in PNWL.

Gramp. Cl. 4 Fraser, W. ed. (1872), Registrum monasterii S. Marie de Cambuskenneth, 1147-1535, Grampian Club vol. 4, Edinburgh: Grampian Club.


HMC (Home) (1871), MSS of the Earl of Home; as cited in PNB.


Hou. Houston Writs and Papers, in the possession of J. W. Shairp of Houston; as cited in PNWL.

HSC *Historia Sancti Cuthberti*; as cited in PNB.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KS</td>
<td>Kirk Session records, various parishes; as cited in PNWL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linl. Ch.</td>
<td>Linlithgow Charters, in the Town Clerk's Office, Linlithgow; as cited in PNWL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linl. Sh. C.</td>
<td>Sheriff Court Books of Linlithgow, in H. M. General Register House, Edinburgh; as cited in PNWL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Linl. T. C.</td>
<td>(1620-40) Minutes of Town Council, Linlithgow, in Town Clerk's Office, Linlithgow; as cited in PNWL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mait. Cl. 5</td>
<td>Macdonald, A. ed. (1830), <em>Register of Ministers, Exhorters and Readers, and of their stipends, after the period of Reformation</em>, Maitland Club vol. 5, Edinburgh: Maitland Club.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NMS</td>
<td>Murray-Craig, J. ed. <em>National Manuscripts of Scotland</em>, as cited in PNB.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pat.</td>
<td>Patent Rolls; as cited in PNB.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pipe.</td>
<td>Pipe Rolls; as cited in PNB.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reg. Bor.</td>
<td>(1669-93), <em>Liber Curiarum Regalitatis de Borrowstounness</em>, in Sheriff Clerk’s Office, Linlithgow; as cited in PNWL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Source</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reg. Ho. Ch.</td>
<td>Calendar of Charters contained in H. M. General Register House, Edinburgh, 1142-1591, 13 vols; as cited in PNWL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rent. Tor.</td>
<td>(c. 1540), <em>Rentale omnium terrarum decimarum redditum totius dominij et preceptorii de Torphichin</em>, in the possession of J. L. Mounsey, Edinburgh; as cited in PNWL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ret.</td>
<td>(1811-6), <em>Inquisitionum ad capellam domini regis retournatarum, quae in publicis archivis Scotiae adhuc servantur abbrevatio</em>, 3 vols; as cited in PNWL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roy.</td>
<td>Roy, W. (c. 1750), MS. maps of West Lothian; as cited in PNWL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roy. Ed.</td>
<td>Royal Charters, 2 vols, H. M. General Register House, Edinburgh; as cited in PNWL.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RSS *Registrum secreti sigilli regum Scotorum*, 1488-1548, as cited in PNB.


SD Symeon of Durham, Rolls Series; as cited in PNB.


SHS I. 56  Lindsay, Dowden & Thomson eds (1908), *Charters of the Abbey of Inchaffray*, 1190-1609, Scottish History Society 1st Ser. vol. 56, Edinburgh: Scottish History Society.


SRS 1 Grant, F. J. ed. (1897), *The Commissariot Record of Edinburgh*, Edinburgh: British Record Society, Scottish Section, (Scottish Record Society vol. 1).


SRS 55 Harvey, C. C. & Macleod, J. eds (1930), *Calendar of Writs preserved at Yester House*, 1166-[1625], Scottish Record Society vol. 55, Edinburgh: Scottish Record Society.
| Temp. | Minutes of the Evidents of Templelands, 1582-4, 1583-99, 1580-1610, in H. M. Register House, Edinburgh; as cited in PNWL. |


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference Works</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Author</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOEC</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
DEAF

DEPN

Dinneen

EDD

EDSL

EPNS 8

EPNS 9

EPNS 12

EPNS 16

EPNS 27

EPNS 28


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Publisher/Reprint Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Johnston 1904</td>
<td>Johnston, J. B. (1904), <em>The Place Names of Stirlingshire</em>, 2\textsuperscript{nd} edn,</td>
<td>Stirling: Shearer &amp; Son.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Author</td>
<td>Title and Details</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------</td>
<td>-------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OSG (1968), *Place names on maps of Scotland & Wales*, Southampton: Ordnance Survey.


Secondary Literature

Aitken

Aliaga-Kelly

Atkin 2002

Baird

Barrow 1981

Barrow 1998a

Barrow 1998b

Beckensall

Biggam
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author(s)</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Breeze</td>
<td>1994</td>
<td>'Middle English tod “fox”: Old Irish taid “thief”</td>
<td>Scottish Language, 13, 51-3.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Author</td>
<td>Title</td>
<td>Publisher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Society for Northern Studies, pp. 77-95.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Society for Northern Studies, pp. 16-29.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gelling</td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Place-Names in the Landscape</em></td>
<td>London: Dent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harris</td>
<td></td>
<td><em>The Place Names of Edinburgh: Their Origins and History</em></td>
<td>Edinburgh: Gordon Wright Publishing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heslop</td>
<td></td>
<td>*Northumberland words: a glossary of words used in the county of</td>
<td>London: English Dialect Society.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hollom


Hough 1993


Hough 1995a


Hough 1995b


Hough 1995c


Hough 1997


Hough 1998a


Hough 1998b


Hough 1998c


Hough 1999a


Hough 1999b


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kristensson</td>
<td>Kristensson, G. (2000), ‘The place-name Yarnfield (Wiltshire)’,</td>
<td><em>Notes &amp; Queries</em>, new ser. 47.1, 4-5.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MacKinlay 1914  

MacQueen  
MacQueen, John (1990), *St Nynia*, Edinburgh: Polygon.

Mawer  

Maxwell  

McClure  

Meurman-Solin  

Muirhead  

Nicolaisen 1963  

Nicolaisen 1966  

Nicolaisen 1967  

Nicolaisen 1980  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>


Robertson, G. Robertson, G. (1823), *A Genealogical Account of the Principal Families in Ayrshire, more particularly in Cunninghame*, Irvine: Cunninghame Press.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Robertson, W.</td>
<td>Robertson, W. ed. (1798), <em>An Index, drawn up about the year 1629, of many records of charters, granted by the different sovereigns of Scotland between the years 1309 and 1413</em>, Edinburgh: A. Murray &amp; J. Cochrane.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Taylor 1998  

Taylor 2002  

Vennemann 1997  

Watson  

Waugh 1996  

Waugh 1998  

Will  

J. P. Wilson  

Watts 1987  


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County Abbreviations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ABD  Aberdeenshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AGL  Anglesey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANG  Angus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARG  Argyllshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AYR  Ayrshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BDF  Bedfordshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BNF  Banffshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRE  Brecknockshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BRK  Berkshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BTE  Bute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BUC  Buckinghamshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BWK  Berwickshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAI  Caithness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAM  Cambridgeshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHE  Cheshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CLA  Clackmannanshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMB  Cumberland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CNW  Cornwall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRD  Cardiganshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRM  Carmarthenshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRN  Caernarvonshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEN  Denbighshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEV  Devon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DMF  Dumfriesshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DNB  Dunbartonshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOR  Dorsetshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRB  Derbyshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRH  Durham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ELO  East Lothian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESX  Essex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FIF  Fife</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLI  Flintshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLA  Glamorgan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GLO  Gloucestershire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GTL  Greater London</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HMP  Hampshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HNT  Huntingdonshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HRE  Herefordshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HRT  Hertfordshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INV  Inverness-shire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOM  Isle of Man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOW  Isle of Wight</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KCB  Kirkcudbrightshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KCD  Kincardineshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KNR  Kinross-shire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KNT  Kent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAN  Lanarkshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LEI  Leicestershire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIN  Lincolnshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNC  Lancashire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDX  Middlesex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MER  Merionethshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MLO  Midlothian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MON  Monmouthshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOR  Morayshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MTG  Montgomeryshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NAI  Nairnshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NFK  Norfolk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTB  Northumberland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTP  Northamptonshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NTT  Nottinghamshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ORK  Orkney</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OXF  Oxfordshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PEB  Peebles-shire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PEM  Pembrokeshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PER  Perthshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAD  Radnorshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RNF  Renfrewshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROS  Ross and Cromarty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROX  Roxburghshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RUT  Rutland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SFK  Suffolk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHE  Shetland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHR  Shropshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SLK  Selkirkshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOM  Somerset</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SSX  Sussex</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STF  Staffordshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>STL  Stirlingshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUR  Surrey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUT  Sutherland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WAR  Warwickshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WIG  Wigtownshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WLO  West Lothian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WLT  Wiltshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WML  Westmorland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WOR  Worcestershire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YOE  East Riding of Yorkshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YON  North Riding of Yorkshire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YOW  West Riding of Yorkshire</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Other Abbreviations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AN</td>
<td>Anglo-Norman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fr.</td>
<td>French</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EPNS</td>
<td>English Place-Name Survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gael.</td>
<td>Scottish Gaelic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lat.</td>
<td>Latin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ME</td>
<td>Middle English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDu</td>
<td>Middle Dutch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MLG</td>
<td>Middle Low German</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSc.</td>
<td>Middle Scots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norw.</td>
<td>Norwegian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ODan.</td>
<td>Old Danish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OE</td>
<td>Old English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OFr.</td>
<td>Old French</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OHG</td>
<td>Old High German</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OIr.</td>
<td>Old Irish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ON</td>
<td>Old Norse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDE</td>
<td>Present day English</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RCAHMS</td>
<td>Royal Commission for the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sc.</td>
<td>Scots</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swed.</td>
<td>Swedish</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Introduction: aims and methodology

0.00  General introduction

0.00  This study examines the contribution of place-names to our knowledge of the early Germanic lexicon and toponymicon of southern Scotland. Before the Germanic incursions of the Middle Ages, the population of the area was Celtic and the major languages were Gaelic and Cumbric. Anglian settlers moved into the southern and eastern areas of Scotland from the seventh century, and Scandinavian speakers began to have an impact on the British Isles from the late eighth century. The place-names of southern Scotland are therefore of especial linguistic significance in terms of what they reveal about early Anglian and Scandinavian influence. These names also provide a wealth of material relating to the Middle Scots period. A large collection of early place-name spellings are available for analysis, and fortunately many of these can be found in the archives of the Scottish Place-Name Survey and in three PhD theses written at Edinburgh University during the first half of the twentieth century: Angus Macdonald’s *The Place-Names of West Lothian* (1937); May Gordon Williamson’s *The Non-Celtic Place-Names of the Scottish Border Counties* (1942); Norman Dixon’s *The Place-Names of Midlothian* (1947).

0.01  Close study of English place-names has established that the toponymic corpus contains much valuable evidence for the early history of the language. Over the last hundred years, a large number of publications have recorded the discovery of new vocabulary, new meanings of established terms, and earlier attestations for individual place-name elements. The main collections of this information have been published in the volumes of the English Place-Name Survey, and in A. H. Smith’s *English Place-Name Elements* (1956). A new and ongoing publication, *The Vocabulary of English Place-Names*, which published its first fascicle *A-Box* in 1997 and its second *Brace-Cæster* in 2000, intends to provide an update of Smith’s work on English names in the light of the considerable number of scholarly publications which have been written since 1956.
The large body of work on English place-names has seldom taken account of comparative evidence from Scottish place-names, partly because the Scottish Place-Name Survey is less advanced than its English counterpart, and partly because its findings are less accessible, with much important material remaining unpublished. Smith does make very occasional reference to Scots, as for example in the entry for Old English *strip, one of the senses of which is given as ‘a small stream’, with the note that this sense is ‘recorded in Scots dial. from the 15th century’ (Smith 1956: II, 164). Scholars who have produced studies of individual elements in English place-names have often ignored evidence from Scotland which could have substantially altered their arguments or conclusions. At the beginning of his article on the common compound name Caldecote, Philip Tallon states that ‘The four Caldecotes of Scotland are not here considered’, but offers no justification for his omission of these names (Tallon 1999: 31). Margaret Gelling and Ann Cole’s The Landscape of Place-Names examines the range and uses of many topographical elements in England, and some reference is made to comparative Scottish material. However, such references are relatively uncommon and the range and uses of Scottish terminology are only dealt with very superficially. For example, in the discussions of Old English hlāw ‘tumulus, hill’ and of Old Norse thveit ‘clearing, meadow, paddock’, brief mention is made of place-name evidence north of the border. At the entry for Old English hlāw, it is noted that ‘the “mountain” sense is...common in southern Scotland’, with no further comment (LPN: 178). The entry for Old Norse thveit (LPN: 249) does not add any new analysis of the Scottish material, but repeats some of Nicolaisen’s comments on the use and distribution of the element in Scottish names (SPN 1976: 106-7). While Gelling and Cole’s substantial volume contributes much to the understanding of the use of such elements in England, the same detailed analysis has not been applied to the uses of parallel formations in Scotland.

Previous works on the place-names of Scotland have often failed to provide an accurate account of Scots lexical items, seeking only to provide a basic etymology and ignoring deeper diachronic and semantic issues (also discussed in Scott 2003: 24-5 and Scott forthcoming). Frequent examples of this approach can be found in Johnston’s The Place Names of Stirlingshire and Macdonald’s The Place-Names of West Lothian. For instance, Johnston gives the following note by way of explanation for the final element of Boon the Myre in Kilsyth STL (1823 Binnymire): ‘Icel. myrr, myri, Norse myre, “a
swamp, a fen” (Johnston 1904: 29). The only historical spelling he supplies is from the nineteenth century, and he could have discussed the element in its Scottish context rather than giving its Scandinavian source. Part of the reason for this is the established model: ‘As is traditional in place-name scholarship, Old English [etc.] forms are used as pegs on which to hang evidence from all dates’ (VEPN1: ix). Macdonald’s list of place-name elements found in West Lothian is arranged according to the etymologies of the words involved, with the source languages including Gaelic, Irish, Old English and ‘Welsh’ (Cumbrian) (PNWL: 123-138). Gaelic creag ‘a hill’, from which Scots craig ‘a hill’ is derived, is therefore given under the Gaelic form, and while the notes which follow mention ‘northern ME’ crag with the same sense, there is absolutely no reference to its use in Scots. Over 280 separate headwords are covered by Macdonald, but he only uses the label ‘Scots’ or ‘Middle Scots’ a total of twelve times. However, he frequently uses ‘Middle English’ to identify the source language of a particular place-name element, and this can be quite misleading when the word in question is clearly the Middle Scots equivalent of a term also found in Middle English. This is the case for Scots latch ‘mire, bog, small stream’, which Macdonald lists as Middle English leche, even though the earliest place-name he includes is Latchbrae in Whitburn parish WLO, the name of which is first recorded in Late Middle Scots in 1699 as Latch-bre. It should be said at this point that this method of arranging place-name elements according to their historical antecedents can also cause problems in English place-name studies. For example, in Smith’s English Place-Name Elements, the discussion of names in palace is given under the headword Old French and Middle English paleis, even though it is noted that this element is found ‘usually only in modern names of important official royal or episcopal residences’ (Smith 1956: II, 58). While the headword is clearly relevant to the etymology of the element, it is less relevant to the understanding of how that element is employed in place-name terminology, and it could be argued that the distinctive nature of the toponymic record demands a more sensitive taxonomy than is most commonly applied. This contentious issue was the subject of an email discussion on the English Place-Name List in early April 2002, when John Briggs drew attention to the anomalies that the traditional system had produced in Barrie Cox’s recent publication The Place-Names of Leicestershire. Briggs points out that in the entry for almes-hous the word is classified as Middle English, even though the names of all of the examples listed are datable by their foundation to the early modern English period (EPNS 78: 309). Briggs contrasts this approach with that taken by Victor Watts in A Dictionary of County
Durham Place-Names (2002), where he dates the headword form according to the earliest recorded place-names which incorporate that element. Watts has therefore classified elements including avenue, beacon, bower, farm and loop as Modern English (Watts 2002: 145-167). Some of the more recent studies of Scottish place-names have also moved away from the traditional method of classification in order to give greater emphasis to the use of Scots terminology in its Scots context, as for example Simon Taylor's doctoral thesis Settlement Names in Fife (1995).

04 The current study aims to address some of the problems caused by the omission of Scots as a linguistic label by undertaking a systematic study of the Germanic vocabulary of Scottish place-names, incorporating evidence from the literary corpus and from the place-names of England, and providing a thorough account of the Scots elements in their historical context. Due to the quantity of data involved, it has not been possible to treat the material in the appendix in as much detail, and it is organised in accordance with traditional practice of other place-name studies, alphabetically by its oldest extant etymon, which is almost always Old English or Old Norse.

05 Consideration is also given to the place-name elements that contribute to our understanding of the early lexicon and onomasticon of Old English, Middle English and Old Norse as well as Scots, and to the Germanic onomasticon of Scotland. The majority of previous work on place-names has tended to focus on generic or defining elements, and therefore this study gives greater emphasis to specifics or qualifying elements. The two main sections of the thesis comment in detail on individual categories of material which are of especial importance. Part One contributes to the current understanding of the Germanic onomasticon of southern Scotland by focusing on place-name elements which are unrepresented in England. Much of this terminology is specific to Scots. Part Two examines the contribution of Germanic place-name elements to the known lexicon by concentrating on terminology which is rarely attested or unattested in the literary corpus. Some of these elements also occur in English place-names, but have previously been discussed without reference to the Scottish occurrences. While it is beyond the scope of the present work to comment in detail on all of the Germanic toponymic vocabulary of southern Scotland, Appendix A provides a list of all the known Scottish place-name elements which were coined in a Germanic language, with the exception of all words of Celtic origin.
In recent years there has been much debate over the exact nature of toponymic vocabulary as distinct from lexical vocabulary. The findings of the present study may contribute fresh evidence to some of the aspects of this debate, particularly in relation to onomastic dialects. This concept was discussed by Nicolaisen in relation to place-name elements in north America, where he outlined some of the characteristic types which can be identified (Nicolaisen 1980). As an extension of this theory, he has also argued for the existence of a distinct onomastic dialect which developed in the Indo-European languages in parallel to other categories of vocabulary terms (Nicolaisen 1995). Peter Kitson's recent article on river-names identifies some of the Indo-European parallel formations for specific hydronyms, and he argues that such connections 'suggest an existence for the river-naming system as what Nicolaisen (1980) would call an "onomastic dialect" semi-independent of the development of ordinary vocabulary in most of the actual dialects since very early in the history of Indo-European' (Kitson 1996: 86). Nicolaisen's examination of pairs of cognate place-name elements like Old English hlith 'slope' and Old Norse hlith 'slope', which became productive in the British Isles following immigration from West and North Germanic territory respectively, has led to further speculation about the implications of such similar terms being used consistently in a toponymic context. He therefore argues:

If it is fair to assume that two cognate terms with similar pronunciation and identical meaning, one of them Old English, i.e. West Germanic, and the other Old Norse, i.e. North Germanic, reached England as productive toponymic elements and not just as lexical items, then it is more than likely that they were also toponymically productive in their continental areas of origin at the time of their departure and, retrospectively, in earlier phases of an undifferentiated, or only minimally differentiated, Northwest Germanic toponymic dialect.

(Nicolaisen 1995: 110)

From the indices of Margaret Gelling's *Place-Names in the Landscape* and Oluf Rygh's *Norske Gaardnavne*, Nicolaisen has assembled a list of thirty-five pairings of Old English and Old Norse cognates which occur in place-names in both Scandinavia and the British Isles, and suggests that there are probably many more such pairs which have not yet been recognised (Nicolaisen 1995: 111). A recent article by Hough adds further
support to the theory of a Northwest Germanic toponymicon by drawing attention to the fact that Old Norse *kill* and Swedish *kil* ‘appear each to have developed a similar topographical use to refer to wedge-shaped land in place-names as far apart as England and Sweden’ (Hough 2000b: 4).

0.01 A brief history of Scottish place-name studies

00 The earliest comprehensive works on the place-names of Scotland were published in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Many of these works, including Sir Herbert Maxwell’s *Scottish Land-Names* (1894) and J. B. Johnston’s *Place-Names of Scotland* (1892) although pioneering in their day, are no longer regarded as authoritative. However, some of the works from this period have enjoyed greater longevity. W. J. Watson’s *The History of the Celtic Place-Names of Scotland* (1926) remains the most extensive study of its type, and contains much information which is still relevant to modern place-name studies. It is a testament to Watson’s work that an index to the Celtic elements in his *History* was republished by the Scottish Place-Name Society in 1997.

01 The first studies of Scottish place-names tended to be very ambitious in their scope, often attempting to cover the entire country, and consequently minor names were ignored, and those considered were not necessarily examined with great care. However, the three PhD theses already mentioned, which were produced at Edinburgh in the 1930s and 1940s, usefully employed a more thorough approach. Of these studies, only Angus Macdonald’s *The Place-Names of West Lothian* (1937) has been published, leaving Norman Dixon’s *The Place-Names of Midlothian* (1947) and May Williamson’s *The Non-Celtic Place-Names of the Scottish Border Counties* (1942) difficult of access to the general reader. Following a similar investigative strategy to that of the early volumes of the English Place-Name Survey, these works sought to cover specific geographical areas in detail, examining all the known extant material that pertained to the early orthographic forms of each name.

02 By using this approach, scholars provide many advantages for those who wish to examine further the same onomastic or toponymic material, because of the collections of
early spellings which they have compiled from the relevant historical documents. These early spellings are the essential raw material necessary for the initial etymological interpretation, and usually crucial for any later attempts at reinterpretation. This present study draws heavily on the historical spellings recorded in the place-name surveys conducted by Dixon, Williamson and Macdonald in order to build the initial corpus of Germanic place-name elements in Southern Scotland.

03 During the last fifty years, further progress has been made in the study of Scotland's place-names, although unlike the situation in England, most of Scotland has not yet been subject to a county-by-county examination. One of the most significant contributors to Scottish place-name studies is Prof. W. F. H. Nicolaisen. His influential book *Scottish Place-Names: Their Study and Significance* (1976) is still very relevant to the subject today and a new edition has recently been published (2001). His many publications on Scottish onomastics form an extensive supplement to this work. Valuable work has also been contributed by Gillian Fellows-Jensen, whose many articles have provided new insights into the history of Scandinavian activity in the British Isles, both in Scotland and in England. Barbara Crawford's *Scandinavian Scotland* (1987) makes extensive use of place-name research, as does Christopher Aliaga-Kelly's archaeological PhD thesis *The Anglo-Saxon Occupation of South-East Scotland* (Glasgow University, 1986). Daphne Brooke has examined issues relating to the history and place-names of Galloway, in journal articles and in more general works such as *Wild Men and Holy Places* (1994). Geoffrey Barrow, best known for his contribution to the study of Scottish history, has published articles on the subject of early medieval Scottish place-names, and has recently incorporated place-name evidence into a historical examination of 'Religion in Scotland on the eve of Christianity' (Barrow 1998).

04 The Scottish Place-Name Society was set up on 17th February 1996, following a Conference in St. Andrews which dealt with a variety of approaches to name-studies and reflected their diverse potential uses. This gathering was the first Scottish symposium to focus on onomastics and the papers offered helped to confirm the wealth of resources which can be exploited by scholars from many different disciplines. One of the products of the Conference was the publication of *The Uses of Place-Names* (1998), which contains expanded versions of many of the papers which were given in St. Andrews. Since its foundation, the Scottish Place-Name Society has sought to further interest and
progress in onomastic scholarship, and has been instrumental in the work on the Database of Scottish Place-Names at the University of St. Andrews. The Society attracts a diverse range of people with an interest in name studies including scholars, local historians and independent researchers, and regularly publishes a newsletter containing contributions from its members.

0.02 Recent developments in English place-name studies and lexicography

Since the publication of Smith’s *English Place-Name Elements* in 1956, the study of English place-names has benefited from research undertaken in a variety of subject-areas, including linguistics, history, archaeology and geography. The linguistic contribution includes works such as Margaret Gelling’s *Place-Names in the Landscape* (1984) recently revised with Ann Cole and republished as *The Landscape of Place-Names* (2000) which provides a very detailed study of the range of meanings attributable to English topographical elements. Similarly, linguists including Richard Coates, Carole Hough, Peter Kitson and Gillis Kristensson and geographers including Ann Cole and Della Hooke have further enhanced our knowledge of the uses and functions of many English place-name elements in a wide range of publications. Various journals, including the *Journal of the English Place-Name Survey* and *Nomina*, the journal for the Society of Name Studies in Britain and Ireland, have facilitated the production of a substantial number of articles on the subject of English place-name studies by a variety of scholars from different disciplines.

01 Substantial progress has also been made in the field of lexicography since the three Scottish place-name theses were published, and since Smith’s work on English place-names. The *Middle English Dictionary* (MED), which began publication in 1956, has now reached completion (2001). In 1988, work started on another ambitious project, the *Dictionary of Old English* (DOE), currently under production at the University of Toronto. Lexicographical investigations of Scottish material have also had an impact on the information now available for the historical linguist. The *Dictionary of the Older Scottish Tongue* (DOST), which set out to cover the entire vocabulary of the Scots language from the twelfth to the seventeenth centuries, which has been in progress since 1937, was very recently completed (2002). The *Scottish National Dictionary* (SND)
also provides further valuable information on exclusively Scottish vocabulary from 1700 onwards, drawing on material from a variety of sources throughout the country.

02 The conclusions established by English place-name scholars have important implications for the study of Scottish place-names, but as yet no assessment of the Scottish evidence has treated the results of these English studies as resources for comparative research. The substantial progress made in recent years in lexical studies relating to the Germanic languages of the British Isles means that a further substantial body of information, which was hitherto obscured, is now available to the researcher in an accessible form. Consequently, the work of this thesis represents the first concentrated attempt to examine the contribution of the above range of evidence to the lexicon and onomasticon.

0.03 The linguistic stratification of south-western Scottish toponymy

00 The geographical area covered by previous studies of Scottish place-names is clearly reflected in the content of this Germanic corpus. Angus Macdonald studied the names of West Lothian, Norman Dixon looked at those in Midlothian, and May Williamson's treatment of the Border counties covered Dumfriesshire, Roxburghshire, Selkirkshire, Peebleshire and Berwickshire. The information that has been gathered from these areas therefore constitutes the main raw material for this project, although some reference is made to place-names from other areas of Scotland, especially when there is a general distribution pattern to be traced throughout a wider section of the country. The emphasis accorded to this area by the work of previous scholars greatly enhances the potential of any subsequent study of these names. Earlier works including Johnston's The Place Names of Stirlingshire (1904) and Place-Names of Scotland (1934), and William Alexander's The Place-Names of Aberdeenshire (1952) are useful resources for early spellings of Scottish names, and can often be helpful as guides in the initial stages of research on particular elements. For example, Wrangham, in Garioch, Aberdeenshire is recorded in this form from 1261, as stated by Alexander (1952). The name is also listed in James Macdonald's Place-Names of West Aberdeenshire, as Wranghame (1644, 1696) and as Warngham (1366) (Macdonald 1899: 179). While Johnston's elaborate interpretation of the name as "'Home of the Varangians", [from] ON Væringi, "men of plighted faith", name of the Normans in Russia,' is extremely
unlikely, it is nonetheless very useful to be able to find some discussion of the name together with so many historical spellings, within the extant corpus of published Scottish onomastic materials (Johnston 1934: 325).

01 Southern Scotland must perforce be the main focus for any investigation of Old English and Middle English place-name elements in this country. The southern counties of Scotland are also of special interest to students of Scandinavian place-nomenclature, although the names in the south-east are thought to represent a very different movement of people than that represented by the names in the south-west. Linguistically, the situation in the whole of Scotland is further complicated by Gaelic, which was spoken throughout much of the country by the mid-eleventh century, and has continued to have an influence on the naming of places in Scotland up to and including the present day. Before the dominance of Gaelic, the speakers of P-Celtic languages, who have been variously labelled, created another stratum of place-name evidence. P-Celtic place-name elements found in the area ‘defined as Pictish territory on the basis of the distribution of Pit-names’ have accordingly been associated with these elusive people, and treated as evidence for the Pictish language (SPN: 204). In the south of Scotland, however, P-Celtic names are thought to belong to a northern variant of the P-Celtic language or dialects spoken concomitantly in other parts of the British Isles, and have consequently been labelled British, Brittonic or Brythonic.6 W. F. H. Nicolaisen has chosen to echo Kenneth Jackson’s term ‘Cumbrians’ in order to describe the P-Celtic speakers of southern Scotland, and refers to their language as ‘Cumbrian’ in Scottish Place-Names.

The earliest known group of elements, chiefly found in the hydronymic corpus of Scotland and believed to be related to a great many parallel constructions throughout Europe, has also attracted a variety of different labels and explanations. Hans Krahe argued in the 1950s that these names were remnants of ‘Old European’, the intermediate layer of Indo-European language which developed from Proto-Indo-European and preceded its sub-divisions into Germanic, Celtic, Italic, Illyric, Baltic and Slavic. Many other scholars, including W. F. H. Nicolaisen have supported his views, but Krahe’s assessments have also been challenged by some, including Theo Vennemann (e.g. Vennemann 1994). Vennemann focuses on the correspondences which he sees between the oldest layer of river-names and the Basque language, and he argues that this class of hydronyms represents a non-Indo-European language which preceded the Indo-European languages. His point of view, however, has received little support from the academic
community, and his claims have been strongly challenged by other scholars including Kitson (1996).

02 While this present study concentrates its attention on the Germanic strata of place-names in Southern Scotland, no investigation can ignore the issues created by this historical linguistic palimpsest. For this reason, reference is occasionally made to derivations of place-name elements from languages other than the Germanic group on which this work concentrates. In order to attempt to accurately represent Scots place-name elements, it has been necessary for me to include a number of such elements which are etymologically non-Germanic, but which have nevertheless been used to coin names within a Germanic language, i.e. Scots. The exception to this rule, however, is the substantial group of Scottish place-name elements derived from the Celtic languages, chiefly Gaelic and Cumbric.

03 The interpretation of Germanic settlement chronology in the south-west of Scotland has sometimes been considered separately from the south-east, particularly with regard to place-names of Scandinavian origin. Old Norse place-names found in the south-east of Scotland are thought to have been coined by Anglo-Scandinavians who travelled north into Scotland from the northern areas of England which were heavily influenced by the Danelaw. Their presence is attested by a group of place-names where a Scandinavian personal name is combined with an English generic, as for example in the name Dolphinston in Oxnam ROX (Dolfinestone 1296; PNB: 20), where the first element is the Old Norse personal name Dölfvinnr and the second is Old English tān. Such combinations suggest that these settlers were not Scandinavian speakers (Crawford 1987). These names have sometimes been referred to as ‘Grimston-hybrids’ because it was at one time believed that many of the names which fell into this category had as their specific the personal name Grim (Cameron 1996: 74). The term ‘Grimston-hybrid’ is still often used, although many of the English places called ‘Grimston’ are no longer believed to derive from the personal name. Cameron has suggested that these compounds should perhaps be renamed ‘Toton-hybrids’ after Toton NTT, in which the Old Norse name Tovi is the first element (Cameron 1996: 74-75). However, this new designation has not succeeded in gaining enough currency to displace the older term.
While there are many linguistic problems in the onomastic infrastructure of this area, the distribution pattern of individual Scandinavian elements such as Old Norse byr ‘farmstead, village’, common in northern Cumbria and eastern Dumfriesshire which is also found in a small number of names near Ardrossan AYR underlines the historical connections between the south of Scotland and the Danish settlement areas in the north and east of England (SPN: 130 and map 9). By looking at the names in -byr in the south-east, Barbara Crawford has argued that this could indicate settlement by a Scandinavian-speaking population, especially when the relationship between the distribution of these names is compared with the distribution of hogback grave monuments (Crawford: 1987:100, 172). These tombstones date from the mid-tenth century, and their pattern of distribution is suggestive of Anglo-Scandinavian influence in areas of south eastern Scotland which are also found to contain Scandinavian place-name evidence. The stones are found on the east coast from the Tweed to Brechin, further inland on the River Teviot, and a number have also been discovered near Govan on the south side of Glasgow (Crawford 1987: 172). Fellows-Jensen has added to this debate, although she modifies the classification applied by Crawford to the south-east of Scotland by extending it out as far as the west coast and considers the area of the ‘Central Lowlands’ as a whole (Fellows-Jensen 1990: 41).

It has previously been argued that the Scandinavian elements in the place-names of south-west Scotland may provide evidence of the movement of Hiberno-Scandinavians into Scotland from settlements in Ireland. The possible derivation of the name ‘Galloway’ from Gall-Gaedhil has been seen as an indication that this area was settled in the tenth century by people who were the product of a mixed Gaelic and Norse culture (Crawford 1987: 100). However, this view has recently been challenged by Daphne Brooke, who suggests that the word Gallgaidhill, used in the Annals of Ulster to identify warbands involved in conflicts between Irishmen and Norsemen may represent a gaelicisation of the Brittonic name for Galloway (Brooke 1991a; 1994: 61). The place-names of Galloway which follow the pattern of naming found in post ninth-century Celtic word-order, where the generic precedes the specific, have been viewed as possible evidence for Gaelic-Scandinavian settlement. An example of this common type of construction is the name Kirkcudbright KCB, often interpreted as a compound of Old Norse kirkja ‘church’ and the name of the Old English Saint, Cudbert (SPN: 141, 143).
Brooke, however, has called this interpretation into question, arguing that the use of the element *Kirk-* in this and other so-called ‘inversion compounds’ represent a later development from an earlier English *Church-* (Brooke 1983).

Fellows-Jensen’s examination of names in Old Norse *býr* in south-west Scotland has led her to the conclusion that they may be late ninth or tenth century in origin, representing movement of population from the Danelaw (Fellows-Jensen 1990). Names of this type include the lost *Godfraby* DMF and *Warmanbie* DMF, which may contain the personal names *Guðfróðr* and *Vermundr* respectively (PNB: 286). However, she also offers the alternative view that these names may have been analogous formations, coined by Anglo-Scandinavians who travelled to Scotland in the 12th century (Fellows-Jensen 1990). Some of the written evidence from other parts of the British Isles can usefully be employed in order to help understand some of the general influences known to have affected the south of Scotland at this time. The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle records that in 875 A.D. raids were conducted by the Danish leader Halfdan against the Picts and the Britons of Strathclyde, presumably at least in part in Dumfriesshire (Fellows-Jensen 1991). Some of the Scandinavian place-names in Cumberland are known to have been coined before 927 A.D., when the Strathclyde Britons regained control of the area, and so Fellows-Jensen postulates that Scandinavian settlement in the south-west of Scotland must have occurred roughly between 880 and 920 A.D. (Fellows-Jensen 1991: 80).

Many onomastic and lexical connections exist between the south of Scotland and the north of England, and it is unfortunate that the Scottish and English material has often been analysed separately. A consideration of the available comparative evidence often reveals patterns in both meaning and morphology which would not otherwise come to light. I have therefore attempted to take note of such distribution when it occurs, in order that its significance may be assessed.

Many of the Old Norse names found in the Northern and Western Isles, and in the northern parts of mainland Scotland, represent regions of primary Scandinavian settlement. Particularly in the north-west, a great number of the place-names were subject to later adaptation by Gaelic speakers, often rendering the original Scandinavian
forms virtually indecipherable. Therefore, the place-name evidence from these areas deserves separate consideration, and receives little attention in this present study.

09 Anglian settlers are believed to have begun to move into southern Scotland from the seventh century (SPN: 88-89). One commonly held view which has recently been challenged is that Angles could not have begun settling in Scotland prior to 627 A.D., the date associated with the Anglo-Saxons' conversion to Christianity, because none of the place-name evidence suggested a connection with Anglo-Saxon paganism. However, Hough has recently drawn attention to the fact that the pagan place-names in England are restricted by geographical location to territory south of the Humber, and so absence of such names in Scotland cannot be taken as evidence for a corresponding absence of Anglian settlers (Hough 1997). According to the currently-accepted chronology, the earliest Old English names contain the element *hām* 'village, homestead', found in Twynholm KCB, Smallholm DMF, Ednam ROX, Midlem ROX, Oxnam ROX, Smailholm ROX, Yetholm ROX, Birgham BWK, Edrom BWK, Kimmerghame BWK, and Leitholm BWK. Slightly later are names in *-ingahām* 'homestead of the followers of...' or 'homestead of the settlers at...', but only three Scottish examples have been securely established as containing this element: Coldingham BWK, Tynninghame ELO and Whittingehame ELO (Hough 2001c: 102). Penningham WIG was added to this list in 1981 when the medieval form *Peningham* (1287) was discovered (Nicolaisen 1981: 184). However, a recent study casts doubt on this interpretation (Hough 2001c). Names formed with the Old English derivational suffix *-ing-* 'of, associated with', in the plural form *-ingas-* are thought to be later still, but there appear to be no instances of the use of this element in Scotland.9 Other elements which have been examined as possible evidence for an Anglian presence in the south-west include Old English *bōdēl* 'dwelling, dwelling-place, house' which is found more commonly in the south-east in names like in Morebattle ROX and the lost names *Eldbotle* ELO, *Newbattle* MLO (SPN: 100). This element occurs as a generic in the name Maybole AYR. Similarly, Old English *wīc* '(specialised) farm' is found in several names in the south-east including Borthwick BWK and MLO, and Fishwick BWK. This element is also found in place-names in Dumfriesshire, including Birswick DMF, and in a small number of names in Ayrshire and Lanarkshire. Prestwick AYR is also known to contain this generic, and it is very likely that it is also found in the place-name Previck AYR. These names have been
recognised for some time as indicating some degree of Anglian influence or overlordship in south western Scotland (SPN: 103). To these names, Leckprivick LAN should perhaps also be added. While Brooke has provided a list which provisionally details the known Anglian settlements in Galloway and Carrick, the true extent of Anglian influence in the south and west of Scotland is not yet fully understood, and this situation can only be improved by the undertaking of systematic county-by-county studies similar to those of the English Place-Name Survey in England (Brooke 1991b: 316-319).

0.04 **Historical context and phonology of southern Scottish place-names**

The earliest available evidence for the spellings of place-names in Scotland can often prove elusive, and so it is inevitable that the majority of the material considered here dates from the Middle Scots period (1450-1700). Attention has been given to names which date from the earliest known records up until the seventeenth century, but those which are first recorded in the eighteenth century or later are not included unless they appear to provide clues to the etymology of an older name, or prove useful in establishing possible distribution patterns throughout the country.

The place-name material provides linguistic and phonological information from a wide range of different time periods in Scottish history, from the Anglian incursions into southern Scotland to the beginnings of British history, following the Union of the Crowns in 1603. Names which are only recorded after 1700 have not been covered by this study; while this later material is still of great onomastic and linguistic interest, it has been beyond the scope of the present project to cover this material except where it provides further supporting evidence for the elements already under examination.

A small number of studies have used place-name evidence from Scotland as evidence for specific aspects of linguistic change. Kolb's study of West Norse sound changes uses some evidence from Scottish place-names together with English names in his analysis (Kolb 1969). Nicolaisen has used place-name evidence to examine the shift from /n/ to /ŋ/ in unstressed syllables and the loss of post-vocalic in -l after /o/ (Nicolaisen 1993: 312). In the present study, where possible, commentary on interesting features of Scots phonology exhibited by the historical spellings in the corpus has been
incorporated into the individual discussions of the elements. However, many of these characteristics occur in such abundance that it would be redundant to elaborate on them each time that they appear. The following consideration of the etymology of the lost name Whealacre(s), in Torphichen WLO, provides a useful illustration of some of the typical orthographic issues, and the changes which a diachronic study of a particular Scottish place-name can reveal. Not all of the analysis described in the following paragraph is necessary to establish the origin of the name, but it does show quite clearly that many of the rules which govern the historical phonology of lexis can often be applied with equal rigidity to onomastic materials.

03 The first element is wet, derived from Anglian wet, and later spellings in Wheat- appear to have been introduced by folk-etymology. However, in order to establish this interpretation, it is necessary to examine the history of the name in some detail. The earliest recorded forms of the name date from the Early Middle Scots period: Weytakre and Weyt Akyr (both 1426), in which the vowel is represented as <ey>. In the Later Middle Scots period, we find the spellings Weitacre (1567), Weitaker (1573 and 1667), Weitaiker (1687), (Lie) Weitaikeris (1588), and Weitacres (1644), in which the vowel is consistently represented as <ei> (PNWL: 105). The Older Scots spellings <ey>, <ei> and <ee> represented Middle Scots [iː] which derived from Early Scots [eː] and [eː:] (Aitken 1977: 3). In the Anglian dialect of Old English, <æ> is often changed to <e> by the presence of a following dental consonant, as exemplified by hwête for hwæte ‘wheat’, in the Mercian Rushworth Gospels (Campbell 1959: 124). The use of <ei> where <i> functions to indicate a preceding long vowel is thought to have been introduced to the British Isles through the influence of Norman French orthographic practices, with the Domesday Book commonly giving <ei> for Old English <e> and <æ> (Knieza 1989: 443). Thus it is possible to trace the development of both OE <æ> and Old English <e> to Middle Scots <ey> and <ei>. The commonest orthographic form for Middle Scots ‘wet’ was weet [wit] (CSD: 781 s.v. weet1). In the Middle Scots period, the reflexes of hwête and wet would have differed only in the pronunciation of the initial consonant. Old English hw would have become quh in Middle Scots, at which time the Scots word for ‘wheat’ is recorded as quhete, qwet, and quhite, most commonly representing [hwit] (CSD: 790 s.v. white3). Contemporary historical spellings for the
place-name show an initial w- preceding the vowel demonstrating that the first element of *Wheatacre(s)* WLO cannot be derived from OE *hwæ内科*.

The nature of Scottish place-name evidence

Any researcher who examines the historical place-names of Scotland has to deal with some problems caused by the scarcity of early spellings. The earliest spellings rarely pre-date the twelfth century, and are frequently found in large resources, such as the *Registrum Magni Sigilli Regum Scotorum*, or Register of the Great Seal of Scotland, which covers the period from 1306-1668. Nevertheless, several scholars including Nicolaisen and Fraser have argued that the difficulties of this situation should not be over-stressed (SPN: chapter 2; Fraser 1982: 23). It is to be hoped that a consideration of the material presented in this thesis will serve to support their claims. The lateness of much of the Scottish evidence might be thought to imply that the precise meaning of many elements will remain obscure, but this is a particularly pessimistic view. The English Place-Name Survey, although equipped with a larger number of early spellings than its Scottish counterpart, frequently uses evidence which post-dates the Domesday Book of 1086 in order to draw conclusions relating to Old English historical linguistics.

It should not be forgotten that other materials, including comparative evidence from continental place-names and the evidence of cognate languages, can often shed light on some of the more obscure onomastic problems, and so the researcher has many resources from which to draw other than the extant spellings alone. Hough has established that in place-names, OE *wearg*, which Smith identifies as meaning 'a felon, a criminal, an outlaw', is much more likely to have the meaning 'wolf' (Hough 1995a). Part of the analysis which led to this conclusion involved the comparative evidence of the Icelandic cognate *vargr* 'wolf', which added some significant support to the theory that the Old English place-name element preserved a similar usage which is not attested in the literary corpus.

While there will always be some problems associated with the provision of definitive interpretations, as exemplified by cases where progress in related areas of linguistic research have called older etymological theories into question, this is true for
almost every evolving discipline. As this and other studies serve to demonstrate, the Scottish evidence can frequently elicit an accurate or plausible interpretation of a name, even though the earliest known spellings rarely pre-date the twelfth century.

This study demonstrates that Scottish place-names contain a wealth of information which is directly relevant to the history of Anglian Old English, Old Norse, and to all periods of Scots from the pre-literary to the modern age. Many of the subjects covered in the pages which follow are also directly relevant to the history of the English language from medieval times until the present day. It is hoped that this study will show that Scottish place-names have a distinctive contribution to make to historical linguistics, and, ideally, will encourage others to pursue the investigation further.
Notes

1 As has become common practice in the study of Scottish place-names, (cf. SPN and LPN), the counties abbreviations given are those used before the reorganisation of local government in 1974.

2 The examples are the Earl of Rutland’s Hospital in Bottesford (founded c.1590, EPNS 78: 24) and Hudson’s Bede House, formerly Hudson’s Almshouse (founded 1671) and Storer’s Almshouse (endowed 1720), both in Melton Mowbray (EPNS 78: 176).

3 Cf. for example LPN, SPN, where generics are more commonly discussed.

4 This index was originally published as: Basden, E. B. (1978), ed., *Dictionary of Celtic elements in Professor W. J. Watson’s ‘The history of the Celtic place-names of Scotland’ (1926), together with an index of subjects*, Bonnyrigg, (priv. pub.).


6 Confusingly, British P-Celtic place-name elements which occur in Scotland are also sometimes given the label ‘Welsh’. A recent example of this use of terminology can also be seen in MacQueen (1990) p.54: ‘place-names provide fairly convincing proof that Welsh (Cumbric), and therefore ultimately British, was the language of SW Scotland before the arrival of Anglian settlers in the seventh century’. This terminological variation is further complicated by the fact that there are many instances where Cumbric and Welsh cognates are very similar in form.

7 See also the entries for these personal names in Appendix B.


10 See the entry for Old English *peru* (§2.22).

11 I have also used this illustrative example elsewhere (Scott 2003: 19).
1.00 Part One: Contributions to the Onomasticon: Place-name elements unrepresented in England

In this section, the largest part of the thesis, seventy-two Scottish place-name elements are discussed. These elements are, for the most part, completely unrepresented in England. In a small number of cases, however, a Scottish element which does have an English ‘parallel’ form has been included, on the grounds that the two elements are markedly different in their morphology or semantic applications. For example, the Scottish word bailie and the Scottish place-name element bailie are semantically distinct from the uses of bailie in England, and the element buss is formally distinct from its English counterpart.

The taxonomy applied in this section differs from the traditional model (see discussion in §0.00.03) by grouping the material under a headword which is determined by the date of the earliest extant historical form of the name. Periodisation for the non-Scandinavian material follows the standard model for Scots, as outlined in the *Concise Scots Dictionary*, i.e.:

- pre-1100: Old English (Anglian)
- 1100-1375: Pre-literary Scots
- 1375-1700: Middle Scots
- 1700-: Modern Scots

(CSD: xiii).

Scandinavian material has been assessed in similar fashion, with the result that none of the headwords have been represented as Old Norse, even in cases where the Scottish element is of Scandinavian etymology.

Twelve place-name elements which were not covered by Smith (1956), but have subsequently been identified in England by later volumes of the English Place-Name Survey, are included in the appendix, but have not received detailed treatment in Part One. Seven of these are each attested once in a Scottish place-name recorded before 1700, and the remaining five are only found in a very small number of such names. The elements in question are *jousting*, denoting lands where jousts were held; *porter* 'a
porter', quarter 'a fourth part'; sergeant 'sergeant, officer of a guild'; shilling, perhaps denoting 'land for which a certain number of shillings were payable in tax'; sister 'a sister, a nun'; third 'a third part'; tolbooth 'a toll-booth'; windlestraw, denoting 'various kinds of grass with long thin stalks'; windy 'windy, exposed to the wind'; and woodcock 'a woodcock'. The limited amount of Scottish comparative material and the discovery of the same elements in England has argued against their inclusion in the main body of the thesis. However, a very brief outline of the known uses of these elements in Scotland and England is provided in the following paragraphs.

03 Jousting, denoting a place where jousting competitions were held, is found in one Scottish name, Joustinghaugh, Linlithgow WLO (The Justinghaugh 1561; PNWL: 117), and is also found in English place-names including the Cheshire names le Joustynghewedlong (also le Justing heuetlond; c.1290, c. 1292) 'headland where jousting was held' and Justing Croft (1785; 1745 as the Jousting Hadland, -Justynge Haddelonde 1450, le Justynge Croft (iacens in Northfeld civitatis Cestrie) 1548, 1550, (the, le-) Justing(e)-, -ynge, -Crofte 1549, 1562 et freq, Justins Croft 1651, the Justin Croft 1704, 'headland-, croft where jousts were held' (EPNS 47: 148; EPNS 48: 73).

04 Porter 'a porter' is found in Porterside in Linlithgow WLO (Portareside 1462, Portaresid 1481; PNWL: 63). The name Porterstown in Keir DMF (Pottistoune 1630, 1642; PNB: 36) is known to have once been owned by a man called James Porter (PNB: 37), and so this name is probably derived from the surname and not the occupational term. Although not included in Smith, the Middle English element porter is attested in English place-names, for example Porterslond (1414, unlocated) (MED s.v. portér n.).

05 Quarter 'a fourth part' is found in the lost names Mainsquarter, Bathgate WLO (lie Manisquarter 1595; PNWL: 83), Middle Quarter, Bathgate WLO (Middil-Quarter 1607; PNWL: 83), Woodquarter, Torphichen WLO (Wodqrtar c.1540, Wodquarter 1565; PNWL: 105), and also in Westwood quarter, Cockpen MLO (Westwood quarter 1665; PNML: 145). The Middle English equivalent element is attested in English place-names as for example in Quarter Farm and the lost Three Quarters in Cheshire (EPNS 54: 315).

06 Shilling, literally 'shilling', which apparently denotes 'the size or economic potential of a farm' (Waugh 1998: 49), is found in the lost name Twenty Shilling, in the modern county of Dumfries and Galloway (lie Twentie schilling land 1635; DOST s.v.
shilling-land n.). Similar constructions are found in England, including Twenty Shilling Field CHE and Twenty Shillings Pasture DRH (Field 1972: 240).

07 Sister ‘a sister, a nun’, is found in Sisterpath, Fogo BWK (Sisterpeth 1335-6, Cisterpethe 1336-7, Sestirpeth 1451-2; PNB: 155). Old English sweostor ‘a sister, a nun’ is not recorded in Smith, but either it or its middle English reflex is found in the English surname of Alic. Parkeressustere (1374), and in the place-name, ‘[Fisherries called] Sister Carilflet (1400) (MED s.v. suster n.).

08 Third ‘a third part’ is found in Third, Kirkmichael DMF (Thrid 1555 HMC (Jhn); PNB: 206). Old English pridda ‘a third part’ is not recorded in Smith (1956), but either it or a later reflex of the same word is used as an element in English place-names, as for example in the lost Gloucestershire field-name Thriddemore (1468; EPNS 41: 181).

09 Tolbooth, recorded in Middle Scots with the various senses ‘a booth at which tolls were collected; a town hall; a town prison, a jail’ is found in The Tolbooth, Edinburgh MLO (Tolbu(i)th(e) 1477; PNML: 142). The Middle English equivalent element tol-bode has been identified in volumes of the English Place-Name Survey which post-date Smith (1956). For example, the survey for Rutland found the element in the earlier form of the name of Uppinghani Tollhouse, le tolbothe, recorded in 1527 (EPNS 69: 214, 388), and the element is also found in the lost Westmoreland name le Tolbothe (EPNS 43: 293).

10 Windlestraw, denoting ‘various kinds of grass with long thin stalks’ is found in Windelstrawlee, Cramond MLO (Windilstrealie 1662, Windlestrayley 1657; PNML: 164). Old English windel-strēaw ‘a long withered grass’ has also been identified in English place-names as for example Windle Straw in Cheshire (EPNS 54: 389), and in the field names Windlestraw Close and Windlestrae-field in the West Riding of Yorkshire (EPNS 36: 268).

11 Windy ‘windy’ is found in Windydoors, Stow MLO (Windiduris 1445; PNML: 289), Windydoors, Caddon SLK (Windsedores c. 1155 [16th cent.], Wyndiduris 1455 PNB: 235), Windy Gowl, Arthur’s Seat, Edinburgh MLO (Windiegoull early 17th cent.; PNML: 142), Windyhall, Dalmeny WLO (Windiehall 1692 PNWL: 11), Windy Hill, Closeburn
DMF (*Windyhills* 1542-3 RSS; PNB: 117) and *Windy Law*, Borthwick MLO (*Wyndlaw* 1475; PNML: 117). Old English *windig* 'windy' or a later reflex is found in English place-names in Cheshire (EPNS 54: 389), including the lost field name *del Wyndybonke* (1366), in Bredbury (EPNS 44: 267) and also the field names Windy Half Acre in Derbyshire, Windy Harbour in Lancashire and Windy Hills in Durham (Field 1972: 256).

12 *Woodcock* 'a woodcock' is found in the lost name *Woodcockdale*, Linlithgow WLO (*Woodcockdale* 1491; PNWL: 66). Old English *wuducocc* is also evidenced in English place-names, as for example in Wodecokeslond in Cheshire (EPNS 54: 394), Woodcock Farm in Gloucestershire (EPNS 41: 189) and Woodcock Island in Leicestershire (EPNS 75: 386).
MSc. bailie - Also: baillie, bailye, bailey, etc. 1. An officer of a barony or regality. 2. A town magistrate next in rank to the provost. Perhaps also: 3. Bailey or court of a castle. 4. Jurisdiction or district of a bailie or bailiff. [In senses 1 & 2 < Old French bailie, used in the general sense of ‘one who governs’ (c. 1300; TLF s.v. baili n.); also AN in the sense ‘royal officer with judicial responsibilities’ (c. 1160; TLF s.v. bailli n.). Cf. Middle English baili ‘the chief officer of a hundred; the jurisdiction or district of a bailiff’. In sense 3 < Old French baille bailey, palisade or wall of a castle courtyard (c. 1160; TLF s.v. baile n.¹); with sense 4 see below; cf. Middle English baillie ‘district, domain or bailiwick’.]

(a) In combination with -land(s): Bailielands, Linlithgow WLO (The) Baillieland(t)s 1552 SRS 52 et passim to 1664 Ret., lie Bailyelandis 1568 RMS, Baillielandis 1586 RMS, Baillislands 1699 Ret. (PNWL: 112), Bailieland Burn (NS 2161; Hooker), Bailliesland Farmhouse (NJ 2565; Hooker), Bailielands (NN 9615; Hooker).

In combination with -tun or -town: Bailey Town (NY 4271; Hooker); Baillieston (NS 6763; Hooker); Baillieston (NS 3055; Hooker); Baillieston (NS 3929; Hooker).

In combination with terms for hills: Bailie Hill (NS 6079; Hooker), Bailie Hill (NX 0450; Hooker), Baillie Hill (NY 0775; Hooker), Bailiehill (NY 2590; Hooker), Bailiehill Height (NY 2789; Hooker), Bailiehill Mount (NS 4039; Hooker), Bailie’s Hill (NT 4811; Hooker), Bailie Knowe (also Baillieknowe Cottage NY 0170; Hooker), Bailleknowe (NT 7138, also Baillie Knowe Covert NT 7137; Hooker).

In combination with terms for water: Bailie Burn (NT 3822; 3819; Hooker), Bailies’ Burn (NT 9555; Hooker), Bailey Water (NY 5180; 5178; Hooker: see Bailey, below), Baillieswells (NJ 8703; Hooker).
With other elements: Bailie Bow's Bridge (NS 6592; Hooker), Bailey's Cleugh (NT 8412; Hooker), Bailie's Hag Wood (NT 5367; Hooker), Baillieshall (NS 8535; Hooker), Bailey Head (NY 5180; Hooker: see Bailey, below), Baillie's Lair (NJ 4537; Hooker); Bailey Mill (NY 5178; Hooker: see Bailey, below; Baillie Moss Wood (NS 6966; Hooker); Bailies Muir (NT 0876; Hooker); Bailiesward (NJ 4737; Hooker).

(b) Baillies ABD (NO 4882; Hooker), Baillie CAI (ND 0465; Hooker).

01 The Middle English senses of baili which are of most interest to the Scots word are 'an office held by delegation from a superior', 'delegated authority, jurisdiction or rule', 'an official post or commission' and 'the office of a bailiff', as these meanings probably influenced the development of the Scots term (MED s. v. baillre). Two extensive lists of variant forms for Scots bailie can be found under the relevant headwords in DOST (s. v. baillie n.¹, bail3e n.¹).

02 As an occupational term in Scotland, bailie has had two distinct senses. The first is recorded in the Oxford English Dictionary as 'The chief magistrate of a barony or part of a county, having functions equivalent to those of a sheriff', a meaning now obsolete, with the latest citation dating from the mid-eighteenth century. This sense is first recorded in literature in 1375 in Barbour's Bruce, in the phrase 'Schyrreffys and bail3heys maid he then' (OED2 s. v. bailie n. 2 a). The same quotation is cited by the Dictionary of the Older Scottish Tongue as the first usage of badje, an orthographic variant of haillie, which has been classified as a separate headword. DOST defines bail3e as 'an executive officer having jurisdiction in a lordship, barony, or regality; an officer appointed by the king, a bishop or abbot, etc., to discharge the duties of a steward or bailiff' (DOST s. v. bail3e n.¹ 1). A shorter version of this description is given under bailie n.¹ 2, 'an administrative officer of a barony or regality; a bailiff', and in the Concise Scots Dictionary it is further truncated as 'an officer of a barony or REGALITY', under the headword bailie (DOST s. v. bailie n.¹ 2, CSD s. v. bailie n.¹). The Concise Scots Dictionary traces the continued use of the word into the nineteenth century.

03 Bailie could also be used in Scotland to designate 'a town magistrate next in rank to the provost' from the late 14⁴th century onwards (CSD s. v. bailie n.). The position
held by a Scottish provost is roughly equivalent to that of an English mayor, and so the post of *bailie* would be roughly equivalent to that of an English alderman, as stated in the *Oxford English Dictionary* (OED2 s.v. *bailie* n. 2 b). According to OED2, this usage does not occur before 1484, when it first appears in Caxton's *Chyvalry* in the phrase ‘Kynges and prynces which make prouostes and baillyes of other persones than of kny3tes.’ This example is pre-dated in Scottish records by a manuscript charter of Thomas Dunbar, the Earl of Moray, written nearly a hundred years earlier in 1393, which speaks of ‘the aldirmen the baylis of our burgh of Elgyne’ (DOST s.v. *baillie* n. 1 1). Confusingly, while DOST defines *baillie* n. 1 as ‘a town-magistrate ranking next to the provost’, the relevant sense of *baillie* n. 1, where the above quotation is found, is rephrased so that it is almost identical to that of OED2, as ‘a town magistrate corresponding to an alderman in England’ (DOST s.v. *baillie* n. 1 1). Nevertheless, using all necessary inferences, the data can be drawn together.

In both of the above definitions, the Scots sense of *bailie* is comparable to the English use of *bailiff* in the general sense of ‘one charged with public administrative authority in a certain district’, (OED2 s.v. *bailiff* n.1) which had the Middle English variant *baillic* (VEPN1: 40). The term *bailiff* was also used in Scotland and it is defined in DOST as both ‘a bailie of a town’, with two citations, and ‘a bailiff’, with five citations (DOST s.v. *bailiff* n. 1, 2). The small number of quotations given in DOST suggests that this term was relatively uncommon in comparison with *bailie*. DOST also records the use of *bailive*, a variant of *bailiff*, but only four examples are provided (DOST s.v. *bailive* n.).

It is possible that in Scottish place-names, this element could be confused with a word meaning ‘(upper or lower) court or open space of a castle’, recorded from the early 16th century (DOST s.v. *baillie* n. 2, *bailze* n.2). This word is derived from OFr *baille*, ‘bailey, the wall surrounding a castle or city’, which had the Middle English variants *bailli* and *bali* in the same sense (VEPN1: 40). All of the variant spellings attested for the Scots form are also attested for the administrative *bailie*, and so the interpretation of a place-name in *bailie* cannot be deduced from the orthography alone. It may be significant, however, that DOST only gives a total of eight citations for *baillie* in the 'court' sense, suggesting that this was a comparatively rare term.
Macdonald interprets the name *Bailielands* as ‘lands belonging to the bailies’ (PNWL: 112). However, there is only one form with medial -is- which would indicate a possessive plural, recorded in the late spelling *Baillislands* (1699). This is the only known spelling which suggests that the name includes an inflected first element; all other spellings support interpretation of the name as a compound. A variety of different interpretations must therefore be considered as alternatives to Macdonald’s suggestion. Since the sense ‘bailey or court of a castle’ is recorded for *baillie* from the early 16th century, there is some possibility that *Bailielands* could mean ‘lands of the court’, but this is difficult to substantiate without further evidence. Comparative evidence from similar compounds may supply a clearer picture. It may also be worth considering whether *baillieland* could mean ‘land held under the jurisdiction of a bailie’, but this would be unusual given that there were other words in Older Scots which had a very similar meaning. DOST provides the definition ‘district under the jurisdiction of a bailie’ under the entries for *baillerie n.*, *bailliary n.*, *bailliery n.*, *baillgery n.*, and the less common variant *bailliorie n.*, each of these words also being defined as ‘the office or authority/jurisdiction of a bailie’ (DOST s.v.). These terms were in very common use throughout the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and DOST cites a substantial list of citations from charters and registers from many parts of southern Scotland from Edinburgh in the east to Cunningham in the west. While not impossible, it does seem unlikely that the place-name element would occupy exactly the same semantic position as another common lexical item which was already frequently attested by the date at which the name was first recorded.

Other compounds in bailie are recorded in DOST: *baillie-court* ‘a local court held by a bailie’; *baillie-fe* ‘a fee due to a bailie in virtue of his office’; *baillie-work* ‘work required of tenants by a landlord’s bailie’ (DOST s.v. *baillie-court n.*, *baillze-court n.*, *baillie-fe n.*, *baillie-work n.*). There are only four citations for *baillie-court* and three for *baillze-court*, showing that this compound had some currency in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. However, there is only one for both *baillie-fe* and *baillie-work* and so these two words provide less secure evidence for standard practices. Nevertheless, this evidence does demonstrate some of the uses of *baillie* in compounds, thus lending support to the interpretation of *Bailielands* as a compound apppellative from a previously unidentified compound *bailie-land* ‘lands held by a bailie’ or ‘lands granted to a bailie (in virtue of his office)*.

71
Occupational terms frequently occur in combination with *-land*. Other examples from my Scottish place-name corpus include:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abbot(s)lands, Cramond MLO</td>
<td>Friarlands, Abercorn WLO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baxterland, Edinburgh MLO</td>
<td>Priestlands, Dalmeny WLO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canyland(s), Uphall WLO ('canon')</td>
<td>Sergeantlands, Liberton MLO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clerklands, Lilliesleaf ROX ('shoemaker')</td>
<td>Souterland, Liberton MLO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Feuarlands, Linlithgow WLO</td>
<td>Vicarlands, Ecclesmachan WLO</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

With constructions of this type it is often difficult to be certain whether the first element represents an occupational term, a personal name, or a guild or association connected with the trade in question. It is also possible that some of these names may be compound appellatives formed from a compound which already exists in the lexicon, rather than an *ad hoc* combination of elements. Compounds in *-land* may also indicate that the land in question is used in a specialised way. Smith defines one of the main categories of place-names in *-land* as those in which the first element identifies a type of land tenure or ownership, as for example the many names derived from Old Norse *kaupa-land*, 'purchased land' (Smith: 114, 2), but his group of compounds does not include any first elements which relate to occupational terms. He specifies another category in which the element compounded with *-land* is the name of a group of people or an individual, but of these only one Priestland SUR may have an occupational term as its first element (Smith: I 14). In the analysis of the element *land*, Gelling and Cole include one example of a compound coined with reference to ownership: Burland CHE, where the specific is *(ge)bur* 'freeholder of the lowest class, peasant, farmer' (LPN: 282, CASD: 60).

Other constructions formed by adding *-land* to an occupational term may provide more direct comparisons with Bailielands. Words with meanings similar to *bailie* include a number of Old English terms such as *scÊrman* or *scÊreman* 'governor of a shire, prefect, sheriff, steward, procurator, official' and *ealdormann* 'ruler, prince, chief, nobleman of the highest rank, high civil or religious officer, chief officer of a shire' (CASD: 296, 94). The word *(ge)rêfa*, defined variously as 'high official, steward, sheriff, count, prefect, consul', is also attested in literature in combination with *-land* and...
-mæd 'meadow' (CASD: 279, BT: 430). However, there has been some debate over the precise meaning of these rare compounds. In the original entry for gerêfa-land BT defines the word as 'Tributary land'. However, the Supplement advises that this entry should be entirely replaced. A different Old English quotation is supplied and the definition is reinterpreted as 'land held by a reeve' (BTS: 393). The reader is then referred to the entry for sundor-gerêfland in the original edition, which is defined as 'Land reserved to the jurisdiction of a gerêfa (?)' (BT: 935). A more recent account of this term is given by Rusche, who explains it as 'private property of a gerêfa'. The term gerêfa-mæd has also been redefined in the Supplement as 'Meadow-land held by a reeve' (BTS: 393), although initially explained in the main dictionary as 'The meadow which the reeve owned “ex officio”, or over which, as common pasture, he exercised the right of superintendence' (BT: 430).

Another occupational term recorded in combination with -land is genêat 'companion, associate, vassal', and BT defines genêatland as 'land granted for services or rent'. However, like the other examples of similar Old English compounds, later resources record a changed definition. For example, genêatland is explained as 'land of a dependant or vassal' in Clark Hall's Concise Anglo-Saxon Dictionary (CASD: 247). Genêat is also found in the Norfolk place-name Neatishead, 'household of the geneat' (Sandred: 23). Comparison of Bailielands with the revised definitions of compounds such as gerêfland and genêatland suggests that bailieland is likely to represent ‘land held by a bailie’.

Some place-names in bailie may owe their origin to the homophonic surname recorded from the 14th century. Black's earliest example is recorded in Scotland c. 1311 when William de Bailli is recorded as the name of a juror, according to Bain's Calendar of Documents (Black: 42; CDS III, 245). However, DOST has a slightly earlier example of a Willelmus Baly, listed as a witness in the Liber Dryburgh c.1300 (DOST s.v. baillie n.).

Although Bailielands WLO provides the only example of the element bailie in Scottish place-names for which detailed evidence of historical spellings has been
collected, closer examination of a number of other names may also reveal the use of *bailie* as an occupational term. Consultation of Hooker's *Gazetteers* reveals thirty-three possible candidates, including three names combining *bailie* and *land*, which appear to be doublets of the Linlithgow name. Place-names in *bailie* are mainly found in the Border counties and the central belt, with a cluster in the northern part of Ayrshire and a scattering in the north east.

The two *bailie*- names in Dumfriesshire, Bailie Hill and Bailiewhir, perhaps deserve separate consideration. Maxwell notes them briefly in *The Place-Names of Galloway*, and includes some of the earlier forms of Bailiewhir, which is recorded as *Ballequhir* (1550-1585), *Balzequhir* (1600), *Balwhyr* (1662) and *Balzeuchar* (undated) (Maxwell: 14-15). He interprets both of these names as unambiguous compounds in Gaelic *baile* and does not comment on any other possibilities. No early spellings are known for Bailie Hill *DMF*, and considering that the second element of this name is a commonly found Germanic term like many of the other generics compounded with *bailie*, it is probably safe to consider the first element of this place-name as an example of the Scots word. Bailiewhirc *DMF*, however, does not have a recognisable Germanic word as its second element, and Maxwell may correct in assuming Gaelic *baile* 'farm, village' as the first element. The Middle Scots spellings of this name all begin with *Bal-*, the expected toponymic form of Gaelic *baile* and so I would suggest that the forms in *Bailie-* were introduced at some later time between the late seventeenth century and the present day, perhaps as a result of folk-etymology.

It would be very unusual if the simplex names Baillies *ABD* (NO 4882; Hooker) and Baillie *CAI* (ND 0465; Hooker) originated from *bailie* as an occupational term, since occupational terms are normally found in combination with a generic element. These place-names may indicate that the term *bailie* was used in the sense 'bailey or court of a castle' as a Scottish place-name element, or may suggest that a comparable Norman French word related to Old French *baille* 'bailey, palisade or wall of a castle courtyard' had a period of currency in Scotland.

In Middle English, one of the senses which developed from the Old French noun *baillie* 'delegated office (especially that of a bailiff)' was 'district, domain or bailiwick', and this is reflected in the use of *bailie* as a generic in English place-names (*VEPN*: 40). If the same process occurred in Scotland, then the Scottish simplex name Baillie could be
a doublet of Bailey in Cumberland (1275) and Gloucestershire (1655), meaning 'jurisdiction or district of a bailie/bailiff'. Comparison with the English term gives some support for the addition of a previously unidentified *bailie* 'jurisdiction of a bailie' to the Scottish toponymicon and lexicon.
1.02 MSc. barmkin, barmekin, barnkin, etc. Hill with a fortification. [App. an alteration of Middle English *barbican* ‘outer fortificatio or defence to a city or castle’ (OED2 s.v. *barbican* n.) < Old French *barbacane* ‘fortification used for defence’ (c.1160), perh. < colloquial Arabic *b-al-baquāra*, alteration of *bāb-al-baquāra*, properly ‘a cow gate’ (because the barbican protects an intermediate enclosure between the fortification and the principal wall, where those under siege would keep their livestock), altered to the form *barbacana* under the influence of *barrana* ‘exterior’; however, this hypothesis has not been confirmed by archaeological evidence (a Persian etymon has also been suggested; see further TLF s.v. *barbacane*). Cf. the English place-name element *barbecane* ‘outer fortification of a city or castle’ < Old French (VEPN I: 48).]

00 (a) Barmekin Hill (and Barmekin Wood NJ 7207, also Barmekin Cottage NJ 7308; Hooker).

(b) Bairnkine, Southdean ROX (*Barmkyn* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 188; also Bairnkine Plantation and Bairnkine Saw Mill; Hooker: NT 6415), Barmickhill (and Barmickhill Plantation AYR NS 5218; Hooker).

01 *Barmkin* is recorded in Scots texts with the meaning ‘battlement, battlemented wall; a wall of defence’ from the 15th century onwards (DOST s.v. *barmkin* n.). Williamson gives the element as Middle English *barmeken* or *barnekyn* ‘a form of outer defence round a castle or tower’ (PNB: 188). The Dictionary of the Older Scottish Tongue gives the double headwords *barinkin* and *barnkin*, followed by a list of another six variant spellings including *barmking*, and suggests that the word is paralleled by Middle English *barmeken*, *barneky*, which is explained as perhaps being an alteration of the word *barbican*, and the same explanation is quoted in Williamson (DOST s.v. *barmkin* n.; PNB: 172).

02 Jamieson’s *Etymological Dictionary* provides *barmkyn* and *bermkyn* as variant spellings, with the definition ‘rampart or outermost fortification of a castle’. From Spottiswoode’s *MS Law Dictionary*, he adds the definition ‘aperture in the walls of a tower or fortalice, through which to fire...on the enemy’, apparently recorded in 1630 (EDSL: 123 s.v *barmkyn*). Jamieson discusses several alternative etymologies, including
derivation from an altered form of Norman French barbycan, a reconstructed ‘Celtic’ compound *barbacana and a construction from a Common Germanic barm, bearm, berm ‘mound or rampart’ with the diminutive suffix -kin.

03 The *Oxford English Dictionary* entry for *barmkin* defines the word as ‘The battlement of the outer fortification of a castle; the outer fortification, or barbican; a turret or watch tower on the outer wall’ (*OED2* s.v. *barmkin* n.). At the time of publication, the word was considered to be northern and archaic, and two possible explanations for the etymology were suggested. *Barmkin* may have resulted from a corruption of or confusion with *barbican* or, as also suggested by Jamieson, from Common Germanic barm as in Old Icelandic barmr ‘brim, border, edge, wing of castle’ with the diminutive suffix -kin. However, *OED2* also draws attention to the difficulties posed by the second possibility, as derivation from an etymon with the literal meaning ‘little border’ makes little sense, considering the definitions of the English and Scottish words (*OED2* s.v. *barmkin* n.). A further complication is that the suffix -kin is not commonly found in English, and although it is primarily recognised as forming diminutives, *OED2* mentions a group of words including *barmkin, bodkin, firkin* and *napkin*, for which there is some doubt that -kin ever had a diminutive sense (*OED2* s.v. -kin).

04 There is some possibility that the first morpheme of *barmkin* could reflect an earlier cognate form, since a development from barmr ‘brim, edge’ to *barm* ‘fortification’ is semantically plausible. A cognate word may indeed have entered the British Isles in the form of English berm derived from Middle Dutch and German berme. *OED2* suggests that berm is likely to be related to Old Norse *barmr* brim, edge, border of a river, the sea, etc.’ (*OED2* s.v. *berm* n.). *Berm* is recorded from the eighteenth century with the sense ‘narrow space or ledge; esp[ecially] in Fort[ifications] a space of ground, from 3 to 8 feet wide, sometimes left between the ditch and the base of the parapet’ (*OED2* s.v. *berm* n.). However, even if some relationship could be established between the morpheme barm- in *barmkin* and other Germanic words of similar meaning, the problem of the suffix -kin would still remain, and on this basis an etymology from Old Norse barmr seems less likely than an etymology that involves a reformation of OF *barbacane*. The *Middle English Dictionary* treats *barmeke*n as an unproblematic variant of *barbican*, giving the etymology from Old French *barbacane* with no further explanation (*MED* s.v. *barbican*).
The Celtic etymology suggested by Bullet and included by Jamieson is highly unlikely, and has not been taken up by more recent commentators. The unattested compound *barbacana would apparently be derived from bar ‘before’ and bach ‘an inclosure’ or bacha ‘to inclose’ (EDSL: 123 s.v barmkyn). However, given that Middle English barmeken and French barbacane are so semantically similar to Scots barmkin, it seems unnecessary to postulate tentative theories involving reconstructed forms.

There is only one instance of barmkin in Scottish place-names for which the available historical spellings have been investigated, and the only historical spelling is that found on one of Blaeu’s 17th century maps. This is Bairnkine ROX (PNB: 188), from which the names Bairnkine Plantation and Bairnkine Saw Mill (NT 6415; Hooker) appear to have developed. On Blaeu’s map, published in the early 1660s, this name appears as Barmkyn, but without this evidence, the shift from Barmkyn to Bairnkine would remain obscure. The evidence of Blaeu’s map should perhaps be considered with caution, as there is some possibility that orthographic confusion of -rm- and -irn- could have taken place. However, the spelling Barmkyn does provide a plausible explanation for the modern place-name, which is difficult to interpret otherwise. If we consider Blaeu’s spelling to be a genuine record of the place-name, however, the change from Barm- to Bairn- may have come about as a result of folk etymology, with the semantically obscure Barm- being reinterpreted as Bairn- on analogy with Scots and northern English dialect bairn ‘child’ from Old English bearn. Besides Bairnkine ROX, and the names formed from it, there are eight place-names in Bairn- in Hooker’s Gazetteers of Scotland. These are Bairns Bridge and Bairns Bridge Wood, situated close together in Fife (NT 2392, NT 2293; Hooker); Bairns Knowe in Ayrshire (NX 6479; Hooker); Bairn’s Hill, Bairnie Hill, Bairnie Hillock and Bairnsdale in Aberdeenshire (NJ 4425, NK 0163, NJ 9616, NJ 7738; Hooker); and Bairns Plantation in Berwickshire (NT 5938; Hooker). The last of these is approximately fifteen miles north of Bairnkine ROX, and so Bairnkine may have been influenced by this place-name.

Similar morphological confusion can be seen in the northern English dialectal compounds barm-team and bairn-team ‘brood of children, offspring, family; posterity’, also recorded in Scotland as ‘a brood of children; offspring (of persons or animals)’ from the fifteenth century in forms bairntime and bairnteme (OED2 s.v. bairn-team n., CSD s.v. bairn-time n.). According to OED2, the original form of the word was bairn-team,
which became corrupted, perhaps as a result of confusion with barm ‘bosom’ (OED2 s.v. barm-team n.).

08 Although there is only one historically documented account of a Scottish place-name in barmkin, there is a small number of other place-names which would be difficult to account for otherwise. Barmkin is likely to be reflected in Barmkin Cottage (Hooker: NJ 7308), Barmekin Hill and Barmekin Wood (Hooker: NJ 7207), situated close to one another to the east of Aberdeen in the parish of Echt. Barmekin Hill, which has an altitude of nine hundred and one feet (OSAGB: 119), is mentioned in Lewis Grassic Gibbon’s Sunset Song, and was clearly a dominant fixture in the landscape of Echt. Rain is described ‘wheeling over the Barmekin’ (Gibbon: 33) and the sun falls on ‘the sides of Barmekin’ (Gibbon: 34), which suggests that Barmekin was understood to denote the topographical feature, rather than the ramparts at its summit. Johnston also refers to Barmekin of Echt, but his account provides no early spellings, and adds no new information, reiterating only the etymology from NED, where the word is explained as perhaps deriving from Old Norse barm-r (Johnston: 102).

09 According to the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland, Barmekin Hill, also known as Barmekin of Echt, is the site of hill-fort ‘distinguished in having an unusual number of ramparts and entrances’ situated to the east of Aberdeen in the parish of Echt (RCAHMS: CANMORE s.v. Barmekin of Echt). This archaeological feature is the logical source of the place-name, considering that barmkin can designate a ‘battlemented wall; a wall of defence’ and that this word could easily be applied to the visible remnants of the structure. The remains of the fort are extensive, having five ramparts arranged concentrically, which enclose an area which measures 370 feet across, with the ramparts visible as ‘heather-covered rubble banks’, 2.8 metres in height at their highest point (RCAHMS: CANMORE s.v. Barmekin of Echt).

10 The website of the Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland also includes entries for Barmkyn of North Keig (NJ 599200), described as a stone fort which ‘crowns the broad flat summit of an isolated hill’ (RCAHMS: CANMORE s.v.). As in the case of the Barmekin of Echt, the remains of various ramparts are still visible, and the site is also known by the alternative name of The Barmkyn. RCHAMS also records Fourmerkland Tower and Barmkin (NX 908807) in the parish of Holywood in Dumfries and Galloway, where it is still possible to see ‘the
position and extent of the barmkin wall' around the tower under certain conditions of light (RCAHMS: CANMORE s.v). Further examination of the records supplied by RCHAMS supplies a number of sites which have alternative names in barmkin. These are: Barmkin Tower in the parish of Inverness and Bona, Highland (NH 695436), for the site of Inshes House and Dovecot; Barmkin in Carluke parish, South Lanarkshire (NS 839473), for Tower of Hallbar; Smailholm Tower and Barmkin, for Smailholm Tower, Smailholm parish, Borders (RCAHMS: CANMORE s.v).

11 Williamson also lists Barnkin of Craigs DMF as a place-name which contains barmkin, but she includes no early spellings (PNB: 188). The element is also possible in Barmickhill and Barmickhill Plantation in Ayrshire (NS 5218; Hooker). There is no obvious alternative explanation for these names, and the presence of the element -hill in Barmickhill could perhaps be taken as supporting evidence, considering the topography of other barmkin names.

12 Wright provides evidence that the dialectal word barmkin can be found in Scotland, Northumberland and Cumberland, giving the variant barnekin for Northumberland and Cumberland, and barnkyn in Northumberland (EDD:169 s.v. barmkin). He defines barmkin as ‘a fortified wall built round a castle; the outermost enclosure within which the barns, stables, &c. were placed’, and repeats the argument that the source of these words is a corrupt form of OF barbacane (EDD:169 s.v. barmkin).

13 Both barmeken and barnekyn are recorded in Middle English but curiously, neither form is known to be represented in English place-names (DOST s.v. barmkin n.). One possible exception to this is Barnkiln Wood, in Knaresborough in the West Riding of Yorkshire. This name is recorded in the volumes of the English Place-Name Survey, but because no early spellings are listed, it is impossible to state a definite connection (YW: V.105). However, the -I- of Barnkiln Wood makes this derivation problematic, and it may in fact be a name in -kiln ‘oven’, although the first element would remain difficult to explain. OED2 has a compound kiln-barn ‘a barn containing a kiln’, but it has no evidence for a ‘barn-kiln’ (OED2 s.v. kiln n.).

14 The element barbecane is recorded in seven English place-names which are mainly located in the south of the country. One is recorded in Worcestershire, three are
in Devonshire, one is in Greater London, and two are in the West Riding of Yorkshire (VEPN1: 48). All of these examples are simplex names with the exception of the lost Barbycandyke YOW, and so the majority of the English names can perhaps be compared with the Scottish simplex forms Bairnkine ROX, Barmekin (of Echt) ABD and Barnkin (of Craigs) DMF. In Middle English, barbecane is employed in the senses ‘outer fortification of a city or castle’, and ‘fortified gate or bridge’. These English names are all recorded from the Middle English period, the earliest being from the thirteenth century, and they are probably earlier than the Scottish names.

15 The range of meanings for barbecane is apparently comparable to the uses of barnkin and its variant forms in literary sources and Scottish place-names. The core meaning of the place-name element barnkin appears to be ‘wall of defence; fortification of a castle or similar structure’. From the evidence of the Aberdeenshire names Barmekin of Echt and Barmkyn of North Keig, and from that supplied by the Royal Commission for the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland for features with the name Barmkin, it can be seen that many such defensive structures were built on hills. It may therefore be suggested that the extended sense ‘hill with a fortification’, arguably found in Sunset Song, is also attested in several Scottish place-names.
1.03 MSc. bour - Also bower. Enclosed, sheltered land. [App. a transferred use of Middle Scots bour ‘an inner appartment or small chamber’ < Old English būr. Cf. Middle English bour(e).]

(a) Bowerhope, Yarrow SLK (Bourhop 1455 ER, Baurupp 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 225).

Williamson states that bower in Bowerhope SLK ‘must mean “foliage”’ (PNB: 225). DOST defines one of the senses of bour as ‘a bower of foliage’, but only four quotations from works including Dunbar’s poem Golden Targe are given as supporting evidence (DOST s.v. bour n.). Williamson does not provide any supporting evidence for her interpretation, and given that the evidence for this word is so scarce, her conclusion deserves a thorough re-examination.

There are no examples of this word for ‘foliage’ in the known corpus of elements identified in England. There are, however, many examples of English place-names in Bower- or Bur- which are considered to be from either Old English būr ‘cottage, dwelling’, burh ‘stronghold’, (ge)būr ‘peasant who held his land in return for rent and services’, or Old Norse būr ‘store-house’, and indeed it is often difficult to differentiate these words from one another when they occur as place-name elements (VEPN2: 68, 70). A number of other words could be represented as bower or bour in Scottish place-names, and so it is necessary to consider each in turn.

The second element of Bowerhope is Middle Scots hope ‘small enclosed upland valley, a hollow among the hills’, from Old English hop ‘remote enclosed place’ (CSD s.v. hope n. ). This word is topographically appropriate, as ‘the enclosed lands of Bowerhope’ are described in modern accounts of the local terrain (RCHAMS: CANMORE s.v. Bowerhope). Middle Scots hope ‘small bay or haven’ (CSD s.v. hope n. ), from Old Norse hōp ‘small landlocked bay or inlet’ can be ruled out as it is usually found in coastal place-names (LPN: 133). The majority of Germanic terms which denote a type of valley are found in combination with elements denoting buildings, as demonstrated by the place-names in Old English -denu ‘valley’ and -halh ‘nook’ (LPN:118, 130). However, while there are several places called Hopton in which the second element is Old English
tūn ‘farm, estate, village’, there are no known examples of English names in -hop with a specific which signifies a settlement (LPN: 139). Similarly, the corpus of Germanic place-name elements reveals no examples of Scottish place-names in -hop which have a settlement term as their specific. In Scottish names, the most common specific is an animal name, as for example hind in Hindhope Burn, Oxnam ROX and Hyndhope, Kirkhope SLK, and swine in Soonhope, Lauder BWK (Swinhop 1472), although colour terms including black and white are also found quite often. This casts doubt on the possibility that Bowerhope contains either Old English būr ‘cottage, dwelling’, burh ‘stronghold’ or Old Norse būr ‘store-house’. Old English (ge)būr does not appear to have any direct equivalent which survived into Middle Scots, and while it may not be possible to rule it out entirely, other interpretations are more plausible.

Gelling cites five examples where a word for a type of vegetation is combined with -hop: Ashop DRB, Bramhope YOW, Broomhope NTB, Kershope CBM and Wythop CMB (LPN: 139). Many items of onomastic vocabulary are found to have distribution patterns which cover parts of northern England and southern Scotland, and so the concentration of Gelling’s examples in the north of England adds some support to Williamson’s interpretation of Bowerhope. This evidence also suggests that the first element of Bowerhope may be a term for a specific type of plant or tree. One possibility is that the name might contain the element bour, in an equivalent sense to Scottish and northern English bourtree (Middle English bur-tre) ‘an elder-tree’, found in place-names in Scotland and the northern counties of England. The earliest evidence for bourtree may be the Ayrshire place-name Burtrees (c.1320; DOST s.v. boutré n.: see Appendix A.50).

There are many cases where tree names do not have to incorporate the suffix -tree in order to be understood, as for example oak, ash, beech and elm. However, the argument that bour ‘bourtree’ parallels these uses receives little support from the place-name evidence. Although bour is recognised as a variant spelling of bour when it occurs within the word bourtree, there are no known examples of Scottish place-names in which bour- is compounded with any recognisably Germanic element other than tree. A search for all the Bour- names in Hooker’s Gazetteer revealed a small number of names like Bourblaige, Ardnamurchan ARG (NM 5462), Bourock, near Dunlop AYR (NS 4051), and Bourjo, near Melrose ROX (NT 5432), in which the second element is not tree; but neither is it recognisably Germanic. The majority of results, however, were names in
A further search for place-names in Bower- did not reveal any obvious occurrences of bower meaning ‘bourtree’. Hooker records four simplex names in Bower from which a number of related names appear to be derived, considering their distribution:

Bower, near Lauder BWK (NT 4250), from which Bowerhouse (NT 4950) and Bowerhouse Strips (NT 4850) are probably derived; Bower Rig, in Liddesdale, ROX (NY 5392);

Bower, near Johnstone AYR (NS 3762), from which Bower Hill (NS 2818), Bowertrapping (NS 3249) and Bowerwalls (NS 5159) are probably derived;

Bower, near Thurso CAI (ND 2363), from which Bowertower (ND 2262), Bowermadden (ND 2464) and Bower Quarry (ND 2058) are probably derived.

Once this group of names is discarded from the list, only a small number remains. These are: Bowershall (NT 0991), Bowerhouse (NT 6676), Bower Wood (NX 41 66), Bower of Wandel (NS 9528), Bower Well (NO 1938), and the Bowerhope (NT 2522) identified by Williamson, together with the derived names Bowerhope Burn and Bowerhope Law (both NT 2521).

There is some possibility that bower could represent an occupational term. OED2 records the word bower with the sense ‘a maker of bows; a bowyer’ in three fifteenth century Middle English texts and one eighteenth century Scottish text (OED2 s.v. bower n.2). The sense ‘one who plays with a bow on a violin or other stringed instrument’ is also recorded once, in a late seventeenth century text (OED2 s.v. bower n.2). Both bower and bowmaker were used in Middle Scots to signify ‘a maker of bows’ (CSD s.v. bow3). DOST records bower as a ‘later form’ of bowar(e, which also has the
variant spellings bower and bouir (DOST s.v. bower n., bowar(e) n.). Lexical evidence for the form bower is not found before the early 16th century, although bowar is attested from the mid fifteenth century. However, all of these variants point to a disyllabic pronunciation, whereas the form bour would be most likely to represent a monosyllabic pronunciation. The only example with a medial -u- is bouer, not bour. The earlier form of the name gives the first element as bour, and therefore it seems unreasonable to suggest that the place-name would have been altered to a disyllabic Bower- ‘maker of bows’ from earlier Bour- in a different sense. In the recorded spellings of the name Bowerhope, both bower- and bour- are therefore more likely to represent a monosyllabic word. The spelling given on the Blaeu map, Baurupp, which appears to attempt to represent local pronunciation, supports the idea that the first element is monosyllabic.

08 However, it should be noted that the occupational surname Bowyer ‘maker of bows’ is recorded in England from 1223 (Fransson). The variant spellings listed by Fransson include two examples of the form Bauer (1223, 1297) and three examples of Bower (1305, 1327, 1332), all of which could have had a monosyllabic pronunciation (Fransson: 154-155).

Another potentially significant occupational term is bower, defined by OED2 as ‘A tenant who rents a herd of cows along with their pasture and fodder from a proprietor or farmer, and makes what profit he can out of their produce, after paying the rent; or who gives his labour as his share, and divides profits with the proprietor of the stock’ (OED2 s.v. bower n.7). However, OED2 does not supply any quotations for this entry, and the word is only known to have been attested in Scotland from the eighteenth century onwards. Furthermore, like the last candidate, this word is more likely to have had a disyllabic than a monosyllabic realisation. This definition of bower is therefore very unlikely to be represented in Bowerhope. However, Atkin has recently drawn attention to the potential use of this element, and related derivatives of bow ‘a stock or herd of cattle, especially of cows’, in Scottish and English place-names (Atkin 2002).

09 Bour could also signify ‘an inner appartment or small chamber’ in Older Scots, and DOST cites ten different texts in its quotation paragraph (DOST s.v. bour n.). In the place-name Bowerhope, however, this sense of bour seems unlikely if hope has the sense ‘enclosed upland valley’, as the lexical item hope is defined (CSD s.v. hope n.1). If however, Gelling is correct in assigning the sense ‘remote valley’ to hop in the place-
names of southern Scotland (LPN: 135), then *bour* in Middle Scots *Bourhop* could represent a transferred use of the sense ‘inner appartment, small chamber’ used to denote ‘enclosed, sheltered land’. In English place-names, *hop* is often found in combination with topographical or descriptive terms (LPN: 139). In Scottish place-names, combination with topographical terms is less common, but colour terms and other descriptive terms including *dry* in Dryhope, Yarrow SLK are frequently found. I would therefore like to suggest that Bowerhope SLK is most likely to mean ‘enclosed, sheltered valley’.
1.04 MSc. brewland - Also breuland. Land connected with the brewing on an estate (where the brewer’s or brewers’ cottages were located). [<Middle Scots brew ‘brew’ (<Old English brēow) + Middle Scots land ‘land’ (<Old English land)].

(b) Breuland de Petlandi (Breuland de Petlandi 1445; SHS I. 56: 320); 
Brewlands, Colinton MLO (le Brewland de Colintoun 1535 RSS, Brewlandis de Colintoun 1540 RMS; PNML: 149); Brewlands, Currie MLO (le Brewland (de Curry) 1530 RMS, Brewlandis de Currr 1541 RMS, Brewlands 1663 RMS; PNML: 173); Brewlands, Dalkeith MLO (no historical forms available; PNML: 183); Brewland, Liberton MLO (Brewland 1489, 1492 AC; PNML: 238); 
Brewland, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (le Brewland 1501/2 RSS; PNWL: 27); 
Brewlands, Kinneil, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (Brewlands 1561 Ham. Inv., Brewlandis 1562/3 SRS 57, 1593/4 RMS; PNWL: 31).

01 The Scottish compound brewland has no direct equivalent in England, and the exact meaning of the word in Scots has not been firmly established. In the following investigation, I intend to suggest a definition, based on a consideration of the literary and place-name evidence.

02 Old English brēow-ærn ‘brew-house’ is recorded as a place-name element, and is also found in one isolated attestation in a gloss (VEPN2: 23). However, VEPN does not provide an entry for either an Old English compound brēow-land, or a Middle English brew-land. Later English names provide some examples of brew- compounded with the element house (from Old English hās) as in the lost place-names Brewhouse DRH (1728-35), the street-name Brewhouse Yard NTT (VEPN: 28), and the field names Brewhouse Field in Hunsdon HRT, Brewhouse Mead in Bennington HRT and Ewhurst SUR, and Brewhouse Meadow in Albury SUR. Field explains that these names signify ‘land by, or containing, a brewery’ (Field 1972: 28), and he notes that the name Brewhouse Close Furlong in Leighton Buzzard BDF denotes a domestic brewery (Field 1993: 207). However, the English place-name corpus does not provide any further aid to the interpretation of Scots brewland.
03 In his discussion of the West Lothian examples Brewland and Brewlands in the parish of Bo’ness and Carriden, Macdonald states that the names should ‘presumably’ be interpreted as ‘land attached to the brewery of an estate’ but he does not provide any support for this definition (PNWL: 27). Dixon’s account of Brewlands in Colinton MLO explains the compound as ‘land attached to the brewhouse or brewery of an estate’ and refers to Innes’ Lectures on Scotch Legal Antiquities. However, this work does not provide a clear solution. Innes discusses the brew-house or brasina and its significance on an estate, but he does not mention the term brewland(s) (Innes: 48). The most relevant part of Innes’ account appears to be his discovery that ‘in later charters the brasina [is] superseded by the alehouse, which generally had a croft appended to it’, and perhaps Dixon saw a connection between the land on which such appended crofts were situated and the term brewland (Innes: 48). Perhaps brewlands were lands on which the brewer’s or brewers’ dwellings were located.

04 Dixon notes two further examples of the place-name element, in the parish of Dalkeith: the modern, ‘unrecorded’ name Brewlands and the name Drumgray with Brewlandis, listed without a date in one of the Bannatyne Club publications (PNML: 183). Hooker’s Gazetteers reveal one further Brewlands in Angus (NO 1960), together with several names which appear to be derived from it: Brewlands Loch (NO 1861), Wester Brewlands (NO 1961) and Bridge of Brewlands (NO 1961).

05 There is no entry for brewland in OED2, although it is interesting to note that the dictionary does contain two examples of the compound, in the quotation paragraphs for other words. The earliest of these is dated 1477 and is taken from the Exchange Rolls of Scotland: ‘Oure landis of Auld Lindoris with the bre-Mandis cotagiis and yairdis therof’ (OED2 s.v. yard n.). The other dates from 1530 and is from the Extracted Processes of the Court of Session: ‘The wranguis..spolacioun.. of his duelling housis of the brewland callit the Hawhill neydnailand the durrys’ (OED2 s.v. need-nail v.). Both of these quotations lend some support to the idea that the brewlands were set aside for the provision of brewers’ houses, as they describe ‘cotagiis’ and ‘duelling housis’ situated on the brewland(is).

06 These quotations and a further nine examples are cited in DOST, which gives three possible variant spellings: brewland, breuland and broweland (DOST s.v. brewland n.). The earliest example is dated a.1300, pre-dating the earliest place-name examples.
given above. DOST notes that the term is commonly used in connection with place names in constructions such as ‘the brewland(is) of Rosneth’, and defines it as ‘land connected with the brewing on an estate’ (DOST s.v. brewland n.). The phrases ‘connected with’, used in DOST, and ‘attached to’, used by Dixon, however, do not really provide any further information, as it is unclear what purpose the ‘connection’ or ‘attachement’ is thought to have served.

07 DOST also contains an entry for Scots brewhous, and so it is clear that the Scottish brewland cannot simply be a parallel formation comparable with English brewhouse (DOST s.v. brewhous n.). Another relevant entry in DOST is that for brewcroft, defined as ‘a croft ranking as brewland’. There are only three examples of this compound, but the quotation from 1664 perhaps lends a little support to a more precise interpretation of brewland, as it refers to ‘All the breweres of the respective pariochines...that brewes or that is in brewcroftes’ (DOST s.v. brew croft n.). If brewers lived in brew crofts, which were identified in rank with brewlands, then perhaps each place was employed for a similar purpose.

08 It is difficult to be certain of the exact uses of a brewland, and perhaps the functions for which the land was employed varied from one location to another, depending on factors such as the size and productivity of each estate. A possible clue may be found in DOST’s entry for brewster, where it is noted that the word is also used attributively with ‘land’ (DOST s.v. brewster n.). DOST provides one example of this use, from the 1561 Register of Dunfermline, which lists both ‘the smidie Land’ and ‘the brewister land’, and it is possible that ‘brewister lands’ and brewlands were alternate terms for the land occupied by a brewer on an estate. From the available evidence, I would like to propose a new definition of brewland, and to suggest that the Brewland(is) place-names should be taken to denote ‘land connected with the brewing on an estate (where the brewer’s or brewers’ cottages were located)’. 
MSc. bucht - Also boucht, bowcht, etc. Sheepfold; small inner fold for milking ewes. [Prob. < Flemish bocht, bucht inclosure for swine, sheep, etc.]

(a) Beugh Burn (PNWL: 2); Bughcott(s), Torphichen WLO (Bushcot c. 1540 Rent. Tor., Buchcottis 1556 LC, Buchcoitt 1571 Gill. Ch., Buchcoitt 1635 RMS; PNWL: 100); Bughtlin Burn (PNML: 101); Buchgate (Field), Porterside, Linlithgow WLO (PNWL: 151), Bughtknowes (Boughtknows c. 1750 Roy, Bughtlaws 1773 Arm., Bught Knows 1818 Forrest; PNWL: 86); Buchtrig, Eccles BWK (Bouchrig 1533 RMS, Bouchtrig 1585 I-IMC (Var. Coll. v.); PNB: 245); Bughtsteads, Edinburgh MLO (Buchtsteidis 1641 LC; PNML: 124).

(c) Cairnbucks or Cairnbuchts, Duddingston MLO (Carnebukis 1599 LC, Cairnebukkis 1595 RMS; PNML: 187); Troveboughtes [upon Caidmure], unlocated (Troveboughtes 1653; DOST s. v. bowcht n.).

The toponymic use of bucht and its variants, all representing the approximate pronunciation [bax(t)], raises a number of questions. Two possible definitions for the element can be found in the lexicon: ‘bend, curve’ and ‘sheepfold’. However, the former of these, although recorded in various senses from the fifteenth century in English sources, is not found in Scotland until the eighteenth century (OED2 s. v. bought n.1). Boucht, bought is attested in from the eighteenth century in Scottish sources in the senses ‘bend, fold; knot; coil of rope’ (CSD s. v. boucht n.1) and ‘bend of the arm (or leg)’ (CSD s.v. bought n.).

The etymology of bucht in the sense ‘sheepfold’ is given unambiguously in DOST as from Flemish bocht, bucht, ‘inclosure for swine, sheep, etc.’, and the Middle Scots word is attested in this sense from the early fifteenth century (DOST s.v. bowcht n.). However, according to OED2, the etymology is obscure. OED2 notes that the word ‘answers in form’ to the preceding entry, bought ‘bend or curve’, but adds that the relationship between the senses is uncertain. While it is possible that there is some connection between the ultimate etymological connection of these words, the history of their use in Scotland does not support the suggestion that the ‘sheepfold’ sense developed from the ‘bend, curve’ sense. The etymology given in DOST is much more plausible
than the vague speculations provided by OED2, particularly because the same sense is attested for the Flemish word.

03 OED2 also draws attention to the existence of Gaelic *buchd*, which 'appears' to have been borrowed from Scots (OED2 s.v. *bought* n.²). However, Gaelic *bùchd* means 'size', and comes from Scots *bouk*, 'bulk', and neither of these words is likely to bear any relation to *bucht* 'sheepfold' or 'bend, fold' (Macbain s.v. *bùchd*).

04 Dixon explains the name Cairnbucks as probably meaning 'hill folds or buchts', from Sc. *cairn* and Old English *buht* (PNML: 187). However, there is no evidence for this Old English word. It is not included in the Toronto *Dictionary of Old English* and is not accounted for in the Clark Hall or Bosworth-Toller dictionaries of Old English.

05 Even without a consideration of the dating evidence for the different senses of *bucht* in Scots, the sense 'sheepfold' is more likely than 'bend, fold' in place-names because of the generics with which the element typically combines. In the instances listed above, *bucht* as a specific combines with generics including *cot* 'cot, cottage' and *stead* 'site of a building'. These elements often combine with words which explain the purpose or situation of the *cot* or *stead*, as Lochcote, Torphichen WLO (PNWL: 96), Saltcoat Hills, Caerlaverock DMF (PNB: 62), Millstead, Canonbie DMF (PNB: 63) and Kirkstead (PNB: 63). Even closer parallels to the *bucht* names are provided by Byrsted, near Dawston Burn DMF (PNB: 64), and Byresteads, Dornock DMF (PNB: 64), where the first element is *byre* 'cowshed'.

06 OED2 only cites two occurrences of *bought* 'sheep-fold; pen for confining ewes at milking time', dating from 1513 and 1813 respectively (OED2 s.v. *bought*), and this evidence is supplemented by a further four examples given in DOST (s.v. *bowcht* n.).¹¹ However, once this material is considered together with the place-name evidence, a much broader picture of lexical and onomastic uses of this word become visible.
1.06 MSc. burgess - Also bowrges, burges, burgeis, bwrges, etc. Burgess, a citizen or freeman of a burgh. [< Old French burgeis 'inhabitant of a town' (c. 1100; TLF s.v. bourgeois); cf. Middle English burgeis, modern English burgess.]

(a) Burgess' Cairn, near Lauder, BWK (NT 4845; Hooker); Burgess Croft, near Stranraer, WIG (NX 0263; Hooker), Burgess' Grain, near Sanquhar AYR (NS 8412; Hooker); Burgess Hill, Linlithgow WLO (Borgishill 1586 RMS et passim to 1699 Ret., Borgishill 1664 Ret., Borgeshill 1699 Ret.; PNWL: 113), Burgess' Knowes, near Dufftown ABD (NJ 3939; Hooker), Burgess Outon, near Whithorn WIG (NX 4541; Hooker).

Burgess 'a citizen or freeman of a burgh' is attested in Middle Scots from the late fourteenth century onwards (DOST s.v. burges n.). DOST provides twenty-three citations for this sense, and a further thirteen for the use of the plural form in the sense 'the class or body of burgesses'; there are also numerous other examples of the use of the word in attributive or appositive position (DOST s.v. burges n.). Although this word seems to have been relatively common in Middle Scots, it does not appear to have developed the same range of senses of its Middle and Modern English parallel forms. Burgess is attested in English in various senses from the Middle English period, including 'an inhabitant of a borough; strictly, one possessing full municipal rights; a citizen, freeman of a borough', 'one elected to represent his fellow-citizens in parliament; the member of parliament for a borough, corporate town, or university' and 'a magistrate or member of the governing body of a town' (OED2 s.v. burgess n.).

Middle English burgeis is attested as a place-name element in only two English examples, both of which are field names: Burgess Bargain (1677) and Burrass Close (Burges stay 1567; VEPN2: 73).
1.07 MSc. buss - Also bus, busk, bush, busche. 1. A bush. 2. A thicket; a clump or stand of trees; a wood. 3. A clump of some low-growing plant, e.g. heather, rushes, fern, grass. [< Old Norse *buskr, *buski 'bush, shrub'; cf. Middle English busk, bush. With forms showing loss of -k, cf. Sc. ass, aise 'ash-tree' < Old Norse askr, Old English (Anglian) aesc and Sc. buss, variant of busk 'to adorn' < Old Norse būask (SND s.v. buss n.1.).]

(a) **Busk Craig**, near Ellon, ABD (NK 0530; Hooker), **Buskhead**, west of Laurencekirk, ABD (NO 4978; Hooker), **Buss Craig**, by Eyemouth, BWK (NT 9465; Hooker).

(b) **Bush**, Lochmaben or Hoddam DMF (Busche 1544 Ham. Inv., Buss 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 216); **Bush**, near Langholm DMF (NY 3792; Hooker), **Bush**, near Lockerbie DMF (NY 0978; Hooker), **Bush**, near Annan DMF (NY 1873; Hooker), **Bush**, near Montrose ANG (NO 7665; Hooker), **Bush**, near Perth PER (NO 1728; Hooker), **Bush**, near Banchory ABD (NO 7298; Hooker), **Bush**, near Inverbervie KCD (NO 8090; Hooker), **Bush**, near Dufftown ABD (NJ 2640; Hooker), **Bush**, east of Huntly, ABD (NJ 6537; Hooker).

(c) With names of plants: **Beechbush**, near Annan, DMF (NY 1773; Hooker), **Berrybush**, Selkirk SLK (Berybus 1455 ER, Beryhusk 1474 ER; PNB: 216); **Birkenbush**, near Forfar, ANG (NO 4554; Hooker), **Bourtreebush**, near Forfar, ANG (NO 4756; Hooker), **Bourtreebuss**, near Dunfermline, FIF (NT 1090; Hooker), **Brierbush**, near Thornhill, KCD (NX 8494; Hooker), **Holly Bush**, Linlithgow WLO (Holynebusk 1563/4 SRS 57, Holingbusk 1564/5 SRS 57; PNWL: 117), **Holly Bush**, near Annan, DMF (NY 1368; Hooker), **Hollybush**, north-east of Lockerbie, DMF (NY 0991; Hooker), **Oak Bush**, near Jedburgh, ROX (NT 6419; Hooker), **Rowanbush**, north-west of Banchory, ABD (NJ 6409; Hooker), **Sauchenbush**, north-west of Banchory, ABD (NJ 6002; Hooker), **Sauchenbush**, west of Aberdeen, ABD (NJ 7106; Hooker), **Whinbush**, near Peterhead, ABD (NK 1141; Hooker).

With other elements: **Bell's Bush**, near Dumfries, DMF (NY 0279; Hooker), **Black Bush**, near Aberfeldy, PER (NN 7946; Hooker), **Blindhillbush**, near
01 Bush is very common in modern Scottish place-names, while the variants buss and busk are noticeably rare. The only modern names with busk are in the north-east of Scotland. All but two of the examples given above have been taken from Hooker's Gazetteer, but the list above only provides a representative sample of the number of names in bush. Compounds with plant names like holly, bourtree and rowan, and with adjectives from plant-names like birken 'of birch trees' and sauchen 'of willow trees' are particularly common, and can be found in many parts of central, southern and north-eastern Scotland.

02 Buss in Scottish place-names may be from Middle Scots buss, as is most likely for the above examples, considering the dates when the names are first recorded. However, in some cases, buss may be directly from its etymon Old Norse *buskr 'bush, thicket', or from Old English busc in the same sense. When the equivalent element busk, bush occurs in Middle English place-names, it is often very difficult to determine which etymon is involved (VEPN2: 97). Buss is recorded as a lexical item in the sense 'bush' from the thirteenth century, in the sense 'thicket, clump or stand of trees; wood' from the late fourteenth to the early twentieth century and in the sense 'clump of a low-growing plant, e.g. heather, rushes, fern, grass' from the sixteenth century (CSD s. v. buss n.).

03 Buss meaning 'a bush' is recorded by Wright in Scotland, Northumberland and Cumberland, with the variant bus also attested for the northern counties of England (EDD: 460 s. v. buss). In a separate entry, Wright also records busk in the sense 'bush' for Cumberland, Westmorland, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire, Derbyshire and Lincolnshire (EDD: 458 s. v. busk). These variants can also be found in the place-names of many of these counties, for example the historical forms of the Cumberland names.
Birch Bush and Birk Bush, which are ‘impossible’ to separate, include *Birkebusse* (1589), *Birbus* (1686) and *Birch Buss* (1741) (PNC: I, 87). The second element of the lost name *Elrebusche* CMb (c. 1245) is also thought to be derived from *buskr* (PNC: III, 464), as are Busk, Goatbusk, Rawbusk, Wool Busk, Buskcowmoor, Akebusk (1366), Ashbusk (1574), Horsebusk (1300), Hunterbusk (1698), Setebusk(e) (1279), and the three Busk(s) names, all found in Westmorland (PNW: II, 239). However there are no examples of names in *buskr* in the EPNS volume for the East Riding of Yorkshire, and only two names, Sedbusk and Stalling Busk, are given for the North Riding. The only possible candidate offered for Cheshire is Antrobus, which may instead be from Old English *bucsc* (PNCh: V, Ii, 123).

In the Scottish examples given above it may be possible to differentiate some of the senses in which *buss* is used. Some are clearly ambiguous; simplex names and names which have *buss* as an initial element may be derived from any of the three senses. Similarly difficult are names like Blindhillbush DMF and Newbiggin Bush ROX in which *buss* appears to have been compounded with an earlier name. There is some possibility that Kerrbush DMF may have Old Norse *kjarr* ‘brushwood’ as its first element, suggesting a greater likelihood that its second element could be derived from Old Norse *buskr*. In names like Sauchenbush ABD and Birkenbush ANG, *bush* is most likely to represent sense 2, and the same is probably true of many of the other names where *buss* is compounded with the names of trees.
1.08 MSc., Sc. cappie - Also cappit. Hollow-shaped. [< Sc. cap ‘wooden bowl’, ‘bowl-shaped shell’, etc., later form of cop with usual change of o to a before p < Old Norse kopp ‘cup’. Cf. Middle English coppe, variant of cuppe, Norwegian kopp (SND s.v. cap n.).]

(a) Capielaw, Carrington MLO (Capielawshiels 1665 RMS, Caprilaw 1698 KSR, Cappylaw 1773 Arm.; PNML: 118), Capelaw, Colinton MLO (Caplaw 1773 Arm., Capitlaw, 18th cent. Retours, Capelaw 1781 Sasines; PNML: 149).

Capielaw, Carrington MLO is explained by Dixon as ‘(the cottages on) the look-out hill’, from Old English *cape and hlāw and Middle English schele, and compares the name with Capton in Devonshire (Capieton 1278; PNML: 118). Dixon refers to Ekwall’s interpretation of Capton DEV as support for his derivation of Capielaw, but provides no fresh assessment of Ekwall’s arguments.

Capton DEV has the early spellings Capieton (1278), Capinton (1285) and Capyatone (1330), and is compared by Ekwall with Capland SOM, recorded in the forms Capilande (1086), Capilonde (1243) and Cappilond (1225). He suggests that the first element of both place-names is Old English *cape ‘or the like’, with the sense ‘look-out place’, related to Old English capian ‘to look, peer’, and to Old High German kapf ‘look-out place’ and Middle Low German kape ‘beacon’ (DEPN: 86). Ekwall also argues that Old English *cape may be the first element in Capenhurst CHE, recorded earlier as Capeles (1086) and as Capenhurst from 1278 (DEPN: 86). There are some difficulties, however, with postulating this unattested Old English word as the first element in these three English place-names.

One problem is the relationship between Old English capian and *cape. Ekwall interprets the word capian as ‘to look, peer’ and Smith as ‘to look upwards’ (DEPN: 86, Smith: 180). Clark Hall gives the main sense as ‘to look’, and interprets the phrase tīp capian, as it appears in one isolated attestation as ‘to look up, lie on its back (of the moon)’ (Clark Hall s.v. capian). He also notes that capiende is used once to gloss supinus in Prudentius Glosses (Clark Hall s.v. capian). Although the evidence for Old English capian is scant, these examples nevertheless suggest that the prevailing sense of...
the word is 'to look up (from a reclining or supine position)', which casts some doubt on the likelihood of Old English *cape in the sense 'look-out place'.

04 There are also difficulties in the interpretation of the oldest forms of two of the English names. In order to explain the medial -i- of the early forms of Capland, Ekwall also puts forward the idea that the original meaning of the name could have been 'beacon island', with the final element being Old English *egland 'island' (DEPN: 86). However, the same argument can hardly be put forward to explain the medial -i- of Capton DEV, and it has been noted that the first element of this name may instead be the Middle English surname Capia (Smith: 180).

05 Collectively, the evidence for the existence of an Old English word *cape is not particularly convincing, and it seems rather unrealistic to suggest that word is found in the Midlothian name Capielaw, which is first recorded as Cappielawshiels (1665). The word law 'hill', the reflex of Old English hlāw, is still current in modern Scots and is recorded as a place-name forming element from the twelfth century until the present day (CSD s.v. law n.²). Its use in the name Capielaw therefore presents no contradictions to the argument that the place-name is likely to have been coined in the Middle Scots period. In order to argue for an Old English etymon as the first element, it is both necessary to assume that the place-name is around six hundred years older than the earliest evidence, and to ignore the possible interpretations provided by contemporary Scottish literary sources.

06 The Scots word cap is attested in the sense 'wooden bowl or dish' from the late 16th century (DOST s.v. cap n.²), and in the early 19th century the variant caup is found in the sense 'a shell (from the shape)' (SND s.v. cap n.). Cappie is attested in the sense 'small drinking vessel' in the early 19th century (OED2 s.v. cappie n.) and in the sense 'hollow-shaped, like a bowl' in an early 20th century Ayrshire source (SND s.v. cappie adj.). The word also appears in the phrase cappie hole, a game played with marbles, 'involving hollows made in the ground', from the 18th until the early 19th century (CSD s.v. cap n.¹). It therefore seems quite possible that cappie 'hollow, bowl-shaped' may have had a slightly longer history than the literary evidence suggests, and that this word may be the source of the first element in Capielaw MLO.

97
Dixon interprets Capelaw in Colinton parish MLO as ‘probably “hill with a topping or cap”’ (PNML: 149), but this name may be more usefully compared with Capielaw, above. It is possible that both names contain the same first element, and it is interesting to note that the historical form Capitlaw (18th cent.) appears to contain a form of Scots cappit, which is attested as a variant of cappie ‘hollow-shaped, like a bowl’ in a late 19th century Ayrshire source (SND s.v. cappie adj.). The earliest spelling of Capelaw MLO is Caplaw (1773) and the modern form Capelaw can be found from 1781 onwards (PNML: 149), but this does not necessarily cast doubt on the interpretation put forward here. From the evidence for Scots cap, it would appear that transferred senses relating to ‘bowl-shaped’ things were also available from at least the early 19th century, and it is possible that the forms Caplaw and Capelaw reflect an earlier use of this transferred sense relating to a ‘bowl-shaped hill’.

The element cappie may also be shown in Cappielow Park, the name of the football ground in Greenock, and in the street name Capilaw Road in St. Boswells in the Borders, both minor names perhaps being doublets of the Midlothian names. Comparison could also be made with the following modern names in cap listed in Hooker’s Gazetteer: Cap Law (NO 0108; also Caplawhead NO 0101), Cap Law (also Cap Law Plantation NT 1759), Caplaw Burn (NT 0225), Caplaw Rig (NS 9107), Caplaw Dam (also Caplaw Bridge, West Caplaw, East Caplaw Farm NS 4358). In the absence of early spellings it is very difficult to make any sound assessment of these names, each of which may either parallel the cap- forms of the names discussed above, or may instead signify ‘cap-shaped hills’. The medial -s- of Cappieshill (also Cappieshill Wood NJ 2664) suggests that it may show a personal designation derived from cappie, perhaps in the sense ‘small cap’. Hooker also records a number of names in cape, as Cape I-fill (NT 3046), Capelaw Hill (NT 2165), Cape Law (NT 1315), Capehope Burn (NT 7815), the last of which may perhaps mean ‘bowl-shaped valley’, perhaps adding further support to the argument that cap or cape could signify a hollow or bowl-shaped landscape feature when used as a place-name element.

One further Scots word which deserves some mention here is the problematic capilowe ‘to outdistance anyone in shearing, reaping, etc.’, recorded in two early 19th century Roxburgh sources (SND s.v. capilowe n.). SND notes that while the origin of this word is uncertain, cap- may be related to English cap ‘to outdo, surpass’ and Old...
Norse *kapp* 'a contest' (s.v. *capilowe* n.). While this word may seem an appropriate name for a football ground, it is unclear whether it has enjoyed any toponymic currency.
1. MSc. carline - Also: carlin, carling, kerlying, etc. 1. Witch. 2. Old woman. [Later form of kerling (in the same senses) < Old Norse kerling, fem. of karl 'old man'; cf. northern Middle English kerling (DOST s.v. carling n., kerling n.).]

(a) With elements for parts of the body: Carlinhead Rocks (NT 2786; Hooker), Carlingnose Barracks (NT 1380; Hooker), Carlin Tooth, Southdean ROX (Carlintootho 1597 CBP; PNB: 258; NY 4198 in Hooker, also Carlintooth Rig NY 4495 in Hooker), Carlin Tooth, by Wauchope Forest ROX (NT 6302; Hooker).

With elements meaning 'hill': Carling Crags (NT 9524; Hooker), Carlin Craig (NJ 6959; Hooker), Carlincreag (also Hill of Carlincreag, NJ 6744; Hooker), Carlin Craigs (NO 9091; Hooker), Low Carlingcreag (also Carlingcreag Plantation, NS 5640; also High Carlingcreag, NS 5639; Hooker), Carlins' Craig (NJ 8183; Hooker), Carlin Hill (NJ 4533; Hooker), Carlin Hill (NT 2509; Hooker), Carline Knowe (NS 4313; Hooker), Carlinn Knowe (NS 7918; Hooker), Carlinside (NS 8445; Hooker).

With elements denoting water: Carlin Burn (NS 5242; Hooker), Carline Burn (N2 7215; Hooker), Carling Burn (NS 4680; Hooker), Carlingwell (NO 3250; Hooker).

With elements denoting stone or landmarks made of stone: Carlin's Cairn (NX 4988; Hooker), Carlinkist Cairn (NJ 7054; Hooker), Carlin Stane (NS 5243; Hooker), Carlinstane Bridge (NS 7701; also Carlinstane Bank, NS 7800; also Carlinstane Burn, NS 7801; Hooker), Carlin Stone (NJ 6746; Hooker), Carlin Stone (NS 5191; Hooker), Carlin Stone (NX 3249; Hooker), Carlin's Stone (NS 4149; Hooker).

With other elements: Carlindean (NS 9946; Hooker), Carling Den (NO 7972; Hooker), Carlinden Burn (NJ 4822; Hooker), Carlin Gil, near Langholm DMF (also Carlingill Wood, NY 3683; Hooker), Carling Glen (NS 4780; Hooker), Carlingheugh Bay (NO 6742; Hooker), Carlins Hole (NT 5033; Hooker).
Carlin House Bay (NX 0938; Hooker), Carling Sike, near Langholm DMF (NY 2587; Hooker), Carlingwark Loch (NX 7661; also Carlingwark House, Carlingwark Lane, NX 7561; Hooker).

(c) Carrickcarlin Point (NX 1530; Hooker).

01 Williamson notes that Carlin Tooth, Southdean ROX refers to 'a rock formation', and so it appears to be a topographical metaphor. She also draws attention to Carlintooth Rig, in Castleton ROX, which is the name for 'a very narrow ridge coming to a sharp point between two valleys' (PNB: 258). Carlintooth is located at NY 4198, with Carlintooth Rig situated very close by, at NY 4495 (Hooker). It is therefore very unlikely that these names were formed independently, and it is probable that Carlintooth Rig was named after Carlintooth.

02 Another two place-names, Carlin's Cairn in Galloway and Carlin's Loup at Carllops have been noted by Drummond, who also gives Carlin's Leap as the usual translation of Gaelic Ceum na Caillich, the name of a mountain on Arran (SMHN: 182).

03 There are several examples of English hill-names which contain other words for superstitions or supernatural beings, although these are not commonly descriptive of a topographical feature in the manner of examples like Carlin Tooth ROX. Puckeridge HRT 'goblin hill' and Greenhill WOR 'spectre-hill' are typical formations (LPN: 191,194). Some of the English constructions are frequent enough to be set apart as sub-categories in Gelling's discussion of hills, slopes and ridges including beorg, berg 'rounded hill, tumulus', elif 'cliff', hrycg 'ridge' and hyll 'hill' (LPN: 151, 156, 191, 194).

04 A few northern English place-names contain Old Norse kerling 'an old woman', including Carling Gill in Cumberland and Carling Howe in the North Riding of Yorkshire (Smith: II 3). These names parallel the Scottish evidence, especially when the second element is a hill-name like Old Norse haugr 'natural height, hill, heap, artificial mound, burial mound' in Carling Howe YON (Smith: II 3 and I 235). It is therefore quite possible that 'witch' rather than 'old woman' may be the dominant sense in many of the English examples.
There are many examples of place-names in *carline* in southern, central and north-eastern Scotland, as the above list of names from Hooker’s *Gazetteer* attests. It is not always possible to determine whether ‘witch’ or ‘old woman’ is the more likely sense of the word when it is used as a topographical place-name element. It is also possible that some of the names could have a more literal meaning. OED2 records *carline* as a term for ‘a woman, esp. an old one’, often used as a derogatory term, but also as a word ‘applied to a witch or one charged with being such’ (OED2 s.v. *carline* n.). All of the quotations given for this latter sense are Scottish, and the first two examples date from the early sixteenth century (OED2 s.v. *carline* n.). It is therefore possible that some of these place-names ‘commemorate’ individuals who were charged with, or associated with, witchcraft.
1.10 Pre-lit. Sc., MSc. carse - Also: cars, kers, kerse, etc. A stretch of low alluvial land along a river-bank. [Origin uncertain; perh < Old Norse. Cf. Danish kær, kjær ‘pool, pond’, Swedish kær ‘fen, morass, marsh, moor’, Norwegian kjær, kjerr ‘pool, marsh, wet copse’.]

(a) Carsebank (NO 4853; Hooker), Carsebreck (NN 8609; Hooker), Carsebuie (NX 3365; Hooker), Carseburn (NO 4652; Hooker), Carseduchan (NX 3749; Hooker), Carseglass Bridge (NX 6485, also Carseglass Hill NX 6585; Hooker), Carsegowan (NX 4258; Hooker), Carsegour (NT 1098; Hooker), Carsegowan (NX 9566; Hooker), Carsegour (NO 0333; Hooker), Carsehall (NO 6103; Hooker), Carsehead (NN 9523; Hooker), Carsehead (NS 3050; Hooker), Carseknowe (NS 3169; Hooker), Carse Knowe (Field), Bonnytoun Farm, Linlithgow WLO (PNWL: 152), Carsemeig (NN 8109; Hooker), Carseminnoch (NX 4463; Hooker), Carsemoor (NY 4561; Hooker), Carsemuengo Sike, north of Langholm, DMF (NY 4197; Hooker), Carsenaw (NX 4264; Hooker), Carsenestock (NY 4461; Hooker), Carseriggin (NX 3167; Hooker), Carsethorn (NY 9959; Hooker), Carsewalloch (NX 4561; Hooker), Kerse Bog, Torphichen WLO (Kerse bog(e) 1546 to 1556 LC, The Kers Bog 1556 et passim LC, Kersboig 1586 Temp., Kersebog 1588 Cat. Tor.; PNWL: 103), Kershill, Inveresk MLO (v. hyll) (Kershill 1653 RMS; PNML: 211), Kerswynd, Inveresk MLO (v. wynd) (the vennal called Kerswynd 1653 RMS; PNML: 211), Kershopefoot, Canonbie DMF (Kirsopfoote Mercator 1595; PNS: 215).

(b) Carse (NX 9765; Hooker), Carse (NX 6556; Hooker), Carse (NX 6953; Hooker), Carse (NN 8048; Hooker), Kerse, near Lochmaben, DMF (NY 0690; Hooker), Kerse, near Lanark, LAN (NS 8142; Hooker), Kerse, near Beith, AYR (NS 3356; Hooker).

In the form carse of: Carse of Ae (NY 0286; Hooker), Carse of Ardersier (NH 8057; Hooker), Carse of Barr (NX 4363; Hooker), Carse of Bayfield (NH 8072, 8073; Hooker), Carse of Cambus (NN 7102; Hooker), Carse of Clary (NX 4260; Hooker), South Carse of Coldo (NS 7097; Hooker), Carse of Delnies (NH 8256; Hooker), Carse of Dundeugh (NX 6088; Hooker), Carse of
Gowrie, district on the northern side of the Firth of Tay, FIF (lie Carse de Gowrie c. 1200 (Johnston 1934: 128), cars of Gowrie c. 1530–40, Carse of Gowrie 1564; Kers of Gowrye 1577; DOST s.v. cars n., kers n.; NO 2523; Hooker), Carse of Kinglands (NO 0233; Hooker), Carse of Kinneil (NS 9680; Hooker), Carse of Lecropt (NS 7796; Hooker), Carse of Lennoch (NN 7922; Hooker), Carse of McOrriston (NS 6798; Hooker), Carse of Melbost (NB 4533; Hooker), Carse of Melgund (NO 5555; Hooker), Carse of Raddery (NH 7158; Hooker), Carse of Shannochnill (NS 5398; Hooker), Carse of Trowan (NN 8122; Hooker).

(c) Balcarse (NH 5645; Hooker), Broadcarse (NS 9189; Hooker), Carcarse (NS 6908; Hooker), Cotkarse (NS 8396; Hooker), Craigencarse (NX 6695; Hooker), Glencarse (NO 1921; Hooker), Harcarse (NT 8148; Hooker), Howkerse (NS 9083; Hooker), Longcarse (NS 8692; Hooker), Wester Kerse, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (Wester-Kerse 1532 RMS; PNWL: 32).

(d) Kinneil Kerse, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (Kynnele-Kerse 1516 RMS, Kennell-kers 1569/70 Reg. Ho. Ch., Kynneill-Kers 1593/4 RMS, Carse of Kynneill 1610 Bann. Cl. 42, Kinneill Kerse 1669 Reg. Bor.; PNWL: 31); Eastfield of Kinneil Kerse, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (Est-Field of Kinneill Kers 1532 RMS, Eister Kers de Kynneill 1593/4 RMS; PNWL: 31), Killywhan Carse (NX 9765; Hooker).

DOST notes that this word is commonly found in place-names, and several of the quotations listed under the headwords cars, kars and kers give examples of this usage (DOST s.v. cars n., kars n., kers n.). The earliest of these quotations, include ‘Johanni de Stryvelyn del Cars’ (1292), ‘De firmis de Ferycars’ (1359) and ‘De firmis del Cars de Buthkener’ (1359; DOST s.v. cars n.). The quotations also provide two historical spellings for the names Kersheade and Coull-kers (1623; again mentioned in collocation as Kersheid and Cow/kers 1641; DOST s.v. kers n., cars n.). It is difficult, however, to determine which places are referred to in these examples. The word is attested earliest in place-names, and the evidence given in DOST is antedated by the earliest known form of the name of the district on the northern side of the Tay called the Carse of Gowrie FIF (lie Carse de Gowrie c. 1200; Johnston 1934: 128).
It is clearly evidenced from the above list that the element is very common in Scottish place-names, and is found in very high concentration in Galloway. It is also recorded in the Borders, Ayrshire, Fife, Aberdeenshire and Perth, and even occasionally in the north-west, including the Carse of Melbost, near Stornoway on the Isle of Lewis, Ross. *Carse* occurs as a first element in combination with Germanic elements like Scots *bank, burn, gowan, hill, hall, head* and *knowe*, and also in combination with Celtic elements including Gaelic *baile* 'farm' (Balcarse), *breac* 'speckled' (in Carsebreck; PNS: 128) and *glas* 'green' (in Carseglass). Gaelic *cars* 'plain, fertile tract' is recorded in modern dictionaries as a borrowing from Scots *carse*, although the date of borrowing is not specified (PEDG s.v. *cars*). The element *carse* has remained productive since the Early Scots period (CSD s.v. *carse* n.), and the place-name evidence suggests that it may have been borrowed into Gaelic at an early stage. Carseminnoch may have Gaelic *mineach* 'tender grass' as its second element, and the medial -en- of Craigencarse suggests that the name may contain Gaelic *creag* 'cliff, precipice', followed by the Gaelic definite article, either in genitive singular or genitive plural form. According to Johnston, the earliest Scottish record of the element *carse*, occurs in a charter dated c. 1143, in 'Una salina in Carsach' (PNS: 128). This provides a possible example of *carse* in combination with Gaelic -ach, suffix of place (PNS: 128).

DOST does not comment in detail on the etymology of *carse*, noting only that the origin of the word is uncertain (DOST s.v. *cars* n., *kars* n., *kers* n.). OED2, however, suggests that it may 'perhaps' be the plural of *carr* 'fen, low wet land', which does seem plausible for many of the names which denote alluvial land adjacent to rivers (OED2 s.v. *carse* n.). OED2 also notes that Welsh *cors* 'marsh' is semantically appropriate, but recognises that there are phonological arguments against this interpretation (OED2 s.v. *carse* n.). All of the examples of place-names in *cors* given by Smith show modern forms in *Cors-* or *Cros-* (Smith: I 108), and since all of the Scottish examples have *Cars-* or *Kers-* , it seems very unlikely that *carse* could represent a Cumbric element related to Welsh *cors*. It is much more likely that the word is etymologically related to similar Germanic terms, including Danish *kar, kjær* 'pool, pond', Swedish *kärr* 'fen, morass, marsh, moor', Norwegian *kjær, kjerr* 'pool, marsh, wet copse' (OED2 s.v. *carr* n.2).

VEPN records the use of Old English *cærse* 'cress, watercress' in English place-names (VEPN2: 156). This element is often combined with generics which denote
springs or watercourses, and there is some possibility that the same word may be represented in Scottish place-names which are similar in structure (VEPN2: 157). However, the Scots equivalent *kers* or *kerse*, noted by DOST, appears to be a very uncommon term in literary sources. DOST records one example of the use of the word in the sense ‘cress, the edible plant’, and one other use where it denotes ‘the type of something of negligible significance’ (DOST s.v. *kers(e)* n.²). A number of modern Scottish place-names may reflect the use of this element, as they also contain a generic denoting a type of watercourse. These include Carse Burn (NO 0126; Hooker), Carsewell (NT 2059; Hooker), Carsey Cleugh (NT 4501; Hooker), Carse Loch (NX 9184; Hooker), Carse Pool (NX 9765; Hooker), Carse Pow (NX 9859; Hooker), Kersebrock (NS 8685; Hooker), Kerse Loch (NS 4214; Hooker) and Kerse Well (NT 0147; Hooker). However, the majority of the Scottish names in *kerse* or *carse* do not fit the pattern shown by English names derived from Old English *cærse*.

Macdonald also records the minor name Carsie Hill, Cauldhame, Linlithgow WLO, which appears to contain an adjective from *carse* as its first element (PNWL: 152). CSD notes the use of *carsy* in the compound *carsy-coal*, ‘a kind of coal found near Bo’ness’, recorded in West Lothian in the 19th and 20th centuries (CSD s.v. *carsy* adj.).
1.11 Pre-lit. Sc. caville, cauill MSc. cavel - Also cavil, kavill, kavel, kawel, kaivel, etc. Land acquired by lot; a share. [< Middle Scots cavel ‘piece of wood used in casting lots’, ‘a lot that is cast’ prob. < Old Norse kafli ‘a circular stick, a staff’. Cf. Middle Low German kavele, Middle Dutch kavel, both in sense ‘piece of wood used in casting lots, a lot, a little stick inscribed with runes for casting lots’; northern Middle English cavel.]

(a) Cavelstone, near Kinross, FIF (NO 1200; Hooker).

(c) Conicavel, near Nairn, MOR (NH 9953; Hooker), Drumcavel Lodge, north of Coatbridge, LAN (also Drumcavel Quarry and Drumcavel Road, NS 7069; Hooker), Kingscavil, Linlithgow WLO (Kincavill 1307 Bann. Cl. 94, Kinkaude c. 1315 Bann. Cl. 94, Kyncaville 1315-21 RMS, Kyncavel 1323 Bann. Cl. 94, Kyncawel 1325 Bann. Cl. 94, Kyncawil 1325 Bann. Cl. 94, 1498 Ham. Inv., Kyncaville c. 1330 Bann. Cl. 94, Kynkavil 1335-6 CDS, Kyncavil 1378 Bann. Cl. 94 et passim to 1502/3 Bann. Cl. 42, Kyncavill 1451 ER et passim to 1534 Bann. Cl. 43, Kincavill 1381 ER et freq. to 1680 Dund B., Kincavil 1516/7 AC et passim to 1643 Ret., Kincavill 1531 SRS 52 et passim to 1614 Prot. R. K., Kincavell 1563 Bann. Cl. 81 et passim to 1699 SHS I. 16, Kingscavill 1378 HMC et passim to 1669 Reg. Bor., Kingscavill 1457 ER et passim to 1642 RMS, Kingiscavil 1457 ER, Kingiscavell 1566/7 SRS 52 et passim to 1690 KS Lnil.; PNWL: 69, NT 0276; Hooker), Easter Kingscavil, Linlithgow WLO (Easter Kincavill 1691 KS Lnil.; PNWL: 60), Wester Kingscavil, Linlithgow WLO (Wester Kingkavill 1647 KS Lnil., Wester Kincavill 1655 KS Lnil., Wester Kincavile 1667 Dund. B.; PNWL: 60), Mains of Kincavill, Linlithgow WLO (1569 SRS 43; PNWL: 61), Middlegill DMF (Midilkeuille 1315 RMS, Middelgill 1581 Dum.; Watts 1987).

(b) Keavil FIF (Cavul 1645 Map; Watts 1987), Mill of Cavil (NJ 8719; Hooker).

Johnston gives one historical spelling of Kingscavil WLO, Kincavil (1451-98), and states that this is probably from Gaelic cinn caibell ‘head chapel’ (PNS: 225). However, Johnston also notes that this name is now more commonly interpreted as
'King's cavel', from Dutch *kavel* 'lot, parcel', and adds that *cavel* is recorded in England before the fourteenth century (PNS: 225).

02 Macdonald argues that Johnston's interpretation of this name as Gael. *cinn caibeal* is 'demonstrably impossible', as there has never, until very modern times, been an ecclesiastical structure of any kind at Kingscavil. He argues that it is more likely that the second element is Gaelic *cabhuil* 'a creel for catching fish', with Gaelic *ceann* 'head' in the sense 'headland' as the first element, the name therefore meaning 'headland of the fish creel' (PNWL: 60). Macdonald supports his argument by citing medieval references to *saxum de Kincavill* 'rock of Kincavill' in seventeenth century entries in the Register of the Great Seal, presumably on the grounds that this may also be suggestive of appropriate topography (PNWL: 60). He adds that the original position occupied by Kingscavil appears to have been further to the east, where 'local tradition' states that there was once a loch.

03 The first element of the name is problematic. Park Fm., Linlithgow WLO (also known as *Sheriff's Park*) was owned in the 1540s by Sir James Hamilton of Kingscavil (PNWL: 62). The name Kingscavil is given in some of the recorded spellings for Park Fm, which are as follows: *(Leý The) Park* (1535), *Pairk* (1647), *Park de (of) Kincavill* (1541-2), *lie Park de Kyncavill* (1542), *Kincavill(-) Park* (1560), *Kincavillpark* (1604), *Kincavellpark* (1630) (PNWL: 62). Two lost names, also associated with this estate, are *Easter Kingscavil* and *Wester Kingscavil*, recorded as *Easter Kincavill* (1691), *Wester Kingkavill* (1647), *Wester Kincavill* (1655) and *Wester Kincavile* (1667) (PNWL: 60). Only one of these historical spellings illustrates a form in *King-*:. Furthermore, the earliest nine forms of the name Kingscavil, recorded in the early fourteenth century, all have *Kin-* or *Kyn-* as the first element, and it is only in 1378 that the first element appears as *King-*:

04 However, Macdonald's argument that the second element is Gaelic *cabhuil* is not completely convincing, and he is perhaps too dismissive of Johnston's comments. The Middle English place-name element *cavil, kevelle*, discussed in an article by Victor Watts, and apparently related to the Dutch word *kavel*, noted by Johnston, may help to shed some light on this problem. Watts presents the English place-name evidence for the element, which is not discussed by Smith in *English Place-Name Elements*, and also provides early spellings for two Scottish examples, in the names Middlegill DMF and
Keavil FIF (Watts 1987: 248-50). Watts states that Bruce Dickins appears to have been the first person to identify the place-name element with the modern English word *cavel* ‘division or share of property made by lot, an allotment of land’, the original sense of which was ‘a lot, a small piece of wood used in the casting of lots’, recorded in the thirteenth century (Watts 1987: 250). However, it is quite clear from Johnston’s account that he, and probably others, had drawn the same conclusion as Dickins, at least in the matter of the most recent interpretation of Kingscavil WLO. Watts then goes on to discuss the usage of *cavil* in Scottish literary sources and to provide an etymology for the element, deriving it from Old Norse *kafl* ‘a circular stick, a staff’, cognate with Middle Low German *kavele* and Middle Dutch *kavele*, both meaning ‘a piece of wood used in casting lots, a lot, a little stick inscribed with runes for casting lots’ (Watts 1987: 252-4).

05 DOST includes the early fourteenth century form of Middlegill DMF in the entry for *kevill* in the sense ‘a portion or share (of land, fishing rights) assigned by lot’, although the place-name is given in square brackets and is not taken as direct evidence for the word (DOST s.v. *kevill* n.). One quotation, dating from the early seventeenth century, is given for this sense at this headword, and one other quotation of similar date is given for the sense ‘a lot that is cast’ (DOST s.v. *kevill* n.). Similar definitions are provided for the other variants *kavil* and *cavill*, but there appear to be no recorded uses of the sense ‘portion (of land) assigned by lot’ before the fifteenth century (DOST s.v. *kavil* n.¹, *cavill* n.¹). DOST also recognises the similarity of form and sense between *cavel* and the other Germanic words listed by Watts (DOST s.v. *cavill*, *cavell* n.¹).

06 While it may not be possible to assign Kingscavel WLO to the group of *cavel* place-names with absolute confidence, there is little doubt that Middlegill DMF contains this element. The first element is particularly suitable for forming a compound with a term associated with land division. The early spellings of Middlegill also predate the Scottish literary evidence for the word *cavel*, and the onomastic evidence therefore contributes to the knowledge of the development of *cavel* as a lexical item.
1.12 Pre-lit. Sc. cauillyne, MSc. cavelling - Land acquired by lot; a share. [< verbal noun cavelling ‘drawing of lots; assigning by lot’ < cavell ‘to divide or assign by lot’ < cavel ‘land acquired by lot; a share’: see §1.11 above.]

(b) Cavelling, near Cavers ROX (Cauillyne 1368 Bann. Cl. 56, Cavilling 1564 RPC, 1569 RPC, Kaveling 1573 RPC; PNB: 205).

Although commenting in detail on the use of cavel in place-names, Watts does not appear to be aware of the related use of the verbal noun cavelling (see §1.11 above). There is only one known occurrence of this element, in the lost Roxburgh name Cavelling (PNB: 205).

DOST records the verbal noun ‘cavelling’ in the sense ‘drawing of lots; assigning by lot’ in only two literary sources which evidence the spellings cawelyng and cawelleyng respectively (DOST s.v. cavelfing vbl. n.). This word is derived from the verb cavill ‘to divide or assign by lot’ (DOST s.v. cavill v.1, kavill v.). From this, Williamson concludes that the name means either ‘land which has been acquired by lot’ or ‘a share’ (PNB: 295). Later evidence demonstrates that the verbal noun continued in use until the nineteenth century (SND s.v. cavel v.).

The variant spelling kaveling is recorded once in 1480 (DOST s.v. kaveling vbl. n.). The other known literary forms are cawelleyng, recorded twice in a quotation from 1536, and cawelyng, the earliest example, recorded once a. 1400 (DOST s.v. cavelling vbl. n.). OED2 dates this earliest quotation c. 1375, and uses it as the first evidence for the verb (OED2 s.v. cavel v.). The place-name evidence therefore provides an antedating to the literary use of cavelling, and the toponymic usage of the word suggests that its semantic range included the hitherto unrecorded sense ‘land acquired by lot; a share’.
1.13 MSc. cheke - Also cheik, cheike, chykk, chek, schek, etc. 1. A cheek (of the face), (something) shaped like a cheek. 2. A side piece or part; one or other of the side-posts of a door or gate; only in the compound liggatcheek ‘side post of a (self-closing) gate which shuts off pasture from arable land. [< Old English ceace ‘cheek’; cf. Middle English cheke.]

00 (a) Cheeklaw, Dunse BWK (Cheiklaw 1546-7 RMS, 1572 HMC (Var. Coll. v.); PNB: 124, Hooker: NT 7852).

(c) Carlandcheek (Hooker: NS 2718), Liggatcheek, Dalry KCD (Maxwell: 196), Leggatecheek (Hooker: NX 6859), Liggetcheek (Hooker: NX 1185), Red Cheek (Hooker: ND 3969).

01 Cheeklaw BWK is the only example for which early spellings are available. Williamson tentatively suggests that this place-name, ‘perhaps [denotes] a hillside resembling a cheek’ (PNB: 124). The variant spelling cheik is very common in Middle Scots, and is attested for the sense ‘cheek (of the face)’ and ‘side piece or part’ from the sixteenth century (DOST s.v. cheke n.). This increases the likelihood that the same word is represented in the sixteenth century Cheiklaw spellings for Cheeklaw BWK, and provides supporting evidence for Williamson’s already plausible explanation ‘cheek-shaped hillside’.

02 There are however, instances where cheek is used to represent another sense altogether. Hooker’s Gazetteer includes the names Leggatecheek KCB and Liggetcheek AYR, both of which appear to show the south-western Scots word liggat ‘self-closing gate (which shuts off pasture from arable land)’ as their first element (CSD s.v. liggat n.). The same compound is found in the Kincardineshire place-name Liggatcheek, which Maxwell interprets as ‘post of the field gate, lea gate’ (Maxwell: 196). This name formation can be compared with lexical compounds in cheke where the word denotes ‘one or other of the side-posts of a door or gate’, including Middle Scots dore-cheke ‘the side-post of a door’ and jett-cheke ‘the side post of a gate’ (DOST s.v. cheke n; CSD s.v. yett n.). The place-name evidence therefore allows the identification of a previously unrecorded compound appellative, liggatcheek ‘side post of a (self-closing) gate (which shuts off pasture from arable land)’.
The other modern names in *cheek* recorded by Hooker, Carlandcheek (NS 2718) and Red Cheek (ND 3969), may also show this use of *cheek* in the sense 'side-post of a door or gate'. However, this interpretation makes little sense in cases where cheek is used as a generic, and so provides no challenge to Williamson’s interpretation of Cheeklaw BWK.
1.14 MSc. chymmys - A mansion or dwelling house on an estate. In compound chymmys-land ‘land attached to a mansion or dwelling house on an estate’. [< Old French, Middle French chymois < chiefmois ‘principal mansion’ < cheif ‘chief, principal’ + més ‘house, dwelling, residence’; cf. Latin caput mansus, caput mansi ‘chief dwelling’; cf. also Old French chiefmesnage, chiefmasage with the same sense (Godefroy s.v. chiefmois n., chiefmesnage n., chiefmasage n.) and French tchef mois ‘a chiefe Mannor house’ (1611 in Cotgrave). Cf. also Middle Scots variants chemis and schimmeis.]

00 (a) Chymmys-Land, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO, perh. on the Castle Hill at Blackness (Le Chymmys-land 1506/7 RMS, lie Chymmeisland 1608 RMS, Chymmayis 1632 RMS; PNWL: 27).

(b) Chemmis, Mid-Calder MLO (Chemmis 1773 Arm.; PNML: 250).

01 Macdonald explains the etymology of the first element of the lost name Chymmys-land WLO as deriving from Old French chymois, ‘capital messuage or chief dwelling on an estate’ (PNWL: 27). The same element is likely in the lost name Chemmis MLO, for which Dixon provides no explanation (PNML: 250). While Macdonald’s interpretation seems to have accurately identified the etymon in question, it is unclear whether the specific sense of the first element has been correctly interpreted. From an examination of the available lexical and onomastic evidence for the Middle Scots word, which has no parallel in England, it is possible to assert that the sense ‘mansion, dwelling, house’ may be more likely. It is also necessary to consider whether chymmys-land may represent a compound appellative.

02 Middle Scots chymmis is first attested in literary sources in the early fifteenth century, in the form chemys (DOST s.v. chemis n.). One earlier example, in the form chymys, is found in a Latin context in a document of 1364 (DOST s.v. chymmis n.). The evidence for the word is grouped under three separate headwords in DOST, chemis, chymmis and schimmeis, and the main sense is given as ‘the principal dwelling, the
manor-house or mansion, of an estate' (DOST s.v. chemis n.). One of the variant headwords in DOST gives the more detailed definition 'the chief mansion or dwelling house of an estate, the chief residence, appar., once, with attached outbuildings or land', but it is unclear why, in this instance, the definition should have been extended to cover 'attached outbuildings or land' (DOST s.v. schimmeis n.).

03 It is interesting to note that the dictionary also records use of the word 'with the addition of chief or principal' (DOST s.v. chemis n.). If it was necessary to add 'chief' or 'principal' to qualify the word, then chemis must in some cases have referred to 'a dwelling', not 'the principal dwelling'. Nevertheless, the quotation paragraph for the main sense of the variant chemis includes seven quotations, dating from the mid fifteenth to the late sixteenth centuries, which show the use of 'chief chemis' or 'principal chemis' (DOST s.v. chemis n. 1. b). Four further examples can be found in the entry for chymmis, in one of the quotation paragraphs for the sense 'the chief mansion or manor-house of an estate' (DOST s.v. chymmis n. 1. (2)). It may therefore be more accurate to think of the word as denoting 'a manor-house or dwelling on an estate', rather than 'the principal dwelling'. This distinction is reflected to some extent by one of the entries in DOST, which does include the sense 'mansion, dwelling, house' (DOST s.v. chymmis n. 3). However, all three of the examples given to illustrate this sense are taken from a poetic text, Gavin Douglas' early sixteenth century translation of The Aeneid (DOST s.v. chymmis n. 3). A reconsideration of the available evidence suggests that the sense 'mansion, dwelling, house' was much more commonplace than the dictionary currently asserts.

04 DOST notes attributive use of chymmis in one example, 'le Chymmys-land', recorded in a Latin context in 1523 (DOST s.v. chymmis n.). This may be a reference to the same place-name recorded above, as the same source refers to Linlithqw, now Linlithgow WLO. Compounds in -land appear to have been commonly used to denote 'lands on an estate which served a specific purpose'. If chymmys-land is viewed as a compound, it can be compared with other terms including brewland, for which I have suggested the definition 'land connected with the brewing on an estate (where the brewer's or brewers' cottages were located)' and *day-land, only attested in place-names, which perhaps denotes 'land where dairy products were produced; a dairy' (see
§1.04 above, §2.08). There is only one reference to *chymmys-land* in DOST, in the context described above, and no specific definition for this construction is offered by the dictionary (DOST s.v. *chymmis* n.). I would therefore like to suggest that the compound *chymmys-land* refers to 'land attached to a mansion or dwelling house on an estate'.
1.15 MSc. couper - Craftsman who makes and repairs wooden vessels formed of staves and hoops, as casks, buckets, tubs. [Perh. < a continental Germanic language (cf. Middle Dutch cuiper < Middle Dutch cupe ‘cask’; Middle High German küfer, German küfer, (regional) kufer, all in sense ‘cooper’), or perh. < medieval Latin cūpārius, cūperias < Cūpa ‘cask’. The word is not believed to be an English derivative of coop, as this word is not known ever to have had the sense ‘cask’. Cf. Middle English couper (from c.1415; attested from 1181 as a surname: see discussion below).]

00 (a) Cooper’s Burn (NS 6186; Hooker), Cooper Cleuch (NT 7714; Hooker), Cooper Cleuch and Coopercleuch Knowe (NT 5700; Hooker), Cooper’s Cleuch (NT 5504; Hooker), Couper Craig (NR 9872; Hooker), Cooper Croft and Cooper Croft Hill (NX 6548 and NX 6547; Hooker), Coopers’ Croft, Linlithgow WLO (Cooperscroft 1696 Cess.; PNWL: 114), Coopers Gote (NS 5883; Hooker), Cooperhall ORK (HY 5629; Hooker), Cooperhill (NJ 6655; Hooker), Cooperhill (NS 5119; Hooker), Cooperhill Farm and Cooperhill Burn (NH 9953; Hooker), Cooperhill, Couper Hill and Links of Cooperhill (ND 2370, ND 2371 and ND 2471; Hooker), Cooper’s Hill (ND 2165; Hooker), Coupers Hill (NO 0610; Hooker), Cooper’s Knowe (NM 7178; Hooker), Coopers Knowes (NT 5137; Hooker), Cooper’s Park (NJ 2163; Hooker), Cooper’s Rigs (NT 5635; Hooker), Cooper’s Road (NO 6773; Hooker), Cooper’s Road (NT 7601; Hooker), Cooper’s Road (NO 7799; Hooker), Coopers Scar (NX 4376; Hooker), Cooper’s Shank (NT 3831; Hooker), Cooper Sike (NT 5300; Hooker), Cooper’s Stripe (NJ 3937; Hooker), Cooperston SHE (HU 2377; Hooker), Cooper’s Well (NT 4213; Hooker).

(c) Drumcooper (NT 1587; Hooker).

01 The only name given above for which the historical spellings have been collected is the lost name Coopers’ Croft WLO, which Macdonald interprets as ‘Enclosed land belonging to the Guild of Cooper’s’ (PNWL: 114). Cooper has a number of different possible applications as a Scottish place-name element. In the West Lothian example, it is very likely that Macdonald’s interpretation is correct, particularly if his positioning of the apostrophe in Coopers’ is accurate.13 In the other place-names listed by Hooker,
cooper or couper may represent either the occupational term cooper or the surname Cooper. (Cf. Cordiners’ Land; §1.17.01 below.)

02 Cooper was in common use as a personal name, and although the occupational term itself is not represented in OED2 before c. 1415, it is frequently found in English surnames from 1181 onwards in various forms including Copere (1181, 1250, 1255, etc.), Cupere (1200, 1249, 1285, etc.), Couper (1270, 1319, 1341, etc.), Coupcre (1286, 1327, 1333, etc.) and Cuppare (1333; Fransson: 168). Early Scottish examples of the surname include Cristiane Couper (1275) and Alanus Couper (1337; DOST s.v. coupar n.). Black records the earliest example of the name as Salomone de Cupir (1245), and argues that the name ‘was in most cases derived from Cupar in Fife’ although the occupational term cooper ‘also contributed to its origin’ (Black: 169). The earliest unambiguous reference to the occupation ‘cooper’ in a Scottish onomastic context is Alanus cuparius (1329; Black: 169).

03 A small number of English place-names may contain this element, although other interpretations are also possible. Cooper’s Covert, a late name found in Tunstead Hundred, Norfolk, is thought to be from the surname Cooper, and the EPNS volume notes that a Thomas Cooper is recorded locally in 1764 (EPNS 72: 155). There is a Cooper’s Plantation in Croxton Kerrial, Leicestershire, which may also be derived from the surname, although no suggestions are given in by Cox (EPNS 78: 103). Cooper Lane, in Bradley Wapentake, Lincolnshire, is explained as ‘no doubt’ from the surname, ‘though the earliest reference noted is to William Cooper 1815’ (EPNS 72: 131). However, a very similar name which is taken to represent cooper as an occupational term is the lost Couperlane, recorded in 1439 in Harthill Wapentake in the East Riding of Yorkshire (EPNS 14: 197). The York street-name Coppergate may be from Old Norse koppari ‘a maker of cups or small vessels’ (Fransson: 169), although the relevant EPNS volume gives the interpretation as ‘the joiners’ street’ (EPNS: 14, 284). The occurrence of cooper in field names raises the possibility of a similar derivation for the street-name, and it may be the case that several of the English names in cooper represent the occupational term rather than the surname.

04 The etymology of cooper as an occupational term is uncertain. OED2 states that the word is ‘apparently of Low German origin’ (OED2 s.v. cooper n.1). Given the forms of the word for ‘cooper’ in other Germanic languages, there is some likelihood that
one of these was the source of the etymon, possibly Middle Dutch *cuper*. It is also possible that Latin *cūpārius* influenced the etymology, a theory which gains some support from the use of the personal name *Alanus cuparius*, recorded in Scotland in the early fourteenth century. DOST's etymology largely agrees with that of OED2, listing early modern English and Middle English *couper*, Middle Dutch *cuper* and Middle Low German *kuper* (DOST s.v. *couper* n.).
1.16 MSc., Sc. corbie - Also corby. 1. raven 15th c.- 2. carrion or hooded crow late 19th c.- (CSD s.v. corbie n.). [< Old French corb ‘crow, raven’, corbe ‘female crow’, or its derivatives corbin, corbel, with assimilated of the suffix to -ie; cf. modern French corbeau ‘crow’ (Hindley et al. s.v. corb, corbe, corbel; TLF s.v. corbeau).]

(a) In combination with words denoting hills or cliffs: Corbie Brae (NJ 2935; Hooker), Corbie Cleuch (NS 8503; Hooker), Corbie Craig (NJ 2633; Hooker), Corby Craig (NS 7358; Hooker), Corbie Craig (NS 6305; Hooker), Corbie Craigs (NX 1970; Hooker), Corbie Hill (NT 8865; Hooker), Corbiehill (NO 3322; Hooker), Corbie Hill (NX 0864; Hooker), Corbie Knap (NO 8476; Hooker), Corbie Hillock (NJ 2651; Hooker), Corby Knowes (NS 6008; Hooker), Corbieleys Well (NJ 7962; Hooker), Corby Scar (NT 6355; Hooker).

In combination with words denoting water: Corby Burn (NT 5508; Hooker), Corby Lin (NT 3349; Hooker), Corby Linn (NT 4429; Hooker), Corby Loch (NJ 9214; Hooker), Corbies Pot (NO 7878; Hooker), Corby Well (NT 5374; Hooker).

In combination with -hall: Corbiehall, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (Corbieshall 1628 Ham. Inv., Corbiehall 1634 Ham. Inv. et passim to 1671 Bonds Bor., Corbishall 1642 Ham. Inv.; PNWL: 35), Corbie Hall DNW (NS 9244; Hooker), Corby Hall ABD (NO 2995). Some of the names in -hill listed above may more properly belong in this category.

In combination with other elements: Corbie Cairn (NO 1554; Hooker), Corbie Den (NO 3322; Hooker), Corbie Holes (NK 0327; Hooker), Corbie Nest (NX 6949; Hooker), Corbie’s Nest (NJ 4523; Hooker), Corbie Shank (also Corbie Sike NY 3598; Hooker), Corbiestongue Wood, (NX 7965; Hooker), Corbiestongue Wood (NJ 4824; Hooker).

01 It is surprising that this element does not appear to have been used to form English place-names. According to Wright, the word corbie was used not only in Scotland and Ireland, but also in the English counties of Northumberland, Cumberland, Lancashire, Leicestershire, and Worcestershire, (EDD: 729 s.v. corbie). Mawer does not
record any instances of place-names in corbie for Northumberland or Durham (Mawer 1920), and there are no examples in the EPNS country volumes for Cumberland, Lancashire, Worcestershire, or in the two published parts of the survey for Leicestershire. However, possible exceptions to this include Corbies Knowe (NY 7790; Hooker) and two examples of the name Corby Linn (NY 7190 & NY 5587; Hooker), all of which are located close to the Scottish border in Cumberland. Furthermore, Corbie Cleugh (NU 0014; Hooker) and Corbie Crags (NU 0821; Hooker) are in Northumberland. None of these names is mentioned in the EPNS county survey for Cumberland, or Mawer's volume on Northumberland and Durham (1920), and so it is difficult and probably unwise to interpret their meanings in the absence of early spellings. However, many of these names have doublets in the south of Scotland, and so it is possible that they contain the element corbie in the sense 'raven' or 'crow'. The very small number of possible examples of corbie names in England make it seem likely that the word was borrowed directly into Scots from French, and that the use of the word in the north of England reflects subsequent borrowing from Scotland.

02 There are no unambiguous Middle English parallels to Scots corbie, although there is some possibility that a poorly evidenced late Middle English word corbet may be related. The word is given in MED with only one supporting quotation: 'An hole legend with 2 corbet clapses' (1472), and there is further uncertainty concerning the definition. Corbet is given as "?A raven", and corbet-clapses as "?clasps in the form of ravens" (MED s.v. corbet n.). Although there are no examples of corbie in Middle English, the word is attested in Scots literature from the early fifteenth century, which lends support to the argument that it was borrowed directly from French (DOST s.v. corby n.).

03 There is a large number of English place-names which combine a bird name with -hall, including two Lark Halls in Cheshire, another in the West Riding of Yorkshire, and six Laverack or Laverock Halls, also in the West Riding of Yorkshire (Hough 1999b). There are some Scottish parallel formations, including Larkhall LAN (Laverockhall 1620) and Pyothall, Uphall WLO (Pyothall 1818 Forrest; PNWL: 75, NT 0772; Hooker), from pyot ‘magpie’, discussed together with the English evidence in Hough (2003a). As Hough notes, Corbiehall WLO appears to be another example of this type of 'bird hall' place-name.
Hooker's *Gazetteer* provides a considerable list of other names which should perhaps be considered together with Larkhall and Corbiehall. The most obvious candidates are: Crowhall NAI (NH 9859), Eaglehall BWK (NT 8750), Gowkhall FIF ('cuckoo' NT 0589), Hawkhall ABD (NJ 6242), Larkhall (NS 7651), Larkhall (NT 6320), Laverockhall (NO 4334), Laverockhall (NO 5644), Laverock Hall (NS 8714), Linnethall KCD (NX 9258), Mavishall MLO ('thrush' NT 4561), Moorcock Hall (NT 6170), Muircockhall (NT 1190), Ravenshall (NO 2509), Ravenshall (NX 1459).

Hooker's *Gazetteer* lists over two hundred examples of Scottish place-names in *corbie* or *corby*, and so only a sample of these, showing the different categories of combination, have been listed above. I have included names in -cleugh, -cleuch under the section on combinations with elements denoting hills, as the word frequently denotes a cliff or crag; however, it is also possible that in some cases the sense is 'gorge' or 'ravine' (CSD s.v. cleugh n.). I have included names in -lin or -linn in the section on combinations with elements denoting bodies of water. However, in the absence of early spellings for these names, it should be noted that the second element may derive either from Scots linn, lin 'the pool below a waterfall', from Gaelic linn 'a pool', or from Scots linn, lin 'waterfall, cataract', from Old English hlynn 'a torrent'. It is also possible that the second element may represent either the Old English or the Gaelic word rather than a Scots borrowing. Confusingly, while Scots linn, lin is recorded in the sense 'waterfall' from the fifteenth century, this word also developed the later sense 'a deep and narrow gorge', found from the eighteenth century onwards, and either of these meanings may lie behind the element linn, lin in later place-names (CSD s.v. linn n.1, linn n.2). Another water-name which Hooker notes is Corbies Pot, in which -pot is likely to represent Scots pot '(deep) hole in a river, pool' (CSD s.v. pot n.).
1.17 MSc. cordiner - Cordwainer, shoemaker. [< OFr cordoennier (early 13th cent.),
cordonier (c. 1255, orig. 'worker in cordovan leather', later 'shoemaker'; cf.
French cordonnier) < corroan, cordouan 'leather of Cordova, Spain' (first half
of the 12th cent.) + -ier (occupational suffix corresponding to English -er). Cf.
Anglo-Norman cordewaner, cordewanere, corduanier, etc. (AND s.v.
cordewaner); Middle English cordewan[ere] (a. 1100; OED2 s.v. cordwainer
n.).]

00 (a) Cordiners' Land, Linlithgow WLO (The Cordiners Land 1696 Cess;
PNWL: 114).

01 Macdonald interprets the West Lothian name as 'Tenement belonging to the
Guild of Cordiners or Shoemakers'.14 As in the case of the name Coopers' Croft
(see §1.15.01 above), his interpretation may be secure, if he has correctly inferred the position
of the apostrophe. It is quite possible that Cordiners' Land may mean either 'land
belonging to the cordiner', although it is difficult to be sure. It can be stated, however,
that the 1696 example is unlikely to show the surname Cordiner, on account of the
position of the definite article. There are no further examples of Scottish place-names in
cordiner in Hooker's Gazetteer.

02 The surname was also in use in Scotland, and medieval records mention a
Jacobus Cordonar in Ayr c.1428-31 (DOST s.v. cordonar n.); a Thomas Cordonar who
held the office of burgess in Aberdeen in 1442; an Adam Cordonar who acted as a
witness in Dumfries in 1453, and a John Cordonar whose property was destroyed in
Jedburgh in 1502 (Black: 170). There is also one example of the name Radulph
Cordwan (c.1330) in Scotland, whose surname may imply that he was a native of
Cordova (Black: 171).

03 Fransson includes an entry for Cordewaner which records that the word was in
use as a Middle English surname from 1175 (Fransson:130). Wright provides the same
definition for the form cordwainer, and records that this word was used in Yorkshire and
Lincolnshire as well as in Scotland (EDD: 730 s.v. cordwainer). To date, there are no
examples of the word used as a place-name element in the relevant published EPNS
volumes for those counties.
A few Middle English place-names are worth noting, as their early forms contain related words. The only examples of which I am aware are Cordwainer's Row, Norwich (Cord(e)waneria 1280, Cordwanrowe 1317; EPNS 78: 72) and a lost Cordwainers' Row, in the borough of Leicester, for which the early spellings are from medieval Latin cordewanarius and allutarius, both in the sense 'shoemaker' (Raingia Cordewan' 1300, rengia allutarium 1325: EPNS 75: 29).
1.18 MSc. curat - Also corat. Curate; one having the cure of souls; a priest or pastor. [<Middle English curat, curate < Medieval Latin curatus.]

(a) Curate’s Acre, Linlithgow WLO (Corattis-Aiker 1598/9 RMS; PNWL: 115), Curates Well (NT 0748; Hooker).

Curat is attested in Scotland from around the mid 15th century in the senses ‘one having the cure of souls; a priest or pastor’ and ‘curator’ (DOST s.v. curat n.). Forms of the word with medial -o- were not uncommon, and there were many variant forms including curatt, currat, corate, curait and c. -wret (DOST s.v. curat n.). The term curate was also specifically used to describe the ‘episcopal incumbents of the Scottish parishes from 1662 to 1688’ (OED2 s.v. curate n.). The West Lothian name predates this specific Scottish use of the word, and it is most likely that it represents the sense ‘priest or pastor’. The sense ‘curator’ is also possible, but evidence for this sense is rare when compared with that available for the ecclesiastical usage (DOST s.v. curat n.). It is unlikely that the element represents a personal name, as there are no examples of Curate as a surname in Black’s The Surnames of Scotland (1946), or in more comprehensive and more recent works such as Hanks’ and Hodges’ A Dictionary of Surnames (1988). There appear to be no examples of English place-names containing this element.

The paucity of examples of place-names in the British Isles which contain this element is perhaps due to the word curate being less common as an ecclesiastical occupational term than other, similar terms. For example, priest, which has been used to form place-names since the Old English period, is commonly found in place-names throughout Britain, and there are numerous examples of its use as a place-name element in Scotland (see Appendix B s.v. prêost). One of the oldest examples is Prestwick (Prestwic 1165-73, Prestwyc c.1272), from an Old English name which was either prêost wîc ‘priest’s dwelling’ or prêosta wîc ‘priests’ dwelling’ (Nicolaisen 2001: 103), and Hooker’s Gazetteer also reveals a large number of names with the modern form priest, as for example Priest Burn (NS 6281), Priestcraig (NO 4426), Priest Hillock (ND 0664), Priest Inch (NT 0876), Priestland (NX 9674), Priest’s Pulpit (NT 6772), Priestwells (NJ 6126).
Hooker also records a small number of modern Scottish place-names in *minister*, including: Minister’s Cairn (NO 4280), Minister’s Ditch (NN 5901), Minister’s Flag (HY 4849), Minister’s Moss (NK 0433), Ministers Moss (NT 3424), Minister’s Moss (NX 6286), Minister’s Rock (ND 2534), Minister’s Slack (NY 3279) and Minister’s Well (NJ 4714). It is likely that these names were all coined after the Reformation, when the word became commonly used to denote the ecclesiastical office ‘clergyman of the Church of Scotland’ (CSD s.v. *minister* n.).
1.19 MSc., Sc. elbuck - Also elbock, elback. An elbow-shaped topographical feature. [App. a Middle Scots variant of Middle English elbowe, elbou ‘elbow’ < Old English elnboga. Perh. cf. warlock and Sc. winnock, windok, etc., but see discussion below.]

(a) Elbeckhill, Wamphray DMF (Elbackhill 1762 CRD; PNB: 115).


OED2 notes the Scottish variants elbok and elbuck, which are recorded from the 15th and 17th centuries respectively, but it does not comment on their phonology (OED2 s.v. elbow n.). DOST describes elbok as a Scots variant of elbo ‘elbow’, and compares it to windok and warlok (DOST s.v. elbok). SND is a little more explicit, stating that its entries for windock and warlock should be compared with elbuck because of their shared ‘irregular development of k’ (SND s.v. elbuck). The Concise Scots Dictionary similarly describes elbuck as a variant of English elbow ‘with phonologically irregular -k as in warlock and winnock’ (CSD s.v. elbuck n.). The three words elbock, warlock and winnock may show similar phonological processes, but this has not yet been clearly established.

Elbock is known to have developed from Middle English elboue, from Old English elnboga. The only forms with final /k/ are found in Scots sources. Middle English forms include elbohe, elbouwe, elbowe, elbow, and the more unusual forms elbouthe, and (plural only) helboys (MED s.v. elboue n.). However, there are no examples ending with /kl/, and none with /g/, which could have been altered to /kl/ because of the similarity of the two palatal sounds.

Warlock, on the other hand, is first attested with final /kl/ in a personal name, Nicholaus Warloc, recorded in 1279 (MED s.v. war-lou n.). Other examples from personal names include Simon le Warlok (1290-1), Elias Wyrlok (1303-4) and John
Werlok (1327; MED s.v. war-lou n.). The first example of a non-onomastic example of the word with final /k/ is warlocke, recorded in the sense 'sorcerer' in a literary source dated a.1500 (MED s.v. war-lou n.). Modern English warlock developed from Old English wærloga 'troth-breaker, traitor, liar', and it may be no coincidence that both warlock and elbock evolved from Old English words terminating in -oga. There is much more evidence for Middle English forms of the word warlock than for Middle English forms of elbow, and perhaps the absence of evidence for a Middle English *elbock should not preclude the consideration that it could have existed. It has sometimes been argued that warlock was influenced by Old Icelandic varð-lokkur 'magic songs, charms'. IED for example states that 'from this word comes the Scot. "warlock", though it has changed its sense to that of the wizard himself', but the supplement volume instructs that this line should be ignored (IED s.v. varð-lokkur). IED only provides one citation for the Old Icelandic word, making it an unlikely source of influence, and they appear to have been unaware of the occurrence of forms with /-k/ in Middle English, which rule out the possibility that they passed into English use from Scotland.

Winlock 'window' is attested in Scots texts from the late 16th century, and variant forms with medial -d- are also recorded, including wyndok, windok, and wyndak (CSD s.v. winnock n.; OED2 s.v. winnock n.). OED2 explains the word as a Scottish development of Middle English windoje 'window', which in turn is derived from Old Icelandic vindauga, literally 'wind eye', and compares it with Gaelic uinneag and Irish fuinneog (OED2 s.v. winnock n.). The Gaelic word is also derived from Old Icelandic. However, Gaelic uinneag /u:nag/ does not bring the investigation any closer to an explanation of the development of Scots winnock. Winlock, unlike warlock and elbock, does not have an Old English antecedent with the suffix -boga, and so it may not ultimately show developments which parallel those of elbock.

Spellings showing final /k/ are first attested for elbock and winnock in 16th century Scots, but for warlock the first example is found considerably earlier, in the Middle English personal name Warloc (1297; MED s.v. war-lou n.). All that can be said with certainty is that elbock, warlock and winnock all have variant spellings in Middle English with a suffix which implies the pronunciation of a velar consonant, as for example -ohe (in elbohe), -ohe, -agh, -aghe (in warloghe, warlagh, warlaghe) and -ohe and -oge (in windohe, windoge; examples from MED s.v. elbowe n., war-lou n., war-lou n.
windou(e) n.). From this information it could be tentatively deduced that disyllabic Middle English words with variants in -ohe were also likely to have variants in -ock, -ok, etc. which were more common in the north, and that perhaps warlock was influenced by another word that aided the early selection and later codification of forms with final /k/.

Williamson notes that Elbeckhill in Dumfriesshire is located 'at an elbow-bend in the road', and she is probably correct to conclude that the topography of its position provides all the necessary explanation for the name (PNB: 116). Supporting evidence for her interpretation can be found in literary contexts; the senses ‘sharp bend in the course of a river, road, etc.’ and ‘forward or outward projection; a corner’ are attested for the word elbow from the late 16th and early 17th centuries respectively (OED2 s.v. elbow n.).

There is also a small number of Scottish place-names in Hooker which appear to show the element elbow, as for example Elbow (NO 5628), Elbowend Junction (NT 0885), Elbow Plantation (NT 9262), Cum brae Elbow (NS 1351). Three examples of the name Devil's Elbow are noted, (NT 6270), (NO 1476), (NJ 7937) as are two examples of the name Deil's Elbow (NT 8240), (NS 3401). The only Scottish elbow name from the corpus for which early spellings are available is Catelbow, Kirkliston WLO, which shows variation between forms ending in -k and -o in the Middle Scots period, perhaps suggesting that the name was still semantically transparent at this time (Cattelbok 1535, Cattelbo 1540, Cattlebow 1683, Catelbok 1535). Macdonald translates this name as 'Cat's elbow', and compares it with the German place-name Katzenelnbogen (PNWL: 41).

Macdonald also lists a further example of a Devil's Elbow name, the later minor name Devil's Elbow Field, Preston, Linlithgow WLO, noting that two of the edges of this triangular field 'form a steep, narrow "elbow" bend in the road' (PNWL: 151). Field names in both Devil's- and -Elbow are commonly found in England. Field notes the names Devils Acre KNT, Devils Bed WLT, Devils Bush Field MDX, Devil's Den HMP, Devils Den KNT, Devils Dole MDX and Devil's Own WAR as 'derogatory names for unproductive or difficult land' (Field 1972: 62). He also lists several names in elbow, including Elbow Acre GLO, Elbow Corner HRT, Elbow Field CHE, Elbow Hempnay DEV and two examples of the name (The) Elbows in Cheshire and Hampshire (Field 1972: 70). Field interprets elbow in English field-names as 'land with sharp turn(s) in its boundaries, especially adjacent to a stream' (Field 1972: 70).
There are also a number of English examples of the name Devil's Elbow, although not noted by Field (1972). One such name is found on the river Etherow in Longdendale, close to the border between Derbyshire and Cheshire, and is said to refer to a rock-formation which overhangs the river. Another Devil's Elbow name is found in North Yorkshire, denoting a sharp turn in the road between Pickering and Whitby. Further examples can also be found in the place-names of other English-speaking countries. For instance, there is a Devil's Elbow name in Wentworth, New South Wales, Australia, a place called Devil's Elbow Mine in New Brunswick, Canada, and another Devil's Elbow name on Route 66 in Missouri, in the United States of America. The last of these appears to have been named because of the nearby bend in the Big Piney River. From this comparative evidence, it therefore appears that Devil's Elbow Field WLO, as noted by Macdonald, similarly takes its name from the bend in the adjacent road.
1.20 Pre-lit. Sc., MSc. ewer - Shaped like, or perhaps functioning similarly to, a ewer (i.e. by providing a source of water). [App. < Middle French, French aiguière (although attested slightly later, from 1352; 1611 in Cotgrave glossed as 'ewer', in forms eviere, esguiere, aiguier and ayguiere) < Provençale aiguiera (attested from the 14th cent.) < Latin *aquaria, an unattested noun < aquarius < aqua 'water' (1352; TLF s. v. aiquiare n.). Cf. Old French evier (TL s. v. evier n.) and the unattested Anglo-Norman etymon *ewiere (OED2 s. v. ewer n.2). Cf. also Middle English ewer 'pitcher with a wide spout, used for water' and ewer 'servant who supplied guests, etc. at table with water to wash their hands' (OED2 s. v. ewer n.1).]

00 (a) Ewerland (also called Braehead, and earlier Milhill 1471 RMS, Myhile 1471 RMS), Cramond MLO (Ewerlande 1336-7 CDS, (le) Ewerland 1505, 1509 RMS, Ewirland 1513, 1528, 1537 Bann. Cl. 105, Ewerland 1566, 1643 RMS, Euarland 1597, 1620, 1643 RMS, Ewar(s)land 1584, 1668 RMS; PNML: 158).

01 This element appears to be derived directly from Middle French and not via Middle English, because of the date of the earliest historical spelling of Ewerland MLO. The form Ewerlande is recorded in 1336-7, which pre-dates all known evidence for Middle English ewer 'a pitcher with a wide spout, used for water'. OED2 did have one earlier quotation, from the Middle English text Cleanness, dated c.1325, but this text is now believed to be later, and the editors of MED give the date as c.1400 (?c.1380).19 The earliest Middle English quotation given in MED is dated 1376 (MED s. v. euër n.1). This sense is attested in Middle Scots texts from c.1420, but appears to have been uncommon; DOST includes only eight quotations from five different sources, the latest date of which is 1513 (DOST s. v. ewar(e n.).

02 It may be worth considering whether the place-name could contain ewer as an occupational term. The Middle English word is attested in the sense 'servant who supplied guests, etc. at table with water to wash their hands' (OED2 s. v. ewer n.1). OED2 dated this sense from 1361, taking the first example as the quotation 'Davy, q'est Barber et Ewer' (OED2 s. v. ewer n.1). However, MED rightly concludes that this quotation cannot be used as evidence for the English word when the context is clearly French, and have supplied the same text in square brackets, as evidence for use of the
French word in an English context (quot. 1361 in MED s.v. euër n.2). The earliest unambiguous English source cited in MED is dated a.1475, and gives the word in the forms euwere and euwer (MED s.v. euër n.2). Earlier use of ewer is noted in the personal names Johannis le Ewer (1362) and Ricardus Lewer, but these have also been interpreted as showing the French word (MED s.v. euër n.2). However, the sense ‘servant who supplied guests, etc. at table with water to wash their hands’ is not attested for the word ewer in Scottish literary sources, nor does the synonymous Middle English term ewerer appear to have been employed in Scotland. It is therefore possible that servants were not usually employed to fulfill this function in medieval Scottish society, which casts doubt on the likelihood of the first element of Ewerland MLO representing ewer as an occupational term.

03 Dixon explains the first element in Ewerland MLO as deriving from Scots ewer ‘basin’ (PNML: 158). On formal grounds, it is difficult to suggest any alternative etymon, and he is probably correct in his identification of the element. However, the precise application of ewer in this onomastic context does require some further investigation. He cites the following extract from a seventeenth century text as supporting evidence for his interpretation: ‘Ewarsland at present possessed by Alexander Howisone rendering therefor the usual blench service of the basin (lavacri)’ (PNML: 158). While there is an obvious semantic connection between basin and ewer, from which the reader is presumably expected to draw certain conclusions, Dixon follows the quotation with the statement ‘Hence the name Ewerland v. Scots ewer “basin”’ and leaves his argument implicit rather than explicit (PNML: 158).

04 The most relevant part of this extract is the reference to the usual blench service of the basin (PNML: 158). Blench service probably refers to a type of tax, paid either in money or in kind, as it is very similar in construction to the Middle Scots legal terms blancheferme and blench-duty, which both denoted ‘a small or nominal quit-rent paid in money or otherwise’ (CSD s.v. blancheferme n.). Blench-duty is only recorded in the seventeenth century (CSD s.v. blancheferme n.), and blench service, although not recorded in CSD, DOST or OED2, may represent a parallel formation. It therefore appears that in the seventeenth century, a nominal rent was paid in exchange for the use of the basin, which may refer to a basin-shaped area of land, perhaps containing a source of water.
Dixon is probably correct in his assessment of the first element of Ewerland MLO as Scots ewer, but he was unaware that the earliest form of the name also provides a significant antedating to the earliest citation for the word ewer in British sources. His definition could also be usefully refined, and I would suggest that ewer in Ewerland MLO refers to 'land shaped like, (or perhaps functioning as) a ewer, perhaps providing a source of water'.
MSc. **farding** - Also **farthing**. Prob. denoting a quarter share of a given piece of land. [< Old English *fēordung*, *fēorder* ‘a fourth part, a quarter’, found in onomastic and lexical contexts in England; in later English field names perhaps denoting ‘a measure of land or a rental of a farthing’ as in the lost field name *the farthing balke* (1612) in Wyfordby, Leicestershire (EPNS 78: 145, 330).]

(a) **Fardingjames**, Keir DMF (*Fordiniames* 1523 HMC (Drnl); PNB: 206), **Fardingallan**, Penpond DMF (*Firdenalane* 1450-1 HMC (Drml), *Ferdenalane* 1451 HMC (Drml); PNB: 207), **Fardenwilliam**, nr. Maybole AYR (NS 3611; Hooker), **Fardinhauch** (now Whitehill), Inveresk MLO (*Whithill called Fardinhauch* 1653 RMS; PNIvE: 209).

Williamson notes that the constituent elements of the place-names Fardingjames and Fardingallan in Dumfriesshire are ordered following the pattern typical of Celtic names, and she states that the names denote ‘the “farthinglands” of James and Allan’ (PNB: 207). If she is correct, the modern place-name Fardenwilliam near Maybole in Ayrshire may be an example of the same type of construction, denoting ‘William’s farthingland’.

DOST records *farthing land* and *farding land* as variants of the same phrase denoting ‘the fourth part of a pennyland’ (s.v. *farthing land* n., *farding land* n.). Only one example is given of the form *farthing*, from the early seventeenth century (DOST s.v. *farthing land* n.). Forms with medial -d- are slightly commoner, with four cited examples in DOST (s.v. *farding land* n.). All of the citations in DOST are taken from northern Scottish texts; three are from Orkney, one is from Inverness, and the other from one of the Scottish History Society’s volumes on *Highland Papers* (DOST s.v. *farding land* n.). DOST also records one isolated attestation of the compound *farthingman* ‘one of the officials of a guild’, the origin of which is described as ‘obscure’ (s.v. *farthingman* n.). This term may not be related to the term *farthingland*, and any connection would be very speculative. The lexical evidence does not therefore lend any support to Williamson’s interpretation of the Dumfriesshire place-names.

Neither Williamson’s discussion nor Hooker’s list provide any examples of place-names which show the compound *farthingland*, although they do give several
examples of *farthing*-prefixed to another element. Williamson alludes to the existence of 'various Farthinglands', but does not elaborate further. She also notes that these 'Farthinglands' could 'denote quarter shares...rather than land held at a farthing's rent' (PNB: 206). It may therefore be the case that *farthing* is simply used in the above examples to denote 'a quarter share of a given piece of land', rather than a specific measure comparable with other terms of land-division under the 'auld extent' (cf. for example Middle Scots *poundland* s.v. §1.58). In what is now the modern county of Dumfries and Galloway, Waugh has also identified the names *Ferdingdrumbane* and *Ferdingilroy*, and interprets them as having a first element equivalent to *farthingland* (Waugh 1998: 49), and her comments are reiterated by Hough, who also interprets these names as denoting 'land for which a farthing was paid in tax' (Hough 2001a: 48).

04 Place-names from Old English *fēordung, fōrding* 'a fourth part, a quarter', are found in England and include the Cheshire examples Farthings, *Ferthinges* and *Farthinge Meadowe* (EPNS 48: 178). As a designation for a measure of land, *farthing* had several different functions in England, although their precise meanings are somewhat uncertain. OED2 gives various possibilities, including '?The quarter of a hide; virgate', '?The quarter of a virgate' and '?The quarter of an acre, a rood', the last of which is cross-referred to the use of the term *farthing-land* in English contexts (OED2 s.v. *farthing* n.). One early 17th century Cornish source states that a *farthing-land* is 'Commonly thirtie Acres', while a late 17th century source comments that 'A Farding Land, or Farundale of Land, is the fourth part of an acre' (OED2 s.v. *farthing* n.). OED2 offers no Scottish evidence for *farthing-land* (OED2 s.v. *farthing* n.).

05 A more useful account of the term *farthingland* is given by Adams, who notes that it was commonly used to denote 'a quarter-virgate, a furlong square', although the exact measurement varied from one part of Britain to another (Adams: 6). He also comments that the Scottish *farthingland* was equivalent to the 'quarter-pennyland' and 'quarter-merkland', but he does not specify which parts of Scotland used the term, and his only contextual example is from Harris, in the Western Isles (Adams: 6). It is therefore uncertain whether the same term was ever employed in the south-west of Scotland.

06 Other modern Scottish place-names in *farthing* listed in Hooker are: Farthing's Cleuch (NT 6813), Farthings (NY 3752), Farthingwell (NX 9283; also High
Farthingwell and Low Farthingwell NX 9182), Farthingbank Loch (NS 8400; also High Farthingbank NS 8401 and Low Farthingbank NS 8501) and Farthing Rig (NS 9003).

There is also a number of modern names in *farding, -in, -en*, which may contain the same element, listed by Hooker: Farden (NX 1983; also Farden Hill), Fardenreoch (NX 2086), Fardin (NX 3286; also Fardin Burn NX 3287), Fardingmullach (NS 8104; also Fardingmullach Muir NS 8004, Fardingmullach Burn NS 8103 and Fardingmullach Hill NS 8203), Fardenew (NX 1993), Farden (NS 2402), Fardin Burn (NX 3190), Farden (NS 3915; also Farden Wood), Fardenreoch (NS 5614; also Fardenreoch Plantation), Farden (NS 5811), Fardens (NS 2166; also Fardens Glen and Fardens Wood NS 2066), South Farden (NJ 9626; also South Farden Croft NJ 9726).

In the absence of place-names which show the term *farthingland*, and from a consideration of the evidence above, Williamson's original interpretation of Fardingjames DMF and Fardingallan DMF as 'the “farthinglands” of James and Allan' has little support (PNB: 207). It therefore seems much more likely that these two Dumfriesshire names, and possibly the name Fardenwilliam AYR contain *farding* in the sense 'a quarter share of a given piece of land'.
1.22 MSc., Sc. fauld - Also fald, fold 1. A fold, a pen. 2. An enclosed piece of ground used for cultivation; a small field. [< Old English fald, falod 'a fold, a small enclosure for animals'.]

(a) Fauldgates Cairn (NJ 2436; Hooker), Fauldheads (NO 4478; Hooker), Fauldhill, Ratho MLO (Fauldhill 1526-7 RMS; PNML: 274), Fauldribbon (NX 1997; Hooker), Fauld Sike (NS 8004; Hooker), Faulds Moss (NS 5912; Hooker), Fauldshope, Selkirk SLK (Falshope 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 225).

(b) Fauld (NJ 7729; Hooker), Fauld (HP 6008), Faulds (NO 2453; Hooker), Faulds (NS 2248; Hooker), Faulds (NS 4061; Hooker), Faulds (ND 2359; Hooker).

(c) Bentfauld (NS 3647; Hooker), Berryfauld (NO 6242; Hooker), Bishopsfauld (NN 7719; Hooker), Bishopryfauld (NO 0943; Hooker), Blackfaulds, Torphichen WLO (PNWL: 99), Blackfaulds, Whitburn WLO (Blackfaulds, 1818 Forrest; PNWL: 109), Blackfaulds (NO 4310; Hooker), Blackfaulds (NS 6061; Hooker), Blackfaulds (NS 9172; Hooker), Blackfaulds (NS 9360; Hooker), Broomfauld (NO 5280; Hooker), Cairnfauld (NO 7593; Hooker), Camp Fauld (NK 0440; Hooker), Castle Fauld (NJ 8360; Hooker), Chapel Fauld (NJ 8830; Hooker), Chest Fauld (NJ 8440; Hooker), Cooksfauld, Abercorn WLO (lie Cukisfauld 1622 RMS, Cukisfauld 1625 RMS, Cukisfauld 1625 BM; PNWL: 19), Gallowfauld (NO 4442; Hooker), Heathryfauld (NK 0144; Hooker), Huntingfaulds (NO 4039; Hooker), Langfaulds (NS 5272; Hooker), Loch Faulds (NK 0463; Hooker), Newfaulds (NS 3356; Hooker), Piper's Faulds (NT 8524; Hooker), Pondfauld (NO 1945; Hooker), Scabbit Fauld (NK 0364; Hooker), Sheepfauld (NO 6253; Hooker), Shieffibuld(s), Kirkliston WLO (lie scheifsfald 1567 LC, 1568 SRS 52, Scheifsfaldis 1609 Dund. A, Shieifds 1697 KS Kirk.; PNWL: 47), Stanefauldhill, Abercorn WLO (lie Stanefa(u)ldhille 1601 BM et passim to 1625 RMS, Stain(e)fa(u)ldhille 1601 et passim to 1604 BM; PNWL: 24), Stanefauld (NX 7773; Hooker), Stane Fauld (NX 2768; Hooker), Stonefold, Eccles BWK (Stamfold 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 183), Wallfauld (NN 9415;
Hooker), Wheatyfauld (NS 3250; Hooker), Whitefaulds (NS 2909; Hooker), Whitefauld Hill (NY 0293; Hooker), Whitefauld Rig (NX 8492; Hooker).

(e) Achnafauld (NN 8736; Hooker).

01 The Scots element fauld is very common in place-names, and Hooker’s Gazetteer provides many examples of modern names which are likely to contain this element. Only a sample of these names is shown in the list above. While it is difficult to be certain which of the two senses is represented by the simplex forms of the name, some of the compound formations can be seen to contain fauld in the sense ‘enclosed piece of ground used for cultivation; a small field’. For example, in Berryfauld, Broomfauld, Heathryfauld and Wheatyfauld above, the first element appears to denote either a type of cultivated or natural plant growing in the fauld, which is more likely to represent the ‘field’ sense. In contrast, Sheepfauld is more likely to show the compound appellative sheepfauld ‘sheepfold’, recorded as a lexical item in Scots from the sixteenth century onwards (CSD s.v. sheep n.). Descriptive names like Whitefaulds and Blackfaulds may also use the element in the ‘field’ sense, as may derogatory names like Scabbit Fauld ‘bare, infertile field’ (CSD s.v. scab n.). In many of the compounds, however, including Cooksfauld, Chapel Fauld and Piper’s Faulds, either sense of fauld could apply.

02 In the case of Stonefold BWK, Williamson notes that the 17th century spelling Stamfold could be an error for ‘stainfold, with m a minim mistake for in’, or may perhaps show that -nf- has been altered to -mf- by the same processes of sound-change which produced the modern form of Stamford in England, from Old English stānford (PNB: 183). She also notes that ‘the modern form has been anglicised’, although this statement is dependent on the name having been deliberately changed from a regional Scots spelling in stain- to a standard Scottish English spelling in stone-.

03 Place-names in fauld may also contain the surnames Faulds, Foulds or Fowlds, now common in many parts of Scotland, and recorded since the Middle Scots period. For example, one Arthur Fauldis was a landowner in Glasgow in 1536, and a certain Andrew Fauldis was a shoemaker at Kirkton in Dumfriesshire in 1708 (Black: 256, 276).

04 Hooker also notes one example of a place-name in faulding-, Fauldingcleuch, in the parish of Kirkpatrick-Fleming, Dumfriesshire, recorded earlier as Foldingcleugh
The word *fauldin*, *faldin*, etc. is attested in the sense 'cattle-fold or sheep-fold' from the late 18th to the 19th century (CSD s.v. *fauld* n.2). *Cleuch* or *cleugh* can denote either 'gorge, ravine' or 'cliff, crag', and so the name probably means 'animal enclosure by the gorge or cliff' (CSD s.v. *cleugh* n.). Williamson explains the name as 'the cleuch where sheep were “folded” or placed in pens' (PNB: 231). Similarly, in his section on 'field and minor names', Macdonald lists the field-name Faulding Flatts, New Mains, Kirkliston WLO, with the sense 'flat fields used as a sheepfold' (PNWL: 148). Names containing the element *faulding* are much less common than names in *fauld*, though further examples of *faulding* names might be discovered by a thorough survey of field and minor names.
MSc., Sc. feuar - Also fewar. A person who holds land in feu. In compound
feuar-land(s), perh. 'lands let by a feuar' [< Middle Scots feu (originally) 'a
feudal tenure of land where the vassal, in place of military service, made a
return in grain or in money', (later) 'a holding in which a vassal has the
exclusive possession and use of heritable property in return for payment of a feu
duty to a superior' (< Old French feu (c.1100), further etymology uncertain,
perh. from an unattested proto-Germanic *fehu 'cattle', reconstructed on the
basis of Middle Dutch vee, Old High German fihu, Old Low German fehu, all in
the same sense and Gothic faihu 'silver, possessions': see further TLF s. v. fief
n.) + Sc. -ar (occupational suffix). Cf. medieval Latin feus, feum and Middle
English fee < Anglo-Norman fie, fie and Old French fie, fié.]

(a) Feuarlands, Linlithgow WLO (Fewarlandis 1529 SRS 52, Fewerlandis
1562 SRS 57, Fewaris lands of Bonitoun 1567 SRS 52, (lie) Fewarlands 1567
SRS 52 et passim to 1677 Ret., Fewarislands 1578 Ret., Feuarlands 1683 Ret.;
PNWL: 57); Feuar's Moor (NT 6956; Hooker), Feuarsmoor Plantation (NT
9162; Hooker), Feuar's Bog (NT 6342; Hooker), Feuar's Moss (NT 3128;
Hooker), Feuars Hill (NT 3225; Hooker), Feuars Ward (NS 2956; Hooker),
Feuars Moss (NJ 8227; Hooker).

Macdonald interprets the name as 'lands held by feuars', which he further
explains as 'holders of land in feu, by payment of a fixed yearly rent', directing the
reader to the entries for feu and feuar in OED2 (PNWL: 57). The word is not recorded as
a surname in Black's The Surnames of Scotland, and so there is little doubt that the place-
name evidence shows the use of the occupational term. However, it is unclear whether
Macdonald is correct to assume that Feuarlands WLO means 'lands held by feuars', as it
could equally refer to 'lands held by a feuar', perhaps referring to one tenant specifically.

There are no examples of the compound feuar-land(s) in DOST, but the
dictionary does note two examples of the use of few-land or feu-land in the sense 'land
let in feu', recorded from the late sixteenth and late seventeenth centuries respectively
(s.v. few-land n.). The existence of this compound offers a basis for reinterpreting the
place-name Feuarlands, recorded in the semantically transparent forms Fewarlandis
(1529), Fewerlandis (1562), Fewaris lands of Bonitoun (1567), (lie) Fewarlands (1567,
1677), Fewarislands (1578), and Feuarlands (1683), corresponding quite closely in date to the attested examples of few-land and feu-land. It is therefore possible that the West Lothian name allows the identification of a compound appellative feuar-land(s) ‘land(s) let by a feuar’, previously unrecognised in Middle Scots.

03 The other examples given above are taken from Hooker’s Gazetteer, and demonstrate that there are some extant place-names which appear to contain the element feuar. There is a slight possibility that this element could be confused with the occupational surname Feuere from Old French fevere, fevre lit. ‘one who works with fire’, ‘blacksmith’, recorded in Middle English from 1243 (Fransson: 142). However, this surname is not known to have been used in Scotland, and so the most likely interpretation of the element feuar is ‘a person who holds land in feu’.
1.24 MSc., Sc. fiddle - A fiddle; fiddle-shaped. [<Middle English *fîpele, app. <Old English *fîpele (weak feminine form implied in the derivative *fîpelere), cognate with Middle Dutch vedel, vedele (Dutch vedel, veel), Old High German *fidula (Middle High German videle, German fiedel), Old Icelandic *fipla, Danish fiddel, further etymology uncertain; perch. an early borrowing from a proto-Romance *vidula, the source of medieval Latin vitula, vidula in the same sense (OED2 s.v. *fiddle n.).]  

(a) Fiddle Clump (NT 6323; Hooker), Fiddlefield (NH 5450; Hooker), Fiddlehall (NO 2507; Hooker), Fiddle Hill (NT 4816; Hooker), Fiddle Plantation (NO 0604; Hooker), Fiddle Plantation (NT 6416; Hooker), Fiddle Plantation (NY 1692; Hooker), Fiddleton, Ewes DMF (Fiddeltoun 1506 RMS, 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 34, NY 3896 Hooker), Fiddle Wood (NJ 3447; Hooker), Fiddle Wood (NJ 6650; Hooker), Fiddle Wood (NT 2436; Hooker), Fiddle Wood (NS 9494; Hooker), Fiddle Wood (NY 0679; Hooker), Fiddle Wood (NX 3768; Hooker), Fiddle Wood (NX 8270; Hooker).  

(c) Fografiddle (HU 2742; Hooker).  

01 The majority of the names in fiddle given above are taken from Hooker's [111] Gazetteer, and so it is uncertain whether the early spellings of these names would support the interpretation loosely assumed here. The earliest recorded example of the word *fîpele in the sense 'stringed musical instrument' occurs in an early thirteenth century Middle English text. The word fiddle is also used in seventeenth century early modern English to denote the player of the instrument (OED2 s.v. fiddle n.). This use is not known to have been employed in Scotland, however, and is not recorded by CSD or DOST. This does not rule out the possibility that such a usage could have been employed, but it does cast some doubt on the confidence with which Macdonald asserts that 'fiddle player' was one of the meanings of fiddle (PNWL: 116; cf. §1.26.01 below for a possible comparable example for fluit). DOST gives only six citations in its entry for fidill, which suggests that the word was not particularly common in Middle Scots (s.v. fidill n.). Further doubt is cast on Macdonald's interpretation by the fact the English name Bemerton WLT, which appeared to show a parallel formation from Old English bêmere 'trumpeter' no longer
provides any supporting evidence because bēmere has in this context been reinterpreted as ‘bittern’ (Hough 1998b).

02 In her discussion of Fiddleton in Ewes parish DMF, Williamson gives two different alternatives for the etymon of the first element of this name, either Old English filede ‘hay’, or the Old English personal name Fidela, and does not explain why she has not considered the possibility of Middle Scots fiddel (PNB: 34). However, since the only recorded historical form of the place-name is Fiddeltoun (1506, 1654), she may be looking for an unnecessarily elaborate interpretation. In order to assume a derivation from Old English filede ‘hay’, it would be necessary to assume that the recorded spellings had undergone some considerable changes since the name was coined, but there is no evidence to suggest this. In order for the first element to be an Old English personal name, it would have to be assumed that the place-name is considerably older than the historical spellings suggest. While the name may indeed be older than the sixteenth century, it is often unwise to rely on gaps in the chronological record as support for the origin of a place-name.

03 Scots toun and Scots or Scottish Standard English town ‘town, village’, reflexes of Old English tun, have been used to form place-names since the fourteenth century, and were also used in a number of more specific senses in the Middle Scots period (CSD s.v. toun n.). A toun could signify ‘an area of arable land on an estate, occupied by a number of farmers as co-tenants’ from the fourteenth century onwards or, from the sixteenth century, ‘a cluster of houses belonging to the tenants’ of one of these areas (CSD s.v. toun n.). It could also mean ‘a farm with its buildings and the immediately surrounding area’ from the late seventeenth century onwards (CSD s.v. toun n.). The use of the generic toun in Fiddeltoun (1506, 1654), therefore provides no contradictions to the argument that the name may have been coined during the Middle Scots period.

04 It is not immediately clear what role is played by fiddle- in the place-name Fiddleton, but as it is the function of the specific to provide descriptive information about the generic, it is necessary to consider the likely adjectival uses of fiddle. Comparative evidence from English place-names suggests that fiddle- may have been used to describe the shape of the toun. For example, Old English belle ‘bell’ is thought to have the sense ‘bell-shaped’ in the place-names Belstone DEV and Bell Bushk YOW (VEPN1: 79).
Similar uses of Old English *hearp* ‘harp’ in the sense ‘harp-shaped’ may exist in English place-names including Harpsden OXF, recorded as *hearp dene* in 1176 (Smith I: 240). On balance, it is likely that the first element is Middle Scots *fiddel* ‘fiddle’, and that name Fiddleton DMF denotes ‘enclosed farmland shaped like a fiddle’.
1.25 Pre-lit. Sc. (?see below), MSc., Sc. fiddler - A fiddle player. [<Middle English *fībeler* < Old English *fīhelere* < the Germanic base of Old English *fīpele* (see §1.24 above) + occupational suffix -er.]

(a) Fiddler Burn (NS 8548; Hooker), Fiddlerhouse (HY 2515; Hooker).


01 Macdonald interprets Fiddler's Croft WLO as "either 'enclosed land shaped like a fiddle' (as the field in question is) or 'land belonging to the fiddler'" (PNWL: 116).

The spellings of the name *Feliliscroft* (1335) and *Feulleriscroft* (c.1335) are problematic, but the forms *Fotelcroft* (1335-6), *Fitelcroft* (1336-7) and *Fithilcroft* (1437) lend support to the interpretation of the first element as fiddle. Considering that the field can be seen to be shaped like a fiddle, Macdonald's first explanation of the name as 'enclosed land shaped like a fiddle' is very plausible. Later forms of the place-name include *Fethillaris Croft* (1456), *Fiddillariscroftis* (1457) and *Fiddlariscroft* (1458), which perhaps show the influence of folk-etymology as they appear to show a reformation of the name with the sense 'land belonging to the fiddler'.

02 *Fitheleres flat* PER is recorded in the early thirteenth century, near Inchaffray Abbey (SHS I. 56: 48). The discussion of the charter in the appendix on the Abbey's lands notes that the name appears in the description of a grant of land given to the canons
by Earl Robert’s vassals, of ‘two acres in Pitlandy “in agro qui dicitur Fitheleres flat”,’
adding the note that ‘the Teutonic name at this early period is significant’ (SHS I. 56: 
320). This may be the same place as the Fithlerflath recorded slightly later (c.1272),
although it may be significant that the original charter in H. M. Register House,
Edinburgh, No. 57 of Calendar (=Lib. Ins. Mis. No. 62) gives the alternative reading of
flechirflat (SHS I. 56: 94).21

Hooker’s place-name lists also record the Cumberland name, Fiddler’s Bog, 
south of the Kielder forest (NY 7979; Hooker). In some of the later names it is likely 
that fiddler represents the surname Fiddler, which is recorded in Scottish contexts from 
the late fifteenth century (Black: 262). The Middle English surname Fitheler is recorded 
from 1275 (Thuresson: 186). The northernmost county in which Thuresson notes the use 
of this personal name is Yorkshire, where the forms Ficheler (1325), Fetheler (1360) and 
Fidiller (1439) are attested (Thuresson: 186). Other examples are recorded in 
Lincolnshire, Suffolk, Essex, Hertfordshire, Hampshire, Somerset, Oxfordshire, 
Worcester and Staffordshire (Thuresson: 186).
1.26 MSc. fluit - Also fluite. Flute (player). [< Middle English flut < Old French flâte 'musical instrument' (c. 1165; further etymology unknown: TLF s.v. flûte n.1).]

00 (a) Fluittis-Lands, Uphall WLO (Fluittis-Landis 1617 RMS; PNWL: 72).

01 Macdonald interprets this name as 'probably' signifying 'flute-player's lands' (PNWL: 72). The word flute is rare in Middle Scots, and DOST only gives two citations for the use of the term, both showing the variant spelling floyt (s.v. flute n.). Later evidence for the use of flute in Scots is not covered by SND, on account of the word not being specific to Scotland or having a peculiarly Scottish sense. Flute is recorded in the sense 'a flute-player', together with the variant form fluit, in English contexts from the mid sixteenth century onwards (OED2 s.v. flute n.). No other examples of place-names in flute are revealed in Hooker's Gazetteer.

02 The Middle English surname Floutere 'flute-player' is attested in Yorkshire as Floutere (1268), Floyter (1381) and as Flouter (1332) in Lincolnshire (Thuresson: 184). This lends some support to the use of similar words in onomastic contexts.
1.27 MSc., Sc. foumart - Polecat, ferret, weasel. [<Middle English fulmart, app. < an unattested Old English *ful meard, lit. 'foul marten'.]

(a) Foumartdean, Morbattle ROX (Fowmertown 1590 CBP; PNB: 21, NT 7927; Hooker), Foumart Stane (NX 7089; Hooker), Foumart Wood (NO 7282; Hooker).

01 Middle Scots foumart is attested in the sense ‘polecat’ from the early fifteenth century, and is also recorded in a transferred sense, as a term of abuse (DOST s.v. foumart n.). DOST cites several examples of the phrase foumart skin, the skin of the animal used as a fur, from the mid fifteenth to the mid seventeenth centuries (DOST s.v. foumart n.). The use of foumart skin as a fur may possibly have had an impact on the naming of places after the animal, but equally, the names may have been coined simply because the places they denoted were frequented by foumarts.

02 Reference to the animal is particularly likely in combination with elements like wood, which probably denoted the creature’s habitat. There appear to be no examples of whitret or futrat ‘weasel, stoat’ or polecat in Scottish place-names.

03 Two of the names listed by Hooker, Foumart Flow and Foumart Knowe (NU 1124), are located in the north of England, in Northumberland, north east of Cateran Hill. However, these names are not mentioned by Mawer (1920), and I am unaware of any other study which notes the use of this place-name element south of the border.
1.28 MSc., Sc. gowan - Daisy; wild flower. [App. a variant of Scots and early modern northern English *gollan*, *golland*, further etymology uncertain: see discussion below.]

00 (a) Gowanbank (NJ 9455; Hooker), Gowanbank (NO 6044; Hooker), Gowanbank (NS 5537; Hooker), Gowanbrae (NM 3822; Hooker), Gowanbrae (NS 0021; Hooker), Gowanbrae (NX 9556; Hooker), Gowan Burn (NN 9929; Hooker), Gowanhill (and Gowanfold NK 0263 also Gowanhill Croft NK 0262; Hooker), Gowanhill (NJ 6763 also Gowanhill Cottage NJ 6663; Hooker), Gowan Hill (NS 7994; Hooker), Gowanhill, Currie MLO (NT 1668; Hooker, PNML: 180), Gowan Hill (NX 8384; Hooker), Gowan Hole (NK 0465; Hooker), Gowanlea (NJ 7357; Hooker), Gowanlea (NS 0427; Hooker), Gowanlea (NS 2851; Hooker), Gowanside (NS 8849; Hooker), Gowan Stank, Linlithgow WLO (lie Gowanestank 1615 Prot. R. K.; PNWL: 116).

01 OED2 states that early modern English *gollan*, *golland* is probably related to *gold* in the sense ‘marigold’, from Old English *golde*, which can be compared with forms from continental Germanic languages including Middle Dutch *goudbloeme*, Dutch *goudbloem*, *goudsbloem*, Swedish *guldblomma* and Gothic *goldblume*, all with the literal meaning ‘gold-flower’ (OED2 s.v. *gollan)d n., *gold* n.²). However, SND suggests an alternative etymology for Scots *gollan*, which is recorded in modern use in Caithness and Orkney denoting various species of golden flower, and in nineteenth century use in Berwickshire (s.v. *gollan* n.). Comparison with Old Icelandic *gull* ‘gold’ and its derivatives in *gullin-* ‘golden’, together with the largely northern distribution of the Scottish evidence, points to a Scandinavian borrowing (SND s.v. *gollan* n.). However, SND notes that the Berwickshire form *goulan* is ‘borrowed directly’ from the northern English regional word (s.v. *gollan* n.).

02 DOST provides only four citations evidencing the use of Middle Scots *gowan* ‘daisy’, the first of which appears to contain the place-name ‘govwane rig’ (1542 s.v. *gowan(e* n.). The word *gowan* is also found in later regional use in the north of England, although the majority of the evidence is Scottish (OED2 s.v. *gowan* n.). In place-names, the element most commonly combines with words for types of hill, as in the *-brae, -hill* and *-side* names from Hooker’s Gazetteer, listed above.
Confusion is possible with place-names in *gowan* from Gaelic *gobhann* 'blacksmith', which is most likely to be the terminal element in modern names such as Ledgowan (NH 1355; Hooker), Rawgowan (NJ 6358; Hooker) and Balnagowan (Isle of Lismore ARG). When *gowan* appears as the first element of a southern Scottish place-name which clearly shows Germanic element order, it is most likely to represent Scots *gowan* 'daisy'. It is not possible to be absolutely certain, however, especially in cases where historical spellings or extralinguistic evidence is not available, and the *-gowan* names which are found in historical or modern Gaelic-speaking areas must be treated with care. Conversely, while there is no evidence to suggest that Scots *gowan* 'daisy' was borrowed into Gaelic, the possibility cannot be entirely ruled out. Gaelic *gowan* 'blacksmith' has also given rise to a surname Gowan (Black: 322).

Hooker's *Gazetteer* also records the Cumberland names Gowanburn (NY 6491), Gowany Sike (NY 6075), Gowany Hill (NY 6176), Gowany Knowe (NY 6675), Little Gowany Knowe (NY 6977), Muckle Gowany Knowe (NY 7078) and Gowany Knowe (NY 7379) which perhaps show use of the adjective *gowany* 'covered with daisies or wild flowers'. Many of these names are located near one another, and do not necessarily represent independent constructions.
1.29 Pre Lit. Sc. hawk, MSc., Sc. halk - A hawk. [<Middle English halk, hauk (with regular Sc. development of -al-, -aul- for English -aw-) < Old English hafoc and Old Norse haukr, both cognate with Middle Dutch havic, havec, hawic (Dutch havik), Old High German habuh, hapuh (Middle High German habech, habich, German habicht) < a Common Germanic base further related to the Indo-European base of Polish kobuz and Russian kóbets, both in sense 'species of hawk or kite' (OED2 s.v. hawk n.¹, ODEE s.v. hawk n.¹).]

(a) In combination with words denoting hills: Hagbrae, Borthwick MLO (Halkbr(a) 1483, 1534, 1546-80 RMS, Hakbra 1538 RMS, Hagbrae 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, 1666 RMS, 1788 Sasines, Hogbrae Arm; PNML: 112), Hawks Brae (HY 6425; Hooker), Halk Law (NT 3458; Hooker), Hawklaw Bog (also Hawklaw Plantation and Hawklawtongues NT 5604; Hooker), Hawk's Craig (NJ 1247; Hooker), Hawk Craig (NN 3823; Hooker), Hawk's Craig (NN 9407; Hooker), Hawk Craig (NS 1453; Hooker), Hawks Craig (NS 6400; Hooker), Hawkcraig Point (NT 2084; Hooker), Hawk Craig (NX 7882; Hooker), Hawkhill (ND 3562; Hooker), Hawkhill (NG 3731; Hooker), Hawk Hill (NH 7357; Hooker), Hawkhill (NJ 6024 also Hawkhill Plantation NJ 6241 and Hawkhall NJ 6242; Hooker), Hawkhill (NJ 9356; Hooker), Hawkshill (NJ 8716; Hooker), Hawkhill (NS 6221; Hooker), Hawkhill (NO 1143; Hooker), Hawkhill (NO 4024; Hooker), Hawkhill (NO 6851; Hooker), Hawkhill Farm (NO 7580; Hooker), Hawkhill Wood (NO 8394; Hooker), Hawkhill (NS 2742; Hooker), Hawkhill (NS 9288; Hooker), Hawk Hill (also Hawk Hass and Hawk Sike NT 4802; Hooker), Hawkhill (NU 2212 also Hawkhill Bridge NU 2112 and Old Hawkhill NU 2111; Hooker), Hawkhill (NU 2299; Hooker), Hawk Hill (NX 3951; Hooker), Hawk Hill (NX 4268; Hooker), Hawkhill (NX 9265; Hooker), Hawkshill (ND 1267; Hooker), Hawkshill (NJ 8029; Hooker), Hawkshill (also South Hawkshill NK 0038, Easter Hawkshill and Upper Hawkshill NK 0039 and Nether Hawkshill NK 0037; Hooker), Hawkshill (NO 7797; Hooker), Hawk Law (NK 0834; Hooker), Hawk Law (NJ 7924; Hooker), Hawk Law FIF (Hawklaw 1660 RMS; PNML: 113, NO 3715; Hooker), Hawks Law (NT 8043; Hooker), Hawkslaw, Coldstream BWK (Halksla 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 125).
In combination with other elements: Halk Burn (NT 4641; Hooker), Hawk Burn (also Hawk Gill and Hawk Stone NT 7504; Hooker), Hawk Cleuch (NS 7807 and 8006, also Hawkcleuch Burn NS 8006, Hawkcleuchside NS 8107; Hooker), Hawk Cleuch (NY 0289; Hooker), Hawkden (NJ 8163; Hooker), Hawkhead Farm (NS 5162; Hooker), Hawk's Heugh (NT 7871; Hooker), Hawks Hole (NY 1397; Hooker), Hawkshole (NY 3776; Hooker), Hawkshope Hole (NY 5996; Hooker), Hawksland (NS 8439; Hooker), Hawkslee Farm (NT 5831; Hooker), Hawks Geo (HU 6688; Hooker), Hawks Ness (HU 6458 and 6098; Hooker), Hawk's Ness (NT 9562; Hooker), Hawksnest Burn (NO 5487; Hooker), Hawksnest (NT 4940; Hooker), Hawk's Nest (NX 4281; Hooker), Little Hawk's Nest and Meikle Hawk's Nest (NO 7388; Hooker), Hawk's Nib (NS 1153; Hooker), Hawknest Rig (also Hawknest Sike NY 4192; Hooker), Hawknest Lake (also Hawknestrig Plantation NY 3377 and Hawknestrig NY 3476; Hooker), Hawk's Point (NO 1748; Hooker), Hawkshaw (NT 0722 also Hawkshaw Burn NT 0721, Hawkshaw Castle NT 0720, Hawkshaw Cleuch NT 2726, North Hawkshaw Rig NT 2627 and South Hawkshaw Rig NT 2626; Hooker), Hawk Stone (NO 2021; Hooker), Hawkstone (NO 8385; Hooker), Hawkwillow Fell (NT 7506 also Hawkwillow Burn NT 7508; Hooker), Hawkwood (NS 6839 also Hawkwood Hill NS 6838; Hooker), Hawkwood Hill (NS 9624 also Hawkwood Burn NS 9723 and Hawkwood Rig NS 9725; Hooker).

01 Uses of the variant hawk, hauk, etc. in Scotland occur earliest in place-names, as in the unlocated examples Hawkeschaws (c. 1320), Hawkland (1379), Hawkheid (1450) and Hawkhurst (1457), listed in DOST (s. v. hawk n.). Smith notes that the names from Old English hafoc very often have a word for a hill or wood as their second element (Smith: I 220). The Scottish evidence above, however, establishes that halk, hawk is most commonly found in combination with a word for a type of hill. While there are some names like Hawkshaw (NT 0722) and Hawkwood (NS 6839) where the second element denotes a type of woodland, these names are not found in great abundance.

02 The Scots variant halk with medial -I- is recorded in DOST from the late fifteenth century, and there are no clear examples of this type of spelling in Middle English (s.v. halk n., MED s.v. hauk n.). However, it may be relevant that forms of the Middle English word halk or hale 'recess or nook in a building, remote corner in an open
place, hiding place' which may also have the sense 'an angular piece of ground' are apparently found in a number of northern English place-names and surnames (MED s.v. halk n.). Many of these names are in Cumberland, as Le Halc, Halk (1228), Molendinum de Halke (1279), Madehalk (1281), Halkpath (1339), Weyehalk (1349), Halkmylne (1398), Halkestrete (1446; MED s.v. halk n.). Although there is no evidence in DOST to suggest that the topographical term halk was used in medieval Scotland, it is not impossible that this took place, considering the extensive shared onomastic vocabulary of northern England and southern Scotland. Conversely, it is possible that 'Scots' halk may be represented in some of the place-names listed by MED, although this is somewhat unlikely considering that their second elements do not denote hills or woodland.

As with English place-names in Middle English hauke, it is not always possible to separate the Scots element halk or hawk from elements derived from Old Norse haukr or the Old Norse personal name Haukr (Smith: I 220). The modern forms Hawk Cleuch (NS 7807) and Hawk Cleuch (NY 0289), may show cleuch in the sense 'gorge, ravine' or in the sense 'cliff, crag', and so they may be best considered as constructions which include an element denoting a type of hill (CSD s.v. cleugh n.). Hooker also records the modern names Hawking Craig (NS 1750) and Hurly Hawkin (NO 3232), which may possibly contain Scots halking, hawking 'a hawking-ground' (DOST s.v. halkin(g n.).
1.30 Pre-Lit. Sc. MSc., Sc. halker - Hawker, falconer. [< Middle English *halker, hauker < Old English *hafocere.]

(a) In all examples in combination with Scottish reflexes of Old English *tun 'farm': Halkerston KCD (Haucarton, Haukarton 1391 ER, Hauckartstoun 1392 ER; PNML: 112), Halkerston MLO (Haucarsto(u)n 1345, 1374 Reg. Ho. Ch., Haukartstoun 1345 Reg. Ho. Ch., Ha(u)kersto(u)n 1345 Reg. Ho. Ch., 1449 Bann. Cl. 109, 1662-5 Blaeu, Hauckysto(u)n 1354 Reg. Ho. Ch., Haukerston, Haukirstoun 1354 Reg. Ho. Ch., Hawcarstone 1453 LC, Harkersto(u)n(e) 1471, 1491 ADA, 1492, 1494 AC, 1488, 1498, 1609 RMS, 1514 LC, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, 1773 Arm, Halkerstona 1491 ADA; PNML: 112), Halkerston MOR (c.1200 Halkerston; Johnston: 199), Halkerton, near Forfar ANG (NO 4448 also Halkerton Mill NO 4349; Hooker).

Dixon interprets Halkerston MLO as 'farm of the hawker or fowler or falconer', and there seems no reason to doubt his interpretation (PNML: 112). DOST does not record the use of the form halker 'hawker', and provides only one example of the variant hakcr in the same sense (s. v. hawker n.). The place-name evidence, however, suggests that the words and forms halker and hauker were commoner in Scots than the lexical sources imply. On the other hand, there are only four examples of halker place-names, all of which occur in combinations with -ton, and so some of these examples may be derived from the surname Halkerston.

Black notes the earlier use of Haukerstone in the personal name Johan de Haukerstone, recorded in 1296 (Black: 338). He states that this name was derived from 'lands in the Mearns held by the king's falconer', and that it was common in Edinburgh throughout the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries (Black: 338). His account also mentions an Edinburgh street-name, Halkerston's Wynd, which was probably named after someone with that surname (Black: 338).

The Middle English personal name Hauekere is attested from 1221, in forms including Hauker (1327, 1341, 1374, etc.), Haweker (1332), Haueker (1221, 1284, 1332, etc.) and Hauekere (1243, 1309, 1310-24, etc.; Thuresson: 79). His examples are taken from central and southern England, in the counties of Lincolnshire, Suffolk, Essex,
Hertfordshire, Surrey, Sussex, Hampshire, Somerset, Oxfordshire, Worcestershire, Staffordshire and Lancashire. There are no recorded examples of the surname with medial -l- as in Middle Scots halker. Nevertheless, the collective Scottish onomastic evidence for the word, including place-names which may be derived from the surname, pre-dates literary usage of the word. The earliest known examples being Halkerston MOR (c.1200 Halkerston; Johnston: 199) and Halkerston MLO (Haucarsto(u)n 1345; PNML: 112).
1.31 OE hægstald, hagustald, pre-lit. Sc. hextild, hexteld - A warrior, a bachelor.
[Cf. Old English (West-Saxon) hagosteald. Cognate with Old High German hagustalt, with the same sense, also in sense ‘younger son without inherited property’ (Smith I: 215).]

(b) Hesterholh, Yetholm ROX (Hesterholh c. 1050 [12th] ESC; PNB: 140), Hexpath, Gordon BWK (Hexildespeth(e) 1296 Bann. Cl. 47, 1296 CDS, Hexteldespehe 13th cent. CDS, Hekkispeth 1469 RMS, Hecspeth 1471 HMC (Home); PNB: 154).

Williamson suggests that the first element in Hexpath is derived from Old English hægstald, ‘warrior’ and supports her view with comparative evidence relating to the English place-name Hexham DRH. At the time she was writing, it was commonly believed by place-name scholars that ‘Hexham-on-Tyne [was] originally a Celtic river-name corrupted to *Ilestild, which then became associated with the West Saxon variant hago-steald’ (PNB: 154). Williamson proposes that Hexpath is unlikely to have evolved from a Celtic name, and therefore must have originated from the Old English word (PNB: 154). In a short article on the element path in Scottish place-names, Nicolaisen supports with Williamson’s interpretation, agreeing that Old English hægstald ‘warrior’ is represented in the compound name (Nicolaisen 1963).

However, the modern interpretation of Hexham is considerably different from that of the 1940s, when Williamson wrote her thesis, and the current understanding of this English place-name has some important implications for the interpretation of Hexpath. The historical spellings of Hexham are discussed in recent articles by Victor Watts (Watts 1994), and Donald Bullough (Bullough 1999). Both investigations ultimately derive the first element of the place-name from Old English hagustald ‘warrior, bachelor’, which can clearly be seen in the earliest form of the name, Hagustaldes ham (c. 1120) (Watts 1994: 120).

Hexham also appears in the form Hextildesham in Latin documents from 1268 to 1535 (Watts 1994: 120). According to Watts, this historical spelling demonstrates that the name was re-shaped to incorporate the feminine name Hextild or Hestild, borne by
the wife of Richard Comyn, a twelfth century noble (Watts 1994: 120). Watts argues that
tolk-tymology gave rise to a re-interpretation of the place-name as 'the ham of Hestild'
(Watts 1994: 120). Curiously, there are some notable similarities between the early
spellings of Hexham and the earliest recorded forms of the name Hexpath. The form
Hextildespeth(e) is recorded in 1296, and Hexteldespehe is found on a thirteenth century
seal (PNB: 154).

04 It is possible to argue on phonological terms that Old English hægstald- could
become Hextild- during the Middle English period, and Williamson's interpretation of
this element may be correct. However, comparison with Hexham does not simplify the
problem, because its first element is ultimately derived from hægestald, a variant form of
the same word. Watts states that the forms in Hextild- do not reflect an expected
phonological development from the variant hægestald (Watts 1994: 121). Hægestald
would be expected to produce forms in *Hau-, *Hou-, or *Host-. Watts argues that a
variant form "*Hæg-" or "*Hestaldesham" is necessary before the progression to
Hextildesham can be explained on phonological grounds. Bearing this in mind, it may be
significant that there is an example, apparently unknown to Watts, of an Old English
spelling Hægestaldeæ for Hexham, which would complete the phonological sequence
(Bede: IV, 360).

05 The evidence of Hexpath BWK may confirm that the Old English variant
hægstald could become Hextild- as a result of a logical progression, although there is the
additional complication that none of the historical spellings of Hexpath demonstrates
with certainty that the first element was indeed Old English hægstald. Two other place-
names thought to be derived from Old English hægstald or hagustald are Hestercombe
in Somerset (Smith I: 215, DEPN: 237) and Hegestuldes settl, a lost Gloucestershire name
recorded in the year 950 (EPNS 41: 133). Hestercombe SOM is recorded as
Hægestaldescumb (672 for 682; Sawyer no. 237 [17th]), Hegsteldescumb (854; Sawyer no.
311 [12th]), Hegstealdcumb (c. 900; Sawyer no. 1819 [12th]), and Hestercumba (1155;
Charter Rolls [1334]) and Hegestuldes settl is recorded thus in 950 (Sawyer no. 553
[19th]) (Watts 1994: 125). Neither of these names provides supporting evidence for the
development of forms in Hextild-.
Watts' argument that the place-name Hexham was re-shaped under the influence of a feminine name Hestild or Hextild also has important implications for the interpretation of Hexpath. Watts states that he has found no other examples of the name Hestild (Watts 1994: 120-1, fn. 6), but the similarity of the thirteenth century spellings for Hexham and Hexpath may indicate that this personal name could also be found in Scotland during the Middle Ages. If the first element of these place-names represents a feminine name, then the -es ending may seem problematic, because of its resemblance to the masculine genitive inflection associated with masculine personal names. However, this alone does not prove that Hestild need be interpreted as a masculine name. It has recently been established that the genitive marker -es was also used in combination with feminine personal names (Robinson 1993). Robinson lists a significant number of historical examples of the use of the -es inflection with names that are clearly feminine, including Kyneburges, found in the Peterborough Chronicle, Racheles, from a late translation of Genesis, and several toponymic examples cited from Boehler's Die altenglischen Fraunamen (Robinson 1993: 173). Other masculine inflections are also found in combination with feminine names in the late Old English period (Hough 2002: 49-50).

Hexpath may contain another example of the feminine personal name Hestild or Hextild. Nevertheless, a derivation of the first element from an original Old English heægsteald remains phonologically plausible. Williamson adds some support to her argument with her reference to the medieval road through the Cheviot hills, Clennel Street, which was once known as Hexpathgate, although the true age of this name is difficult to determine (PNB: 154). She also infers the following:

The use of the term for 'warrior', and the fact that the main road here runs very straight east and west and is protected on the north by the earthwork known as Herrit's Dyke, suggests that the Anglian population of the Merse may have had a military thoroughfare here leading to Lauderdale to meet the Roman Road from the north, along which marauding parties of Scots may have been accustomed to advance (PNB: 154).

The spelling of Hexham as Hægstealdes æ in The Old English Version of Bede's Ecclesiastical History, mentioned above, may indicate that several variant forms of the
name existed concurrently, and that there is no need to look elsewhere for a solution to the chronological development of the name. One thing that can be said with some certainty is that the notion that both place-names are derived from this word, re-shaped by the same feminine name, is highly implausible.

08 The first element of the lost name *Hesterhoh ROX is not explained by Williamson, who notes only that it is ‘probably Celtic’ (PNB: 140). The earliest known form of the place-name *Hesterhoh ROX bears close similarity to twelfth century forms recorded for the English place-name Hestercombe SOM. The Roxburgh name is recorded as *Hesterhoh c.1050 (PNB: 140) and the first element of this early form is identical to that found in the early *Hester- forms of the Somerset name, recorded from 1155 (Watts 1994: 125). As mentioned above, Hestercombe is found in the forms *Hægstaldescumb (672), *Hegsteldescumb (854), *Hegstealdcumb (c. 900) and *Hestercumba in 1155 (Watts 1994: 125) and so it is clear that the spellings in *Hester- developed from the Old English element *hægstald which is plainly visible in the oldest form of the name. It is therefore very likely that the Roxburgh name *Hesterhoh also developed from an earlier form, *Hægstaldeshoh, with Old English *hægstald as its first element.
1.32 Pre-lit. Sc. hal - Perh. with the Old English senses: 'nook; corner of land; water-meadow; tongue of land between two streams; a hollow; secluded valley', Middle Scots, Sc. haugh, hauch, halch, etc. - ‘a piece of (alluvial) level ground, on the banks of a river; river-meadow land'. [< Old English (Anglian) halh 'nook; corner of land; water-meadow; tongue of land between two streams; a hollow; a secluded valley'; cf. Old English (West-Saxon) healh, (Kentish) halh.]

00 (a) Hala Shank, Stow MLO (no early spellings; PNML: 291), Hatton, Ratho MLO (Haltun 1288-90 ER, Halton(e) 1335-6, 1336-7 CDS, 1379-90 Reg. Ho. Ch., 1453 ER, 1476 ADA, 1480 AC, Haltona 1377 RMS, Halton(e) 1377 Bann. Cl. 94, 1434, 1453 ER, 1444 Bann. Cl. 109, 1447, 1449, 1523 Bann. Cl. 105, 1452 et passim to 1667 RMS, 1479, 1480 AC, 1506-7 Treas. Acc., 1543, 1547, 1548 RSS, 1572 et passim to 1591 RPC, 1573, 1655, 1691 LC, 1688 SHS I. 36, Hauvtoun(e) 1490 AC, 1610 RMS, Hatoun 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, Hatto(w)n(e) 1690 RMS, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 276), Easter Hatton Mains (Half-Haltoun (de Dalmahoy) 1558, 1598, 1614, 1616, 1636 RMS, Manis 1773 Arm.; PNML: 277), Haugh Burn WLO (no early spellings; PNWL: 2), Haughbrae Wood (NT 2292; Hooker), Hailesbridge, Colinton MLO (Haillisbrig 1594 RMS, Hallisbrig 1611 RMS, Hailisbrig 1619 RMS; PNML: 146), Haughend (NO 0214; Hooker), Haughfoot, Stow MLO (Haughfoot 1702 Wilson, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 291), Haughhead, Stow MLO (Haughhead 1773 Arm., perh. Dathanshaughhead Wilson; PNML: 291), Haughhead (NS 6197; Hooker), Haughhead (NS 7354; Hooker), Haughhead, Borthwick MLO (Hauchhead 1662 RMS, Haughhead 1773 Arm; PNML: 116), Haugh Head, Currie MLO (Haughhead 1773 Arm.; PNML: 180), Haugh Mill, Linlithgow WLO (Haugh Milne 1670 Reg. Bor.; PNWL: 116), Haughstone, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (Haughestane 1614 Ham. Inv., Hauchstane of Kinneill 1615 Prot. R. K., Hauchstaine 1615 RMS; PNWL: 36), Haughs Strip (NO 3949; Hooker).

(b) Hailes MLO the former name for Colinton parish (Hala c. 1150-3 Bann. Cl. 74, Hale c.1240 Bann. Cl. 74, Halis 13th cent. Bann. Cl. 69, 1329 ER, 1506 RSS, 1488 AC, 1450-1 RMS, c. 1240, 1557-85 Bann. Cl. 74, 1214-49, 1398 Bann. Cl. 70, Hales 1214-49 Bann. Cl. 70, Halys 1329 ER, 1482 ADA, Heallis 1561 Bann. Cl. 74, Haillis 1561 Bann. Cl. 74, 1591 RPC, 1591 et passim to 1619
RMS, Hailes 1622 RMS, Haills 1654, 1663 RMS, Hallis 1662 RMS, Hailis 1662 RMS, Hailes 1594 LC, 1654 RMS; PNML: 146), East Hailes, Colinton MLO (Easter Hailes 1641, 1643 RMS; PNML: 146), Halls, Penicuik MLO (Hallys c. 1350 RMS, Hall(i)js c. 1350 RMS, 1741 SHS I. 13, Halhous de Lekbernarde 1459 RMS, Halhous 1598, 1607, 1610, 1647 RMS, 1647 Sasines, Hal(l)house 1654 RMS, 1653 Ret., Hailes 1654 Sasines, Halls 1773 Arm.; PNML: 267), Haugh, Kirkliston WLO (Hauch 1553 RMS, Hauchis 1592 RMS; PNWL: 46), Haugh (also Haughhead, Haugh Farm NS 4925 and Haughyett NS 4926; Hooker), The Haugh (NO 2343; Hooker), East Haugh, Kirknewton MLO (Haughhead 1773 Arm., Easthaugh 1790 (source not specified); PNML: 222), New Hailes, Inveresk MLO (Hale(s) 1124-53, 1153-65, 1163, 1166-1214, 1184, 1227, 1232, 1234 Bann. Cl. 74, Halis e. 13th cent., 1450 Bann. Cl. 74, 1591-2 RPC, Halys estir and Westir 1438 Bann. Cl. 74, (Estir) Halys in (regalite de) Mus(s)(k)ilburgh 1480, 1483 Bann. Cl. 74, (E(i)ster) Ha(i)lfl)is 1490 Treas. Acc., 1506, 1534, 1555-83 Bann. Cl. 74, New Hailes 1773 Arm.; PNML: 205), Waulkmill of New Hailes, Inveresk MLO (the waulk-mill of Easter Hailes, no date; PNML: 205).

With of: Haugh of Aberuthven (NN 9817; Hooker), Haugh of Ardoe (NJ 8902; Hooker), Haugh of Drimmie (NO 1750; Hooker), Haugh of Grandtully (NN 9253; Hooker), Haugh of Kercock (NO 1339; Hooker), Haugh of Kilhame (NS 2410; Hooker), Haugh of Kilmorich (NN 9950; Hooker), Haugh of West Grange (NS 8294; Hooker), Haugh of Ballechín (also Haugh Island NN 9452; Hooker), Haugh of Blackgrange (NS 8492; Hooker), Haugh of Scattertie (NJ 6957; Hooker), Haugh of Sluie (NO 6296; Hooker), Haugh of Strachan (NO 6691; Hooker), Haugh of Tannadice (NO 4857; Hooker), Haugh of Urr (also Haugh Mill NX 8066 and Haugh Bridge NX 8065; Hooker), Haugh of Urrard (NN 9063; Hooker), Haughs of Airth (NS 9186; Hooker), Haughs of Ashogle (NJ 7052; Hooker), Haughs of Ballinshoe (NO 4253; Hooker), Haughs of Benholm (also Haughs Bay NO 8168; Hooker), Haughs of Caenlochan (NO 1975; Hooker), Haughs of Cossans (NO 4049; Hooker), Haughs of Finavon (NO 5057; Hooker), Haughs of Kinnaird (NO 6457; Hooker), Haughs of Pittentian (NN 8720; Hooker).
(c) In compounds with a forename, surname or occupational term (often difficult to distinguish from one another): **Allan's Haugh** (no early spellings; PNML: 289), **Carterhaugh**, Selkirk SLK (*Cartarehauch* 1489-90 RMS; PNB: 95), **Douglas haugh Plantation** (NT 3811; Hooker), **Elstaneshalche**, a valley between Whitton and Morebattle ROX (*Elstaneshalche* 1181 Bann. Cl. 56, *Elstannes halech* 1175-99 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB: 95), **Monkshaugh**, Penicuik MLO (no early spellings; PNML: 272), **Pearsby Hall**, Tundergarth DMF (*Perisby* 1285 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, c. 1294 Bann. Cl. 56, *Perbehawes* 1542 RMS, *Perbehalvis* 1555 HMC (Jhn), *Peirsbie-halls* 1662 RMS; PNB: 285), **Philliphaugh**, Selkirk SLK (PNB: 95), **Prattshaugh** (NJ 9059; Hooker), **Priesthaugh**, Teviothead ROX (*Preesthouch*, 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 93), **Purveshaugh**, Earlston BWK (*Purveshanch* 1611 HMC (Wed); PNB: 94, NT 6039; Hooker), **Sergeanthaugh**, Dalkeith MLO (*le Serjandhauch* 1451-2 RMS, *Serjandhauch* 1658 LC; PNML: 185).


In compounds with descriptive elements: **Blackhaugh**, Stow MLO (*Blackhaughe* 1445 ER; PNML: 281), **Broadhaugh**, Teviothead ROX (*Braidhauch* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 93), **Crumhaugh Hill**, Hawick ROX (*Crumhauch* 1511 RMS; PNB: 93), **Crumhaugh**, near Strathaven, LAN (NS 7344; Hooker), **Langhaugh**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (*The Langhauch* 1562 SRS 57, *Langhaugh* 1613 Ham. Inv.; PNWL: 37), **Langhaugh**, Cramond MLO
(Langhauch 1471 RMS; PNML: 164), Longhaugh, Linlithgow WLO

Langhaugh 1696 Cess.; PNWL: 118), Wester Longhaugh, Linlithgow WLO

(Wester Langhaugh 1551 SRS 57, Wester Longhaugh 1560 SRS 57; PNWL: 118), Longhaughmill, West Calder MLO (Longhaughmyln 1624 RMS; PNML: 306), Ruchale, Newbattle MLO (R(h)uchale(c)(h) e. 1140, a. 1153, 1214-49, 1215, 1224, 1273 Bann. Cl. 89, 1140-53 Bann. Cl. 70, 1142, 1144 Lawrie, Ruenhale c. 1140 Bann. Cl. 89, 1142 Lawrie, Ruchale 1166-1214, 1230 Bann. Cl. 89, Rughalegh 1174 Bann. Cl. 89; PNML: 256), Whitehaugh, Penicuik MLO (Quhythaugh 1636, 1643 RMS, Whythaugh 1663, 1666 RMS; PNML: 273), Whithaugh, Castleton ROX (Wheatoughe towre 1583 CBP, Whithaugh 1590 CBP; PNB: 94), Whitehaughbank, Newbattle MLO (Quhythaughbank 1584 LC; PNML: 259).

In compounds with elements denoting wild creatures: Cathaugh, Dalkeith MLO (no early spellings; PNML: 184), Cathaugh, Stow MLO (Cathaugh, Stow MLO (v. halh) (Cathauch(e) 1593, 1598-9, 1644, 1664 RMS, 1609 LC, Coithauche 1643 RMS; PNML: 282), Foxhall, Kirkliston WLO (Toddishauch 1539 SHS II. 4 et passim to 1566 Cat. Tor., Toddishauche 1563/4 Cat. Tor., 1631 RMS, Toddishaugh 1619 Cat. Tor., Todhauch 1539 et passim SHS II. 4, Todhaughe 1648 Dund. B; PNWL: 41), Ravenshaugh, Penicuik MLO (Ravinishaugh, Raven(is)hau(e)ghe 1613 RMS, Ravinshaugh 1647 RMS, Ravenshaugh 1675 KSR Pen.; PNML: 270), Ravenshaugh Burn, Inveresk MLO (no early spellings; PNML: 101), Rockhall, Mouswald DMF (Rokkel 1526 RMS, Rocol 1662-5 Blaeu; also Rockhall Head (Rokelheid 1637 L. Ch.), Rockhall Mote, Lochmaben (Moite of Rockell 1592 CBP), Rockhall Skarth (Rokkelskarth 1516-17 RMS, RowlSkarth 1662-5 Blaeu); PNB: 95).

With other elements: Blindhaugh, Newbattle MLO (le blindhalch Bann. Cl. 89; PNML: 257), Borthaugh, Hawick ROX (Bordhauch 1526 ALC; PNB: 93), Carlowrie Haughs, WLO (the haucht of Carlowry c. 1540 Rent. Tor., Carlowrie-hauchis 1572-3 RMS; PNWL: 41), Cleithaugh, Southdean ROX (Cleethaugh 1590 CBP; PNB: 93), Dalryhaugh, Edinburgh MLO (Dalryhauchis 1538 RMS; PNML: 126), Elginhaugh (Elginhaugh 1773 Arm.; PNML: 229), Fardinhaugh (now Whitehill), Inveresk MLO (Whithill called Fardinhauch 1653 RMS; PNML: 209), Galtuneshalech, near Gattonside,
The Scots element haugh is extremely common as a place-name element, and the modern names from Hooker's Gazetteer which have been included in the above list provide only a representative sample of the several hundred place-name constructions in haugh. A number of constructions with of have been included from Hooker's lists. Nicolaisen discusses place-names in which burn of has been prefixed to a pre-existing name (SPN: 77-8), and these can be compared with many of the names in haugh of- as the terminal component of such names is often an older (and frequently Celtic) place-name. Typical Gaelic translations for haugh are lèanan and srath, and there is no evidence to suggest that the Scots word was ever adopted into Gaelic (PEDG s.v. haugh). The majority of formations of the type haugh of therefore provide evidence for the incursion of Scots into formerly Gaelic-speaking areas.

In some other constructions, as for example the lost name Dalryhaughs MLO, haugh has probably been added to a pre-existing Gaelic name Dalry, probably derived from either dail righ 'king's meadow' or dail fhraoigh 'heather dale', from the older genitive form of fraoich 'heather' (PNML: 126, CPNS: 144, 200).

Williamson has argued that Crumhaugh Hill ROX, which is situated near a sharp bend in the Slitrig Water, could be derived from either Old English crumb or Gaelic crom on the grounds that both had the sense 'crooked' or 'bent' (PNB: 93). Gaelic crom 'bent' is found in some Scottish place-names, as for example Crombie Water BNF, where it describes the curve of a river (CPNS: 442, SPN: 224). Semantically at least, this name can be compared with the English place-names Cromwell NTT, YOW which contain the
Old English element *crumb* and denote ‘winding streams’ (DEPN: 131, Smith I: 116). Watson states that the Gaelic word can also be found in the name Cromdale MOR, recorded earlier as *Cromdol* (c.1224), which has the form *Cromhail* or *Crom‘ail* in Gaelic with the meaning ‘bent haugh’ from its situation near a bend in the river Spey (CPNS: 419). However, a Gaelic place-name would not be expected to show typically Germanic syntax, with an adjective preceding a noun, unless it could be shown that the name had been coined before the ninth century (Jackson 1953: 225-7). Cromdale MOR has some difficulties of interpretation; it is possible that the second element may be a reflex of Old English *dēl* ‘share, lot’ and that the first element is a reflex of Old English *crumb* ‘crooked, bent, twisted’. *Crumhaugh* ROX can also be compared with the English place-name *Cromhall* GLO, in which the first element is thought to be an unattested Old English noun, *crumbe* ‘a bend (esp. in a river or stream)’, because use of the adjective in this construction ‘would be inappropriate’ (Smith I: 116). Comparison of the Scottish and English evidence suggests that place-names with the meaning ‘crooked, bent haugh’ may not be completely inappropriate, and may be commoner than previously believed. The modern name Crumhaugh LAN may be a further example of this type of construction.

While the use of the element *haugh* is not itself problematic, several of the names in which it occurs as a generic have first elements that are more difficult of interpretation. *Rockhall* DMF appears to mean ‘rook haugh’ from Middle Scots reflexes of Old English *hrōc* and *halh* (PNB: 95). It is also likely that *Pearsby Hall* DMF contains a personal name derived from Old French *Pierre* as its first element (PNB: 285). However, it is unclear from the early spellings of *Whithaugh* ROX whether the first element is *wheat* ‘wheat’ or *whit* ‘white’ (PNB: 94). Williamson argues in favour of the latter, on the grounds that wheat is not known to have been grown in abundance there, and the element *wheat* is not found in other place-names in this area (PNB: 94). Dixon interprets *Blindhaugh* MLO as ‘unfertile haugh’, from the regional term *blind* ‘unproductive’, recorded in EDD (PNML: 257). He also explains that the early forms of *Broompark* MLO are likely to mean ‘broom-covered *halh*’, and that the second element was later replaced by Old English *dēl* ‘valley’ (PNML: 221). *Monkshaugh* NCO is ‘apparently named from the neighbouring hospice’, and is probably a fairly modern coinage (PNML: 272). *Wedhale* MLO appears to have a pre-literary Scots reflex of Old English *wēod* ‘weed’ as its first element (PNML: 280). *Carterhaugh* SLK (Cartarehauch
1489-90) may have either the surname *Carter* or the occupational term *carter* as its first element (PNB: 95). The surname is recorded in Scotland from 1439, when James *Cartare* is recorded as a witness in Edinburgh (Black: 140).

In the case of Cleithaugh ROX, Williamson states that *cleit-* may be derived from modern Scots *cleite* ‘penthouse’, or Old Norse *klettr* ‘cliff, rock’ (PNB: 93). She prefers the second of these possibilities on account of the local topography, because the land descends steeply down towards the Jed Water (PNB: 93). Derivation from *cleite* ‘penthouse’ certainly looks unlikely, and there is very little evidence for the existence of this word, which is not covered by SND. Jamieson derives the word *cleite* meaning both ‘penthouse’ and ‘the eaves of a roof’, from Gaelic *cleath* ‘a wattled work’ (Jamieson 1879 s.v.). However, he provides no contextual examples of its use in either sense. He also notes the Scots word *cleit* ‘a cot-house’, which is apparently recorded in an Aberdeenshire register (Jamieson 1879 s.v.). Gaelic *cleath* is given by MacLennan only in the sense ‘concealment, hiding’ and does not support Jamieson’s interpretation (EPDG s.v.). Nevertheless, Jamieson may have been correct to look for a Gaelic etymon for the Scots word, as there is a Gaelic word *cleit* which is derived from Old Norse *klettr* ‘rock, cliff, crag’ (EPDG s.v.). In Gaelic it can denote ‘eaves’, ‘a rocky eminence’ or ‘a ridge or reef of sunken rocks’, and it was used on St. Kilda to denote ‘a beehive bothy, built of stone, and so constructed as to let the wind blow freely, yet water-tight’ (EPDG s.v.). This Gaelic word gave rise to Scots *cleit*, recorded in St. Kilda from the late nineteenth century in the sense ‘a small dry-stone structure used for drying peat and storing food’ (CSD s.v. *cleit* n.). There is also a regional Scots word *clet* ‘detached rock in the sea; sometimes applied to isolated rocks on the land’, chiefly recorded in northern and Insular Scots, and also derived from Old Norse *klettr* (SND s.v. *clet* n.). Old Norse *klettr* ‘cliff, rock’ is also attested in English place-names including Cleatop YOW and Cleator CMB (Smith II: 5). The situation of these two places in the north of England increases the likelihood of the same element being used to coin place-names in the south of Scotland. In Cleatop YOW, *klettr* combines with Old English *hop*, either in the sense ‘small enclosed valley’, or ‘plot of enclosed land (in marshes)’ and in Cleator CMB, with Old Norse *erg* ‘shieling, hill-pasture’ (Smith II: 5). The generics of these names refer to topographical features which may have had a particular use not unlike *haugh*. Considering this comparative evidence, it therefore seems likely that Williamson is correct in seeing a connection between the first element of Cleithaugh ROX and Old Norse *klettr*. In view of the date of the earliest historical spelling *Cleethaugh* (1590) and
the evidence of the related Scots and Gaelic words discussed above, however, it is necessary to modify her conclusion. The initial element of Cleithaugh ROX is probably ultimately related to Old Norse klettr "rock, cliff", and the name was probably coined using either Gaelic cleit or a previously unrecorded Middle Scots reflex of the Old Norse word.

06 The meaning of the first element of the lost name Galtuneshalech, near Gattonside ROX, is uncertain. The name is recorded as Galtuneshalech (c.1136) and Galtuneschalech (1143-4), and appears to be a parallel formation to Gattonside ROX which has the early forms Galtunesside (c.1136) and Galtounsyd (1564; PNB: 95, 21). As Williamson notes, Galtun- may represent an earlier Old English place-name in -tun, but if so "it is difficult to determine what the first element gal- may be" (PNB: 21). It could be any one of a variety of Old English elements including gafol 'tribute', gagol 'bog-myrtle' or galga 'gallows', but the etymology is perhaps best left open (PNB: 21). While the name clearly denotes 'the haugh by Galtun', further conclusions about the meaning of Galtun must remain speculative.

07 More problematic is the derivation of Lennel BWK. Williamson notes that the diphthong ei in the historical forms Leinhal, Leinhale (1095) and Leinhah (1243) argues for a derivation from an Old English word which also contains a diphthong, or a Middle English form lezen (PNB: 94). She also states that the Old Norse element leyni, 'hiding place' could have produced the forms in -ei-, but argues that it would be unusual for this element to be found in combination with Old English halh, and suggests that the first element may in fact be 'a Celtic river-name, applicable to the Leet or to the part of the Tweed on which Lennel stands' (PNB: 94). She suggests that an early British P-Celtic root *léian- or *léion- could produce Old English forms in *lein-, and refers the reader to Ekwall's discussion of the River Leen NTT (PNB: 94). Ekwall derives this name from the root *lei- 'to flow', found in Welsh liant 'stream', and in the lost Old English name Léon HRE which denoted 'a district on the Arrow and Lugg' (DEPN: 294, 295). This district name also gave rise to the place-name Lyonshall HRE, which lends some support to Williamson's suggestion as its second element is Old English heath (LPN: 129-30). It is unsurprising to find examples of place-names in which reflexes of Old English heath combine with pre-existing river-names, considering that heath could mean both 'water-
meadow' and 'tongue of land between two streams'. However, it is worth considering whether it is necessary to look for a non-Germanic solution.

There is no obvious etymon amongst the place-name elements found in England, and there are no known examples of Old Norse leyni in English place-names. One possibility is a late Old English form of the Middle English word leine 'strip of arable land, especially when lying fallow', but this is only found in English names from the thirteenth century, and most of these are in counties in the south of England including Kent, Wiltshire and Sussex (MED s.v. leine n.2). Smith also notes that the specific application of this word in place-names is unknown (Smith II: 24). Another possible explanation is that the first element of Lennel BWK may be derived from a late form of the Old English adjective hlæne 'lean' which has several forms including læne, leane, lene and lein in Middle English (MED s.v. lēne adj.1). In Middle English the word develops senses which include: 'of soil, land, pasture: barren, sparse, not fertile', recorded in the mid fourteenth century (MED s.v. lēne adj.1). This seems the most likely solution of those so far put forward, and so I would like to suggest that the first element of Lennel BWK is a reflex of Old English hlæne, with the sense 'barren, infertile' and that the place-name originally meant ‘infertile water-meadow’.

The element haugh has a long history in Scots, and the earliest examples of its use date from the Old English and pre-literary Scots periods. The Scottish evidence can therefore be used as a source of valuable comparative material when historical uses of the element in the British Isles are under consideration. In English place-names, the commonest type of specific found in combination with Scots haugh or Anglian halh is a personal name (LPN: 127). However, while this is also a common construction in Scotland, it does not form the largest category. The oldest example of this type is the name Elstaneshalche, a valley between Whitton and Morebattle ROX, recorded as Elstaneshalche (1181) and Elstannes halech (1175-99). The personal name appears to be Old English, and may be the same as that which is found in Athelstanford ELO (Elstanesford 1153-78), perhaps Ædelstân, Alfstân or Aldstân (PNB: 95). The commonest construction in Scotland appears to be the haugh of- or haughs of- formation. Other factors may also be useful as comparative evidence. For example, the fact that the sense 'a piece of (alluvial) level ground, on the banks of a river, river-meadow land' became the dominant use of the word in Middle Scots may shed some light on the
undetermined senses of northern English place-names, considering the extensive onomastic vocabulary known to have been shared between northern England and southern Scotland.
Pre-Lit. Sc. hereget, heriot, etc. - Perh. ‘tribute-land’; see discussion below. [Prob. < Old English here-geatu ‘tribute paid to the lord by his subject’.

Heriot (parish) MLO (Hereget 1198 CDS, Her(r)iot(e) 1214-40, 1221-40 Bann. Cl. 109, 1311-12, 1336-7 CDS, 1426 ER, 1578 et freq. to 1675 LC, 1538, 1543 et freq. to 1644 RMS, 1773 Arm., Herryhot 1221-38 Bann. Cl. 109, Herewyt 1264-66 ER, Hericth 13th cent. Bann. Cl. 69, 1577 LC, Heryet(h) 1311-12 CDS, 1338 Bann. Cl. 89, undated Bann. Cl. 74, Heryoth 1335-6 CDS, Herioth 1354 Reg. Ho. Ch., Hereot(t)(e) 1550, 1551, 1583, 1592 LC, 1563 Bann. Cl. 89, 1620 RMS, Herrot 1565 RMS, Harrett 1580 RPC, Hyriot 1585 LC; PNML: 197).

Dixon derives Heriot MLO from the Old English term here-geatu, ‘tribute paid to a lord by his subject’, which is used here to denote ‘tribute [which] has taken the form of land’ (PNML: 197). He also notes the use of the term heregeatland in the early eleventh century Will of Wulfric, where it describes either land paid for by tenants, or land received in tribute (PNML: 197). This term is glossed in Clark Hall as simply ‘heriot-land’, with no further explanation (s.v. hergeatland n.).

Another interpretation for Heriot MLO has also been put forward. Nicolaisen states that the earliest form of the name, Hereget (1198), ‘reveals it to be derived from OE here-geat which refers to a gap (in the hills) through which an army might pass’ (SPN: 24). He also adds the neutral comment that a derivation from ‘here-geatu “wergeld” has also been suggested’, presumably with reference to Dixon’s earlier assertion (SPN: 24). While this is possible, comparative evidence from English place-names does not provide much support for this argument. The closest parallels to the otherwise unattested Old English compound *here-geat ‘gap (in the hills) through which an army might pass’ are names in which geat combines with the name of a type of animal. In Dargetts KNT the first element is dēor ‘deer, animal’, and in Reigate SUR it is ræge ‘roe deer’, and in each case the names denote ‘gaps in fences and the like which only the particular animals could pass’ (Smith I: 198). There are no examples of names of this type which include reference to the movement of people or troops. Furthermore, the earliest spelling of the name, Hereget (1198), is paralleled by five attestations of the form heregete in the sense ‘tribute’ in late Old English charters. Other early forms of
the name include Heriot (1214-40) and Herieth (13th cent.) which can be compared with Middle English heryott (1296) and heriath, later reflexes of Old English here-geatu, (?a1320; MED s.v. heriet n.).

03 The thirteenth century form of the place-name Herieth is treated in DOST as evidence for a variant spelling of Middle Scots herezeld, later heriald, which denoted a form of tribute constituting ‘the best living animal which by feudal custom the landlord claimed on the death of a husbandman tenant’ (s.v. herieth n., herezeld n., heriald n.). DOST lists a number of Latinized forms of the word together with an Anglo-Norman form heriet, noting that herieth provides an instance of a similar formation in a Scottish context (s.v. herezeld n.).

04 The English semantic equivalent is the legal term heriot, from Old English here-geatu ‘tribute paid to a lord on the death of a tenant’ (OED2 s.v. heriot n.). DOST states only that the Middle Scots term and the Old English term are ‘related in some way’, while giving the etymology as ‘possibly’ from a compound of here ‘lord’ and zeld ‘payment’ (s.v. herezeld n.). There is no likely etymological connection between Middle Scots herezeld n. and Old English heregild, heregeld, which denoted ‘tribute paid to the Danish host; Danegeld’, and did not continue in use into the Middle English period (OED2 s.v. heregeld n., DOST s.v. herezeld n.).

05 Considering the lexical and onomastic evidence together, it is possible that the earliest form of the name Heriot, Hereget (1198), may provide a ‘missing link’ between Old English here-geatu and Middle Scots herezeld. The shift from -t to -ld may have taken place as a result of analogy on the basis of the existing ‘variation of -ld and -t in such words as herald, heart’ (DOST s.v. herezeld n.). The interpretation of the place-name Heriot MLO as ‘tribute-land’ is not implausible, and would provide supporting evidence for existence of a pre-literary Scots form of the Old English word.
MSc., Sc. heroun - 'heron' [< OFr hairon (c. 1150; French héron); cf. Middle English heiroun, heroun, herne, medieval Latin hairo (11th cent.; TLF s.v. héron).]

(a) Heron Bank (NY 1590; Hooker), Heron Bog (NT 1834; Hooker), Heron Burn (NS 6079; Hooker), Heron Hill (NT 5114; Hooker), Heron Craig (ND 0871; Hooker), Heroncroft (NX 4356; Hooker), Heron Croft (NK 0135; Hooker), Heron Inch, Linlithgow WLO (Herominche 1336-7 CDS, le Heroun Ynche 1379 Bann. Cl. 94; PNWL: 116), Heron Island (NN 4205; Hooker), Heron Isle (NX 1161; Hooker), Heron Pot (NJ 6747; Hooker), Heron Scar (NT 6058; Hooker), Heron Strand (NX 5592; Hooker), Heron Wood (NT 5916; Hooker).

Heron's Cottage (NM 7903; Hooker), Heron's Court (NS 5386; Hooker), Heron's Hill (NS 8535; Hooker).

Also: Heronryhill Plantation (NS 6973; Hooker), Darnaway Heronry (NJ 0053, also Heronry Pool NJ 0153; Hooker).

Macdonald notes that Heron Inch, Linlithgow WLO was 'an island in Linlithgow Loch' and there seems no reason to doubt his derivation of the name (PNWL: 116). However, in his explanation of the second element, he simply refers the reader to his discussion of the Gaelic element innis 'island', when it would be more correct to refer the reader to Scots inch, derived from Gaelic innis 'island' (PNWL: 116). The taxonomy becomes very important when it is necessary, as in this case, to decide whether a place-name was coined in Scots. While he translates Gaelic innis as 'island, river meadow, haugh, inch', he does not include any etymological discussion of Scots inch, although he does add the 'Welsh' or Cumbric cognate ynys (PNWL: 133). The Scots word inch 'small island' is attested in literary sources from the fifteenth century, but is found in place-names from the twelfth century onwards (CSD s.v. inch n. 1).

A group of modern names in Hooker's Gazetteer, which includes Drummieheron (NX 1565), Craig na Heron (NO 3881), Tom na Heron (NJ 2031) and Loch Heron (NX 2764), are somewhat problematic as they look like Gaelic formations
and probably do not contain the Scots element heron. Although Craig na Heron could signify 'heron's rock, crag', from either Scots craig, or Gaelic creag, it would be very unusual for the name to preserve the Gaelic genitive singular na 'of the', and for the name to incorporate a non-Gaelic element while preserving typically Celtic syntax. Chapelheron (NX 4541) is also unlikely to show the element heron. The second element may have originally denoted a previously existing location, the name being coined when a church was founded there. Loch Heron (NX 2764) may be derived from Scots loch and heron, though unusually following Celtic word-order, or it may be from Gaelic loch and another Gaelic element.

03 Place-names in heron may in some cases be derived from the surname Heron, which is recorded in Scotland from the twelfth century (Black: 356). The earliest example occurs in the name Jordan Heyrun (c. 1150), and slightly later Walterus de Hayrnon is recorded as a clerk to William the Lion (c. 1178-80; Black: 356). These names probably derive from the same word as place-names in heron, perhaps via Middle English. An identical surname, Heron, can however arise as a result of the anglicization of three different Irish names. These names are Irish Gaelic Ó hEairín, 'descendant of Earán', Ó hUidhrín 'descendant of Uidhrín' and Mac Giolla Chiaráin 'son of the servant of (St) Ciarán' (Hanks and Hodges: 252). It is possible that these names are in some way connected with the group of Gaelic names discussed above. Chapelheron (NX 4541), for example, may contain a form of the name of St. Ciarán, perhaps with the substitution of chapel for an earlier Gaelic cill 'church'.

04 In modern examples such as Heron Bog (NT 1834) and Heron Burn (NS 6079), where the generic describes a topographical feature likely to be frequented by herons, however, heron probably refers to the bird. Names in heronry, also listed above, are probably comparatively recent formations, either late Middle or modern Scots, as the word is only attested from the early seventeenth century in literary sources (OED2 s.v. heronry n.).

05 There are no known examples of English place-names in heron, although Field notes two field names which contain the same form in their modern spelling (Field 1972: 102). He derives the names The Heron, Andover HMP and Herons, Wharton CHE from
Old English *hyrne* ‘(land in) an angle, a corner’ (Field 1972: 102). It is therefore possible that some of the Scottish names in *heron* may also reflect this element.
1.35 Pre-Lit Sc. hevi, Sc. heavy - Heavy (ground); wet soil. [<Old English hevig.]

00 Heavyside, Morebattle ROX (Heviside 1189-99 Bann. Cl. 56, 1590 CBP, Hevisyd 1315 RMS; PNB: 148), also Heavyside Bridge NT 7720; Hooker), Heavyside near Biggar, LAN (NT 0537; Hooker).

01 Williamson records the lost name Heviside, near Whitton ROY, which appears to be the same as the modern name Heavyside, found together with Heavyside Bridge in Hooker’s Gazetteer. There are no further examples of Scottish names containing the morpheme hevi or heavy in Hooker’s lists. Unfortunately there are very few sources of contemporary comparative evidence. Smith does not record any English place-names derived from Old English hevig ‘heavy’, although it is possible that some exist.

02 Williamson interprets the Roxborough name as ‘“hillside where the ground is heavy”, i.e. clayey or very wet’ (PNB: 148). This can be compared with some of the literary uses of heavy, as for example the sense ‘of ground, a road, etc.: that clings or hangs heavily to the spade, feet, wheels, etc., and thus impedes motion or manipulation; soft and tenacious’, recorded from 1577 (OED2 s.v. heavy a. ). However, this is perhaps an unusual meaning for a word which is found in combination with -side in the sense ‘hillside’, as sloping topography is unlikely to be very wet, although it could be resistant to ploughing or cultivation. If Williamson is correct in her assessment of the first element of the place-name, it may be worth considering whether the second element reflects the sense of the Middle English place-name element side ‘land extending along a river or lake, the edge of a wood or village’, as attested in English place-names (Smith II: 122). A similar usage is found in later Scottish place-names, where -side is often used as a generic denoting a settlement near a topographical feature represented by the specific, as for example in ‘Glenside’, ‘Lochside’ and ‘Woodside’ (Nicolaisen 1985: 32).

03 A further problem with the interpretation of hevi as ‘clayey or very wet’ is that the date for this sense in literary contexts is considerably later than the place-name, and so it is possible that more useful comparisons can be made with some of the earlier lexical senses of the word. The Middle English word hevi is found in the sense ‘massive, large’ from the first half of the fifteenth century, and in the sense ‘of things: offensive or rank in odour’ from the late fourteenth century (MED s.v. hēvi adj.). Heavy is also
recorded in the sense 'distressing, grievous; sad, sorrowful' from the Middle English period, and this sense gives rise to the phrase *heavy hill* which was used in early modern English to denote 'the ascent to Tyburn', i.e. 'the way to the gallows' (OED2 s.v. *heavy* a.¹). Middle Scots *heavy* is recorded in the sense 'pregnant' in the late fourteenth century (CSD s.v. *heavy* adj.).

04 Taking the comparative evidence of the phrase *heavy hill* into consideration, it is possible to suggest that the Scottish names may also refer to places of execution, or to places which had some cultural or historical connection with sorrow or distress. However, in the absence of solid evidence, this suggestion must remain highly speculative.

05 It is possible that a transferred use of the literal meaning 'heavy' lies behind the first element of Heavyside ROX, but it is equally possible that the precise meaning of the name may never be clearly established. If the generic is understood as *side* 'hillside', then perhaps *heavy* denotes a characteristic, as Williamson suggests, relating to the quality of the soil. Considering the early Middle Scots use of *heavy* in the sense 'pregnant', it is also possible that the place-name denotes a hillside which bulges, or appears swollen. However, if *side* should be interpreted as 'land extending along a river or lake, the edge of a wood or village', then it seems likely that Williamson's definition of *heavy* as 'clayey or very wet ground' is most appropriate.
1.36 Pre-lit. Sc., MSc., Sc. hingand - 'hanging', from the present participle of hing 'to hang'. [< Middle Scots hing 'hang' + present participle suffix -and. Cf. Old English hangende and Old Norse hengjandi, both in sense 'hanging', used in English place-names to describe places on a steep hill or slope.]

(a) Hangingshaw, Yarrow SLK (Hangingshawhill 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 213), Hangingshaw Hill, Roberton ROX (Hangaydeschawe 1296 CDS; PNB: 210), Hangingshaw, Heriot MLO (Hangandside 1409 ER, Hangandschaw 1462 SBR 7, 1462 Bann. Cl. 109, 1471 ADA, Hangandschaw 1501, 1505, 1508 Treas. Acc., Hangitschaw(e) 1506 Treas. Acc., 1545 RSS, 1557 Bann. Cl. 109, 1584 RPC, 1620 RMS, Hangins(c)haw 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, 1631 LC, Hanging shaw 1773 Arm.; PNML: 199), Hangings-Oxgang, Ecclesmachan WLO (Hinggingis-oxingang 1506 RMS, Higingis-oxingang [sic] 1538 Reg. Ho. Ch.; bovata terre de Myddil-Bynnyne 1506; PNWL: 50), Hangin' Heugh (NJ 8440; Hooker), Hangingside, Ecclesmachan WLO (Hingandsyde 1551 et passim RMS, c.1670 BM, Hingandside 1551 RMS, 1564 SRS 57, Hingandsyd 1564 SRS 57, Hingandsyd 1607 RMS, 1564 et passim Ret., Hyngandsyd 1553 SRS 52, Hyngandsyde 1607 RMS, Hangingside 1667 Dund. B, Hangingside 1691 KS Linl.; PNWL: 49).

01 The English present participle adjective hanging is first recorded in the sense 'of a wood, garden, walk, etc.: situated on a steep slope, top of a wall, etc. so as to hang over or appear to do so' in the late twelfth century, c. 1170 (OED2 s.v. hanging ppl. a.). The English noun hanging is first recorded in the sense 'a steep slope or declivity of a hill' in the Middle English period, c. 1400 (OED2 s.v. hanging vbl. n.). In English place-names, the Old English and Old Norse present participles, respectively hangende and hengjandi, are both used to describe places on steep slopes or hills (Smith I: 233). The same usage appears to be reflected in the Scottish examples, derived from Middle Scots hingand. In one of the Middle Scots variants of the name Hangingshaw, Heriot MLO, Hangitschaw(e) (1506, 1545, 1557, 1584, 1620), the present participle adjective hingand has been replaced by a form of the past participle adjective hangit 'hanged', perhaps as a result of folk-etymology.
This element may also be found in a small number of early personal names which are, in turn, probably derived from lost or unidentified place-names in *hingand*. Black notes a *Richard de Hanggandsid* (1398), which apparently contains an early spelling of a Berwickshire place-name later known as Handyside (Black: 341). Provided that his location for the place-name is correct, it seems very likely that *Hanggandsid* is a doublet of the West Lothian name Hangingside, and contains a variant of Middle Scots *hingand*. Black also notes another comparable place-name within the personal name *Gilbert de Hanguydeschawe* (1296), which Williamson identifies as Hangingshaw Hill ROX (PNB: 210).

Kristensson records a number of forms of Middle English personal names from Yorkshire which contain *hengand* or *hingand*, derived from Old Icelandic *hengjandi*: *Will. del Hengandrode* (1307), *Will. del Hingandrode* (1308), *Will. del Hynganderode* (1308), *Will. del Higanrodes* (1314), *Will. del Hynginderode* (1316), *Will. del Hyngandrode* (1324), *Will. del Hingandrode* (1325, 1331), *Alex. del Hingandrode* (1331). He adds that 'Hanging Royd' is the name of six or more minor settlements in the West Riding of Yorkshire, but he does not identify any specific places with the personal names given above (Kristensson 1970: 68).

There are also several English place-names which contain the parallel element *hangende*, as for example the Cheshire names Hangingstone Hill (*Hanging Stones Hill* 1819) 'hill with overhanging rocks' (EPNS 46: 214), Hanging Wood 'wood on a steep slope' (EPNS 46: 169), Hinging Bank 'steep, hanging bank' (EPNS 46: 46), and the lost West Yorkshire field name *Hanganclyff* (1350) 'steep, hanging cliff' (EPNS 36: 201). Smith also notes the use of the element in Hang Bank in the North Riding of Yorkshire and Hanging Well in Durham (Smith I: 233). He also records its use as a prefix added to pre-existing names including Chadder in Lancashire, Grimston in the East Riding of Yorkshire and Heaton in the West Riding of Yorkshire (Smith I: 233). While constructions like Hanging Wood and Hinging Bank CHE can be compared with Scottish examples like Hangingshaw SLK, MLO and Hangingside WLO, there are no known examples of the use of *hingand* as a prefix to a pre-existing name in Scottish place-names.
1.37 Pre-Lit. Sc. hirdman, MSc., Sc. hirdman, herdman - A herdsman. [< Old English hierdeman 'herdsman'. Cf. Middle English herde-man; some Middle English forms show influence of the Middle English word herde 'herd of animals' < Old English heord (MED s.v. herde-man n., herde n.¹).]

(a) Herdmanstown ELO (Hirdmanston, Hirdmaneston 1296 CDS; PNB: 22), Hermand, West Calder MLO (Hirdmanscheill(i)s 1583 Proc. Bar. Court, 1646, 1653 KSR, Hirdmans(e)hie(l)ls 1585, 1586 Proc. Bar. Court, 1644 KSR, Herdmanschei(l)(e)s 1635, 1653 KSR, Herdmanshiels 1644 KSR, 1773 Arm., Hermisheel 1662-5 Blaeu; PNML: 303), Hermiston, Lilliesleaf ROX (Hirdmanestun 1165-88 Bann. Cl. 56, Hirdemaneston 1296 Bann. Cl. 47, Hirmaneston 1296 Bann. Cl. 47, Hirdmanstone 1305 CDS; PNB: 22), Hermiston, Currie MLO (Hirmanstown 1214-26 Bann. Cl. 94, Hyrmanstoun 1496 RMS, Hrydman(e)sto(u)n 1214-26 Bann. Cl. 94, 1462 SBR 7, 1457 Bann. Cl. 89, Hyrdmanistoun 1251 Bann. Cl. 69, Hirdman(e)stoun 1214-26 Bann. Cl. 94, 1390-1406, 1496 RMS, 1450 Bann. Cl. 70, 1437, 1456 Bann. Cl. 105, 1484, 1488 AC, Hirdmanistun 1233 Bann. Cl. 70, Hirdmanystone 1277, 1389-90 Bann. Cl. 94, Hirdmanston 1329-70 Bann. Cl. 94, 1471 ADA, Hirdmanstona 1471 ADA, Hirdmastoun 1471, 1472 ADA, 1484 AC, Hirdmanstone 1478, 1479, 1492 AC, Hirdmestoun 1390-1406 RMS, Hirdmastoun 1494 AC, villa Hermistonensis 17th cent. SHS I. 52, Hermisto(u)n(e) 1664 RMS; PNML: 175), Long Hermiston, Currie MLO (Langehirlemanistone 1320 RMS, Langhirmanstown 1390-1406 et freq. to 1643 RMS, Langhirdistoun 1390-1406 et freq. to 1629 RMS, Langhirdeستون 1506, 1513 RMS, Langhirmanstown 1666 RMS, Langherdistoun 1606 RMS, Lang Hirdmestoun 1490 AC; PNML: 176).

01 This element, although not recorded in Smith (1956), is found in a small number of English place-names, as in the lost Cheshire names Herdemonescroft and Herdemoniscroft (EPNS 54: 225). Smith only lists Old English heord 'herd, flock' and the compound heorde-wic 'herd farm' (Smith I: 243-4).

02 Confusion with forms of the surname Hirdeman is possible in both English and Scottish place-names. Hirdeman is recorded as a personal name in Middle English from
the latter half of the twelfth century, in forms including *Hirdman* (1166, 1224, 1327, etc.), *Hyrdman* (1281, 1296, 1327, etc.), *Hyrdeman* (1327), *Herdman* (1255, 1296, 1327, etc.; Thuresson: 53). Thuresson's examples are drawn from the English counties of Lincolnshire, Suffolk, Essex, Sussex, Hampshire, Somerset, Worcestershire, Staffordshire and Lancashire. Black records use of the name *Herdman* in Scotland from the late thirteenth century, when one Robert *Hirdmand* acted as a witness to the signing of a charter (c. 1268; Black: 355).

In literary contexts, *herdisman* is particularly uncommon in Middle Scots. DOST only cites one example of its use, in the phrase 'Twa that was herdismen of the herde' in a sixteenth century text, but a variant reading supplies not *herdismen*, but *heidmen* 'leaders', literally 'head-men' (DOST s.v. *herdisman* n.). It is therefore possible that the form *herdismen* is a scribal error. DOST notes that the usual word is herd 'keeper of a herd; a herdsman, a cattle-herd or shepherd' (DOST s.v. *herdismen* n., *herd* n.2). The earliest evidence for the use of the Scottish word is therefore supplied by the earliest form of the place-name Hermiston, Lilliesleaf ROX (*Hirdmanestun* 1165-88). This name also provides the earliest known use of this element in the place-names of the British Isles.
1.38 OE hōh - Heel, spur of land. MSc., Sc. heugh, huche, heuch
1. Precipice, crag, cliff, steep bank, often one overhanging the sea or a river. 2. Glen, ravine with steep, overhanging sides. 3. Pit, mineshaft, quarry (-face). Also MSc., Sc. compound appellative heugh-head - The top of a cliff or precipice. [Cf. northern Middle English hough, hogh 'hill'.]

(a) In combination with Old English tūn 'farm' or its pre-literary Scots reflex: Hutton BWK (Hotun 1095 ESC, Hoton(e) 1296 RS, c. 1300 Cold, Hutoun 1426 RMS; PNB: 28), Hutton, Hutton & Corrie DMF (Hotune 1210-12 CDS, Hottone 1296 [14th] CDS, Hutoun 1459 RMS; PNB: 35).

In combination with other elements: Heughfield (NO 1217; Hooker), Heugh Hill (NT 5649; Hooker), Heugh Hill (NX 6046; Hooker), Heughmill (NS 4030; Hooker), Heugh Park (NX 2451; Hooker), Heugh Shiel (NT 9651; Hooker), Heugh Well (NO 1647; Hooker).

As compound appellative heugh-head 'the top of a cliff or precipice': Heugh Head (NT 8762; Hooker), Heugh-head (NJ 3811; Hooker), Heugh-head (NO 5950; Hooker), Heugh-head (NO 6892; Hooker).

(b) Hume BWK (Hom 1159 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, 1165-1214 Bann. Cl. 56, 1296 CDS, 13th cent. Reg. Dmf., Houm 12th LVD, Home c. 1200 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18, c. 1300 Cold. Corr., 1478 HMC (Rxb), Holme 1348 RS, Hum(e) 1423 HMC (Home), Hewme 1572 CSP; PNB: 138), Heugh (HY 4451; Hooker), Heugh (NJ 4401; Hooker), Heugh (NT 5684; Hooker), Heugh, Lauder BWK (no early spellings; PNB: 140), The Heugh (NT 2085; Hooker), The Heugh (NX 9662; Hooker).

With of (in some cases perhaps after, or by confusion with haugh (see §1.32 above): Heughs of Barholm (NX 5152; Hooker), Heughs of Laggan (NX 8955; Hooker), Heughs of Machirn (NO 3161; Hooker), Heughs of Mause (NO 1747; Hooker), Heughs of St Cyrus (NO 7464; Hooker).
(c) In compounds with a personal name: Chatto, Hownam ROX (Chethou 1165-92 Bann. Cl. 56, Chatthov 1185-99 Bann. Cl. 56, Chathou 1296 Bann. Cl. 47, Chattow 1357-8 HMC (Rxb); PNB: 135), Drumsheugh, Edinburgh MLO (Meldrumsheugh 1630 Bann. Cl. 70; PNML: 127, Meldrumsheugh 1699; Johnston: 160), John's Heugh (NO 9092; Hooker), Kersheugh, Jedburgh ROX (Carisheuge 1590 CBP; PNB: 137), Elisheugh Hill, Morebattle ROX (ileshow la 13th cent. Bann. Cl. 82, Eleisheugh 1569 RMS; PNB: 135), Maxwellheugh, Kelso ROX (no early spellings PNB: 140), Paton's Heugh (NO 6083; Hooker), Pittlesheugh, Eccles BWK (PNB: 139).

In compounds with descriptive terms: Coalheugh Well in the Black Isle ROS (NH 7967; Hooker), Coal Heugh (NT 0426 also Coalheugh Head NT 0361; Hooker), Coalheugh Burn (NX 6758; Hooker), Coalheugh Glen, near Dalry AYR (NS 3050; Hooker), Crookhou, nr. Primside, Morebattle ROX (Crookhou c. 1200 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB: 140), Kelso ROX (Kelchehou 1128 CM, Calceho 1128 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, c. 1150 Glas., Kelchov c. 1143 Bann. Cl. 82, 1327 ER, c. 1144 Bann. Cl. 82, 1243-54 Bann. Cl. 82, 1204 APS, 1209 CM, 1247-8 CDS, 1329-71 Bann. Cl. 56, Calceio 1147 [13th] Cold. Corr., Chalcehoh c. 1150 Bann. Cl. 82, Chelchou 1159-61 Bann. Cl. 56, Kelsou c. 1175 [16th] Bann. Cl. 83, c. 1330 ER, Kalch' 1165-1214 Bann. Cl. 82, Kelzho(v) e. 13th cent. Mait. Cl. 40, 1299 Pat., Kelzhi c. 1205 [c. 1260] GC, Kel(e)show(e) 1296 CDS, 1390 Pat., Kelsou 1296 Pipe, Calkow c. 1330 Bann. Cl. 82, 1390-1 RMS, Calco 1557 HMC (Var. Coll. v.), Cailsoo 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 136), Kelso Hill, Oxnam ROX (no early spellings; PNB: 140), Greenhaugh Point (NT 7971; Hooker), Gretna DMF (Grethenhow 1215-45 CDS, 1307 CChR, Gretenhowe 1374-5 CDS, Greateneway 1552 Bullock, Gretenowe 1552-3 CSP, Gretney 1583 CBP; PNB: 139), Hangin' Heugh (NJ 8440; Hooker), Redheughs, Cockpen MLO (Reidheugh, Ridheugh, Ridheuch 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, Redheugh(s) 1773 Arm., 1781 Sasines PNML: 145), Redheugh, Castleton ROX (Redhuche 1388 ER, Redhughe 1583 CBP, Reidhowrth 1572 HMC (Drml), Reidhewch [p] 1574 LC; PNB: 138), Saltheugh Rock (NT 7671; Hooker), Slateheugh, West Calder MLO (Slateheugh 1773 Arm.; PNML: 307), Slateheugh (also Burn of Slateheugh NJ 7736 and Den of Slateheugh NJ 7836; Hooker), Slate Heugh Bay WIG (NX 0939; Hooker), Whita Hill, Langholm DMF (Whytowe braye

In compounds with terms for animals: **Corbies Heugh** (NO 7878; Hooker), **Earn's Heugh** (also Earnsheugh Bay NO 9498, and Earnsheugh Tongue NO 9497; Hooker), **Ernisheuch**, Lauder BWK (*Ernisheuch* 1509 RMS; PNB: 140), **Fowls Heugh** (NO 5787; Hooker), **Hawk' Heugh** (NT 7871; Hooker), **Rams Heugh** (NT 7772; Hooker), **Raven's Heugh** (NT 7373; Hooker), **Tudheugh** (NT 8356; Hooker), **Swallow Heugh** (NT 8954; Hooker), **Wildcat Heugh** (NJ 6655; Hooker).


In compounds with other elements: **Carlingheugh Bay** (NO 6742; Hooker), **Coveyheugh**, Earlston BWK (no early spellings; PNB: 140), **Fastheugh**, Selkirk SLK (*Fastheuch* 1494 CB, 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 139), **Hesterhoh**, Yetholm ROX (*Hesterhoh* c. 1050 [12th] ESC; PNB: 140), **Kirchhill Heugh**, Uphall WLO (*Kirchhillheugh* 1693 KS Up.; PNWL: 74), **Seaheugh Burn**, Ruthwell DMF (no early spellings; PNB: 140), **Smedheugh**, Selkirk SLK (no early spellings; PNB: 140), **Underheugh Cottage** (NS 2075; Hooker).

01 Only a representative sample of place-names in Middle Scots and Scots *heugh* are shown above, many of which are modern examples taken from Hooker's Gazetteer.
A small number of names can be shown to have been coined in the late Old English period, as Hesterhoh ROX (Hesterhoh c. 1050 [12th]) and Hutton BWK (Hotun 1095), and in the pre-literary Scots period, as Hume BWK (Hom 1159 [c. 1320]) and Chatto ROX (Chethou 1165-92). Hutton BWK can therefore be seen to have been formed from a combination of the Old English terms hōh ‘heel, spur of land’ and tūn ‘farm’. Hume BWK and Chatto ROX cannot be assigned with certainty to the Old English period, and so it is probably best to consider that they show pre-literary Scots reflexes of Old English hōh.

02 In many cases, it is difficult to differentiate between names where heugh is used in the first sense ‘precipice, crag, cliff, steep bank, often one overhanging the sea or a river’ or the second sense ‘glen, ravine with steep, overhanging sides.’ The third sense, ‘pit, mineshaft, quarry (-face)’ is most likely to be represented in names which include types of material which can be quarried, as for example slate in Slateheugh in West Calder MLO and Slate Heugh Bay WIG, and coal in Coalheugh Well in the Black Isle ROS and Coalheugh Glen near Dalry AYR. All three possible senses of Middle Scots and Scots heugh are recorded in literary sources from the fifteenth century to the present day (CSD s.v. heuch n.).

03 The early names for which personal names have been proposed as first elements require some re-examination. Williamson puts forward the suggestion that the first element of Chatto ROX is *Cætt, an unattested strong form of the Old English personal name Ceatta or Cæta, in its Northumbrian undiphongised form (PNB: 135). Ceatta is thought to be the first element in the English place-names Chatton NTB and Chatburn LNC, and Williamson cites Chatsworth DRB, and Chattisham SFK as further comparative and supporting evidence for her argument (PNB: 135). Chatto ROX is recorded as Chethou (1165-92), Chatthov (1185-99), Chathou (1296) and Chattow (1357-8; PNB: 135). Ekwall derives the first element of both Chatsworth DRB (Chetesuorde 1086, Chattersworth 1276) and Chattisham SFK (Cetessam 1086, Chettesham 1190, Chatesham 1254) from *Ceatt, ‘a strong side-form of Ceatta’ (DEPN: 97). Williamson’s interpretation therefore remains plausible when considered in relation to the comparative evidence from England. Similarly, Elishheugh Hill, Morebattle ROX, recorded earlier as Illeshow (late 13th cent.) is likely to contain a pre-literary Scots reflex of the Old English personal name Ill, found also in the Northumberland name Elilaw (PNB: 135).
04 The first element of the lost name Hesterhoh ROX, recorded earliest as Hesterhoh (c. 1050 [12th]), is not explained by Williamson, who notes only that it is 'probably Celtic' (PNB: 140). However, it is possible that the initial component of the name is the Old English word hægsteald or hagustald 'warrior, bachelor' (§1.31).

05 According to Williamson, the place-name Kersheugh, Jedburgh ROX, recorded as Carisheughe (1590) was likely to have been called after the Ker family who occupied Ferniehurst Castle nearby (PNB: 137). Support for this interpretation is found in Black's account of the surname, as he notes that Ker was commonly spelled Car in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries (Black: 394).

06 Williamson suggests that Howahill, Hobkirk ROX, recorded as Hova (1567 RPC) and Howa (Blaeu 1662-5) may be derived from Old Norse haugr meaning 'barrow, tumulus' and Old English hōh (shortened to -a), although it could also represent Old English hōge 'at the hill' (PNB: 136). However, the spellings for this place-name are very late, and it may be that the etymology cannot be assessed with certainty. It is very difficult to present a solid argument for the derivation of a name from Old English elements when the only available evidence post-dates the Old English period by nearly six hundred years. It should also be noted that Dixon records the name Hewan Bog, Lasswade MLO (Hewen (1782), and states that while the early spellings are too late for a secure interpretation, it is possible that they show a dative plural form of Old English hōh (PNML: 229).

07 Gelling notes that there is a high proportion of English place-names in hōh in which the element appears in initial position (LPN: 186). The Scottish evidence shows a smaller number of names which parallel this construction, although there are some notably early examples like Hutton BWK (Hotun 1095) and Hutton DMF (Hotune 1210-12) which do show the same pattern. In Scottish contexts it is sometimes difficult to differentiate between names derived from Middle Scots heugh and Middle Scots haugh, and it is possible that the more recent names which have been assigned to one of the separate categories here, largely on formal grounds, may more accurately belong to the other.
1.39 MSc., Sc. howlet - Also hoot, howlat, etc. [< French hulotte ‘owl’ (although not attested before 1530) < Old and Middle French huller, ullaer ‘to let out piercing screams’ (c.1165 as ullaer ‘braying, crying’) < Latin ullaerare ‘to cry, howl’ (TLF s.v. hulotte n.). Cf. late Middle English höulot ‘an owlet; an owl’, also from French (MED s.v. höulot n.); cf. also Latin ulula ‘an owl’ (OLD s.v. ulula n.).]

00 Houletnook Cottages (NO 4435; Hooker), Howlet Bog (also Howletbog Well NY 6589), Howlet Burn (NS 5038; Hooker), Howlet Cleuch (NS 8106; Hooker), Howlet’s Ha (NT 6148; Hooker), Howlet Hole (NS 7949; Hooker), Howlet’s House (NT 1962; Hooker), Howlett Shotts (NT 9361; Hooker), Howliston, Stow MLO (Howelotestone 1336-7 CDS, Howleistoun 1593 RMS, Howlatsto(u)rn 1594, 1614 LC, 1598-9, 1643 RMS, 1656 KSR, 1773 Arm., Houllatistoun 1603 RMS; PNML: 284).

01 If the Midlothian name Howliston is a genuine example of the use of the element howlet, then it provides the earliest known evidence for the word in a British context. The early spellings are a little problematic, but it is difficult to suggest an alternative explanation. The later forms in howlat- clearly show that the name was understood to have Middle Scots howlet ‘owl’ as its first element in the sixteenth century. Middle Scots hoolet is attested from the late fifteenth century, and the word is still current in modern Scots (CSD s.v. hoolet n.). The earliest place-name evidence therefore antedates use of the word in Scots by over two hundred years.

02 The Middle English word höulot is rarely attested in literary sources; MED only provides two illustrative quotations for the word (MED s.v. höulot n.). Höulot is not known to have been used as a place-name element in England, and no mention of it is made in Smith (1956) or Field (1972). The earliest name given above therefore antedates the English evidence by nearly a hundred and fifty years, and provides valuable comparative material which deserves recognition by any investigation of the lexical history of the word.
Lane - A stream. [Prob. either a spec. use of Middle Scots lane ‘lane, narrow road’ < Old English lone, lane, lanu, or < Old Norse lón ‘quiet water’ (app. the second element of the English river-name Asland LNC (SSH: 48)) < proto-Germanic *lůhnō. In either case, prob. influenced by Gaelic lèan(a) ‘marshy meadow’ (see discussion below). Cf. Norwegian lón ‘slowly flowing water’ and also §1.44 below.]

(b) The Lane KCB (SSH: 48), The Lane (NS 9108; Hooker), Lane of the Loop (NX 5666; Hooker).

(c) Back Lane AYR (SSH: 48), Foslane, Colinton MLO (Wodhall between Benale and the tenandrie de Foslane in Colyntoun 1483 ER; PNML: 150), Little Lane (NX 8559, 8560, 8660; Hooker), Loch Lane (NX 6066; Hooker), Rushy Lane (NT 0011; Hooker).

(d) Auchencairn Lane (NX 8151; Hooker), Auchentitench Lane (NS 7218; Hooker), Barend Lane (NX 7063; Hooker), Camelon Lane (NX 6863; Hooker), Carlingwark Lane (NX 7561; Hooker), Carrick Lane AYR (SSH: 48), Chapel Croft Lane (NX 8251; Hooker), Cocklick Lane (NX 8367; Hooker), Corra Lane (NX 7861; Hooker), Crae Lane (NX 6669; Hooker), Fairgirth Lane (NX 8757; Hooker), Fingland Lane (NS 7318, 7518; Hooker), Fingland Lane DMF (SSH: 48, NX 6589, 6789; Hooker), Forrest Lane KCB (SSH: 48, NX 5488; Hooker), Gala Lane KCB (SSH: 48), Gate Lane (NX 5777; Hooker), Grobdale Lane (NX 6265; Hooker), Kirkgunzeon Lane (NX 8462, 8666, 8768), Orchardton Lane (NX 8252; Hooker), Potterland Lane KCB (SSH: 48, NX 8055; Hooker), Whitecleuch Lane (NS 8318; Hooker).

Foslane MLO may possibly contain this element. According to Dixon, the site is likely to have been either beside or close to the Water of Leith, and its first element may be Old English foss, denoting a ditch (PNML: 150). While it is possible that the name may be a somewhat tautologous construction from Old English foss ‘ditch; artificially made water channel’ and the Scots lane ‘stream’, one other Germanic explanation deserves some consideration. In northern English place-names the element foss can be
derived from either Old English foss 'ditch' or from Old Norse fors, Old West Scandinavian foss 'waterfall' (Smith I: 184-5). The sense 'waterfall' may not be appropriate for the Scottish name, but it may be significant that in regional Norwegian foss can also denote 'a swift descending stream' (SND s.v. fossak n.). Old Norse fors is thought to be the etymon for the Caithness river-name Forss (SND s.v. fossak n.). This element is also likely to be found in the second part of the name of the River Forsa on Mull, and the first part of the name of the Forsy Burn INV, which both appear to be derived from the Old Norse fors and à 'river, stream, water-course'. In these last two examples, the combination of fors is clearly being used non-tautologously to describe the type of river, and so the evidence of these names argues against the use of fors in Old Norse to denote 'river'. However, it remains possible that a reflex of Old Norse fors may have developed the sense 'river' in a Scottish onomastic context, especially when the comparative evidence of regional Norwegian foss 'a swift descending stream' and the of river-name Forss CAI is taken into consideration.

02 Lane is a relatively common element in the names of small rivers in the south-west of Scotland. Only a representative sample from Hooker's Gazetteer has been included above, but the names are taken from an area where all the grid references begin with NS or NX, roughly corresponding to Ayrshire, Wigtownshire, Kirkcudbrightshire and Dumfriesshire. Category (d), in which lane is affixed to a pre-existing place-name is by far the commonest type of formation.

03 Nicolaisen derives Scots lane from Old Norse lón 'quiet water' (SSH: 48). He argues for an Old Norse etymology for this place-name element, together with the second element of the Lancashire name Asland and the element lón, found in river-names in Skye (SSH: 48). Other suggestions have also been put forward for the etymology of Scots lane. OED2 records the Scottish word lane in the sense 'a sluggish stream of water; also the smooth part of a stream' from the nineteenth century, and treats it as a late semantic development of the noun lane, first attested in Old English as 'a narrow way' (OED2 s.v. lane n.1). However, OED2 also notes that this specific Scottish use is 'perhaps a different word' (OED2 s.v. lane n.1). CSD records the word in the sense 'a marshy meadow; a slow-moving, winding stream or its bed' from the seventeenth century in the south-west of Scotland, and notes that it is also used in place-names in Galloway (CSD s.v. lane n.2). CSD derives lane from Scots Gaelic lèan(a), cognate with Irish Gaelic léana, both in the sense 'a marshy meadow' (CSD s.v. lane n.2).
There are some semantic difficulties with the Gaelic etymology given by CSD, and some Germanic influence, if not a wholly Germanic explanation, cannot be ruled out. SND records the use of *lane* in the Galloway river-names Lanebreddan (cf. Loop of Lanebreddon NX 4780 in Hooker), Lanemannoch (NX 5288 in Hooker) and Laniewee (cf. Laniewee Burn NX 3282 in Hooker), and considering the syntax of these names, the first element of each looks likely to be Gaelic *léana* (SND s.v. *lane* n.). However, in these three examples it is difficult to determine whether *lane* denotes a marshy meadow or a river, especially when both of these features may have been reflected in the local topography. The Celtic etyma given in CSD both have the sense 'a marshy meadow', and appear not to have had the sense 'river' (CSD s.v. *lane* n.2). The Scots Gaelic word is glossed as 'a plain; green lawn, meadow' in PEDG, and the Irish Gaelic word is glossed as 'a meadow, swampy ground, a lawn, a field' in Dineen (PEDG s.v. *lèana*, Dineen s.v. *léana*). Although possible, it is not immediately apparent that a word meaning 'marshy meadow' should naturally develop the sense 'river', and it may be that the origins of the two senses of Scots *lane* given by CSD should be considered separately. While a reasonably convincing case can be made for the derivation of the sense 'a marshy meadow' from Gaelic, this source does not provide a complete explanation for the origin of the 'river' sense of *lane*.

The presence of an Old Norse word meaning 'stream' in the north of England could be seen to strengthen the argument for a Scandinavian origin for a similar word in the South of Scotland. Nicolaisen derives Asland LNC (Asklone, Askelon 1195-1217) from Old Norse *askr-lón* 'ash-tree stream' (SSH: 48). As he points out, the presence of the Old Norse element *askr* in initial position in the compound supports his derivation of the second element from an Old Norse word. Asland was previously thought to contain a reflex of Old English *lane* (Smith II: 15). If Asland LNC and the south-western Scottish river-names in *lane* have been correctly interpreted by Nicolaisen, they can perhaps be seen as providing cumulative evidence for Norse influence encroaching from the north-west, perhaps via the Isle of Man in the case of the Lancashire name.

*Lane* is only recorded in this sense from the seventeenth century, which is quite a late date for a Gaelic borrowing to have taken place. Similarly, the river-name constructions in *lane* in the South of Scotland also appear to be relatively late formations, and the element has in many cases been combined with a Scots or Scottish Standard
English element such as *back* in Back Lane AYR, or with a pre-existing place-name like Fingland in Fingland Lane DVF. It may not be possible to determine the etymology of this element with great certainty, and it may be that a Gaelic word denoting 'marshy ground' and a Germanic word with the sense ‘stream’ both had a part to play in the evolution of the word. Nicolaisen's evidence suggests that *lane* is an Old Norse borrowing into the onomastic dialect of the British Isles, and this remains a persuasive argument. However, the names in Skye, south-western Scotland and Lancashire may only seem to be part of a larger continuum, and the lateness of the Scottish evidence for *lane* could be seen to suggest that it arose from a simple semantic development of *lane* in the sense 'lane, path'.
1.41 Pre-Lit. Sc. lempet - Also lemped, MSc. lempat, limpet, limped - Limpet; also fig. 'limpet-shaped'. [< Old English *lempedu 'limpet'; also in sense 'lamprey' .]

Limpet Craig (NS 1946; Hooker), Lempat furde STL (Lempat furde 1580 HMC (Wed); PNB: 121), Lempitlaw, Sprouston ROX (Lempedlaw c. 1190 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, Lempedlawe c. 1190 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, Lempitlaw(e) 1190-1220 [1400] Bann. Cl. 109, 1596 CBP, Limpetlaw 1235-58 Bann. Cl. 109, Limpedlawe c. 1250 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82; PNB: 121), Limpet Wood (also Limpet Burn NO 8888 and Limpet Mill NO 8889; Hooker).

Lempet is recorded in lexical use in Middle Scots, but the place-name evidence is considerably earlier than the literary evidence. DOST first notes the use of the word in a late fifteenth century text, and adds that the personal name Galfrido de Lempedlawe c. 1190 (13th-14th cent.) in the Liber Calchou 128 represents 'an apparent early occurrence' (DOST s.v. lempet n.). This variant is one of those included by Williamson in her investigation of the early spellings of Lempitlaw ROX (cited as Bann. Cl. 82 above; PNB: 121).

There is not very much evidence for the word in early English sources. The Old English word lempedu is attested once in the Toronto Dictionary of Old English Corpus where it appears in a glossary translating medieval Latin lemprida (OEC gloss no. 3746; Stryker: 28-367). Medieval Latin lamprēda is recorded as both 'limpet' and 'lamprey', and may be an altered form of the earlier Latin word lampetra 'lamprey', in turn perhaps derived from Latin lambere 'to lick', and petra 'stone', with reference to the lamprey's ability to attach itself to stones by a sucker (OED2 s.v. lamprey n.). Campbell and Clark Hall define Old English lempedu as 'lamprey', but OED2 uses the same glossarial example described above as evidence for the first attestation of the word 'limpet' (Campbell § 541 (5); CASD s.v.; OED2 s.v. limpet n.). MED only includes one possible quotation for lempet, from an early fourteenth century Durham text, and the dictionary expresses some uncertainty over the meaning of the word which it gives as 'The European limpet' (MED s.v. lempet n.). The same quotation is again cited in OED2, and all further evidence for the word dates from the late sixteenth century onwards (OED2 s.v. limpet n.).
Williamson is probably correct in her assessment of Lempitlaw ROX as 'limpet-shaped' hill, as it is likely that there could be a close similarity between the shape of a hill and a limpet shell (PNB: 121). A limpet has shell shaped like a tent and the word is often used figuratively to describe something which clings tightly to something else, because the mollusc adheres tightly to rocks (OED2 s.v. limpet n.). In literary contexts, the description of something as limpet-shaped is not recorded before the late nineteenth century, where it is used in reference to a type of hat (OED2 s.v. limpet n.). However, it is quite probable that this figurative use first appears much earlier in the Roxburgh place-name.

Lempitlaw ROX can be compared with the modern name Limpet Craig (NS 1946) which appears also to denote a 'limpet-shaped hill'. Williamson compares the Roxburgh example with the lost Stirlingshire name Lempat furde, recorded in 1580 (PNB: 121). While the form of the first element of the name is very similar to the variant spelling lempet, which is attested for the equivalent lexical term in Middle Scots, the interpretation of this name is slightly more problematic. The exact site of the place-name is unknown, and the meaning 'ford where limpets are found' can only be applied to Lempat furde STL with confidence if it can be shown that the ford in question crosses salt water, as limpets are marine-dwelling. Nevertheless, this does seem to be the most appropriate interpretation for the name. The modern names Limpet Wood, Limpet Burn (NO 8888) and Limpet Mill (NO 8889) noted by Hooker may also contain this element, as they are located near the coast, close to Garron Point, north of Stonehaven KCD.

It is possible that in early examples this place-name element could be confused with the Old English word lempit 'dish, basin' (CASD s.v.). However, in the case of the list above, such potential confusion could only apply to Lempitlaw ROX, and this seems quite unlikely. The medial -d- of the majority of the early spellings argues that the element is a pre-literary Scots reflex of Old English lempedu, and the local topography argues against the name meaning 'bowl-shaped hill'.
MSc., Sc. links - 1. Stretch of undulating open sandy ground, usually covered with turf, bent-grass or gorse, normally near the seashore; chiefly East coast. 2. A golf-course, originally formed on seaside links as at St. Andrews, Troon or Prestwick. [< northern Middle English lynkys < Old English hlinc ‘ridge, bank; undulating sandy ground, a ledge of ploughland on a hillside, an unploughed strip (or step) between fields’; plural hlincas.]

(a) Links Bay (NJ 5966; Hooker), Links Croft (NK 0954; Hooker), Linksfield (NJ 6764; Hooker), Links Wood (NO 4527; Hooker), Links Wood (NT 6380; Hooker).

(b) The Links (NH 7882; Hooker), The Links (NJ 3664; Hooker), The Links (also Leven Links NO 3801; Hooker), The Links (NO 4918 and Balgove Links NO 4917; Hooker), The Links (HY 4349; Hooker).

With of: Links of Balgownie (NJ 9510; Hooker), Links of Couperhill (ND 2471; Hooker), Links of Dirltoun (linkis de Dirltoun 1512 DOST s.v. links n. pl.), Links of Dunbar (linxis of Dunbar 1598-9 DOST s.v. links n. pl.), Links of Fortrose (NH 7455; Hooker), Links of Garth (HY 4744; Hooker), Links of Greenland (ND 2268; Hooker), Links of Inkstack (ND 2469; Hooker), Links of Kincrag (linkis of Kincrag 1541 DOST s.v. links n. pl.), Links of Machrihanish (NR 6523; Hooker), Links of Montrose (NO 7258; Hooker).

(c) East Links (NT 4999; Hooker), Mid Links (NT 7077; Hooker), North Links (NT 5085; Hooker), East Links (NT 5285; Hooker), West Links (NT 5385; Hooker), White Links (NK 0464 also Point of Whitelinks and Whitelinks Bay NK 0564; Hooker).

(d) Balcomie Golf Links (NO 6210; Hooker), Blairton Links (NJ 9718; Hooker), Bruntsfield Links (Bruntsfield Links 1684 DOST s.v. links n. pl., NT 2572; Hooker), Earl'sferry Links (NT 4799; Hooker), Kinghorn Links (NT 2686; Hooker), Leith Links, Edinburgh MLO (le lynkis de Leith 1453 ER, the Lynkis 1632 LC; PNML: 131, NT 2775; Hooker, also lynkis of Leitth 1529-30,
Leith linx 1673 DOST s.v. links n. pl.; Luffness Links (NT 4781; Hooker), Lundin Links (NO 4002; Hooker), Menie Links (NJ 9821; Hooker), Tyningham Links (NT 6280; Hooker).

01 SND notes that this element is very common in place-names which have a connection with burghs on the coast, but examples from the west of Scotland are comparatively rare (SND s.v. links n.pl.). The representative sample of names shown above, almost entirely from Hooker's Gazetteer, bears this out, as most of the place-names are found on the coast of the Lothians, Fife, Angus and Caithness, with a scattering in Inverness-shire and the northern Isles. Names which are formed from Links of prefixed to an existing place-name are found only in the north of Scotland.

02 The earliest example of the use of the word links in sense 1. is in the place-name le lynkis de Leith (1453), a reference to which has been given as the first quotation for the corresponding entry in DOST (s.v. linkis n. pl.). Several other quotations in DOST also provide early forms of names, and these have been included in the list above. Use of the simplex form with the definite article is relatively common, as is the use of links as an affix to older place-names.
1.43 MSc., Sc. lint - The flax plant. [App. < Middle English linnet, linete, lint, linte, etc., though this is mainly recorded in the sense: 'lint made from linen by scraping'; cf. one isolated attestation of the form lanett ‘flax’ in seede of lanett ‘linseed’ (a.1400; MED s.v. linet n.) < Old English lin; cf. Old Norse lin. Cf. also Middle French linnet ‘linseed’ (15th cent.) diminutive of lin ‘flax’ < classical Latin linum ‘flax’ (Robert s.v. linette n.); cf. also post-classical Latin linteum, lintheum ‘a linen sheet’ (MED s.v. linter n.). Middle Scots lint is perch. occas. confused with Scots lintie, linctick ‘linnet, Linota cannabina’, a small bird which feeds on the seeds of the flax plant, itself derived from French linette, linot in the same sense (late 13th cent. in Old French: TLF s.v. linotte n.).]  

With elements denoting hills: Lintbrae (HY 4006; Hooker), Lintbrae (NS 4547; Hooker), High Linthills (NS 3360 also Laigh Linthills and Mid Linthills NS 3459; Hooker), Linthill, Eyemouth BWK (Linthill 1663 RMS; PNB: 115), Lintlaw, Buncle & Presten BWK (Lintla 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 126). 

With the element haugh (see §1.32): Linthbaugh (NJ 4720 also Burn of Linthbaugh NJ 4820; Hooker), Linthbaugh (NS 7547 and Linthbaugh Bridge NS 7447; Hooker), Linthbaugh (NT 9336; Hooker).  

With the element mill or its variants: Lintmill (and Lintmill Lodge NJ 5165; Hooker), Lintmill Bridge (and Lintmill of Boyne NJ 6064; Hooker), Lintmill Bridge (NJ 9830; Hooker), Lintmill (NK 0250 also Lintmill Croft NK 0150; Hooker), Lintmill Bridge (NX 2057; Hooker), Lintmill Knowes (NS 9531; Hooker), Lintmln (NS 6192; Hooker), Lint Mill, Torphichen WLO (Lint Mill 1818 Forrest; PNWL: 103).  

With other elements: Lintalee, Jedburgh ROX (Lyntoun-le c. 1375 [1487] Brus, MS ‘C’, Lyntaile c. 1375 [1489] Brus, MS ‘E’, Lintole(y) 1457 HMC (Rxb), 1553 RMS, Lyntellie 1590 RPC, Lyntaly 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 7325, also Lintalee Farm and Lintalee Glen NT 6418; Hooker), Lint Burn (NT 6571; Hooker), Lintdub Moss DMF (NY 2381; Hooker), Lint Hole (NX 6854; Hooker), Linthouse (NS 5466; Hooker), Lint Lands (NT 9016 and Lintlands Sike NT 8916; Hooker), Lint Lochs (ND 3769; Hooker), Lintrig, Livingston WLO (lie
01 The Scots word *lint* is first recorded in 1375 in the form *lynt*, denoting ‘flax or flax waste, used as a combustible or for caulking’ (DOST s.v. *lint* n., SND s.v. *lint* n.). The etymology of the word is not entirely clear, although the word must in some way be related to Middle English *linnet* ‘flax’, which is perhaps derived from Old English *lin* in the same sense, with the addition of the diminutive suffix -*et*. It is possible that *lint* was influenced by French *linnette* although this word is only known to have been used in the sense ‘linseed’. OED2 suggests that linnette was ‘possibly of wider meaning in Old French’ (OED2 s.v. *lint* n.). SND notes that this word is often found as an element in farm names, and cites the examples of Linthaugh, Linthill and Lintalee (SND s.v. *lint* n.). SND does not provide locations for these place-names and so it is not clear whether its note is intended to reflect specific examples or common constructions. *Lint* is found more than once in combination with both *hill* and *haugh*.

02 It is possible that *lint*, both as a lexical item and as a place-name element, may be confused with Scots *lintie* ‘linnet’, which appears to be recorded in the modern names Lintie Knowe (NT 8220; Hooker) and Linties Pool (ND 0967; Hooker). Another apparently lexically transparent modern name recorded in Hooker’s *Gazetteer* is Lintseedridge (NS 3051). As a place-name element, *lint* is not especially common. It is mostly found in the south of Scotland and is frequently combined with terms denoting hills, or with the element *mill*, presumably describing a mill where flax was spun.

03 The Gaelic word for lint or flax is *liòn*, and this may be found as a place-name element in the lost place-name *Linstrath*, Torphichen WLO (*Linstrayth* 1571 SRS 52; PNWL: 103). Macdonald states that the first element could also be derived from Gaelic *linne* ‘pool, lake, channel, bay, etc.’ with the meaning ‘water-fall valley’ (PNWL: 103-4), and he is correct to draw attention to this ambiguity. Certainly this name looks like a Gaelic construction, as it shows Celtic word order and its second element appears to be Gaelic *sràth* ‘valley’. The identification of the first element, however, is difficult to establish.
1.44 MSc., Sc. loan - Also lone, loyne, loune Grassy cattle-track or by-road, commonly diked in, as a passage for animals through arable land, park or orchard land or the like. Often a grassy strip leading to a pasture or other open ground used as common grazing or as a milking place, etc. [< Old English lone, lane, lanu 'lane, narrow road'. See also MSc. loan-heid (§1.45) and loaning (§1.46).]

(a) Loanburn (NJ 8959; Hooker), Loan Dykes, Linlithgow WLO (Lone Dykis 1560/1 SRS 57; PNWL: 118), Nether Loan Dykes, Linlithgow WLO (PNWL: 118), Over Loan Dykes, Linlithgow WLO (PNWL: 118), Loanend, Torphichen WLO (Loanend 1676 KS Tor.; PNWL: 104), Loanend (NJ 9855; Hooker), Loanend (NJ 5012; Hooker), Loanfoot, Uphall WLO (Loanfoot c.1750 Roy, Loanfoot 1773 Arm.; PNWL: 74), Loanfoot (NN 9618; Hooker), Loanfoot (NO 4222; Hooker), Loanfoot (NS 5836; Hooker), Loanknowe (NT 7441; Hooker), Loan Knowes (NX 1973; Hooker), Loanside (NS 9089; Hooker), Loanstone, Penicuik MLO (Lonestane 1614 RMS, Loan Stane 1741 SHS I. 13, Loanstone 1676-1755 SHS I. 13, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 272).

(b) Loan, Bathgate WLO (lie Long 1595 RMS, lie Lone 1631 RMS; PNWL: 83), Loan (Farm), Kirkliston WLO (Loan Roy; PNWL: 46), Loan (Farm), Torphichen WLO (Lone 1667 Dund. B, 1698 SRS 40, Loane 1677 KS Tor., Lon 1698 SRS 40; PNWL: 104), Loane to the Stobisbank, Cockpen MLO (Loane to the Stobisbank 1665 RMS; PNML: 145), The Lang Loan, Liberton MLO (the lonyng 1537 LC, le lonyng 1538 RMS, lie lone 1550 RMS; PNML: 240), Loans AYR (1608 Lones, Lonis Paterson (quoting parochial records), 1662 Lons Blaeu, 1775 Loans Arm.; Lang: 16, NS 3431; Hooker).

(c) Baxter's Loan (NN 7700; Hooker), Drove Loan (NS 8180; Hooker), Gooseloan Mound (NS 3145, also Laigh Gooseloan NS 3245 and High Gooseloan NS 3246; Hooker), Greenloan, Kirknewton MLO (Greenloan 1773 Arm.; PNML: 222), Greenloan (NJ 3933; Hooker), Langloan (NS 7264; Hooker), Newtonloan, Cockpen MLO (no early spellings; PNML: 145), Oxenloan (NJ 6830; Hooker), Sauchenloan (NJ 7625; Hooker), Strath Loan, Torphichen WLO (Strath-loan 1682 KS Tor.; PNWL: 98), Strathloanhead,
Torphichen WLO (Streth loan head 1673 KS Tor.; PNWL: 98), Whinloans (NO 2255; Hooker), Whin Loan (NS 6877; Hooker), Whiteloan (NX 2079; Hooker).

In modern street-names: (a) Loanbank Quadrant, Drumoyne, Glasgow, Loancroft Avenue and Place, Baulieston, Loancroft Gardens, Uddingston, Loanfoot Avenue, Knightswood, Glasgow; (c) Broomloan Court, Place and Road, Ibrox, Glasgow, Cockels Loan, Renfrew, Crossloan Place and Road, Drumoyne, Glasgow, Dobbies Loan, central Glasgow, Greenloan Avenue, Drumoyne Glasgow, Whitelaws Loan, Bothwell, Whiteloans, Uddingston (SFA).

01 Loan is a very common place-name element in Scotland, and the sample of names from Hooker’s Gazetteer included above only provides a rough representation of distribution and usage. The element is also quite common in modern street-names, and has been given a standard abbreviation in some street atlases (e.g. In. in SFA: 95). I have included a representative sample from an atlas of the Glasgow area to illustrate typical uses.

02 Confusion with Scots loan, the reflex of Gaelic lòn ‘marsh, morass’ or ‘pond’ is possible, particularly in simplex place-names. SND defines loan, the Scots reflex of Gaelic lòn, as ‘a piece of soft, rough ground, common in place-names on the Ayr[shire]-Gall[oway] borders’, and includes the examples Loan of Turchloy (NX 0972 in Hooker) and the Black Loan (NX 1074 in Hooker; SND s.v. loan n.2). There is no evidence to suggest that Scots loan ‘grassy cattle-track’ was ever borrowed into Gaelic, and where the form loan appears in place-names in combination with a Gaelic element it is very likely to represent Gaelic lòn ‘marsh, morass’ or ‘pond’ (EPDG s.v. lòn n.). Such names include Loandhu (NH 8178) and Loandhu (NC 5604), where the second element is Gaelic dubh ‘black, dark’, Loanbann (NR 3158), from Gaelic bàn ‘pale, white’ and Loanmhor (NR 9820; Hooker) from Gaelic mór ‘great, large’. The modern name Inchloan (NO 7692) is also difficult to assess, as the first element could be either Scots inch ‘small island’, or its etymon Gaelic innis ‘island’.

03 Loan is commonly found as the first element in the compound appellatives loanheid, (see §1.45), loanend and loanfoot, all of which denote the ends of a loan.
Loanend is defined rather more specifically in SND as 'the end of a loan, the point where loans end or meet' (SND s.v. loan n.¹). The name is relatively common as a simplex formation. It is also often found in combination with a preceding descriptive element which may be a colour term as in Greenloan MLO (PNML: 222), Greenloan (NJ 3933) or Whiteloan (NX 2079). Other combining elements include terms denoting types of animal as for example oxen in Oxenloan (NJ 6830), and terms denoting vegetation such as sauchen ‘willowy’ in Sauchenloan (NJ 7625; Hooker) and whin in Whinloans (NO 2255). However, once again, these names may show the Scots reflex of Gaelic lôn ‘marsh, morass’ or ‘pond’, and further investigation is necessary.

04 Hooker also records the names Braid Loans (NY 6477) and Mearn Loan (NY 7073), south of the Kielder Forest in Cumberland. It is possible that loan in these name has the same application as the Scots word, although the element lane or lone is almost exclusively recorded in the sense ‘lane, narrow road’ in English place-names (Smith II: 15).
MSc., Sc. loan-heid - Also lone-heid. The higher or outer end of a loan (see §1.44 above), farthest from the settlement which it served. [<Middle Scots loan (see §1.44) + Middle Scots heid ‘head’ (<Old English heafod). Cf. also loanend and loanfoot (§1.44).]

(b) Loanhead, Cranston MLO (Loanhead 1773 Arm.; PNML: 168), Loanhead, Currie MLO (Lonheid, Loneheid 1618, 1635 RMS, Lone 1773 Arm.; PNML: 180), Loanhead, Kirkliston MLO (Loanhead 1773 Arm., 1839 NSA; PNML: 216), Loanhead, Lasswade MLO (Loneheid 1618 RMS, Lonhead 1662-5 Blaeu, 1723 LC, Loanhead 1773 Arm., 1790 Sasines; PNML: 226, NTC: 127), Loanhead, Kirkliston WLO (Lonhead 1669 et passim KS Kirk., Lonehead Roy, Loanhead 1818 Forrest; PNWL: 46), Loanhead, Linlithgow WLO (Lonhead 1678 KS Linl., Lonehead Roy; PNWL: 68), Loanhead (NH 9859; Hooker), Loanhead (NJ 4152; Hooker), Loanhead (NJ 6059; Hooker), Loanhead (NJ 8160; Hooker), Loanhead (NK 0363; Hooker), Loanhead (NS 4267; Hooker), Loanhead (NS 3555 and Loanhead Quarry NS 3655; Hooker), Loanhead (NS 5835; Hooker), Loanhead (NS 9496; Hooker).

With of: Loanhead of Collisto (NO 6045; Hooker), Loanhead of Kilry (NO 2255; Hooker), Loanhead of Myrietow (NJ 5056; Hooker), Loanhead of Corsegight (NJ 8450; Hooker), Loanhead of Pitinnan (NJ 7430; Hooker), Loanhead of Fedderat (NJ 8849; Hooker), Loanhead of Arnage (NJ 9538; Hooker).

(c) Blackloanhead (NJ 6258; Hooker).

Also in modern street-names: Loanhead Avenue, Road and Lane, Linwood, Loadhead Avenue, Renfrew, Loanhead Street, Carntyne, Glasgow (SFA).

DOST records the use of this compound from the mid sixteenth century (DOST s.v. lone n.¹). The list of examples given above is not comprehensive, but represents a geographical sample of names of this type. Other compound appellatives in loan include loanend, found in the name Loanend WLO and several names in Hooker’s Gazetteer, and loanfoot, recorded in several modern place-names (see §1.44). Pairs of names of this
type are sometimes found close together, as Loanhead (NS 5835) and Loanfoot (NS 5836: see §1.44), where they denote the opposite ends of the loan.

02 The simple compound is found quite frequently in place-names, chiefly in the south of Scotland. There is very little chance of confusion with Gaelic lôn ‘marsh, morass’ or ‘pond’ in these examples as the place-names represent direct equivalents of their lexical counterparts.
MSc., Sc. loaning = loan (§1.44) Grassy cattle-track or by-road, commonly
diked in, as a passage for animals through arable land, park or orchard land or
the like. Often a grassy strip leading to a pasture or other open ground used as
common grazing or as a milking place, etc. [< Middle Scots loan (see §1.44
above) + -ing. Cf. northern English regional loaning 'an open uncultivated
piece of ground near a farm-house or village in which the cows are milked; a
field, a paddock' (EDD s.v. loaning n. 3.); cf. also Middle English loning, lanning
'lane, right of way', app. found in English place-names.]

(a) Loaningbank (NS 8597; Hooker), Loaningfoot (NX 9655; Hooker),
Loaninghead (NN 9109; Hooker), Loaninghead (NS 5189; Hooker),
Loaningshill, Uphall WLO (Lonynghill 1625 Ret., 1632 RMS; PNWL: 74),
Loaningside (NS 5989; Hooker), Loaningside (NY 2086; Hooker).

(b) Loaning, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (le Loling [sic] 1506/7 RMS, le
Lonyng 1523 RMS, lie Loning 1608 RMS; PNWL: 27), Loaning, Linlithgow
WLO ((the) Lonyng 1536/7 SRS 52 et passim to 1560/1 SRS 57, (lie, the)
Loning 1560 SRS 57; PNWL: 58), The Loaning (NT 8650; Hooker), The
Loanings, Abercorn WLO (lie lonyngis 1599 RMS; PNWL: 13), The Loanings,
Yetholm ROX (NT 8328; Hooker); cf. also the early forms of The Lang Loan,
Liberton MLO (the lonyng 1537 LC, le lonyng 1538 RMS, lie lone 1550 RMS;
PNML: 240).

(c) Cadger’s Loaning DMF (NY 1288; Hooker), Common Loaning (NT 9333;
Hooker), Gartloaning (NS 5198; Hooker), Grand Loaning (NT 9755;
Hooker), Greenloaning (also Greenloaning Farm NN 8307; Hooker),
Greenloaning (NO 8899; Hooker).

(d) Brownrigg Loaning (NX 9976; Hooker), Kingholm Loaning (NX 9773;
Hooker).

The element loaning is found mainly in place-names in the south of Scotland,
and is much less common than the related word loan (see §1.44). All the examples found
in Hooker have been included in the list above. The compound appellatives loaninghead
and loaningfoot are attested in place-names and can be compared with loanheid (see §1.45) and loanfoot (§1.44) respectively. The modern name Common Loaning (NT 9333) may also show the use of a compound appellative, as commoun loaning is recognised as a lexical term denoting ‘a public or communally owned loan’ (CSD s.v. loan n.1). Simplex forms are fairly common, but examples of the use of loaning in a compound with a descriptive element are rare.

02 Loaning is first recorded in pre-literary Scots in 1348 in the form Ionyng (SND s.v. loanin n.). There does appear to be some overlap between the Scots and northern English usage of loaning to denote ‘an open uncultivated piece of ground near a farm-house or village in which the cows are milked; a field, a paddock’, as this sense is recorded in some nineteenth century sources from the northern counties of England, particularly Northumberland (EDD s.v. loaning n. 3.). This usage is relatively uncommon in England, however, and the usual sense in which the word is employed in later regional use in England is ‘a lane, by-road’ (EDD s.v. loaning n. 1.). There are no known examples of the use of loaning in the chiefly Scottish sense in English place-names, although the Middle English word loning, laning ‘lane, right of way’ is thought to lie behind the Cheshire names Loninde and Loonons (EPNS 54: 271) and perhaps the field name Lowning, Holwell, Leicestershire (EPNS 78: 353). However, Hooker records one example of Loaninghead (NU 1815) from the north of England, and since this name has many doublets in Scotland, it may also represent a semantic parallel.
1.47 MSc., Sc. mailing - A tenant farm. [< Middle Scots mail ‘rent’ (< northern Middle English male < late Old English mæl ‘tax, rent, payment’ and Old Norse måli ‘speech, agreement’; cf. Old Norse måli ‘contract, pay’) + -ing (suffix forming derivatives: see further OED2 s.v. -ing¹). Cf. Middle Scots mail, maill, malie, malzie; also mail-land, maill-land, and mailling (1674), all in sense ‘a land measure, recorded only on the island of Tiree ARG’, prob. related to Old Norse måli ‘measure of solids or liquids, a measure of land (i.e. “a field sown with a måli of grain”’); with forms in -land cf. also Old Norse måelisland in the same sense (DOST s.v. mail(l) n.²).]

(a) Mailing Burn, nr. Kettlestoun, Linlithgow WLO (Maling burn 1551 et passim SRS 57; PNWL: 2), Mailing Knowe (NN 9914; Hooker), Mailingsland (NT 2443 and Mailingsland Hill NT 2542; Hooker).

(b) Mailings (NS 7579; Hooker).

(c) Baremailing (NS 3652; Hooker), Cordis Mailing (NO 4607; Hooker), Craigmailling, Linlithgow WLO (Craigmailling 1773 Arm., Craigmiller 1818 Forrest; PNWL: 67, NS 9972; Hooker), Hartsmailing (NS 8291; Hooker), Harvie's Mailing (also Wester Mailing NS 7882; Hooker), Loch Mailing (NX 9085; Hooker), Muirmailing (NS 8286; Hooker), Small's Mailin, Mid-Calder MLO (surname Small) (Smallis Meling 1590 Proc. Bar. Court, Small Mailling 1696 RMS; PNML: 251), Speir's Mailing, Bathgate WLO (Speirismailling 1618 RMS; PNWL: 85).

01 The word mailing is attested in the sense ‘the renting or leasing of a property; (the term of) a lease’ in Middle Scots from the late fourteenth century (OED2 s.v. mailing n.¹). The sense ‘a tract of land rented by a mailer; a rented farm or smallholding’ is recorded slightly later, from the mid fifteenth century until the present day (OED2 s.v. mailing n.¹). SND notes that in later use the word is employed more generally to denote a farm (s.v. mail n.¹, v.¹). Although OED2 labels mailing as both ‘Scottish’ and ‘English regional (northern)’, all of the quotations are taken from Scottish sources (s.v. mailing n.¹). EDD records the use of the word in the more general
sense 'a farm, holding’ in Scotland and the northern counties of England, specifically Northumberland and Cumberland (s.v. mailin(g n.). The northern English use of the word is probably best considered as a borrowing from Scots.

The element does not appear to have been used to coin place-names in England. No examples of names in mailing are recorded in Field (1972), Mawer (1920), or the EPNS volumes for Cumberland. Nevertheless, there are several examples of English place-names which are derived from the same etyma Old English māl ‘a law-suit, bargaining; tax, rent’ and Old Norse mál ‘speech, agreement’ (Smith II: 34 s.v. māl' ).
1.48 MSc., Sc. moch - A moth. [< northern Middle English moghe, Middle English moughte, mowhe, mowghe, etc., < Old English (Anglian) mohde.]

00 Moch Hill (and Moch-hill Moss NX 9396; Hooker), Mochhollie, Harvieston, Borthwick MLO (Mochhollie 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML: 113).

01 Middle Scots moch is relatively rare in literary contexts, and the first citation provided by DOST gives a date of 1637. It appears previously to have escaped attention that earlier evidence for this word may be provided by the Midlothian place-name Mochhollie, recorded in this form in 1627, ten years earlier than the first known use of moch in literary contexts.

02 There is some possibility that this element could be confused with moch, moich, which is ‘applied to something which is rotting as a result of damp’, although it is unclear whether this could be applied in place-names (DOST s.v. moch a.). Dixon interprets Mochhollie MLO as either ‘moth-eaten (place)’ or ‘maggot-ridden field’, referring to SDD’s entries for moch ‘moth, maggot’, hollie ‘having holes, holed’ and moch-eaten (PNML: 113).

03 However, there is no reason to presume that the name should not be interpreted more literally. Place-names containing elements which denote insects or other small creatures are not uncommon. For example, Old English mycg ‘a midge, a gnat’ is attested in English place-names, ‘in allusion to [a] place infested by such insects’ (Smith Il: 46), and there is one example of the use of moth, in the field name Moths Croft in Longparish Hampshire, which Field interprets as ‘land on which many moths were seen’ (Field 1972: 143). Hollie may be a simple diminutive of hole, with reference to the local topography. Hole is recorded in literary use in Scots in the sense ‘a small bay’ from the eighteenth century, and in the sense ‘a shallow pool’ from the nineteenth century (CSD s.v. hole n.). It is possible that these senses could have been employed earlier in place-names. I would therefore like to suggest that Mochhollie MLO may be better understood as ‘hollow or pool frequented by moths’.

205
1.49  Pre-lit Sc. modir, modyr, Pre-lit. Sc., MSc. moder - Spec. sense of mother, used appositively in combinations to denote the source of a river, stream, etc. [< Old English mōdor ‘mother’.]

00  Modirlech, unidentified, prob. ABD or BNF (1325; DOST s.v. s.v. moder n.¹), Motherwell LAN (Modyrwaile 1363, Modervale 1373, Moderwell 1626; NTC: 138), Mother Water (NX 4538; Hooker).

01  In reference to the derivation of the place-name Motherwell, Gelling et al. note that ‘we have accepted the literal meaning of the name as the correct one’ and they gloss the name as ‘Our Lady’s Well’, i.e. ‘the well of the Virgin Mary’ (NTC: 138). Although choosing to give this interpretation, they add that ‘the earliest spellings are a little difficult to explain in this context’ (NTC: 138), and it may be useful to consider other possibilities. It may be the case that later folk-etymology is responsible for a reinterpretation of the name as ‘Our Lady’s well’.

02  The modern name Mother Water, near Garlieston WIG (NX 4538) may provide a similar comparative construction. Furthermore, comparison might also usefully be made with the lost Cheshire name Modrelake (EPNS 54: 284), recorded only with medial -d-, as the early forms of the Lanarkshire name. The second elements of these names, lake, well and water suggest that the first element may be found regularly in collocations with elements denoting water. The Cheshire name is interpreted by the editors of the EPNS volume as containing the unattested Old English word *modor ‘mud, bog’, which would be cognate with Middle Low German modder, Middle Dutch modder, Du modder, German moder, all in the sense ‘mud, bog’, derived from the Proto-Germanic root *muōra (EPNS 54: 284; see further OED2 s.v. mother n.²).

03  While this explanation for the Cheshire name is possible, there may be a simpler explanation. The word moder is recorded in Middle Scots in combinations denoting the ‘source or fountainhead (of a river, stream or the like)’ from the early fourteenth century onwards (DOST s.v. moder n.¹). The earliest citation in DOST is a lost Scots place-name Modirlech recorded in a Latin charter in the phrase ‘incipiendo ad inferiorem finem de le Modirlech qui vocatur Gramos et sic ambulando...’ from 1325 in Illustrations of the Topography and Antiquity of the Shires of Aberdeen and
Banff (DOST s.v. moder n.¹). Other quotations in DOST also show similar constructions. One refers to the modermyre, recorded in the fifteenth century in an ecclesiastical register from Aberdeen, and another to the auld moder burne in a late sixteenth century source from Inverness (DOST s.v. moder n.¹). This usage is not known in England (see e.g. OED2 s.v. mother n.¹).

The quotation evidence provided by DOST gives many examples of Middle Scots constructions in which moder is prefixed to a word denoting water or watery places, as lech 'latch, small stream', myre 'mire' and burne 'burn, small stream'. I would therefore like to suggest that similar collocations with the elements well and water are found in the place-names Motherwell LAN and Mother Water WIG. It is also possible that this usage is also reflected in the Cheshire place-name Modrelake.
1.50 OE musel, Pre-lit. Sc. muchsel - A mussel. Also fig. 'mussel-shaped'. [< Latin *muscula*; cf. Anglo-Norman *moskle, muscle, muskele*, etc., also < Latin *muscula*; cf. also Middle Dutch *mosscele*, Middle Low German *mussel*, Old High German *muscula*, Middle High German *muschel* (OED3 s. v. mussel n.).]

(a) **Mussel Bed**, Gruinard Bay ROS (NG 9592; Hooker), Musselburgh MLO (**Muselburge** 1070-93 Lawrie, early undated charter Bann. Cl. 74, **Muchselburgh** 1201 Bann. Cl. 56, **Muxelburp** 1174 Bann. Cl. 89, **Muxelburp** 1166-1214 Bann. Cl. 89, **Muxilburg** 1224, 1273 Bann. Cl. 89, **Muxilburpe** 1232 Bann. Cl. 74, **Muxkylburg** 1273 Bann. Cl. 89, **Muxkilburg** 1273 Bann. Cl. 89, **Muxkelburgh** 1230 Bann. Cl. 89, **Muskilburgh** 1190-1220 Bann. Cl. 109, 1364, 1416, 1451 ER, 1363 et freq. to 1484 Bann. Cl. 74, **Muskilburghe** 1419 Bann. Cl. 89, **Muskilburke** 1184, 1232, 1249 Bann. Cl. 74, **Musilkilburp** 1234, 1253 Bann. Cl. 74, **Musikilburc** c. 1235 Bann. Cl. 74, **Musikilburce** c. 1235 Bann. Cl. 74, **Musikilburke** 13th c. Bann. Cl. 69, **Musickilburp** 1451 ER, **Muskelburp** 1140, 1254 Bann. Cl. 74, **Muskelburp** 1336-7 CDS, **Muskyilburp** 1339 Bann. Cl. 74, **Muskyilburp** 1359 Bann. Cl. 74, **Muskylburp** 1360 et passim to 1376 ER, **Muselebrug** 1662-5 Blaeu, **Muskalburp** c. 1235 Bann. Cl. 74, **Musclebroch** 1214-1249 Bann. Cl. 70, **Musilburp** 1329 ER, 1511, 1531 Bann. Cl. 109, 1511, c. 1580 Bann. Cl. 74, 1534 et freq. to 1593 RMS, 1565 et freq. to 1585 RPC, 1570 Bann. Cl. 94, **Mussilburghge** 1499, 1561 Bann. Cl. 74, **Mussilblurch** 1444 Bann. Cl. 109, **Mussilburughe** 1561 Bann. Cl. 74, **Mussilbruche** 1561 Bann. Cl. 109, **Mussilburp** 1444 Bann. Cl. 109, **Musleburp** 1662 RMS, **Musilburgum** 17th c. SHS I. 52, **Muselburp** 1573 RPC, 1541 et freq. to 1609 LC; PNML: 206; **Muselburpe** 1070, **Muchselburp** 1201; NTC: 138, NT 3573; Hooker), **Mussel Craig**, near North Haven, south of Peterhead ABD (NK 1138; Hooker), **Mussel Hillocks**, near Boddam, south of Peterhead ABD (NK 1342; Hooker), **Mussel Loch**, near Copister on the south coast of the Island of Yell SHE (HU 4778; Hooker), **Mussel Scalp**, near Balintur on the coast of Loch Brittle on the Isle of Skye INV (NG 4020; Hooker), **Mussel Scalps**, near the Kilder morie Forest INV (NH 7883; Hooker).

01 There is little doubt that the meaning of Musselburgh MLO is literal, as the town is well known for the mussel-bed which can be found near its coast (NTC: 138).
This name is recorded very early for a Scottish name, and apparently has no parallels in England. In the modern names Mussel Bed, on the coast of Gruinard Bay ROS (NG 9592) and Mussel Loch (HU 4778), the sense is also most likely to be literal. With the exception of the Mussel Scalps INV (NH 7883), all of the names listed above are located on the coast. In combinations with elements denoting hills as in Mussel Craig (NK 1138) and Mussel Hillocks (NK 1342), *mussel* may perhaps be used in a figurative sense to describe the shape of the hill (cf. similar constructions with the element *lempet* in §1.39 above).
1.51 Pre-Lit. Sc. nesbyt, nasebith, MSc. nesbit - Nose-bit, piece of land resembling a nose in shape. [< Pre-literary Scots nes (cognate with early Middle English nese, Middle Dutch nēse, Middle Low German nēse, prob. from the same Germanic base as English nase: see further OED2 s.v.) + Pre-literary Scots byt (< Old English bit: see further OED2 s.v. bit n.¹). Cf. nese-bit in the Northumberland names Nesbit, Doddington and Nesbitt, Stamfordham (Mawer: 147; Smith II: 49 s.v. *nēs¹).]


The Scottish names in nesbyt are paralleled by two Northumberland names, Nesbit, Doddington (Nesebyt, Nesebite, Nesbyte 1255; Mawer: 147) and Nesbitt, Stamfordham (Nesebith 1298, Nesbit 1311, 1479, Nesbed 1646, Neasbitt 1709; Mawer: 147). Mawer glosses these as 'nose-bit, a piece of land resembling a nose in shape' and there is no reason to suppose that the Scottish names should be interpreted differently. The topography of the Scottish examples also supports this interpretation. As Williamson explains, 'a nose-shaped piece of land projects into the River Teviot' at a place called Nisbethill near Nisbet and West Nisbet, Crailing BWK, and near Nisbet in Edrom parish BWK 'there is a sharply-pointed spur of higher ground between Nisbet House and Nisbet Rhodes' (PNB: 205).

Nese 'nose' is first recorded in literary contexts in Scots from the late fourteenth century, and there is apparently no record of the lexical use of the compound nesebyt (DOST s.v. nese n.). The earliest record for nese in English is recorded in the late 12th century, in a Homily dated c.1175 (OED2 s.v. nese n.). The earliest evidence for the Scottish names Nisbet, Crailing BWK (Nesbyt 1147-52, Nasebith 1165) and Nisbet, Edrom BWK (Nesebite 1138) therefore antedates all known lexical use of the word. The place-name evidence for this element is therefore particularly significant to the lexicon of early Scots and early English in that it identifies earlier use of both the
word and the compound appellative *nesebyt*, also found in early onomastic contexts in the north of England.

03 The compound *nosebitt* is recorded later in Middle Scots in one isolated attestation, but the sense is unclear and appears to be unrelated to the topographical use of *nesebyt* (DOST s.v. *nosebitt* n.). OED2 defines this word as a figurative usage of the sense 'a metal nose-band for a horse' (s.v. *nose bit* n.). The compound *nese-bit* is also attested in later Scots in the nineteenth century in the sense 'a metal band forming part of a bridle' (OED2 s.v. *nese* n.).

04 The surname, variously spelled as *Nisbet, Nisbett, Nesbit, Nesbet*, etc., is attested from the twelfth century in Scottish sources, and has been attributed to the place-name Nesbit in Edrom BWK (Black: 630). It seems very likely that this surname did indeed arise from a descriptive place-name, and both the dating of the written forms and the topographical evidence supports the idea that the place-names arose first, as accurate descriptions of the local geography.
MSc., Sc. neuk, nuke, nook, nok - Sc. 1. A projecting point of land, especially into the sea. 2. A corner of a piece of land. 3. An outlying or remote place. [< Middle English nōk 'a nook of land, a triangular plot of ground' < further etymology uncertain, prob. a Scandinavian loan, and perh. related to Norwegian regional nōk 'hook, bent figure, bent or contracted person'. Cf. Scottish Gaelic niuic 'corner, nook' (< Scots neuk; OED2 s.v. nook n., EPDG s.v. niuic).]

(a) Neukbog (NJ 7238; Hooker), Neuk Burn (NO 3138 also The Neuk NO 3038; Hooker), Neuk Mhor (ND 0718; Hooker: see discussion below).

(b) The Neuk (NJ 7959; Hooker), The Neuk (NJ 8345; Hooker), The Neuk (NJ 9464; Hooker), The Neuk (NK 0062; Hooker), The Neuk (NX 7473; Hooker), Neuk (NJ 7032; Hooker), Neuk (NS 7544; Hooker), Neuks (HY 7743; Hooker).

(c) Black Neuk (NX 1795; Hooker), Black Neuk (NX 7846; Hooker), Craigneuk (NM 9037; Hooker), Craigneuk Wood (NJ 5324; Hooker), Craigneuk (NT 0371; Hooker), Crookedneuk (NK 0148; Hooker), Deil's Neuk (NT 7363; Hooker), Deil's Neuk (NX 7677; Hooker), Dykeneuk (NK 5125; Hooker), Dikeneuk (NO 0645; Hooker), Dykeneuk, Penicuik MLO (Dyknuiuk 1613, 1647 RMS, 1646 Sasines, Dyknuke 1604 RMS, Dyneuk 1654 RMS, Dyk(e)nook 1741, 1747 SHS I. 13, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 266), Dykeneuk (NS 5528; Hooker), East Neuk (NO 6309; Hooker), Englishman’s Neuks (NO 9395; Hooker), Frenchman’s Neuk (NO 1211; Hooker), Gilmourneuk (NS 7065; Hooker), Grangeneuk (NS 8273; Hooker), Gushetneuk (NJ 6526; Hooker), Gushetneuk (NK 0544; Hooker), Honeyneuk (NJ 9248; Hooker), Inchneuk Farm (NS 7169; Hooker), Jamie’s Neuk (NT 4884; Hooker), Manorneuk (NS 8294; Hooker), Millersneuk (NS 6672; Hooker), Mossneuk (NS 3454; Hooker), Mossneuk (NJ 9533; Hooker), Parkneuk (NJ 7962; Hooker), Parkneuk (NO 1833; Hooker), Parkneuk (NO 7975; Hooker), Parkneuk (NS 6754; Hooker), Parkneuk Burn (NN 8826; Hooker), Ravensneuk, Penicuik MLO (Ravin(n)(i)snuk(e) 1488 ADC, 1527, 1590-1, 1607 RMS, 1591 RPC, Ravynnismuik 1542, 1587 RMS, 1590, 1590-1, 1591 RPC, Revynnismuk 1574 RMS, Ravinsmuik 1610 RMS, Ravensneuk 1594 RPC,
Ravensn(e)uck 1676-1755 SHS I. 13, Ravensnook 1726 SHS I. 13, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 270), Ravensneuk Castle (also Ravensneuk Farm NT 2258; Hooker), Roughneuk (NS 2704; Hooker), Salter's Neuk (NO 3707; Hooker), Sand Neuk (NX 0941; Hooker), Low Wardneuk (NS 3829 also High Wardneuk NS 3928; Hooker), Whiteneuk (NX 7665 and Whiteneuk Hill NX 7581; Hooker), Woodneuk (NS 4858; Hooker).

(d) Oxnam Neuk (NT 6918; Hooker).

01 Neuk is a fairly common element in Scottish place-names, and there are around seventy modern names in which it is likely to be found. The word neuk was borrowed from Scots into Gaelic, usually in the form niu'c, and it is likely that this borrowing has resulted in place-names such as Neuk Mhor (ND 0718) 'large neuk', from Gaelic mór 'great, large'. Names such as these, where neuk is combined with a Gaelic element, are best considered as Gaelic constructions. Element order is important in identifying the language in which the place-names were coined, and in most of the cases where neuk is followed by a Gaelic specific, it is probable that the name was coined by Gaelic speakers. Neuk is uncommon as a first element, relatively rare as a simplex name, and very common as a second element, as the evidence above demonstrates.

02 The ultimate etymology of the element is problematic, although it appears to have been borrowed from a Scandinavian language (see OED2 s.v. nook n.). The Scottish evidence for neuk in onomastic contexts is not however especially early and so sheds no new light on this problem. DOST records the word neuk in several senses which may have had a bearing on the use of the element in place-names, including 'a corner or angle of a piece of land', 'the angle of a stream or a stretch of water; an inlet' and 'a point of land projecting into the sea; any projecting point of land' (DOST s.v. nuk(e n.). It can be difficult to decide which of these uses is employed in any given place-name, unless the local topography provides supporting evidence.
1.53 MSc. oxgang - A measure of land under the Auld Extent; usually equivalent to a *bovate*, i.e. one eighth of a ploughgate (reckoned as roughly equivalent to thirteen acres), but occasionally (mainly Sutherland and Ross-shire) of a *davach*, which has ‘at different times...represented different spatial units’ (Adams: 5). [<Old English *ox-gang* ‘a measure of land of 10-30 acres’ extent, an eighth of a plough-land < *ox* ‘ox’ + *gang* < *gangan* ‘to go’, app. originally used to denote the quantity of land which an ox could plough in a day. Cf. use in English place-names: see below.]


01 DOST notes that all the localised evidence which pre-dates the sixteenth century refers to the use of the word in the south or southern central areas of Scotland (s.v. oxgang n.). With the exception of the example from Stirlingshire, all of the evidence shown above is also from the south of Scotland. The word is recorded in literary contexts from the late fourteenth century onwards (DOST s.v. oxgang n.). The Scottish onomastic examples can be compared with English place-names from Old English *ox-gang* ‘a measure of land’, as for example the field names recorded in Derbyshire: *les Oxianges* 1415, *les Oxyonges* 1409, *Halfoxyang* 1328, *Blakoxgangh* 1328, *le Boreoxeyong* 1261-75, *Thomas oxegang*’ (EPNS 29: 744), and also in the lost Cheshire names *Oxeganges* and *Cursed Oxgang* (EPNS 54: 298) and the lost *Oxgang Cottages*, Leicestershire (EPNS 78: 360). Many of the examples from England show use of oxgang in compounds, whereas the majority of Scottish names give the element in simplex constructions.
1.54 Pre-lit. Sc., MSc., Sc. peel, pele - 1. A defensive palisade or stockade; the ground enclosed by such. Cf. peel-house, peel-tower 'a fortified dwelling or refuge built orig. within a palisade'; pilmuir, pilmoor, pilmure 'appar. a piece of common land enclosed by a fence and cultivated as arable ground; specif. in Morebattle and Yetholm [ROX]...an individual allotment in the local pilmuir, now [late 20th cent.] used by village proprietors as cropping-ground or pasture'; peel-rig, peil-rig 'a ridge or strip of land on a pilmuir' (SND s.v. peel n.4). 2. A small fortified or moated rectangular stone tower of a type found especially frequently in the border counties of England and Scotland, mainly dating from the sixteenth century and used as a dwelling and place of refuge for people and animals against the border reivers. Later extended to other fortified towers of earlier or later date (SND s.v. peel n.4). [< Scottish Medieval Latin pela 'fortified house' (14th cent.) < Medieval Latin pela, pelum 'stake, palisade'. Cf. Middle English pel, pele 'stake, palisade, castle' and also Old French pel, piel (CSD s.v. peel n.3). See further G. Neilson (1893), Peel: Its Meaning and Derivation, referred to by both OED2 s.v. peel n.2 and SND s.v. peel n.4. Cf. also English pile, the term used to describe the Border peels in English records, which may have a different derivation (SND s.v. peel n.4).]

(a) Peelbraehope, Cavers ROX (Peilbray 1574 RPC; PNB: 254, NT 4804; Hooker), Peel Craigs (NS 5925; Hooker), Peel Farm Cottages (NO 2654 also Easter Peel NO 2653; Hooker), Peaseflat, Newbattle MLO (Pilflat 1632 LC, Peilflat 1662 RMS, Peelaflat 1773 Arm.; PNML: 258), Peel Haugh (NJ 7760; Hooker), Pelmuir, Currie NEO (Pilmor(e) 1437 Reg. Ho. Ch., 1462 LC, Pilmur(e) 1535 RSS, 1540 et freq. to 1643 RMS, 1590 RPC, Pilmour 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, Pilmoore 1662-5 Blaeu, Pilmuir 1773 Arm., Pylmuir 1502 RMS, Pylmuir 1839 NSA; PNML: 178), Pilmuir, Torphichen WLO (Pellmure 1599 Temp., Pilmure c. 1540 Rent. Tor., Pilmure 1644 Cat. Tor., 1691 KS Tor., Pilmour 1667 Dund. B, Pilmuir 1677 SRS 40, 1683 KS Tor.; PNWL: 97), Peel Park (NS 6054; Hooker), Peel Pond (NS 4588; Hooker), Peelnick, Oxnam ROX (no early spellings; PNB: 189), Peelrig, Dunse BWK (Pilrig 1628 HMC (Wed), Filrig 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 246), Pilrig, Edinburgh MLO (Peilrig 1448 Bann. Cl. 105, 215
Pilrig 1525 RSS, 1571, 1584, 1585, 1589-90 RPC, 1578 Bann. Cl. 70, 1626 LC, 1647 RMS, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 133), Peelton, Glencaim DMF (no early spellings; PNB: 189; perh. the original name which gives rise to the modern names Peelton Wood, near Moniaive DMF (NX 8090) and Peelton Hill (NX 8091); Hooker), Pilton, Cramond MLO (Piltone 1336-7 CDS, Piltoun(e) 1465 et passim to 1667 RMS, 1672 SHS I.16, Pilton 1465, 1653 RMS, 1505 SHS II.10, Pyltoun 1460 RMS, 1510-11 SHS II.10, 1545, 1548 RSS, Biltoun 1546 RSS; PNML: 161), Peelwalls, Ayton BWK (pyle 1542 Ham. Inv., Pile of Ayton 1542 Ham. Inv.; PNB: 189), Pilheuch, Ayton BWK (Pilheuch 1568 Var. Coll. v; PNB: 140).

(b) In peel of: Peel of Belsyis, unlocated (Peel of Belsyis 1479; DOST s.v. pele n. 1 d), Peel of Fichlie (NJ 4613; Hooker), Peel of Gartfarran (NS 5395; Hooker), Peile of Knokschenoch, unlocated (Peile of Knokschenoch 1528; DOST s.v. pele n. 1 d), Peel of Livingston, WLO ([toure, peill and maner place of Levingstoun 1512; DOST s.v. pele n. 1 d], The Peill of Lewingstoun c. 1570 Bann. Cl. 94, (lie) Peill de (of) Levingstoun 1542 RMS et passim to 1594 Bann. Cl. 42; PNWL: 76), Peil of Lowdoun, unlocated (Peil of Lowdon 1530; DOST s.v. pele n. 1 d), Pele of Lyndegawnis unlocated (Pele of Lyndegawnis 1546-7; DOST s.v. pele n. 1 d), Peill of Strathboggie, unlocated (Peill of Strathboggie; DOST s.v. pele n. 1 d), Peill of Thornetoun, unlocated (Peill of Thornetoun 1542-3; DOST s.v. pele n. 1 d).

The Peel, Linlithgow WLO (Pele 1303 CDS, 1453 ER, Pel 1304 CDS, Peill de Linlithgow 1329-70 [17th] RMS; PNWL: 120), The Peel (NS 5956; Hooker), Peel, in Leithope Forest ROX (NY 7590; Hooker), Peel, near Saughtree ROX (and Peel Burn, Peel Sike NY 6099 also Peel Fell NY 6299; Hooker).

(c) Cow Peel (NT 3130; Hooker), Graypeel Burn (and Graypeel Plantation NT 6317; Hooker).

(d) Gilston Peel (NT 4456; Hooker), Hardenpeel (NT 6819 also Hardenpeel Bank NT 6919; Hooker), Leitholm Peel (NT 7843; Hooker), Penchrise Peel (and Peel Wood NT 5105; Hooker).
SND records the use of the compound *pilmuir* 'appar. a piece of common land enclosed by a fence and cultivated as arable ground' in Morayshire, Fife, Lothian, Berwick and Roxburgh, and the use of *peel-rig* 'ridge or strip of land on a pilmuir' in Pilrig, Edinburgh MLO (SND s.v. *peel* n.4). This evidence suggests that these terms are also very likely to be represented in place-names, and call into question the derivations of several names discussed by Dixon and Macdonald. Dixon interprets Pilrig, Edinburgh MLO as 'probably “ridge by a stream”' (PNML: 133), but the lexical evidence presented by SND makes their interpretation much more convincing. It is further supported by the earliest form of the name, *Peilrig* (1448), which clearly shows the Middle Scots digraph <ei> for long [i:]. The same use may be reflected in Peelrig BWK. Similarly, it seems very likely that both Pilmuir, Currie MLO and *Pilmuir*, Torphichen WLO show onomastic uses of the compound *pilmuir* as described above. *Pilmuir*, Torphichen WLO was assessed as containing Old English *pyll* 'pool' as its first element by Macdonald (PNWL: 97), and Dixon presumes that this element is also represented in Pilton, Cramond MLO, which he glosses as 'farm by a pill or creek' (PNML: 161).

SND also notes the use of constructions of the type 'Peel of' in sense 2, as 'Peel of Gargunnock, the Peel in Linlithgow and Yarrow, and the Peel of Drumlanrig' and argues that in these instances, *peel* is probably short for *peel-house* 'a house built within a peel' (SND s.v. *peel* n.4). This type of formation is quite rare in the corpus of modern names contained in Hooker's Gazetteer, but appears from the evidence presented in DOST to have been a much commoner formation during the Middle Scots period (DOST s.v. *pele* n.1 1.d).

Macdonald notes with reference to The Peel, Linlithgow WLO that the name 'applied originally to the castle on the site of the present Linlithgow Palace [and] was transferred at an early date to the land surrounding the building - its present use locally' (PNWL: 120). This name is defined, as one of the senses of the word in DOST, as 'the enclosed park surrounding the castle or palace of Linlithgow' (DOST s.v. *pele* n.1 2).
1.55 MSc., Sc. pendicle - A piece of land forming part of a larger holding or farm and frequently let to a sub-tenant. [< Medieval Latin pendiculum < Latin pendère 'to hang' + -culum, suffix forming names of instruments, also often diminutive (OED2 s.v. pendicle n.). Cf. Latin pendiculus, medieval Latin pendiculum 'a cord or rope to hang with' (OED2 s.v. pendicle n.).]

(b) Pinnacle, Ancrum ROX (Pendickill 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 204), Pendicles of Collymo (NS 5896; Hooker), Pendicles of Stobo, Stobo PEB (1792 Statistical Account; OED2 s.v. pendicle n.).

(c) Durry Pendicle (NR 6822; Hooker), Prins Pendicle (NO 1611; Hooker), Taylor's Pendicle, Borthwick MLO (Tailyeouris-pendicle 1609 RMS; PNML: 117).

(d) Balmony pendikil, unlocated (1420 Pitfrrane Writs; DOST, OED2 s.v. pendicle n.), Craignouth Pendicle (NO 1824; Hooker), Douglashall Pendicle (NY 1677; Hooker), Kirkhill Pendicle (NJ 9345; Hooker).

In lexical use, pendicle is chiefly Scottish, as noted by OED2 (s.v. pendicle n.). The general sense of the word is 'a thing dependent on another; a subsidiary, an appurtenance, an appendage', and both this usage and the sense 'a hanging ornament, a pendant; a cloth hanging' are recorded in use in non-Scottish sources (OED2 s.v. pendicle n.). However, the sense most relevant to the use of the word in place-names appears to be exclusive to Scotland (OED2 s.v. pendicle n.). The quotation evidence supplied by OED2 includes examples of pendicle as a place-name element, as for example in 'the Pendicles of Stobo', cited from the 1792 edition of the Statistical Account (OED2 s.v. pendicle n.). SND notes that pendicle was frequently used in place-names to refer to areas of land which were originally subordinate to another settlement, but which have since become independent units (SND s.v. pendicle n.). The earliest example of the pendicle appears to be in onomastic use; the Pitfrrane Writs contain a reference to the 'landis of Balmony pendikil', recorded in 1420, and OED2 and DOST include this in their quotation paragraphs (s.v. pendicle n.).
Dixon defines the lost name *Taylor's Pendicle* MLO as 'the croft or small farm tenanted by Taylor', basing his interpretation on the SDD entry for *pendicle* (PNML: 117). However, he does not explain his reasoning for choosing sense 4 'a small farm, a croft' over sense 3 'a small piece of land attached to a larger' (SDD s.v. *pendicle* n.). Williamson follows Jamieson in giving the sense of *pendicle* as 'a small piece of land attached to a larger; a small farm or croft', and does not attempt to give a more specific definition for the use of the place-name element (PNB: 204). In the instances where *pendicle* is found in combination with another place-name, the definition of the element as 'a small piece of land attached to a larger; a small farm or croft' seems most appropriate. The majority of names listed above fall into this category, and it seems likely that, for example, the modern names Craignorth Pendicle (NO 1824), Douglasshall Pendicle (NY 1677), Kirkhill Pendicle (NJ 9345) should be understood as 'small pieces of land' attached to the lands of Craignorth, Douglasshall and Kirkhill respectively.
1.56 MSc., Sc. plewland - Also ploughland, pluchland, pluland, etc. 1. A measure of land equivalent to eight oxtangs or (roughly) 104 acres. Cf. the equivalent terms plew-gang and plew-gate and also oxtang (see §1.51 above) and pleuch-stilt 'a unit of land measurement', spec. in Galloway and Kirkcudbright (DOST s.v. pleuch-stilt n. 2). 2. Arable land; a piece or plot of this. [< Scots plew 'plough' + Scots land 'land'. Cf. English plough-land 'a measure of land used in the northern and eastern counties of England after the Norman Conquest, based on the area able to be tilled by one plough with a team of eight oxen in the year, varying greatly in extent from around 60 to 300 acres according to locality, but usually equivalent to around 120 acres, and divided into eight oxtangs' (OED2 s.v. plough-land n.). Perh. cf. also Old Norse plögs-land 'an acre (the normal area of land ploughed in a day)' (DOST s.v. pleuchland n.).]

(b) Plewlands, near Gordonstoun MOR (also Plewlands Cottages NJ 1769; Hooker), Ploughland, Dun donald AYR (Plewland 1617, 1631 RMS, Plewlandis 1617, 1632, 1638 RMS, Plewlands 1690 Retour, Plubland 1662 Blaeu, 1755 Pleughland Roy; also Ploughland Holdings and Ploughland Mount, all NS 3635; Hooker, Lang: 18), Plewlands, north-west of Tarbolton AYR (NS 4230; Hooker), High Plewland, near Glengavel Water, south of Drumclog LAN (NS 6534 also Laigh Plewland NS 6535; Hooker), Ploughlands, Eccles BWK (Pleulande 1450 RMS; Johnston 1940: 42; also Plewland 1509-10 RMS, Plewlandis 1535 RSS; PNB: 195), Plewlands, Kirkpatrick-Juxta DMF (Plewlandis 1484 RMS; PNB: 197), Ploughlands, Maxton RXB (no early spellings; PNB: 195), Ploughlands, Crailing RXB (no early spellings; PNB: 195), Plewlands, Edinburgh MLO (Overbraid voc. Plewlandis 1517-18 RSS, (b) Plewland(i)s (de Braid) 1527, 1538 RMS, 1528 Bann. Cl. 89, 1529, 1535 RSS; PNL: 123), Over Plewlands, Edinburgh MLO (Greinbank otherwise called Werplewlands 1652 RMS, Greenbank alias Easter Plewlands 1665 RMS, Greenbanks alias Over Plewlands 1685 LC, Greenbank or Overplewlands 1784 Sasines (1196), 1791 Sasines (4506-7), Greenbank 1773 Arm.; PNL: 123), Nether Plewlands, Edinburgh MLO (Ne(a)ther Plewland(s) 1652, 1665 RMS, 1685 LC; PNL: 123), Plewland(s), Dalmeny WLO (Plewlande 1465/6 Dund. A, Plewlandis 1599 Dund. A, Plewlands 1634 BM et passim to 1693 KS Dal., (le) Pluchlande 1475 Dund. A, Pleughland 1690 Ret.; also known as
The Middle Scots element *plewland* is mainly found in the south of Scotland, although Hooker gives one example from the north-east. Smith records the use of the equivalent English element in the place-name Ploughland in the East Riding of Yorkshire (Smith II: 67). There may be a number of other minor names in England derived from Old English *plōg-land* denoting a measure of land. Hooker also records one instance of the name Ploughlands to the west of Carlisle, in Cumberland (NY 2855). The word *plough-land* 'arable land' is attested in the nineteenth century in Northumberland and west Somerset, and in the sense 'a measure of land' in north Lincolnshire and also in Wales, in Pembroke, although only one citation is given for each county (EDD s.v. *plough* n.).

The interpretation of this term in place-names is not always straightforward. For example, Williamson interprets the meaning of Ploughlands, Eccles BWK as 'land under plough' (PNB: 195), whereas Dixon explains *Plewlands*, Edinburgh MLO as 'a measure of land, normally equivalent to 104 acres', and notes that the element has survived in a street name in Braid (PNML: 123). It may not always be possible to be certain whether *plewland* is used in a place-name to denote a specific measure of land or simply 'arable land', but it seems very likely that the land-measure sense is frequently employed. Harris notes that 'the area of 95 Scots acres given on the plan of Plewlandfield 1769 corresponds closely with teh land measure of a carucate or plewland' (Harris: 498). This specific sense is recorded in lexical records in Middle Scots, the earliest example being a reference to the 'pluchlande of Macgylcrist' in 1392, which could arguably be an onomastic example (DOST s.v. *pleuchland* n.).
1.57  Pre-lit Sc. pofil, MSc. poffle, Sc. paffle - ?A small piece of land, a croft, an allotment. [Origin uncertain. Perh. < Old English *pofel, perh. with the sense ‘a piece of low-lying sandy ground’ (SND s.v. paffle n.). Cf. modern Scots paffle ‘a small piece of land, a croft, an allotment’ (SND s.v. paffle n.). Perh. cf. pightle ‘a small field or enclosure; a paddock, a close’, recorded in English place-names from the early 13th cent. (OED2 s.v. pightle n.).]

00  Maxpoffle, St. Boswells ROX (Makispofil 1214-49 Bann. Cl. 56, Makepoffel 1296 CDS, Maxpofle 1296 RS, Moxpoffil c. 1564 NIRR; PNB: 203).

01  The earliest recorded use of poffle in a lexical context may occur in a text of c.1450. The Middle English text, Parlement of Thre Ages, published in 1951 as EETS vol. 246 includes the following:

His renttes and his reches rekened he full ofte—
Of mukkyng, of marleyng, and mendynge of howses,
Of benes of his bondemen, of benefetis many,
Of presanttes of polayle, of pufilis als;

(Offord: 5; my italics). 27

Offord glosses pufilis as ‘?small parcels of land’ (Offord: 88), whereas Gollancz emends the manuscript reading to pu[r]filis ‘borders for robes’ (Gollancz: Glossary s.v. pu[r]filis). 28 Offord bases her interpretation on the place-name evidence for Old English *pofel and argues that this is more likely to be correct than Gollancz’s reading because ‘the sense “small pieces of land” fits the context here better’ (Offord: 45). Other interpretations may also be possible. Polyale means ‘poultry’ and it may be significant that while MIED does not include the word pofil, it does record one example of the use of the word pofire as ‘a kind of waterfowl’ (MIED s.v. pofire n.). One could infer that the collocation of two words which both denote a type of edible bird is more likely in the context of the poem, and that the form pufilis may have resulted from a scribal miscopying or misunderstanding of pofire or an unrecorded variant of this word. The available evidence does not support any firm conclusion about the meaning of pufilis, and it may have no connection to place-names in pofil.
It is therefore perhaps best to consider a Middle Scots quotation, from the Register of the Great Seal for the year 1488, as the first recorded use of the word. The Register records 'Le Park de Boithuill [Lanarkshire].Knokhubill, cum le Poffillis, le Schawis'. It is unclear whether in this context 'le Poffillis' is used as a place-name or simply as a descriptive term. Either way, the early spellings of Maxpoffle predate this use by nearly two hundred years, and are therefore especially important for an understanding of the word. OED2 notes the name Maxpoffle, in the form Max poffil, 'the poffle of Maccus' in 1317, apparently attested in an unspecified source, but the quotation evidence provided for the word is no earlier than the late eighteenth century (OED2 s.v. poffle n.).

The element is also found in English place-names including Pollington YOW, Pool YOW and the late fourteenth century street name Prestpofle NTB (Smith II: 68). Smith does not offer any etymology for the unattested Old English word *pofel, and states that its 'meaning and origin [are] unknown' (Smith II: 68). Ekwall discusses Pool YOW (Pofle c.1030, Povele 1086, Pouela 1166, Poule 1191) and Pollington YOW (Polintonia, Pouligleton 1160, Pouelington c.1185, Pouelingtona c.1200, Poulinton 1197) briefly, stating that the meaning of *pofle is unknown, and there is probably no connection between these names and the second element of Maxpoffle ROX (DEPN: 370). He interprets the second element of Maxpoffle ROX to be the same as that found in the unlocated lost name Prestpofill (also Prestpofle and Prestpofyll, all 1479) which is recorded in The Black Book of Hexham (DEPN: 370).

Williamson notes that McClure sees an etymological connection between the element *pofle, Spanish pueblo, Welsh plwf, and Latin populus or plebs 'parish', and that this interpretation 'would suit Prestpofill' (PNB: 204). Semantically, McClure's interpretation seems attractive, but he provides very little supporting evidence, and also argues that several other place-names including Peebles PEB share a derivation from 'Latin Populus or Plebs, in the sense of Parish' (McClure: 86, fn.). Peebles PEB, recorded earlier as Pobles (c.1124) and Pebles (c.1126), is however derived from Welsh pebyll 'tent, pavilion' (SPN: 220).

Another word also derived from Latin populus is French peuple 'people', which is first attested in 842 in the form poblo with the sense 'group of people who live in the same country and (in general) have shared institutions; group of subjects in
relation to the sovereign' (TLF s.v. peuple n.). This word is also found in the late tenth century with the sense ‘population (of a place)’, in the form pople (TLF s.v. peuple n.). It could therefore be argued that *pofle may be some sort of corruption of the French word, but the apparently consistent use of the medial -f- in the early spellings of names in *pofle makes this idea less convincing. It may be that the etymology of the word will never be explained satisfactorily.

06 The modern Scots word paffle ‘a small piece of land, a croft, an allotment’ is attested from the eighteenth century (SND s.v. paffle n.). The word was employed similarly to pendicle (see §1.52 above) to refer to small units of land within or connected to a larger estate, as illustrated by the following quotation from the Statistical Account for Perth (1795): ‘Some places are parcelled out in to small paffles, or farms, few of which are above 30 acres each’ (SND s.v. paffle n.). Walter Scott also used the word in Heart of Midlothian (1818) in reference to ‘that pendicle or pofle of land called Carlinescroft’ (SND s.v. paffle n.). In one quotation from Fife from 1898, the word is spelled pauchle (SND s.v. paffle n.). This form appears to have resulted from confusion with pauchle ‘a small bundle or parcel of something, a quantity of anything’, and does not imply any greater connection between the two words.

07 It seems likely that modern Scots paffle is related to the second element of Maxpoffle ROX and that the senses may be the same. It is also possible to argue that the element is probably represented in a small number of English place-names, and that all evidence points to an original unattested Old English word *pofle. However, it is difficult to draw any firm conclusions about the further etymology or exact semantic development of *pofle, based on the scant evidence for both the word and the place-name element.
1.58 MSc., Sc. **poundland** - Also **pundland**. A measure of land, originally assessed at the annual value of one pound under the Auld Extent, fixed in the late 16th century at four ooxgangs (see §1.51 above) or half a **plewland** (see §1.54 above). [< Middle Scots pound, pund (< Old English pund) + Scots land (< Old English land), corresponding to the medieval Latin term librata terra and the earlier pundis (pondis) worth (of land) (DOST s.v. pund-land n.).]

**Poundland**, Glencaim DMF (no early spellings; PNB: 206), **Poundland**, Dunscore DMF (**Pundland** 1630 Reg. Dmf.; PNB: 206, NX 8583; Hooker), **Poundland**, near Colmonell AYR (NX 1887; also Poundland Burn NX 1787, Poundland Hill NX 1787, Poundland House NX 1787; Hooker), **Poundland**, near Moniaive KCB (NX 7889; also Poundland Hill NX 7888; Hooker), **Poundland Hill**, near Tynron KCB (NX 8492), **Poundland**, near Dailly AYR (NS 2902; also Poundland Wood NS 2902; Hooker), **Poundland**, Parton DMF (no early spellings; also Poundland Hill, Poundland Loch and Poundland Moor NX 7273; Hooker, Maxwell: 229).

01 The use of poundland as a place-name element in the south-west of Scotland is also noted by CSD, which records that the word is now only found in historical use (CSD s.v. pund n.1). All of the examples above are found in Dumfriesshire, Kirkcudbrightshire and Ayrshire.

02 Williamson correctly identifies this element in the Dumfriesshire place-names in the parishes of Glencairn and Dunscore (PNB: 206). Further examples of modern names which probably also show this element have been included above, all taken from Hooker's Gazetteer. Other similar terms of land evaluation include **shillingland** and **pennyland**, also found in the place-names of Dumfriesshire. On the basis of comparative evidence from England, Hough has suggested that the West Lothian name Pennylaws, in Kirkliston, may have as its first element penny, denoting 'land on which a penny rent was payable' (Hough: 2001a: 45). Williamson notes the modern Dumfriesshire place-names Shillingland in Dunscore and Pennyland in Kirkmahoe (PNB: 206). **Shillingland** is also attested in one early-seventeenth century text from Kirkcubright, 'fossilised as a place-name', lie Tuentie schilling land (1635 in DOST s.v. schilling-land n.).
MSc., Sc. pow - Also poll. 1. A (shallow or marshy) pool of water, a watery or marshy place; sea-pool in the rocks. 2. A slow-moving, ditch-like stream flowing through flat heavy land, especially that bordering the Tay, Forth and Solway. 3. A small creek, generally at the mouth of such a stream as defined above, and serving as a landing-place or wharf for small vessels. 4. (Chiefly Orkney) A name applied to a field, often a marshy or low-lying one, which has at one time been under water. [Partly < Gaelic poll, 'pit, pond, mud, mire', cognate with Welsh pwall, Cornish pol and Breton poull, all in the sense 'pool', and partly < Old English pol and its later reflexes. Cf. Old English pull 'pool (in a river, pond)', Old English pyll 'tidal creek, pool in a river' and Old Norse pollr 'pool' (Smith II: 68-9, 75).]

(a) With elements denoting streams, rivers, etc.: The Powburne, unlocated (the powburne 1563 in DOST s.v. poll n.²), Pow Burn (NT 0698; Hooker), The Pow Burn, Prestwick, AYR (NS 3527), Pow Burn (NS 6491; Hooker), Pow Water (NN 9221; Hooker), Pow Water (NO 0023; Hooker).

With other elements: Polvart Maynes, Cockpen MLO (Polvart Maynes 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, Povert 1773 Arm.; PNML: 144), Powfoulis, unlocated (Powfoulis 1483; SND s.v. pow n.), perhaps the same as the modern name Mains of Powfoulis (NS 9185; Hooker), Powflats, Uphall WLO (Powflattis 1631 RMS, Powflates 1635 Ret., Pauphlet 1694.KS Up.; PNWL: 74), Pow Foot (NX 9865; Hooker), Powlandis, unlocated (Powlandis 1540 in DOST s.v. poll n.²), Powmeadow Burn (NS 5931; Hooker), Pow Mill (NO 1504 also Pow Burn NO 1503; Hooker), Powmill (NT 0198 also Powmill Bridge and Powmill Farm NT 0298; Hooker), Powmount (also Little Pow NO 6557; Hooker), Powmyre (NO 3650; Hooker), Powside (NS 6291; Hooker), Powside (NO 0524; Hooker).

(b) le Pullis, Ewes DMF (le Pullis 1426, source not specified; PNB: 273), Pow (also Pow Bridge and Pow Burn NT 0397; Hooker), The Pows (HU 4120; Hooker), The Pow (HU 4963; Hooker), The Pow (HY 6721; Hooker).

With of: Pow of Cullingsburgh (HU 5142; Hooker), Pow of Errol (NO 2522; Hooker), Pow of Glencarse (NO 2022; Hooker), Pow of Lindores (NO 2418; Hooker).
(c) Black Pow (HY 4444; Hooker), Claypots, Inveresk MLO (v. clæg) (Claypule 1534 RMS, Claypull 1587, 1591, 1593 RMS, Claypullis 1593-4 RMS, Claypots 1653 RMS; PNML: 210), Claypow (HU 3687; Hooker), Drypow (NS 8491; Hooker), Hum Pulles BWK (place-name Hume) (Hum Pulles 1198-1214 (c.1320) Kelso, Pullys 1268 (c.1320) Kelso, Pollys 1268 (c.1320) Kelso, Hunpul c.1300 (1434) Cdstr.; PNB: 273), Muckle Pow (HY 3320; Hooker).

(d) Bogmill Pow (NO 2726; Hooker), Erskine Pow (NO 2628; Hooker), Grange Pow (NO 2625; Hooker), Inchmartine Pow (NO 2528; Hooker).

SND gives the etymology of the word as Gaelic, from poll ‘pit, pond, mud, mire’, noting that it is ‘very common in placenames’ and cognate with puil (SND s. v. pow n.2). This explanation is a little problematic, however, as the dictionary describes the word puil as expressing Scottish ‘forms and usages of Eng[lish] pool’ (SND s. v. puil n.). If Scots pow is cognate with puil, then pow cannot also be derived from a Gaelic word, unless SND is implicitly suggesting that the English word is also derived from the same Gaelic word. DOST does not give a discursive account of the etymology of this word, but instead compares it with various Celtic words of similar form and sense, as Scottish and Irish Gaelic poll ‘pit, hole, mire, pond, pool, gulf, inlet of the sea’ and Welsh pwll, Cornish pol and Breton poull, all with the sense ‘pool’ (s. v. poll n.1). OED2 explains pow as ‘a phonetic representation of earlier Scottish poll’, referring the reader to the entry for pool, and adds that comparison should be made with Gaelic poll, which may be the ‘immediate source’ (OED2 s. v. pow n.1). The relationship between Old English pōl the etymon of modern English pool, to the various Celtic forms given above is described as ‘obscure’ in OED2 (s. v. pool n.1). The Old English element pōl is defined in English place-name use as “a pool, a pond, a pool in a river”, possibly also “a creek” by Smith, who adds that its uses in onomastic contexts ‘suggest that it might also have meant “stream, rivulet”’ (Smith II: 68). It therefore seems very likely that both Gaelic poll and reflexes of Old English pōl have played a part in the development of the Scots word pow, as expressed in the etymology given above.
It has also been suggested by G.W.S. Barrow that the word which survives in modern Scots as pow is derived from 'the P-Celtic word pol' (Barrow 1998b: 59). Barrow goes on to say that P-Celtic pol 'must be distinguished, at any rate as a place-name element, from Q-Celtic poll and Old English pol, both of which have the roughly similar meaning of “pool”, “hole”, “cavity”, etc.' (Barrow 1998b: 59). While it would certainly be useful to be able to separate place-names derived from P-Celtic pol from those derived from Q-Celtic poll and Old English pol, I think that this may be an impossible task. The shared semantic qualities of this group of words and the strong likelihood that they influenced one another makes it very difficult, and perhaps to some degree unhelpful, to assume the etymology of pow can be traced in a direct line through one family of languages. Furthermore, Barrow’s assertion that P-Celtic pol can be distinguished from other words of similar form and meaning in the place-names of Scotland is based largely on the distribution of the names in question. He argues that names in pol are so common in the south-west of Scotland that ‘we are forced to conclude that in this region...it was so well established that it survived the appearance of Old English, Gaelic and Older Scots’ (Barrow 1998b: 59). However, it is possible to infer more than one historical explanation from the distribution pattern alone. One could argue equally plausibly, for instance, that the concentration of names in pow in the south-west resulted from an ‘original’ group of names derived from P-Celtic pol being reinforced by the introduction of similar terms from Old English and Gaelic. There is no reason to assume that all names in the south-west, even those which denote similar types of stream, must have the same etymology. The elements with which pow or pol combines could be used to infer etymological developments, but while it is possible to separate likely Scots coinages from likely Celtic coinages, the process of differentiating between P-Celtic and Q-Celtic elements remains very difficult, especially in cases where the written evidence is late.

DOST notes that the word is commonly used as a place-name element, referring the reader to G.W.S. Barrow’s Robert Bruce (1965: 302), W. J. Watson’s Celtic Place-Names (1926: 204) and Ekwall’s English River-Names (1928: 329-330), for comparable names in Cumberland (DOST s.v. poll n.¹). Watson notes that the use of poll to denote ‘a slow-stream’, commonly found in south-west Scotland, is ‘rather Welsh than Gaelic’, but he does not comment on the range of uses of poll or pow as a Scots place-name forming element (CPNS: 204). Ekwall also interpreted pol as a P-
Celtic word denoting a stream or flowing water, and Barrow supports his argument (Barrow 1998b: 59).
1.60 Pre-lit. Sc. raper - Rope-maker. Perh. used in the example below as a surname.
[< Old English rāpere ‘rope-maker’ < rāp ‘rope’ + -ere, suffix forming occupational terms.]

Raperlaw, Lilliesleaf ROX (Raperlaw 1147-50 [17th-18th] ESC, Raperlaw 1147-52 (Morton) ESC, Rapeslawe 1165-1214 NMS, Raperslawe 1278-9 CDS; PNB: 122, NT 5523; Hooker).

Johnston interprets Raperlaw, Lilliesleaf ROX as ‘perh. “land, hill of Ræfmar,”’ (1940: 282). While there is little doubt that the second element is pre-literary Scots law ‘hill’, a derivation from the name Ræfmar is phonologically difficult. A much more plausible argument is put forward by Williamson, who suggests that the name may contain the Middle English surname Raper or Rapere (PNB: 122). This could be slightly qualified, however, as it would be more accurate to say that this name suggests that the surname Raper, found in English contexts during the Middle English period, may also have been attested in pre-literary Scots. The Middle English surname Ropere ‘maker of ropes’ is recorded by Fransson from 1249. The form Rapere is attested in 1292, and Raper in 1268, 1297, 1301, 1327, 1328 and 1332 (Fransson: 85).

Raperlaw is itself recorded in use as a surname from the late twelfth century (Black: 684). Black does not include an entry for Raper or Roper as a Scottish surname, but he does make brief mention of the ‘Aberdeenshire’ names Raeper and Repper (Black: 679). He records one early name, of ‘William “le ropere”’, who was ‘sent to Stirling in 1304 to make ropes for the war engines of Edward I’, cited from CDS (Black: 679). The English word roper ‘one who makes ropes; a rope-maker’ is first recorded as an element in Middle English surnames dating from the early thirteenth century (OED2 s.v. roper n.).

There are no other Scottish place-names in Hooker’s Gazetteer which contain the element raper or roper. It is uncertain whether Raperlaw ROX shows use of the word raper ‘rope-maker’, or of the surname Raper, but nevertheless, this name does supply evidence which is relevant to an understanding of the history of words denoting
makers of ropes, and provides an antedating to the known records of the word *roper* and its variants in English.
MSc., Sc. reeve - 1. An enclosure or pen for animals: a pen or fold for sheep or cattle, a pig-sty, chicken-run. 2. A yard or enclosure for storing coal. [App. a variant of ree ‘yard for storing coal’, ‘artificially enclosed stretch of water’, ‘a stone-built yard for wintering cattle’, ‘a stone sheep pen’, ‘a pig sty’ (perh. originally in form *reethe, perh. cognate with Middle Scots reid and Dutch ree, reede, all with the sense ‘roadstead’, ‘anchorage’, although this presents some semantic difficulties), with excrescent -v, app. also found in the synonymous word cruive (SND s.v. reeve n.¹, ree n.¹).³⁵]

(a) In combination with elements denoting hills: Reeve Craigs (NS 6104; Hooker), Reeve Hill (also Reeve Sike NT 0021; Hooker), Reeve Knowe (NS 5211; Hooker).

With other elements: Reeves Burn, near Crosbie, West Kilbride AYR (NS 2452; Hooker), Reeves Burn, north-east of Fingland DMF (NS 7622; Hooker), Reeve Gair, west of Moffat DMF (NS 9516; Hooker).


(c) Cook’s Reeves (NJ 4419; Hooker), Stone Reeves (NT 0432; Hooker).

In place-names, this element may be confused with the surname Reeve which derives from this word. Black includes an entry for the surname, but he has no examples of its early usage, and notes only that CDS records mention of ‘Adam the reeve of Machan’ who was ‘juror on an inquisition by the sheriff of Lanark’ in 1263 (Black: 687). This early example of the use of reeve as an occupational term is not mentioned in DOST’s entry for Middle Scots reif ‘reeve’, which only notes the use of the word in literary texts which refer to ‘John the Reeve’, the eponymous hero of a popular fifteenth century Scottish poem (DOST s.v. (refe), reif n.²). Black’s evidence therefore suggests that the word reeve was in use in Scotland from the thirteenth century, and this usage may be reflected in place-names.
02 The earlier form of this word, *ree*, is only recorded in Middle Scots in one written source from Kircudbright in 1674 and 1682 (DOST s.v. *ree* n.2). In early Modern Scots, the word is also recorded in one source from Ayrshire (DOST s.v. *ree* n.2). CSD includes the variant *reed* in the specific sense ‘a stone-built yard, wholly or partly covered, in which cattle are wintered’, recorded from the late eighteenth century onwards (CSD s.v. *ree* n.1). It is virtually impossible to use modern name forms to obtain an overview of the use of this variant of the element in Scottish place-names, as the ‘snapshot’ provided by Hooker’s Gazetteer would also include names derived from word such as *reed* ‘reed, water or marsh plant’.

03 The word *reeve* is also attested in literary contexts with the sense ‘a prehistoric hill-fort’ in SND, but this usage is very rare and may in fact be entirely restricted to their single supporting quotation from a late nineteenth century poem (SND s.v. *reeve* n.1). English sources also attest to the existence of a word (or words) in the form *reeve* with meaning ‘a string or rope (of onions)’, and ‘a long narrow strip’ (OED2 s.v. *reeve* n.3). This latter sense is also found in a Herefordshire text included in Opie and Tatem’s Dictionary of Superstitions: ‘it is an omen of death if a “reeve” or ridge be missed when sowing the corn’. However, while this example demonstrates that the word *reeve* has been used in England to describe a ridge in a cultivated field, there is no evidence to suggest that this usage has ever been employed in Scotland. It is therefore unlikely that the names listed above represent any usage other than those for the types of enclosure described.
1.62 MSc., Sc. sanctuary - A sacred place in which fugitives were by law or custom immune from arrest. [< Middle English sanctuary < Old French saintuarie (early 12th cent.) and Latin sanctuarium. Cf. Middle Scots sanctuar, sanctuare 'holy, consecrated place', 'sacred place providing immunity from arrest for fugitives' (DOST s.v. sanctuar(e n.)]

Sanctuary Crofts, Linlithgow WLO (les Sanctuary-croftis 1451 RMS; PNWL: 121).

DOST records the use of the word sanctuary in the sense 'a sacred place in which fugitives were by law or custom immune from arrest' from the early sixteenth century, the first quotation for which is cited from Douglas' translation of the Æneid (DOST s.v. sanctuary n.). The word sanctuar is recorded in this sense in two quotations from 1469 and 1554 (DOST s.v. sanctuar(e n.). The lost name Sanctuary Crofts WLO therefore supplies an antedating to the known lexical use of the word. There are no further examples of the use of the element sanctuary in modern place-names given Hooker's Gazetteer.

Macdonald notes that Sanctuary Crofts, Linlithgow WLO were gifted by James II to his wife, Mary of Gueldres, and cites a discussion of these lands in MacKinlay's Influence of The Pre-Reformation Church and Scottish Place-Names (PNWL: 121). MacKinlay gives a general description of the extent of the lands around a church which were seen as providing sanctuary in medieval Scotland, but adds that in the case of the Linlithgow site, the 'sanctuary' was probably connected rather 'with Linlithgow Palace as a royal residence', which 'corresponded with what is known as the peel or park' (MacKinlay 1904: 331).

Hough, however, has put forward an alternative derivation for Sanctuary Crofts WLO (Hough 2001a: 47). On the basis of comparative evidence from England, she has suggested that the West Lothian name may contain sanctuary 'a section of the chancel (the most sacred area of the church and containing the altar)', the place-name therefore denoting 'lands endowed for the upkeep of this part of the church' (Hough 2001a: 47). Sanctuary is not listed as a place-name element in Smith, but there are a small number of known examples in the EPNS volumes which post-date Smith, and also in English
field names. The element occurs in the name Sanctuary in Rutland (EPNS 69: 428), Seyntuary Close in Oxfordshire and The Sentury Land in Berkshire (Field 1993: 203). Hough notes that the place-names The Quire, Le Quere and perhaps also Chauncell Close, all in Oxfordshire, refer to lands endowed for the upkeep of other parts of the chancel, and so it is likely that Sanctuary Crofts WLO also denoted lands which were used for the maintenance of this section of the church (Hough 2001a: 47).

04 Some other Scottish place-names provide some support for Hough’s theory, for example the lost names Lampacre in Corstorphine MLO (lie Lamp-aiker 1642; PNML: 155) and Lampland in Crichton MLO (Lampland 1627; PNML: 172) both denote ‘land set aside for the maintenance of a lamp or light in the Church of the parish’ (PNML: 172). However, it is interesting to note that in these examples, lamp combines with terms which unambiguously denote areas of land, namely Middle Scots aiker ‘an acre’ and land ‘land’. The Scottish element croft is not synonymous with these, and the use of croft as a generic in names of the type ‘lands endowed for the maintenance of part of a church’ appears to be unparalled in Scotland or England. Although croft can denote ‘a small enclosed field’ in English place-names (Smith I: 113), this usage is not attested for the word croft in Scottish sources, where it normally denotes ‘a small-holding’ (SND s.v. croft, CSD s.v. croft n.). Crofts, in Sanctuary Crofts WLO, therefore probably denotes ‘small-holdings’, but an interpretation of the name as ‘small-holdings set aside for the upkeep of part of a church’ is not particularly convincing. A further problem is that while sanctuary is attested in English sources from the Middle English period onwards in the sense ‘that part of a church round the altar, the sacrarium; also used by some for the chancel’ (OED2 s.v. sanctuary n.1), this sense is not attested in Scottish literary sources. A comparison with Scottish lexical evidence therefore casts some doubt on Hough’s interpretation of the West Lothian name, and suggests that on this occasion, comparative evidence from England may be quite unhelpful.

05 The practice of granting sanctuary to criminals also existed in England during the medieval period, and the word sanctuary is attested from the late fourteenth century in the sense ‘a church or other sacred place in which, by the law of the mediæval church, a fugitive from justice, or a debtor, was entitled to immunity from arrest’ (OED2 s.v. sanctuary n.1). English Law made illegal the granting of sanctuary for treason in 1486 and for other criminal activities in 1623, and this was extended to cover civil offences by acts of 1697 and 1723 (Brewer s.v. Right of Sanctuary). It is also

235
recorded that the most well known sanctuaries in Scotland were the churches of Wedale, in Stow near Galashiels, and of Lesmahagow in Lanarkshire, which were abolished during the Reformation (Brewer s.v. Right of Sanctuary). The abbey of Holyrood House was still in use as a sanctuary for debtors until the late nineteenth century, although this function was rendered redundant when people could no longer be imprisoned for debt (OED2 s.v. sanctuary n.1 5).

It is therefore possible that in medieval place-names, sanctuary could have denoted ‘a sacred place in which fugitives were by law or custom immune from arrest’, in parallel with the lexical usage, and this seems a more convincing interpretation for the West Lothian name. Although it has been suggested on the basis of English place-name evidence that Sanctuary Crofts WLO denotes ‘lands endowed for the upkeep of the most sacred area of the church, containing the altar’ (Hough 2001a: 47, my paraphrase), Scottish lexical evidence does not support this interpretation, and comparison with English names may be misleading.
1.63 Pre-lit. Sc. salec, salech, MSc., Sc. sauch, saugh - Willow. [< Old English (Anglian) salh 'willow’. As in English place-names, this element takes a variety of forms depending on the (originally Old English) case of the noun: Old English salh > saugh, Old English salig > saigh, Old English sale > sale, Old English sala > sal, sale, saw (Smith H: 96). Also in adjectival forms as Middle Scots, Scots sauchen, sauchie ‘growing with willows’, ‘willowy’. Cf. Old English (Kentish and West Saxon) sealh, English sallow; Old Norse selja; cf. also Gaelic seiléach (see discussion below).]

Saughland, Crichton MLO (Sauchnale 1488, 1498 RMS, 1495 AC, Sauchnall 1546-80, 1666 RMS, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, Sauchyland 1773 Arm.; PNML: 171), Salside, Bathgate WLO (Salsyde 1665 RMS; PNWL: 88), Saughton, Edinburgh MLO (Saleghtune iuxta Leth 1166-1214 Bann. Cl. 89; PNML: 132), Saughton, Corstorphine MLO (Salectuna c.1128, c.1166, 1456 Bann. Cl. 70, 1391 RMS, 1143-47, 1171-77 SBR 7, Saeletonia 1128-53, 1153-65 Bann. Cl. 70, Salechtone 1328 Bann. Cl. 70, Sauchtoun 1585, 1589 RPC, 1578 Bann. Cl. 70, 1577 et passim to 1662 RMS, Sauchtoune 1654 RMS, Saughtoun 1662 RMS, Saughton 1662 RMS, Saughtona 17th cent. SHS I.52; PNML: 153), Saughtonhall, Edinburgh (now in the City Parish, formerly in Corstorphine) (Souchtounhall 1478 RMS, Sauchton(e)hall 1488 AC, 1607 Inquis. Spec. Edinb. 1656 LC, Sauchtounhall 1556, 1643 LC, 1569 et freq to 1585 RPC, 1578 Bann. Cl. 70, 1587 et freq to 1668 RMS, 1668 SHS I.36, Saughtonhall 1581 LC; PNML: 153), Saughton Mill, Corstorphine MLO (Sauchtoun Milnes 1662 RMS; PNML: 153).

As adjective in sauchen, sauchie sauchin ‘growing with willows, willowy’:
Sauchenbog (NJ 4416; Hooker), Sauchenloan (NJ 6734; Hooker), Sauchenshaw (NO 8595; Hooker), Sauchenside (NT 3764; Hooker), Sauchie Burn (NO 6669; Hooker), Sauchie Burn (NT 2298; Hooker), Sauchie Craig (NS 7690; Hooker), Sauchie Law (NT 2910; Hooker), Sauchie Law, Ettrick SLK (Sauquhy 1590-1 CBP; PNB: 128), Sauchinford, unlocated (Sauchinford 1688; DOST s.v. sauchen adj.), perhaps related to Sauchinford Burn (NS 8387 and Sauchinford Smallholdings NS 8288; Hooker).
Confusion is possible in some cases with words of the same meaning derived from the Gaelic cognate seileach 'willow'. Williamson notes of the name Sauchie Law, Ettrick SLK that 'the hill took its name from a “lost” place', which would have had the form *Sauchie, which may be derived from Gaelic sailech 'place where willows grow’ (PNB: 128). She refers to Watson’s discussion of this element in the place-name Coire Salcain, where the second element is the genitive form of salcan or salchan, from Gaelic sailech ‘willow’, the name therefore denoting ‘willow-copse’ (CPNS: 94). Watson compares this name with Salchaigh in Glen Dibdale Forest, Ross-shire, and an unlocated name, Sauchie-burn (CPNS: 94). Macbain gives the Gaelic word as seileach ‘willow’, cognate with Irish sailéog ‘willow’, Welsh helyg ‘willows’, the Breton plural form halek and Cornish heligen ‘salix’ and is further related to Latin salix and Greek ἑλίκη (Macbain s.v. seileach n.).

Sauch is recorded earliest in place-names, the earliest examples being pre-literary Scots forms clearly showing the development of the Old English word. Saughton MLO (Salectuna c.1128) is the oldest of these, and antedates known lexical use of the word by over two hundred years. The earliest textual example recorded in DOST is late fourteenth century (DOST s.v. sauch(e n.). Forms of the adjectival derivative sauchen are found in written sources from the late sixteenth century (DOST s.v. sauchen adj.). The adjectival form sauchie ‘abounding in willows’ is attested from the nineteenth century onwards (CSD s.v. sauch n.).
MSc. selcouth - A marvel, wonder. [< Middle Scots selcouth (adjective) 'unfamiliar, unusual; extraordinary, strange; marvellous, wonderful' < Old English seldcūd 'unusual, rare, strange, novel' < Old English seldan 'seldom' + cūd 'known'. Cf. Middle English selcoup, selcouth 'a wonder, a marvel, a miracle; a marvelous achievement' (MED s.v. selcōuth(e n.).]

Selcoth, Moffat DMF (Selcouth 1569 RPC; PNB: 191).

Williamson derives Selcoth, Moffat DMF directly from Old English seldcūd, which she glosses as 'little known', and argues that the name was 'no doubt...[so called]...on account of its remote position' (PNB: 191). However, I think that from a comparison with Middle Scots lexical evidence, a more satisfactory explanation can be offered. Middle Scots selcouth is attested as a noun in the sense 'a marvel, wonder' and this seems a more logical explanation for the Durnfriesshire name (DOST s.v. selcouth n.). Selcouth is also attested as an adjective with various senses: 'unfamiliar, unusual; extraordinary, strange; marvellous, wonderful' (DOST s.v. selcouth n., selcouth adj.). The noun is relatively rare in comparison with the adjective, which is attested from the late thirteenth century in literary sources and can still occasionally be found in literary or historical use in modern Scots (SND s.v. selcouth adj.). Only four citations, two from the late fifteenth century and two from the same text of 1603, are given as evidence for the noun (DOST s.v. selcouth n.). The place-name may therefore represent either a use of the rare noun, or an independent employment of the adjective as a noun, perhaps with humorous or euphemistic overtones.

There is also a Middle English noun selcoup, selcouth, attested in the sense 'a wonder, a marvel, a miracle; a marvelous achievement', but this word is not known to have been employed as a place-name element in England (MED s.v. selcōuth(e n.). English place-name evidence does not provide support for the use of elements with the sense 'wonder, marvel' or 'wonderful, marvellous'. There are no known instances of the use of the Middle English words miracle 'wondrous phenomenon, marvel', merveille 'thing that causes astonishment or surprise; wonderful feat' or ferli 'marvellous, miraculous, wonderful' as place-name elements. The word uncouth,
which has the sense 'unknown, unfamiliar', but is also found rarely with the sense 'a wonder' can be found in personal names including Robert le Uncuthemon (1278) and William le Uncouthmon (1325; MED s.v. uncouth adj.), but in these instances the sense of the element is probably either 'stranger, foreigner' or perhaps 'uncivilized, ignorant'. More significantly, however, there is one example of the word mirable 'wonderful, marvellous, miraculous' as a surname in the personal name Henrico Mirable (1301; MED s.v. mirable adj.). This example does lend some support to the occasional onomastic use of lexical items with the meaning 'wonder, marvel, etc.' in an English context, and it seems likely that a parallel toponymic example can be found in the Dumfriesshire name Selcoth.
1.65 MSc., Sc. Shank - A piece of land resembling a leg in shape; spec. a downward spur or projection of a hill, a descending ridge which joins a hill summit to the plain. [Transferred use of Middle Scots shank 'leg' < Old English scanca 'shin, leg'.]

(a) Shank Burn (NS 7571; Hooker), Shank Burn (NT 0797; Hooker), Shankend (NY 1692; Hooker), Shankend Wood (NT 4251; Hooker), Shankfoot (also Shankfoot Bridge NX 7266; Hooker), Shankfot (croft), unlocated (1690; DOST s.v. s(c)hanke n.), Shankhead (NS 7585; Hooker), Shankhope (NT 0228; Hooker), Shank Plantation (NX 8369; Hooker), Shank Wood (NX 3162; Hooker).

(b) Schanke, unlocated (c. 1320; DOST s.v. s(c)hanke n.), Shank, Borthwick MLO (S(c)hank 1609, 1662 RMS, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML: 113), Shank (also Shank Wood NO 4066 and Shank Hill NO 4067; Hooker), Shank (NX 8285; Hooker).

With of: Shank of Badmorrow (NO 3161; Hooker), Shank of Ducharr (NO 4769; Hooker), Shank of Fafernie (NO 2181; Hooker), Shank of Finlet (NO 3164; Hooker), Shank of Inchgrundle (NO 4078; Hooker), Shank of Lairs (NO 3682; Hooker), Shank of Lownity (NO 4665; Hooker), Shank of Navar (NO 4968; Hooker), Shank of Omachie (NO 4837; Hooker), Shank of Ord (NO 3369; Hooker), Shank of Strone (NO 2872; Hooker).

(c) Blaeberry Shank (NT 2004; Hooker), Black Shank (NO 2962; Hooker), Bowshank, Stow MLO (Bowshank 1593 RMS; PNML: 281, also Bowshank Tunnel NT 4541 and Bowshank Hill NT 4340; Hooker), Broom Shank (NO 3063; Hooker), Cammo Schaunkis, unlocated (1507; DOST s.v. s(c)hanke n.), Cooper's Shank (NT 3831; Hooker), Corbie Shank (NY 3598; Hooker), Dogland Schankis, unlocated (1536-7; DOST s.v. s(c)hanke n.), King's Shank (NT 4935; Hooker), Long Shank (NO 5201; Hooker), Long Shank (also Wee Shank NS 8700; Hooker), Long Shank (NT 2950; Hooker), Lousey Shank (NT 3120; Hooker), Peatshank Head (NT 3529; Hooker), Rowantree Shank (NT 6403; Hooker), White Shank (NT 2006; Hooker).
Shank is a very common element in field and minor names in Scotland. The list above is a representative sample largely from Hooker's *Gazetteer*. Names with the structure *Shank of...* are remarkably common in Fife, and are frequently formed with a final element that is an earlier, and often Celtic, place-name. Several names of this type have been included in the illustrative list above and a group of approximately forty such names can be identified for this county alone, suggesting perhaps that the element had a more specific use in these contexts, perhaps signifying a particular division or portion of land.

The word *shank* is recorded in the sense 'the lower part of a person's leg' from the late sixteenth century in Middle Scots (DOST s.v. *s(c)hank* n. 1.). However, DOST notes that there are earlier examples of the use of the word as a place-name element, possibly with the sense 'a downward projection, or spur, of a hill; a descending ridge' (DOST s.v. *s(c)hank* n. 10.a). The dictionary also records use of the element in personal names which pre-date its use in literary contexts, as for example Adam *Shankes* (1337), Andreas *Schank* (1358-9), Laurence *Schankis* (1478), and in nicknames such as Christini *Crukschank* 'crooked leg' (1334) and the infamous Edwardus *Langschankis* 'long legs' (a. 1384), King Edward I of England (DOST s.v. *s(c)hanke* n. 10. b, c).

*Shank* is not found in English place-names, but there are some surnames which may contain the element, including those of Walterus *Schanke* (1176), Roberto *Scanke* (1201), William *Schonke* (1276) and Steph. *Schankes* (1297; MED s.v. *shank(e* n. (d)). The Middle English word is not known to be recorded in any transferred senses relating to topography (MED s.v. *shank(e* n.). OED2 records many figurative uses of *shank* to describe objects which resemble a leg or legs in various different specific and technical contexts, including 'each of the "legs" of a pair of compasses' and 'the stem or straight part of anything', but the only topographical sense is that quoted from Heslop (1894): 'the projecting part of a hill, or the narrow ridge, which, like a stem, joins the mass to
the level ground' (s.v. shank n. 4.a, 5, 8.) This latter sense is attested from the early
seventeenth century, and is considered to be restricted to Scotland and the north of
England (OED2 s.v. shank n. 8).
MSc., Sc. slap - Also slop. Gap (in various senses); means of access or egress.
In later use, more commonly, a pass or shallow valley between hills. [Prob. <
Middle Dutch or Middle Low German slop ‘opening, gap, narrow passage,
hiding-place, etc.’ (cf. Flemish slop ‘an opening in a dam’), with Scottish shift
of o > a before p, as in drap ‘drop’, tap ‘top’, etc.]

(a) Slaphouse (also Slaphouse Burn and Slaphouse Bridge NS 3319; Hooker).

(b) Slap (ND 4796; Hooker), Slap (HY 6223; Hooker), The Slap (NT 8642;
Hooker), Slap o’The Gask (NO 5247; Hooker), Slap of Setter (HY 3415;
Hooker).

(c) Broadslap (NN 9915; Hooker), Clayslope, unlocated (Clayslope 1635;
DOST s.v. slop n.), perhaps the same as Clayslap (NS 4434; Hooker), Gale
Slap Plantation (NT 2287; Hooker), Gutterslap, Bathgate WLO (Gutterslap
c.1750 Roy; PNWL: 87), Haggies Slap, Torphichen WLO (Hagissslap 1682 KS
Tor., Hagissslape 1683 KS Tor., Hagislap 1683 KS Tor., Haggislap 1683 KS
Tor., Hagislesp Arm., Haggies Slap 1818 Forrest; PNWL: 94), Hattonslap (NJ
8133; Hooker), Hillslap Tower (NT 5139; Hooker), Ligg3et Slappe, unlocated
(Ligg3et Slappe 1561; DOST s.v. slop n.), Luckyslap (NO 4739; Hooker), Mote
Slap (NX 0950; Hooker), Muckle Slap (Muckleslap 1697 Ret.; PNWL: 10),
Roughfoldslap (NO 0710; Hooker), Thunderslap Hill (NJ 3033; Hooker),
Waterslap (NS 8986; Hooker), Wicketslap (NJ 7529; Hooker).

(d) Barkerland slop, unlocated (Barkerland slop 1707; DOST s.v. slop n.), Cold
Stane Slap, Mid-Calder MLO (Cal(d)staineslope 1684 RPC; PNML: 250;
Cauldstone Slap in Hooker, NT 1158), Pocklaw Slap (NT 9264; Hooker).

Slap is attested in the sense ‘gap, breach or hole (in a wall, etc.); hence, an
entrance or exit, means of access or egress’ from the late fourteenth century (DOST s.v.
slop n.). The dictionary also notes that the word is used as a place-name element, but
there appear to be no uses in onomastic contexts which predate the literary evidence
(DOST s.v. slop n.). In later use the sense which is most commonly found in place-
names is that of ‘a pass or shallow valley between hills’ (SND s.v. slap n.3).
Slap is also recorded in the sense ‘an opening or passage left in a salmon-cruive from Saturday evening to Monday morning, in order to allow the fish to pass; the period during which this is left open; the weekly close time for salmon’ from the early fifteenth century (OED2 s.v. slap n.2), and may be related to Flemish slop in the sense ‘an opening in a dam’ (SND s.v. slap n.2). It is unclear whether this specific usage is reflected in place-names, and it is often difficult to differentiate between the other senses which this element may represent. Field and minor names are more likely to show the sense ‘means of access or egress’, and this is certainly the sense of the lost and unlocated name Liggset Slappe (see above), the first element of which is liggat ‘self-closing gate (which shuts off pasture from arable land)’ (CSD s.v. liggat n.).
1.67 MSc., Sc. stank - Also in diminutive (and perhaps occasionally adjectival) form stankie, stanky. 1. A pond, pool, small semi-stagnant area of water, esp. one that is overgrown and half solid with vegetation, a swampy place. 2. A ditch, an open water-course, freq. applied to a natural stream which has been straightened to form a boundary or to function in a drainage system. 3. A gutter. [< Middle English stank < partly < Old French estanc (1st half of the 12th cent. in sense 'stretch of water which is contained so that it cannot flow'; French étang 'pond'; TLF s.v. étang n.) < étancher (c.1150 in sense 'to stop the flow of a liquid (in this context, of blood)'; c.1100 as estanchier 'to appease (the thirst) by drinking'; further etymology uncertain, perhaps < an unattested vulgar Latin verb *stanticare 'to stop, to' < stans, stanis, present participle of stare 'to hold oneself up, still; to be steady, stable', with the idea of 'to stop, bar, block'; TLF s.v. étancher v.2), and partly < Latin stagnum 'pool' (MED s.v. stank n.). It has also been suggested that the French word is derived from an unattested Common Romance verbal noun *stanco < an unattested verb *stancare 'to dam up' < unattested popular Latin *stagnicäre < stagnum 'pond' (OED2 s.v. stank n.).]
(c) Auld Wife's Stank (NX 3777; Hooker), Burn of Allanstank (NO 5189; Hooker), Black Stank (NX 0760; Hooker), Blackstank (NK 0432; Hooker), Blackstank (NJ 2737; Hooker), Burn of Blackstank (NJ 3346; Hooker), Castilstank, unlocated (Castilstank 13th cent.; DOST s.v. stank n.1), Culstank Moss (NJ 0120; Hooker), Fivestanks, Uphall WLO (Fyvestankis 1617 RMS; PNWL: 74), Gowan Stank, Linlithgow WLO (lie Gowanestank 1615 Prot. R. K.; PNWL: 116), Hawdanstank, Hadden, Sprouston ROX (Hawedenstank 1397 in DOST s.v. stank n.1; Hawdanstank c. 1400 [1475-1500] Wyntoun C.; PNB: 279), perh. the same as the modern Hadden Stank (NT 7837; Hooker), Lochstank (NS 8669; Hooker), Sweep's Stank (NN 9522; Hooker), Teuchar Stank (NJ 7948; Hooker).

(d) Carey Stank (NO 1716; Hooker).

01 In Scottish place-names it is often difficult to be certain which of the various senses is being employed, unless further evidence is available. In the case of the name Fivestanks WLO, for example, Macdonald notes that it is still possible to trace five stanks when there has been a fall of rain, and he glosses the Old French etymon estanc as 'pond' (PNWL: 74). Macdonald also interprets Stankards, Uphall WLO as 'cottages by the pond(s)', the second element being cot 'cottage' (PNVL: 75). SND includes the 1924 quotation 'The burn known as the Stank, which runs into the Water of Leith' as an example of sense 2 (SND s.v. stank n.1). Williamson describes Hawdanstank, Sprouston ROX as 'a boundary ditch', presumably on the grounds that this definition is supported by contextual evidence in the medieval source (PNB: 279).

02 Middle English stank is recorded from the mid fourteenth century in the sense 'pond; pool; reservoir; lake' (MED s.v. stank n.). The word is found as a place-name element in a small number of English names, where it has the sense 'pond' or 'pool' (Smith II: 146). Place-names in stank south of the border are relatively uncommon, and all of the examples listed by Smith are simplex names, including Stank HRE, Stank YON, and the variant stanche in The Staunch ESX (Smith II: 146). However, although not listed by Smith (1956) or Mawer (1920), there are some examples of English compound names in stank, as for example le Stankhede apud Ketton (1412-13) and Staunkmedowe de Pityngton (1358), both found in the text of the Account Rolls for the Abbey of Durham, and cited as evidence for the lexical compounds stank-head and
stank-meadow in OED2 (s.v. stank n. 3). A further example can be found in the surname of Reginald de Stanklak (c.1250), recorded in Herefordshire (MED s.v. stank n.). At least two modern place-names in stank can also be found in the north of England, The Stanks (NY 7985) and Stanks Well (NY 7688), both listed in Hooker’s Gazetteer, and situated to the south east of Kielder Forest NTB. Hooker also records Stanky Burn and Stanky Moor (NU 0138), which appear to show a diminutive form stanky. The first of these appears to be a doublet of the Scottish name Stanky Burn (NT 9938; Hooker).

03 The corresponding Scottish place-name element is much more common than its southern counterpart and has a greater semantic range. The sense which is most commonly found in place-names is that of ‘a pond, pool, small semi-stagnant area of water, esp. one that is overgrown and half solid with vegetation, a swampy place’, as noted by SND (s.v. stank n.¹). DOST records use of the element in place-names which pre-dates the literary evidence for the word in this sense (DOST s.v. stank n.¹). It may also be significant that the dictionary comments on that the sense ‘the area of ground around a pond or a number of ponds’ is found ‘passing into a place-name’ in some of the quotations which refer to Stank of Fowles (1590; DOST s.v. stank n.¹). This sense may be attested more widely in place-names. It is also likely that some field and minor names reflect the use of the element to denote various types of ditch and gutter, especially where these features have functioned as land boundaries.
1.68 MSc., Sc. strand - 1. A little stream, a rivulet. 2. An artificial water-channel, a (street-) gutter. [Origin uncertain; perh. a variant of Middle Scots strind, strynd, strynde ‘a rivulet’, related to Middle English strind, strinde, stynge, stynge and early Middle English styrinde ‘a stream; a current’, prob. < Old English *styrnde (Middle English strind could be a past participle derivative from the same Germanic base as stream, but no parallels for such a construction are found in any of the Germanic languages; OED2 s.v. strind n.2); cf. Old Norse strönd, (plural) strendr (SND s.v. strand n.2, MED s.v. strind(e n.1)). The vowel may have resulted from confusion with strand ‘beach or shore of the sea’ (SND s.v. strand n.2).]

(a) Strandalane (NX 4563; Hooker), Loch Strandavat (NB 2519; Hooker), Strandbow (NS 9002; Hooker), Strandburgh Ness (HU 6792; Hooker), Strand-foot (NX 0548; Hooker), Strand Loch (HU 4345; Hooker), Strandlud Hill (NS 5806; Hooker), Strandside Dam (NX 8554; Hooker).

(b) Strand (NS 9025; Hooker), Strand (HU 4346; Hooker), Strand (HU 6691; Hooker), The Strand (NR 3690; Hooker), Strand of the Abyss (NX 4473; Hooker).

(c) Back Strand (NS 5804; Hooker), Bargain Strand (NX 6682; Hooker), Bathan’s Strand (NT 6381; Hooker), Black Strand (NX 5073; Hooker), Bogstrand (NX 9767; Hooker), Coldstrand Wood (NX 9276 and Coldstrand Burn NX 9376; Hooker), Cowstrand Burn (NT 0390; Hooker), Dhu Strand (NX 4297; Hooker), Gibsons Strand (NX 6289; Hooker), Glen Strand (NX 6083; Hooker), Goat Strand (NX 6294; Hooker), Green Strand (NX 4883; Hooker), Hare Strand (NX 6293; Hooker), Heron Strand (NX 5592; Hooker), Kelpie Strand (NT 9520; Hooker), Kiln Strand (NX 4973; Hooker), Lags Strand (NX 6588; Hooker), Loch Strand (NX 4671; Hooker), Nether Strand (NX 7055; Hooker), Peat Rig Strand (NX 4269; Hooker), Rough Strand (NX 5688; Hooker), Silver Strand (NN 4908; Hooker), Small Water Strand (NX 5178; Hooker), Uilystrand Brae (NT 8969; Hooker), Vennel Strand (NX 2059; Hooker), Wel(l)strand, Cockpen MLO (Wel(l)strand 1665 RMS, 1666 RMS; PNML: 145).
(d) Benloch Strand (NX 5895; Hooker), Coldwell Strand (NT 0757; Hooker), Droughandruie Strand (NX 4978; Hooker), Drummanister Strand (NX 6882; Hooker), Hornish Strand (NF 8676; Hooker), Lamgarroch Strand (NX 7299; Hooker), Lingay Strand (NF 8777; Hooker), Puldow Strand (NX 5079; Hooker), Routinwell Strand (NT 8514; Hooker), Vallaquie Strand (NF 8575; Hooker).

01 Confusion is possible between this element and strand in the sense ‘beach or shore of the sea’, found in the names of streets leading to the sea and in reference to sand-banks or reefs which become visible when the tide is low (SND s.v. strand n.1). The element is not known in English place-names, but the modern names listed in Hooker’s Gazetteer include one possible example, Well Strand (NY 7992), east of the Kielder forest. As a regional word, strand in the sense ‘stream, brook, rivulet’ is considered to be restricted to Scotland and the north of England (OED2 s.v. strand n.2). English place-name evidence has been found for Old English strand ‘land at the edge of a piece of water, esp. the sea, a shore, a bank’ in for example Stranton DRH, Whitby Strand YON, Overstrand NFK and Sidestrand NFK (Smith II: 162).

02 The majority of examples of names in strand in Scotland are found in the south-west of the country, particularly in Wigtownshire and Kirkcudbrightshire, and it may be that the word had a special application in this area. It is also possible that many of these names show strand ‘beach or shore of the sea’, considering the many inlets, harbours and bays which are found on the south-west coast. However, strand is only rarely found in combination with a personal name, as in Gibsons Strand (NX 6289), and this perhaps strengthens the argument that the majority of place-names in strand are stream-names, since the name of an individual is more likely to become associated with land than water.

03 Dixon briefly discusses the lost name Wel(f)strand in Cockpen MLO, first recorded in 1665, and identifies the second element as strand ‘stream, channel or drain for water’ (PNML: 145). However, it is possible that this name shows an early form of the compound well-strand ‘a streamlet from a spring’, attested in literary sources from the early nineteenth century (SND s.v. well n. 6 (12)). If so it would be a significant antedating, showing that the word was in use nearly two hundred years before its
appearance in contextual use. The same compound may be found in the modern northern English name Well Strand (NY 7992), mentioned above.

04 The word strand is recorded in Middle Scots from the fifteenth century, and is probably related to Middle Scots strynd, attested in the senses ‘very small stream; trickle of water; the run from spilt liquid’ from the fifteenth until the early twentieth century (CSD s.v. strind n.²). There are no known examples of place-names containing strynd or strind. Middle Scots strynd is related to Middle English strind ‘a stream, a current’, which is attested as strind, strinde, strynd, strend, and in early Middle English as strunde (MED s.v. strind(e n.¹). Middle English strind ‘stream’ is found, in the regional form strine, in the place-name Strines in Derbyshire (Smith II: 164). Other possible onomastic uses of this word have also been identified in English sources. The element may be found in the personal names Ric. del Strindes (1333) and R. Stryndes (1392) and also in the lost place-names Pepynstrynde (pepynstrynde 1449) and Strynd (le Strynd [of Barton Pull] 1472) (MED s.v. strind(e n.1). OED2 states that the phonological relationship between strand and strind is difficult to explain (OED2 s.v. strand n.²). SND suggests that forms with -a- may have arisen as a result of confusion with strand ‘beach or shore of the sea’ (s.v. strand n.¹).

05 It may be relevant that another pair of semantically related Middle English words are represented by the orthographic ‘variants’ strand and strind. MED has an entry for the rare northern Middle English word strand ‘a line of ancestors, lineage’ which is only recorded in one text, the Cursor Mundi, and always in the form strand (MED s.v. strand n.). The dictionary has another entry for the word strind, strinde ‘clan, race; lineage; offspring; a generation’ recorded as strind, strinde and strend, and in early south-western Midlands sources as strund and strunde (MED s.v. strand n., strind(e n.²). Strind is derived from Old English strynd, but the relationship between strind and strand is difficult to explain. OED2 describes strand as perhaps being an altered form of strind, and MED suggests the alteration may be the result of an analogical formation based on (a presumably figurative sense of) the word strond ‘stream, river, rivulet’, which is itself probably derived from strind ‘a stream’ (MED s.v. strand n., strönd(e n.²). While this explanation cannot be ruled out, it should be noted that strind ‘a stream’ is largely recorded in contexts relating to literal descriptions of liquids, while figurative use is uncommon and restricted to the phrases strondis of

251
wickidenesse ‘streams of wickedness’, stronde of love ‘stream of love’ and strand of... lust ‘strand of lust’ (MED s.v. strōnd(e n.2).

06 Whatever the explanation, it is striking that there should be another example of a pair of similar words with a northern Middle English form strand and a Middle English form strind. Further conclusions are however, difficult to draw, partly because strind in the sense ‘lineage; race’ is only recorded in Middle Scots in the forms strind(e, strynd(e, stryinde and stryndie, and there is no parallel form with -a- (DOST s.v. strind(e n.1). Nevertheless, the possibility remains that the same unidentified phenomenon may be responsible for the variation between Middle English strand and strind ‘lineage’, and between Middle Scots strand and strynd, both with the sense ‘stream, rivulet’.
1.69 Pre-lit. Sc. strodar, stothir, Pre-lit. Sc., MSc. strotcer, MSc., Sc, struther - 1. A marshy place, marsh, swamp. 2. ?Place overgrown with brushwood. 3. ?River meadow; land serving a communal purpose (yielding natural resources). [Origin uncertain. Prob. partly < northern Middle English and early modern English strotcer ‘a marsh’, app. < Old English *strôder ‘place overgrown with brushwood’ (cf. Old English strôd ‘marshy land overgrown with brushwood’ (only in charter material), cognate with Old High German struot ‘brushwood’, and also Old English *strodet ‘marshy ground, place overgrown with brushwood’ (Smith II: 164)), and partly < Gaelic sruthar, sruthair ‘a stream’; cf. Gaelic sruth ‘current, stream, tide’ (DOST s.v. strotcer n.).]

(a) Struther Burn (also Struther Burn Moss NS 7038; Hooker), Struther Farm (NS 7749 also Struther & Swinhill NS 7748; Hooker), Strotherflat, unlocated, possibly BWK (Strutherflat c. 1300 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18; PNB: 201, also in DOST s.v. strother n.), Strutherhead (NS 7241 also West Struther NS 7142; Hooker), Strutherhill (NS 7549; Hooker), Struther’s Brae (NS 6105; Hooker), Strothersbutts, Pardovan, Linlithgow WLO (Strothersbutts 1771 Est. Map; PNWL: 152), Struther Wood (NT 6346; Hooker).

(b) Struther, near Stonehouse LAN (Black: 755), Struthers (NS 4437; Hooker), Struthers FIF (NO 3709; Hooker), Struthers, Uphall WLO (Strutheris 1617 RMS; PNWL: 75), The Struther, Stow NMO (no early spellings; PNML: 292; NT 3947; Hooker), Mains of Struthers (NJ 0760; Hooker), Newton of Struthers (NJ 0861; Hooker).

(c) Aynestrother, unlocated (Aynestrother c.1280; DOST s.v. strother n.), Bellstruther Bog, Cockburnspath BWK (Bellie Struther 1611 HMC (Wed); PNB: 259), Braidestothirburne, location uncertain, perhaps Abbey St. Bathans, BWK (Braidestothirburne c. 1220 Dryb. Ch.; Johnston 1940: 22), Broadstruther (NT 9424 also Broadstruthers Burn NT 9325, perh. the same as Braidestothirburne, above; Hooker), Buckstruther Moss (NT 5312; Hooker), Crukit-stradire RNF (Le Crukit-stradire 1505 (1506) in DOST s.v. strother n.), Cunibestrothyr, unlocated (Cunibestrothyr ?a. 1280; DOST s.v. strother n.), Drakestruther (NT 5453; Hooker), English Strother (NT 8637; Hooker),

253
Fulstroder, unlocated (Fulstrother 1198-1214; DOST s. v. strother n.), Harastrodar, Hume BWK (Harastrodar 1159 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82; PNB: 259, also in DOST s. v. strother n.), Muckle Howstruthers (NY 1993; Hooker), Knolestruthyr, unlocated (Knolestruthyr c. 1350; DOST s. v. strother n.), Kyrnestroder, unlocated (Kyrnestroder c. 1160, Chirnestrother c. 1190; DOST s. v. strother n.), Longstruther Burn (NT 1447; Hooker), Rauhenildestrother, unlocated (Rauhenildestrother ?a. 1280; DOST s. v. strother n.), Ravenstruther (NS 9245; Hooker), Nether Stirkstruther (NT 5654; Hooker), Stockstruther, Roxburgh ROX (Stockstruder 1548-9 Ham. Inv.; PNB: 259, NT 6630; Hooker), Wellstruther, Borthwick MLO (W(u)luestrother 1166-1214, 1223, 1223, 1230, 1273 Bann. Cl. 89, Wollestrother 1166-1214 Bann. Cl. 89; PNML: 110, also in DOST s. v. strother n.), Westruther BWK (Westruther c. 1300 [1320] Bann. Cl. 82, Wolstruther 1441 [16th] APS, 1509-10 RMS, Wolstruthir 1506 RSS, Wollstruther 1678 Reg. Bwk., Woolstruther 1781 CRL; PNB: 259, also in DOST s. v. strother n.), Westbuchtersstrother, Fogo BWK (Westbuchtersstrother c. 1280 Kelso ch.; Johnston 1940: 23), Williestrother Loch and Bog, Hawick ROX (no early forms; PNB: 259, NT 4911; Hooker), Yellowstruther, Mid-Calder MLO (Zallowstrud 1586 Proc. Bar. Court, Zallowstruther 1602 McCall, 1610 Torph. Ch., Ye(q)llowstruther 1644 KSR, 1695, 1740 RMS, 1773 Arm., 1792 Sasines (5064), Yellow Struther 1696 RMS, 1800 Sasines (8100); PNML: 249).

As a Scottish place-name element, strother appears to be derived from an unattested Old English word *strother, perhaps with the meaning ‘place overgrown with brushwood’ but its similarity in form and sense to Gaelic sruthair ‘stream’ makes it impossible to rule out influence from Gaelic. Both of these Germanic and Celtic possibilities are given in DOST’s etymology for the word (s. v. strother n.). Place-names which contain the Gaelic element may in some cases be separated from the main group under discussion here, either because their syntax is typically Celtic, or because the other elements in the name are also Gaelic, making a Gaelic coinage more likely. For example, Williamson argues that the first element in Bellstruther Bog, Cockburnspath BWK is Gaelic baile ‘farm’, and this increases the likelihood that, as she suggests, the final element may be Gaelic sruthair ‘stream’ (PNB: 259). She also argues that the name Lustruther, Southdean ROX is probably a Gaelic coinage, but does not suggest what the first element may be (PNB: 259, NT 6209; Hooker).
Confusion is also possible with names which incorporate modern Scots *struth*, recorded in the sense 'a channel in the sand and mud-flats in Torryburn Bay in the Forth estuary in which flounders are speared when the tide recedes' (SND s.v. *struth* n.). This word is derived directly from Gaelic *struth* 'current, stream, tide', and is probably better classified as a place-name element than a lexical item (s.v. *struth* n.).

In many cases, the element which combines with *strother* is identifiable as, or likely to be, Germanic in origin. Westruther BWK appears to have two different forms with the first element alternating between *west* and *wolf* (PNB: 259). Williamson suggests that Williestrother ROX may contain Middle English *willi*ʒ ‘willow’ (PNB: 259). This name is particularly difficult to interpret because there are no available historical forms, and it is therefore impossible to determine its age. Middle Scots *willie* ‘willow’ is recorded from the late fifteenth century until the present day in literary sources, and does not make it easier to date the name. It is also possible however that the place-name contains *Willie*, the diminutive of *William*, and that it denotes ‘Willie’s strother’, the genitive inflection having been lost. Dixon interprets the lost name *Wellstruther* MLO as ‘marshy land with a spring or by a stream’, with the first element representing either Old English *wella* or Middle Scots *wulee* ‘a pool, a spring in a quagmire’ (PNML: 110). He compares this with the lost (and apparently unlocated) Middle Scots name *Woulstruddir*, recorded as ‘lands of Elphinstone callit Woulstruddir’ (1491) and also with Wull Muir, in Borthwick MLO (PNML: 110). Wull Muir MLO is probably ‘moor with a spring or well’, and Dixon notes that the waters of the Middleton South Burn and Middleton North Burn rise from the moor in question (PNML: 117). Dixon refers to the entries for *wull-ee* and *wulee* in SDD, where the word is interpreted as ‘the orifice of a well; a spring in a quagmire; a pool’ (s.v. *wull-ee* n., *wulee*). This appears to be the same word as *wall-ee*, *well-e(y)e*, *wulee* ‘a water-logged place in a bog from which a stream rises’ (SND s.v. wall n. 6). *Wall-e(y)e* is attested in lexical contexts in the early sixteenth century, and from the late eighteenth until the early twentieth centuries (CSD s.v. wall n.). However, it is not clear from the historical spellings *W(u)lucstrother* 1166-1214 and *Wollesstrother* 1166-1214 that the first element is *wall-e(y)e*, and it may simply represent a pre-literate Scots reflex of Anglian Old English *wella*, *well(e)* ‘well, spring, stream’.

*Strother* is also found occasionally as a place-name element in the north of England, as for example in the Northumberland names Broadstruthers Burn,
Haughstrother, Strother (twice), and the lost Coldstrother (Mawer: 240). Broadstruthers Burn in Cheviot is recorded as Bradstoir (1255), Haughstrother in Haltwhistle is le Hawkstrothre (1312), Strother in Boldon is Estrother (c. 1190), Strother in Haughton is Haluton Strothir (1273), Halchtona Struther (1279) and Strudder (1663), and Coldstrother in Kirkheaton is Caldestrother (1232) (Mawer: 31, 105, 191, 50). Mawer interprets Haughstrother NTB as 'marsh on or by the corner of ground', deriving the first element from Anglian Old English healh ‘nook, corner of land’, which could be represented in the early form Hawkstrothre, with -h- becoming -k-. However, it may also be worth considering whether the first element of Hawkstrothre could instead be Middle English hauk 'hawk', as the available evidence permits both possible interpretations. It is also unclear whether Broadstruthers Burn NTB should be included in this group, since the final element of the early form Bradstoir is difficult to explain as a variant of strother. Other English examples include Langstrother YOW (1434), Walterstrother (1312) and Depestrother (1315) (MED s.v. ströther n.¹). All of the examples of strother given in MED are in surnames and place-names, with the exception of one use of the word in a Latin document dated ?a1225 (MED s.v. ströther n.¹). MED also interprets the word as 'marsh' (MED s.v. ströther n.¹).

Macdonald gives the derivation of the first element of Struthersbutts WLO as from Middle English strother ‘marsh’, but he also notes the possibility that it may be from a personal name (PNWL: 152). This name is only recorded in the late eighteenth century, and so it is perhaps more likely that it could be derived from the surname Struthers, also apparently derived from strother ‘marsh or swamp’, which is attested in Scottish sources from Glasgow in 1555 as Strwtheris and from Kelso as Strotheris in 1567 (Black: 755). The surname is also recorded as Strwthiris and Strowdýr in 1560 (Black: 755). Comparison with evidence from England, however, sheds some more light on the earlier use of surnames of a similar form. MED records the name Thomas Strother in 1428 (MED s.v. ströther n.¹), and Fransson records a Joh. le strodere (1320), also documented as Joh. le stroder (1332), whose surname he derives from Old English strōd ‘marshy land’ (Fransson: 201). He explains topographical surnames with the suffix -er as having the sense ‘one who lived at the (marsh, brook, etc.)’, but it should be noted that he also states that surnames with this suffix ‘do not seem to have existed’ in the west midlands or north of England (Fransson: 193). This type of surname does
not appear to have originated in Scotland either (Hough 2003b: 35). While it is possible for an early Scottish surname to have been formed from the word *strother* 'marsh', a surname from *strod* 'marsh' combined with the -er suffix denoting 'a person who lived at the marsh' would be highly unlikely.

06 There is a rare Middle English word *strothir* meaning 'a steering oar, helm, rudder', which is a contraction of Old English *stēor-rōdor* 'steer-oar' (MED s.v. *strōther* n.²; OED2 s.v. *strothir* n.), but any confusion between this word and *strother* 'marsh' is unlikely on semantic grounds.

07 The only quotation for *strother* 'marsh' in OED2 which is not medieval in date is from The *Monastic Annals of Teviotdale* (1832), and records that 'Crailing...was granted by David I., with the crag in the same vill, and easements in the adjoining strother, in exchange for lands at Hardingesthorn' (OED2 s.v. *strother* n.). This perhaps sheds some doubt on the interpretation of *strother* as 'marsh' or 'swamp', as it would be unusual for *easements*, typically accommodation, buildings or lodgings, to be located in such surroundings. Some of the names also suggest that the meaning 'marsh' or 'swamp' is unlikely. *Harastrodar* BWK, recorded in 1159, is interpreted by Williamson as 'hare marsh' (PNB: 259), but marshland does not seem a natural habitat for hares, and Old English *hara* 'a hare' is usually found in combination with elements such as Old English *wudu* 'a wood', *denu* 'valley' and Old Norse *skógr* 'a wood' (Smith II: 234). If the first element is a pre-literary Scots reflex of Old English *hara* 'a hare', then this name may lend support to Smith's interpretation of place-names from Old English *strōdr* 'place overgrown with brushwood' (Smith II: 164).

08 OED2 notes that the *Peebles Charters* (1872), from the mid-fifteenth to mid-sixteenth centuries often refer to an area of land known as 'the common strother' (OED2 s.v. *strother* n.). The entry for *strother* in DOST includes several examples of the use of the collocation *common struther*, which appears to have been specific to Peebles (DOST s.v. *strother* n.). The form *commoun stroudyr* is recorded in 1469 in a Peebles-shire text, and a source from 1482 refers to the 'common of Cademure & common struther [sc. in Peebles]' (DOST s.v. *strother* n.). Slightly later, in 1550, another Peebles-shire text records 'Tua d. in the yeir of blanchferm for the Common Strudir' (DOST s.v. *strother* n.). *Blanchferm* is a legal term for 'a small or nominal
struther may have had some specific, perhaps agricultural, function or quality for which people were willing to pay. The existence of the medieval collocation common struther suggests that this land was geographically identifiable, perhaps in terms of its topography, and also that it was valued by the local community.

Other evidence in DOST includes material from the Register of the Great Seal referring to ‘Una marresia vulgariter nuncupata a strudire juxta le Berresdkis [sc. in Renfrewshire]’ (1486), where strudire clearly means ‘marsh’ or ‘swamp’, and ‘illam longam Struther jacen. intra Balcarrous’ (1577) (DOST s.v. strother n.). In these cases, it is difficult to determine whether the forms of strother are employed lexically or onomastically. The earliest example of possible lexical use is recorded from 1165-6 in the Regesta Regum Scottorum: ‘Cum omnibus aisiamentis uicini strodre quod Cameri dictitur’ (DOST s.v. strother n.). It is also interesting to note an entry in the Exchequer Rolls for 1457 which reads ‘Per integras firmas terrarum de duabus Bordlandis et lez Struthir’ (DOST s.v. strother n.). Although it is unclear what lez Struthir signifies, it may be relevant that it is described in relation to the Bordlandis, as bordland denotes ‘table land’, i.e. ‘demesne land which supplied victuals for the lord’s table’ (Winchester: 129). The association suggests that lez Struthir may also have had particular value as a natural resource.

Taking all of this evidence together, it could be argued that strother may have been used to denote a form of valued land, which perhaps functioned as a source of food or other resources. Smith’s interpretation of the English place-name element strother in the sense ‘place overgrown with brushwood’ cannot be ruled out as a possible meaning for some of the Scottish names, particularly Harastrodar BWK, as discussed above. Although strother is usually explained as ‘marsh’ or ‘swamp’, it seems likely that the word also developed other senses relating to land which was moist or well-watered, perhaps with a sense closer to ‘river-meadow’ or ‘flood-plain’ than ‘marsh’.
MSc., Sc. tannel, tandle - A beacon, a bonfire, especially one kindled at certain festivals, as for example Midsummer’s Eve of Halloween. [Origin uncertain and disputed. Prob. < Middle English tendle ‘a splinter of wood used as a candle’, or a related derivative from Middle English tenden ‘to set of fire, light; kindle (a fire)’, or a later Scottish reflex. Cf. later English regional tindle ‘bonfire’. Cf. also Old Norse tandr ‘fire’, and the use of this element in Scandinavian place-names: see discussion below. Alternatively, perh. < an unattested Gaelic word < Middle Irish teannlúl, tendáil ‘bonfire, beacon’ (SND s.v. tannel n.); cf. Irish teannáil, teannál ‘ceremonial or beacon fire, conflagration’ (Dinneen s.v.).]

Tandilmure, unlocated (Tandilmure a. 1460; SND s.v. tannel n.), Tanlaw Naze, Teviothead ROX (Tandilnes 1511 RMS; PNB: 253), Tanlawhill, Eskdalemuir DMF (Tandilahill 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 128).

The use of this element in place-names has been noted from the fifteenth century, although its use in literary sources only dates from the late eighteenth century (CSD s.v. tannel n.). Tannel is attested as a lexical item with the sense ‘a bonfire, lit to burn garden or other rubbish or to celebrate some popular event, specifically one kindled on certain festival days, as on May-day, Midsummer Eve or Halloween; also dried twigs or other vegetation used for fuel, firewood’ (SND s.v. tannel n.). There are many different variant forms for the word, including taanle, tanle, tanal, taunle, tawnel, tanndle, tendal and tennel (SND s.v. tannel n.). The earliest forms recorded in literary contexts are tandle (1788), in a poem in which the word rhymes with candle; tawnle (1795) in the Statistical Account for Ayrshire; and taanle (1802) (SND s.v. tannel n.). SND gives the pronunciation as ‘[tə:nəl]’ (SND s.v. tannel n.), which roughly translates into the modern IPA as /tə:nl/. CSD gives a slightly different transcription with two variants ‘[tənl, 'tənəl]’ (CSD s.v. tannel n.). However, in the list of variant spellings given in SND, forms with -aa-, -aw- and -au- are found beside forms with -a- and -e-, which suggests that the word could be pronounced with either a long or short vowel in the first syllable. Variants with medial -d- are less common than those without, and it is difficult to be certain which of the two, if either, came first. It may be significant that there are no examples of forms which have both medial -d- and a long vowel in the first syllable. This perhaps suggests that the vowel of the first syllable shows compensatory
lengthening in cases where the dental consonant has been lost. Nevertheless, even if it is possible to argue that *tandle* or *tendal* represents a more ‘original’ form, this does not provide a solution to the problem of the word’s etymology.

02 Williamson derives the first element of Tanlawhill BWK from Old Norse *tandr* ‘fire’ (PNB: 128), and the first element of Tanlaw Naze ROX from modern Scots *tandle* ‘bonfire’, which she interprets as a derivative of the Old Norse word (PNB: 253). She does not consider comparative evidence from other parts of Britain, however, although such evidence may help to shed light on the origin of the word. OED2 records a northern English regional word *tindle*, which was used in plural form to refer to ‘small fires lighted out of doors at the beginning of May and November’ (OED2 s.v. *tindle* n.). The same quotation evidence which appears in the entry in OED2 is also included in the EDD entry for *tindle*, which is noted as restricted to Derbyshire, and defined as ‘A bonfire lighted upon All Souls’ night’ (EDD s.v. *tindle* n.). EDD directs the reader to compare *tindle* with the entries for Scottish *tawnle* ‘a bonfire; any large fire’ and *tendle* ‘firewood; dried twigs or furze, &c. used for fuel’, and also the Lancashire word *teanlay* ‘the bonfire kindled on the Eve of All Saints’, also used in *Teanlay night* to denote ‘the 31st of October, the Eve of All Saints’ (EDD s.v. *tindle* n., *tawnle* n., *tendle* n., *teanlay* n.). *Tindle* appears to be a derivative of the verb *tind* ‘to kindle’ (OED2 s.v. *tindle* n.).

03 OED2 includes the evidence for the Scots word *tannel* in its discussion of *tandle* ‘A large fire in the open air, a bonfire; esp. one made at certain seasons in the year, as on May Day, Midsummer Eve, or the first of November’ (OED2 s.v. *tandle* n.). The etymology does not make any reference to *tindle* despite the strong morphological and semantic similarities between the two words. Instead, *tandle* is explained as possibly being an altered form of Old Norse *tandr*, *tandri* ‘fire’, cognate with Old High German *zantaro*, *zantro* and Middle High German *zanter*, *zander*, although the dictionary notes that ‘the history is incomplete’ (OED2 s.v. *tandle* n.).

04 As in SND, OED2 records the first occurrence of *tandle*, *tannel* in the late eighteenth century, and so there are some chronological problems with the argument that *tannel* may have an Old Norse etymon. Scandinavian influence may have been suggested in order to explain the presence of the medial -a- which would not be expected in the reflex of Middle English *tend* or *tind*. However, the Scottish word is
also found in the forms tendal and tennel, which could be derived from the Middle English verb.

05 The Old Norse word is apparently found in some onomastic contexts. The compound tandra-sel is noted in a place-name in western Iceland, and tandri is found as a nickname in the Diplomatarium Norvagicurn (IED s.v. tandri n.). The same element is also attested in Norwegian place-names, for example the lost name Tandrarás in the country of Hedmark (NG III: 200), and the farm name Tand ravoll in Rogaland (NG X: 307). The earliest known spellings of some of these names are roughly contemporary with the earliest dates of the Scottish names. For example, the lost Tandrarás (J Tandrar ase 1394) and the name Tannes (Af Tandas nasi 1394), both in Hedmark, are recorded earliest in late fourteenth century registers. It should be noted, however, that some of the examples found in Norway have been interpreted as showing use of a personal name or nickname derived from the appellative (Schmidt 1999: 217-8). Similarly, the Middle English word tenden ‘to set on fire; kindle (a fire)’ appears to have given rise to the use of tend, tende with the sense ‘fire’ in the nicknames or surnames of Rog. Tendebrand (1301) and Joh. Tendlathe (1379) (MED s.v. tênden v.3).

06 A Middle English word tendle ‘a splinter of wood used as a candle’ is recorded twice in The Gest Hystoriale of the Destruction of Troy, in a manuscript from c.1540, although its composition date is given as ?a.1400 (MED s.v. têndle n.). A slightly more elaborate definition, ‘resinous splints used in early times as candles were afterwards,’ has also been suggested (Panton & Donaldson: 502). This word is probably a derivative of tenden ‘to set on fire, light, ignite; to kindle (a fire)’, an earlier form of the verb tind ‘to kindle’ (MED s.v. tênden v.3). Since there is no documentary evidence to support any continuity of use of the word from the Middle English to the modern period, it may be best to consider Middle English tendle and later Derbyshire tindle as independent formations.

07 EDD also records tindel ‘tinder’, used attributively in ‘tindel box’ in one quotation from a late eighteenth century Edinburgh text (EDD s.v. tindel n.). SND includes this amongst a more substantial collection of evidence for tindle, also with the sense ‘tinder’, and explains the word as a variant of Scots tinder, tunder ‘tinder’ with substitution of the diminutive suffix -le, perhaps influenced by tannel (SND s.v. tindle
n.). However, it is not necessarily the case that *tannel* has a Celtic etymology, and so the relationship between *tannel* and *tindel, tindel* ‘tinder’ may be much closer.

It has also been suggested that *tannel* is derived from a Middle Irish word, via a reconstructed Gaelic word for which there is no known evidence (SND s.v. *tannel*). While influence from a Celtic word of similar morphology and meaning, such as Middle Irish *teannáil, tendáil* ‘bonfire, beacon’ cannot be entirely ruled out, the explanation of *tannel* as a derivative of an unattested Gaelic word is clearly somewhat problematic. Comparative evidence from other parts of the British Isles and from Scandinavian countries suggests that a Germanic solution is more plausible. However, it may be unnecessary to postulate a Scandinavian etymon considering that there is a significant amount of evidence for the presence of several phonologically and semantically related words within the historical languages of Britain. On balance, it seems most likely that *tannel* is either a borrowing from Middle English *tendle* ‘splinter of wood used as a candle’, with alteration in sense to ‘wood used for kindling; firewood; bonfire’, or an independent formation from the Middle Scots reflex of *tenden* ‘to kindle’.42
MSc., Sc. tron - Also trone. The public steelyard or weighing machine in a burgh, set up in or near the market-place for the weighing of various types of heavy or coarse goods, hence, the district around the tron; the town centre. [Partly < Old French trone, and partly < medieval Latin trona (c. 1290), both < Latin trutina 'a balance, pair of scales' (DOST s.v. tron(e n.). Cf. discussion in Harris (610).]

Tron, Edinburgh MLO ([veteris tholonei (gen) 1357 SBR 7], Tronum de Edinburgh 1446, 1447 ER, Tron(e) (of Edinburgh) 1477 SBR 7 1531 et passim to 1543 RSS, 1682 LC; PNML: 137), Trongate, central Glasgow LAN (Troyne Gait 1545, Troyngait 1553, Troyngait 1560; DOST s.v. tron(e n.).

The word tron is first recorded in Scots literary sources in 1451 (DOST s.v. tron(e n.). DOST notes that it is also used as an element in place-names, and includes references to its attributive use in an unlocated ‘Trone barn’ (1525) in a Stirlingshire document, and ‘the Tron kirk of Glasgow’ (1689) and (DOST s.v. tron(e n.). A number of other citations in DOST may also show use of the place-name, but this is difficult to determine in cases where there is little or no contextual evidence. There is a citation for ‘Tronne’ in 1640 in a Dumfriesshire document, and another for ‘Throun’ in 1564-5 in a document from Crail FIF, but in both cases no other text is provided (DOST s.v. tron(e n.).
MSc., Sc. wynd - Narrow, winding street, lane, etc. leading off a main thoroughfare in a town. [App. < the same base as Middle Scots wind 'to turn, twist' (15th cent.) and English wind 'to put into a curved or twisted form or state; to bend; to twist; to wring' (late 14th cent.). The vowel is long, suggesting a disyllabic etymon, i.e. Old English *winde or *wynde; cf. Old English gewind 'a winding ascent, spiral', etc. (OED2 s.v. wynd n., wind v.1). In pre-literary Scots as wiynde (1283), perh. < Old English *wynd < an ablaut variant of *wind- 'turn, twist' (SND s.v. wynd n.1).]

(a) Wyndend (NO 1046; Hooker), Wyndeide unlocated street-name, perhaps in Glasgow (Wyndeide 1554; DOST s.v. wynd n.2).

(b) Wynds (NS 5232; Hooker).

(c) Black Friars Wynd, Edinburgh MLO (vinelle Fratrum Predicatorum 1542 RSS, Blackfriars Wynd 1637, 1682 LC; PNML: 138), Kirk o' Field Wynd, Edinburgh MLO (Kirk o' Feild Wynd 1541 RSS; PNML: 131), Burnwynd, Ratho MLO (Burn(e)wynd 1614, 1636 RMS, Burn(e)weynd 1657 RMS; PNML: 275), Burnwynd (NT 1368; Hooker), Burnwynd (NS 7048; Hooker), Castle Wynd (NT 5347; Hooker), Cow's Wynd (NS 7810; Hooker), Harleswynd (NO 4110; Hooker), Leith Wynd, Edinburgh MLO (Leythwunde Bann. Cl. 89, Leithwynd 1588, 1638 et freq to 1743 LC; PNML: 140), Liberton's Wynd, Edinburgh MLO (named from its proximity to the lands of Petronelle Libertoun) (Libertonis Wynd(e) 1532, 1546 RSS, 1537 Bann. Cl. 105, Liberton's Wynd 1622 LC; PNML: 140), Niddry's Wynd, Edinburgh MLO (Nudreis Wynde 1477 SBR 7, venella vocata Nyddryis Wynde 1541 Bann. Cl. 105, Niddries Wynd 1549, 1554 et freq to 1703 LC; PNML: 141), St. Mary's Wynd, Edinburgh MLO (Sanct Mary Wynd(e) 1477 SBR 7, 1505, 1513 Treas. Acc.; PNML: 141), St. Michael's Wynd, Linlithgow WLO (le Wynd S. Michaelis 1491 RMS, St. Michaelis Wynd 1615 Prot. R. K.; PNWL: 121), Stonywynd (NO 5614; Hooker) Tailors Wynd (NO 4951; Hooker).

In modern street-names: Anchor Wynd, Paisley, Claddens Wynd, Lenzie, Croft Wynd, Uddingston, Drymen Wynd, Bearsden, Dyers Wynd, Paisley,
Glebe Wynd, Bothwell, New Wynd, central Glasgow, St. Enoch Wynd, central Glasgow, School Wynd, Paisley, Station Wynd, Millikenpark, The Wynd, Cumbernauld (SFA).

01 Although more often employed in street-names than place-names, the element wynd merits inclusion in the present study. In many cases where historical evidence is available, and in the case of modern street-names in wynd, the path or street referred to can still be identified. Edinburgh's Leith Wynd was once a very important route which connected the Old Town and road leading to Leith (PNML: 140). Similarly, St. Michael's Wynd in Linlithgow WLO connects the Cross of Linlithgow with the Parish Church and Linlithgow Palace (PNWL: 121). However, some names in wynd may have originated as street-names, the street-name later being transferred to another area of land. This may be the case for the majority of modern names, including Harleswynd (NO 4110) and Stonywynd (NO 5614), recorded in Hooker's Gazetteer.

02 The list of modern street-names given above is by no means comprehensive, but is intended to give an impression of the types and frequency of modern street-name formations which include the element wynd. All names are from a map of the Glasgow area (FSA). It is interesting to note that the element is quite rare in street-names from this area. Many of the generics in street-names are Scottish Standard English elements which are orthographically indistinguishable from their Standard English counterparts, as for example street, road and avenue (FSA: 95). Some Scots elements have however been given a standard abbreviation, including croft and loan (see §1.42 above). Wynd has not been given a standard abbreviation, which might suggest that it is no longer particularly productive as a modern street-name element, were it not for the fact that there are actually more examples of Wynd than Loan in street-names from the Glasgow area.

03 Confusion between the element wynd and other Middle Scots homographic elements such as wynd 'wind' are unlikely, except in unusual situations where the context is unclear. Wynd is apparently attested from the late thirteenth century, where the unusual diphthongised form weynde is recorded in a Latin context in a Paisley document (DOST s.v. wynd n.²). The element is also apparently attested as a surname from the late fourteenth century, in for example the name of Robertus Wynde (1382-3) (DOST s.v. wynd n.²). However, Black records the earlier examples Geoffry del Wende
(1296) in Dundee and John Wynde (1375) in Aberdeenshire (Black: 825). The element *wynd* is rarely used as a specific in compound place-names, except in names such as Wyndend and Wyndheide above, and it is unlikely in such contexts to be confused with the surname *Wynd*. 
Notes

While it is arguable that these elements should have been included in the main analysis, on the grounds that many of them are poorly attested in the English place-name corpus, such investigation has unfortunately been precluded in the present work by the constraints of time and word-count imposed upon it.

Different policies were implemented in the different volumes of DOST, depending on the methodologies favoured by the successive editors. This has led to some inconsistency in the classification of headwords. In many cases, the decision to treat phonemic and orthographic variants as distinct entries can cause confusion; for example, DOST has several entries for all of the variants of the word Monday, and these entries do not all have clear cross-references to one another. I have therefore drawn attention to the relationship between the different forms where necessary.

This and other quotations in DOST suggest that this definition for the Scots term is perhaps misleading. Clearly the burgh of Elgin had both ‘aldirmen and baylis’, and so the phrase ‘English alderman’ should not be taken to imply that the ‘English’ word had no currency north of the border.

BT gives the Latin ‘equivalent’ of gerēfa-land as tributarium territorium, with a reference to ‘Cot. 106’, which relates to one of the glossaries of the Cotton MSS (BT: 430). It would appear, however, that the same quotation has been used to deduce the meaning for the unique compound sundor-gerēfland (BTS: 935). The quotation is given together with an explanatory note: ‘On ðæm sundorgerēflande in tribulano (in the same glossary in tribulanam is rendered in þa burh) territorio’ from Wright & Wülker, col. 421 (BT: 935). The same text can also be found in DOE’s electronic edition of Latin-Old English Glossaries, taken from Stryker (1951), DOE gloss no. 3138 in pp. 28-367), and in Rusche (1996), p. 302, l. 103.

Rusche also agrees with Stryker that the gloss discussed in note 3 above was given because the glossator confused ‘Tribulano, the name of a territory, with tribunus, which is glossed in OE by gerefa’. Rusche then refers to the entry for gerefa, where the latter gloss is listed (BTS: 393).
6 In a paper given at the ISAS Conference (2001), Carole Hough has recently argued a *genēat* could be a nobleman, with specific reference to its use in the phrase *cyninges genēat*.

7 Sandred derives the name from Old English *genēates hired*. Previous interpretations derived the first element from Old English *nēat* or from a personal name, Old English *Snēt*.

8 Hooker records both Bailliewhiff (NX 4342) and Bailliewhiff Cottage (NX 4341).

9 See further Appendix A s.v. *hop*.

10 See further Appendix A s.v. *hop*.

11 The 1513 quotation from Gavin Douglas is given in both DOST and OED2.

12 Maxwell also notes the use of *yet chekis* in the sense 'door posts', quoted from Jamieson.

13 As with *Cordiners Land*, below, Macdonald does not explain why he thinks that the name *Coupars Croft* refers to land held by a guild. His source for this form is described in his bibliography as 'Cess Book for the county of Linlithgow, 1696-9, in the author’s possession' (PNWL: xxx). A copy does exist for public consultation at the National Archives of Scotland, but I have been unable to consult it.

14 As with the above example of *Cooper's Croft*, Macdonald does not explain why he thinks that *Cordiners Land* refers to land held by a guild. His source for this form is described in his bibliography as 'Cess Book for the county of Linlithgow, 1696-9, in the author’s possession' (PNWL: xxx). A copy does exist for public consultation at the National Archives of Scotland, but I have been unable to consult it.

15 See recent discussion in Cox (2000).

16 Early forms from PNWL: 41.
Described on a website (http://www.longdendale.com).

Described on a website (http://www.bbc.co.uk/hi/england/2802943.stm), in a news article about a road traffic accident which took place at a place 'known locally as the devil's elbow', a sudden bend in the A169.

The quotation in question, 'Per were bassynes ful bry3t of brende golde clere, Ensumaylde with azer & eweres of sute' (OED2 s.v. ewer n.2), is not given in MED's entry for the word ewer, but appears under three different headwords (MED s.v. bācīn n., sūte n., of prep.). The text in MED has been slightly modified from that of OED2, i.e. were is given as wer, Ensumaylde is given as Enaumaylde 'enamelled', and with as wyth.

It is also interesting to note that Scots bell 'bell-shaped hill, knoll' appears to reflect a transferred sense of the place-name element (VEPN1: 79).

I am grateful to both Mr Angus Watson and the late Mr W. W. Gauld for drawing my attention to these early forms.

Although there are no forms with medial -l- in MED s.v. hauk n. (1), OED2 lists halk as a 15th-16th century form with no supporting quotations, and notes Drayton's use of the form haulk in the seventeenth century (OED2 s.v. hawk n.).

These are: Will of Ælfric Modercope (Sawyer no. 1490), Will of Ketel (Sawyer no. 1519), Will of Bishop Theodred (Sawyer no. 1526), Will of Thurketel Heyng (Sawyer no. 1528) and Will of Thurstan (Sawyer no. 1531), published as nos. 28, 34, 1, 25 and 31 respectively in Whitelock, D. Anglo-Saxon Wills (1930).

Forsy Burn is derived from these elements by Nicolaisen in SSH: 45.

Williamson however derives this name from Old English hlynn-tūn-leah 'the clearing at *Linton', where *Linton denotes 'the village by the waterfall or torrent' (PNB: 74).
However, this may have been done on a somewhat arbitrary basis. There are more examples of the element *wynd* in street-names of this area, and yet it has not been treated the same way (§1.72).

I am grateful to Oxford University Press for access to the unpublished files of the *Oxford English Dictionary*, which alerted me to the existence of this quotation.

*Purfil, purfile* is defined by MED as ‘Fur trimming of a garment; also, an embroidered border’ and is found in once instance as a surname in the name of *Walterus Purfyl* (1351) (MED s.v. *purfil(e)* n.).

Again, I am grateful to Oxford University Press for access to the unpublished files of the *Oxford English Dictionary*, which alerted me to the existence of this quotation.

McClure’s reference to Welsh *plwf* appears to be an error for Welsh *plwyf* ‘parish’, recorded from the 13th century onwards (GPC s.v. *plwyf* n.). Welsh *plwyf* is derived from the Latin root *plēb-* (GPC s.v. *plwyf* n.) and Spanish *pueblo* is derived from Latin *populus* (OED2 s.v. *pueblo* n.).

McClure’s full list of names is as follows: ‘Peebles, Peeble, Pebble, Poppel, Poffil, &c.’ (McClure: 86 fn.)

Cf. also Hough (2001c).

I originally found this example in DOST, and only later discovered that this name had already received comment in Waugh (1998). While Waugh includes Twenty Shilling in her discussion of names which refer to the ‘size and economic potential of a farm’, she does not provide any early spellings (Waugh 1998: 49).

Barrow argues that ‘at one time the term *pol* must have been in general use to mean “stream” throughout the P-Celtic areas of Britain’, but he remains unable ‘to explain the connections between this word…and the well-evidenced words *pwll* W[elsh], *poll* Ir[ish] & Sc[ottish] G[aelic] and *pool* Eng[lish]’ (G. W. S. Barrow, personal correspondence).
An alternative etymology is given for *cruive* in OED2 which argues that the forms indicate that the original form was *cróf-* ‘of which nothing seems to be known’ (OED2 s.v. cruive n.). This argues against *cruive* showing excrescent -v, and so it is possible that *cruive* does not provide a helpful comparison with *reeve*.

I am grateful to Oxford University Press for access to the unpublished files of the *Oxford English Dictionary*, which alerted me to the existence of this quotation.

The word *sanctuary* was also later used to denote ‘an area of land within which (wild) animals or plants are protected’, but as this sense is only attested from the late nineteenth century, and is unlikely to be represented in earlier place-names (OED2 s.v. *sanctuary* n.1).

Williamson does not give a location for this lost name, but it is grouped with a number of names from BWK.

This meaning is given for the unattested Old English word elsewhere (e.g. Smith II: 164).

I am very grateful to Prof. Tom Schmidt for alerting me to the existence of these names.

Once again, I am endebted to Prof. Tom Schmidt for bringing this material to my attention.

The word *tind* is attested as a verb meaning ‘to light, kindle’ in the forms *tind, tynde* and *teind*, and as a noun with the sense ‘a spark of fire’, in Scotland in the nineteenth century (EDD s.v. *tind* v. and n.). There is very little earlier evidence for the word in Scottish contexts; none of the citations for the verb *tind* ‘to set fire to, ignite, light, kindle (a fire, etc.)’ in OED2 are taken from Scottish sources (OED2 s.v. *tind* v.).
The following section examines the contribution made to the lexicon by Scottish place-name elements which are unattested or rarely attested in the literary corpus. Most of the elements discussed below have already been identified in the corpus of English place-names, with the exception of difficult elements like *bullion, which may not be represented in England. The Middle Scots compounds *breist-mill is paralleled by the early modern English compound breast-mill, but since the Scottish evidence allows the identification of a compound previously unidentified in literary sources, it has been included in this section.

A small number of the elements listed below have not previously been identified in Scotland, as for example *brün and *græg. In such cases I have listed all names or name-types which may contain a homographic element, in order to facilitate the investigation of patterns in their construction, and provide a more detailed background for the discussion.

The taxonomy employed in the following discussions generally parallels that used in English place-name studies, largely for the reason that onomastic evidence for early lexis which is otherwise unattested can often be found in place-names which post-date the period of the word in question. For example, Rudding Field NTT (Riddingstygh 1355) and Ruddings YON (Waltef Riding 1219) show Old English *ryding (Field 1972: 187). The only exceptions to this are the elements which have been assessed as showing use of otherwise unattested Middle Scots lexis, namely *bullion, *breist-mill and *day-land.
OE *anger - Grassland. Quite possibly not represented in Scottish place-names: see discussion below. [Cognate with Old High German angar, Middle High German anger, German Anger ‘grass-land, meadow-land’; prob. related to ON eng ‘meadow’. Perh. cognate with Old Norse *angr, ‘inlet, bay’, and therefore one of a number of words ultimately derived from the Indo-European root *angr- ‘to bend’ (VEPNI:16). Cf. ing ‘a common name in the north of England, and in some other parts, for a meadow; especially one by the side of a river and more or less swampy or subject to inundation’ (OED2 s.v. ing n.).]

(a) Ingram Glidders, near Moffat DMF (NT 9916; Hooker).

(c) Croft an Righ, Edinburgh MLO (Croft Angry 1781 Sasines (119); PNML: 139); Croftangry, Cramond MLO (Croftangrie 1610, 1614 RMS; PNML: 162); Croftangry, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (Croftangrie 1669 Reg. Bor.; PNWL: 35); Croftangry, also called Bullion, Ecclesmachan WLO (Croftangry 1563 SRS 57; PNWL: 51); Croftanrigh, near Perth PER (NO 1626; Hooker), Croftanrigh, between Perth and Coupar Angus PER (NO 1832; Hooker), Croftangry Wood, near Laurencekirk KCD (NO 6375; Hooker).

This element does not appear to have been particularly common in Scotland. The least problematic name which may contain *anger is Ingram Glidders near Moffat, DMF. It is quite possible that in this name, Ingram is a compound of this element and the element hām or hamn, as is the case with Ingram NTB, recorded in the mid thirteenth century as Angerham (VEPNI:16). Ingram (NU 0116) and its associated names, and Angerton (NY 2257), all listed by Hooker, are located in northern England, close to the Scottish border, and may also contain *anger. However, in the absence of early spellings for Ingram Glidders, it is difficult to make any firm assertions about its etymology. The place-name may be derived from the surname Ingram, it may be a transferred name from Ingram NTB, or it may have a completely different origin.

A more problematic group of names are those which usually take the form Croftangry. Macdonald interprets the two West Lothian names in Croftangry as ‘the King’s field’, derived from Gael. croft an righ (lit. ‘croft of the king’). In his notes on the Edinburgh example, after reiterating Macdonald’s view, Dixon adds that he disagrees.
with the view put forward by Malcolm in the Rhind Lectures (1937) that the place-name is English, and that the element *angry* is a dialect term, used in the place-name to signify land which is 'rough' or 'untilled' (PNML: 139). As Dixon points out, English place-names are not usually structured so that the generic precedes the specific, and so there is little support for Malcolm's interpretation. Dixon is quite comfortable giving the Gaelic form as the origin of the Edinburgh name *Croft an Righ*, but he is more tentative with the Cramond example, which he gives as 'perhaps' the same. His view of each name seems largely conditioned by the modern spellings, but from the similarity of the historical spellings for all of these names, it would seem more useful to consider them all to be examples of the same compound. The Edinburgh name could easily have been deliberately altered to the Gaelic form in an effort to re-establish a more 'original' and more 'Scottish' version of the name, without there necessarily being any true etymological continuity.

03 The case for an 'English' (or at least non-Celtic) interpretation of these names has also been taken up by Harris, who states that *Croftangry* is a common field name, 'widely recorded in the Lowlands from 1497 onwards', derived from 'Anglian *croft angr*, a fenced grazing in the croft or arable infield, as distinct from unfenced grazings on outby land' (PNE: 212). Noting that Gaelic was no longer in use in Lothian in the fifteenth century, he finds some support for his argument in the pronunciation of the name, because the Gaelic stress pattern of *croft an 'righ* 'could never fit the historic form *Croftangry*’ (PNE: 212). While the available written evidence for these names does not contradict Harris’ argument, it is perhaps worth considering the implications of their stress patterns in more detail. Certainly there is a difference between the Gaelic pronunciation of *croft an 'righ*, and the modern Scottish pronunciation of *Croft'angry*. However, assuming that the original form of the name derives from this Gaelic construction, it would have been possible for such a shift of stress to have taken place as the result of a folk-etymological reinterpretation of the name, once the meaning of the name was no longer understood by the local population. The population itself may have been changing in tandem with the linguistic shift, adding to the possibilities of just such a reinterpretation taking place. The expected Celtic stress pattern, with emphasis on the second syllable, could easily have been lost as the population changed and the meaning of the name became opaque.
Another place-name which may have some relationship to this problematic group of names is Croftamie DNB (NS 4786; Hooker), which Johnston interprets as 'croft of Jamie', from Gaelic croit Sheamais, and compares with Arntamie, Kippen (PNS: 146). Historical spellings for the Dunbartonshire name may reveal whether it bears any relation to the Croftangry names, but in their absence it could be suggested that -amie may be the result of a morphological reanalysis of a place-name in -anrie, perhaps from an earlier Gaelic an righ.

The Croftangry names are problematic, and those that have been listed here may not provide enough evidence to uncover their true meaning. I am therefore reluctant to assign them firmly to this section, and must agree with Taylor's comment that 'the Germanic solution is not very satisfactory, especially from the point of view of word order (assuming croft is the generic).¹ English place-names which are thought to contain this element include Angerton CMB and NTB and Angram LAN, YON, YOW and YOE (VEPN1: 16), but there are no parallel names in Angr- in Scotland.
2.02 OE *bêmêrê - Bittern. Pre-lit. Sc. bemêrê. [Transferred use of Old English 
bêmêrê ‘trumpeter’, on account of the sound of the bird’s call.]

(a) Bemersyde, Merton BWK (Bemersyd c. 1220 [16th] Bann. Cl. 83, 1326 
Bann. Cl. 56, Bemerside 1406-36 Bann. Cl. 56, Bymersyd(e) 1425 [16th] Bann. 
Cl. 83, 1662-5 Blaeu, Bemyrsyde 1502 HMC (Wed); PNB: 144).

There is only one known example of this element in Scottish place-names. The 
street-name Bemersyde in Bishopbriggs LAN is not an independent formation, but has 
been coined in imitation of the Berwickshire name; other Berwickshire names including 
Tweedsmuir, Moorfoot and Abbotsford can be found in the names of nearby streets 
(SFA: 11). Bemersyde Road in Foxbar near Johnstone RNF and Bemersyde Avenue in 
Mansewood near Thornlie Bank LAN are similar formations (SFA: 45; 62).

As noted by Williamson, the first element of this Berwickshire place-name is 
derived from Old English bêmêrê, which is attested in literature with the meaning 
‘trumpeter’, and side ‘hillside’ or ‘seat’. However, Hough has recently argued that in 
place-name terminology, the word bêmêrê does not mean ‘trumpeter’, but is instead 
employed in a transferred sense to refer to ‘a bird with a trumpet-like call’, specifically 
the bittern (Hough 1999a). In her discussion of the name, Hough raises the question of 
the likelihood and suitability of the topography of the area as ‘bittern habitat during the 
Middle Ages’ (Hough 1999a).

Supporting evidence can be found for her argument in various historical records 
relating to the settlements at Bemersyde. Bitterns are long-legged, heron-like birds 
which are found in places where there are ‘reed-beds...swamps or...meres, lagoons and 
sluggish rivers’ (Hollom: 44). Ornithologists have commented that the ‘dull, booming 
notes’ produced by the bittern during the breeding season ‘are audible at distances of 
well over a mile’, which strengthens the argument for bêmêrê ‘trumpeter’ as a suitable 
pseudonym (Richmond: 36). The bird is now rarely found in Britain outside Norfolk and 
Suffolk, but Richmond remarks on the large ‘number of stuffed Bitterns’ which can be 
found ‘in museums and private collections’, and which may indicate that they were once 
more common in the British Isles (Richmond: 37).
Bemersyde has a well-documented historical connection with the border family of Haig, whose records can be found in charter materials which date back to the twelfth century. In the late nineteenth century a book entitled *The Haigs of Bemersyde* was published, and this contains a large quantity of biographical information related to the family's history. Russell explains that the Haig papers 'are extensive, and range from about 1162 to the present time', including materials derived from charters and other legal documents from the cartularies of Melrose, Dryburgh and Kelso (Russell: 11). Russell also provides a projected description of the topography of the Borders in the twelfth century, which, while speculative, was written soon after a period of intense agricultural and industrial reform, and so may have some relevance to the interpretation of Bemersyde (although one may suspect his tone to be closer to that of a wistful lament than to accurate history):

*The principal rivers were then less restricted in their course than now; for at that time the... haughlands and meadows which modern industry has reclaimed, were in general mere wastes of bog and morass, studded with clumps of willow and alder, and fringed with beds of water flags and rushes, where the boom of the bittern resounded at nightfall, and flights of wild-fowl darkened the sky at noonday...*

(Russell: 39)

Although this general account was written centuries after Old English terminology had ceased to be employed in the naming of settlements such as Bemersyde, there are a number of other references that appear to support his description.

Muirhead acknowledges the presence of the common bittern at Billie Mire in the parish of Chirnside in Berwickshire and records that bitterns are known to have been shot in the county in the nineteenth century. One was shot at the Hirsel in 1817 and another at Redheugh in Cockburnspath in 1834 (Muirhead: 61). Muirhead also bears witness to the fact that these two specimens could still be seen on display in the Hawick Museum in 1890, and refers to Russell's earlier account as supporting evidence for the bittern's historical habitat.
Lowe's *General View of the Agriculture of the County of Berwick, with Observations on the means of its improvement records:*

*In the upper district the waters run in deep hollows, and cannot be brought up to the field. Besides, there is an idea in the country, that watered land rots sheep.*

(Lowe: 26)

In a footnote, Lowe continues:

*From the excellent Report of the Agriculture of Wiltshire, by Mr. Davis, it appears, that water-meadows are of inestimable advantages to the sheep farmer, and cannot be too strongly recommended.*

(Lowe: 26, fn.)

This discussion provides an important link between the topography of Berwickshire, the habitat of the bittern, and the topography of Wiltshire, where we find Bemerhills, Bemerton and the lost name *Bemerehill*. These three names are addressed by Hough, who notes that they all occur 'within a fairly limited geographical area', which may well be representative of the territory occupied by bitterns (Hough 1998b). An examination of the lands around Bemersyde in Merton parish also reveals a cluster of similar names, but these are more likely to have been generated as satellites of the main estate, rather than distinct settlements. On the lands adjacent to Bemersyde itself, Bemersyde House, Bemersyde West End Farm, Bemersyde East End Farm, Bemersyde Hill and Bemersyde Moss can still be found today.

The last of these names has a special significance, because it is the site of a Nature Reserve. On the most recent OS maps, Bemersyde Moss is represented as a body of water. However, on the first OS 6" series, published in the 1860s, the topographical feature that occupies this area is represented as bog or moorland. 'Moss', in this case, represents the Old English word *mos*, which can mean both 'moss, lichen' and 'bog, swamp' (Smith II: 43). In order to establish the historical topography of this area, it may also be helpful to consider another of Russell's poetic commentaries, which considers the
actions of the ‘improvers’ in Merton parish. He describes the changing landscape of the Thrid of Bemersyde thus:

On the east the view was shut in by the casteled eminence of Smailholm Crags; between which and the Thrid stretched the marshy level of Whitrig Bog and the gleaming waters of Bemersyde Loch, their rush-grown marshes the haunt and home of myriad wild-fowl, whose voices answered through the still of the evening to the cry of the plover on the hills... But all this is now changed and changing. Whitrig Bog has been reclaimed, and Bemersyde Loch is but the shadow of what it was: only the ever-lasting hills remain, changeless through all the change, the sole unremoveable memorials of the Borderland of the past.

(Russell: 23)

08 It seems logical to assume that Bemersyde Loch and Bemersyde Moss are one and the same. References to the loch appear several times in the Haig family papers, notably when there was a dispute between James Haig and Haliburton of Merton, the neighbouring estate. Haliburton is said to have ‘laid claim to certain privileges or property over the loch in question, which lies in a hollow pass between the two estates’ (Russell: 121). The evidence provided by the Haig family papers, and the other works cited, therefore provides a great deal of support for the argument that Bemersyde is derived from the unattested sense of Old English bēmere ‘bittern’.
[< Old English bōðl ‘dwelling, house’ + tūn ‘enclosure, farmstead, estate, village’.]

(b) Botheltun ELO (Botheltun, Boweltun, Boeltun c. 1200; SPN: 100), Bolton, south of Haddington ELO (NT 5070; Hooker).

(c) Tarbolton AYR (with later addition of Gaelic tòrr ‘a hill’)² (Torboulton a. 1177 Lennox, Torbolton 1428 Lennox).

This compound is commonly found in northern English place-names, although its exact meaning is unknown (VEPN: 137). Most of the English examples have early historical forms with Bothel- or Bodel- which demonstrate that the original compound was *bōðl-tūn as opposed to botl- tūn or bold- tūn (VEPN: 137). Only one of the Scottish names, the lost East Lothian name recorded once as Botheltun (c. 1200), conforms to this pattern, and there are no examples of *bōðl-tūn names with historical forms in Bodel-.

It is possible that Bolton ELO should be equated with the lost Botheltun ELO. If not, the modern name may have been transferred from another place-name, perhaps in the north of England. Hooker’s Gazetteer does not list any other modern Bolton names in Scotland. Bolton is recorded as a surname in Scottish sources from 1287 (Black: 87).
2.04 MSc. *breist-mill - A mill driven by a breast waterwheel. [<Middle Scots breist 'breast' (<Old English brēost) + Middle Scots mill 'mill' (<Old English myln).]

(b) Priest Mill, Kirkliston WLO (Breistmyln(e) 1534 LC et passim to 1631 RMS, Breistmilne 1596 Dund. B et passim to 1696 SHS I. 16; Brestmyln 1538 LC, Breistismyll, Breistismyln, Breistismilne 1539 SHS II. 4 et passim to 1596/7 Dund. A, Brestmyln 1538 LC, Bristmill 1558/9 Cat. Tor., Briestmyln 1558/9 Temp., Priestmyln 1569 Temp. et passim to 1695 HR; PNWL: 47).

01 The word breist-mill is not recorded in either DOST or SND, although DOST does give 'the front or projecting part of something' as one of the definitions for breist, brest (DOST s.v. breist n.). The place-name evidence therefore allows the identification of a compound unattested in the Scottish literary corpus. This compound is paralleled by English breast-mill, which Wright defines as 'a water-mill of which the water goes in at the side or breast to turn the wheel' (EDD: 392, s.v. breast n. 5). Breast-mill is recorded in OED2 as 'a mill driven by a breast waterwheel' (OED2 s.v. breast n. 11). The first citation which OED2 gives for breast-mill is from 1674, and the only account for breist by the OED2 is that it is an obsolete form of breast. A significant ante-dating for the Scottish form of this compound is therefore preserved in the earliest recorded spelling of Priest Mill, Breistmyln(e) in 1534. One slightly earlier example of the English equivalent of this place-name term has been identified in Lancashire, in the name Breast Mill Beck, recorded as Bristmylbeck (1526; VEPN2: 22).

02 Folk-etymology may have been responsible for the change from spellings in Breist- to Priest-. The initial consonants are both bilabial plosives, only differentiated because /b/ is voiced and /p/ is voiceless. Furthermore, the Scots pronunciation of breast, often written as breist [brist], rhymes with the common pronunciation of priest [prist], making it even more likely that a reinterpretation of Breist- as Priest- would occur once the semantic significance of breist-mill was lost or obscured.
Macdonald used the first series of Ordnance Survey maps to identify the place-names he includes in his work on West Lothian (PNWL: xxxix), and the 'corn and flour' producing Priest Mill can be clearly seen to the south-west of Kirkliston on the 1856 Ordnance Survey map for Linlithgowshire (312484, 673900). Hooker records the name Breast Mill WLO (NT 1273), which is in exactly the same location as Priest Mill. From this, it can be concluded either that the name underwent another change between 1856 and the present day, or that the Ordnance Survey introduced the spelling Priest Mill in error. There are no other records of place-names formed in breist-mill or priest-mill in Hooker’s Gazetteers of Scotland.

Smith does not list any examples of English names containing OE brêost, but there are some later instances of breast and its variant forms in English field-names, used to designate a convex piece of land which is rounded like a breast. Examples include Breast in Kirkby Lonsdale and Patterdale WML, Breast Lands in Castleton DRB and Nursling HMP, Breest in Great Bowden LEI and Breastfield in Nether Staveley WML (Field: 28).
OE *brūn - A brown animal, spec. a pig. Perhaps attested in Scottish place-names: see discussion below. [Transferred use of Old English brūn ‘brown, dark-coloured’; cf. Old Norse brūnn ‘brown’ and brunnr ‘a well, a spring’.]

Place-names in brun, brown, brown, etc.:

(a) In compounds with elements denoting hills or ridges: Addiebrownhill, West Calder MLO (?Addie, personal name) (Addie Brownhill 1791 Sasines (4302); PNML: 303, NS 9962; Hooker), Brunecnolh, Howman ROX (Brunecnolh 1165-75 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB: 242), Brown Craig (NS 2915; Hooker), Browndean Laws, Jedburgh ROX (Brondoune 1451 RMS, Broundoune 1492-3 RMS, Broundoune 1515 RMS; PNB: 130), Browndod of Ester Glencroske, Glencorse MLO (Browndod 1336-7 CDS; PNML: 193), Brown Dod (NT 4962; Hooker), Brownfield, Liberton MLO (Brownfield 1537 LC; PNML: 239), Brown Hill, Livingston WLO (Brown Hill 1698 KS Liv., Brownhill 1699 KS Liv.; PNWL: 79), Brownhills (NO 5215; Hooker), Brown Hill (NJ 5046; Hooker), Brown Hill (NN 8300; Hooker), Brown Hill (NS 6678; Hooker), Brown Hill (NX 7999; Hooker), Brown Knowe (NT 3013; Hooker), Brown Knowe (NX 7895; Hooker), Brownlaw(s) (or Broomlaws), Abercorn WLO (Brownlaw 1477/8 Dund. A et passim to 1583 Temp., (the) Brown(e)law(is) 1500 AC et passim to 1637 Ret., Bro(a)melawis 1569 Temp., 1604 BM, Broomlawes 1662 RMS.; PNWL: 14), Brown’s Law (NT 9727; Hooker), Brownrig, West Calder MLO (Brownrig 1773 Arm.; PNML: 305), Brownrig (NO 8472; Hooker), Brownrig (NX 8798; Hooker), Brown Rig (NT 2717; Hooker), Brown Rig (NY 0697; Hooker), Brownrigg (NT 7024; Hooker), Brownrigg (NT 4207; Hooker).

With other elements: Brownhart Law (NT 7809; Hooker), Brown Holm (NO 3473; Hooker), Brownlee (NS 3733; Hooker), Brunemore super dod, Teviothead ROX (Brunemor super dod 1165-75 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB: 255), Brownmoor (NT 4626; Hooker), Brownmoor Hill (NX 9991; Hooker), Brown Muir (NJ 2655; Hooker), Brownmuir (NO 7376; Hooker), Brownmuir (NS
6845; Hooker), Brownmuir Craigs (NT 0590; Hooker), Brownside (NJ 6754; Hooker), Brownside (NS 4860; Hooker), Brownside Farm (NS 6542; Hooker).

With medial -s-: Browns Burn (NS 8066; Hooker), Brown's Cleuch (NS 8116; Hooker), Brownshall (NT 6146; Hooker), Brown's Hole (NX 4946; Hooker), Brown's Hope (NT 3303; Hooker), Brownsland (NT 1641; Hooker), Brown's Sike (also Brown's Hill NT 5305; Hooker), Brown's Wood, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (Browniswod 1562 SRS 57, Brounswood 1603 Ham. Inv., Browniswode 1604 Ret., Brownis Wode 1615 Prot R. K.; PNWL: 33).

01 Hough has recently drawn attention to the possible existence of the Old English place-name element *brān, denoting 'a brown animal', perhaps 'a pig' (Hough 1998a). Her argument is supported by literary evidence which shows that the adjective brān developed a substantive sense 'a brown animal' in Old and Middle English (Hough 1998a: 512). The Scots word brown, broon 'brown' has also been used occasionally to denote 'a brown animal' in literary sources, and is recorded in the sense 'a brown horse' in the early fifteenth century and from the twentieth century until the present day (CSD s.v. broon n., DOST s.v. broun(e n.). It is therefore possible that the word could also have been used to denote other types of brown animal, and that such usage may be reflected in place-names. The list of Scottish place-names in brun, brown, brown, etc. shown above may therefore contain examples of the Old English element *brān 'a brown animal; a pig', or later Scots reflexes of Old English brān, in various senses.

02 Confusion with other elements, however, often makes the identification of the element *brān 'a brown animal; a pig' difficult, and it is sometimes impossible to distinguish it from reflexes of Old English brān in the sense 'brown, dark-coloured'. Scots broon is attested in the sense 'brown' from thirteenth century until the present day (CSD s.v. broon adj.). The Old English word is sometimes employed as a noun with the sense 'the brown one' in river names, which is frequently indistinguishable from Old Norse brūnn, with the same sense, and from Old Norse brunnr 'a well, a spring' (Smith I: 53). Further confusion is also possible with Old Norse brūn 'a brow, the edge of a hill', and the editors of VEPN2 comment that some names such as 'Brown Edge' and 'Brown Hill' may contain this element (VEPN2: 49). Some of the Scottish hill-names
shown above may similarly show use of Old Norse brún ‘a brow, the edge of a hill’. Other names in the list, particularly those with medial -s-, may show use of the surname Brown compounded with other elements. The word is first recorded in Scotland as a simplex surname in the name of Willelmus Brun (1227), and slightly earlier in the compound surname of Mihlyn Brunberd (c.1208), which presumably arose from a nickname meaning ‘brown beard’ (DOST s.v. broun(e a.). A variety of compound place-names have given rise to surnames in Brown-, Broun-, etc., from which subsequent place-names may also be derived. Brownfield is attested as a surname in Scottish sources from 1453, Brownhill from 1359, Brownlea and its variants from 1563, Brownrig in 1684, and Brownside from 1505 (Black: 106, 108).

03 The majority of the uses of brown, brown, etc. in this list are found in combination with elements denoting hills. Hooker’s Gazetteer contains over two-hundred names with this construction, a sample of which is included above. While such names could simply denote ‘a brown hill’, other interpretations are possible. Hough has suggested that Brownsall, in the Dorset place-name Brownsall Hundred, the second element of which is Old English hyll ‘a hill’, may mean ‘hill of the pig’ (Hough 1998a: 517-518). She has also noted that the three Brownhill place-names in Derbyshire and the seven Brown Hill(s) in the West Riding of Yorkshire may have referred to land which was good for grazing pigs, comparing these with the common English place-name Swindon ‘hill where pigs are kept’, from Old English swēn ‘swine’ and Old English dūn ‘a hill’ (Hough 1998a: 518). It is therefore possible that some of the Scottish names in which the second element denotes a type of hill may be doublets of English place-names, and that in such cases the first element may be Old English *brūn ‘a pig’.

04 Old English hyll ‘a hill’ is commonly found in combination with animal-names (Smith I: 275). In Scottish place-names, -hill combines with a wide variety of different types of element, including personal names, occupational terms, colour adjectives and other descriptive terms (see further §A.283 s.v. hyll). The collection of place-names in -hill in Appendix A suggests that the element more frequently combines with the names of wild birds and animals than domesticated animals. Examples include Kinnen Hill in Torphichen MLO (PNWL: 103) from Middle Scots cuning ‘rabbit’; Todhills in Liberton MLO (PNML: 238) from Middle Scots tod ‘fox’; Cockhills in Borthwick MLO (PNML: 115) from Middle Scots cock ‘cock’; Ravenshill in Cramond MLO (PNML: 164) from
Middle Scots ravin ‘raven’; and the lost name Pyehills DMF from Scots pie ‘magpie’ (PNB: 118). Nevertheless, combinations with the names of domesticated animals are also found, including Cowhill in Whitburn WLO and the lost Cowhill in Linlithgow WLO (PNWL: 106, 115). Hooker’s Gazetteer contains five examples of the modern name Cowhill (NJ 7344, NJ 9620, NO 8190, NS 9365, NS 9922) and ten with the form Cow Hill (NJ 2156, NN 1173, NS 9616, NS 9773, NT 0161, NT 0396, NT 1438, NT 2587, NT 7318). There are also three examples of the name Sheep Hill (NJ 5931, NS 2454, NS 4373; Hooker), six of Lambhill (NJ 6235, NJ 7733, NJ 9055, NS 6939, NS 5869, NT 0096; Hooker), nineteen of Lamb I-Ell (NJ 8441, NS 3158, NN 9704, NO 0007, NS 4410, NS 5842, NS 5908, NS 6143, NS 6203, NS 9702, NT 2905, NT 6358, NT 6469, NT 8113, NX 1068, NX 9492, NY 1482, NY 2797, NY 0099; Hooker) and one example of the name Swinhill, in which the first element may be Old English swin ‘swine’ (NS 7748; Hooker). Further examples of -hill in combination with animal-names no doubt await discovery. An electronic search for names ending in -hill in Hooker’s Gazetteer produces over nine thousand seven hundred results, and an exhaustive survey of Scottish place-names in -hill has not yet been conducted.

There is some possibility that the early spellings of the lost names Brunecnolh in Hownam ROX and Brownlaw(s) in Abercorn WLO may show reflexes of the Old English genitive plural form *brāna- ‘of the pigs’. However, as Hough notes, this form ‘would survive in Middle English spellings as *brune-, thus becoming indistinguishable from an inflected form of the adjective or from the Middle English reflex of the Old Norse personal-name Brūni’ (Hough 1998a: 518). Nevertheless, the medial -e- of the pre-literary Scots form Brunecnolh ROX (1165-75; PNB: 242), and Middle Scots forms Brown(e)law(is) (1500-1637; PNWL: 14) for Brownlaw(s) WLO indicates that there is some possibility that the names could be derived from an original Old English name in *brāna-. Williamson interpreted Brunecnolh ROX as ‘brown hillock’ (PNB: 242), but it may instead have had the sense ‘hill of the pigs’. Similarly, Macdonald defined Brownlaw(s) WLO as ‘brown hill(s)’ (PNWL: 14), but this name could represent another original ‘hill of the pigs’.

The Scottish names Brownlee LAN and Brownlee, near Dundonald AYR may usefully be compared with Burnley in Lancashire. Hough suggests that Burnley LNC could be interpreted as ‘pasture for pigs’ (Hough 1998a: 513), and it is possible that the
same meaning may lie behind the two Scottish names. In the absence of early spellings it is not possible to draw any firm conclusions about the morphology of the original forms of the names, but it is interesting to note that the surname Brownlee is recorded in a Middle Scots source as *Brwnelie* (1608; Black: 108), the spelling with medial -e- perhaps preserving a weakened form of an original Old English *Brunalēah* 'pasture of the pigs'.

Comparative evidence from England has allowed the identification of Old English *brūn* 'a brown animal; a pig' in the toponymic corpus. From a consideration of this evidence it seems likely that this usage is also represented in the place-names of Scotland, especially because the corpus of Scottish place-names contains many examples of names which are doublets of, or have similar morphology to, those discussed in Hough (1998a).
MSc. *bullion - Meaning and etymology uncertain: see discussion below.


(b) Bullions LAN (NS853448: Ballians 1860's 1" OS map), Bullionhall, near East Kilbride LAN (NS630540)⁴, Bullions STL (NS836842: lie Welbulzeoun 1588 RMS v. 1567, *Welbulzeon* 1609 RMS vii. 58, *Velbulzeon* 1624 RMS viii. 636, lands of Kingsydemuir viz, Welbulzeon 1682 Retour, *Bullions in Torwood* 1722 Dunipace Parish Records, 1755 Roy, 1789 Sasine)⁵, Bullions STL (NS824785: *Bullions* 1755 Roy, *Bullions* 1780 Charles Ross’ map of Stirlingshire), Bullyondaill, near Auldcathie WLO (Bullyondaill 1690 The Binns Papers: 85; approx. NT078761).⁶ Bullions STL (NS867876), Bullions FIF (NT036849; also Bullions Farm Cott NT036851), Bulzion WLO (NT008772), Bullions (Field), near Wester Dalmeny MLO (approx. NT142775; PNWL: 143)⁷, Bullion, near Shank MLO (NT334612: *Bulzeon* 1609 RMS; *Bulyzeoun* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML: 114-5).

See also distribution map at the end of this section.

01 I have been able to identify around twenty place-names in the British Isles which appear to contain the element *bullion*. The names given above are found in central and southern Scotland, in Angus, Stirlingshire, Fife, Lanarkshire, Ayrshire, Berwickshire and the Lothians. A handful of examples are also recorded in the North of England, namely Bullion, Blackshaw YOW (EPNS 32: 197), Bullion, Wadsworth YOW (EPNS
32: 203), Bullions, Oakworth YOW (1858 OS; EPNS 34: 8), Bullion Rigg NTB (NY739834), Bullionside NTB (Beckensall: 51), and Bullion Well NTB (NY769876). Several different theories have been put forward in order to explain the etymology of this element, but no clear definition has emerged, in part perhaps because the names have not previously been considered together as a group.

02 Black's *The Surnames of Scotland* includes an entry for Bullion or Bullions, in which he makes reference to four of the Scottish place-names that include this element (Black: 114)\(^8\). He argues that the place-names are the source of the personal names, and that these place-names are derived from Irish Gaelic *bulln*. Black explains that this word was 'defined by Joyce as "a round spring well in a rock or rocks...[and was]...[o]ften applied to an artificial cup-like hollow in a rock which generally contains rain-water"' (Black: 114).\(^9\) This definition is attributed to Joyce's *Irish Names of Places*, (Dublin, 1869) but the word only appears once in this text, in the glossary, with no accompanying page-reference. The Old Irish word originally came from the English word 'bowl', which was borrowed into Irish Gaelic, where it became *bolla* or *bulla*.\(^{10}\) However, this proposed etymology for the *bullion*-names is not supported by the distribution of the corpus as a whole. There are no occurrences of *bullion*-names in the currently Gaelic-speaking areas of Scotland, and because the distribution map also includes parts of England, where an Irish or Scots Gaelic connection is out of the question, this interpretation can be discounted.

03 It has also been suggested that place-names in *Bullion* may be derived from a Scots verb *buller* or *buler* 'to boil'. According to Macdonald's *The Place-Names of West Lothian*, Bullion in Ecclesmachan parish takes its name from a local feature called the 'Bullion Well', probably derived from the Scots present participle *builyand* 'boiling', used to describe the manner in which the spring 'bubbles' out of the ground (PNWL: 51). He also includes an entry for Bullion in Linlithgow, and again attributes the name to a well that apparently existed on the same estate (PNWL: 113). Dixon records one instance of this type of name in his *Place-Names of Midlothian* (PNML: 114-5). He has identified a lost *Bullion*, near Shank, in Borthwick parish, and his account reports that the place-name has been taken from the name for a local spring, the 'Bullion Well'. Dixon agrees with Macdonald that the most likely source for the name is the Scots present participle *builyand*. 

289
At first sight, this interpretation appears attractive. Several bullion-names are associated with wells or springs, while formations such as Bullion Scar and Bullion Plantation could show the use of an existing name which originated as the name of a well. However, there are two main objections to this interpretation. Firstly, it would be very unusual to find a present participle used as a place-name element. Over the last two years, I have been building a corpus of the Germanic elements so far identified in Scotland, and although it includes about five hundred entries at present, none of these are present participles. Secondly, the use of *builyand* in this group of names is made even more unlikely by the few available early spellings. Present participles ending in *-and* were still used and comprehended in the sixteenth century, but it is during this century that spellings such as *Welbulzeoun* were recorded, demonstrating that the element was not interpreted as a present participle at this time. This casts serious doubt on the likelihood that *Bullion* could represent 'boiling' in each construction.

Macdonald's survey includes a separate discussion of the field-names Bullions Park and Bullions (Field), for which he argues that *builyand* is an unworkable explanation because 'there are no signs of springs in either field' (PNWL: 143). As an alternative, he suggests a connection with an English dialectal term *bul Lyon*, defined in the supplement to Wright's *English Dialect Dictionary* as 'a quagmire, bog; dangerous ground' (EDD supplement: 51). However, there is little evidence for the existence of this word. Wright's account does not include any examples of the usage of *bul Lyon*, and the word was omitted from the main dictionary because its authority was deemed unsatisfactory.

Bullions LAN appears on the 1860s 1" OS map as *Ballians*, raising the possibility of a connection with the word *ballion* which is recorded as 'the designation given to a reaper who is not attached to one particular band or ridge, but gives assistance to any party which is falling behind in work' (Jamieson s.v.). Jamieson states that this term is 'common in Linlithgow', and because four occurrences of the place-name are found in this district, it appears at first sight to be an attractive theory. The first problem to be overcome is lack of support for this word in other Scottish dialect materials. Jamieson does not provide any evidence to corroborate his findings, and I have been unable to trace an independent reference to this word in any other source. There is only one known occurrence of this spelling for one of the Scottish *bullion*-names, and therefore it seems more likely to be a scribal error than an etymological clue. A further
difficulty is that ten of the names which include the element bullion occur as simplex names, and it would be very unusual to find an occupational term used in this way. My corpus of Scottish place-name elements includes many examples of occupational terms such as 'baxter' and 'smith', but they are always followed by a generic such as 'croft' or 'land'. There is therefore no plausible link between Jamieson's ballion and the place-name element bullion.

07 When trying to interpret the meaning of an element occurring several times in different parts of the country, it is often useful to examine any topographical correspondences. One of the definitions given for bullion in OED2 is 'a knob or boss of metal; a convex ornament', first recorded in 1463 as bolyon, and it is possible that this word could have been used in place-names to describe something that resembled this shape. Many elements have been used in this way: for example OE ðwelf 'fork, hook' can denote forked or hooked geographical features, and ball can represent 'a rounded hill' in present-day dialects of Devon and Somerset (VEPN1: 24, 43). If a bullion could also be a type of hill, this might account for the occurrence of simplex names on high ground, as well as for names such as Bullion Scar in Ayrshire. However, it would leave unexplained the number of wells and springs which appear to be associated with the element, while constructions like Bulliondale STL would still remain problematic.

08 It has not always been possible to trace early spellings for the names that contain the element bullion, and so evidence from other sources may provide a key to understanding their semantic implications. In her work on the Helsinki Corpus of Older Scots, Meurman-Solin includes the spellings bulycoun and bulzzeon amongst a set of examples of Scottish l and n mouillés (Meurman-Solin: 133). However, these spellings represent variants of bullion, 'gold or silver' and do not provide a solution to the questions raised by the Bullion place-names.

09 It is of course possible that not all the bullion-names derive from the same source. Watson's Northumberland Place-Names makes brief mention of an unlocated Bullions, with the comment, 'it is probable that Bullions denotes Bullock Pastures' (Watson: 112). Unfortunately, evidence concerning early spellings is not provided, nor is any explanation for this suggestion. Nevertheless, it may be relevant that one of the spellings for Bulliondale STL is bulan dall, recorded in 1595 in the Falkirk Parish
Records. If this spelling is reliable, it could represent an original OE *bulan, the genitive singular of *bula ‘bull’. The early forms of the name suggest that the second element may be Scots dale ‘share, portion, piece of land’ and the place-name could therefore be interpreted as ‘bull’s piece of land’. In view of the phonological difficulties involved, however, together with the incidence of simplex names noted above, such an etymology could not be taken to apply in a majority of instances.

Finally, I should like to return to an interpretation first proposed by MacKinlay in 1893 but which has since received little attention from place-name scholars. The Concise Scots Dictionary includes an entry for Martin Bullion’s Day, ‘the day of the Feast of the Translation of St. Martin [of Tours]’ (CSD s.v. Bullion’s Day n.). The Bullion Well, in Ecclesmachan WLO is mentioned in MacKinlay’s Folklore of Scottish Lochs and Springs where he describes the emergence of the mineral spring from the rocks of Tor Hill. He records that the water is “slightly impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen [and] in former times it was much resorted to by health-seekers, but it is now neglected,” (MacKinlay 1893: 49) and he makes a connection between the saint’s name and this spring, and also with Bullionfield in Fife.

The association of religious or superstitious beliefs with the hydronymic corpus has a long history. There are many legends based on the healing properties of water, both in Christian and pagan contexts, and the dedication of springs to saints including Bridget and Ninian can be found all over the British Isles. Throughout Scotland, there are instances of dedications to St. Martin of Tours, and the restorative properties of water play a role in the local tales associated with these sites. It has been recorded that in ‘Strathnaver in Sutherland...is a holy well known in Gaelic as Tobair Claish Mhartain...supposed to possess healing qualities,’ (MacKinlay 1914: 312). In Angus, the ‘church of Logie-Montrose...owed allegiance to St. Martin, whose name is still preserved in St. Martin’s Well, and in a neighbouring hollow known as St. Martin’s den,’ (MacKinlay 1914: 313). Further dedications to the saint have been identified on Iona and Skye, and in Argyll, Perthshire, Kincardineshire, Fife, Berwickshire and Dumfriesshire (MacKinlay 1914: 311-6). It would not be implausible, therefore, to discover another stratum of evidence connected with St. Martin in Scotland, when it is clear that his influence can be traced throughout the country.
The feast of the translation of St. Martin’s relics took place on ‘4th July [old style]’ and ‘15th July [new style], St. Swithin’s Day’ and good weather around the time of his feast in July was referred to as ‘St. Martin’s Summer’ (ODS: 334). This summer feast is responsible for the epithets associated with the saint; in France it was called ‘S. Martin d’été or le bouillant (boiling, i.e. in the hot season or chaud, Lat. Martinus bulliens or calidus), as opposed to his winter feast on Nov. 11 (Martinmas) (Lat. Martinus hiemalis)’ (SND s.v. Bullion’s Day n.). In Selkirkshire and Aberdeenshire, fairs were held in the name of St. Martin Bullion, and events such as these suggest that some link may exist between local traditional culture and the distribution pattern of these names.14

It has not been possible in this brief survey to establish a definitive etymology for the bullion-names of Scotland and northern England. A variety of different etymologies may have been involved, and the present list of names may not be exhaustive. However, a number of previous suggestions have been ruled out, and this in itself takes us further towards an understanding of this group of names.
OE *crōc - A curved or crooked piece of ground; a bend in a river; a corner or nook. Pre-lit. Sc. croke, MSc. cruik, cruk, etc. [Cognate with Old Norse krókr ‘a crook, a bend’, Swedish krok, Danish krog; prob. further related to Old High German chracho, chracco ‘crook’ (OED2 s.v. crook n.). Cf. Old Norse kraki ‘boat-hook’, and also Old English (past participle) crōcod ‘crooked, bent’ (CASD s.v. crōcod.).]

(a) Crook Brae (NS 6817; Hooker), Crookburn (NS 9605; Hooker), Crokecroft, unlocated (Crokecroft 1200-2 DOST s.v. cruke n. 4), Crookham (NT 9138; Hooker), Crookhaugh (also Crook Head and Crook Hill NT 1026; Hooker), Crook Hill (and Crookhill Plantation NT 5126; Hooker), Crookhouse (NT 7626; Hooker), Crookhou, nr. Primside, Morebattle ROX (v. hōh) (Crookhou c. 1200 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB: 140), Crook Knowe (NT 7211; Hooker), Crooklands (NS 9754; Hooker), Crooklaw House (NT 7644; Hooker), Crooked Shaws, Morebattle ROX (Crokeshaws 1542 Ham. Inv., Crokanshawes 1542 Ham. Inv.; PNB: 210), Crookston, Inveresk MLO (Cruikestoun 1679 LC, Cruikstane 1773 Arm.; PNML: 210), Crookston RNF, Crookston, Stow MLO (Crokestone 1336-7 CDS, Crukjstoun(e) 1459, 1484, 1538 RMS, 1489 ADA, 1490 AC, 1517, 1532, 1540-1, 1545 RSS, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, Crukjstona 1494 ADA, Crukestoun 1513, 1543-4 RMS, 1527 RSS, Cruikstoun(e) 1517 Bann. Cl. 42, 1582, 1590 RPC, 1587, 1662 et freq. to 1696 LC, Cruxtown 1571 LC, Crookstoun(e) 1743 LC, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 283), Crookston Mill, Stow MLO (Cruikestounmyne 1584 RPC, Crookstoun Mill 1662 LC; PNML: 283).

(b) Crook (NS 8192; Hooker), The Crook (NT 3525 also Crook Hill NT 3526; Hooker), The Crook (HU 2986; Hooker), Crooks, Corstorphine MLO (lie Cruikis 1608, 1610, 1620 RMS; PNML: 154), Crooks (NS 3833; Hooker), Crooks (NT 8240; Hooker), Crooks (and Crook Bridge NY 2992; Hooker), Crooks (NX 9670; Hooker), Crukes, unlocated (Crukes c.1300 DOST s.v. cruke n. 4).
With of: Crook of the Moss (NN 9210; Hooker), Crook of Moor-an (NO 5373; Hooker), Crook of Wirren (NO 5473; Hooker), Crook of the Lench (NS 5745; Hooker), Crook of Baldoon (NX 4453; Hooker).

(c) Avoncrook (NS 9472; Hooker), Bog Cruk, unlocated, perh. AYR (the bog cruuk 1470 DOST s. v. cruke n. 4), Brumcrok, unlocated (Brumcrok c.1300 DOST s. v. cruke n. 4), Burnecruik, Ratho MLO, now Burnwynd (lie Burnecruik 1602 RMS; PNML: 275), Corsenook, Stow MLO (Corscrooks 1665 RMS; PNML: 290), Craigcrook, Corstorphine MLO (Cragcroke 1336-7 CDS, 1360-70 Bann. Cl. 105, c. 1362 LC, Cragercruik 1362, 1477 Bann. Cl. 105, 1477-8 SBR 7, 1511, 1514 SHS II.10, Cragcruke c. 1358 et freq to 1428 Bann. Cl. 105, 1426 LC, 1505 SHS II.10, 1506 Treas. Acc., Cragcruke 1362 Bann. Cl. 105, Cragercruik 1510-11 SHS II.10, Cragcruke 1511-12 SHS II.10, Cracruke (undated) Bann. Cl. 105, Craigncruke c. 1358 Bann. Cl. 105, Craigcruik 1510-11 SHS II.10, Craigcruik 1614, 1632 RMS, Curvisaxium 17th Cent. SHS I.52; PNML: 152), Galascrook (NT 0677; Hooker), Gallowscrook, Abercorn WLO (Galluscruke 1546 RMS, Gallowcruke 1546 LInl. Sh. C., Galluscruke 1546 RMS, Gallowcrook 1565 SRS 52 et passim to 1662 RMS, Galloscrooke 1667 Dund. B; PNWL: 21), Greycrook (and Greycrook Cottage NT 5930; Hooker), Hors-cruke, unlocated (Horscruke 1512 DOST s. v. cruke n. 4), Thornycrook, Dalkeith MLO (Thorn(ey)cru(ik)) 1556 LC; PNML: 183), Whitecrook (NX 1656; Hooker).

(d) Paisleycrook Bridge (NS 8629; Hooker).

01 As with English place-names derived from Old English *crōc, possible confusion with Old English crocc 'a crock, an earthenware pot' cannot be ruled out (Smith 1: 112). It is also possible that some names contain Cumbric crūc 'a hill', as for example Craigcrook MLO which may formed from the Cumbric word with the addition of the Gaelic element creag 'hill' (PNML: 152). In some cases as for example Crookston MLO, where the site is located near to bends in the River Esk, the local topography supports a derivation from Old English *crōc 'crock' (PNML: 210). However, in such cases it may be impossible to assess whether the name is more likely to contain a reflex of Old Norse krókr 'a crock, a bend; land in the bend of a river'. Smith notes that the
Old Norse element can also denote 'a nook, a secluded corner of land', especially in later
minor names and field names, and it commonly found as a simplex name (Smith II: 7).
The lost Midlothian name Crooks may therefore be a doublet of Crooks NTB and YOW.

02 DOST records the use of cruik 'a curved or crooked piece of ground; a corner or
nook', in place-names from the thirteenth century onwards (DOST s.v. cruik n. 4). The
word is attested in Scotland in the sense 'crook' from the late fifteenth century, and in the
sense 'a (pot-)hook' from the late fourteenth to the early 20th century (CSD s.v. cruik n.).
SND derives the word from Old Norse krókr 'a hook', and does not mention the
possibility of influence from Old English *croc (SND s.v. cruik n.). In Middle English,
croc, croke, etc. is recorded with the sense 'tool, implement or utensil consisting of, or
having as an important part, a curved piece of metal or hook' from the late eleventh
century (MED s.v. crök n.). The Scottish place-name evidence does not provide any
significant antedatings for the use of the word in English, although it does antedate the
use of cruik in Middle Scots.

03 The Middle English word is also found in use in nicknames and surnames, as in
Archil Crocfot (1190), John Crocbayn (1246-7), Robertus Crochorn (1269) and William
Crokesanke (1310) (MED s.v. crök n.). Crook is recorded as a Scottish surname from
1296 onwards, and Crooks is attested as a surname from 1635 (Black: 187). Cruikshanks
is first recorded as a surname in 1296 in the name of John Crokeshanks (Black: 189).
Both Middle English Crokesanke and pre-literary Scots Crokeshanks are derivations
from a nickname meaning 'crooked legs'. Other Scottish surnames in Crook- include
Crookston, apparently from the Renfrewshire place-name, and one example of the name
Cruiklaw, recorded in 1746 (Black: 187, 189).
2.08 MSc. *day-land - Also *dai-land. Land (on an estate) where dairy products were produced; a dairy. [<Middle Scots *day, *dai ‘dairy’ + Middle Scots land ‘land’. Cf. Middle English *dey ‘dairy’, app. short for dey-hus ‘a dairy’; cf. le deyhus (1391) MDX (Smith I: 131). Cf. Old English dege, Middle English deie, deye ‘a woman in charge of a dairy; a woman who keeps cows and other farm stock’; also used to denote ‘a man in charge of dairy cattle and other farm stock (OED2 s.v. dey n.1; MED s.v. daie n.). Cf. also Old Norse daigja ‘woman who handles food in a household, housekeeper’ (MED s.v. daie n.).]

00 (b) Dyland Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (Dailand 1510 RMS, 1535 RSS, Dayland RMS, Dialand 1560 SRS 57, Dyaland 1593/4 RMS, 1643 Ret., Dyland 1614 Prot. R. K. et passim to 1699 KS Car.; PNWL: 29).

01 Macdonald explains the West Lothian name Dyland as ‘dairy land’, in this case specifically ‘land attached to the dairy of the estate of Carriden’ (PNWL: 29). He is very likely to be correct, and in the years since his work was published, further lexical and onomastic evidence has emerged which adds significant support to his interpretation.

02 Macdonald compares the first element of Dyland WLO with the word deye in Chaucer’s Nun’s Priest’s Tale, where it denotes ‘a woman having charge of a dairy and things pertaining to it’ (PNWL: 29, OED2 s.v. dey n.1). Dey is also used to denote ‘a woman who keeps cows and other farm stock’ and ‘a man in charge of the dairy cattle and other farm stock’ (MED s.v. daie n.). MED also cautiously defines the use of the word in two quotations from one Middle English cookery book as ‘?Dairymaid; ?dairy’ (MED s.v. daie n.). However, Hough has subsequently put forward the convincing argument that ‘dairy’ is the sense of dey in this text (Hough 2001b).

03 OED2 records use of the word dey in Scots, in quotations dating from the seventeenth century onwards, under the sense ‘a woman having charge of a dairy and things pertaining to it’ (OED2 s.v. dey n.1). However, dey is only recorded by DOST in the compound deywaff ‘a dairymaid’, attested once in a text of 1598 (DOST s.v. deywaff n.). This compound supports Macdonald’s interpretation of Dyland WLO as ‘dairy land’, because it clearly demonstrates that dey was used in Middle Scots to denote
 Comparison with English place-names in *dey also reveals significant supporting evidence for Macdonald's assessment of the West Lothian name. As noted by Hough, Middle English *dey is 'securely evidenced' in English place-names (Hough 2001b: 304). The element is cited by Smith in the Essex name Hobs Aerie (Hobbesday 'Hobb's dairy' 1475-85), and the Devonshire name Overday (Averday, Overdeymore 1520) (Hough 2001b: 304). Later volumes of the English Place-Name Survey for Derbyshire, the West Riding of Yorkshire, Gloucestershire, Westmorland, Cheshire and Berkshire include further examples (Hough 2001b: 304-5). The corpus of English names includes a small number of compounds in -land, such as Daylands in the West Riding of Yorkshire (EPNS 36: 179), the modern field name The Dee Lands in Thuraston, Cheshire (EPNS 47: 281) and the lost name Dayelands (1686) in Westmorland (EPNS 43: 246).

 The compound dey-land 'dairy land' is not attested in Scottish or English literary sources. However, there are a number of compounds in -land recorded in Scotland, in both onomastic and literary contexts, to refer to 'lands serving a specific purpose' on a given estate. Daylands YOW and the lost Dayelands WML may also be semantically related. As I have suggested, the term brewland appears to have referred to 'land connected with the brewing on an estate (where the brewer's or brewers' cottages were located)' (see §1.04), and chymmys-land appears to refer to 'land attached to a mansion or dwelling house on an estate' (see §1.14). *Day-land would appear to be another such term, denoting 'land where dairy products were produced on an estate; a dairy of an estate'. This place-name evidence, together with the support of onomastic evidence from England, therefore allows the identification of a previously unknown Middle Scots compound apppellative *day-land.
2.09 OE *dubb - A pool. MSc., Sc. dub.

(a) Dubend, Kirknewton MLO (Dubend 1574 RPC, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 222),
    Dubford BNF (PNML: 163), Dubhouse, Cramond MLO (Dubhous 1608, 1610,
    1620 RMS, Dubhous 1614 RMS; PNML: 163).

(c) Blackdub, Bathgate WLO (Blackdubb c. 1750 Roy, Blackdub 1773 Arm.,
    1818 Forrest; PNWL: 86), Carledubs (Curledubs 1818 Forrest; PNWL: 73),
    Drowning Dubs, Yarrow SLK (no early spellings; PNB: 279), Fouldubs,
    Linlithgow WLO (Fouldoubbs 1662 Linl. Ch., Fouldubbs 1673 KS Linl., Foul
    Dubbs 1674 KS Linl., Fouldubs 1696 Cess.; PNWL: 115), Grub Dub Acre,
    Bathgate WLO (Grub Dub Acre 1824 Est. Map.; PNWL: 160), Howdub
    Knowe, Etrick SLK (no early spellings; PNB: 279), Lampinsdub, Linlithgow
    WLO (Lampinsdub 1818 Forrest; PNWL: 52), Meg's Dub, Mordington BWK
    (no early spellings; PNB: 279), Snipedub, Torphichen WLO (Snipedub 1773
    Arm.; PNWL: 88).

01 Smith notes that Old English *dubb 'a pool' survives as northern English
    regional dub 'a muddy or stagnant pool' (Smith I: 137). OED2 gives the etymology of
    the modern word as uncertain, noting only that the word is unlikely to be connected with
    the Danish adjective and noun dyb 'deep', 'an abyss' (OED2 s.v. dub n.1). SND,
    however, compares dub with Low German and West Frisian dobbe 'a water-hole, a
    puddle' (SND s.v. dub n.). The presence of similar forms in other Germanic languages
    lends some support to the argument, based largely on onomastic evidence, for an Old
    English cognate *dubb.

02 OED2 records use of the word dub from the fifteenth century onwards in the
    chiefly Scottish sense 'a muddy or stagnant pool; a small pool of rainwater in the road; a
    puddle', and in the 'north. dial.' (i.e. Scottish and northern English) sense 'a deep dark
    pool in a river or stream' (OED2 s.v. dub n.1). All of the quotation evidence for the first
    sense is taken from Scottish sources, and all of the English sources cited under the
    second sense are nineteenth century in date. However, place-names in *dubb are attested
    in England from the thirteenth century onwards (Smith I: 137), showing that the word
    has an older history and a wider distribution.
The modern Scottish variant *dib is also found in textual use (OED2 s.v. *dib n.
SND s.v. *dib n.). This can be compared with the Old English place-name element *dybb 'a pool', found in Great Dibb YOW, and representing a form of *dubb with i-mutation (Smith I: 140). It is possible that this element is also found in Scottish place-names. Hooker's Gazetteer includes the names Fauldib (NS 3963) and Foredib Syke (NS 6918) in which the second elements may be reflexes of Old English *dybb.

Dixon interprets the lost name Dubhouse MLO as either 'house by a pool' or 'house on boggy ground' (PNML: 163). Comparison with English field names in dub- from OE *dubb suggests that Dixon's first suggestion is more likely. There are no known examples of dub- in combination with -house in English place-names, but the Midlothian name can usefully be compared with Dub Close in Westmorland, in which dub refers to 'land beside, or containing, a pool' (Field 1972: 67).

As noted by Hough, Macdonald argues that the second element of Grub Dub Acre WLO represents the word *dub, with either the sense, 'a small pool of rain-water; a puddle; a small pond or pool of water' or 'mud, dirt' (Hough 2001a: 41). In English field names, reflexes of Old English *dubb ‘pool’ denoting ‘land beside, or containing, a pool’ support the interpretation of *dub with the sense ‘pool’ in Grub Dub Acre (Hough 2001a: 41-2). Comparison of evidence from English field names also suggests that the first element is more likely to be derived from Middle English grubbed ‘land from which trees and shrubs have been cleared’ than the verb grub ‘to soil or dirty’, suggested earlier by Macdonald (Hough 2001a: 41-2). However, a Middle English etymon is problematic. A late Scottish place-name is much more likely to reflect a Scottish etymon (see also §0.1.4 for discussion of this taxonomic issue). I therefore suggest that grubbed should be considered to show a derivative of Scottish Standard English grub ‘to clear ground of weeds, etc.’, which developed largely in tandem with English grub with the same sense (SND s.v. grub v.).

The Scottish material shown above demonstrates that OE *dubb and its later reflexes can be found in the corpus of Scottish place-names. The southern Scottish and northern English distribution of the onomastic evidence for OE *dubb is probably best considered together, as part of the recognisable continuum of name elements which can be identified in this geographical area of Britain.
2.10 OE *dūfe - A dove, a pidgeon. MSc. dow, du. [Cf. Middle English dofe, douf, etc.; Old Norse dúfa, Old Saxon dúva. Cf. also Scots doo.]

(a) In the compound dovecot, dovecote: Dovecot (NO 4426; Hooker), Dovecot (NO 2125; Hooker), Dovecot Cottages (NS 8594; Hooker), Dovecot Hall (NT 7670; Hooker), Dovecote Knowe (NX 8599; Hooker), Dovecot Land (NO 1023; Hooker), Dovecot Plantation (NT 8154; Hooker), Dovecot Well (NT 0087; Hooker), Dovecot Wood (NT 0562; Hooker), Dovecote Wood (NS 7661).

Compounded with other elements: Dove Hill (NS 3147; Hooker), Dove Knowe (NT 4814; Hooker), Doves Hill (NX 5948; Hooker), Dowbank, Abercorn WLO (Dowbank 1640 Ret.; PNWL: 21), Dowhill, Livingston WLO (Dowhill 1642 KS Liv.; PNWL: 79), Dowlaw, Coldingham BWK (Dowhill 1547 RPC, Dula 1579 HMC (March), Doula 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 124).

The term is infrequent in Old and Middle English, according to Smith, who notes that the usual word is culfre (Smith: I, 137). Old English *dūfe may be represented in the Scottish place-names in Dow- discussed below, and later reflexes of the Old English word are certainly found in names in which the element is identical to the modern English form dove, as listed above. However, none of the recorded spellings for the names given above pre-date use of Middle Scots dow ‘dove’, attested from the late fourteenth century (DOST s.v. dow n.). The modern name ‘Dovecot’ is very common, and appears over two hundred times in Hooker’s Gazetteer; only a representative group of modern names has been included in the list above. The place-name element dove is also found in English field names, denoting ‘land frequented by doves’, and in the compound dovecote, denoting ‘land containing, or adjoining, a dovecote’ (Field 1972: 65-6).

Confusion may be possible with the Scottish surnames Dow and Dove, which have been explained as variants of Duff, derived from Gaelic dubh ‘dark, black’, which commonly arose as a nickname for a person of swarthy complexion or aggressive temperament (Hanks & Hodges: 152, 156). Similarly, the element could also be
confused with the English surname Dove, from Old English *dūfe, originally applied as a nickname for a person of mild temperament, or as a metonymic occupational term denoting ‘a keeper of doves’ (Hanks & Hodges: 152). While Hanks and Hodges draw a distinction between the Scottish surname, of Gaelic origin, and the English surname, of Germanic origin, this is perhaps a rather artificial distinction. There is no reason why the ‘English’ surname Dove could not have existed in Scotland, either as a result of immigration, or as an independent coinage from Old English *dūfe or its later Scottish reflexes.

03 Macdonald interprets the first element of the lost West Lothian names Dowbank and Dowhill as Gaelic dubh ‘black, dark’ (PNWL: 21, 79). In contrast, Williamson argues that Dow- in Dowlaw BWK is deriving from either Old English dūfa or Modern Scots doo, both in the sense ‘pigeon’ (PNB: 124). All of these names may have the same first element, and there are several reasons for thinking that Williamson’s assessment is the more accurate of the two.

04 In his discussion of Dowbank WLO, Macdonald compares the name with ‘Du, Doo or Dove Craig’, a small rocky island situated in the Firth of Fourth, and in which, he argues, an original element dubh has later become confused with Scots doo ‘dove’ (PNWL: 21). He may be correct in his assessment of this island name, as Craig probably represents an earlier Gaelic creag ‘a rock’, and the original form of the name would therefore have been Gaelic *Creag dubh ‘black rock’, following typical Celtic word-order.

05 The Gaelic element dubh ‘black, dark’ is commonly anglicized as dow or du (OSG: 12). However, the Gaelic word dubh was not borrowed into either English or Scots. Dubh would therefore only be expected to be found in adjectival use in place-names as a qualifier for another Celtic element. It would be especially unusual for Gaelic dubh to be used as to qualify a Scots or English generic such as bank ‘bank’ or hill ‘hill’. Furthermore, if the West Lothian names Dowbank and Dowhill had been coined by a Gaelic speaker, i.e. if the names *Bank and *Hill had already existed, it would be quite unnatural for the Gaelic qualifier to be added in initial position, as this would reverse the expected word-order.
Dowbank WLO may be usefully compared with the English field name Dove Bank CHE, the first element of which is Old English *dāfe (Field 1972: 65). Field's assessment of the Cheshire name lends support to a similar interpretation of the West Lothian name. Dowhill WLO can also be compared with the modern Scottish names Dove Hill (NS 3147), Dove Knowe (NT 4814) and Doves Hill (NX 5948), listed in Hooker's Gazetteer. Bird names are often found as first elements in names in -hill in both Scotland and England (see §2.05.04 above), and the modern names in which dove qualifies a hill-term strengthen the argument that Dowhill WLO represents the same type of construction. The Scots word dow 'dove' is attested in literary sources from the fourteenth century to the present day, and there are no homographic nouns with which the word could easily be confused (CSD s.v. doo n.). I would therefore argue strongly against Macdonald's assessment, and in favour of a new interpretation of Dowhill WLO as 'hill frequented by doves' and Dowbank WLO as 'bank frequented by doves'.
2.11 OE (Anglian) *falca - A falcon. Possibly not represented in Scottish place-names except as a later reflex. MSc. falcoun, falcon. [Cf. Middle English faucoun; cf. also Latin falco, Old High German falcho. OED2 gives the etymology of the Standard English word falcon from Latin, via Old French (OED2 s.v. falcon n.).]

(a) Falcon Craig (ND 0871; Hooker), Falcon Craig (NT 1212; Hooker), Falconhouse, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (Falconhouse 1516 RMS, Falcownhous 1593/4 RMS, Falconhous 1605 Ham. Inv. et passim to 1672 Reg. Bor., Falkonhouse 1670 Reg. Bor.; PNNVL: 36), Falcon Stone (NO 2930; Hooker).

The Scottish examples shown above are probably more likely to represent Middle Scots falcoun 'falcon' or Scottish Standard English falcon 'falcon' than Old English *falca. Later forms of English place-names derived from Old English *falca, such as Falkedon in Devon (Falketon 1270; EPNS 9: 446) and Faulkbourn in Essex (Falcheburna 1086, Falkeburn(a) 1198; EPNS 12: 287), do not show assimilation to Middle English faucion or its Standard English reflex. One possible modern name which might show a reflex of the Old English word is the Fife name Falkland (NO 2507; Hooker), but in the absence of historical spellings an argument cannot be put forward with any certainty.

Macdonald defines the lost name Falconhouse WLO as "house where the falcons were kept" for fowling' (PNWL: 36). There is no evidence to contradict his conclusion. The Scottish evidence for falcon as a word and as a place-name element is late; the earliest quotation given in DOST is not for the sense 'a falcon', which is recorded from c. 1420, with the later sense 'a light kind of cannon' recorded from 1505 (DOST s.v. falcon n.). Middle Scots falcon 'a falcon' appears to have been quite rare in literary use. DOST only supplies a total of eight citations for this sense, dating from the early fifteenth until the early sixteenth centuries (DOST s.v. falcon n.).

The modern Scottish name Falconer Pot (NJ 6049; Hooker) appears to show use of the occupational term falconer as a place-name element. Scottish evidence for the surname Falconer is much earlier than the evidence for falcon, as the surname is attested
from the late twelfth century in the name of Petro le *faukner* (c.1190) (DOST s.v. *falconar(e n.)*).
2.12 OE *fogga or ON *fogg(i) - Grass left standing during the winter. Cf. also MSc., Sc. *fog ‘moss’. Pre-lit. Sc. fog, fogg. [Cf. Norwegian fogg ‘tall, worthless grass’; cf. also Middle English fogge ‘rank tall grass; a meadow grown with such grass.’] (For discussion of the pre-literary Scots reflex of Old English hōh ‘heel, spur of land’, the second element of Fogo BWK, see §1.34).

(a) Fogo BWK (Fogko 1159 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, Foghou 1165-82 Bann. Cl. 56, 1296 CDS, Fogo c. 1230 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18, Fog(g)howe c. 1300 Cold. Corr., 1336-7 CDS; PNB: 138, also as Fogghou c.1150 in SND s.v. fog n.).

The Middle Scots word fog is attested in the senses ‘grass left in the field during winter’ and ‘moss’ from c.1470 (DOST s.v. fog n.). Unlike OED2, DOST does not separate the evidence for these two senses into separate quotation paragraphs, but groups them into three paragraphs on formal grounds (DOST s.v. fog n.). The earliest evidence for use of the word in the British Isles appears to date from around the early fifteenth century (c.1400 (?c.1380) in MED s.v. fogge n.). The word has been identified earlier in English place-names (Smith I: 179), and may also be represented by the first element of Fogo BWK.

In her discussion of the Scottish name, Williamson does not specify an etymon for the first element, but notes that modern Scots fog denotes ‘rough short grass growing on low hills’ (PNB: 138). She compares the element with Middle English fogge ‘aftermath’, but adds that ‘the meaning is different in our area’ (PNB: 138). Williamson does not give any reference for the modern Scots meaning, and her definition of fog is not included in SDD, SND or CSD. The only senses given for the noun in SND relate to fog as denoting ‘moss, lichen’ (SND s.v. fog n.). SND does however note the place-name Fogo BWK, in the early form Fogghou (c.1150), as showing early use of the word fog (SND s.v. fog n.). Unfortunately, the dictionary does not specify the source of this early spelling, and this form is not included in Williamson’s list (PNB: 138).

The second element of Fogo BWK is Old English hōh, which is found in combination with elements denoting vegetation in the names of English places such as Ashow WAR, Pishobury HRT and Salph BDF (LPN: 188). Two of these, Ashow WAR and Salph BDF contain elements denoting types of trees, respectively the ash and willow.
However, the first element of Pishobury HRT denotes ‘peas’ (LPN: 188). Terms for vegetation also combine with later reflexes of Old English ḥōh in the Scottish names Heathery Heugh (NT 7871; Hooker) ‘heathery crag, hillside’ and Rowan Heugh (NO 0412; Hooker) ‘hillside growing with Rowan trees’.

The combination of the Old English elements *fogga and ḥōh is not, therefore, unusual, as it complies with established patterns of name-formation in linguistically and geographically related areas of the British Isles. The precise significance of *fogga may however require some refinement. The Scots word foggage denotes ‘winter grazing or grass’, and is recorded from the fifteenth to the nineteenth centuries (CSD s.v. fog n.). This word is derived from the noun fog, and was also recorded in the post-classical Latin forms fogagium, foggagium in the early thirteenth century (DOST s.v. fogage n.). It is quite possible that the association between fog ‘grass left in the field during winter’ and the use of such land for winter grazing already existed at the time when Fogo BWK is first recorded. I would therefore like to suggest that the meaning of Fogo BWK is likely to have been ‘hillside where animals were pastured in winter’.
2.13 OE *grǣg - A grey animal; spec. the wolf. [Transferred use of Old English grǣg 'grey': see discussion below.]

00 Place-names in gray-, grey-, etc., perh. showing Old English *grǣg 'wolf':

(a) Gray Burn (NS 6407; Hooker), Gray Den (also Mains of Gray, Gray House NO 3332 and Grayburn NO 3331; Hooker), Graden, Linton ROX (Graydoone [p] 1347 CDS; PNB: 131), Milne Graden, Coldstream BWK (formerly Graden; changed to Milne Graden in 1845 from the name of David Milne Home) (Greiden(e) 1095 [15th] ESC, 1095-1100 ESC, Grayden(e) c.1288 HMC (Var. Coll. v.), Greydene 1296 CDS, Graydon 1296 Bann. Cl. 47; PNB: 103), Gray Hill (NT 4507; Hooker), Gray Hill (NX 2057; Hooker), Grayshill (NS 7072; Hooker), Gray Side (NT 0026; Hooker), Grey Burn (NT 2080; Hooker), Greycrook (NT 5930; Hooker), Grey Gill (NT 0808; Hooker).

Place-names in gray-, grey-, etc. which probably show Old English grǣg 'grey' or its later reflexes, or perhaps the surname Gray, Grey:

Grayshill (NJ 9823; Hooker), Grayknowe (NJ 2623; Hooker), Gray Stone (NJ 2039; Hooker), Gray Stone (NJ 7958; Hooker), Gray Stone (NO 0211; Hooker), Gray Stone (NS 6582; Hooker), Graystone Hill, Castleton ROX (Graistounhauch 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 149), Graystones (ND 3150; Hooker), Grey's Acre (NT 7172; Hooker), Greirigg (NS 8772; Hooker), Greystone Plantation (NX 8358; Hooker).

01 Hooker records over two hundred modern Scottish names in grey or gray, a small number of which are shown above. Elements derived from Old English grǣg may in some cases become confused with Gaelic elements including gaoth 'marsh', found in the name of Irongray, north-west of Dumfries DMF, from Earrann (na) gaoithe 'portion of the marsh' (CPNS: 147; Hooker NX 9179). Names which appear to have been formed from this or another Gaelic element suffixed to a Gaelic generic, as for example Auchengray (NX 9267; Hooker), the first element of which is Gaelic achadh 'field', are not discussed here. In the north-west of Scotland, grey or gray in place-names is more likely to represent either a Gaelic element or, as in the names Grayshill (NJ 9823;
Hooker) and Grayknowe (NJ 2623; Hooker), a later reflex of Old English grǣg ‘grey’.
The surname Grey or Gray is also likely to be represented in many modern place-names,
and is attested in Scottish sources from a.1248 (Black: 325). DOST notes that thirteenth
century surnames provide the earliest evidence for use of the word gray ‘grey in colour’
in Scots (DOST s.v. gray a.).

02 Other names in grey-, gray-, etc. are more likely to represent Old English grǣg
‘grey’ or its later reflexes than a term denoting an animal, especially when the element is
found in combination with a generic which may be grey in colour. Graysone Hill ROX is
one such name (PNB: 149). It can be compared with English names like Greystone
YOW ‘grey rock’, in which the first element is Old English grǣg ‘grey’ (Hough 1995b:
361). In Scots, the term gray stane, literally ‘grey stone’, is commonly used to refer to ‘a
boulder or monolith of grey stone, esp. one used as a landmark or boundary-stone’
(DOST s.v. gra(y) stane n.). It is likely that many of the Greystone-type names show use
of this later Scots reflex of Old English grǣg ‘grey’.

03 As demonstrated by the above discussion, many of the names in grey or gray are
unlikely to show use of an Old English word denoting an animal. However, the
possibility remains that Old English grǣg ‘wolf’ may be reflected in a small number of
Scottish place-names. Williamson interprets Graden in Milne Graden BWK as probably
having Old English *grǣg ‘badger’ as its first element, on the grounds that a name
meaning ‘badger’s valley’ is more plausible than a name meaning ‘grey valley’ (PNB:
103). She also gives Graden ROX as ‘badger hill’, from Old English *grǣg dūn (PNB:
131). Williamson refers to Ekwall’s discussion of the element, in which he proposed the
unattested Old English sense ‘badger’ for the substantive use of *grǣg in place-names
(PNB: 103, 131; Ekwall 1936: 80-1). Ekwall’s proposal has largely been accepted, but in
recent years Hough (1995b) and Biggarn (1998) have suggested that Old English *grǣg
in English place-names refers to another animal, the wolf. The case for an Old English
*grǣg ‘wolf’ is quite compelling, especially given the support it gains from a
consideration of Old English literary evidence, which shows that grǣg was only used to
refer to one animal, the wolf (Hough 1995b: 323). It is therefore necessary to re-examine
Williamson’s assessment of Milne Graden BWK and Graden ROX in the light of this new
theory.
The Old English place-name element *dūn* 'hill, upland expanse' is often found in England in combination with terms denoting animals (LPN: 169). The first element of the Northumberland name Wooden is 'wolf', which suggests that other combinations of *dūn* with a term for the wolf are quite plausible. It is therefore possible that a similar construction may be represented in Graden ROX, first recorded as Graydoune (1347).

In Scotland, there are a small number of names in which the generic *dūn* appears to be qualified by a specific denoting a type of animal, as in Cunzierton, Oxnam ROX (Cuniardon 1468), from Old French conniniere 'rabbit-warren' or a later reflex (PNB: 130), and perhaps also Browndean Laws ROX (Brondoune 1451), if the first element is Old English *brūn* 'a pig' (see §2.05 above for discussion of this element). There is also one possible doublet of Wooden NTB, which is Wooden ROX (PNB: 101). The Scottish name has been interpreted as probably showing Old English *wudu denu* 'wooded valley', but Williamson also compares it with the Northumberland name (PNB: 101). Unfortunately the earliest historical form of the name, Wodden (1439; PNB: 101) is too late to allow any firm conclusion to be reached, but it is just possible that the Roxburgh and Northumberland names have the same underlying structure. The supporting evidence of Wooden NTB and perhaps also Wooden ROX adds strength to the possibility that Graden ROX could mean 'wolf hill'.

It is also possible that Graden in Milne Graden, Coldstream BWK (Greiden(e) 1095-1100; PNB: 103) may reflect in its first element a word denoting a wolf. Like *dūn*, Old English *denu* 'valley' is found in combination with animal names (LPN: 117). Animals referred to include the fox, the hare, the hind and the roe (LPN: 117). Also in Scotland, there are examples of place-names in which the generic *denu* is qualified by a specific denoting a type of animal, as in the name Harden, Castleton ROX (Hardenhead 1662-5), the first element of which may be Old English *hara* 'a hare' (PNB: 97). Other examples include Lambden, Greenlaw BWK (Lambden(e) c.1248), from Old English *lamb* 'a lamb' (PNB: 103), and Oxendean, Dunse BWK (Oxindene 1479), from Old English *oxa* 'an ox' (PNB: 104). Such evidence adds some support to the possibility of Graden in Milne Graden, Coldstream BWK having the sense 'valley of wolves'.

Place-name elements in England which refer to the wolf have been identified as combining with terms for water, as in the names Woolmer HMP and Wreighburn NTB
(Hough 1995b: 363), and so there is some possibility that the same construction may be found in Scotland. There are a number of modern Scottish names in which grey or gray combines with a water term, as in Gray Burn (NS 6407; Hooker) and Grey Burn (NT 2080; Hooker), but in the absence of historical forms little can be said with certainty about the age of these names, or the significance of the first element, which may simply be a later reflex of Old English græg 'grey'. Other modern names which denote topographical features for which the colour term grey may not be appropriate include Gray Hill (NT 4507; Hooker), Gray Hill (NX 2057; Hooker), Grayshill (NS 7072; Hooker), Gray Side (NT 0026; Hooker), Greycrook (NT 5930; Hooker) and Grey Gill (NT 0808; Hooker). Once again, however, without the historical forms for these names, little can be said with certainty.

Further investigations into Scottish toponymy may reveal more examples of names which could contain Old English *græg 'wolf'. New research into the place-names of England has shown that a reconsideration of Williamson's interpretation of the two Borders names discussed above is necessary, and has demonstrated that 'badger' is not the only animal which may have been referred to by place-names in *græg. From a comparison with English evidence, I therefore propose that the substantive use of Old English græg 'grey' to denote 'a grey animal, the wolf', already shown to exist in the corpus of English place-names, is also represented in Scotland in Milne Graden BWK and Graden ROX.
2.14 OE *grand - gravel. MSc. grant. [Cf. Low German grand ‘gravel’, Old Norse grindi ‘sand-bank’, Old English grindan ‘to grind’. Cf. also Old English *grēon ‘gravelly, sandy ground’, Old Norse grjón ‘grits’, Middle Low German grēn ‘sand (on the sea-shore)’, Middle High German grien ‘gravel, sandy shore’ (Smith I: 208, 209).]

(a) Granton, Cramond MLO (Grantone 1478 AC, Grantoune 1479, 1489 AC, Grantoun 1508 Treas. Acc, 1506 et passim to 1636 RMS, 1538-39 RSS, 1511-12 SHS II.10, 1565 et freq to 1590 RPC, Graintone 1505 SHS II.10, Granntown 1510-11 SHS II.10; PNML: 159), Easter Granton (later Royston), Cramond MLO (Easter Grantoune 1653 RMS, Eister Grantoun 1615, 1661 RMS; also called Roystoun(e) 1611, 1616, 1661 RMS; PNML: 159), Wester Granton, Cramond MLO (Westir Grantoun 1612 RMS, Wester Grantoun 1619 et freq to 1663 RMS; PNML: 159).

Dixon interprets Granton MLO as ‘farm by the shore’, the first element representing either of two unattested Old English words, *grēon ‘gravel, sand’ or Old English *grand ‘gravel’ (PNML: 159). The earliest spellings are recorded in the late fifteenth century, Grantone (1478) and Grantoune (1479), but from these forms it is not possible to establish whether the first element originally ended with a dental consonant. The ultimate etymology of this name is therefore difficult to establish on purely formal grounds.

Dixon compares the name with two English place-names, the Isle of Grain KNT and Grantham LIN, discussed earlier by Ekwall (PNML: 159). The Isle of Grain KNT is thought to derive from Old English *grēon ‘sand, gravel’ (DEPN: 202, Smith I: 209). Early forms of the name include Grean (c.1100), Grien (1205) and Gren (1232; DEPN: 202). It seems unlikely that the same element could be represented in Granton MLO considering the continuity of historical forms with -a- in the first element. There is only one spelling of Granton MLO, Graintone (1505), which indicates that a raised vowel represented by -ai- may have been pronounced in the first syllable.

A formally similar element is found in the name of the river Granta, also known as the Cam, which runs through Bedfordshire, Cambridge and Essex, and is recorded
earlier as *Gronte* (745), *Grantan stream* (c.890) and *Grante* (1286; DEPN: 202). However, there is no suggestion that the name of Granton MLO arose as a result of any connection with the name of a river, and so this name is probably not relevant to the current discussion.

04 It has been suggested that Grantham LIN may contain Old English *grand* ‘gravel’ (DEPN: 203, Smith I: 208). The name is recorded as *Grantham, Granham, Grandham* (1086) and *Graham* (1086, 1130, 1254; DEPN: 202). An Old English personal name *Granta*, found in the name of Gransden CAM, may alternatively be represented by the first element (DEPN: 202). Grantham LIN is not covered in the six volumes of the English Place-Name Survey for Lincolnshire published to date, but the name has been discussed by Cameron, who argues strongly in favour of the interpretation of the first element as Old English *grand* ‘gravel’ rather than a personal name (1998 s.v. *Grantham*). This assessment provides some significant support for a similar interpretation of Granton in Midlothian.

05 The dates of the forms for the Midlothian name are again too late to have preserved any inflexional suffixes which may have once formed part of the first element, which further obscures its original meaning. Nevertheless, there is a striking formal similarity between the early forms of Grantham LIN and Granton MLO, and it may be significant that both names include habitative generics, Old English *hām* ‘village, manor, homestead’ and either Old English *tūn* ‘enclosure, farmstead, estate, village’, or a later reflex of the same element. The first element of the Midlothian name is difficult to explain satisfactorily, and comparisons with English place-names only yield a handful of possibilities, but on balance it seems that Dixon was on the right track with his assessment, and that Old English *grand* ‘gravel’ is likely to be represented in this name.
2.15 OE *grēoten - Gravelly. Pre-lit. Sc. greten. [Cf. Old English *grēon: see §2.14 above.]

00 (a) Gretna DMF (Grethenho(u) 1215-45 CDS, 1307 CChR, Grethenhowe 1374-5 CDS, Greateney 1552 Bullock, Gretnowe 1552-3 CSP, Gretney 1583 CBP; PNB: 139).

01 The Old English word *grōoten is attested once in the sense 'gravelly place' in a literary source (Birch I: 509). Further evidence for the word is provided by a number of English place-names including Gilton Brook WOR, Greatworth NTP, Gretton SHR and Grittenham WLT (Smith I: 209).

02 One of the early forms of the Wiltshire name Grittenham is Gretenham (1291; EPNS 16: 66), which is particularly interesting as the form of the first element is identical to that found in the oldest spelling of the Dumfriesshire name Gretna (Grethenho(u) 1215-45).\(^{18}\)

Williamson explains Gretna DMF as deriving from an original Old English grēoten hōh 'gravelly hill' (PNB: 139).\(^{19}\) She is probably correct in her assessment. Comparative evidence from English place-names, as noted above, provides some supporting evidence, and there is no other etymon which is likely to have been mistaken for Old English *grēoten.

The word *heather* is first attested in literature in 1335 (OED2 s.v. heather n., MED s.v. hather n.). In Scottish sources, the first occurrence of the word is in the form *hadder* in 1399 (DOST s.v. had(d)er n.). DOST also notes earlier use of place-names with elements denoting heather, as in the East Lothian Hedderwick (*Hatheruuich 1094*) and the lost and unlocated *Hathyr brig* (?a.1300) (DOST s.v. hather n.).

Nicolaisen notes that the Scottish compound names in -wick are paralleled by Heatherwick in Northumberland (SPN: 103). English place-name evidence for Old English *hæddre* dates back to Domesday Book (1086; Smith: I, 214), but it is interesting to note that in this case the Scottish evidence is also significantly early. Place-names in *hæddre* strongly suggest that the word was found in the Old English period, and the evidence of the Scottish names adds to our knowledge of Anglian Old English in the south of Scotland. The common combination of the elements *hæddre* and *wīc* *(dependent) farm* also suggests that *hæddre-wīc* may have functioned as a compound appellative.
2.17 OE *hlýde - Noisy stream; lit. 'the loud one'. Pre-lit. Sc. led, lid, lyd. [< Old English hlūd 'loud'.]


01 Smith notes the use of Old English *hlýde in Liddel Water in Cumberland (Smith I: 254), and it seems likely that this is a doublet of the name of the Scottish river, Liddel Water, which flows through Dumfriesshire and Roxburgh. Williamson follows Ekwall in his interpretation of Liddel in Liddel Water DMF & ROX as deriving from an original Old English hlýde-dæl 'torrent valley' (PNB: 109). She also notes that at a later period, the tautological Middle Scots daill 'valley' from Old Norse dalr or Old English dæl, was added, and that the modern form of Liddesdale acquired the medial -s- from a genitival form of Liddale-, Lidel- (PNB: 109).

02 Place-name evidence from England suggests that Old English *hlýde was not uncommon, and Ekwall suggests that there may have also been an Old English noun *hlýde with the sense 'torrent' (DEPN: 308). Besides the Cumberland name Liddel Water, Smith includes place-names from Wiltshire, Devon, Somerset, Gloucestershire and Herefordshire as showing the Old English river-name *hlýde (Smith I: 254). Further examples have also been discovered in later volumes of the English Place-Name Survey, including Lydebrook, Lydebank and Lyde Copse BRK (EPNS 51: 880), and one possible use of the element in Lyddington RUT (EPNS 69: 348). The Scottish names given above therefore add a further contribution to the known distribution of Old English *hlýde in the early toponymic corpus of the British Isles.
2.18 OE *hunte - A hunt; a hunting district. Perh. not represented in Scottish place-names (see discussion below).

(a) Hunthall (NS 4249; Hooker), Hunthill, Jedburgh ROX (le Hunthil 1466-7 RMS, Hunthylle 1570 ?Lang, Hundthill 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 112), Hunt Hillock (NO 3369; Hooker), Hunthills (NX 9987; Hooker), Hunt Law (NS 8715; Hooker), Huntly Cot, Temple MLO (Huntlawcoit 1563 Bann. Cl. 89; PNML: 296), Huntly, Kirkhope SLK (Hunteleghe 1296 CDS, Huntlie 1494 CB; PNB: 77), Huntshaw (NT 5640; Hooker).

An unattested Old English element *hunte, which may have given rise to the Middle English word *hunte ‘a hunt’, is noted by Smith as perhaps occurring in some English place-names (Smith I: 269). Smith comments that such an element could easily be confused with Old English hunta ‘a hunter, a huntsman’, or the personal name Hunta, and has in some names replaced an earlier funta ‘spring’ (Smith I: 269). However, recent work on English place-names has cast doubt on the existence of Old English *hunte (Hough 1995c), and this needs to be taken into consideration when assessing the Scottish material.

Williamson interprets the Roxburgh name Hunthill as ‘hill where the hunt took place’ (PNB: 112). She does not give an etymon for the first element. It may be that the name itself is not much older than its earliest forms, perhaps being coined in the Middle Scots period. Huntly Cot, Temple MLO, recorded as Huntlawcoit (1563) is explained by Dixon as ‘the cottage on the huntsman’s hill’, the first element being Old English hunta ‘a hunter’ (PNML: 296). The Middle Scots word hunt is attested from the late fourteenth century, and only occurs in singular form when it is used attributively, as in hunt-hall ‘hunting hall’, recorded from 1488 (DOST s.v. hunt n.1). It is therefore quite possible that Middle Scots hunt is the first element of Hunthill ROX and Huntly Cot MLO. The recorded forms of the names are quite late, and do not provide much morphological information which might help to establish a firm etymology. The same can be said for the sample of modern names taken from Hooker’s Gazetteer and included in the list above. Nevertheless, the possibility that an earlier Old English *hunte ‘a hunt’ or Old English hunta ‘a hunter, a huntsman’ may be the source of the first element of these names cannot be ruled out.
There is perhaps a greater chance that an unattested Old English *hunte ‘a hunt’ may lie behind the first element of Huntly, Kirkhope SLK, first recorded as Hunteleghe (1296). Williamson interprets this name as ‘wood for hunting’, but again, she does not specify the etymon of the first element, although she does compare the name with Huntley GLO (PNB: 77). Huntley GLO, recorded earlier as Huntelei (1086), Hunteleia (1146) is interpreted by Ekwall as ‘the wood of the huntsman’ (DEPN: 258), and the first element is given as Old English hunta ‘hunter’ in Smith’s English Place-Name Society volume for Gloucestershire (EPNS 41: 143). Given her use of ‘wood for hunting’ to explain the Selkirk name, Williamson apparently does not intend Huntly SLK to be understood as synonymous with Huntley GLO. Nevertheless, the possibility remains that the names could have the same meaning, but since the early forms of both names show the form Hunte-, this could represent either an unattested Old English *hunte ‘a hunt’ or the well-attested hunta ‘a hunter’.

There is a slight possibility that Hunthill ROX or Huntly Cot MLO could contain Middle Scots hunt ‘shame’, from Middle French honte. These names might therefore be compared with the English field names Shameful HRT and Sorrow Close DRB, which denote unproductive land (Field 1972: 198, 211). However, a derivation from one of the words relating to hunters or hunting probably provides a more likely interpretation for the Roxburgh name. Only scant evidence can be found for the word hunt ‘shame’ in Scottish literary sources; it occurs once in a late fifteenth century text (DOST s.v hunt n.2), and it may be that this word never attained general currency, being perhaps restricted to literary use. A clear majority of the Scottish names have elements denoting hills as their generics. There is no obvious semantic problem with the idea that these names and the modern name Huntshaw (NT 5640), the second element of which is Scots or Middle Scots shaw ‘small wood’, could have denoted areas of land which were used for hunting animals.

One further example of English place-names in Old English *hunte ‘a hunt’ has been identified in volumes of the English Place-Name Survey which post-date Smith’s English Place-Name Elements (1956). For instance, the lost Derbyshire field name Hodgehunt (1665) is said to contain this element (EPNS 29: 736), although the evidence is too late to be conclusive. As Hough notes, considering that the name is first recorded in 1665, it is unlikely that it was coined in the Old English period (Hough
Hough also disputes the etymologies of the three names which Smith suggested may contain Old English *hunte 'a hunt' (Hough 1995c, Smith I: 269). Foxhunt SSX is first documented in 1395, and probably does not derive from Old English (Hough 1995c: 209). The other two are Cheshunt HRT and Bonhunt ESX, the second elements of which have been reinterpreted as deriving from Old English *funla 'a spring' (Hough 1995c: 208, 212). This research appears to have eliminated Old English *hunte 'a hunt' from English place-names.

On balance, it appears that none of the Scottish names which could possibly contain an unattested Old English word *hunte 'a hunt' can be said to do so with certainty. In many cases the evidence for the Scottish names is too late to allow for the conclusion that coinage took place during the Old English period. The most likely etymon for Hunt- in Hunthill ROX, Huntly Cot MLO and the modern names listed by Hooker is probably Middle Scots hunt 'a hunt'. Huntly SLK still remains as a possible name containing Old English *hunte, but the thirteenth century form Hunteleghe (1296) does not supply conclusive supporting evidence, and the name is more likely to contain the well-attested Old English element *hunta 'a hunter'. There is little evidence that Old English *hunte 'a hunt' is represented in Scottish place-names, and comparative evidence from England casts doubt on the very existence of this element.
2.19 OE *huntere - 'a hunter'. Pre-lit. Sc. hunter. [Cf. Old English hunta 'a hunter, a huntsman': see discussion in §2.17 above.]

(a) Hunterfield (NT 3462; Hooker), Hunterhall (NO 1920; Hooker), Hunterisford, unlocated (Hunterisford c.1220 DOST s.v. huntar n.), Hunter's Hill (NS 7109; Hooker), Hunterland, Cammo estate, Cransom MLO (Hunterland 1591 RMS, Hunterland 1625, 1634 RMS; PNML: 163), Hunter's Loap (NT 7206), Hunter's Path (NO 5741; Hooker), Hunterston (NS 4621; Hooker), Ormehunterisland, unlocated (Ormehunterisland 1359 DOST s.v. huntar n.).

Smith notes that Old English *huntere 'a hunter' is evidenced in place-names in England from the late eleventh century, in Domesday Book (Smith I: 270). He cites as examples Hunston SFK, Huntercombe OXF, Hunterley DRH and Hunt House YON (Smith L 270). The Old English element has also been found in the field name Huntershorn LEI (EPNS 75: 346), and in the West Riding of Yorkshire in Hunter's Stones and in several lost field names including Hunterdubb (1543) and Hunterstisikes (1267) (EPNS 34: 210).

Dixon derives Hunterland MLO from Old English elements hunta 'a hunter' and land 'land', giving the sense as 'hunter's land' (PNML: 163). However, the dates of the earliest forms of the name are too late for an Old English etymology to be clearly established. All of the recorded spellings have either Hunter- or Huntar-, and these forms with -er- or -ar- clearly show that the first element is a suffixed form of the word hunt, either Middle Scots hunter or Old English *huntere, arguing against Dixon's derivation of the name from Old English hunta.

There is also a possibility that some of the Scottish names may show the surname Hunter, which is first recorded in Scotland in 1259 (Black: 370). Hunterland MLO is quite later in date, and it is probably best to consider its first element to be either the surname Hunter or Middle Scots hunter 'a huntsman, a hunter'. The same is true for the majority of modern names in hunter in Hooker's Gazetteer, a sample of which is shown in the list above. Nonetheless, the early Scottish evidence both for place-names in hunter- and for the surname Hunter makes a useful contribution to the collection of British material from which the existence of the Old English word *huntere 'a hunter' can be deduced. The early lost name Hunterisford (c.1220) is likely to contain the Old
English word, and the same may be said for the slightly later lost name Ormehunterisland (1359).
OE *læc(c), *læce, *lecc(c), *lece - Stream, bog. Pre-lit. Sc. lécche. [Cf. Middle Scots, Scots *latch 'mire, bog; small stream, especially one flowing through boggy ground' (CSD s.v. *latch n.); cf. also Middle English, Present-day English regional (northern counties and north-west midlands) *letch 'stream flowing through boggy land, a muddy hole or ditch, a bog'.]

(a) **Latchbrae**, Whitburn WLO (*Latch-bre* 1699 KS Liv.; PNWL: 111), **Latch Burn** WLO (no early spellings; PNWL: 2), **Latch Burn**, Temple MLO (no early spellings; PNML: 100), **Latch Burn** PER (NO 0029; Hooker).

(b) **Latch**, Kirknewton MLO (*Latch* 1773 Arm., 1782 Sasines; PNML: 219), **The Latch** (NO 5439; Hooker).


(d) **Hollerestky Lech**, unlocated (*Hollerestky Lech* 1214 DOST s.v. *lech(e* n.).

The OED describes *letch* 'a stream flowing through boggy land; a muddy ditch or hole; a bog' as a regional word found in Scotland and northern England (OED2 s.v. *lech(e* n.).
letch n. The earliest quotation is dated 1138, but does not constitute lexical evidence for the word, as letch is cited only as the final element of the place-name Appeltreleche (OED2 s.v. letch n.). The dictionary does not provide any further Middle English evidence for letch, and the first quotation which shows lexical use of letch is dated 1570. One earlier quotation is provided by MED, dated as a.1500 (1389), but this is still much later than the earliest uses of letch in onomastic contexts (MED s.v. lēch(e n.). The earliest example cited by MED is of the name Leche (c.1100), but many more names showing this element have also been recorded throughout the eleventh and until the sixteenth century (MED s.v. lēch(e n.). Scottish evidence for this word is also significantly early, the earliest relevant name being the lost and unlocated Holleresky Lech (1214), which occurs in a Latin context and is given as the first citation for the word in DOST (DOST s.v. lech(e n.). One earlier example of lecch(e) (1165-1214; Bann. Cl. 56) referring to a boundary is noted by Williamson, who adds that the word is likely to signify 'a stream' or 'a drain' in this context (PNB: 269).

02 The etymology of letch is given as possibly from the Old English verb leccan 'to wet, to moisten' in OED2, but charter material and English place-name evidence has provided significant support for the existence of an Old English word *lǣc, and related variants, which are not commonly attested in early literary sources. Smith notes that it is difficult to deduce the original form or sense of the word from its occurrences in Old English charters (Smith II: 10). In Old English, the word is attested in the forms lec, lece, lecc and læcce, and in Middle English commonly as lache, lach or leche, which suggest that the original Old English form may have been a feminine noun, læce or lece, perhaps with the sense 'stream', derived from lacu 'a stream, a water-course' (Smith II: 10).

03 Confusion is possible with the Middle English occupational surname Leche 'physician', attested from 1249 and derived from Old English lǣce 'leech, physician' (Fransson: 187). Fransson records the northernmost examples of Leche (1298, 1346) in Yorkshire (Fransson: 187). The surname Leche is also found in Scotland from 1325 in the name of Henry Leche (Black: 419). In English place-names, the Old English element lǣce 'a leech, a blood-sucking worm' can be difficult to distinguish from *læc(e) (Smith II: 10), but no examples of Old English lǣce have been identified in the Scottish
toponymic record. In Scotland, *læc(c) may possibly be confused with Celtic elements. Williamson notes that Craiglatch SLK ‘may be an entirely Gaelic compound’, although she provides no suggestion for an original Gaelic form of the name (PNB: 270).

The specific in English place-names from Old English *læc(c) is quite often a colour term, such as ‘black’ in Blacklache LNC (Smith II: 10), Black Leach, Blackledge and Black Leech YOW (EPNS 36: 216). Blacklatch MLO and Blacklatch Burn ABD are comparable Scottish constructions. The first element of the lost name Witheleche BWK is either Old English hwīt ‘white’ or Old English wiðig ‘willow’ as its first element (PNB: 270). If the second element denotes the willow, then a comparison with can be made between this name and the Berkshire name Wythen Lache, the first element of which is either Old English wiðigen ‘growing with willows’ or Old English wiðign ‘willow copse, willow’ (EPNS 29: 700). In English place-names, *læc(c) is also commonly found in combination with words denoting marshy land or water, as in Leichpool LEI (EPNS 75: 242), Lechmere GLO (EPNS 41: 147) and perhaps in Latchmere SUR (Smith II: 10). Apart from the probably tautological Latch Burn names in West Lothian, Midlothian and Perthshire, this type of formation appears to be absent from Scotland.
2.21 OE (Anglian) *melce - Yielding milk. Pre-lit. Sc. milche. [Cf. Old English (West-Saxon) milce, found only in the compound pri-milce denoting the month of May, i.e. 'the month when cows can be milked three times a day' (Smith II: 37). The etymology of present-day English milch 'yielding milk' is problematic. The word is thought to be ultimately derived from a Germanic base also found in the noun 'milk' or the verb 'to milk', in Middle English perhaps from Old English mele 'milk', or from (or influenced by) -milce in pri-milce (see further discussion in OED3 s.v. milch a.).]

(a) Milchesid, between Blairslie and Lauder BWK (Milchesid 1189 Bann. Cl. 56, Milksideburne c. 1170 [16th] Bann. Cl. 83; PNB: 148).

Although there are problems with the ultimate etymology of present-day English milch 'yielding milk' (see §2.21 above), I have for ease of reference given the headword for this entry as *melce, following Smith (II: 37). The element under discussion here is an early form of modern English milch 'yielding milk', also thought to be attested in England in Melchbourne BDF (Melceburne 1086; Smith II: 37, OED3 s.v. milch a.), and in the lost names Melcheheg BDF and Melcheburnefeld MDX (Smith II: 37).

Smith notes that *melce is probably employed in toponymic contexts in a similar way to Old English meoluc 'milk', which apparently denoted good pasture land on which cows produced a good yield of milk (Smith II: 37, 38). English place-names in meoluc include some northern examples such as Melkridge NTB (Melkridge 1279), literally 'milk-ridge', denoting 'rich pasturage' and Milkhope Mylkhopeleche (c.1260) 'hope with rich pasturage' (Mawer: 140-1, 143). The modern Scottish name Milkhope (NT 9211), listed in Hooker's Gazetteer, may be a doublet of Milkhope NTB.

Sporadic uses of milch in senses relating to abundance are found in literary sources. The sense 'fertile; providing abundantly, nourishing' is attested in the sixteenth century (OED3 s.v. milch a. 4), and one quotation in MED is taken to show use of the sense 'of a country: flowing with milk, rich' (MED s.v. milche adj.). The Middle English example however shows use of the word only in the collocation milche and hunige 'milk and honey', after the Biblical description of the Promised land and therefore.
the quotation does not demonstrate that *milche* applied independently in this sense to areas of fertile or rich land.

04 Williamson interprets the lost Berwickshire name *Milchesid* as ‘hillside of rich pasture, which produced a good yield of milk’ (PNB: 148). Given the supporting lexical and onomastic evidence from other parts of the British Isles, her definition is probably correct, and requires no further qualification. The name also provides evidence for the use of pre-literary Scots use of *milch*, which is apparently not attested in Scottish texts. 23
2.22   OE *peru - Pear-tree. Pre-lit. Sc. pre. [*peru is rarely attested in Old English; there are a small number of examples in Latin-Old English glossaries, including pere in MS. Cotton Cleopatra A.III (OEC: Quinn 423, 424) and one example of peru in Ælfric's Grammar (OEC: Zupitza 20, 14). Cf. *peru 'pear-tree' in e.g. the Cheshire place-names New Bank, in Tetton (Pear House 1831, Pear Tree House 1842; EPNS 46: 261, 303), Parme Farm, in Mooresbarrow (Perme 1309-12; EPNS 46: 25, 303) and the lost field name Pereorcheyarde, in Dodcott cum Wilkesley (Pereorcheyard 1540; EPNS 46: 101, 303).


01 In 1976, Nicolaisen commented on the lost Ayrshire place-name Previck, as a name of uncertain etymology which may or may not contain Old English wc ‘(dependent) farm’ (SPN: 103). Although Previck itself is lost, the name still survives in Privick Mill, which is situated on the River Ayr, to the south and west of the village of Annbank.24 A recent local history book notes that ‘Previck Mill...now a store,’ is situated on the bank of the river opposite a place called Gadgirth Holm (Strawhorn & Andrew: 154). More recently still, a collection of material gathered by James Pearson Wilson on the cornmills of Ayrshire, explains that ‘the mill closed a few years before 1940’ (J. P. Wilson: 23). The mill itself is now the property of Mr Gordon Tiley, who lives in what was once the mill-house.25

02 Previck itself seems to have been located near the site of the present village of Annbank. The building now known as ‘Annbank House’ was previously called ‘Privick House’, before it was gifted by William Cunningham of Enterkine to his daughter Ann as
a wedding present in the nineteenth century, at which time he re-named it after her (J. Wilson: 22). Annbank itself was originally a small mining village which consisted of one street of miners' houses, built in the nineteenth century (Strawhorn & Andrew: 153).

03 Although it is possible to trace some historical records relating to Privick, the date of its foundation is unknown. Armstrong's map of 1775 shows the site of the town, in the form Privack, and both Previck and Previck Mill are visible on Blaeu's map of Ayrshire (1654). The earliest date listed by Nicolaisen for the name, in the form Previck, is 1428, but it also appears in earlier documents. The Exchequer Rolls include an entry that mentions a 'seneschal of Previk' in the year 1379 (ER III: 31). This reference to a seneschal or steward suggests that the estate was well established and of noble standing by the late fourteenth century. Earlier still, the name is recorded as Preueic in a document which pre-dates the year 1177 (Lennox: II: 1).

04 There are a number of place-names in Ayrshire and Renfrewshire which appear to indicate 'Anglian overlordship or sporadic influence in the area at a fairly early date', as noted by Nicolaisen (SPN: 103). These names contain such elements as the Old English generics bōdl 'dwelling', hām 'village' and wīc '(dependent) farm', which are found in Maybole AYR, Eaglesham RNF and Fenwick and Prestwick AYR respectively (SPN: 99, 100, 103). To the north-east of Privick Mill is the village of Tarbolton, the name of which appears to contain Gaelic tòrr 'hill' combined with an earlier Old English bōdl-tōn 'house-farm'. The name is first recorded as (Torboulton a. 1177 Lennox: see §2.03 above). Simon Taylor has suggested that this name 'must be considered Gaelic, but incorporating an already existing place-name *Bolton coined during a period of Northumbrian settlement.' Privick is therefore particularly significant in this context, because it may be another example of a construction in wīc, and provide a further contribution to an understanding of Anglian influence in the west of Scotland. In 1452 a form of the name containing a medial -w- is recorded, in a grant of land which mentions 'Archibald Crawford of Perwic' (LC). Since this spelling is so late, it cannot be regarded as conclusive evidence that Previck has -wīc as its final element, but it does strengthen the possibility.
Comparative evidence from other parts of the British Isles may provide some further support for a derivation of the terminal element from Old English \(\textit{wic}\). Fifteenth century spellings of the place-name Parwich in Derbyshire, England, include \textit{Perwick} in 1449, a form very similar to the problematic Scottish name (\textit{piowerwic broce} 963, \textit{Pevrewic} 1086, \textit{Perverwich} 1241, \textit{Perwyz} 1269, \textit{Pewerwike} 1281, \textit{Pevrewych} 1298, \textit{Per(e)wych(e)} 1305, 1313, \textit{Perwyk} 1406, \textit{Perwick} 1449, \textit{Parwidge} 1577, \textit{Parwick} 1676; EPNS 29: 403). The second element of Parwich is Old English \(\textit{wic}\), 'dependent farm' (EPNS 29: 403). At the time when the English Place-Name Survey for Derbyshire was compiled, the first element was believed to be a pre-English river name, \textit{Pever} (EPNS 29: 403), but the evidence of a charter spelling discovered in 1983 has shown that it is more likely to be of Old English origin (Brooks et al.). The most recent discussion of Parwich suggests a derivation from an unidentified Old English word (Brooks et al.), and it may be possible that the same etymology underlies the Ayrshire \textit{Privick}.

There is also a place-name on the Isle of Man that may in some way be related to Privick. This is Perwick, on the coast of Kirk Christ Rushen parish on the south-eastern side of the island. Bearing in mind that there was extensive Norse involvement in this area, and considering the local topography, it seems very likely that the suffix of this name represents Old Norse \(\textit{vik}\) 'bay', although, once again, the meaning of the first element remains uncertain. There are only two brief discussions of this place-name, and a definitive interpretation must await its coverage in George Broderick's \textit{Place-Names of the Isle of Man} (Broderick). Moore's \textit{Surnames and Place-Names of the Isle of Man} suggests that the first element is 'the Icelandic form of Peter', and that the name Perwick is therefore '\textit{Petrus-vik}' (Moore: 297). However, there is little support for this interpretation because a medial -\(t\)- would, in most cases, be retained in later forms. Kneen has identified a possible early spelling for Perwick, which is \textit{Portwick}, recorded in 1595 (Kneen: 48). However, this is also problematic because there is no reasonable phonological progression from \textit{Portwick} to Perwick.
Two possible interpretations of the first element of *Previck* AYR were suggested by Nicolaisen in 1967, although omitted from his later work *Scottish Place-Names*. In an article on Old English *wīc*, he proposed that the first element of *Previck* might be a form of the plant-name *privet*, or the word *pear* (Nicolaisen 1967). However, he states, rather mysteriously, that 'Even if the botanical evidence were acceptable, the name would still be unsatisfactory' (Nicolaisen 1967: 81).

Old English *pryfet* ‘a privet (copse)’ was suggested by Ekwall as the first element of *Prewley* in Devon (EPNS 8: 207). The name is recorded as *Prinelegh* (1380), *Prynelegh* (1439), *Preuelegh* (1481), *Preely more* (1579) and *Prevely moore* (1584) (EPNS 8: 207). The first and second of these early spellings contain a problematic medial -n-, and there are no examples of forms which show final -t in the first element. The medial -n- could be explained as a scribal error, but the loss of the -t is more problematic. Other place-names which are thought to contain Old English *pryfet* include Privett Farm (*bosco de Prevet* 1268; *Privatt Wood* 1632) and Privethaye (*Privetheye* 14th c.) in Wiltshire (EPNS 16: 397) and Privett in Hampshire (*at* *Pryfetes flodan* 755; *Pruuet* c. 1245; *Prevet* 1329) (DEPN: 374). The historical forms for each of these names show that the final -t of *pryfet* is consistently retained. The early spellings of the Devon name *Prewley* do not provide conclusive evidence that the name contains a form of the plant-name *privet*. Furthermore, the extant spellings of the English names known to be derived from *privet* provide little support for a similar derivation of the Ayrshire name *Privick*.

Nicolaisen also wrote that *Privick* could contain a form of the word *pear* (Nicolaisen 1967: 81). I would like to support the suggestion that the first element of *Privick* could be derived from Old English *peru*, ‘pear-tree’, especially if the second element were indeed Old English *wīc*. Tree-names have been identified as one of the major categories of first element found in combination with *wīc* in English place-names (Smith II: 262). More recently, Coates has drawn attention to a group of place-names in *wīc* where the first elements represent ‘Harvestable wild plants, including fruit trees’ (Coates 1999). As examples, he cites several examples including *Crabbet* in Sussex, ‘crab-apple wick’, and *Appletreewick* in the West Riding of Yorkshire (Coates 1999: 97). In Scotland, Old English *haga* ‘hedge’ occurs in *Haywick* in Roxburghshire and Old
English *haeddre* 'heather' in the Hedderwicks of East Lothian, Berwickshire and Angus, and in Heatherwick in Aberdeenshire (SPN: 5, 102-3). My corpus of Scottish Germanic place-name elements does not contain any identified examples of Scottish place-names containing Old English *peru*.

10 Some of the English place-names known to be derived from Old English *peru* show metathesis, including Prested Hall in Essex (EPNS 12: 390) and Preshaw in Hampshire. The early spellings of Prested Hall ESX include the metathesised forms *Prestede Stulpys* (1479) and *Prestedhall* (1539; EPNS 12: 390), and Preshaw HMP is recorded as *Presshagh* in 1291 (DEPN: 373). In the case of Prested Hall ESX, the derivation from Old English *peru* 'pear-tree' is established by unmetathesised forms dating back to Domesday Book, including *Peresteda* (1086) and *Per(e)sted(e)* (1203, 1322, 1372; EPNS 12: 390). From this comparative evidence it may therefore be possible to suggest a similar derivation for the Ayrshire name *Privick*, with the later spellings in -i- perhaps reflecting an alternation with Old English *pirige*, also meaning 'pear-tree'.

11 Other comparative evidence is also available in Scotland. A surname, recorded variously as *Lekprevik* (1562, 1565 LC, 1607 LC, 1618 Reg Ayr 1: 202), *Leckpryke* (1661; Baird 32), *Leprivik* (1704; Baird 32) and *Lickpravick* (1761; Baird 45) in Ayrshire sources appears to be related. It is noted by one commentator that 'the name Leckptyke, sometimes spelt Lekprivik, was afterwards spelt and pronounced Lapraik, and became famous through Burns' friendship with "Bauld Lapraik, the king o'hearts"'(Baird: 32). The surname *Lapraik* can still be found in the west of Scotland today. It has also been asserted that the name *Lapraik* comes from 'the lands of Lapraik, of old Leckprevik;' and 'the old castle of Lekprevik is about a mile and a half from Kilbride in Lanarkshire' (Black: 416). The 'Kilbride' referred to here is now East Kilbride LAN, and the castle can be seen on the Ordnance Survey's 6” map of Lanarkshire (1864). South of the castle are the two related estates of North and South *Lickprivick* (OS sheet 16: 1/10560). According to the key on this map, *Lickprivick Castle* was built by the Normans. However, if the ending of the name is the Old English element *wic*, then the name itself cannot be Norman French, unless it incorporates an earlier place-name.
12 Very little can now be seen of the castle site. The name Lickprivick is preserved in Lickprivick Road which runs through the Greenhills area of East Kilbride. To the east of this road, surrounded by a modern housing development, is an area of open land, at the north end of which is the site of the castle. A slightly raised mound and an area of grassed-over stones is all that can be seen, very close to the end of Troon Court. To the south of the site, there is a mound which rises steeply to a height of two-hundred and twenty metres, which affords commanding views of the outlying countryside in all directions. The site would clearly have provided an ideal defensive position, and is very likely to have been used as such. There is an entry for Lickprivick Castle on the RCHAMS website (RCAHMS: CANMORE s.v. East Kilbride, Lickprivick Castle). However, the information provided on the website does not correspond exactly with what I found when I visited the site. A record of 1955 given on the website notes that ‘the site of this building is now represented by an isolated, apparently natural knoll, with no trace of masonry or ditch’ (RCAHMS: CANMORE s.v. East Kilbride, Lickprivick Castle). In contrast, the knoll which I saw at the foot of Troon Court, corresponding exactly to the map reference NS 6168 5271 given by RCAHMS, clearly contained much masonry and rubble, which may yield valuable clues to the date of the castle, were the site to be excavated. According to the records of RCAHMS, no excavation has ever been carried out on the site, but it may be the case that ‘the mansion house or castle of Lickprivick was built like the great feudal houses, with towers, battlements, etc.’ (RCAHMS: CANMORE s.v. East Kilbride, Lickprivick Castle). Unfortunately, this account of the castle’s architectural structure has been inherited from one source, Ure (1793), the reliability of which appears not to have been tested by any subsequent researcher. Similarly, the statement that ‘the whole was reduced to ruins about 1733’, given by RCAHMS, has been inherited directly from Ure’s account that ‘the whole was, about 60 years ago, reduced to ruins’ (Ure: 164). Further archaeological research into this site may result in the updating of Ure’s conclusions, and may also shed some light on the peoples who occupied the site during the Middle Ages.

13 Further information about the surname is found in a text which discusses the work of Robert Lekpreuik, a sixteenth-century Scottish printer:

‘Lekpreuik was not an uncommon name in those days, and took its origin from a place in Renfrewshire... The name was variously spelt, and our printer was not particular as to its orthography. But, although it was usually spelt with two k’s, the first was probably
never pronounced, and the word would sound like *Leprek* or *Laypraik*’ (Dickson & Edmond: 198).

14 Although this account places *Leckprevick* in Renfrewshire, all other sources place it in the neighbouring county of Lanarkshire. The personal name *Leckprevick* appears to have developed from the place-name, and so the evidence relating to the place-name and surname may be considered collectively in order to trace diachronic developments. Black records that ‘the family of Lapraik are said to have had a grant of heritable office of sergeant and coroner of the lordship of Kilbride in the reign of Robert III confirmed to them by several charters of the Jameses’ (Black: 416). This would give a date between 1390 and 1406, which mark the boundaries of the reign of Robert III. Although this charter itself does not survive, a transumpt of a charter dated 1397-98 was made in 1456, and this document confirms that ‘James Stewart, lord of the barony of Kylbryde... granted...William Lecprefwyke... the office of sergeand...throughout the whole...of Kylybryde...as it was held by ancient custom...according to the...grant of Sir John Comyne...lord of Kylbryde’ (SHS III. 21: 44). There is one slightly earlier reference, to a *Jacobo de Lecprewyk* in a charter of David II from 1365, by which he was granted ‘half the lands in Polkarne’ in Kyle, central Ayrshire (W. Robertson: 64). As far as I am aware this is the earliest record of the name.

15 There appears to be a connection between Previck in Ayrshire, Leckprevick in Lanarkshire, and the personal name *Lapraik* in its various stages of evolution. It is possible that these names have a common root in a surname that became attached to the area because of family settlements. In this case, the name might be Norman French in origin. In the early Middle Ages, many of the Scottish nobility were of French extraction, and the King often granted areas of Ayrshire land to men of high social standing. However, there is no evidence of which I am aware which could corroborate this suggestion. There are no obvious French parallels for *Lickprivick* in publications such as Dauzat (1980), or in older works like Moisy (1875). The later form of the name, *Lapraik*, could be compared with certain French surnames that are constructed with the first element as the definite article, *le* or *la*, such as *Lecarpentier*, from *carpentier* or *charpentier* ‘carpenter’ and *Levasseur*, from *vasseur* ‘vassal’ (Moisy: 59, 285). However, this does nothing to solve the problem of the spellings in *Leck-*. 

334
It is possible that the first element in *Leckprevick* is Gaelic *leac* 'a stone', as occurs in a number of other Scottish place-names, including Leckmoram Ness and *Legbernard* in Lothian. If *Leckprevick* were composed of a Gaelic element added to an existing Old English place-name, then it would be very similar in structure to a number of other names found in the south-west of Scotland, including the Ayrshire Tarbolton.

In conclusion, I therefore suggest that the place-name *Previck* is of Anglo-Saxon etymology, from Old English *wic* 'dependent farm' combined with either Old English *peru* 'pear-tree', or the same unidentified Old English word that comprises the first element of Parwich in Derbyshire. *Leckprevick* in Lanarkshire appears to represent the same compound with the addition of Gaelic *leac*, 'stone', and collectively, these names provide further evidence of Anglian settlement in this area of the Scottish south-west.
ON *raun - A rowan-tree, a mountain ash. Perh. only in MSc., Sc. rowan. [Cf. northern English rowan; cf. also Old Norse reynir, Norwegian regional raun.]

(a) Rowanbank (NX 9875; Hooker), Rowan Bank (NJ 4705; Hooker), Rowan Burn, Canonbie DMF (v. burna) (Rowyn bourne 1552 Bullock, Rowanburne 1590 RPC; PNB: 267), Rowan Brae (NS 2108; Hooker), Rowanbush (NJ 6409; Hooker), Rowan Heugh (NO 0412; Hooker), Rowanhill (NS 3834; Hooker), Rowantree Cove, Ewes DMF (no early spellings; PNB: 215), Rowantree Hill, West Calder MLO (no early spellings; PNML: 105), Rowantree Hill, Teviothead ROX (no early spellings; PNB: 215), Rowantree Knowe, Cavers ROX (no early spellings; PNB: 215), Rowantree Law, Stow MLO (no early spellings; PNML: 105).

The Scots word rowan is attested in literary sources from the late sixteenth century to the present day (CSD sv. rowan n.'). Place-names in rowan are not uncommon in Scotland, and a number of modern names from Hooker’s Gazetteer have been included in the list above. The form roan appears in the northern English place-name Roantree Gill, Esklets YON (Pease s. v. rountree n.), and the Old Norse etymon *raun may be found Roundthwaite WML (Smith II: 81). From the available place-name evidence it is difficult to be certain that any of the Scottish names listed above were coined using an the Old Norse element, and it may be that they are all later formations, either Middle Scots or later.
OE *rydding - A clearing. Pre-lit. Sc. ridding. [Prob. a verbal noun < Old English (ge)ryddan 'to clear land' + verbal suffix -ing. Cf. Old English hryding, recorded glossing subcisiua, 'a small piece of land cut off, what is cut off'. In Middle English place-names and later field-names usually with the sense 'an assart'; cf. Latin incrementum 'land taken into an estate from waste'. Cf. also (in England) the Anglian Old English place-name element *ryden 'a clearing' (Smith II: 90-1).]

(a) Ridding Bank, Penpont DMF (no early spellings; PNB: 217), Riddingdyke, Cummertrees DMF (no early spellings; PNB: 217), Riddingshill (NX 9177; Hooker), Ridding Sough (NY 2957, 2958, 3059, 3160; Hooker), Riddingwood, Kirkmahaue DMF (Reddingwood 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 217).

(b) Riddings, Hoddom DMF (The Ryddinis 1480 HMC (Drnl); PNB: 217, prob. the same name as Riddings NY 4075; Hooker), Riddings, near Carronbridge, Morton DMF (no early spellings; PNB: 217, NX 9097; Hooker).

(c) Batemanridding, between Annan and Ruthwell, DMF (Batemanridding 1275-1329 HMC (Drnl); PNB: 217), Bellridden, Ruthwell DMF (Belriddin 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 217), Bellridding, Tortharwald DMF (no early spellings; PNB: 217), Dockridding Wood, Ruthwell DMF (no early spellings; PNB: 217, NY 0668; Hooker), Lawridding, near Riddingwood, Tundergarth DMF (no early spellings; PNB: 217, NX 9983; Hooker), Spittalriddinghill, Annan DMF (Spittelriddin 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 217).

Williamson identifies the Middle English element ridding 'clearing, place where trees have been felled', from Old English hryding, in several Dumfriesshire place-names (PNB: 217). This element does not appear to have been used to coin names in any other part of Scotland. The two examples of the name Riddings in Dumfriesshire can be compared with the English name Riddings, found in Cumberland, Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire (Smith II: 91). Smith groups such names under the Old English headword *rydding 'a clearing', noting that in the one recorded example of hryding, the word is likely to have an erroneous hr- in place of r- (Smith II: 90).
02 Williamson notes that Riddingwood DMF and the modern name Reddings, Moffat DMF show a regional variant of the place-name element, which she suggests may have been influenced by the Scots verb *redd* ‘to clear up’ (PNB: 217). In lexical contexts, there has also been much confusion between the verb *rid*, which has various meanings including ‘to resolve or settle (a dispute); to fix the boundaries of land; to free oneself of something’ and the verb *redd* ‘to clear up’ (DOST s.v. *rid* v.).

03 Williamson comments that the word *ridding* has continued in regional use in England, although it is not attested in Scotland (PNB: 217). However, it is interesting to note that there is some evidence for the use of Middle Scots *ridding* in the sense ‘that which is cleared away; refuse’ (DOST s.v. *riddin*(g n.). One quotation, from a Kirkcudbrightshire text of 1584, is presented in support of this sense in DOST (DOST s.v. *riddin*(g n.). The Middle Scots verb *rid* is also attested once in the sense ‘to clear away (growth)’ in 1611, again in Kirkcudbright (DOST s.v. *rid* v.). This lexical evidence suggests that there is a chance that *ridding* may also have been used in Middle Scots, and that some of the Dumfriesshire names might therefore be better understood as medieval Scottish coinages.
2.25 OE *scēot - A steep slope. Perhaps not attested in Scotland: see discussion below.

(b) Shotts LAN (Bertram Schottis 1552, Bartrum Schottis 1616; NTC: 171, Bartramshotts 1339; Johnston 1934: 294).

Old English *scēot has been suggested as the element represented in Shotts LAN (NTC: 171). Sixteenth and seventeenth century forms of the name appear to contain the personal name Bertram, and the modern place-name may have been shortened from the name of Kirk o'Shotts LAN, which is situated to the north of Shotts LAN (NTC: 171). Johnston suggested an alternative derivation for Shotts LAN, from Old English scēat 'corner, nook; division of land' (Johnston 1934: 294). There are however some difficulties with the idea that this name, first recorded in the sixteenth century, has an Old English etyron, and other explanations are possible.

The suggestion that the name is derived from Old English *scēot 'a steep slope' is chronologically difficult, and there appear to be no English examples of names in which element is used in simplex form. All of the names in *scēot listed by Smith are compounds, and in each case the element is followed by a generic (Smith II: 108). Bartrum Schottis, if Schottis is understood as a plural of *scēot, would presumably have the meaning 'Bartrum's steep slopes', or 'steep slopes of (a place called) *Bartrum', neither of which is convincing.

The early spellings for Shotts LAN are problematic, and their relationship to the modern name is unclear. If Bertram Schottis is understood as meaning 'Bertram's shotts', then it is rather unusual that Bertram does not appear in the genitive. Schottis appears to be plural, but there is a slight possibility that Schottis may be a genitive form of a surname, and that Bertram Schottis denoted a place which belonged to someone called 'Bertram Schott'. The surname Schott is recorded in medieval continental sources, from either German Schott, Schotte 'Scot' or Flemish or Dutch Schot 'Scot' (Hanks & Hodges: 480). Middle English variants of the word Scot 'an inhabitant of Scotland, etc.' include several forms with Sch- such as Schott, Schot and Schote, many of which are attested in English place-names (MED s.v. Scot n.1). It is possible, then, that
through time the name *Bertrum Schottis was shortened to a semantically opaque *Schottis, from which the modern name Shotts developed.

Another, more likely possibility, is that Shotts LAN shows use of Middle Scots *shot ‘a piece of ground (which is cropped rotationally)’, attested from the late sixteenth century (CSD s.v. *shot n.1), and derived from Old English *scēat ‘corner, nook; division of land’. Johnston may therefore have been on the right lines when he suggested Old English *scēat as the etymon; however, from the dates of the available historical evidence, a Middle Scots coinage date seems more plausible. The sense ‘a division of land’ is attested in for the word *shot in English sources, and is recorded from a.1490 until 1907 (OED2 s.v. *shot n.1 25). In the quotations given in OED2, *shot is once explained as being synonymous with *rigg-length, and once with *furlong (OED2 s.v. *shot n.1 25: quots. a.1805, 1887). *Rig and *furlong are commonly attested in place-names in both Scotland and England, and *shot is attested in English field-names such as Shot Ends YOW ‘irregular pieces of land at the edge of a furlong’ (Field 1972: 202). It therefore seems very likely that Middle Scots *shot, either denoting ‘a division of land’ or ‘a piece of ground (which is cropped rotationally)’, may occur as a Scottish place-name element. One of the quotations for Scots *shot ‘a piece of ground (which is cropped rotationally)’ refers to a track called the ‘Castle-shotts’ (SND s.v. *shot n.1: quot. 1907). Shotts LAN perhaps denote lands which were divided up in this way.
OE *scor(a) - The shore of the sea or a lake, a river-bank, a precipitous slope.
MSc., Sc. shore. [Cf. Old English scorian ‘to jut out’ and scoren ‘precipitous’
(CSD s. v. shore n.); Middle Scots shore ‘the shore; a quay, landing-place,
harbour’. Cf. also Middle Low German, Middle Dutch schorre ‘shore’, Old High
German scorro ‘a steep slope’ (Smith II: 112).]

(a) Shorehead (NO 3108; Hooker), Shorelandhead, Abercorn WLO
(Shorelandhead 1691 KS Ab.; PNWL: 24), Shore Hill (NX 8458; Hooker),
Shore Plantation (NX 6746; Hooker), Shoreside (NT 0385; Hooker),
Shoreswood (NT 9446 and Shoresdean NT 9546; Hooker).

(b) Shore (NS 8093; Hooker).

(c) Coble Shore (NO 4619; Hooker), Gartshore Moss (NS 7073, also
Gartshore House NS 6973 and Wester Gartshore NS 6873; Hooker).

(d) Boydston Shore (NS 2144; Hooker), Carrick Shore (NX 5750; Hooker),
Carronshore (NS 8983; Hooker), Crawpeel Shore (NJ 9500; Hooker), Linkim
Shore (NT 9265; Hooker), Lumsdaine Shore (NT 8770; Hooker).

A sample of modern names from Hooker’s Gazetteer have been included above,
with the omission of all place-names found in the far north and north-west of Scotland, as
these examples are very unlikely to contain any Old English elements. All of the known
Scottish place-names which may contain Old English *scor(a) are either attested
considerably later than the Old English period, or have no available early spellings. It is
therefore difficult to assign a coinage date earlier than 1100 to any of these names, many
of which are probably of Middle Scots origin. In Middle Scots the word shore could
denote either ‘the shore’, or ‘a quay, landing-place, harbour’ (CSD s.v. shore n.). Both
senses are attested in Scots from the late fifteenth century to the present day, though the
latter sense is now restricted to the north of Scotland and Fife (CSD s.v. shore n.).

Macdonald does not give a meaning or etymology for the lost West Lothian
name Shorelandhead, presumably because he considered a literal interpretation sufficient
(PNWL: 24). The name probably means ‘headland by the shore’, but if Shore- represents
Middle Scots *shore*, and *-head* represents Middle Scots *head*, perhaps with the sense 'highest part (of a topographical feature)', it could also have other interpretations, perhaps 'harbour-land by the promontory', or 'landing-place by the hill'.
2.27 OE *snæp - Prob. ‘a boggy piece of land’. MSc. snape, sneep. [Cf. present-day English regional (south-west) snape ‘a swampy place in a field’. Cf. also Icelandic snap ‘a patch of scanty grass for sheep to nibble at in snow-covered fields, poor pasturage’ (Smith II: 132).]

(b) The Sneep (NT 6572; Hooker), Sneep (also Sneep Covert and Sneepbank Plantation NT 6538; Hooker).

c) Deansneep, Borthwick MLO (the second element survives in the field names Big Sneep and Little Sneep, on Guildie Howes farm) (Danesnape 1507 LC, Snyppis 1609 RMS, Sneep 1773 Arm; PNML: 112).

Dixon interprets the lost name Deansneep MLO as ‘valley pasture’ from the Old English elements denu and snæp (PNML: 112). He does not give a source for his definition of snæp as ‘pasture’, although it may be Ekwall, who notes that while the meaning of the Old English word is doubtful, the sense ‘pasture’ or ‘inferior pasture, winter pasture’ is an appropriate interpretation for the element in the north of England (DEPN: 428). Old English *snæp is now usually understood in English place-names to denote ‘a boggy piece of land’ (Smith II: 132). Field glosses the element as ‘marshy land’ (Field 1972: 210). In the north of England, place-names in *snæp are often confused with those derived from an unattested early Scandinavian element later reflected as Icelandic snap; the two elements are formally indistinguishable (Smith II: 132). This confusion is reflected in the etymology of entry for snape in MED, in which the etymology is given as probably from Old Norse, but the Old English word is also compared (MED s.v. snape n.). MED also appears to follow Ekwall by defining snape as ‘winter pasture’ (MED s.v. snape n.). Either of these unattested Old Norse or Old English elements may be therefore represented by the second element of Deansneep MLO. There is no other obvious alternative explanation for the Midlothian name. The same element appears to be reflected in the modern names The Sneep, near Halls BWK (NT 6572) and Sneep, near Smallholm ROX (NT 6538), noted by Hooker.
English field-names derived from Old English *snaep include Snape CHE, Snape Close NTT, Snape Field LNC, NTT, Snape Meadow CHE, Snapes DOR, YOE and Snapes End NFK (Field 1972: 210). Other English names containing the same element include Snapdown DEV, Snap SSX, Snape DEV, SFK, SSX and Snipe End WLT (Smith II: 132). From this evidence, it is clear that the majority of English names from Old English *snaep have developed modern forms in which the element is represented as either snap or snap, although snipe is also found. Hooker also records the name The Sneep, together with the names Sneepe Farm and Sneepe Sike which are presumably derived from it, near Greenhaugh NTB (NY 7988). Considered together with the southern Scottish names in sneep, it seems likely that this form of the word, in which the medial vowel is raised, may be a northern British regional variant, derived from the same Old English word.
OE *spot - A small piece, a bit. Pre-lit. Sc. spot. [Cf. Middle English spotte ‘a small plot of ground’; cf. also Old Norse spotti, Norwegian spott, both in sense ‘a piece of ground’.

(b) Spot, unlocated (Spot 1153-65 DOST s.v. spot n.), perhaps the same name as Spott ELO (NT 6775; Hooker), The Spott AYR (NS 4345; Hooker), Hill of Spott (NO 3365; Hooker).

(c) Greenspot (NY 2457; Hooker), Meadowsplot, Edinburgh MLO (Medesspot 1367-9 RMS; also Meduspeth 1338 Bann. Cl. 89; PNML: 126), Whitespot (NS 3450; Hooker), Whitespots (NX 9089; Hooker).

According to Smith, the Middle English place-name element spotte is found mainly in the northern counties of England and in Scotland (Smith II: 139). However, the language of place-name coinage in Scotland after 1100 was not Middle English but Middle Scots. Smith’s statement therefore serves as another illustration of the taxonomic anomalies which occur when the terminology of English place-name studies is misapplied to Scotland. Such comments are, however, very common in this field.

Smith gives the example of the Scottish place-name Spott, but unhelpfully omits any further details concerning its geographical location (Smith: II, 139). The name presumably refers to Spott, located in East Lothian, to the south of Dunbar. However, there are a number of other Scottish names in spott, some of which are only recorded in their modern form, in reference works such as Hooker’s Gazetteer. These are shown in the list above. The Spott, near Stewarton in Ayrshire, for example, probably has the same origin.

The precise semantic significance of the element is less clear. Smith defines Middle English spotte as ‘a small plot of ground’, but it is possible that in place-names, spott had a more exact meaning, perhaps referring to a specific division of land or land used for a particular purpose. The only senses attested for the Middle English word which have any obvious toponymic uses are ‘a small plot of land’ and ‘a place, location’ (MED s.v. spot n.¹ 4.). Middle Scots spot also has the related sense ‘a small area or extent of land’, and DOST notes that this sense is chiefly found in place-names and
personal names (DOST s.v. spot n.). Amongst the examples, the dictionary cites the fourteenth century form of Meadowspot MLO, the only earlier reference being to a place-name Spot (1153-65), which may be the same as the modern name Spott BWK (DOST s.v. spot n.).

04 The surname Spott is also attested from the Middle Ages, as in the name of Hugo Spotte (1194), and the element was sometimes used to form nicknames as in the name of Joh. Spothebru (1251) (MED s.v. spot n.¹). The place-name Spottiswood BWK is recorded earlier as Spotteswode (1296) and Spottswood (1380), and appears to contain the personal name Spott (PNB: 85). Williamson argues that the name is Old English, but it may alternatively be derived from a surname, considering that Spott is first attested as a surname in Scottish sources in the same year, 1296 (Black: 742). Williamson also notes that the names Spotsmains in Smallholm ROX and Spots Law in Eskdalemuir DMF (NT 1902; Hooker) may also have the same origin (PNB: 85). The same may be said for the lost an unlocated name Spottismuir, recorded in a document of a.1508 (DOST s.v. spot n.).

05 Dixon interprets the lost Midlothian name Meadowspot as either ‘meadow-place’ or ‘meadow-path’, from Old English mæd(we) combined with either spot or pæp (PNML: 126). It is unclear which of the two fourteenth-century spellings is the more ‘correct’, and it may be that both were in use, perhaps denoting separate places. The Midlothian Meadowspot can be compared with similar names in England, including the modern name Meadowspots Well, north-west of Haggbeck in the northern part of Cumberland (NY 4575; Hooker), and the field name Meadow Spot in Derbyshire (Field 1972: 135). The existence of such parallel formations suggests that Dixon’s derivation of the name from spot is probably accurate.

Nevertheless, there is no evidence that any of the names listed above are old enough to constitute Old English coinages, and Scottish place-names in spott or spot may be better understood as deriving from Middle Scots spot ‘a small area or extent of land’.
2.29 OE *todd - A fox. Pre-lit. Sc., MSc., Sc. tod. [Origin uncertain. Perh. a transferred sense of Old English *todd ‘a bushy mass’, on account of the animal’s brush, although the sense ‘fox’ is attested earlier, and is only found in Scotland and Northumbria (OED2 s.v. tod n.¹). Alternatively, perh. derived from Old Irish taíd ‘thief’ (see further Breeze 1994).]

(a) In combination with a word denoting a hole: Todhole Knowe, Dreghorn MLO (Todhole Knowe 1852; Harris: 604), Thodholesid, unlocated (Thodholesid 1214-49 DOST s.v. tod n.¹), Toddeholes, unlocated (Toddeholes c.1250 DOST s.v. tod n.¹), Todholes, Kirkconnel DMF (Todholes 1586 CBP; PNB: 234), Todholles, now Todhill Knowe, Colinton MLO (Todholles 1620 RMS, Todh(o)illis 18th cent. Ret.; PNML: 107), Todholes (NJ 3632; Hooker), Todholes (NO 6589; Hooker), Todholerig, unlocated (Todholerig 1165-82 DOST s.v. tod n.¹).

With elements denoting hills: Tod Craig (NO 4379; Hooker), Tod Craig (NX 9499; Hooker), Tod Hilllock (NO 3280; Hooker), Todhill Wood (NJ 9013; Hooker), Todhills, Liberton MLO (Todhills 1587, 1591, 1634 RMS, Rent. Bann. Cl. 89, Todhills 1653 et passim RMS, Todhollis 1620, 1627 RMS, Todhoillis 1621 RMS, Todshills 1630 Bann. Cl. 70; PNML: 238), Todhills (NS 3151; Hooker), Tod Hills, West Calder MLO (no early spellings; PNML: 107), Tod Law (NJ 6952; Hooker), Tod Law (NS 7635; Hooker), Todrig, Coldstream BWK (Todderig c. 1300 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18, Thotheryg, Thotheryg c. 1300 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18, Todrig, Todrik 1550 RMS; PNB: 246).

With other elements: Todcastle (NS 6642; Hooker), Tod’s Cairn, Heriot MLO (no early spellings; PNML: 201), Todglen (NS 3404; Hooker), Toddishauch, now Foxhall, Kirkliston WLO (Toddishauch 1539 SHS II. 4 et passim to 1566 Cat. Tor., Toddishauche 1563/4 Cat. Tor., 1631 RMS, Toddishaugh 1619 Cat. Tor., Todhauch 1539 et passim SHS II. 4, Todhaughe 1648 Dund. B; Foxhall KSR c.1750; PNWL: 41), Tod Head (and Todhead Point NO 8776; Hooker), Tod Sike (NY 2984; Hooker).

There are over two hundred names Hooker’s Gazetteer which may contain the element tod ‘fox’. A small sample of these names has been included above to show
typical formations. The earliest uses of the word *tod* ‘a fox’ in Scotland are identified in place-names and personal names (DOST s.v. *tod* n.¹). DOST notes the use of the word in a small number of early place-names as shown in the list above, the earliest of which is the lost name *Todholerig* (1165-82) (DOST s.v. *tod* n.¹). Early use of the surname is noted in the dictionary in the name of Johanni *Todd* (1329), but Black records earlier use in the name Baldwin Tod (c.1270) (DOST s.v. *tod* n.¹, Black: 773). The surname *Todd* is found in the street name Toddshill Road in Kirkliston, West Lothian, which was apparently named after a local councillor, James Todd, in 1960 (Harris: 603). Other minor names in the area are also derived from surnames, including the street-name Tod’s Close and Todrick’s Wynd in the centre of Edinburgh, which are likely to be derived from the names of William Tod (1773) and William Tothrik (1428) respectively (Harris: 604). Harris also discusses Todholes in Balerno (1753) and Tods-Hole Close, a street-name in South Leith (1683), and concludes that these names may contain either *tod* ‘fox’, or the surname Tod or Todd (Harris: 604). The original name of Foxhall WLO was Toddischauch, recorded from 1539, which is likely to mean ‘river-meadow of the fox’ (PNWL: 41). However, Macdonald explains that a Middle Scots text from c.1540 refers to the *haucht callit Toddis & Downis*, suggesting that the surname Todd may be represented by the first element of the place-name (PNWL: 41).

02 Confusion with the surname *Tod* or *Todd* is inevitable in some of the examples cited above. However, it is also possible that some of the Scottish names show use of Old English *tod* in the sense ‘a bushy mass’, or a related sense, perhaps similar to the modern English regional sense ‘a pollard tree’. For example, Hooker records the name Todshawhill (NT 4512), which can perhaps be compared with the English name Todhurst in Sussex. The second element of the Scottish name is either Scots shaw or its Old English etymon sceaga ‘a small wood, copse’, and the second element of the Sussex name is Old English *hyrst*, which can mean ‘a copse’.

03 Old English *hol* or its later reflexes often appears in Scottish and English place-names in combination with animal names, where it denotes ‘a hole, a burrow’ (Smith I: 257, Hough 2000a: 82-3). The first element of the Scottish names Brockholes BWK (*Brokholl* 1415), Brocklehirst DMF (*Brokholhirst* 1662-5), Brocklerig DMF (*Brockholrig* 1662-5) is *brock* ‘bager’ (PNB: 234). It is possible that some of these names reflect an earlier Old English *brocc-hol* ‘a badger hole, a sett’, common in England (Smith I: 52). Williamson notes the use of Old Norse *refr*, which also means ‘fox’, in the Scottish name
Raffles, Mouswald DMF (*Refoholes* 1215-45) and the lost East Yorkshire name *Refoholeslac* (c. 1210) (PNB: 234). Old English *fox-hol* 'a fox-hole, a fox’s earth' is also found in English place-names including Foxhall SFK, Foxholes LNC, Foxholes YOE and Foxholt KNT (Smith I: 186).

Scottish names in which *tod* combines with Scottish Standard English *hole* or its earlier reflexes are very common, and in most cases probably denote 'a fox hole' or 'an area frequented by foxes'. This evidence suggests that the compound appellative *foxhole*, parallels of which have already been identified in Old and Middle English, is also found in Middle Scots. Many of the other names listed above also have a topographical element suffixed to *tod*, and these too are likely to denote places frequented by foxes.
2.30 OE *wælc - Fulling, the dressing of cloth. MSc. walk, waulk, only in the compound walkmill ‘mill where cloth was fullled’. [Cf. Middle English walkmill, German walkmühle.]

(a) Walkmiltoun, unlocated (Walkmiltoun 1458 DOST s.v. walkmyl(n n.).

(b) Waulkmill, Lauder BWK (Walkmylhalch 1501 RMS; PNB: 186), Waulkmill, Carrington MLO (Walkmyln 1698 KSR; PNML: 119), Waulkmill, Kirknewton MLO (Walkmylne 1546, 1607, 1614 RMS, Walkmilne 1654, 1663 RMS, Waulk Mylne 1662 RMS; PNML: 223), Waulkmill of Calder, Mid-Calder MLO (Walkmyln 1586 Proc. Bar. Court; PNML: 250), Waulkmill of New Hailes, Inveresk MLO (the walk-mill of Easter Hailles, no date; PNML: 205), The Waulkmill, Cockpen MLO (The Walke Mylnne 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML: 145), Waulkmills, Edinburgh MLO (Walkmylnes 1578 Bann. Cl. 70; PNML: 125).

01 Walk-mill is also attested in the sense ‘a mechanical contrivance or machine, the driving power of which is furnished by the walking of a horse, etc.’ (OED2 s.v. walk-mill n. 2). However, this sense is only supported by two quotations in OED2, the earliest of which is dated 1773, and neither of the sources cited are Scottish (OED2 s.v. walk-mill n. 2). This sense is unlikely to be represented in place-names.

02 The compound walk-mill ‘mill where cloth is fullled’ is first recorded in the OED in the mid fourteenth century, but the 1359 quotation shows only the place-name Walkemilne, found in a Latin context, and so this evidence does not strictly apply to walk-mill as a lexical item (OED2 s.v. walk-mill n. 1). The Scottish names given above are paralleled by uses of the same compound in English place names, as for example the lost name Walkemulne YOE (1241) (Smith II: 239). As in England, the earliest Scottish evidence for walk-mill in this sense is found in place-names. DOST cites the lost and unlocated name Walkmyl (1418), which appears to be the oldest name of its type so far identified in Scottish records (DOST s.v. walkmyl(n n.).
OE *wincel - A nook, a corner; a sharp bend in a river or valley; a corner of land in the hills. Pre-lit. Sc. wincel. [Cognate with Old High German winkil ‘corner’; cf. Middle English fenkel ‘a corner, a bend’ (Smith I: 169).]


The Old English element *wincel is possible in Winchburgh WLO, partly because of the first recorded spelling, Wincelburgh (a.1189), and partly because it can be argued that the place-name may have originally signified an area which would be topographically appropriate. As Macdonald notes, Niddry was called ‘the barony of Winchburgh’ in earlier times, and so the original site may well have been near Niddry Castle, on land situated within the bend of the Niddry Burn (PNWL: 44).

The local geography of a site of this type would therefore be appropriate, as Old English *wincel can denote ‘a sharp bend in a river’ (Smith II: 268). However, Macdonald also concedes that the first element of the name could alternatively be derived from Wincel, the Old English hypocoristic form of the personal name Wineca (PNWL: 44). A similar interpretative problem arises with the Sussex name Winchelsea, which may contain either Wincel or *wincel (EPNS 7: 537-8; DEPN: 522). Nevertheless, in this case, as with the West Lothian name, the local topography does provide support for the latter possibility, and both names may signify land in the bend of a river.
Notes

1 Simon Taylor, personal correspondence.

2 I am grateful to Simon Taylor for alerting me to the structure of this place-name.

3 Hooker's NT 1273 corresponds with the full grid reference 312484, 673900.

4 As yet, I have been unable to trace any independent record of this place-name. The information given here has been supplied by John Reid (see note 6).

5 The early Wellbulzeon-type spellings of Bullions STL exhibit the element order usually associated with Celtic languages, where the generic precedes the specific.

6 I am very grateful to John Reid for supplying this reference, and for alerting me to the existence of several of the Scottish names listed above, for which he was kind enough to provide some early spellings: Bullionhall nr. E. Kilbride LAN; Bullions STL NS836842; Bullions STL NS824785; Bulliondale STL NS907720.

7 I have been unable to trace the exact location of Bullions Park, Newbigging WLO and Bullions (Field), Wester Dalmeny WLO as they do not appear to have been included in any OS maps. The OS references that I have given apply to Newbigging and Wester Dalmeny respectively.

8 Black draws particular attention to: Rev. John Hunter, The Diocese and Presbytery of Dunkeld 1660-1689, Vol II (London: Hodder & Stoughton, 1918) p.160: 'Reference in the Register of Sasines for Perthshire: Mr William Aissone, minister at Ochtergaven, and James Nicoll, schoolmaster there, witnessed, November 9th, 1674, a renunciation by Andrew Bulzeons and others, in favour of Donald Robertsone of Mikle Tullibeltane, granting that the third part lands of Little Tullibeltane were lawfully redeemed. Registered November 10, 1674.'

9 The word appears in Foclóir béarla agus gaedhilge, an Irish-English Dictionary as Bullán, Bulláin, pl. id., m., 'a round hollow in a stone, a bowl.'
10 I am grateful to Prof. C. Ó Dochartaigh of the Celtic Department at Glasgow University for this explanation.

11 The English Place-Name Survey has not yet covered Northumberland, and Bullions is not included in Mawer (1920).

12 A variety of publications have dealt with aspects of this subject; cf. e.g. LPN: 33.

13 'Tobair Claish Mhartain' is translated as 'the well of Martin in the Dell'.


15 As noted by Hough (2001b), OED2 does not add any other definitions for the word in later periods (OED2 s.v. dey n.1).

16 In reference to Graystone Hill ROX, Williamson notes that the modern name is 'more likely to be authentic', as the form given by Blaeu apparently relates to a farm near Graystone Hill (PNB: 150).

17 Early forms taken from PNB: 131.

18 Early forms taken from PNB: 139.

19 Later spellings perhaps show confusion of the second element with Old Norse ey 'island, land surrounded by marsh' (PNB: 139).

20 From his reference to Middle English hunte 'a hunt', it appears that Smith intends that the headword element *hunte should be interpreted as an unattested Old English word, but the usual 'OE' is unfortunately missing from the text (Smith I: 269).

21 Early forms from PNB: 77.

22 Cameron does not mark the element as unattested (EPNS 29: 736).
23 There is no entry for milch in DOST, and none of the pre-16\textsuperscript{th} century evidence for milch in OED3 is quoted from a Scottish source (OED3 s.v. milch a.; cf. DOST s.v. milk n.).

24 I am very grateful to the local informants, Mrs Lorna Cameron and Mr Enoch Currie.

25 Mr Gordon Tiley allowed me to visit Privick Mill in March 2000, and I am very grateful to him for taking the time to show me around the property.

26 The information provided about the charter is as follows: ‘Charter by ALAN, son of Walter, Steward of Scotland, to ADAM, son of Gilbert, of Torboltoun, etc. - [Ante 1177.]’ A footnote reads: ‘This Charter was confirmed by James, Steward of Scotland, great-grandson of Alan, \textit{circa} 1290.’ I am very grateful to T. A. Hendry for alerting me to this reference.

27 Simon Taylor, personal correspondence.

28 This suggestion was made by Simon Taylor, at a Conference of the Scottish Place-Name Society, 1999.

29 The same derivation is given by Darton (1994 s.v.) and Room (2003 s.v.).

30 Old English \textit{hyrst} can also mean ‘a hillock’, and so it is possible that the Scottish and English names do not have the same meaning.
Conclusion

3.00 Introduction

Many of the finer details of the methodology of this thesis have required revision since the project was undertaken in 1997. Initially I had hoped that, having built the corpus of Germanic place-name elements in southern Scotland, I would then be able to go through the entire list systematically. It was also originally envisaged that where an element was used in both Scotland and England, it would be possible for me to compare the usages in the two countries and provide a detailed account of my findings. However, what soon became apparent during the compilation of the corpus, my first major task, was that the volume of material was much too great for an analysis of this type to be practical within the allotted time. I spent the first year of my research building the corpus, and once this stage was completed it was agreed that I should restrict my detailed investigations to the two categories now covered in Parts One and Two. This allowed me to focus the study on a group of Scottish place-name elements which had received little attention before, and to examine the contribution of such names to the lexicon and onomasticon of Scotland in particular, and of Britain as a whole.

3.01 The nature of the material

The corpus contains over five hundred place-name elements, and in large part provides a distillation of the Germanic data found in Dixon (1937), Macdonald (1941) and Williamson (1942). It is hoped that this material will be a useful research tool, both for myself and for future researchers. This body of data has never been collected together before, and its collation in this work is intended to be of direct assistance to any scholar with an interest in the Germanic place-names of the British Isles. Although some of the raw material, the historical forms of the names, has been used by several studies including my own, its potential is by no means exhausted. One of the main benefits of collecting the early spellings for a large number of names is that once this task is complete, the data can then be re-interpreted by different scholars, and indeed by different generations of scholars, with a variety of investigative perspectives and techniques. The current theory governing the earliest English place-names in Scotland
(§0.03.09), which has many implications for the treatment of place-names containing generics employed during the period of Anglian settlement, was not known in 1942 when Williamson wrote her thesis on Scottish Border names. Although some of her interpretations therefore require re-examination in the light of this development, her groundbreaking work, which involved the collation and categorisation of thousands of historical name forms, still provides a starting-point for further research into the Germanic names in the Border counties.

01 Nevertheless, Williamson’s thesis is not particularly easy to use as a reference tool. Unlike Dixon (1947) and Macdonald (1941), there is no alphabetical list of elements, presumably on the grounds that each section deals with a different generic. One might assume from this that by consulting her list of names ending in Old English *tūn*, for example, the reader would find a comprehensive list of all of the names discussed in her thesis which are thought to contain this habitative term. However, in practice this is not the case. The East Lothian name Branxton, for example, is included in her discussion of Branxholme ROX, in section twelve which covers the Old English element *helm* ‘a helmet; a covering’ (PNB: 55). Branxton ELO is not mentioned in section five, on the Old English element *tūn* ‘dwelling, village, farm’ (PNB: 17-38), and it would be very difficult for anyone to find the references to Branxton ELO, together with its earlier forms, unless they stumbled on it by accident.

02 It is therefore my intention that the appendices provided in the present work will facilitate future research by presenting the historical forms of hundreds of Scottish place-names in a compendium which is easy to interrogate. Where possible, cross-references are included in the appendices beside each name, so that all the identifiable Germanic components are clearly indicated. Appendix A draws together all of the Germanic place-names recorded before 1700 from Macdonald (1941), Williamson (1942) and Dixon (1947). Furthermore, their findings have been re-assessed in the light of the last fifty years of onomastic research. The result is a unique resource which provides an important contribution to both Scottish and British onomastic studies.

03 As mentioned in the Introduction, Scottish place-name evidence has often been thought to be fraught with difficulties on account of the lateness of much of the data. While it is certainly true that the majority of known evidence does not pre-date the
twelfth century, and that many names are not found in the written record before the Middle Scots period, this fact does not in itself detract from the usefulness of the material. In some ways, in fact, it makes the material more interesting, especially if the researcher is willing to engage with Middle Scots rather than focusing their pursuit entirely on evidence for Old English or Old Norse. One of the reasons why the lateness of the material has been frequently perceived as a problem may be that many researchers who have engaged with Scottish Germanic onomastic material in the past seemed rather reluctant to acknowledge the relevance of this data to the history of the Scots language. On engaging with the material of the corpus in detail, however, it quickly becomes apparent that Middle Scots names dominate the field.

3.02 Taxonomic problems relating to Scottish place-name studies

The main taxonomic issues raised by the theses of Dixon, Macdonald and Williamson, and in modern fields of Scottish and English place-name studies, have already been discussed (§0.00.03). However, it was not until attempting to devise an alternative taxonomy that many of the problems began to crystallise. Watts (2002), categorises place-names on the premise that, generally speaking, the earliest historical form should be considered highly indicative of coinage date. While this in some ways simplifies the content of the data, it also provides a more logical and factually based assessment than the ‘traditional’ method. It is not axiomatic that the date of the first recorded spelling of a name should always be interpreted as a direct indicator of the date of coinage, but Watts’ method emphasises the importance of considering the material evidence in its known historical context. Theoretical frameworks can still be imposed, and since place-names can often provide insight into fossilised lexis, the researcher can still make a case that post-medieval evidence may reflect medieval coinage.

Given the restrictions of time necessary for the completion of the present work, this ‘new’ taxonomy has not been applied to the corpus itself, which is organised following the traditional methodology. In some ways this is of advantage, as it means that anyone already familiar with the traditional taxonomy of English place-name studies can easily interrogate the data, which is arranged very similarly to other reference works such as Smith (1956). However, I would have preferred to apply a new taxonomy to all of the material covered in this thesis, for the reasons already described.
Nevertheless, in Part One, the main discursive section of the thesis, I have endeavoured to introduce a system of taxonomy more akin to that of Watts (2002). The headwords under which the elements are grouped reflect the date of the oldest available evidence, and the periodisation is determined using the standard chronology by which Scots is currently assessed (CSD: xiii). This means that, for the non-Scandinavian names, in general, data which pre-dates 1100 has been interpreted as evidence for Old English, and data which falls between 1100 and 1375 has been interpreted as evidence for pre-literary Scots. Evidence which post-dates 1375 is interpreted as Middle Scots, and some reference is also made to modern Scots, which begins in the year 1700, although this material is usually only included as comparative evidence. As opposed to the traditional model, this system has allowed me to present the data in a way that reflects the written evidence more accurately, and in doing so has shown that while much Scottish material is later than that available for England, it is still a very valuable resource for early linguistic history.

3.03 Scottish place-names and the onomasticon of the British Isles: A commentary on the findings of Part One “Place-name elements unrepresented in England”

Part One is intended to focus on the contribution of Scottish place-names to the onomasticon of the British Isles, but the names discussed here also make many contributions to an understanding of the lexicon of Germanic languages spoken in Britain generally and Scotland specifically. It is therefore difficult to draw a line between material which is only of significance to the lexicon or the onomasticon.

Seventy-two pre-1700 Scottish place-name elements which are not represented in England are discussed in Part One. Of these, three are first recorded in the eleventh century, and fall within the Old English period in Scotland. Two of the Old English elements, hōh and hægstald, are also represented in England, but have been included partly on the grounds that the Scottish material, although significantly early, has not been discussed in the light of the last fifty years of research into English onomastics, and partly for their individual merits. Old English hōh ‘heel, spur of land’ produces reflexes in Middle Scots with a range of semantic applications, some of which are quite different
from those found in England. Old English *haegstald* ‘warrior’ is only attested in a handful of English place-names, and so the Scottish comparative material is of particular significance for the understanding of the uses of this element throughout the British Isles. The other Old English element is *museL* ‘a mussel’, which, while attested as a lexical item in the Old English literary corpus, does not appear to have been used to form place-names in England.

02 Twenty of the place-name elements discussed in Part One are first attested in the pre-literary Scots period (1100-1375) and it is possible that some of these represent names which were coined during the Old English period. All of these, by definition, pre-date the uses of their corresponding lexical forms, and a number of them have already been identified as such by DOST, including *cavelling*, *halk*, *lempet* and *stank* (DOST s.vv. *cavelling* vbl. n., *hawk* n., *lempet* n., *stank* n.¹). However, a substantial number of the other pre-literary Scots elements have not been commented on before as showing antedatings for their lexical equivalents. For example, *ever* ‘a ewer’ in Ewerland MLO (*Ewerlande* 1336-7), antedates Scottish literary evidence by over eighty years, and English literary evidence by over a hundred years. Similarly, although the earliest spellings are slightly problematic, *howlet* ‘an owl’ in Howliston MLO (*Howelotestone* 1336-7) appears to show a form of the word which antedates its lexical use in English by over a hundred and fifty years, and in Scots by over two hundred years.

03 The remaining forty-nine elements are first recorded in the Middle Scots period (1375-1700), as are a clear majority of Scottish names listed in the appendices. Many of the Middle Scots place-names discussed in Part One provide less dramatic antedatings to lexical usage. For example, *moch* ‘a moth’, in the lost place-name Mochhollie MLO (1627), antedates literary evidence for the word *moch* by ten years. Similarly, *sanctuary*, which in Scotland probably signifies ‘a sacred place in which fugitives were by law or custom immune from arrest’ (§1.62), is found in the lost name *Sanctuary Crofts* WLO (*les Sanctuary-croftis* 1451), which pre-dates use of the word in the same sense by eighteen years (DOST s.v. *sanctuary* n.).

04 Many of the definitions of the elements in Part One have been revised in whole or in part, and in some cases such revisions have also suggested that the definitions of the words with which they are formally identical may also benefit from re-examination in the light of the onomastic evidence. New definitions have been suggested for several
elements including *bour*, found in Bowerhope SLK (§1.03) and *cappie*, in Capielaw MLO (§1.08), and new interpretations have been put forward for a number of place-names such as Kingscavil WLO (§1.11), the lost name Mochhollie MLO (§1.48), Motherwell LAN (§1.49), and Pilrig MLO (§1.54). Revised definitions have been suggested for *barmekin* (§1.02) and *brew-land* (§1.04) which have significant implications for the understanding of the equivalent lexical terms.

05 Comparison of Scottish onomastic evidence with lexical evidence has facilitated the identification of several compounds previously unknown in the place-names of Scotland. Pilmuir WLO and Pilmuir MLO have been reinterpreted in the light of contextual examples, and found to be onomastic examples of the Middle Scots term *pilmuir*, which denoted ‘a piece of common land enclosed by a fence and cultivated as arable ground’ (§1.54). Place-names have also been shown to contain the compound *liggatcheek* ‘side post of a (self-closing) gate which shuts off pasture from arable land’, also recorded in lexical use (§1.13).

06 The discussions of several elements in Part One have also raised questions about the accepted interpretation of a number of English place-names. A notable example is the Scottish element *cappie* ‘hollow-shaped’, found in the place-name Capielaw MLO, formerly explained by Dixon as ‘(the cottages on) the look-out hill’, from Old English *cape* and hlāw (§1.08). The investigation of this name casts doubt on the accepted interpretation of the English place-names Capton DEV, Capland SOM and Capenhurst CHE, and questions the identification of the unattested Old English element *cape* ‘look-out place’, suggested by Ekwall (§1.08). Research into the possibility that Hexpath BWK and the lost name *Hesterhoh* ROX may contain Old English hægstdald ‘warrior’ has implications for the historical development of the English place-name Hexham DRH (§1.31). The reinterpretation of the Scottish name Motherwell LAN also has implications for the meaning of the lost Cheshire name *Modrelake*, previously thought to have the Old English word *modor* ‘mud, bog’ as its first element (§1.49).

3.04 Onomastic material and lexical evidence

00 As noted in the Introduction, studies of the place-names of Britain have advanced greatly during the twentieth century, particularly through the endeavours of the
English Place-Name Survey. There have also been many advances in the field of historical lexicography, notably the Middle English Dictionary, completed in 2001, and the Dictionary of the Older Scottish Tongue, completed in 2002. The completion of DOST is a significant landmark in the history of Scottish lexicography, and its volumes contain much onomastic material, the value of which has not been overlooked by the editors. The achievement of DOST was celebrated by the Scottish Medievalists at their annual conference in 2002, where its contribution to toponymy was treated in some detail by Simon Taylor in a paper on Scots in medieval boundary charters (Taylor 2002). Taylor drew attention to the many uses of Scottish place-name material for historical lexicography, and praised DOST as 'an essential tool for the Scottish toponymist' (Taylor 2002). The present work has borne out his assessment, and it is hoped that this thesis may also make its contribution to the study of Scots.

01 Since the work for this thesis was initiated, other lexicographical projects have begun, one being the Third Edition of the Oxford English Dictionary (OED3). The revised text for this dictionary is currently being published on-line in batches, and the first of these appeared in March 2000. At present, the new edition covers all entries from M to necessity, and includes many more references to onomastic material than the equivalent range in the Second Edition (further discussed in Scott forthcoming). For example, the revised entry for madder includes an etymological note which draws attention to the use of the word as a place-name element in several English counties (OED3 s.v. madder n.). The data is of particular significance because it provides evidence for the continued use of madder during the twelfth and fourteenth centuries, at which time the word is not well attested in literary sources (OED3 s.v. madder n.). The previous edition did not make any mention of this material. The Third Edition of the OED is now able to take account of the findings of the English Place-Name Survey and the Middle English Dictionary, which did not exist when the New Dictionary of English (NED) was originally compiled (1884-1921).

02 However, onomastic material has been incorporated where available, and the entries for madder in both the Second Edition and the Third Edition make reference to the Old Icelandic cognate madra, found only in place-names (OED2 s.v. madder n., OED3 s.v. madder n.). This type of information is often of great significance for etymological research, as onomastic usage of a lexical item may be the only available evidence for that word. Where a place-name provides an otherwise unattested cognate
form of an English word, it can help to establish the position of that word within its
Germanic or Indo-European context. Such material has received some attention both in
large projects like the *Oxford English Dictionary* and in the work of individual scholars
(e.g. Vennemann 1998). The revised text of the Third Edition of the *Oxford English
Dictionary* incorporates further examples, including the addition of Old Icelandic málmr
'sand' from an early form of the Swedish place-name Malmö, recorded as Målma-haugar,
lit. 'sand-mounds' (also Malmøughe in Old Swedish) to the etymology of *malm* (OED3
s.v. *malm* n.). This entry also includes a new reference to the place-name Maamy Soond
'sandy sound' in Fetlar, Shetland, which appears to show use of the Scandinavian
element in a British context. It may be hoped that greater coverage of place-name
evidence in major reference works may demonstrate the value and uses of such
onomastic material to a wider audience.

03 Scottish place-names often provide the earliest evidence for the use of Scots
lexis, particularly because the written record for Scots begins in the late fourteenth
century. This investigation has uncovered many instances of valuable onomastic material
in pre-literary Scottish records, some of which have received no previous comment. The
*Dictionary of the Older Scottish Tongue* frequently makes use of place-names as early
evidence for Scots lexis, but while the source documents are usually cited, the locations
of the places, and the modern forms of the names are rarely mentioned. The *Scottish
National Dictionary* also makes use of place-names, frequently referring to them in
etymological text. Although dated, the names are not localized, and so the exact
significance of the evidence in question is often very difficult to assess from the
dictionary's account.

04 When dealing with such material, it is particularly unfortunate that there is
currently no comprehensive resource for Scottish place-name data. Where possible, I
have attempted to give further information about the locality in question using reference
works such as Hooker's *Gazetteer*, or by matching the name with an entry already
included in the corpus. I have also consulted the Scottish Place-Name Database, devised
and constructed by Simon Taylor at the University of St. Andrews, with the technical
assistance of Ed Dee at the University of Edinburgh. However, this resource rarely
provided me with information which I had not already gathered from other sources,
mainly because of the nature of the data which was used in the Scottish Place-Name
Database Pilot Project. While the Database has the potential to develop into a major
national archive, with the capacity to store many categories of information including early spellings, geographical references and place-name etymologies, comprehensive and detailed material has not yet been incorporated for most of the country. I very much hope that there will be an opportunity for the data presented in this thesis to be incorporated into the Scottish Place-Name Database, as the material would make a substantial contribution to the database’s historical and geographical coverage of Scotland.

3.05 Scottish place-names and the lexicon of the British Isles: A commentary on the findings of Part Two “Scottish place-name elements rarely attested or unattested in the literary corpus”.

Most of the elements in this section are Old English, and have already been identified from the corpus of English place-names. In such cases, the Scottish material supplements the data available from the English Place-Name Survey, and adds to the knowledge of the uses and distribution of the elements. However, three of the elements, *breist-mill, *bullion and *day-land, provide evidence for Middle Scots words which are otherwise unattested. Although the compound *dey-land has already been identified using English place-name evidence, it seemed more appropriate to acknowledge that the Scottish equivalent element, while supporting the evidence for the medieval lexical compound in the British Isles, also argues for the existence of a Middle Scots compound *day-land.

Two of the thirty-one discussions in Part Two conclude that the element in question is unlikely to be represented in Scotland. There is quite compelling evidence against the inclusion of Old English *anger ‘grassland’ (§2.01) and Old English *hunte ‘a hunt; a hunting district’ (§2.18) in the corpus of Germanic place-name elements. Furthermore, there is some doubt over the traditional interpretation of Shotts LAN as containing Old English *scēot ‘a steep slope’ (§2.25). Of the remaining twenty-eight elements, one is recorded in the late Old English period, sixteen are first recorded in the pre-literary Scots period, and eleven are recorded in the Middle Scots period.

The large proportion of elements which are found before 1375 again testifies that Scottish place-names contain a wealth of material unattested in Scottish literary
sources. However, those which are only found from the Middle Scots period, while still of interest in relation to Middle Scots lexis, provide little support for the existence of their Old English equivalents in Scottish place-names. Eight elements, namely Old English *dubb ‘a pool’, *dufe ‘a dove’, *falca ‘a falcon’, *grand ‘gravel’, *scor(a) ‘the shore of the sea or a lake, a river-bank, a precipitous slope’, *sneap ‘a boggy piece of land’, *walc ‘fulling, the dressing of cloth’ and Old Norse *raun ‘a rowan-tree, a mountain ash’, may be attested in Scotland, but each is only recorded in names which date from the Middle Scots period. In such cases it is difficult to assess whether these elements represent older coinages, or reflect use of Scots reflexes of the Old English and Old Norse words. This material therefore has a more direct contribution to make to the understanding of the Scots lexicon and onomasticon than to the history of Old English and Old Norse in Scotland.

03 The older material covered in Part Two, however, adds much to the discussion of early Germanic lexis in the British Isles. Many Scottish place-names are not found in the historical record before 1100, and so it can be argued that pre-literary Scots material often provides the oldest extant evidence for names which were coined before the beginning of the Scots period. This section contains such pre-literary evidence for the Old English elements bëmere ‘bittern’, *bōdil-tūn ‘house-enclosure, house-farm’, *brūn ‘a brown animal, a pig’, *crōc ‘a curved or crooked piece of ground’, *grǣg ‘a grey animal, a wolf’, *grōten ‘gravelly’, *hlīde ‘a noisy stream’, *huntere ‘a hunter’, *lǣc(c) ‘stream, bog’, *melce ‘yielding milk’, *peru ‘a pear-tree’, *rydding ‘a clearing’, *spot ‘a small piece’, *todd ‘a fox’, *wincel ‘a nook, a corner; a sharp bend in a river or valley; a corner of land in the hills’, and for either Old English *fogga or Old Norse *fogg(l) ‘grass left standing during the winter’.

3.06 Closing remarks

00 This study set out to consider the contribution of Scottish place-names to the Germanic lexicon and onomasticon, and to draw together a body of data which would facilitate this research, and the research of future scholars. The corpus of data contained in the appendices draws on evidence from seven Scottish counties, West Lothian, Midlothian, Dumfriesshire, Berwickshire, Roxburgh, Selkirk and Peebles, presented in
an alphabetical sequence arranged by place-name element. No other such resource currently exists for the place-names of Scotland.

01 Besides the conclusions which have been reached as a result of the assessment of individual elements, further conclusions can be drawn from an examination of groups of names with shared features. Such groups allow the identification of areas of Scottish onomastics which, it is hoped, will be the subject of subsequent investigations. For example, the evidence for Middle Scots *brew-land* (§1.04), *chymmys-land* (§1.14) and *day-land* (§2.08) suggests that the generic -land was often used to signify lands within an estate which were used for a specific purpose. The evidence of ewer and howlet, together with other elements of French origin such as corbie ‘a crow’ (§1.16), also suggests that there may be a significant body of material, perhaps mainly represented in place-names, which was borrowed directly into Scots from French, and not via Middle English. In view of the known Anglo-Norman settlement and influence in Scotland, this is not implausible. All of these terms are found in Scottish place-names earlier than in any other British lexical or onomastic contexts, and further investigation may add greater support to this hypothesis.

02 As this study shows, the material contained in the place-names of Scotland is an invaluable resource for any investigation into the historical lexis of the British Isles. Scottish place-names are also an important resource for onomasticians, and as their study evolves, it is likely to have a significant impact on the understanding of the Germanic onomasticon of England. The present work demonstrates that comparative material from other parts of Britain and Europe is often very useful when conducting an analysis of Scottish onomastic material, and the reverse is also true. This thesis is the first study to focus attention on qualifying elements rather than generics, and the first to collate the historical evidence for over five hundred Scottish place-name elements. Ideally it will not be the last, as other scholars may build on the current work. The Germanic toponymicon of southern Scotland, as presented and discussed here, may then take its place amongst the national resources for Scottish onomastics and historical lexicography.
Notes

1 These and related issues are also discussed in Scott 2003: 24-25, and Scott forthcoming.

2 Further references and updated notes on the present state of the project appear at: http://www.st-andrews.ac.uk/institutes/sassi/spns/spndata.htm#update01).
The Germanic Toponymicon of Southern Scotland: Place-Name Elements and their contribution to the Lexicon and Onomasticon

Margaret Rachael Scott

Submitted for the degree of PhD

University of Glasgow
Faculty of Arts
Department of English Language

September 2003

Volume Two

© Margaret Rachael Scott 2004
Appendix A: The Germanic Toponymicon of Southern Scotland

A.1 abbod - OE ‘abbot’.

00 *Abbot(s)lands*, Cramond MLO (v. land) (once connected with the monks of Dunkeld) (*Abbotlandis* 1505, 1510-11 SHS II.10; PNML: 162), *Abbotsmeadow*, Edinburgh MLO (v. mæd) (*Abbotis-medow in the park of Halyruedous* 1544 RSS; PNML: 129), *Abbotsmeadow*, Cranston MLO (v. mæd) (*Abbotismedue c.1160* Bann. Cl. 82; PNML: 167).

A.2 ðc - OE ‘oak tree’, ON eik, MSc., Sc. aik, ake, eak, etc.


A.3 ðcen - OE ‘growing with oaks’, MSc., Sc. aiken.

00 *Aikendean*, Carrington MLO (v. denu) (a large oak wood can still be found nearby) (*Eck(i)eden* 1612 RMS, *Eckendeen* 1710 KSR, *Oakendean* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 118).

A.4 ald - OE (Anglian) ‘old’, ME alde, MSc. auld.


A.5  alor - OE ‘alder’, ON elri, Sc. eller.

Eller Burn BWK, Ellers Burn ARG (SSH: 27), Allerbeck, Kirkpatrick-Fleming DMF (v. bekkr) (PNB: 309).

A.6  åte - OE (rare) ‘oats’. [Cf. Middle English åte, öte (Smith I: 13).]

Oatslie, Lasswade MLO (v. lēah) (Otislelee 1527 RMS (prob. with reduplication of the terminal element), Otislelie 1542, 1574, 1583, 1610 RMS, Oatslee 1773 Arm., Oatsley 1782 Sas.; PNML: 227).

A.7  æcer - OE, ‘plot or strip of cultivated land’, also ‘acre, specific measure of ploughland’, originally the unit a yoke of oxen could plough in a day (VEPN1: 26), ON akr, ‘a plot of arable land’ (Smith), MSc., Sc. acre, aiker, akir, etc.

Beatman’s Acre, Fala & Soutra MLO (v. æcer) (Beedsman’s Acres - Hunter p. 40; PNML: 191), Bog Acre, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. bog) (PNWL: 34), Craig Acres, Little Kettlestoun, Linlithgow WLO (Sc. craig ‘hill’) (Craig-
Aikeris 1605 Ret., lie Craigaikers 1615 Prot. R. K.; PNWL: 60), Curate's Acre, Linlithgow WLO (v. curat) (PNWL: 115), Goldenacres, Cramond MLO (v. golden) (PNML), Halfacres, Dalkeith MLO (Halfaiker 1669 LC; PNML: 184), Hardacres, Eccles BWK (v. harðr) (PNB), Hole Acre, Linlithgow WLO (v. hol(h)) (PNWL: 117), Jopp's Acre, perhaps the same as the field name Jock's Acre, Dalkeith MLO (Joppisaker 1451-2 RMS; PNML: 184), Kings Acres, Linlithgow WLO (v. cyning) (PNWL: 68), Lady's Acre, Linlithgow WLO (v. lady) (PNWL: 117), Lampacre, Corstorphine MLO (v. lamp) (lie Lamp-aiker 1642 RMS, the Lamp-Aiker 1839 NSA; PNML), Mill Acre, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. myln) (PNWL: 37), Muiracre, Kirkliston MLO (v. mōr) (lie Mure-aiker 1590-1 RMS; PNML: 216), Peat Acre, Linlithgow WLO (v. pete) (PNWL: 120), Serjeant's Acre, Uphall WLO (v. sergeant) (PNWL: 72), Thomas Acre, Inveresk MLO (Aiker called Thomas aiker 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML: 212), Wheatacre(s), Torphichen WLO (v. wēt) (PNWL: 98), Nether Wheatacre(s), Torphichen WLO (v. nēðr, wēt) (PNWL: 99), Over Wheatacre(s), Torphichen WLO (v. ufer(r)a, wēt) (PNWL: 99), Wester Wheatacre(s), Torphichen WLO (v. west, wēt) (PNWL: 99), Vicar's Acre, Abercorn WLO (Viccairs aiker 1642 Ret.; PNWL: 14).

A.8 æcarn - OE 'acorn', perhaps also 'beech-nut, chestnut'.

00 Ackornehauchburne, Newbattle, MLO (perhaps surviving in Ochre Burn (v. h(e)alh, burn) (Ackornehauchburne 1583 LC, le accornhalch (undated) Bann. Cl. 89; PNML: 256).

A.9 æppel - OE (Anglian) 'apple, fruit in general'.

00 Applegarth DMF (v. garðr) (Apligirth 1505 RMS, Apilgairth 1513 RSS, Apilgyrth 1543 HMC (Drml), Aplegarthe 1586 CBP; PNB: 289).

A.10 æppel-tréow - OE 'an apple tree'
00 Appiltretwayt, in Carruthers, Middlebie DMF (v. ðveit) (Appiltretwayt 1317 RMS, Appultrethwate 1411 HMC (Drml); PNB).

A.11 ðesc - OE (Angl) 'ash-tree'

00 Ashkirk SLK (v. cirice) (Ascheschyrc c. 1124 [12th] Glas., Hassechirke 1165-1214 Bann. Cl. 56, Askirk(e) 1214-49 Bann. Cl. 56, 1335-6 CDS; PNB), A.12 ðescen - OE adj. 'ash, ashen, made of ash; amidst or growing with ash-trees', Sc. eschy

00 Ashiesteel, Caddon SLK (v. stigol) (Eschesteile 1455 ER, Echestele 1479 ER, Eschstele 1487 ER, Esshystill 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.13 *anger - ?? (see 2.01)

A.14 bailie - MSc. A town magistrate next in rank to the provost. (§1.01)

00 Bailielands, Linlithgow WLO: (The) Baillieland(i)s 1552 SRS 52 et passim to 1664 Ret., lie Bailielandis 1568 RMS, Ballielandis 1586 RMS, Baillislands 1699 Ret. (PNWL: 112).

A.15 balca - OE, ON 'ridge, bank', MSc. bauk, balk, etc. 'unploughed ridge'.

00 The Common Bau(l)k, Cramond MLO (lie Commone-bauk 1579 RMS; PNML), Whitebaulks, Linlithgow WLO (v. hwit) (Qhuítbawkis 1531 SRS 52, Qhuítbauksis 1541 Linl. Sh. C., Qhuítbalkis 1552 SRS 57 et passim to 1586 Temp., Qhuítbakkis 1577 SRS 52, Quhytbakis 1564 SRS 57 et passim to 1607 Ret., Quhytbakkis 1569 SRS 52, Quhytbakis 1591 SRS 1, Quhitebakis 1583
A.16 ME banke - Bank or slope of a hill or ridge. MSc., Sc. bank. [<ODan bank.]

00 Banks, Inveresk MLO (Banks 1653 RMS; PNML: 209), Bankend, Caerlaverock DMF (v. ende) (Bankend 1570 CSP, Bunken 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Bankhead, Dalmeny WLO (v. hēafod) ((The) Bankheid 1565 SRS 52, Bankeheade 1692 KS Dal.; PNWL: 9), Bank Head, West Calder MLO (v. hēafod) (Bankheid 1653 KSR, Bankhead 1770 RMS; PNML: 304), Banksbarns, Abercorn WLO (v. ber-ærn) (Banksbarns 1691 et passim KS Ab.; PNWL: 20), Brewhousebank, Newbattle MLO (v. brewhous) (PNML: 257), Burnbank, Uphall WLO (v. burna) (PNWL: 73), Dowbank, Abercorn WLO (v. *dūfe) (Dowbank 1640 Ret.; PNWL: 21), Gibb's Bank, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (Gibbis Bank 1593/4 RMS; PNML: 33), Greenbank, Edinburgh MLO (v. plewland, grēne) (PNML), Loane to the Stobisbank, Cockpen MLO (v. stubb, lane) (PNML: 145), Millbank, Cramond MLO (v. myln) (PNML), North Bank, Abercorn WLO (v. norð) (North Bank 1540 RMS et passim to 1601 Ret.; PNWL: 20), Northbank, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. norð) (Northbancke 1667 Dund. B, Northbank 1669 Reg. Bor. et passim to 1695 Bonds Bor.; PNWL: 37), Roughbank, Currie MLO (probably between Kinleith and Ratho) (v. rūh) (Rouchbank 1590 RPC; PNML: 180), South Bank, Abercorn WLO (v. sūð) (South Bank 1540 RMS et passim to 1601 Ret.; PNWL: 20), Scrogbank Rig, Caddon SLK (v. scrogge) (PNB), Thornybank, Torphichen WLO (v. þorn) (PNWL: 105), Whitehaughbank, Newbattle MLO (v. h(e)alh, hwīt) (Quhythauchbank 1584 LC; PNML: 259).

A.17 barmkin - MSc. Battlement; battlemented wall. (§1.02)

00 Barmekin Hill (and Barmekin Wood NJ 7207, also Barmekin Cottage NJ 7308; Hooker), Bairnkine, Southdean ROX (Barmkyn 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 188).
A.18 barras - OFr., 'a barrier, esp. one in front of a fortress, the jousting lists', ME barras, barres, Sc. barrace, barrase, barres.

00 Barrasgate, Cummertrees DMF (v. geat) (Barresyett 1545 HMC (Jhn); PNB).

A.19 bastle, bastailge - M.Sc. ‘bastille, fortified tower; siege-tower’ < OFr bastle ‘castle tower’; bastile ‘workhouse’ (EDD); also recorded in English names.

00 Bastle, Foulden BWK (Foulenbastell 1614 HMC (Home), Foulden Bastell 1615 HMC (Home), Bastell 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Bastleridge, Ayton BWK (v. hrycg) (Bastell rigge 1542 Ham. Inv., Bastelrig 1596 LC, Bastalrig 1663 RMS; PNB), Kellue Bastle, Edrom BWK (Bastell 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.20 baxter - MSc. ‘a baker’.

00 Baxterland, Edinburgh MLO (v. land) (app. once held by ‘the Baker of William the Lion’; PNML) (Baxterland de Inverleith 1527 RMS, Baxstarland de Inverleith 1542 RMS; PNML), Baxters' Land, Linlithgow WLO (app. denoting land held by the Guild of Baxters; PNWL: 112) (v. land) (The Baxters Land 1696 Cess; PNWL: 112).

A.21 bæc - OE ‘something resembling a back, a ridge’, ME bakke.

00 Back Riggs, Linlithgow WLO (v. hrycg) (Lie Bakriggis 1586 RMS, Bakriggs 1635 Ret.; PNWL: 112), Dumback, Whitburn WLO (v. dammr) (PNWL: 110).

A.22 OE bēan - A bean; app. denoting both ‘broad bean’ and ‘horse bean’.

00 Benrig, St. Boswells ROX (v. hrycg) (Beene Rig c. 1400 [c.1500] Wyntoun W.; PNB).

A.23 OE bed-mann - One who prays; cleric. MSc. beidman.
Beadsman's Croft, Edinburgh MLO (v. croft) (Beidmannis Croft of Sanctleonardis Gait 1578 Bann. Cl. 70, perhaps le Hermitis-croft in territorio S. Leonardi 1493 RMS; PNML), Beatman's Acre, Fala & Soutra MLO (v. æcer) (Beedsman's Acres; PNML: 191).

ON bekkr - A small stream, a burn. [Cf. ME beck.]

Beck Burn KCB, Fopperbeck Burn LAN, Glenzier Burn DMF→CMB, Kings Beck LAN, Mere Beck DMF, Muckle Hind Becks ROX, Trout Beck DMF, Water Beck DMF (SSH), Bochardech (surname Bochard) (Bochardech 1306-29 HMC (Drml); PNB), Allerbeck, Kirkpatrick-Fleming DMF (v. alor) (Elrebec c. 1218 HMC (Drml), Ellirbeck 1517 RMS, Ellerbeck 1662-5 Blaeu, Allerbeck 1637 LC; PNB), Bekhouse, Dumfries DMF (v. hūs) (Bekhouse 1484 RMS; PNB), Beckton, Dryfesdale DMF (v. tūn) (Bektoun 1484 RMS, 1498 RMS; PNB), Blakebec, nr. Howthat DMF (v. blæc) (Blakebec c. 1218 HMC (Drml); PNB), Castelbec [site unknown] (v. castel(l)) (Castelbec 1275-1306 HMC (Drml); PNB), Gillemartinebech [site unknown] (v. Gillamartain) (PNB), Heckbeckhill, Abercom WLO (v. hæc(e), hyll) (PNWL: 22), Winterseugh, Cummertrees DMF (v. winter, skógr) (PNB).

belle - OE 'a bell; bell-shaped (hill)'.

Belchester, Eccles BWK (v. ceaster) (Belchester c. 1269 HMC (Home), 1533 RMS; PNB), Bellstone, Whitburn WLO (v. stān) (Bel(l)ston 1698 KS Liv., Bellstone 1699 KS Liv.; PNWL: 109), Bellridden, Ruthwell DMF (v. *rydding) (PNB).

*bēmere - OE 'a bittern' (§2.02).

A.27 **OE beo** - A bee. MSc. be, bee.

**Beecraigs**, Linlithgow WLO (Sc. craig ‘hill’ < Gael. creag) (*Becraggis 1568 SRS 52, Bee-craigs 1699 KS Linl.; PNWL: 66).

A.28 **OE beonet** - Coarse wild grass, bent grass.


A.29 **OE bere-tun** - Barley enclosure, barley farm.

**Liberton** (parish), MLO (v. hlio) (*Libertune c. 1128, 1166-1214 Bann. Cl. 70; PNML: 232).

A.30 **OE bere-wic** - Barley farm; a grange or an outlying part of an estate.

**Berrick**, surviving in the field-names of Easter Berrick and Wester Berrick, Linlithgow WLO (*le Berrik 1512/3 RMS; PNWL: 66), Berwick ABD (‘almost certainly an imported name’; SPN: 101) (earlier Berrek, no date; SPN: 101), North Berwick ELO (v. norð) (*Berewic 1165-72, Norh’ berwic 1160-85, Northberewich 1215-26, North Berrick 1690; SPN: 101), Berewiches Strem BK (v. strēam) (PNB).

A.31 **OE ber-aern** - Barn, storehouse for barley and other grain. [Cf. OE beren ‘of barley, growing with barley’ and the personal names, Old English *Beorna* and Old Norse *Bjarni*, with which it may be confused (VEPN1: 86).]
**Barns, Linlithgow WLO (Bernys 1315 Reg. Ho. Ch. et passim to 1378 Bann. Cl. 94, (lee, le) Bernis 1306-29 (17th) RMS et passim to 1540 RMS, (le) Bernes 1306-29 (17th) RMS, 1335-6 CDS, Barnis 1581 RMS, Bairnis 1583 RPC, Barnes 1638 RMS; PNWL: 56), Barnhill, Currie MLO (v. hyll) (Barn(e)hill(is) 1590, 1591 RPC) (PNML: 179), Barnhills, Ancrum ROX (v. hyll) (Bernehillus 1590 RPC; PNB), Barnton, Cramond MLO (v. tūn) (Berntoun 1390-1406, 1477 et freq to 1601 RMS, 1477 Bann. Cl. 105, 1507 Treas. Acc., Berntona 1478 AC, Berntone 1505 SHS II.10, Berneto(u)rn(e) 1390-1406, 1452, 1453, 1460, 1601 RMS, 1480 AC, Barntoun(e) 1390-1406, 1597 et freq to 1630 RMS, 1681, 1689, 1690 SHS I.16, Burnetoun 1450 RMS, Barntoun(e) 1493 et freq to 1643 RMS, 1493 Bann. Cl. 70, 1494 Bann. Cl. 105, Bertoun(e) 1478, 1494 Bann. Cl. 105; PNML), Nether Barnton, Cramond MLO (v. neðri, tūn) (Nethir-Berntoun 1506 Treas. Acc., 1512, 1513 RSS, 1533 RMS, Nethir-Barn(e)town 1572, 1619 RMS, Nederberntoun 1510-11 SHS II.10, N(e)ather Barn(e)town 1607, 1622, 1654 RMS, Nether-barntoun 1662 RMS; PNML), Over Barnton, Cramond MLO (v. ufer(r)a, tūn) (Ovirberntone 1505 SHS II.10, Ovir-Berntoun 1511, 1512 et freq to 1547 RSS, Ovirberntoun 1510-11 SHS II.10, Ovir Bertoun 1529, 1538, 1542, 1549 RMS, Ovir Barn(e)town(e) 1558, 1577, 1609 RMS, Over Berntoun 1507 et freq to 1628 RMS, 1526 RSS, 1538 LC, Over Barn(e)town(e) 1592, 1597 et freq to 1665 RMS; PNML), Barons Hill, Linlithgow WLO (v. hyll) (Bernishill 1542 RMS et passim to 1677 Ret., Berinshill 1560 SRS 57, Barinshill 1562 SRS 57, Barnishill 1578 Ret. et passim to 1586 RMS, Barnishill 1634 RMS, Barneshill 1664 Ret.; PNWL: 55), Banksbarns, Abercorn WLO (v. banke) (PNWL: 20), Carrington Barns, Carrington MLO (v. tūn, Cēnhere) (Keringtoun-barnis 1612 RMS, Barnes of Caringtown 1665 RMS, (the) Barns 1698, 1709, 1710 KSR, 1773 Arm.; PNML), Old Liston Mains or Hallbarns, Inveresk MLO (v. h(e)all, demeyne) (Halbarnis 1582 RPC, 1596, 1619 RMS, lie Manis de Listoun 1596 RMS, Halbarn(e)s 1630, 1640, 1642 RMS, 1663, 1664, 1667 KSR, Barns 1773 Arm.; PNML: 214), Hallbarns, Abercorn WLO (v. h(e)all) (PNWL: 22), Hallbarns Moor, Abercorn WLO (v. h(e)all, mōr) (PNWL: 22), Sowtra barnis, now Woodcote Park, Fala & Soutra MLO (lie Barnis de Soltre 1462 SBR 7, 1462 Bann. Cl. 109, Soltray Bernis 1557 Bann. Cl. 109, Sovtray Barnis 1587 RPC, Sowtra barnis 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML).

00 **Deanberry Hole**, Cockburnspath BWK (v. denu) (*Denberryholt* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 159), **Gorrenberry**, Castleton ROX (*Gorrunber(r)y* 1518 ALC, 1569 RPC, *Goranberry* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 159), **Loweberry**, Holywood DMF (perh. Cumbric *luch* ‘lake’) (*Lubberie* 1637 Reg. Dmf.; PNB: 159), **Wee Queensberry**, Closeburn DMF (v. cwên) (*Quenysber(y) c. 1485 Wallace*; PNB: 159).

A.33 bigging - MSc. ‘building, outbuilding, outhouse’. Commonly in the compound appellative newbigging; cf. ME bigging and newbigging.

00 **Newbigging**, Lauder BWK (v. niwe) (*Newbigging* 1533 RMS; PNB),


A.34 OE birce - A birch tree.

00 **Birkwood** Burn (v. wudu) LAN, Birk Burn AYR, DMF, Birks Burn ABD (SSH).
A.35  bircen - OE ‘growing with birch-trees’

00  **Birken Burn** STL (SSH: ), **Birkenhead**, Bathgate WLO (v. həafəd)

*(Birkenhead 1665 RMS, Birkinhead 1672 Ret.; PNWL: 85), Birkenshaw, Torphichen WLO (v. sceaga) *(Birkinschaw 1540/1 RMS et passim to 1591 HMC, Birkinshaw 1667 Dund. B, Brekinschaw 1541 Linl. Sh. C., 1563 RMS, Birkenschaw 1565 SRS 52, Birkenshaw 1571 Gill. Ch., 1694 KS Tor.; PNWL: 90), **Birkynshawe of Ester Glencroske**, Glencorse MLO (v. sceaga) *(Birkynshawe 1336-7 CDS; PNML: 193), Birkenside, Legerwood BWK (v. side) *(Birchinside 1153-65 APS, Birkenside 1165-77 Bann. Cl. 56, c. 1170 [16th] Bann. Cl. 83; PNB), Birkie Side, Borthwick MLO (v. side) *(Birkinsyd(e) 1609 RMS, Mait. Cl. 34, Birkensyd 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML)*

A.36  ON blá-ber - Bilberry. ME, MSc. blaeberry.


A.37  ON blá(r) - Dark, blue, livid; cheerless, cold, exposed.

00  **Blaatwood**, nr. Torduff Point, Gretna DMF *(according to Blaeu’s map of Annandale) (v. vað) *(Blawath 1175-1214 [15th] R St. B, 1194-1200 [1300] HC, Blawad c. 1190 HMC (Drm), Blawat [p] 1573 HMC (Drm), Blawetwod [p] 1552-3 CSP, Blawatwod 1583 RPC, Blaatwood 1662-5 Blaeu, Blaetwod 1630 Reg. Dmf.; PNB)*.

A.38  OE blæc - Black, dark-coloured, dark.

00  **Blakebec**, near Howthat DMF (v. bekkr) (PNB), Blackburn, Chirnside BWK (v. burna) *(Blak(e)burn [p] c. 1300 Cold. Corr., 1541-2 RSS; PNB), Blackburn, Livingston WLO (v. burna) *(Blakeburn 1335-6 CDS, Blakeburne 1424/5 RMS, Blakburne 1336-7 CDS et passim to 1642 KS Liv., Blakburn 1455)*

377
ER et passim to 1674 SHS I. 2, Blackburne 1426 Reg. Ho. Ch. et passim to 1654
KS Liv., Blackburn 1506 RSS et passim to 1676 SHS I. 2, Blaikburne 1545 Ret.
et passim to 1668 SHS I. 30, Blackburn 1608 Dund. A, Bleikburne 1630 RMS,
Bleackburn 1653 KS Liv., Bleckburne 1683 Ret.; PNWL: 76), Blackburn Mill,
Livingston WLO (v. burna, myln) (PNWL: 76), Blackburn Rigg, Livingston
WLO (v. burna, hrycg) (PNWL: 76), Blackburn Mains, Whiburn WLO (v.
demeyne, burna) (PNWL: 106), Mickle Blackburn, Whiburn WLO (v. mikkil,
burna) (PNWL: 106), Blackcastle, Crichton MLO (v. castel(l)) (Bla(c)kcastell
1542 LC, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, Bla(c)kcastle 1653, 1676 LC, 1773 Arm.; PNML),
Blackcastleford, Crichton MLO (v. castel(l), ford) (Blackcastlefuird 1666
RMS; PNML), Blackcleuch Burn LAN (v. clōh) (SSH), Blackchester, Lauder
BWK (v. ceaster) (Blakchester 1502 HMC (Wed); PNB), Blackcraig, Dalmeny
WLO (Sc. craig ‘hill’ < Gael. creag) (Blakcrage 1562 SRS 52, Blackcraig 1667
Dund. B, Blakcrage 1691 KS Dal.; PNWL: 9), Blackcraig, Ecclesmachan
WLO (Sc. craig ‘hill’ < Gael. creag) (Blakcrage 1570 et passim SRS 52,
Blackcraig 1579 RPC et passim to 1615 Prot. R. K., Blackcraigie 1664 et passim
KS Ecc., Blackcraigie 1683 KS Ecc.; PNWL: 49), Blackcraigmill, Mid-Calder
MLO (Sc. craig ‘hill’ < Gael. creag) (v. myln) (Blackcraigmiln 1641 KSR;
PNML: 250), Blakedean, Morebattle ROX (v. denu) (PNB), Blackfaulds,
Torphichen WLO (v. fal(o)d) (Blakfald c. 1540 Rent. Tor., Blakfaulds 1580
SRS 1, Blakfauldis 1590/1 RMS, Blakfauld 1607 RMS, Blackfauldd(s) 1667
Dund. B et passim to 1684 KS Tor.; PNWL: 99), Blackford, Edinburgh MLO
(v. ford) (Blackfuird alias Champunyie 1631 RMS, Blackfuird alias Hampanzie
1665 RMS, Blackfo(o)rd otherwise called Hairpenye 1652 RMS, Blackfo(o)rd
called Champanye 1685 LC, called T(h)ampeny 1784 Sasines (1196, 1197),
called Thampnay 1784 Sasines (1198), Blackford 1773 Arm.; PNML), Black
Grain, Ettrick SLK (v. grein) (PNB), Black Grain Rig, Yarrow SLK (v. grein)
(PNB), Blackhall, Corstorphine MLO (v. h(e)all) (?Blakhall 1524, 1531 RMS,
Blackhall 1672, 1680 SHS I.36, 1773 Arm.; PNML), Blackhall, Mid-Calder
MLO (v. h(e)all) (Bla(c)hall 1531 RMS, 1682, 1726 McCull, 1773 Arm., 1783
Sasines (667); PNML: 243), Blackhaugh, Stow MLO (v. h(e)alh) (Blackhaughe
1445 ER; PNML: 281), Blackhill, Coldingham BWK (v. hyll) (PNB),
Blackhope, Heriot MLO (v. hop) (Blakhop(e) 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, Blaikhop 1627
Mait. Cl. 34, Blakehope 1773 Arm., Blackup 1839 NSA; PNML: 200),
Blacklatch, Cramond MLO (v. *læc(e)) (Blakleitch 1597, 1609 RMS,
Blakleitch 1614 RMS, Blackleith 1662 RMS, Blackbleish 1665 RMS; PNML),
Blacklands, Mid-Calder MLO (v. *land) (Blaiklandis 1619 RPC, 1664 McCall,
Blackland(is) 1631 Sasines, 1709 RMS; PNML: 247), Blacklaw, Moffat DMF
(v. hlāw) (PNB), Blacklaw, Dalmeny WLO (v. hlāw) (Blacklaw 1576 Dund. B;
PNWL: 9), Blacklaws, Whitburn WLO (v. hlāw) (Blacklaws 1696 KS Liv.,
Black Laws 1697 KS Liv.; PNWL: 109), Blackmire, West Calder MLO (v.
mýrr) (Bla(c)kmyre 1585 Proc. Bar. Court, 1799 Sasines (7717), Bla(c)kmire
1773 Arm.; PNML: 300), Blackness WLO (v. nāss) (PNWL: 27), Blackridge,
Torphichen WLO (v. hrycg) (Blakrig 1581 SRS 1, Blackrig c.1750 Roy, Arm.,
Blackridge Adair, 1818 Forrest; PNWL: 99), Blackshaw, Caerlaverock DMF (v.
sceaga) (Blackshawe 1570 CBP, Blaikschaw 1619 Reg. Dmf.; PNB),
Blackshiel(s), Fala & Soutra MLO (v. schele) (Blaikscheill 1627 Mait. Cl. 34,
Blackshields 1773 Arm.; PNML: 192), Blackwood, Keir DMF (v. wudu)
(PNB).

A.39 blanch - MSc., ME ‘white’, usually with reference to soil, OFr. blanche
‘white’.

00 Blanchland, Newbattle MLO (v. land) (Blankelan(e) 1140-53, 1215, 1230,
1273 Bann. Cl. 89; PNML: 254).

A.40 OE blind - Blind, dark, obscure, hidden (by vegetation). [Cf. Old Norse blindr.]

00 Blyndle, in Gala ROX/SLK (v. læah) (Blyndle 1455 ER, Blindley 1543 RSS;
PNB), Blindlie, Stow MLO (v. læah) (Blindley 1543 RSS, 1571, 1591 RPC,
Blind(e)lie 1558 RSS, 1589-90, 1591 RPC, 1635 LC, 1636 RMS; PNML: 281).

A.41 OE blīðe - Cheerful, pleasant, gentle; chiefly as a river name, ‘the gentle one’.
Blythe, Lauder BWK, prob. named after the Blythe Water (Blith 1509 RMS, Blyth 1537 RMS; PNB).

ME bog - A bog, a marsh. [<Irish bogach, ‘marsh’.]

Lie Boig, Abercorn WLO (Lie Boig 1599 RMS; PNWL: 18), Bog Acre, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. æcer) (Bogacre 1611 Ham. Inv., Bogaiker 1613 Ham. Inv.; PNWL: 34), Little Bog, Linlithgow WLO (v. lytel) (Littilbog 1564 SRS 57; PNWL: 113), Bogcot(s), Torphichen WLO (v. cot) (Boigcotic 1601 LC, Boigcottis 1647 Gill. Ch., Boigcoate(s) 1668 Ret. et passim to 1687 SRS 40, Bogcoate 1675 KS Tor., Bogcoates 1626 Gill. Ch., Bogcoatis 1647 Gill. Ch., Bogcotic 1663 Gill. Ch.; PNWL: 100), Bog Dyke, Bathgate WLO (v. dic) (The Bogdyke 1549/50 RMS; PNWL: 81), Bogend, Hervieston, Borthwick MLO (v. ende) (Boigend 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML), Bogend, Torphichen WLO (v. ende) (Boigend 1674 KS Tor.; PNWL: 100), Boghall, Lasswade MLO (v. h(e)all) (Boghall 1542, 1574, 1583 et freq. to 1666 RMS, 17th Cent. Ret., 1773 Arm., 1782 Sasines; PNML: 229), Boghall, Bathgate WLO (v. h(e)all) (le Boghall 1492/3 RMS et passim to 1667 Dund. B, Boighall 1610 RMS et passim to 1659 Ret.; PNWL: 86), Boghall, Linlithgow WLO (v. h(e)all) (Aula de Myre 1496 RMS, le Halmer 1496 RMS, Boghaw c.1750 Roy; PNWL: 66), Boghall Mains, Bathgate WLO (v. h(e)all, demeyne) (PNWL: 86), Boghead, Bathgate WLO (v. hÆafod) (Bogheid 1552 SRS 57 et passim to 1596 RMS, Bogheid of Baythcat 1567 SRS 52, Boighead 1649 Dund. B, Boghead 1667 Dund. B; PNWL: 86), Boghead, Linlithgow WLO (v. hÆafod) (le Boghede 1512/3 RMS, Boghead 1637 RMS; PNWL: 61), Boghead Ford, Bathgate WLO (v. hÆafod, ford) (lie Bogheidfurde 1549/50 RMS, Bogheidfurde 1549/50 RMS; PNWL: 86), Bogsland, Liberton MLO (v. land) (Boggisland 1503 RMS, lie Bogisland 1597-8 RMS, lie Maynes de Gilmertoun nuncupatam Bogisland 1603 RMS, Boiglandis 1603, Boigsland 1653 RMS, Bogisland(is) 1661, 1662 RMS, Bogsland 1667 RMS; PNWL: 233), Bogside, Linlithgow WLO (v. side) (Boogside 1505 Linl. Ch., Bogsyd 1531 SRS 52, Bogsyde 1535 RSS, Bogside 1560 SRS 57; PNWL: 67), Burgh Bog, Linlithgow WLO (v. burh) (PNWL:
113), Cowbog, Morebattle ROX (v. cu) (lie Kowbog 1570 RMS; PNB),
Howbog, Cranshaws BWK (v. hol(h)) (PNB), Kerse Bog, Torphichen WLO (v. carse) (PNWL: 103), Kinnen Bogs, Torphichen WLO (v. coni) (PNWL: 103), Riselaw Bog, Bathgate WLO (v. hris, hlaw) (PNWL: 81).

A.43  OE boga - Bow, arch, ON bogi.

00  Bow, Stow MLO (Bow 1567 LC, 1593, 1598-9, 1599, 1625 RMS, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 281), Bowland, Stow MLO (v. land) (Bowland 1593, 1598-9, 1599, 1609 RMS, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 281), Bowshank, Stow MLO (v. shank) (Bowshank 1593 RMS, 1773 Arm., Bowschank 1593, 1609 RMS, Buschank 1598-9 RMS; PNML: 281), Bowbridge, Colinton MLO (v. brycg) (Bowbridge 1654, 1656 RMS, 1784 Sasines, 1773 Arm.; PNML), Bowhill, Selkirk SLK (v. hyll) (Bowhill 1494 CB, 1529 RMS; PNB), Nether Bow, Edinburgh MLO (v. neori) (PNML), Upper Bow, Edinburgh MLO (v. ufer(r)a) (PNML).

A.44  bondland - MSc. 'lands held under bond' (PNML). ?Perh. a scribal error for bordland (§A.45).

00  Bondlands, Cramond MLO (Bondlandis 1608, 1619 RMS, lie Bondland 1620 RMS; PNML).

A.45  bord - OE 'plank or board; a table; source of the bord or table of the lord of the district' (v. bordland).

00  Bordhaugh, Hawick ROX (v. h(e)alh) (Bordhauch 1526 ALC, Borthauch 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Borthwick, nr Dunse, BWK (v. wic) (Borthwic 1501 RMS, Borthuick 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Borthwick (parish) MLO (derived from the surname Borthwick, itself derived from Borthwick ROX, below; PNML: 110, cf. wic) (Borthwyk 1361, 1362, 1388 Er, 1454 Reg. Ho. Ch., Borthwik(e) 1362 et freq to 1426 Er, 1406-37 Bann. Cl. 94, 1413 Reg. Ho. Ch., 1447, 1482, 1484, 1486 Bann. Cl. 105, 1454 SBR 7, 1490 AC, 1494 ADA, 1502, 1507
Treas. Acc., 1546, 1578 RPC, Borth(u)ik c. 1393-7, 1571, 1583, 1593 LC, 1490 AC, 1496, 1513 Treas. Acc., 1512 Bann. Cl. 105, 1538, 1543-4, 1544, 1545 RMS, 1562 et freq to 1590 RPC, 1567 Bann. Cl. 94, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, Borthwic 1407 et passim to 1450 ER, 1456 Reg. Ho. Ch., 1457 Bann. Cl. 105, 1471 ADA, 1473 Treas. Acc., Borth(u)ic 1473 Treas. Acc., 1482 SBR 7, Borthwick 1571 et freq to 1743 LC, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34 1659 KSR; PNML: 110), Borthwick Castle MLO (v. castel(l)) (Castell of Borthwik 1546 RPC, Castle of Borthwick 1571 LC; PNML: 110), Borthwick, Roberton ROX (v. wic) (Bordewich 1165-69 Bann. Cl. 56, Borthewyk 1335-6 CDS, 1374 HMC (Drml), Borthwyke 1391 HMC (Rxb); PNB: , also Bord(e)wich, Bort(h)wic 1166-1214 Bann. Cl. 56; PNML: 110).

A.46 ME bordland - Demesne land which supplied victuals for the lord's table; lit. 'table-land' (see discussion in Winchester (1986), which provides an extensive list of names which are probably derived from bordland). The first element in Boreland, Caerlaverock DMF may be OE būr 'cottage, dwelling' (PNB).

00 Boreland, Hutton & Corrie DMF (Bordland, 1555 HMC (Jhn), 1583-4 RPC; PNB), Boreland, Caerlaverock DMF (Bour(e)landis 1440-1 RMS, 1517 RMS, Bourlands 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Boreland, Galloway (WIG or KCB) (Bordland 1497, PN Glwy., 45; PNB), Boreland (Bordland 1600 Ret., Boirland, Boirland 1662-5 Blaeu; Maxwell: ), perhaps the same as Boreland, Glencairn DMF (Boirland, 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.47 botm, *boðm - 'a bottom, a valley bottom'.

00 Bottoms, Cockpen MLO (Bottomes 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, 1665 RMS; PNML), Longbedholm, Moffat DMF (v. lang) (Langbodum 1581 RPC; PNB).

A.48 bōdl, bōtl, bold - OE 'a dwelling, house', ME bottle, bold 'a dwelling', MSc. battle.
Bowden ROX (v. denu) (Bothendenam 1119-1124 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, Botheldein 1124-53 NMS, Bothelden(e) 1159 Bann. Cl. 82, c. 1160 ESC, 1165-1214 Bann. Cl. 82, Boulden(e) 12204 Bann. Cl. 56, Bolden la. 13th c. Bann. Cl. 82, Boudene 1567 Bann. Cl. 82; PNB), Morebattle ROX (v. mere) (PNB), Newbattle MLO (v. nìwe) (Neubot(h)le 1140, 1142 Bann. Cl. 56, 1140, 1142, 1144 Lawrie, 1140-1, 1153-65, 1174, 1241, 1321 et passim Bann. Cl. 89, c. 1160, 1195 Bann. Cl. 69, c. 1190, 1223 Bann. Cl. 70, 1331, 1332 ER, Neubot(h)el 1232, 1256 Bann. Cl. (Ch. de Mailros), Neubot(t)il(l)e c. 1147 Lawrie, 1160-2, 1275 Bann. Cl. 69, 1179 et passim to 1275 Bann. Cl. (Ch. de Mailros), 1264 et freq. to 1435 ER, 1293, 1350, 1467 Bann. Cl. 89, 1315 Bann. Cl. 94, 1316, 1370, 1398 Bann. Cl. 70, 1325, 1556 Bann. Cl. 109, 1467-8 RMS, 1571 et freq. to 1591 RPC, Neubotyl(l) 1241 et freq. to 1458 Bann. Cl. 89, 1319 Bann. Cl. 74, 1345 Bann. Cl. 70, Newbot(t)il(l)e 1140-53, 1433, 1552 Bann. Cl. 70, 1438 ER, 1452, 1531 Bann. Cl. 74, 1467 ADA, 1478 et freq. to 1627 RMS, 1479 AC, 1494 et freq. to 1513 Treas. Acc., 1503 et freq. to 1543-4 RSS, 1512 et freq. to 1584 Bann. Cl. 109, 1559 et freq. to 1630 LC, 1562 et passim to 1590 RPC, 1577, 1578 Bann. Cl. 94, Newbot(t)il(l)e 1140-53, 1314, 1338 Bann. Cl. 89, 1142 Bann. Cl. 56, Lawrie, 1351, 1577, 1597 Bann. Cl. 94, 1478, 1493, 1494 AC, 1487 Bann. Cl. 109, 1526 et freq. to 1662 RMS, 1550 et freq. to 1669 LC, 1561 Bann. Cl. 74, 1580 et freq. to 1589 RPC, Newbothel 1153-65 Bann. Cl. 94, Newbotyl(l)e 1367, 1386, 1390, 1392 Bann. Cl. 94, 1467 Bann. Cl. 89, Newbot(t)il(l) 1485, 1487 Bann. Cl. 109, 1512 Treas. Acc., Newbothill 1505 Bann. Cl. 109, 1583, 1584 LC, Nwebottle 1140-53 Bann. Cl. 70, Nwebothila 1141 Bann. Cl. 70, 89, 1142 Bann. Cl. 56, Lawrie, Nwebothila 1141 Bann. Cl. 89, Nebottle 1159 Bann. Cl. 82, 1153-65 Bann. Cl. 70, Nubottle 1174 Bann. Cl. 89, Nubot(t)il(l) 1526, 1526-8 Bann. Cl. 89, Nebotell 1531 Bann. Cl. 74; PNML: 253).

Botheltun ELO (Botheltun, Boweltun, Boeltun c. 1200; SPN: 100), Tarbolton AYR (Gaelic tòrr ‘a hill’) (Torboulton a.1177 Lennox, Torbolton 1428 Lennox).

A.50 bour - MSc. ‘enclosed, sheltered land’ (§1.03).

A.51 Bowerhope, Yarrow SLK (Bourhop 1455 ER, Baurupp 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 225).

A.52 MSc., Sc. bour-tree - Bour-tree, elder-tree, ME bur-tre.

Burtrees AYR (Burtrees c. 1320 DOST s.v. bourtree n.), Bourtriehill, Kirkliston MLO (Bourtriehill 1590 RPC; PNML: 216).

A.53 bra - northern ME ‘hill-slope’, MSc., Sc. brae. [< Old Norse brú ‘an eyelash’ and Old English brū ‘an eyelash, eyebrow, brow; the brow of a hill’. Cf. Gaelic bràighe ‘upper part (of places), neck, throat’ (PNWL: ) and Gaelic bruach, ‘a bank, brink’, represented in Scots by brae (CSD s.v. brae n.).]

Braes, Whitburn WLO (Bre(e)s 1699 KS Liv.; PNWL: 109), Braehead, (also called Ewerland) Cramond MLO (v. heafod) (Braehead 1689 SHS I.16, 1781 Sasines; PNML), Brae Mill, Linlithgow WLO (v. myln) (Brae Myln 1666 KS Linl.; PNWL: 67), Balwoodsbrae, Borthwick MLO (Gael. baile ‘farm’) (Balwoodsbrae 1662 RMS; PNML), Burnbrae, Kirknewton MLO (v. burna) (Burn(e)bray 1607, 1614 RMS, Burn(e)brae 1654, 1662, 1663 RMS, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 218), Burnbrae, Torphichen WLO (v. burna) (PNWL: 100), Craigbrae, Dalmeny WLO (Sc. craig ‘hill’ < Gael. creag) (Cragbrey 1488/9 ADA et passim to 1507 RSS, Cragbray 1506/7 Treas. Acc., Croigbrie 1552 SRS 57 et passim to 1622 RMS; PNWL: 9), Damnbray, Edinburgh MLO (v. dammr) (PNML), Hagbrae, Borthwick MLO (v. hafoc) (PNML), Latchbrae, Whitburn WLO (v. *laec(c)) (PNWL: 111), Peelbraehope, Cavers ROX (v. 384
peel) (PNB), Redbraes Castle, Polwarth BK (v. rēad) (Redbrawes 1532-3 HMC (March), Redbrease 1650 HMC (March); PNB), Stowbraes, Stow MLO (v. stōw) (Stowbraies 1665 RMS; PNML: 280), Whita Hill, Langholm DMF (v. hwīt) (Whytowe braye 1552 Bullock; PNB).

A.54 brād - OE ‘broad, spacious’, MSc. braid.

00 Broadhaugh, Teviothead ROX (v. h(e)alh) (PNB), Broadlaw, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. hlāw) (Braidlaw 1488/9 ADA et passim to 1666 KS Linl., Breadlaw 1667 Dund. B, Brodlaw 1681 KS Linl.; PNWL: 50), Braiidley, Castleton ROX (v. leah) (Braidleis 1572 HMC (Jhn); PNB), Broadlee, Ashkirk SLK (v. leah) (Braidly 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Broadlee, Roberton ROX (v. leah) (Braideley(e) [p] 1296 CDS, 1296 Bann. Cl. 47, Braidele 1511 RMS; PNB), Broadmire, Dalmeny WLO (v. myrr) (Braidmyre 1594 Temp., 1640 Ret., Breadmyre 1697 Ret.; PNWL: 9), Broadmeadows, Selkirk SLK (v. mǣd) (Braidmedow 1546 ER, Braidmedowes 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Broadmeadow, Abercorn WLO (v. mǣd) (Braidmedow 1587 RMS et passim to 1618 Ret., Braidmeadow(s) 1663 RMS, Breadmeadow 1683 Ret.; PNWL: 20), Braidshaw, Mid-Calder MLO (v. sceaga) (Braidscaw 1492 AC, Braidshaw 1773 Arm.; PNML: 243), Broadshaw, West Calder MLO (v. sceaga) (Breidschall 1559 Torph. Ch., 1585 Proc. Bar. Court, Braidshew 1604 RPC, 1645 KSR, Braidschall 1646 KSR; PNML: 300), Broadshaw, Bathgate WLO (v. sceaga) (Braischesaw 1562 SRS 52 et passim to 1587/8 RPC; PNWL: 86), Braidwood, Penicuik MLO (v. wudu) (Brad(e)wod(e) 1374-5 RMS, Braidwood 1530 Sasines, 1654 RMS, Braidwoode 1613 RMS, Braidwoode 1647 RMS, Broadwood 1773 Arm.; PNML: 266), Braidwood, Temple MLO (v. wudu) (Braid(ij)wod(e) 1374-5, 1634 RMS, 1478, 1479 ADA, 1531 Bann. Cl. 94, 1548 RSS, Braid(i)wood 1657 RMS, 17th Cent. Ret., Braiddewod (undated) Bann. Cl. 89, Brodwood 1773 Arm.; PNML: 293).

A.55 ME braken - Bracken. [Perh. < OE *bræcen or ON *brakni (VEPN2: 4).]
Breckonside, Glencairn DFM (v. side) (Brakensyd 1552-3 CSP, Brekensyd 1636 Reg. Dmf.; PNB), Brakanepeheit, nr. Annan DMF (v. þveit) (Brakanepeheit 1194-1214 HMC (Drml), Brakansweit post 1275 HMC (Drml); PNB), Breconrae, Mouswald DMF (v. vrá) (Brakanwra 1309 RC, Bracanewra 1532 RMS, Brakinwra c. 1560 RMS, Brecken-wrae 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.56 OE brant - Steep, ME brant. [Cf. ON *brant > Swedish brant.]

Branteth, Halfmorton DMF (v. þveit) (Brandthwaite stile 1516-17 RMS, Branthet 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.57 breist-mill - MSc. ‘a mill driven by a breast waterwheel’ (§2.04).

Priest Mill, Kirkliston WLO (BreistmyIn(e) 1534 LC et passim to 1631 RMS, Breistmilne 1596 Dund. B et passim to 1696 SHS I. 16; Brestmyln 1538 LC, Breistismyll, Breistismyn, Breistismilne 1539 SHS II. 4 et passim to 1596/7 Dund. A, Brestmyln 1538 LC, Bristmill 1558/9 Cat. Tor., Brestmyln 1558/9 Temp., Priestmyln 1569 Temp. et passim to 1695 HR; PNWL: 47).

A.58 brende, brente - ME ‘burnt’.

Bruntaburn, Westruther BWK (v. hop, burna) (Bruntuppburne 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Burntside, Torphichen WLO (v. side) (Bruntsye 1572 Gill. Ch., Bruntside 1572/3 Gill. Ch., Bryntsise 1574 Gill. Ch., Bryntsye 1618 Gill. Ch., Burntside 1635 Cat. Tor.; PNWL: 100).

A.59 brewhous - ME, MSc. ‘a brewery’.

Brewhousebank, Newbattle MLO (v. banke) (Brewhousbank 1580, 1630 LC, Browhousbankis 1587 RMS; PNML: 257).
A.60 brewland - MSc. ‘land connected with the brewing on an estate (where the brewer’s or brewers’ cottages were located’ (§1.04).

(b) Breuland de Petlandi (Breuland de Petlandi 1445; SHS I. 56: 320), Brewlands, Colinton MLO (le Brewland de Colintoun 1535 RSS, Brewlandis de Colintoun 1540 RMS; PNML: 149), Brewlands, Currie MLO (le Brewland (de Curry) 1530 RMS, Brewlandis de Curre 1541 RMS, Brewlands 1663 RMS; PNML: 173), Brewland, Liberton MLO (Brewland 1489, 1492 AC; PNML: 238), Brewland, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (le Brewland 1501/2 RSS; PNWL: 27), Brewlands, Kinneil, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (Breulands 1561 Ham. Inv., Brewlandis 1562/3 SRS 57, 1593/4 RMS; PNWL: 31).

A.61 broti - ON ‘broken land, cleared land’.

Broats, Kirkpatrick-Fleming DMF (Brotis 1543 RPS, Brottis 1619 Reg. Dmf., Broits 1662 RMS; PNB).

A.62 bröc - OE ‘a brook, stream’.

Broughton, near the Water of Leith, Edinburgh MLO (v. tûn) (Broctuna c. 1128, 1128-53, c. 1166, 1456 Bann. Cl. 70, 1130 Lawrie 1143-7, 1171-7 SBR 7, 1450 RMS, Br(o)(u)ch(e)t(q)(u)n(e) 1281, 1459, 1493 et freq to 1578 Bann. Cl. 70, 1391 Reg. Ho. Ch., 1459 Bann. Cl. 89, 1474, 1481 ADA, 1484, 1490 AC, 1493, 1504, 1505 et freq to 1650 RMS, 1504-5, 1506-7 Treas. Acc., 1526, 1539, 1541 RSS, 1567, 1573, 1577 et freq to 1591 RPC, 1587, 1588, 1609 to 1656 LC, Browcho(u)n 15th Cent. Bann. Cl. 105, 1554 Bann. Cl. 70, Broughto(u)n 1556, 1557 et freq to 1728 LC, 1634 RMS; PNML).

A.63 brocc - OE ‘a badger’.

Brox Burn WLO (v. burna) (lie Broks burne 1649 RMS; PNWL: 2), Broxburn, earlier Easter Strathbrock (Strathbroc 1226, app. < Gaelic srath ‘valley’, broc ‘bagder’; NTC.), Uphall WLO (v. burna) (Borxburne 1638 RMS
et passim to 1694 SHS I. 16, Broxburn 1659 KS Liv. et passim to 1694 SHS I. 16, Broxburne 1652 SHS III. 18, Broxburn 1698 KS Up.; PNWL: 70),

Brockholes, Coldingham BWK (v. hol(h)) (Brokholl 1415 Cold. Corr., Brokholes 1426 Cold. Corr.; PNB: 234), Brocklehiroist, Mouswald DMF (Brokholhiroist 1662-5 Blaeu) (v. hyrst, hol(h)) (PNB: 234), Brocklerig, St. Mungo DMF (v. hol(h), hrycg) (Brockholrig 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 234),

Brockhouse, Stow MLO (v. hús) (Brocas 1483 ADA, 1489 (Wilson), 1594 LC, Brokhou 1593, 1598-9, 1599, 1643 RMS, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, Brockhouse 1773 Arm.; PNML: 281).

A.64 bróm - OE 'broom'.

00 Broomdikes, Edrom BWK (v. díc) (Bromedykes 1621 HMC (Wed); PNB),

Broomholm, Langholm DMF (v. holmr) (PNB), Broomhill(s), Dalkeith MLO (v. hyll) (Brumhillis 1610 LC, Broom(e)hill(s) 1669, 1710 LC, the Brounhill 1710 LC; PNML: 183), Broomhills, Liberton MLO (v. hyll) (Stratounhall Brumehill 1546 RMS, Stratounhall 1569 RMS, Strattounhall Bromehill 1600 RMS, Stratounhall alias Bromhillis 1618 RMS, Strattounhall Bromehills 1649 RMS, the Brumhills 1610 LC; PNML: 233), Broomhill, Newbattle MLO (v. hyll, cnoll) (Brumehill or Brumeknow 1632 LC; PNML: 257), Broomhill, Whitburn WLO (v. hyll) (Brumehill 1624 RMS, Brwmehill 1624 BM, Brumhill 1667 Ret.; PNWL: 109), Broomhouse, Corstorphine MLO (v. hús) (lie Brumehous alias lie Plewlandis 1599, 1625 RMS, 1556 Bann. Cl. 94, 1580, 1590-1 RPC, Brumhos 1612 RMS, Brom(e)hous alias (lie) Plewlandis 1634, 1650 RMS, Broomhouse 1773 Arm.; PNML), Broomhouse, Kirkliston WLO (v. hús) (Broomhous 1663 KS Kirk., Broom House c.1750 Roy, Broomhouse 1818 Forrest; PNWL: 45), Brownlaws (or Broomlaws), Abercorn WLO (v. brún, hlàw) (PNWL: 14), Broomlands, Kirkpatrick-Juxta DMF (v. land) (Brumylands 1551 HMC (Jhn); PNB), Broomlands, Inveresk MLO (v. land) (lie Brumelandis 1590-1 RMS; PNML: 216), Broomlands, Kelso ROX (v. land) (Brumelandis 1569 RMS; PNB), Broomlands, Linlithgow WLO (v. land) (The Brumlands 1562 SRS 57, lie Brumelandis 1590/1 RMS; PNWL: 113),

A.65 *brōðor* - OE 'a religious brother, monk'. In combination with *stone*, probably denoting a standing stone.

A.66  *brū* - OE 'the brow of a hill; the projecting edge of a cliff'.


A.67  *brūn* - OE 'brown, dark-coloured'; in some cases the names below perh. show OE *brūn* 'a brown animal; a pig' (§2.05).


1631 RMS, Wester Brigis 1640 Ret., Westerbridge 1662 RMS, W. Bridge 1773 Arm.; PNML: 214), Easter Brigges, Kirkliston MLO (v. east) (Eister Brig(g)is 1631 RMS, 1640 Ret., East(er) Bridges 1664 RMS, East(er) Brig(g)s 1683, 1684, 1686 KSR, 1698 H.R., East(er) Bridges 1699 H.R., E. Bridge 1773 Arm.; PNML: 214), Birgham, Eccles, BWK (v. hām) (PNB), Bridgend, Inveresk MLO (v. ende) (Brigend 1547 RMS, Bridgend 1688 'Town Council Minutes; PNML: 209), Bridge End, Liberton MLO (v. ende) (lie Brigend de Craigmiller 1600, 1634 RMS, Brigid 1584 RPC, 1630 Bann. Cl. 70, 1634, 1641 RMS, Bridgend 1655, 1660, 1663 RMS, Lady-bridges 1602 LC, Bridge 1773 Arm., Ladjie-bridges 1655 RMS; PNML: 233), Bridge-end, West Calder MLO (v. ende) (Bri(d)gend 1586 Proc. Bar. Court, 1648 KSR; PNML: 300), Bridgend, Dalmeny WLO (v. ende) ((lie Brigend 1490/1 AC et passim to 1670 KS Dal., Bridgend1571 Temp.; PNWL: 73), Bridge House, Torphichen WLO (v. hūs) (Brighows 1409 Bann. Cl. 70, Brighous 1409 Reg. Ho. Ch. et passim to 1635 Gill. Ch., Brighous 1539 SRS 57 et passim to 1642 BM, Boghouse 1563/4 SRS 57 et passim to 1691 KS Tor., Boghousis 1587 Reg. Ho. Ch. et passim to 1636 RMS, Bridgehouse 1587 KS Tor. et passim to 1698 SRS 40; PNWL: 100), Bristo, Edinburgh MLO (v. stōw) (Bristo 1510 Bann. Cl. 109, 1538 RMS, 1598, 1599, 1607 et freq. to 1685 LC, 1630 Bann. Cl. 70, Brysto 1621 LC, Birsto 1530, 1534, 1559-60 RMS, Bristol 1753 LC; PNML), Bowbridge, Colinton MLO (v. boga) (PNML), Cramond Brig, Cramond MLO (Crawmund Brig 1488 Treas. Acc., Brig of Cramond 1497 Treas. Acc., the brig of Cramond 1575 RPC; PNML), Cow Bridge, Dalkeith MLO (v. cū) (PNML: 184), Eastbrigs, Edinburgh MLO (v. east) (PNML), Hailesbridge, Cockpen MLO (v. h(e)alh) (PNML), Lady Bridge-end, Dalkeith MLO (v. ende) (Lady brig end 1602 LC; PNML: 184), Little Bridgehouse, Torphichen WLO (v. lītel, hūs) (Littill Brighows 1426 Bann. Cl. 70, Littill Brighous c. 1540 Rent. Tor. et passim to 1588 RMS, Littill Brighous 1560 SRS 57; PNWL: 100), Mickle Bridgehouse, Torphichen WLO (v. mikill, hūs) (PNWL: 100), Lugton Bridge, Dalkeith MLO (v. tūn, brycg) (bridge of Lugtoun 1536 LC; PNML: 183), Newbridge, Edinburgh MLO (v. nīwe) (PNML), Bridgehouse Mains, Torphichen WLO (v.
demeyne, hūs) (PNWL: 100), Linlithgow Bridge, Linlithgow WLO

(Linlithgow Bridge 1698 SHS I. 16, Lithgow Bridge 1698 SHS I. 16; PNWL: 54), Magdalene Bridge, Inveresk MLO (Magdalen Brig 1575 RPC, the bridge of St. Magdalen 1653 LC, Medlen Bridge 1661 Paterson; PNML: 211), Scotsbrig, Middlebie DMF (v. God) (PNB), Stockbridge, Liberton MLO (v. stocc) (PNML: 240), Westerbrigs, Edinburgh MLO (v. west) (PNML).

A.69 bryggja - ON ‘jetty, quay’.


A.70 bū - OE ‘dwelling’, ON bū, ‘homestead, estate’

00 Bouhouse DMF, south of Holehouse (v. hūs) (Bouhouse 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.71 bucc - OE ‘buck, male deer’

00 Buccleuch, Ettrick SLK (v. clōh) (Buccluch 1441 [16th] APS, Bukclewcht 1501 HMC (Drml), Buckclugh 1583 CBP; PNB).

A.72 bucca - OE ‘he-goat’, usually indistinguishable from the personal name Bucca, and, in the absence of ME medial -en- spellings, from bucc (§A.71).

00 Buckholm, Melrose ROX (v. helm) (Bucchehelm 1180 APS, Buchelm 1189 Bann. Cl. 56, Bukhelm 1548 RSS; PNB).

A.73 bucht, boucht, bowcht - MSc. ‘sheepfold; small inner fold for milking ewes’ (§1.05).
Bughcott(s), Torphichen WLO (v. cot) (Bushcot c. 1540 Rent. Tor., Buchcottis 1556 LC, Buchcoit 1571 Gill. Ch., Buchcoitt 1635 RMS; PNWL: 100), Buchtrig, Eccles BWK (v. hrycg) (Bouchtrig 1533 RMS, Bouchtrig 1585 HMC (Var. Coll. v.); PNB: 245), Bughtsteads, Edinburgh MLO (v. stede) (Buchtsteidis 1641 LC; PNML: 124), Cairnbucks or Cairnbuchts, Duddingston MLO (Sc. cairn ‘heap’) (Carnebukis 1599 LC, Cairnebukkis 1595 RMS; PNML: 187), Troveboughtes [upon Caidmure], unlocated (Troveboughtes 1653; DOST s.v. bowcht n.).

A.74 MSc. *bullion - discussed in §2.06.

(a) Bullyondail, near Auldcathie WLO (Bullyondail 1690 The Binns Papers: 85), Bulliondale Farm STL (bulan dall 1595 Falkirk Parish Records, Bullienail 1647 Falkirk and Callendar Regality Court Book i, 72, Bullindail 1649 Falkirk and Callendar Regality Court Book i, 92 v, Bulziondale 1653 GD 170.196, Bulwndeall 1677 Commissariot Records of Stirling, Bulziandale 1682 Slamannan Parish Records, Bulliondale 1683 Falkirk and Callendar Regality Court Book ii, 39 v, 1684 ii, 82 v Bulziondale 1710 GD 170.196, Bullingdale 1718 Commissariot Records of Stirling, Bulliondale 1718 Callendar Rent Book, Bullandale 1755 Roy, Bulliondale 1789 Sasine, 1817 Map of Stirlingshire surveyed by J. Grassom).

(b) Bullions STL (lie Welbulzeoun 1588 RMS v. 1567, Wellbulzeon 1609 RMS vii. 58, Velbulzeon 1624 RMS viii. 636, lands of Kingsydemuir viz, Welbulzeon 1682 Retour, Bullions in Torwood 1722 Dunipace Parish Records, 1755 Roy, 1789 Sasine), Bullions STL (Bullions 1755 Roy, Bullions 1780 Charles Ross' map of Stirlingshire), Bullion, near Shank MLO (Bulzeon 1609 RMS, Bulyeoun 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML: 114-5).

A.75 būr - OE ‘cottage, dwelling’

Bower, Stow MLO (Bour 1652 Wilson p.155-6, Bower 1773 Arm.; PNML: 289).
A.76 burgess - MSc. ‘burgess, a citizen or freeman of a burgh’ (§1.06).

00 Burgess Hill, Linlithgow WLO (Borgishill 1586 RMS et passim to 1699 Ret., Burgishill 1664 Ret., Burgeshill 1699 Ret.; PNWL: 113).

A.77 burh - OE ‘borough, town’, MSc. burrow.

00 Burgh Bog, Linlithgow WLO (v. bog) (Burrowbog 1562 SRS 57, Borrowbog 1691 KS Linl.; PNWL: 113), Burgh Loch, Linlithgow WLO (Sc. loch ‘lake’) (lie Borrowloch 1560/1 SRS 57 et passim to 1615 Prot. R. K.; PNWL: 113), Burgh Mills, Linlithgow WLO (v. myln) (Burrow miln 1561 Linl. Ch., lie Borrow(-)mylne 1563 Linl. Ch. et passim to 1638 Linl. T. C.; PNWL: 113), Burgh Muir, Linlithgow WLO (v. môr) (Borrowmuir 1539 SRS 52, The Burrowmuir(e) 1622 Linl. T. C. et passim to 1670 Reg. Bor., The Borrow Mure 1637 Linl. T. C.; PNWL: 113), Boroughmuir MLO (v. môr) (mora burgi de Edinburgh 1444 RMS, (le) Burrowmu(i)(r)(e) (de Edinburch) 1449 Bann. Cl. 109, 1585-6 RPC, 1630 Bann. Cl. 70, communis more de Edinburgh vocate le Burrowmure 1508 SBR 7, (le) Borrowmu(i)re 1458, 1508 RMS, 1544 RSS, Burgh Muir of Edinburgh 1738 Sasines (2964); PNML), Barburgh, Closeburn DMF (PNB), Dryburgh, Mertoun BWK (v. dryge) (PNB), Mossburgh, Livingston WLO (v. mos) (PNWL: 79), Hallyburton, Greenlaw BWK (v. hâlig, tûn) (PNB), Musselburgh MLO (v. muscle) (PNML: 206, NTC: 138), Newburgh, Kirkhope SLK (v. niwe) (Newburgh 1595 CB; PNB), Portsburgh, Edinburgh MLO (v. port) (PNML), Roxburgh ROX (v. Hrœc) (PNB: 45), Scraesburgh, Oxnam ROX (v. scræf) (PNB), Winchburgh (v. *wincel) WLO (PNWL: 44), Winchburgh Mains, Kirkliston WLO (v. *wincel, demeyne) (PNWL: 44), Winchburgh Mill, Kirkliston WLO (v. *wincel, myln) (PNWL: 44), Winterburgh, Crosslee estate, SLK (v. winter) (Wyntirburgh 1456 ER, Wynterburgh 1561-2 HMC (Drml), Winterbrug 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.78 OE burna - OE ‘stream, river’, ME burne, MSc., Sc. burn; cf. ON brunnr.
Ackornehauchburne, perhaps surviving in Ochre Burn, Newbattle, MLO (v. h(e)alh, æcarn) (PNML: 256), Atton Burn, Coldingham BWK (v. ald, tūn) (PNB: 27), Attonburn, Hownam ROX (v. ald, tūn) (PNB: 18), Blackburn, Chirnside BWK (v. blæc) (PNB), Blackburn, Livingston WLO (v. blæc) (PNWL: 76), Blackburn Mill, Livingston WLO (v. blæc, myln) (PNWL: 76), Blackburn Rigg, Livingston WLO (v. blæc, hrycg) (PNWL: 76), Blackburn Mains, Whitburn WLO (v. blæc, demeyne) (PNWL: 76), Byre Burn, Canonbie DMF (v. byre) (PNB), Caddroun Burn, Castleton ROX (Hellcaudron burne 1597 CBP, Hellcadrenn b. 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Cockburn, Dunse BWK (v. coke) (Cokburne [p] 1264, 1362 ER, Kokeburne [p] 1266 ER; PNB), Cockburn, Currie MLO (v. burna) (Co(c)kburn(e) 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 179), Dolf Burn, Duddingston MLO (v. burna) (DolfBurn 1602 LC; PNML: 187), Mickle Blackburn, Whitburn WLO (v. mikill, blæc) (PNWL: 106), Bruntaburn, Westruther BWK (v. hop, brende) (PNB), Hall Burn, Canonbie DMF (v. h(e)all) (Hawe bourne 1552 Bullock; PNB), Halter Burn, Yetholm ROX (v. Aldhere) (PNB: 264), Harburnhead, West Calder MLO (v. heorot, hēafod) (Hairburn(e) 1620 McCall, Hairburn(e)head 1644 KSR, Hartburn 1773 Arm., Hairburnhead 1787 Sasines (2144); PNML: 302), East Harburn, West Calder MLO (v. heorot, east) (Easter Hairtburne 1620 McCall, E. Hartburn 1773 Arm.; PNML: 302), West Harburn, West Calder MLO (v. west, heorot) (Wester Hairburne 1620 McCall, W. Hartburn 1773 Arm.; PNML: 302), Otterburn, Morebattle ROX (v. oter) (Otterburne 1569 RMS; PNB), Otter Burn, Abbey St. Bathans and Buncle & Presten BWK (v. oter) (Otyrburn c. 1300 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18, Oterburn [p] 1442 Cold. Corr., Otterburne 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Raeburn, Kirkpatrick-Fleming DMF (v. rā) (Rahburn 1194-1214 CDS; PNB), Rowan Burn, Canonbie DMF (v. rowan) (PNB), Wedderburn Castle, Dunse BWK (v. weēr) (Wederburne 1296 CDS, c. 1300 Cold. Corr., Wedirburn(e) c. 1413 HMC (Wed), Wedderburn(e) 1535 RSS; PNB), Whiteburn, Cockburnspath BWK (v. hwit) (Quhytburn 1611 HMC (Wed); PNB), Burnbank, Uphall WLO (v. banke) (Burnbank 1680 Dund. B; PNWL: 395
73), Burnbrae, Kirknewton MLO (v. bra) (Burn(e)bray 1607, 1614 RMS, Burn(e)brae 1654, 1662, 1663 RMS, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 218), Burnbrae, Torphichen WLO (v. bra) (Burnbra 1579 RPC, Burnebray 1592/3 SRS 1, Burnibray 1644 Cat. Tor.; PNWL: 100), Burncastle, Lauder BWK (v. castel(l)) (Burn(e)castell 1222 [16th] Bann. Cl. 83, 1502-3 RMS; PNB), Burnflat, Livingston WLO (v. flat) (lie Burnflat 1539 RMS; PNWL: 79), Burnfoot, Linton ROX (v. fōt) (PNB), Burnfoot, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. fōt) (Burnefoot 1687 KS Car., (The) Burnfoot 1692 KS Car.; PNWL: 34), Burnhead, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. hēafod) (Burneheid 1670 Bonds Bor.; PNWL: 34), Burnhead, Linlithgow WLO (v. hēafod) (Burnehead 1696 Cess; PNWL: 114), Burnhole, Borthwick MLO (v. hol(h)) (Burne alias Rogeris-pendicle 1609 RMS, Burne hoill alias Rodgeris pendicle 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML), Burnhole, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. hol(h)) (Burnholl 1669 et passim KS Ecc., the burne holl 1677 KS Ecc.; PNWL: 51), Burnhouse, Stow MLO (v. hūs) (Burnehous 1494 ADA, 1593, 1598-9, 1625 RMS, Burnhous(e) 1526, 1539, 1540 RSS, 1567 LC, 1625 RMS, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 282), Burnhouse, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. hūs) (Burnehouses 1564 SRS 57, Burnehouss 1675 KS Ecc.; PNWL: 51), Burnhouse, Linlithgow WLO (v. hūs) (Burn(e)hous 1586 RMS et passim to 1664 Ret., Burnhouse 1698 SRS 40, 1699 Ret.; PNWL: 114), Burnhouse, Torphichen WLO (v. hūs) (Burnhowski 1698 KS Tor., Burnhouse 1698 KS Tor.; PNWL: 100), Burnshot, Dalmeny WLO (v. sceat) (PNWL: 9), Burnshot, Bo’ness and Carriden, WLO (v. sceat) (PNWL: 34), Brunston, Penicuik MLO (v. tūn) (Burnstoune 1373 RMS, Burnistoun c. 1450 Bann. Cl. 70, 1450 Reg. Ho. Ch., Brunisto(uye) 1373 RMS, 1530 Sasines, Brunistane 1554 Wilson, Brunstoun 1604, 1613, 1647 RMS, Bruntestoun 1647 Sasines, Brun(t)stone 1675 KSR Pen, 1724 SHS I. 13; PNML: 266), Brunton, Torphichen WLO (v. tūn) (The Brinton c. 1540 Rent. Tor., (The) Brunton c. 1540 Rent. Tor. et passim to 1644 Cat. Tor., Bruntoune 1572 Gill. Ch., Burn(e)toune 1572 Gill. Ch. et passim to 1696 KS Tor., Bourntoune 1673 KS Tor.; PNWL: 90), Bell’s Burn WLO (Bellis burn 1542 RMS, Bellisburne 1560/1 SRS 57; PNWL: 2), Bros Burn WLO (v. broce) (PNWL: 2), Broxburn,
Uphall WLO (v. brocc) (PNWL: 70), Dod Burn, Cavers and Teviothead ROX (v. dodde) (Dodburne 1569 RPC; PNB), Grinding Burn, Minto ROX (v. grêne, dûn) (PNB), Hartwoodburn, Selkirk SLK (v. wudu, heorot) (PNB), Haufurlangburne, Hownam ROX (v. half, furlang) (PNB), Holehouseburn, Whitburn WLO (v. hol(h), hûs) (PNWL: 110), Mailing Burn, nr. Kettlestoun, Linlithgow WLO (v. maling) (PNWL: 2), Mill Burn, Echline WLO (v. myln) (PNWL: 2), Ninemillburn (also called Gateside), Penicuik MLO (v. myln) (Nynemylburne 1654 RMS, Nywmilburn 1662-5 Blaeu, Ninemileburn 1781 Sasines, Ninemileburn 1773 Arm.; PNML: 272), Silverburn, Penicuik MLO (v. seolfor) (PNML: 273), Stoneyburn, Whitburn WLO (v. stân) (PNWL: 108), Whitburn WLO (v. hwît) (PNWL: 106), East Whitburn WLO (v. ēast, hwît) (PNWL: 106), West Whitburn WLO (v. west, hwît) (PNWL: 106), Whitburn Mill WLO (v. hwît, myln) (PNWL: 106), Broomhouse, Edrom BWK (v. hûs) (Brunhus 1296 CDS, Burnhous(e) 1479 RMS, 1546 HMC (Var. Coll. v.), Burnehowsis 1493 HMC (Var. Coll. v.), Brunnhouse 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Burnawynd, Ratho MLO (v. wynd, *crôc) (lie Burnercruik 1602 RMS, Burn(e)wynde 1614, 1636 RMS, Burn(e)weynd 1657 RMS; PNML: 275).

A.79 bush - MSc. ‘a bush; a thicket; a clump or stand of trees; a wood; a clump of some low-growing plant, e.g. heather, rushes, fern, grass’ (§1.07).

Bush, Lochmaben or Hoddam DMF (Bushe 1544 Ham. Inv., Buss 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 216), Berrybush, Selkirk SLK (Beryhus 1455 EP, Berybusk 1474 ER; PNB: 216), Holly Bush, Linlithgow WLO (Holynebusk 1563/4 SRS 57, Holingbusk 1564/5 SRS 57; PNWL: 117).

A.80 butere - OE ‘butter’, usually referring to a farm where butter is made.

Butterdean, Coldingham BWK (v. denu) (Buterden 1335-6 CDS, Butterdene 1336-7 CDS; PNB), Butterland, Cramond MLO (v. land) (perhaps in the following, though Dixon interprets the name as ‘probably housedweller’s (i.e. husbandman’s lands)’ from Old English boþl land; PNML) (Butterland,
**Butelerland,** Butterland 1329-71 RMS; PNML), **Butterlaw,** Coldingham BWK (v. hlāw) (Bowtyr law c. 1415 Bann. Cl. 82; PNB).

A.81 butte - ME 'strip of land abutting on a boundary'; Sc. butt 'ridge or strip of ploughed land', later 'an irregularly shaped ridge; a small piece of ground cut off in some way from adjacent land'. [< Anglo-Latin butta (Smith I: 65).]

Buteland, Borthwick NEO (v. land) (Bu(i)l(e)land(e) 1306-1424, 1538, 1543-4, 1565 RMS, Buytland 1523 RMS; PNML), Buteland, Currie MLO (v. land) (Bu(i)t(e)land 1618, 1635 RMS, 1773 Arm., Butiland 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML), Nether Buteland, Currie MLO (v. land, neôrî, tún) (Nethertoun de Buitland 1618, 1635 RMS, Ne Buteland 1773 Arm.; PNML), Over Buteland, Currie MLO (v. ufer(r)a, land, tún) (Ovirtoun de Buitland 1618, 1635 RMS, O. Buteland 1773 Arm.; PNML), Butelandhill, Currie MLO (v. land, hyll) (Buitlandhill 1618, 1635 RMS, Butelandhill 1773 Arm.; PNML: 175).

A.82 bý - ON 'farmstead, village', Danish býr. [Cf. Fellows-Jensen (1989); VEPNI: 105.]

Bombie, surviving in Bombie Hill, Westerkirk DNE (v. Bondi) (Bundeby 1296 Bann. Cl. 47, Bomy 1329-71 RC, 1546 RPC, Bondby 1500 HMC (Drinl), Bonthby 1560 RMS, Bownby 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 282), Canonbie DMF (v. canoun) (Canenby 1296 Stev., Canoby 1296 CDS, Canaby 1493 CDS, Canoby 1494 CDS, 1531 CSP (Th), Cannabye 1552 Bullock; PNB), Denbie, Dalton DMF (v. Danir) (PNB), Esbie, Lochmaben DMF (v. eski) (PNB), Gillesbie, Hutton & Corrie DMF (v. Gilli) (PNB), Gillenbie, Applegarth DMF (v. *Gillan) (PNB: 283), Godfraby, Applegarth DMF (v. Guðfrœðr) (PNB), Humbie, Kirknewton MLO (v. Hundi) (Humby 1546, 1607 RMS, Humbie 1614, 1654, 1662 RMS, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML: 219), Humbie, Kirkliston WLO (v. Hundi) (PNWL: 42), Lockerbie, Dryfesdale DMF (personal name, Locard) (PNB), Middlebie DMF (v. middel) (Middelby 1296 Bann. Cl. 47, Myddilby 1517 RMS; PNB), Mumbie, Canonbie DMF (v. munuc) (PNB),
Mumbiehirst, Canonbie DMF (v. munuc, hyrst) (PNB), Newbie Cottages, Annan DMF (v. nīwe) (Newby 13th HMC (Drml), 1304 CDS, Newby 1517 RMS; PNB), Pearsby Hall, Tundergarth DMF (v. pere, h(e)alh) (PNB), Smeaton, Inveresk MLO (v. tún, smio̱) (Smithibi 1153-65, 1166-1214, 1227 Bann. Cl. 74, Smetheby 1232 Bann. Cl. 74; PNML: 208), Sorbie, Ewes DMF (v. saurr) (PNB), Warmanbie, Annan DMF (v. Vermundr) (PNB: 286).


00 Byre Burn, Canonbie DMF (v. burna) (Byer bourne 1552 Bullock, Byreburne 1590 RPC; PNB), Byrs, nr. Langton, BWK (Byrs 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Byres, Dalmeny WLO (Byres 1654 Pont, Byrs Adair; PNWL: 9), Byres, Bathgate WLO (Byres 1659 Cat. Tor., Byrs 1698 Ret.; PNWL: 86), Byreecleuch, Longformacus BWK (v. clō̱h) (PNB), Byreflat, Lasswade MLO (v. flat) (Bireflatt 1523-4 Bann. Cl. 109; PNML: 228), Byreflat, Cockpen MLO (v. flat) (Byreflat(e) 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML), Langbyre, on Wrangway Burn DMF (v. lang) (Langbyre 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Netherbyre, also called Fleurs, Coldingham BWK (v. neðri) (Netherbyre 1614 source not specified; PNB: 187), Newbyres, Newbattle MLO (v. nīwe) (Newbyr 1241 Bann. Cl. 89, Newbyre 1543-4 RSS, 1590 RPC, Newbire (undated) Bann. Cl. 89, Newbyres 1575, 1582 RPC, 1620 RMS, Newbyiris 1578 RPC, Newbyris 1581 RPC, 1587, 1621, 1627 RMS, Newbiris 1612 RMS, Newbyr 1273 Bann. Cl. 89, Newbyris 1585 RPC; PNML: 255), Ratho Byres, Ratho MLO (Byres 1444 Bann. Cl. 109, Rathobiris 1510 RSS, 1533 RMS, Rathobyris 1524 Bann. Cl. 105, 1588, 1593, 1618 RMS, the lands of Abthane formerly and now called Rathobyris 1547 LC, Rathobyris voc. lie Abthane de Ratho 1588, 1593 RMS, Abden de Ratho nuncupat byris 1594 RMS, Rathobyres 1668 SHS I. 36, Rathobyers 1773 Arm.; PNML: 274), Stonebyres, Livingston WLO (v. stān) (PNWL: 80), Yetbyres, nr. Castle O’er, Dumfries DMF (v. geat) (PNB).

A.84 byrgen - OE ‘burial place, tumulus’. [Cf. ME byrrens.]
Birrens Hill, Middlebie DMF (v. hyll) (*Birrens*, 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A. 85 calc - OE (Angl) ‘chalk, lime, limestone’, ME chalk


A. 86 cald - OE (Anglian) ‘cold’. [Cf. Middle English *cald*, *cold*, Old Norse *kaldr*, MSc., Sc. *cauld*, *cald*, *caul.*]

Caldcleuch Head, Teviothead ROX (v. clōh) (*Cauldcleuch* 1511 RMS; PNB), Caldcoats, Newton MLO (v. cot) (*Caldcot(t)is* 1416 Reg. Ho. Ch., 1561 Bann. Cl. 74, *Caldco(t)is* 1557-85, 1561, c. 1564 Bann. Cl. 74, 1603, 1613 LC, 1656 RMS, *Caldcotts* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Caldcoat(e)s* 1653 RMS, 1673 LC, *Caldcoattis* 1656 RMS, *Caldecotys* 1424-5 Reg. Ho. Ch., *Cauldco(j)ttis* 1563 et freq. to 1593-4 RMS 1606 Bann. Cl. 74, 1615, 1620 LC, *Caulcoittis* 1566 RMS, *Cauldcoats* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 260), Caldcoats, Bo‘ness and Carriden WLO (v. cot) (*Caldcottis* 1541 Linl. Sh. C. *et passim* to 1589 RMS, *Caldcots* 1541
Linl. Sh. C., Caldcotts 1670 Reg. Bor., (The) Cauldcottis 1550 SRS 57 et passim to 1574 SRS 52, (The) Cauldcoittis 1553/4 RMS et passim to 1583 SRS 52, (The) Cauldcotts 1564 SRS 57, (The) Cauldcoats 1662 RMS; PNWL: 28), Calfield, Langholm DMF (v. feld) (Cawfeld 1583 CBP; PNB), Cauldhame, Linlithgow WLO (v. hām) (Caldhame 1681 KSNL., Coldhome 1685 KS Car.; PNWL: 67), Cauld Law, Eskdalemuir DMF (v. hlāw) (Coldla hill 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Cauldlaw, Torphichen WLO (v. hlāw) (Caldlaw c. 1540 Rent. Tor. et passim to 1589 Gill. Ch., Cauldlaw c. 1540 Rent. Tor. et passim to 1635 RMS; PNWL: 91), West Caldmure, Borthwick MLO (v. west, mōr) (West Caldmure 1449 Bann. Cl. 109; PNML), Cauldrope, Stow MLO (v. rāp) (Cardrope 1587 LC, Caldrop 1593 RMS, Cauldroip 1605 RMS; PNML: 290), Caldshiels Loch, Galashiels SLK (v. schele) (Cauldshelis 1540 RSS; PNB), Caldside, Hume BWK (v. side) (PNB), Cauldsyde, Stow NEO (v. rāp) (Cardrope 1587 LC, Caldrop 1593 RMS, Cauldroip 1605 RMS; PNML: 290), Cold Stane Slap, Mid-Calder MLO (v. stān, slap) (Cal(d)staineslope 1684 RPC, Caldstone Slap 1839 NSA; PNML: 250), Coldstream BWK (v. strēam) (PNB), Cadwell, Temple MLO (v. wella) (Caldwell 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, 1634, 1665 RMS, Cauldwell 1773 Arm.; PNML: 294).

A.87 camb - OE 'a comb, a crest; the crest of a hill, a ridge'. [Cf. ON kambr, Sc. kaim 'long narrow ridge'.]

00 Kames, Coldstream BWK (Camis 1533 RMS, Kems 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.88 canoun - ME 'canon, member of a community of clerks or of a cathedral chapter'.

00 Canonbie DMF (v. by) (PNB), Canongate, Edinburgh MLO (v. gata) (Can(n)ounge(ait) (de Edynburgh) 1366, 1369 ER, -of Halyrudhouse 1495 AC, he can(n)oen(e)ga(i)e(ait(e) 1480, 1484 AC, 1482 ADA, 1501-2 et passim to 1513
Treas. Acc., 1504 SBR 7, 1529, 1554 Bann. Cl. 70, 1529-30, 1533-35 RMS, 1541 RSS, 1550, 1566 et freq to 1590-91 RPC, 1587 et freq to 1641 LC, (pe) Canno(w)gate (of Edinburgh) 1506 RSS, 1554 Bann. Cl. 70, Channonegate 1526 RSS, Cannogait 1585 RPC, Canigait 1589 RPC, Vicus Canonicorum 1370 ER, burgum vici Canonicorum 1493 et freq to 1546 RMS, 1512, 1550 Bann. Cl. 109, 1548 RSS, vie Canonicorum 1528-9 RMS; PNML), Canyland(s), Uphall WLO (v. land) (PNWL: 73), Canonmills, Edinburgh MLO (v. myln) (pe) Canoune mill(is) 1423 Bann. Cl. 70, SBR 7, Canonmills 1687 LC, Canon Mills 1773 Arm.; PNML).

A.89 cappie, cappit - MSc., Sc. ‘hollow-shaped’ (§1.08).

00 (a) Capielaw, Carrington MLO (Cappielawshiels 1665 RMS, Caprilaw 1698 KSR, Cappylaw 1773 Arm.; PNML: 118), Capelaw, Colinton MLO (Caplaw 1773 Arm., Capitlaw, 18th cent. Retours, Capelaw 1781 Sasines; PNML: 149).

A.90 carline, carling, kerlying, etc. - MSc. ‘witch; old woman’ (§1.09).

00 Carlin Tooth, Southdean ROX (Carlintootehe 1597 CBP; PNB: 258; NY 4198 in Hooker, also Carlintooth Rig NY 4495 in Hooker).

A.91 carr - OE ‘a rock’

Kerse Bog, Torphichen WLO (Kersebog(e) 1546 to 1556 LC, The Kerss Bog 1556 et passim LC, Kersbog 1586 Temp., Kersebog 1588 Cat. Tor.; PNWL: 103), Kershill, Inveresk MLO (v. hyll) (Kershill 1653 RMS; PNML: 211), Kerswynd, Inveresk MLO (v. wynd) (the vennal called Kerswynd 1653 RMS; PNML: 211), Kershopefoot, Canonbie DMF (Kirsopfoote Mercatorl 1595; PNS: 215), Carse of Gowrie, district on the northern side of the Firth of Tay, FIF (lie Carse de Gowrie c. 1200; Johnston 1934: 128); (cars of Gowrie c. 1530-40, Carse of Gowrie 1564, Kers of Gowrye 1577; DOST s. v. cars n., kers n.), Wester Kerse, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (Wester-Kerse 1532 RMS; PNWL: 32), Kinneil Kerse, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (Kynnele-Kerse 1516 RMS, Kennell-kers 1569/70 Reg. Ho. Ch., Kynneill-Kers 1593/4 RMS, Carse of Kynneill 1610 Bann. Cl. 42, Kynneill Kerse 1669 Reg. Bor.; PNWL: 31), Eastfield of Kinneil Kerse, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (Est-Field of Kynneill Kers 1532 RMS, Eister Kers de Kynneill 1593/4 RMS; PNWL: 31).

castel(l) - OFr, OE, ME ‘castle, camp’. [< Lat. castellum ‘fort’.]
(PNML), Crichton Castle MLO (v. tun) (*the castle of Crichton* 1514 LC, *Castell of Creichtoun* 1573 RMS; PNML), Blackcastle, Crichton MLO (v. blæc) (PNML), *Blackcastleford*, Crichton MLO (v. blæc, ford) (PNML).

A.94 cat(t), catte - OE 'cat'


A.95 causey - MSc. 'a paved area, a roadway, street, pavement, latterly of cobblestones', ME cauce, cause. [< OFr caucie 'an embankment or dam, a raised way across marshy ground or along a dyke' (Smith I: 83).]


A.96 caville - Pre-lit. Sc. 'land acquired by lot; a share', MSc. cavel (§1.11).

43, Kincavill 1381 ER et freq. to 1680 Dund B., Kincavill 1516/7 AC et passim to 1643 Ret., Kincavill 1531 SRS 52 et passim to 1614 Prot. R. K., Kincavell 1563 Bann. Cl. 81 et passim to 1699 SHS I. 16, Kingcavill 1378 HMC et passim to 1669 Reg. Bor., Kingscavill 1457 ER et passim to 1642 RMS, Kingiscavill 1457 ER, Kingcavell 1566 Bann. Cl. 81 etpassim to 1690 KS Linl.; PNWL: 69, NT 0276; Hooker), Easter Kingscavill, Linlithgow WLO (Easter Kincavill 1691 KS Linl.; PNWL: 60), Wester Kingscavill, Linlithgow WLO (Wester Kingkavill 1647 KS Linl., Wester Kincavill 1655 KS Linl., Wester Kincavile 1667 Dund. B.; PNWL: 60), Mains of Kincavill, Linlithgow WLO (1569 SRS 43; PNWL: 61), Middlegill DMF (Midilkeudle 1315 RMS, Middelgill 1581 Dum.; Watts 1987), Keavil FIF (Cavul 1645 Map; Watts 1987).

A.97 cavelling - MSc. 'land acquired by lot; a share' (§1.12).

00 Cavelling, nr Cavers ROX (Cauillyne 1368 Bann. Cl. 56, Cavilling 1564 RPC, 1569 RPC, Kaveling 1573 RPC; PNB: 205).

A.98 ceaster - OE 'city, old fortification', Angl. ceaster.

00 Chesters, Fogo BWK (Chesteris 1516-17 RMS; PNB), Chesters, Ancrum ROX (Chesterr 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Chesterhouse, Hownam ROX (v. hūs) (Chesterhouse 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Chesterlaw, Kirkliston WLO (v. hlāw) (Chesterlaw 1649 RMS, 1670 et passim Ret.; PNWL: 45), Abchester, Ayton BWK (v. Æbba) (Abchester 1596 LC, 1663 RMS; PNB), Belchester, Eccles BWK (v. belle) (PNB), Blackchester, Lauder BWK (v. blēc) (PNB), Bonchester Hobkirk ROX (PNB); Darnchester, Coldstream BWK (v. dēor) (PNB), Highchesters, Roberton ROX (v. hēah) (Haychester 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Rowchester, Bowden ROX (v. rūh) (PNB), Whitchester, Longformacus BWK (v. hwīt) (Witechestre, Witchestyr, Witcestyr c. 1300 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18; PNB), Whitchesters, Hawick ROX (v. hwīt) (PNB).

00 Cheeklaw, Dunse BKW (v. hlāw) (Cheiklaw 1546-7 RMS, 1572 HMC (Var. Coll. v.); PNB: 124).

A.100 celf - OE (Anglian) ‘calf’, ME, MSc. calf.

00 Calfhope, Stow MLO (v. hop) (Calsup 1655 RMS) (PNML:289); Kelphope, Channelkirk BKW (v. hop) (Kelfhoope 1662-5 Blaeu; Kelfhoope Burn, Kelfock B., 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Kelloe, Edrom BKW (v. hlāw) (Kellaw(e) 1300 CDS, 1368 Cold. Corr., 1325 Cold. Corr., Kelhouwe [p] 1350 Cold. Corr., Kello 1509-10 RMS; PNB), Keluesete, nr. Rutherford ROX (v. (ge)set) (PNB).

A.101 cēse - OE (Anglian) ‘cheese’.

00 Chisholme, Roberton ROX (v. helm) (Chesehelm(e) 1296 Bann. Cl. 47, 1296 CDS, Chesolm 1296 CDS, Cheiselm 1296 CDS, Chesholm(e) [p] c. 1300 Cold. Corr., 1335-6 RS, Cheshelme [p] c. 1300 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18, 1335-6 ER; PNB).

A.102 chapel(e) - OFr., ME ‘a chapel’

00 Chapelton, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. tūn) (PNWL: 34), The Magdalene Chapel, Edinburgh MLO (St. Mary Magdalene) (the altar of St. Mary Magdalene 1556 LC, the Cell of St. Magdalene 1599 LC, the chapel of St. Magdalene 1682 LC; PNML), St. Catherine’s Chapel, Glencorse MLO (v. hop) (Capelle beate Kuterine in Pent(e)land c. 1230 Bann. Cl. 70, St. Katherine of the Hopes 1593 PSAS XIII: 134, S. Katherine in lie Hoippis 1607 RMS, Sanct-Katherenis in lie Houpis 1618 RMS, Sanct-Catharines de lie Houp 1634 RMS, Sanct-Katherines de Hoipes 1647 RMS; PNML: 194).
A.103  chartrouse - OFr, AN ‘a house of Carthusian monks’.
00  Charterhouse, Makerston ROX (Charthou [p] 1454 Bann. Cl. 56, Charterhous 1541-2 RSS, Chartrouse 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.104  chiri - ME ‘a cherry, a cherry-tree’ < OFr cherise, ‘a cherry’, regarded as a plural in ME (Smith)
00  Cherrytrees, Yetholm ROX (v. trēow) (Cheritreis 1523 RMS; PNB)

A.105  chymmys - MSc. ‘mansion or dwelling-house on an estate’ (§1.14).
00  Chymmys-Land, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. land) (Le Chymmys-land 1506/7 RMS, lie Chymmeisland 1608 RMS, Chymmayis 1632 RMS; PNWL: 27).

A.106  cild - OE ‘young person’, ME ‘noble born youth’
00  Channelkirk BWK (v. cirice) (Childenchirch 1153-65 [16\textsuperscript{th}] Bann. Cl. 83, Cheldynkirk c. 1200 [1400] Bann. Cl. 109, Childynkirk c. 1200 [1400] Bann. Cl. 109, Childenechirche 1242 PSA, 1290 Bann. Cl. 109, Cheindilkirk 1566 CRL, Chingilkirk 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

00  Kirkton, Edinburgh MLO (v. tūn) (Kyrchetune c.1128 Bann. Cl. 70; PNML: 130), Kirkton, Liberton MLO (v. tūn) (Kyrchetune c. 1128 Lawrie; PNML: 233), Kirkton of St. Cuthbert’s, Edinburgh MLO (v. tūn, St. Cuthbert) (Kyrchetune 1143-7 SBR 7; PNML: 136).

A.108  clæg - OE ‘clay, clayey soil’
Clayholes, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. hol) (Clayholles 1672 Reg. Bor.; PNWL: 34), Clayland, Duddingston MLO (lie Clayis 1595 RMS; PNML:187), Claypots, Inveresk MLO (v. pöl) (Claypule 1534 RMS, Claypull 1587, 1591, 1593 RMS, Claypuillis 1593-4 RMS, Claypots 1653 RMS; PNML: 210).

A.109 cleric - OE, OFr, ‘an ecclesiastic, a cleric’.

Clerkington, Temple MLO (v. -ington) (Klerkyntona 1338 Bann. Cl. 89, Clerkynton(a) c. 1338 Bann. Cl. 89, undated Bann. Cl. 74, Clerkyntoun 1424, 1430-1, 1533 RMS, Clerkyntona 1491 ADA, Clerkyntoun 1329-70, 1390-1406, 1516 RMS, 1539 LC, 1563 Bann. Cl. 89, Clerkyntoun 1444 Bann. Cl. 109, 1533, 1634 RMS, 1540 LC, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, Clerkington(e) 1605 LC, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 294); Clerklands, Lilliesleaf ROX (v. land) (Clerkislande 1406-36 Bann. Cl. 56, Clerkland 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.110 clif (clifu, cliefu, cleofu nom.pl.) - OE ‘cliff, bank’, ON klif.

Clifton, Kirkliston MLO (v. tūn) (Clyfio(u)n 15th Cent. Bann. Cl. 105, 1430, 1503 RMS, 1548 SHS II. 4, Clifio(u)n(e) 1502-4, 1506 Treas. Acc., 1588, 1591 RPC, 1648 RMS, 1675, 1682 Ret., 1683, 1698 KSR, 1693 SHS I. 16, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 214), Cliftonhall, Kirkliston MLO (v. tūn, h(e)all) (Clyftownhall 1503 RMS, Clifio(u)nhall 1502-4 Treas. Acc., 1539 SHS II. 4, 1572, 1576 et freq. to 1591 RPC, 1648 RMS, 1663, 1665, 1666, 1692 KSR, 1675, 1682 Ret., Clifton(e)(-)Hall 1668 SHS I. 36, 1685, 1692 KSR; PNML: 214), Cliftonhall Mill, also Lin’s Mill (surname Lin), Kirkliston MLO (v. tūn, h(e)all, myln) (Clifto(u)nnhallmyln 1591 RPC; Lin(n)smil(n)e) 1645 Anc. Hist. Monu. Comm. Rep., 1663, 1664 et freq. to 1681 KSR, Lin(n)smylle 1647 Dund. B, 1697-8 H.R.; PNML: 215), Clifton, Morbattle ROX (v. tūn) (Clifto 1505 [12th] ESSC, 1165-92 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB: 19), Alnecliue, near Ancrum ROX (perh. river-name, Ale) (Alneclue 1165-1214 NMS; PNB: 141), Hildly WLO (v. Hild) (Hildeclue 1296 Bann. Cl. 47, Hildeclive 1296 Stev., Hildeclive 1296 CDS, Hildecliffe 1336-7 CDS, Hylcliffyde de Preston Superiori 1383 RMS, Heliccleife

A.111 clōh - OE 'ravine', MSc. cleugh, cleuch 'gorge, ravine; cliff, crag'.

00 Cleuchheads, Applegarth DMF (v. hēafod) (Cleuchheids 1662 RMS; PNB), Blackcleuch Burn LAN (v. blæc) (SSH: ?), Buccleuch, Ettrick SLK (v. buce) (PNB), Byrecleuch, Longformacus BWK (v. byre) (Byreclewch 1492 RMS, Birecleuch 1502 RSS; PNB), Caldcleuch Head, Teviothead ROX (v. cald) (PNB), Cleugh Burn LAN, KCB, DMF (SSH), Colterscleuch, Teviothead ROX (v. colt-hirde) (Cauthirdscleuch 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Drycleuch, Yarrow SLK (v. drīge) (PNB), Edwardscloch, Lammermoor valleys, ?ELO (v. Eadwærð) (PNB), Earnscleuch, Lauder BWK (v. earn) (PNB), Elnecloch, Lammermoor valleys (v. ellern) (PNB), Fauldingcleuch, Kirkpatrick-Fleming DMF (v. fal(o)d) (PNB), Giddenscleuch, Teviothead ROX (personal name Gideon) (Guiddinscleuch 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Hazelcleuch, Mid-Calder MLO (v. hæsel) (Haslecleugh 1692 McCall, Hazelcleugh 1696 RMS, Heazliecleugh 1773 Arm.; PNML: 251), Heslingcloh, Lammermoor valleys (v. ?hæsel) (PNB), Horseupcleuch, Longformacus BWK (v. hors, hop) (Horshop(e) 1336-7 CDS, 1492 RMS, Horsopcleuch 1535 RMS; PNB), Oatleycleuch, Dunse BWK (PNB); Marchcleuch, Eckford ROX (v. mearc) (PNB), Morclow, Lammermoor valleys (v. mōr) (Morclow 1165-1214 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB), Pinkie Cleugh, Inveresk MLO (Pinkycleuch 1547 RMS, 1548 RSS, Pynkecleucht 1548 RSS, Pynkycleuch 1549 RMS, Pynkycleuch 1548 RSS, Pynke Cleugh 1562 RPC, Pinkycleuch 1550 RMS, Pinkecleuch 1565, 1566 RPC; PNML: 207).
A.112  **cnoll** - OE ‘hill top, summit of a large hill’ later ‘knoll, hillock’, Sc. know.


00  **Coalhill**, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. hyll) (*The) Coalhill 1692 KS Car.; PNWL: 35), **Coalhills**, Torphichen WLO (v. hyll) (*Coal(f)hills 1694 et passim KS Tor.; PNWL: 101).

A.115  **colt-hirde** - OE ‘colt-herd’, ME coltherde, MSc. cowtherd

00  **Colterscleuch**, Teviothead ROX (v. clôh) (PNB).
Colterscleuch, Teviothead ROX: "This is the Scots surname, Colthart, Coltart."
(PNB)

A.116 coni, con(n)ing - ME 'rabbit' < OFr con(n)il, Lat. cuniculus

Kinnen Bogs, Torphichen WLO (v. bog) (Cuninboigs 1688 SRS 40; PNWL: 103), Cunzierton, Oxnam ROX (v. dûn) (Cuniardon 1468 HMC (Home), Cunyourtoune-rige 1471 RMS; PNB), Cunynghares, Penicuik MLO (Cunynghares 1654 RMS; PNML: 271), Cuninghowes, Edinburgh MLO (v. hol(h)) (Cuninghowes 1638 LC; PNML), Kinnen Hill, Torphichen WLO (v. hyll) (The Cunyshill c. 1540 Rent. Tor., Cunninghills 1688 SRS 40, Kinningbrae 1698 SRS 40; PNWL: 103).

A.117 cooper - ME 'craftsman who makes and repairs wooden vessels formed of staves and hoops, as casks, buckets, tubs' (§1.15).

Cooper's Croft, Linlithgow WLO (v. croft) (Couper's croft 1696 Cess.; PNWL: 114).

A.118 copp, cop - OE 'the top of a hill, a summit, a peak'; perhaps in the following name.

Copshaw ROX (v. sceaga) (Copshaw(e) 1583 CBP, 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.119 corbie, corby - Sc. 'raven; carrion or hooded crow' (§1.16).

Corbiehall, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. h(e)all) (Corbieshall 1628 Ham. Inv., Corbiehall 1634 Ham. Inv. et passim to 1671 Bonds Bor., Corbishall 1642 Ham. Inv.; PNWL: 35).

A.120 cordiner - MSc. 'cordwainer, shoemaker' (§1.17).

cot - OE 'cottage, hut, shelter, den', MSc. cot, 'cottage'.

Coats LAN (Coittis 1584, terran de Coats, Coatburn 1617, Cotts 1676; NTC: ), Coates, Edinburgh MLO (Coittis 1626, 1641 LC; PNML), Coates, Currie MLO (Coittis 1545-6 RSS; PNML: 178), Coates, Edinburgh MLO (Co(i)t(t)is 1565, 1566, 1568, 1574, 1575 RPC, 1578 Bann. Cl. 70, Coats 1773 Arm.; PNML), Coats, Newbattle MLO (Coit(t)is 1582, 1593, 1600, 1603 RMS, Coit(t)is Eister et Westir 1587, 1620, 1621, 1627 RMS, undated: The Coites, Wester Coit(t)is, Coitlaw, Bann. Cl. 89; PNML: 254), Coates, Penicuik MLÖ (Coats 1654 RMS, 1741 SHS I. 13, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 271), Cotfield, Edinburgh MLO (v. feld) (Co(i)t(e)f(e(y)lde 1478 Bann. Cl. 105, 1493 Bann. Cl. 70, Co(i)t(e)field(is) 1494 Bann. Cl. 105, 1589, 1591 RPC, 1638 LC, Co(i)t(e)field 1588, 1743 LC; PNML), Coteflatte, in Darnchester [county?] (v. flat) (Coteflatte 13th c. [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18; PNB), Cot-Hillside, Torphichen WLO (v. hyll, side) (Coathillsyde 1683 KS Tor., Cottallside 1690 KS Tor., Cottallside 1693 KS Tor.; PNWL: 101), Cotland, Currie MLO (v. land) (le Cotland de Curry 1530 RMS; PNML: 173), Cotland(s), Stow MLO (v. land) (le Co(i)t(la(n(d))is 1543-4, 1599, 1643 RMS, 1610 LC; PNML: 280), Cotlands, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. land) (Cotlandis 1535 RSS, Cotlandis 1653 RMS, Coalland 1653 RMS, Coaltlands of Dylands 1663 RMS; PNWL: 35), Cotly Hill, Temple MLO (v. hlAw) (Cotlaw 1563 Bann. Cl. 89, 1584, 1591, 1620, 1621 RMS, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, 1800 Sasines, Cotlaw 1583 RPC, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, Coitlaw Hill 1773 Arm.; PNML: 294), Cotlaw(s), Kirkliston WLO (v. hlAw) (Cotlaw 1534 LC et passim to 1596 Temp., Cotlawis 1565 Dund. B, Cotlaw 1543 LC et passim to 1578 Dund. A, Cotlawis 1577/8 Dund. A; PNWL: 41), Cotmuir, Dalmcny WLO (v. mór) (Cotmuir 1490/1 AC, Cotmore 1653 Ret., Cotmuir 1664 KS Kirk., Cotmuir 1670 KS Dal.; PNWL: 9), Cotrow, Ratho MLO (v. rAw) (Cotraw 1372 RMS; PNML: 278), Cottonflat, Lasswade MLO (v. flat) (Coittunflat 1546 Bann. Cl. 74; PNML: 227), Bogcott(s), Torphichen WLO (v. bog) (PNWL: 100), Bughcott(s), Torphichen WLO (v. bucht) (PNWL: 100), Butchercoat, Merton BWK (personal name Bouche) (Bouchecoitis 1465 Dryb., Buscheourcoit 1538
Dryb., Boutschorcott 1574 Dryb., Bowchacoitts 1580 Dryb., Bautshacott 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 62), Caldcoats, Newton MLO (v. cald) (Caldcoat(i)s 1416 Reg. Ho. Ch.; PNML: 260), Cauldcoats, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. cald) (PNWL: 28), Huntly Cot, Temple MLO (v. hunta, hlâw) (Huntlawcoit 1563 Bann. Cl. 89, 1591, 1620, 1621 RMS, Huntlawcoart 1583 RPC, Huntlieco(i)t 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, 1662 RMS, Huntilecote 1773 Arm.; PNWL: 296), Locheote, Torphichen WLO (Sc. loch) (PNWL: 96), Saltcoat, Caerlaverock DMF (v. salt) (PNB), Saltcoats AYR (v. salt) (NTC: ), Stobitcote, Teviothead ROX (v. stubb) (PNB).

A.122 court - OFr, ME ‘a space enclosed by walls or houses; a yard; large house, manor’.

00 Courtshiels, Torphichen WLO (v. schele) (Courtscheillis 1615 Prot. R. K.; PNWL: 101).

A.123 cran, cron - OE ‘a crane; a heron’.

00 Cranshaws BWK (v. sceaga) (Cranshawes 1296 RS, Craneshawes c. 1300 Cold. Corr., Cranessawys 13th c. Reg. Dmf.; PNB), Cranston MLO (v. tûn) (Cranestoun(e) 1153-65 Bann. Cl. 94, 1214-49, 1300-1331 Bann. Cl. 109, Cranestone 1153-65, 1166-1214 Bann. Cl. 89, Cranestoun(a) 1150-80, 1338 Bann. Cl. 89, 1316 Bann. Cl. 82, c. 1338 Reg. Ho. Ch., Craneston 1150-80 Bann. Cl. 89, Kraneston(e) 1150-80, 1153-65 Bann. Cl. 89, Cran(n)ysto(u)n(a) 1189-1214, 1214-49, 1300-31, 1399, 1399-1400 Bann. Cl. 109, 1357, 1362-3 RMS, 1359 et passim to 1442 ER, c. 1420 LC, 1424-5 Reg. Ho. Ch., 1437-60 Bann. Cl. 56, Cranistoun 13th c. Bann. Cl. 69, Cranistona 1362-3 RMS, Cranistoun 1428 ER, Cranston(e) 1331, 1511 Bann. Cl. 109, 1396 et passim to 1451 ER, 1423 et freq. to 1451 Bann. Cl. 105, 1438 et passim to 1630 LC, 1463, 1565 RMS, 1473-4 et freq. to 1512 Treas. Acc., 1478 et freq. to 1490 AC, 1478, 1489 ADA, 1503-4 et freq. to 1546 RSS, 1553-4 et freq. to 1592 RPC, Cranston(e) 1357-84 Reg. Ho. Ch., 1423 Bann. Cl. 70, 1429 Bann. Cl. 105, 1450, 1508 LC, 1480 AC, 1572 RPC, Cranestoun 1437 Bann. Cl. 105,
Cren(ne)stoun 1441 Reg. Ho. Ch., 1450 ER, 1515 LC, Cren(ne)stone 1457 Bann. Cl. 89, 1508 LC, Crangstown 1489 AC, ADA, Craunstounie 1495-6 Treas. Acc., Cranastoun 1526-8 Bann. Cl. 89; PNML), New Cranston MLO (v. niwe, tün, ufer(r)a) (Neucraneston 1338 Bann. Cl. 89, Neucranistone e. 14th c. Bann. Cl. 89, New Craneston undated Bann. Cl. 82, Ovir Cranstown 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML); Nether Cranston MLO (v. neðri, tün) (Cranstone-Ridel 1336-37 Bain, Cranstown(e)-Riddall 1500 RSS, 1534 RMS, Cranstown(e)-redale 1468 RMS, Cranstown(e)-Riddale 1477, 1497, 1507, 1510, 1529 RMS, 1507, 1508 et freq. to 1531-2 RSS, 1539 Bann. Cl. 74, Cranstown(e)-riddell 1506, 1539 Bann. Cl. 74, 1578 Bann. Cl. 94, 1578, 1590, 1591-2 RPC, 1617 LC, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, Cranstown Rydell 1587 Bann. Cl. 105; PNML).

A.124 *croc - OE 'crook'; cf. ON krókr (§2.07).

Crooks, Corstorphine MLO (lie Cruikis 1608, 1610, 1620 RMS; PNML: 154), Crukes, unlocated (Crukes c.1300 DOST s.v. cruke n. 4), Crokecroft, unlocated (Crokecroft 1200-2 DOST s.v. cruke n. 4), Crookhou, nr. Primside, Morebattle ROX (v. hōh) (Crookhou c. 1200 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB: 140), Crooked Shaws, Morebattle ROX (v. seeaga) (Crokeshaws 1542 Ham. Inv., Crokanshawes 1542 Ham. Inv.; PNB: 210), Crookston, Inveresk MLO (v. tün) (Cruikstoun 1679 LC, Cruikstane 1773 Arm.; PNML: 210), Crookston, Stow MLO (v. tün) (Crokestone 1336-7 CDS, Cru(k)i(stoun(e) 1459, 1484, 1538 RMS, 1489 ADA, 1490 AC, 1517, 1532, 1540-1, 1545 RSS, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, Cru(k)i(stona) 1494 ADA, Crukeston 1513, 1543-4 RMS, 1527 RSS, Cruiksto(u)n(e) 1517 Bann. Cl. 42, 1582, 1590 RPC, 1587, 1662 et freq. to 1696 LC, Cruxtown 1571 LC, Cruiksto(u)n(e) 1743 LC, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 283), Crookston Mill, Stow MLO (v. tün, myln) (Cruikstownmylne 1584 RPC, Crookston Mill 1662 LC; PNML: 283), Bog Cruk, unlocated, perh. AYR (the bog cruk 1470 DOST s.v. cruke n. 4), Brumcrok, unlocated (Brumcrok c.1300 DOST s.v. cruke n. 4), Burncruik, now Burnwynd, Ratho MLO (v. wynd, burna) (lie Burnecruik 1602 RMS; PNML: 275), Corsenook, Stow MLO (Corscuiks 1665 RMS; PNML: 290), Craigcrook, Corstorphine MLO (Gael. creag) (Cragcroke 1336-7 CDS, 1360-
70 Bann. Cl. 105, c. 1362 LC, Cragcruk 1362, 1477 Bann. Cl. 105, 1477-8 SBR
7, 1511, 1514 SHS II.10, Cragcruke c. 1358 et freq to 1428 Bann. Cl. 105, 1426
LC, 1505 SHS II.10, 1506 Treas. Acc., Cragkruc 1362 Bann. Cl. 105,
Cragcrouk 1510-11 SHS II.10, Cragcrusk 1511-12 SHS II.10, Cracruke
(undated) Bann. Cl. 105, Craigcruke c. 1358 Bann. Cl. 105, Craigcruk 1510-11
SHS II.10, Craigcruik 1614, 1632 RMS, Curvisaxium 17th Cent. SHS I.52;
PNML: 152), Gallowscrook, Abercorn WLO (v. galga) (PNWL: 21). Hors-
cruke, unlocated (Hors-cruke 1512 DOST s.v. cruke n. 4), Thornycrook,
Dalkeith MLO (v. pyrne) (Thorn(e)ycru(i)k(i)s 1556 LC; PNML: 183).

A.125 croft - OE 'small enclosed field', often near a house, MSc. 'a smallholding'.

00 Croft an Righ, Edinburgh MLO (§2.01) (PNML), Croftangry, Cramond MLO
(§2.01) (Croftangrie 1610, 1614 RMS; PNML), Croftangrie, Bo’ness and
Carrieden WLO (v. *anger) (PNWL: 35), Croftangry, Ecclesmachan WLO (v.
*anger) (PNWL: 51), Crofthead, Moffat DMF (v. hēafod) (Crofthead 1581
RPC; PNB), Croftheds, Annan DMF (v. hēafod) (Croft heidis 1517 RMS;
PNB), Crofthead, Mid-Calder MLO (v. hēafod) (Crofthead 1692, 1726 McCall,
1696 RMS, 1800 Sasines (8100); PNML: 250), Croftmalloch, Whitburn WLO
(Croftmalloch 1561/2 SRS 57 et passim to 1697 Ret., Croftmolloche 1624 Ret.,
Croch Molloch 1693 KS Liv., Craftmolloch 1694 KS Liv., Craig-molloch 1693
KS Liv., Adair; PNWL: 107), Beadsman’s Croft, Edinburgh MLO (v. bed-
mann) (PNML), Cooper’s Croft, Linlithgow WLO (v. cooper) (PNWL: 114),
Descroft, Dalmeny WLO (PNWL: 9), Easter Croft, Inveresk MLO (v. east)
(Eister-croft 1587, 1591, 1593, 1593-4 RMS, Eister Croft 1653 RMS; PNML:
210), Gawain’s Croft, Edinburgh MLO (surname Wawane) (Wawanis Croft in
le Cowgait 1528 Bann. Cl. 70; PNML: 125), Godscroft, Abbey St. Bathans
BK (Goddiscroft 1589 HMC (Wed), Godscroft 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Wallace
Croft, Dalmeny WLO (v. Wallace) (Wallace Croft 1582 Dund. B; PNWL: 7),
Ferry Crofts, Dalmeny WLO (v. ferry) (lie Ferrie Croftis 1671 LC; PNWL: 9),
Friars’ Croft WLO (v. frere) (The Freyris Croft 1560 Dund. B, The Freris
Croft 1570 Dund. B, Frierescroft 1636 Ret., Friars Croft 1690 Ret.; PNWL: 8),
Halkerston's Croft, also known as Lochbank, Edinburgh MLO (surname Halkerston) (Halkerstonis Croft 1578 Bann. Cl. 70; PNML), Kirklandcroft, Ratho MLO (v. cirice, land) (Kirkland of Gogare 1567 Bann. Cl. 109, Kirklandcroft of Gogar 1570 Bann. Cl. 109, 1571 RMS, Kirklandcroft de Gogar 1602 RMS; PNML: 276), Longcroft, Linlithgow WLO (v. lang) (PNWL: 118), Magdalene Croft, Linlithgow WLO (St. Mary Magdalene) (lie Magdalencroft 1586 RMS, Magdalanecroft 1664 Ret., Magdallens Croft 1699 Ret.; PNWL: 119), Meggot's Croft, Borthwick MLO (surname Meggot) (Meggotiscroft 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML), Mill Croft, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. myln) (PNWL: 49), Multures Croft, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (lie Multuris-Croft 1593/4 RMS; PNWY'L: 32), Orchard Croft, Linlithgow WLO (v. orchard) (PNWL: 120), Prior's Croft, Torphichen WLO (v. prior) (PNWL: 89), Sanctuary Crofts, Linlithgow WLO (v. sanctuar) (PNWL: 121), Sergeant's Croft, Crmnond MLO (v. sergeant) (PNML), Spittal Croft, Linlithgow WLO (v. spitel) (PNWL: 122), Stoneycroft, Corstorphine MLO (v. stänig) (PNML), Taylor's Crofts, Inveresk MLO (Tailyeouriscrofts 1587, 1591, 1593, 1593-4 RMS; PNML: 212), Wester Croft, Inveresk MLO (v. west) (Wester Croft 1653 RMS, Westir croft 1587, 1591, 1593, 1593-4 RMS; PNML: 212), Whitecroft, Edinburgh MLO (v. hwit) (PNML), Vicar's Croft, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (Croftia Vicaria 1582 RMS, Vicarscroft 1669 Ham. Inv.; PNWL: 34).

A.126 cros - late OE, ME, MSc., ON, OIr. 'a cross, the Cross'.

00 The Cross, Linlithgow WLO (The Cross 1696 Cess.; PNWL: 115), Crosscraig, Cramond MLO (Gael. creag) (Croscrag de Berntoun 1477 RMS; PNML), Crossflats, Linlithgow WLO (v. flat) (Corsflat 1528 SRS 52, Corslattis 1542 RMS et passim to 1618 Ret., Corsflatis 1564 SRS 57 et passim to 1567 SRS 52, Corsflettis 1578 SRS 52, Corslettis 1598/9 RMS; PNWL: 67), Crossall, Dalmeny WLO (v. h(e)all) (Corshall 1597/8 SRS 1 et passim to 1691 KS Dal., Corsehall 1692 KS Dal.; PNWL: 9), Crossgreen, Uphall WLO (v. grène) (Corsegreen 1693 KS Up., Corgrein 1693 KS Up., Corse Green 1759 Est. Map, Cross Green c.1750 Roy; PNWL: 73), Crosslee, Ettrick SLK (v. lèah) (Corslie 1766 CB; PNB), Crosston, Bathgate WLO (v. tūn) (Crostone 1296
CDS, Croston 1296 Bann. Cl. 47; PNWL: 87), Crosswalls, Linlithgow WLO (v. wall) (The Corsswallis 1552 SRS 57; PNWL: 115), Tollcross, Edinburgh MLO (v. toln) (PNML).

A.127 crumb - OE adj. ‘crooked, twisted, bent’

00 Crumrig, Greenlaw BWK (v. hrycg) (Crumrig 1533 RMS; PNB), Crumstane, Dunse BWK (v. crumb) (Crumstaine, 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Ancrum ROX (river-name Ale) (Alnecrumb(e) 1165-1214 NMS, 1262-3 CDS, Alnecrom 1296 CDS, Allyncrom 1304 CDS, Allynncrum 1358 ER; PNB).


00 Cowbog, Morebattle ROX (v. bog) (PNB), Cow Bridge, Dalkeith MLO (v. brycg) (the Cowbrig 1669 LC, the Cowbridge 1710 LC; PNML: 184), Cowden, Dalkeith MLO (v. denn) (Colden(e) 1316, 1392, 1531 Bann. Cl. 94, 1315-21, 1451 RMS, 1336-7 CDS, Cowdown 1580 RPC, Coldown 1658 LC; PNML: 182), Easter Cowden, Dalkeith MLO (v. east, denn) (Eister Colden 1546-80 RMS, Over Coldan 1589 RMS, Easter Coldoun 1669 LC, E. Cowden 1773 Arm.; PNML: 182), Wester Cowden, Dalkeith MLO (v. west, denn) (Westir Colden 1546-80 RMS, Nethir Coldan 1589 RMS, Westir Coldoun 1591 RMS, Wester Coldoun 1656 LC, Wester Coudoun 1717 LC, W. Cowden 1773 Arm.; PNML: 182), Cowdenfield, Dalkeith MLO (v. denn, feld) (Coldenfield 1315 Bann. Cl. 94; PNML: 182), Cowdenhead, Bathgate WLO (v. denn, hēafod) (Coldounheidis 1614 LC, Cowden Head Arm.; PNWL: 86), Cowgate MLO (v. gata)((l)i) Kowga(i)te 1428 Bann. Cl. 70, 1458, 1480 RMS, 1478, 1494 Bann. Cl. 105, 1539, 1540, 1541 RSS, (l(i)e) Kougate 1478 RMS, le Cougate 1467 Bann. Cl. 89, l(i)e Cowga(i)t(e) 1477, 1477-8 SBR 7, 1479, 1599 et freq. to 1682 LC, 1512 Bann. Cl. 105, 1528, 1541, 1548 Bann.Cl. 70, 1546 RSS, l(i)e Cowgaitt 1531 Bann. Cl. 109, Via Vaccarum 1498 RMS; PNML), Cowhill, Linlithgow WLO (v. hyll) (Cowhill 1558/9 SRS 57, 1586 Linn. Ch.; PNWL: 115), Cowhill, Whitburn WLO (v. hyll) (Cowhill 1479 AC et passim to 1665


A.129 cumb - OE 'valley'


A.130 cuningar, cunigar, conyngare - MSc. 'a rabbit-warren', ME conynger [< OF coniniere].
Cunyngars, Cramond MLO (cunyngaris of Crawmond 1557 RSS; PNML),
Cuningar, Liberton MLO (cunyngar 1489 AC, cunnyngare 1492 AC,
Cunyngare 1491, 1493 ADA; PNML: 239).

A.131 curat - MSc. ‘curate, a priest or pastor’ (§1.18).

Curate’s Acre, Linlithgow WLO (v. æcer) (Corattis-Aiker 1598/9 RMS;
PNWL: 115).

A.132 cwên - OE ‘queen, wife or consort of a king’; cf. cwene ‘woman, quean’.

Wee Queensberry, Closeburn DMF (v. berg) (PNB).

A.133 cyning, cyng, cing - OE ‘king’, ME king.

Kings Acres, Linlithgow WLO (v. æcer) (Kyngis-Akeris 1528 RMS; PNWL:
68), Kingsfield, Linlithgow WLO (v. feld) (Kyngisfelde 1451 RMS, 1456 ER,
Kyngisfeld 1567 SRS 52, Kingsfelde 1451 ER, Kingsfeild 1526 Hou. et passim
to 1696 LC, Kingsfield 1583/4 Linl. Ch. et passim to 1699 KS Car., (Le)
Kingsfelde 1453 ER et passim to 1630 Ret., (Le) Kingsfeld 1540/1 SRS 52,
Kingis Field 1611 Ret.; PNWL: 61), Kingsknowe, Colinton MLO (v. enoll)
(Kingsknow 1667, 1712 LC, Kingsknows 1773 Arm.; PNML), King’s Meadow,
Cramond MLO (v. mæd) (Kingismedow 1597, 1609 RMS, Kingsmedow 1614
RMS, Kingsmedow 1662, 1665 RMS, Kingsmedowes 1662 RMS; PNML),
Kingsmedow, perhaps the same as Kingston Grange, Liberton MLO (v. mæd)
(le Kingismedow juxta Edynburgh 1380, 1381 ER, Kingismedow 1526, 1537,
1538 RMS, 1584 RPC, Kingismedow alias lie Chairnyhall 1623 RMS,
Kingismedow alias Scherniehall 1634 RMS, pratum regium de Libertoun 1382
ER, pratum magnum regis iuxta Edynburgh 1384, 1449, 1450 ER, pratum
domini regis 1454 ER, Kings Meadow 1630 Bann. Cl. 70; PNML: 239),
Kingistoune, perhaps the same as Kingston Grange, Liberton MLO (v. tūn)
(Kingistoune 1495 AC; PNML: 239).
A.134 dalr - ON 'valley, dale'

Dales, Whitburn WLO (Dails 1696 KS Liv.; PNWL: 110), Clydesdale LAN (river name Clyde) (Cliddisdaile c. 1400 [1375-1500] Wyntoun (C), Clyddysdaile c. 1485 Wallace; PNB), Dalwhat, Glencairn DMF (v. þveit) (PNB), Dryfesdale DMF (v. Drifr) (PNB: 298), Evandale DMF (Evindaill 1592 HMC (Jhn); PNB), Longdaleheads, Livingston WLO (v. lang, hēafod) (PNWL: 79), Meikledale Burn, Ewes DMF (v. mikill) (Mikkildale 1426 RMS, Mekildaill 1532 RMS; PNB), Moffatdale DMF (Celtic town-name) (Moffetdal 1334 Percy; PNB), Nithsdale DMF (Celtic river-name) (Nyddisdaill c. 1400 [c. 1500] Wyntoun (w), Nithisdale 1408 HMC (Jhn), Nethisdale 1440-1 RMS, 1553 HMC (Drml), Nid(d)isdale 1544-5 HMC (Drml), 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Westmuirdale, Dalkeith MLO (v. west, mór) (Westmuredaill 1669 LC; PNML: 185), Woodcockdale, Linlithgow WLO (v. wuducoce) (PNWL: 66).

A.135 dammr - late ON 'dam', ME damme.

Dumback, Whitburn WLO (v. bæc) (Dam Back 1692 KS Liv., Damback 1693 KS Liv.; PNWL: 110), Damnbray, Edinburgh MLO (v. bra) (Damnbray 1643 LC; PNML), Damflat, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. flat) (PNWL: 51), Damflat, Linlithgow WLO (v. flat) ((lie) Damflatt 1601 RMS et passim to 1647 Ret., Damflat RMS et passim to 1696 LC; PNWL: 64), Damhead, Edinburgh MLO (v. hēafod) (Damheid 1678 LC; PNML), Damhead, Whitburn WLO (v. hēafod) (Dameheid 1624 BM, Damheid 1624 RMS et passim to 1667 Ret.; PNWL: 110), Milldam, Newbattle MLO (v. myln) (Myln dame de Newboithill 1587 RMS; PNML: 258).

A.136 Danir - ON 'the Danes'

Denbie, Dalton DMF (v. by) (Daneby 1304 CDS, Deneby 1507-8 RMS, Denvy 1542 RMS, Danbie 1618 Reg. Dmf., Deinbee 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).


A.138  *day-land - MSc. ‘land (on an estate) where dairy products were produced; a dairy’ (§2.08).

Dyland WLO (Dailand 1510 RMS, 1535 RSS, Dayland RMS, Dialand 1560 SRS 57, Dyaland 1593/4 RMS, 1643 Ret., Dyland 1614 Prot. R. K. et passim to 1699 KS Car.; PNWL: 29).

A.139  dæad - OE adj. ‘dead’

Deadrigg, Torphichen WLO (v. hrycg) (Ded(d)rig 1565/6 SRS 52 et passim to 1624 RMS; PNWL: 102).

A.140  (ge)delf - OE ‘digging, trench, pit, quarry’.
Dolf Burn, Duddingston MLO (v. burna) *(Dolf Burn 1602 LC; PNML: 187).*

A.141 demeye - ME ‘domain’, Sc. mains, ‘the home farm of an estate’.


422
Maynis de Dundas 1593/4 Dund. B et passim to 1664 RMS, lie Maines 1690 Ret.; Easter Creightoun MLO (v. east, tūn) (PNML), Houston Mains, Uphall WLO (personal name Houston) (lie Manis de Houstoun 1576 RMS, lie Maynis 1590 RMS, Houstoun Mains 1591 Hou.; PNWL: 71), Gilmerton Mains, now called South Farm, Liberton MLO (v. tūn) (PNML: 235), Kettlestoun Mains, Linlithgow WLO (v. Ketil) (Kettilstoun Mains 1553 SRS 57, Mains of Cattilstoun 1565 SRS 52, Kettilstoun(-)maynis 1614 RMS et passim to 1616 Ham. Inv., Kettilstoun(-)maynes 1617 RMS et passim to 1669 Reg. Bor.; PNWL: 59), Livingston Mains, WLO (v. Léofing, tūn) (Manis de Levingstoun 1515 RSS; PNWL: 76), Newmains, also Colinton Mains, Colinton MLO (v. nīwe) (PNML), Old Liston Mains, also Hallbarsn, Inveresk MLO (v. h(e)all, ber-ærn) (Halbarnis 1582 RPC; PNML: 214), Riccarton Mains, Currie MLO (v. Richard, tūn) (Manys of Richardtoun 1508 RSS; PNML: 178), Torphichen Mains WLO (Manis de Torphichen 1690 Ret.; PNWL: 89), Uphall Mains WLO (v. upp(e), h(e)all) (PNWL: 70), Mains of Barnbougle, Dalmeny WLO (Maynis de Barnbougal 1613 RMS, 1615 Dund. B; PNWL: 5), Maynes of Blackcraig, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. blaec) (Maynes of Blackcraig 1650 Ret.; PNWL: 49), Mains of Mickle Barnbougle, Dalmeny WLO (v. Mains of Barnbougle, above; mikill) (Manys of Mekill Berinbougall 1518 Dund. B; PNWL: 5), Mains, Abercorn WLO (lie Manis, maynis, maynes of Abircorne 1574 Ret. et passim to 1613 Dund. B; PNWL: 13), Mains of Kirkliston, Kirkliston WLO (v. cirice, *Lissa, tūn) ((le) many (maynes) de (of) Kyrklistoun 1535 Dund. A, 1539 et passim SHS II. 4, (le) many (maynes) de (of) of Kirklistoun 1546 LC, 1607 Dund. A, 1615 RMS; PNWL: 39).

A.142 denn - OE 'pasture'

00 Cowden, Dalkeith MLO (v. denn) (Colden(e) 1316, 1392, 1531 Bann. Cl. 94, 1315-21, 1451 RMS, 1336-7 CDS, Cowdoun 1580 RPC, Coldoun 1658 LC; PNML: 182), Easter Cowden, Dalkeith MLO (v. east, denn) (Eister Colden 1546-80 RMS, Over Coldan 1589 RMS, Easter Coldoun 1669 LC, E. Cowden

A.143 *denu* - OE ‘valley’.

ROX (v. Alfhære) (PNB: 105), Bellendean, Roberton ROX (PNB: 96),
Blakedean, Morebattle ROX (v. blæc) (Blakedene 1358 HMC (Rxb), Blagdenn
1590 CBP; PNB: 96), Bowden ROX (v. bödl) (PNB: 97), Butterdean,
Coldingham BWK (v. butere) (PNB: 101), Cardenden FIF (‘the hollow of (or
near) Carden’) (Cardenane, Cardenenie 14th c., Cardwane 1516) (NTC: ),
Dryden, Lasswade MLO (v. dryge) (Dryden 1329 ER; PNML: 224), Dryden,
Ashkirk SLK (v. dryge) (Drydenn 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 104), Dryden Fell,
Teviothead ROX (v. dryge) (PNB: 97), Edmond’s Dean, Cockburnspath BWK
(v. Eadmaer) (PNB: 101), Foulden BWK (v. fugol) (PNB: 101), Hadden,
Sprouston ROX (v. haga) (PNB: 97), Hallidean, Merton BWK (v. hælig)
(Halidene 1567 Bann. Cl. 82; PNB: 102), Harden, Castleton ROX (v. hara)
(Hardenhead 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 97), Hardens, Langton BWK (v. hara)
(PNB: 102), Hardenside, Canonbie DMF (v. hara, side) (PNB: 104),
Harehowedene, nr. Whitton, Morebattle ROX (v. hara, hol or hop, denu)
(Harehowedene 1165-1214 Bann. Cl. 56, Har(e)hopedene 1165-1214 Bann. Cl.
56; PNB: 105), Hassendeaen, Minto ROX (v. *Hæoustæn) (PNB: 97),
Hausfurlangdene, Hownaym ROX (v. half, denu) (PNB: not s.v. denu),
Hawthornden, Lasswade MLO (v. hagu-born) (Hawthornden 1317 Bann. Cl.
89, Hawthorndene c. 1317 Bann. Cl. 89, 1590 RPC, Hawthornden 1663 RMS,
Halthornden 1570 Bann. Cl. 94, 1655, 1662 RMS, Halthorndane 1582 RPC,
Halthrenden 1329-71 RMS, Halthoundaill 1590-1 RPC, Halthorndoune 17th
Cent. SHS I. 52, Halthornden 1773 Arm., Halthrnedene 1613 RMS,
Albaspinantria 17th Cent. SHS I. 52; PNML: 225), Holydean, Bowden ROX (v.
hælig) (Halydean 1557-8 HMC (March), Halydem Cast. 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB:
98), Howden, Mid-Calder MLO (v. hol(h), ufer(ra) (Holden(e) 1382, 1386,
1406 et freq. to 1564 Bann. Cl. 94, 1406 Bann. Cl. 109, 1581, 1589 RMS, 1583
RPC, Howden 1565, 1601, 1609 RPC, 1583 Proc. Bar. Court, 1773 Arm., Ower
Howden 1586 Proc. Bar. Court, Over Howden 1601 KSR, Over Howdane 1663
KSR, Ovirhowdina 1702 KSR; PNML: 246), Howden Farm, Mid-Calder MLO
(v. hol(h), nedri) (Nayr Howden 1583 Proc. Bar. Court, Nayther Howden 1586
Proc. Bar. Court, Nether Howden 1604 KSR, Nedder Houdun 1604 KSR,
Nether Houdoun 1794 Sasines (5812), Ne. Howden 1773 Arm.; PNML: 246),
Howden, Jedburgh ROX (v. hol(h)) (PNB: 98), Lambden, Greenlaw BWK (v.
lamb) (PNB: 103), Linn Dean, Fala and Soutra MLO (v. hlynn) (PNML),
Lindean, Galashiels SLK (v. hlynn) (PNB: 105), Littledean, Maxton ROX (v.
lytel) (PNB: 99), Mellendean, Sprouston ROX (v. myln, tûn) (PNB: 99),
Oakendean, Melrose ROX (v. âc) (PNB: 99), Oxendean, Dunse BWK (v. oxa)
(PNB: 104), Redden, Sprouston ROX (v. hræfn) (PNB: 100), Southdean ROX
(v. süð) (PNB: 100), Wooden, Eckford ROX (v. ?wudu; perh. ‘wolf’) (PNB:
101).


00  Darnchester, Coldstream BWK (v. ceaster) (Derchester 1250 [1434] Gramp.
Cl. 18, Derchestre 1296 Bann. Cl. 47, Dercestria 13c. [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18,
Dercestyr c. 1300 Gramp. Cl. 18; PNB).

A.145  OE (Anglian) derne - Hidden, secret, obscure, esp. from being overgrown with

00  Darnick ROX (v. wìc) (Dernewic c.1136 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB: , Darnyke(e)
1565; SPN: ).

A.146  dic - OE ‘a ditch’, MSc., Sc. dyke, dike, etc. ‘dyke, ditch; wall, mound’.

00  Wester Dresselrig, Mid-Calder MLO (v. drìge, west, schele, hryeg) (Westir
Dryshilrig 1586 Proc. Bar. Court, Dressilrig alias Dyk in Calder Comitis 1602
McCall; PNML: 245), Dykehead, Bathgate WLO (v. hëafod) (Dykhed 1614 LC,
Dykeheid 1614 RMS; PNWL: 87), Dykehead, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v.
hëafod) ((The) Dykeheid 1614 Ham. Inv.; PNWL: 35), Dykehead, Whitburn
WLO (v. hëafod) (Dyk-head 1696 KS Liv., Dykhead 1696 KS Liv.; PNWL:
110), Dykeneuk, Penicuik MLO (v. neuk) (Dykuik 1613, 1647 RMS, 1646
Sasines, Dyknue 1604 RMS, Dyneuk 1654 RMS, Dyk(e)nook 1741, 1747 SHS
I. 13, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 266), Dykeside, Torphichen WLO (v. side) (Dykyd 1652 Gill. Ch.; PNWL: 102), Dishflat, Linlithgow WLO (v. flat) (Dishflatt 1696 RMS; PNWL: 115), Bog Dyke, Bathgate WLO (v. bog) (PNWL: 81), Broomdikes, Edrom BWK (v. bróm) (PNB), Dundas Dykes, Dalmeny WLO (Dundas Dyckes 1671 KS Dal.; PNWL: 6), Gallowdykes, Edinburgh MLO (v. galga) (PNML), Greendykes, Uphall WLO (v. grêne) (PNWL: 46), Loan Dykes, Linlithgow WLO (v. lane) (PNWL: 118), Nether Loan Dykes, Linlithgow WLO (v. neðri, lane) (PNWL: 118), Over Loan Dykes, Linlithgow WLO (v. ufer(ría), dic) (PNWL: 118), Priestdykes, near Deil’s Dyke, Lochmaben DMF (v. prêost) (Preist(e) dikis 1507-8 RMS, 1569 RPC; PNB), Wood Dyke, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. wudu) (PNWL: 38).

A. 147 ME dodde - A rounded summit of a hill.

00 Dod Burn, Cavers and Teviothead ROX (v. burna) (PNB), Dod Rig, Teviothead ROX (v. hryeg) (Dodrig 1574 RPC, Doddrigg 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Browndod of Ester Glencroske, Glencorse IýEO (v. brfin) (PNNE: 193), Brunemor super dod 1165-75 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB, 255).

A. 148 OE dor - A large door, a gate; the entrance to a pass between hills; a narrowing valley. Pre-literary Sc. dor, MSc. dur.

00 Windydoors, Stow MLO (v. windig) (Windiduris 1445, 1455 ER, 1564 RSS, Windydoors 1773 Arm.; PNML: 289), Windydoors, Caddon SLK (v. windig) (Windersdoes c. 1155 [16th] Bann. Cl. 83, Wyndiduris 1455 ER, Windidurris 1510 HMC (Wed); PNB).

A. 149 OE (Anglian) dræg - Portage, drag, slipway, dray; cf. OE (Kentish, Mercian) dreg, ON dray.
Dreghorn MLO (v. hyrne) (Dregerne c. 1240 Bann. Cl. 74, 1336-7 CDS, Dregarne 1373-4 RMS, Dregarne 1438 ER, Dreghorne 1529 RSS, 1529 et passim to 1654 RMS, 1586 RPC, 1606 SHS I.16, Dregarne 1538 RMS, Dreghorn 1656 RMS, Drygarne 1492 AC; PNML).

A.150 OE drýge - Dry, dried up. Pre-literary Sc. dri, dry.

Dryburgh, Mertoun BWK (v. burh) (Driburgh c. 1150 [16th] Bann. Cl. 83, Dryburgh c. 1150 [16th] Bann. Cl. 83, Dreuburch 1150 [1175-1200] CM, Drieburgh 1159-61 Bann. Cl. 56, Drieburgh 1152 [1175-1200] CM, Dryeyburgh e. 13th, Mait. Cl. 40; PNB), Drycleuch, Yarrow SLK (v. clōh) (Drycleuch(sheil) 1564 RMS; PNB), Dryden, Lasswade MLO (v. denu) (Driden 1329 ER, 1501, 1503, 1508 Treas. Acc., Dridene 1473-98 Treas. Acc., Dridane 1541 SHS II. 4., Drydane 1515 RSS, 1527, 1542 et freq. to 1583 RMS, 1583, 1587 RPC, Dryden 1555-83 Bann. Cl. 74, 1590, 1591 RPC, 1592, 1610 RMS, 1773 Arm., 1782 Sasines, Dreiddane 1604 RMS, Draiden 1711 Carrington KS; PNML: 224), Dryden, Ashkirk SLK (v. denu) (PNB), Dryden Fell, Teviothead ROX (v. denu) (Dridane 1511 RMS; PNB), Dryfield, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. feld) (PNWL: 35), Dryhope, Yarrow SLK (v. hop) (PNB), Drylaw, Crawd MLO (v. hlāw) (Drylaw 1406, 1593-4, 1618 RMS, 1462, 1587 Bann. Cl. 105, 1476 Bann. Cl. 94, 1556 Bann. Cl. 109, 1571, 1573, 1583, 1584 RPC, 1680, 1689, 1690, 1696 SHS I.16, 1781 Sasines, Drylay 1406 RMS, Drylaw 1430, 1530 RMS, Drilaw 1424, 1533 RMS, 1561 SHS II.10; PNML), West Drylaw, now Drylaw Mains, Crawm MLO (v. west, hlāw) (Westir Drilaw 1505 SHS II.10, Wester Drylaw 1662 RMS; PNML), Drylaw Easter, Crawm MLO (v. east, hlāw) (Estirdrilaw 1505 SHS II.10, Easter Drylaw 1662 RMS, Dyllawester 1510-11 SHS II.10; PNML), Dresselrig, Mid-Calder MLO (v. schele, hrycg) (Drischelrig 1512 RMS, Dresthelrig 1583 Proc. Bar. Court, Dryse(h)(i)(e)lrig 1586 Proc. Bar. Court, Dres(s)ilrig 1602 McCall, 1709, 1740 RMS, 1726 McCall, 1799 Sasines (7914), Dreschilrig 1604 RPC, Dreshelrig 1619 McCall, Dresseridge 1672 KSR, Dresselrig 1773 Arm.; PNML: 245),
Wester Dresselrig, Mid-Calder MLO (v. dic, west, schele, hryeg) (Westir Dryshilrig 1586 Proc. Bar. Court, Dressilrig alias Dyk in Calder Comitis 1602 McCall, Wester Dresheirig called the Dyik 1619 McCall, Dyke alias Wester Dressilrig 1709 RMS, Dy(c)k(e) or Wester Dres(s)ilrig 1726 McCall, 1740 RMS; PNML: 245).

A.151 *dubb - OE ‘a pool’, ME dubbe, MSc. dub (§2.09).

00 Dubend, Kirknewton MLO (v. ende) (Dubend 1574 RPC, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 222), Dubhouse, Cramond MLO (v. hũs) (Dubhous 1608, 1610, 1620 RMS, terras templaridas in Crawmond vocat Dubhous 1614 RMS; PNML: 163), Fouldubs, Linlithgow WLO (v. ſũl) (PNWL: 115).

A.152 *dufe - OE ‘a dove, a pidgeon’, MSc. dow, du (§2.10).

00 Dowbank, Abercorn WLO (v. banke) (Dowbank 1640 Ret.; PNWL: 21), Dowhill, Livingston WLO (v. hyll) (Dowhill 1642 KS Liv.; PNWL: 79), Dowlaw, Coldingham BWK (v. hlũw) (Dowhill 1547 RPC, Dula 1579 HMC (March), Doula 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 124).


00 Browndean Laws, Jedburgh ROX (v. brũn) (PNB), Cunzierton Fm, Oxnam ROX (v. coni) (PNB), Gordon BWK (v. gor) (PNB), Graden, Linton ROX (v. *grũeg) (PNB: 131), Grinding Burn, Minto ROX (v. grũẽ, burna) (Grindoun b. 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Hownam (parish) ROX (v. Huna) (PNB: 132), Leyden, Kirknewton MLO (Ladone 1507-8 RMS, 1509-10 RSS, Ledoun 1546, 1607, 1614, 1662 RMS, Ledome 1558 RMS, Lidden 1612 RMS, Lidoun 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, Leiden 1773 Arm.; PNML: 220), Snawdon, Lauder BWK (v. snũw) (PNB), Riccalltoun, Oxnam ROX (v. Ricola) (PNB: 132), Richeldoun, near
A.154  

00  
Earnescleuch, Lauder BWK (v. clōh) (Ernysclucht c. 1350 Bann. Cl. 83, Earnescleuch B. 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Earncraig, Penicuik MLO (Sc. craig ‘hill’) (Ern(e)cr(a(f)g 1390-1406, 1476, 1486, 1491, 1542, 1574 et freq. to 1666 RMS, 1506 RSS, 1508 Treas. Acc., Erne crag 1505, 1507 Treas. Acc., Eirnecraig 1604 RMS, Ernislaw 1609 RMS; PNM: 267), Ernisheuch, Lauder BWK (v. hōh) (PNB).

A.155  
ēast - OE adj., adv-, ‘eastern, east’, MSc. east, est, etc.

00  
Easter Brow, Torphichen WLO (v. břu) (Easterbrow 1675 KS Tor. et passim to 1698 SRS 40; PNWL: 100), Easter Briggs, Kirkliston MLO (v. brycg) (PNML: 214), Eastbrigs, Edinburgh MLO (v. brycg) (Eistbriges 1652 RMS, Eist Bridgs 1665 RMS, Easterbrigs 1685 LC; PNML), East Cairns, Mid-Calder MLO (Sc. cairn ‘heap of stones’) (PNML: 244), East Cairn Hill, Mid-Calder MLO (v. hyll) (Sc. cairn ‘heap of stones’) (PNML: 244), Easter Carlowrie, Dalmeny WLO (Carlowry Estir 1427 Reg. Ho. Ch., Eister Carlourie 1605 Ret.; PNWL: 5), East Carmondean, Livingston WLO (Carmanden Estir 1535 RMS, Carmonden Ester 1580 Ret., Carbounden Eister 1604 RMS, Carmondeane Eister 1671 Ret.; PNWL: 77), Easter Causewayend, Kirknewton MLO (v. caucie, ende) (PNML: 218), Easter Cowden, Dalkeith MLO (v. cū, denn) (Eister Colden 1546-80 RMS; PNML: 182), East Craigs, Corstorphine MLO (Sc. craig ‘hill’) (Eister Craigis 1572, 1634 RMS, Eist Craigis 1607, 1618 RMS, Eist Craiges 1650, 1664 RMS, East Craiges 1654 RMS; PNML), Eastfield, Kirkliston MLO (v. raton, feld, rāw) (E(i)sfe(i)ld (alias or of Rattounraw) 1539 SHS II. 4; PNML: 216), Drylaw Easter, Cramond MLO (v. drŷge, hlāw; PNML), Eastcraig of Gorgie, perhaps Craig House Hill, Edinburgh MLO (Gael. creag ‘hill’) (Craggis de Gorgin c. 1240 Bann. Cl. 89, Estyrkragh de Gorgyne 1338 Bann. Cl. 89; PNML), East Craigie, Dalmeny WLO (Gael. creag ‘hill’) (Eist / Est / Estir / Ester Cragy 1364 SHS I. 42 et

A.156 *ecg* - OE ‘edge’, commonly ‘the sharp edge at the top of a hill, an escarpment’ (Smith)


A.157 *ēg* - OE (Angl) ‘island; land partly surrounded by water, dry ground in a fen, etc.’

*Ayton*, BWK (v. tūn) (*Eitun* 1095-1100, 1126 (no source given), Ayton(e) 1095 [15th] ESC, 1296 CDS, 1297 Stev., c. 1300 Cold. Corr., (two) Eytone(s) 1253 CDS, Eytone, Etone, Haytone, Aiton, 1296 CDS, Aitone 1311-12 CDS, Ayton 1360 ER; PNB)

A.158 *elbuck* - MSc. ‘elbow-shaped (of a topographical feature)’ (§1.19).
Elbeckhill, Wamphray DMF (v. hyll) \((Elbackhill\ 1762\ CRD; PNB: \ 115),\)
\textit{Catelbow}, Kirkliston WLO (v. cat(t)) (PNWL: \ 41).

A.159 elf - OE ‘an elf, a fairy’

Effledge, Cavers ROX (v. *læc(e)) \((Elfleche\ 1511\ RMS, Elflesche\ 1576-7\ RMS; PNB).\)

A.160 ellern, ellen, elle - OE ‘an elder-tree’

Elneckloch, Lammermoor valleys (v. clôh) \((Elneckloch, Helnclow\ 1165-1214\ Bann. Cl. 56; PNB).\)

A.161 ende - OE ‘end, the end of something, the end of an estate, a district or quarter of a village or town’, ON endi

Bankend, Caerlaverock DMF (v. banke) (PNB), \textit{Bogend}, Hervieston, Borthwick MLO (v. bog) (PNML), \textit{Bogend}, Torphichen WLO (v. bog) (PNWL: 100), Bridgend, Inveresk MLO (v. brycg) (PNML: 209), Bridge End, Liberton MLO (v. brycg) (PNML: 233), Bridge-end, West Calder MLO (v. brycg) \((Bri(d)gend\ 1586\ Proc. Bar. Court; PNML: 300), Bridgend, Dalmeny WLO (v. brycg) (PNWL: 9), Craigend, Dalmeny WLO (Sc. \textit{craig} ‘hill’ < Gael. \textit{creag}) \((Craigend\ 1599\ Dund. A\ et\ passim\ to\ 1664\ RMS; PNB: 9), Craigend, Torphichen WLO \((Craigend\ c.\ 1540\ Renl. Tor., Crage-end\ 1567\ SRS\ 52, Craigend\ 1629\ Cat. Tor. et\ passim\ to\ 1689\ SRS\ 40; PNB: 91), Easter Causewayend, Kirknewton MLO (v. east, caucie) (PNML: 218), Wester Causewayend, Mid-Calder MLO (v. west, caucie) (PNML: 248), \textit{Dubend}, Kirknewton MLO (v. *dubb) \((Dubend\ 1574\ RPC, 1773\ Arm.; PNB: 222), Holmains, Dalton DMF (v. holmr) (PNB), Hillend, Lasswade MLO (v. hyll) \((Hilend\ 1542\ RMS; PNB: 225), Lady Bridge-end, Dalkeith MLO (v. brycg)\).
(Lady brig end 1602 LC; PNML: 184), Loanend (Farm), Torphichen WLO (v. lane) (PNWL: 104), Lochend, Linlithgow WLO (Sc. loch) (PNWL: 64), Muirend, Kirkliston WLO (v. mör) (PNWL: 46), Slackend, Torphichen WLO (v. slakki) (PNWL: 105), Woodend, Torphichen WLO (v. wudu) (PNWL: 105).

A.162 ermitage - OFr ‘hermitage’, ME hermitage, M.Sc. (h)ermitage.

00 Hermitage, Castleton ROX (Ermitage 1300 Stev., 14th NMS, Armytage 1583 CBP; PNB).

A.163 eski - ON ‘a place growing with ash-trees; ashen’

00 Esbie, Lochmaben DMF (v. by) (Esseby 1296 Stev., Eskeby 1296 Bann. Cl. 47, Esby 1530 RSS; PNB).

A.164 ewer - Pre-lit. Sc., MSc. 'shaped like, or perhaps functioning similarly to, a ewer (i.e. by providing a source of water)’ (§1.20).

00 Ewerland (also called Braehead), Cramond MLO (Ewerlande 1336-7 CDS, (le) Ewerland 1505, 1509 RMS, (also called Milhill 1471 RMS, Mylhil 1471 RMS), Ewirland 1513, 1528, 1537 Bann. Cl. 105, Ewerland 1566, 1643 RMS, Euarland 1597, 1620, 1643 RMS, Ewar(s)land 1584, 1668 RMS; PNML: 158).

A.165 fæsten - OE ‘a stronghold’

00 Fastheugh, Selkirk SLK (v. höh) (Fastheuch 1494 CB, 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.166 fæg, fæh - OE adj. ‘variegated, multi-coloured, coloured; bright’, ME faw.
Fawhope, Teviothead ROX (v. hop) (Fauhope [p] 1304 CDS, Fawehope 1380 CDS; PNB), **Fawhope Burn**, Melrose ROX, a tributary of the Leader (v. hop) (burna de Fawhope 1153-65 Bann. Cl. 56, Fachope 1165 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB), **Fala**, Fala & Soutra MLO (v. hlāw) (Faulaw(e) 1176 Taxatio quoted NSA, 1214-40, 1221-40 Bann. Cl. 109, 13th c. Bann. Cl. 69, 1424-5 Reg. Ho. Ch., Faulawe undated Bann. Cl. 74, Faulay 1429, 1444, 1415 ER, 1544, 1544-5, 1545, 1547 RSS, Faulo(w) 1429, 1451 Bann. Cl. 105, 1435, 1436 ER, Faula(u) 1434, 1435, 1436 et freq. to 1453 ER, 1443 Bann. Cl. 105, Fawla(w) 1235-58 Bann. Cl. 109, 1445, 1446 ER, 1543, 1544, 1544-5 RSS, 1567, 1571 et freq. to 1588 RPC, Fawlay 1445 ER, 1542 RMS, 1544, 1548 RSS, 1571, 1576 et freq. to 1590 RPC, Fawlo 1448 ER, 1456 Bann. Cl. 105, (lie) Fale 1365 ER, (lie) Falaw(e) 1429 ER, 1542, 1574 RMS, (lie) Falay 1462 Bann. Cl. 105, (lie) Fala 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, Fallo 1583 RPC, Falla 1773 Arm.; PNML: 189), Falahill, Heriot MLO (v. hlāw, hyll) (Falahill 1231 Bann. Cl. 74, Fawla(w)hill 1462 SBR 7, 1462 Bann. Cl. 109, 1588, 1589, 1590 RPC, 1611, 1620 RMS, Fawlohill 1482 ADA, 1499, 1509, 1542-3 RSS, Fallowhill 1491, 1492, 1494 AC, 1578-9 RPC, Faulohill 1500, 1504 RSS, 1502-4, 1506, 1511 Treas. Acc., Fawlayhill 1545 RSS, 1573, 1590, 1590-1, 1591 RPC, Fallahill 1575 RMS, 1629 KSR, 1773 Arm., Fa(u)lahill 1590 RPC, 1662, 1696 LC, Fallahill 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML: 199), Falla, Oxnam ROX (v. hlāw) (Fallo 1426 CDS, Faulawe 1438 CDS, Faulohill 1497 CBP, Fallaw 1590 CBP, Fala 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Fallsidehill, Hume BWK (v. hyll, sīde) (PNB), Fala MLO (v. hlāw) (Faulawe 1250; see Johnston p. 176; PNB), Falkirk STL (v. cirice) (fla) Faukirk 1298, Fawkirk 1391, Fauskyrk 1564, Falkirk 1458) (NTC), Falside, Southdean ROX (v. sīde) (PNB), Faulawe, near Rutherford, Maxton ROX (v. hlāw) (Faulawe 1165-88 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB), Fawside, Gordon BWK (v. sīde) (Fausyd c. 1170 [16th] Bann. Cl. 83, c. 1350 Bann. Cl. 83, Fawsyde 1330 ER, Fawside 1441 [16th] APS; PNB), Fawside, Temple MLO (v. sīde) (Fawsyd 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML: 298).
A.167 *falca - OE (Anglian) ‘falcon’; possibly not represented in Scottish place-names except as a later reflex (§2.11).

00 *Falconhouse, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. hūs) (Falcounhouse 1516 RMS, Falcownhous 1593/4 RMS, Falconhous 1605 Ham. Inv. et passim to 1672 Reg. Bor., Falkonhouse 1670 Reg. Bor.; PNWL: 36).


A.169 farding, farthing - MSc. prob. ‘a quarter share’ (§1.21).

00 *Fardinhauch, now Whitehill, Inveresk IýEO (v. haugh) (nithill called Fardinhauch 1653 RMS; PNML: 209), *Fardingiames, Keir DW (Fordiniames 1523 HMC (Drml); PNB: 206), Fardingallan, Pen1662-5 Blaeu DW (Firdenalane 1450-1 HMC (Drml), Ferdenalune 1451 HMC (Drml); PNB: 207).

A.170 fauld - MSc. ‘a fold, a pen; an enclosed piece of ground used for cultivation; a small field’ (§1.22).

00 *Fauldhill, Ratho MLO (Fauldhill 1526-7 RMS; PNML: 274), Fauldshope, Selkirk SLK (v. hop) (Falshope 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 225), Blackfaulds, Torphichen WLO (v. blæc) (PNWL: 109), *Cooksfauld, Abercorn WLO (lie
Cukisfeld 1622 RMS, Cukisfauld 1625 RMS, Cukisfeld 1625 BM; PNWL: 19),
Shielfauld(s), Kirkliston WLO (v. schele) (PNWL: 47), Stanfauldhill,
Abercorn WLO (v. hyll, stân) (PNWL: 24), Stonefold, Eccles BWK (v. stân)
(Stamfold 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 183).

A.171 fearnig - OE ‘feryn, growing with ferns’.

00 Fairniehill, Linlithgow WLO (v. hyll) (PNWL: 68), Ferniehirst, Jedburgh
ROX (v. hyrst) (Farniehirst 1524-5 ALCP, Farnherst 1573 CSP, Fernyhirst
1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Ferniehirst, Stow MLO (v. hyrst) (Fernyhirst 1476 ADA,
1773 Arm., Farniehirst 1559 Bann. Cl. 94, 1571 RPC, 1793 Sasines,
Phaerinehirst 1593 RMS, Pha(h)i(n)ri(e)hirst 1598-9 RMS, 1610 LC,
Pha(h)i(n)ri(e)harst 1662 RMS, Pha(h)i(n)ri(e)herst 1643 RMS; PNNIL: 284),
Fairnielee, Caddon SLK (v. leah) (Farnyle(y) 1405 ER, 1455 ER, Fairnielee
1599 LC; PNB), Fernyrig, Eccles BWK (v. hryeg) (Farnerig 1533 RMS,
Fernyrige 1542 Ham. Inv.; PNB), Fairnieside, Ayton BWK (v. side) (l’arnesyd
1588 HMC (Wed), Fairnyside 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.172 feld - OE ‘open country’, ME ‘unenclosed land held in common for cultivation,
the common field’; also apparently in metathesised variant form feild in
Feildlaw, Harvieston, Borthwick MLO (v. hlâw) (Feildlaw 1627 Mait. Cl. 34;
PNML).

00 Almondfiel, Uphall WLO (Awmondfiel 1491 AC, Amounstiel 1632 RMS,
1635 Ret., Amondfiel 1632 RMS; PNWL: 73), Amisfield, Tinwald DMF (v.
Ames) (PNB), Brownfield, Liberton MLO (brûn) (PNML: 239), Bruntield,
Edinburgh MLO (app. derived from the name of Richard Brown, ‘the King’s
Sergeant, who surrendered his land there in 1381 to the King who then gave it to
Alexander Lauder of Halton’) (Bruntield 1630 Bann. Cl. 70, 1773 Arm.;
PNML), Calfiel, Langholm DMF (v. Caldwell) (PNB), Cotfield, Edinburgh MLO
(v. cot) (PNML), Cowdenfield, Dalkeith MLO (v. denn, cû) (Coldenfield 1315
Bann. Cl. 94; PNML: 182), **Deanfield**, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. denu) (PNWL: 35), **Dryfield**, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. dryge) (Dryfield 1614 Ham. Inv.; PNWL: 35), **Eastfield**, Kirkliston MLO (v. east, raton, raw) (E(i)stfe(i)ld (alias or of Rattounraw) 1539 SHS II. 4; PNML: 216), **Greenfauld Park**, Liberton MLO (v. gréne, park) (PNML: 239), **Hillhousefield**, Edinburgh MLO (v. hús, hyll) (PNML), **Jardinefield**, Whitsome BWK (app. from the name of John Jardin of Appilgarth, who ‘in the document quoted...sells his lands of Jardinfeld to George Hume of Wedderburn’) (Jardinfeld 1475 HMC (Wed); PNB), **Kingsfield WLO** (Kyngisfelde 1451 RMS, 1456 ER, Kingsfelde 1451 ER), **Kirk o’ Field**, Edinburgh MLO (v. cirice) (PNML), **Kirk o’ Field Wynd**, Edinburgh MLO (v. cirice, wynd) (PNML), **Leithsfeld**, Kirknewton MLO (river name Water of Leith) (Leithisfield 1662 RMS; PNML: 222), **Marfield**, Penicuik MLO (v. (ge)mær) (PNML: 268), **Meadowfield MLO** (v. mæd) (PNML), **Orchardfield**, Edinburgh MLO (v. orchard) (PNML), **Plewlandfield(s) WLO** (v. plewland) (PNWL: 8), **Muirhall Field**, Dalmeny WLO (v. h(e)all, mór) (PNWL: 10), **Northfield**, Coldingham BWK (v. norð) (Northfield 1621 HMC (Wed); PNB), **North Field**, Bathgate WLO (v. norð) (lie Northfield 1595 RMS, lie Northfeild de Drumcroce (Drumcorce) 1607 RMS et passim to 1635 Ret., Northfield 1645 Ret.; PNWL: 83), **North Field**, Uphall WLO (v. norð) (North Field 1660 KS Up.; PNWL: 71), **Prestonfield**, Duddingston MLO (v. prêost) (Prestisfelde 1375-6 RMS; PNML: 187), **Seafeld**, Annan DMF (v. sæ) (PNB), **Seafeld**, FIF (v. sæ) (PNML), **Shielfield**, Earlston BWK (v. schele) (PNB), **Smithfield**, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. smið) (PNWL: 38), **Sorrowlessfield**, Melrose ROX (surname Sorules) (Sorulesfeld 1208 Bann. Cl. 56, Sorwelesfeld 1215 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB), **Southfield**, Cramond MLO (v. súð) (PNML), **Swansfield**, Coldingham BWK (v. Sveinn) (PNB), **Whitfield**, Ayton BWK (v. hwit) (PNB), **Westfield**, Kirkliston MLO (v. west, raw, raton) (lie Westfeild of Rottounraw 1631 RMS; PNML: 216), **West Field**, Linlithgow WLO (v. west) (PNWL: 61).
A.173 *feng* - OE 'grasp, capture'; cf. OE *fôn* 'to take, grasp, seize'.

00 Fingland, Eskdalemuir DMF (v. *land*) *(Fingland 1555 HMC (Jhn), Fyngland [p] 1573 HMC (Jhn), Finglen b. 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB)*.

A.174 *fenn* - OE, ON, ME 'fen, marsh' OE also 'mud, clay, mire'.

00 Fenton, Hutton & Corrie DMF (v. *tûn*) *(Fentoun 1583-4 RPC; PNB)*.

A.175 *ferry* - MSc. 'a passage or crossing; a place where boats pass over a river, etc.'; cf. ON *ferja* 'a ferry'; cf. also OE *ferian* 'to carry'.


A.176 *feuar* - MSc. 'a person who holds land in feu' *(§1.23)*.
Feuarlands, Linlithgow WLO (v. feuar) (Fewarlandis 1529 SRS 52, Fewerlandis 1562 SRS 57, Fewaris lands of Bonitoun 1567 SRS 52, lie) Fewarlands 1567 SRS 52 et passim to 1677 Ret., Fewarislands 1578 Ret., Feuarlands 1683 Ret.; PNWL: 57).

A.177  fisc - OE 'fish', with reference to places where fish are caught or sold.

Fishwick, Hutton BWK (v. wíc) (Fyschwike 1095 [15th] ESC, Fiscwic c.1100 ESC, Fiswic 1126 ESC, Fiswihe 1124-53 NMS; PNB: , also Fischik 1548; SPN: ).

A.178  fischere - ME 'fisherman'

Fisherrow, Inveresk MLO (v. raw) (Fischerraw 1587, 1591, 1593, 1594 RMS, Fisharrow 1609 LC, Fisherraw 1653 RMS, Fisheraw 1687, 1689 LC, Vicus Piscatorius undated 17th c. SHS I. 52; PNML: 205).

A.179  fiddle - MSc. 'fiddle; fiddle-shaped' (§1.24).

Fiddleton, Ewes DMF (v. tun) (Fiddeltoun 1506 RMS, 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 34).

A.180  fiddler - MSc. 'a fiddle player' (§1.25).

Fiddler's Croft, Linlithgow WLO (Feliliscroft [sic] 1335 Bann. Cl. 94, Feulleriscroft [sic] c.1335 Bann. Cl. 94, Fotelcroft 1335-6 CDS, Fitelcroft 1336-7 CDS, Fithilcroft 1437 ER, Fythlarecroft 1438 ER, Fethilcroft 1451 ER, Fethelcroft 1451 ER, le Fedylcroft 1454 ER, Fethillaris Croft 1456 ER, Fiddillariscroftis 1457 ER, Fidlariscroft 1458 ER, Fiddilcroft 1537 RSS et passim to 1647 Ret., Fidilcroft c. 1630 BM, Fiddells Croft 1667 Dund. B,
**Fiddilocroft 1697 Cess.; PNWL: 116), Fitheleres flat, near Crieff, PER**

*Fitheleres flat* 1226-34 SHS I. 56: 48, perh. also *Fithlerflath* c.1272 SHS I. 56: 94.

**A.181** flasche - ME ‘swamp’. [< Old Danish *flask* ‘swamp, swampy grassland, shallow water, pool’.]


**A.182** flat, flQt - ON ‘piece of flat level ground’, “surviving as Y. dial flat ‘a division of the common field’... common in ME and later f.ns., esp. in reference to ‘a larger division of the common field’,” (Smith)


A.183 fleckit - MSc. ‘broken, variegated land’ < ON flekkr (PNB).

00 Flex, Hawick ROX (Flex 1296 Bann. Cl. 47, Fleckis 1511 RMS; PNB).

A.184 flōr - OE ‘floor, pavement, ground’, indistinguishable from OE flōre ‘floor’ except in OE forms (Smith I: 178), MSc. fluir, flure.

00 Fleurs, Coldingham BWK (Flemington Flures 1614 HMC (Wed); PNB), Floors Castle, Kelso ROX (le Fluris 1490 HMC (Rxb), Fluris 1516 RMS; PNB), Floors, Dalmeny WLO (Fluirs 1697 Ret.; PNWL: 9).

A.185 fluit - MSc. ‘flute (player)’ (§1.26).

00 Fluittis-Lands, Uphall WLO (v. land) (Fluittis-Landis 1617 RMS; PNWL: 72).

A.186 fōðor, foddor - OE ‘food, food for cattle, fodder’.

00 Fodderlee, Bedrule ROX (v. lēah) (Fodderlie 1566 RMS, 1662-5 Blaeu, Fodderley 1588 LC; PNB).
A.187 fogga - OE, ON fog(i) ‘grass left standing during the winter’, Pre-lit. Sc., MSc, Sc. fog (§2.12).

00 Fogo BWK (v. hōh) (Fogko 1159 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, Foghou 1165-82
Bann. Cl. 56, 1296 CDS, Fogo c. 1230 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18, Fog(g)howe c. 1300 Cold. Corr., 1336-7 CDS; PNB: 138; also as Fogghou c. 1150 in SND s.v. fog n.).

A.188 ford - OE ‘a shallow place at which a stream or other water may be crossed’; ME ford, MSc ford.

00 Ford, Cranston MLO (lefford 1150-80 Bann. Cl. 89, Forda 1391 Reg. Ho. Ch, 1565 RMS, Furde 1488, 1565 RMS, le Furd 1498 RMS, Ford 1773 Arm.; PNML), Blackcastleford, Crichton MLO (v. blæc, castel(l)) (PNML),
Blackford, Edinburgh MLO (v. blæc) (PNML), Boghead Ford, Bathgate WLO (v. bog, hēafod) (PNWL: 86), Craigsford, Melrose ROX (Craiksford 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Fulford, Glencorse MLO (v. fūl) (Foul(e)fu(j)rd(e) 1428 Reg. Ho. Ch.; PNML: 194), Howford, Kirkhope SLK (v. hol(h)) (PNB), Mauldsford, field name, Newton MLO (app. a personal name) (Mauldsfuird 1665 [source not specified], Mollsford 1773 Arm.; PNML: 262), Monksford, Melrose ROX (v. munuc) (Munkeford c. 1220 [16th] Bann. Cl. 83; PNB), Slateford, Colinton MLO (v. sclate) (PNML), Swineford, Dalkeith MLO (v. swīn) (PNML: 183), Wallyford, Inveresk MLO (v. whella) (Walford pre-1198 Bann. Cl. 74; PNML: 208-9), Wedaleford, Stow MLO (v. h(e)alh, wēod) (PNML: 280).

A.189 OFr., ME forestier - Forester; an official in charge of a forest.

00 Forester’s Stead, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. stede) (Forestaris-stede 1516 RMS; PNWL: 36).
A.190  fors - ON ‘waterfall’, Old West Scandinavian foss.

00  Foslane, Colinton MLO (v. lane, §1.40.01) (Wodhall between Benale and the tenandrie de Foslane in Colyntoun 1483 ER; PNML: 150), Forsy Burn INV, River Forsa ARG (SSH: ).

A.191  fot - OE ‘foot’, ON fótr

00  Burnfoot, Linton ROX (v. burna) (Bornfoote 1542 Ham. Inv.; PNB), Burnfoot, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. burna) (PNWL: 34).

A.192  foumart - MSc. ‘polecat, ferret, weasel’ (§1.27).

00  Foumartdean, Morbattle ROX (v. tun) (Fowmertoun 1590 CBP; PNB: 21).

A.193  frere - ME, OFr ‘a friar, a member of a monastic or military order’.

00  Friars’ Croft, Dalmeny WLO (v. croft) (PNWL: 8), Friarshill, Linlithgow WLO (v. hyll) (Friarhill 1567 SRS 52, (lie) Freirhill 1571 Reg. Ho. Ch. et passim to 1669 Ret., Frierhill 1632 BM; PNWL: 116), Friarland(s), Abercorn WLO (v. land) (Frierlend 1601 to 1625 BM, lie Freirland(is) 1622, 1625 RMS; PNWL: 21), Friarshaw, Lilliesleaf ROX (v. sceaga) (Freirschaw 1568 RMS; PNB), Friarton, Corstorphine MLO (v. tün) (Freirtoun 1578 Bann. Cl. 70; PNML): Friarton, Edinburgh MLO (v. tün) (Freirtoun in reg. de Brochtoun 1546 RMS; PNML), Black Friar’s Kirk, Edinburgh MLO ((ecclesia) Fratres predicatorium 1438 LC, the Blak Freris of Edinburgh 1473-4 Treas. Acc., the convent of the Friars Preachers 1483 LC, the Blakfreris of Edinburgh 1496 Treas. Acc., the Bla(c)k Freris (of Edinburgh) 1501, 1502 et passim to 1513 Treas. Acc.; PNML), Black Friars Wynd, Edinburgh MLO (v. wynd) (vinelle Fratrum Predicatorium 1542 RSS, Blackfriars Wynd 1637, 1682 LC; PNML), Greyfriars, Edinburgh MLO (the Grayfriars place 1615 LC; PNML).
A.194 fugol - OE 'a bird'.

00 Foulden BWK (v. denu) (Fugeldene 1095-1100 ESC, Fouweldene 1296 CDS, Fuledene 1299 CDS, Fouldene c. 1300 Cold. Corr.; PNB), Fulton, Bedrule ROX (v. tún) (Fougheltone 1296 CDS, Foltone 1296 CDS, le Fultoun 1432 HMC (Rxb); PNB).

A.195 fūl - OE 'foul, dirty, filthy'


A.196 furlang - OE 'a piece of land the length of a furrow', later 'a division of the common field'.

00 Fosterland, Buncle and Preston BWK (Casfurlonger [p] 1296 CDS, Fastfurlange 1296 CDS, Fastfurland 1507-8 HMC (Home), Fostirland 1511 HMC (Home), Fastfurdeland 1538 HMC (Home), Fosterland 1662-5 Blaeu, 446
Fastoordland 1758 Reg. Bwk.; PNB), Haufurlangdene, Hownam ROX (v. half, denu) (Haufurlangdene 1165-1214 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB),
Haufurlangburne, Hownam ROX (v. half, burna) (Haufurlangburne 1214-49; PNB).

A.197 (ge)fyrhð, fyrhðē - OE 'wood, wooded countryside', ME frith, fryht, (regional) firth, frith.

00 Firth, Lilliesleaf ROX (Firth 1588 LC, 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Firthhouse, ROX, south of Edgerston (v. hūs) (Firthhouse 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Firth, Lasswade MLO (Frythe 1336-7 CDS, Firth(e) 1609 et freq. to 1663 RMS).

A.198 galga, gealga - OE 'a gallows', ON galgi.

00 Gallowscrook, Abercorn WLO (v. *crōc) (Gallouscruke 1540/1 RMS, Galloiscruyk 1541 Linl. Sh. C., Galluscruke 1546 RMS, Gallow(i)sruik 1565 SRS 52 et passim to 1662 RMS, Galloscrooke 1667 Dund. B; PNWL: 21), Gallowdykes, Edinburgh MLO (v. dic) (Gallowdykis 1641 LQ PNNE), Gallow Hill, Borthwick MLO (v. hyll) (Gallohill 1475 ADA; PNML), Gallow Hill, Linlithgow WLO (v. hyll) (Gallowhille 1315 Reg. Ho. Ch., le Galowehilles 1335-6 CDS, Galouhilles 1336-7 CDS, Galwhyll 1386 Bann. Cl. 74, Gallowhill 1540 RMS et passim to 1606 Ret.; PNWL: 68), Gallowhills, Linlithgow WLO (v. hyll) (Galuhillis c. 1335 Bann. Cl. 94, Gallouhills 1453 ER, Gallouhillis 1453 ER, Gallowhills 1553 SRS 57, Gallowhillis 1568 RMS; PNWL: 116), Gallowhill, Whitburn WLO (v. hyll) (Gallowhill 1624 RMS et passim to 1667 Ret.; PNWL: 110), Galalaw, Kelso ROX (v. hlāw) (PNB), Gallow Law, Dalmeny WLO (v. hlāw) (Gallow Law c.1750 Roy; PNWL: 10), Gallowscrook, Abercorn WLO (v. land) (Gal(i)owsland 1604 BM et passim to 1662 RMS, Galousland 1604 BM; PNWL: 21).
A.199  garðr - ON ‘an enclosure’

00  Auldgirth, Closeburn DMF (v. ald), Applegarth DMF (v. æppel) (PNB: 289).

A.200  gāt - OE ‘goat’ [Cf. ON geit.]

00  Gateshaw, Morebattle ROX (v. sceaga) (Gatschaw(e) 1454 Bann. Cl. 56, 1553 CSP, Gaitshaw 1568 RMS, 1596 CBP; PNB).

A.201  gata - ON ‘way, path, road, street’, ME gate


A.202  gowk - MSc., Sc. ‘a cuckoo’, ON gaukr.

00  Gowkshaw Burn AYR (v. sīeaga) (SSH: ).

A.203  geard - OE ‘fence, enclosure, yard, court-yard’
Andrew’s Yard(s), Torphichen WLO (Ortus Andree 1386 Bann. Cl. 70, Andrewysyard 1409 Reg. Ho. Ch., Andris jardis c. 1540 Rent. Tor., lie Andriois-yards, lie Andriois-yairdis 1571 SRS 52, 1588 RMS, Andro(w)(i)sy(i)rdis 1573 SRS 52 et passim to 1627 RMS, Androse Yeards 1667 Dund. B, Andrewsyeards 1674 KS Tor., Andrewsyards 1681 SRS 40; PNWL: 99), Greenyards, Dalkeith MLO (v. grēne) (Greinyaird 1669 LC; PNML: 184), Greenyards, Linlithgow WLO (v. grēne) (PNWL: 116), Hallyards, Kirkliston MLO (v. he(a)ll) (Hal(l)ya(i)rds 1500 RMS; PNML: 215), Lambert’s Yard, Linlithgow WLO (Lambertis(-)yard(e) 1456 ER et passim to 1562 SRS 52, Lambertisyarde 1458 ER, Lambertisyharde 1459 ER, Lambartis yard 1563 SRS 52, Lambards yardis 1564 SRS 57, Lambards zaird 1614Prot. R. K., Lambertis yeard 1636 Ret., lie Lambertsyaird 1642 RMS; PNWL: 117), Madder Yard, Linlithgow WLO (v. mæddre) (PNWL: 118).

A.204 geat - OE ‘hole, opening, gap’.

Yetbyres, near Castle O’er, Dumfries DMF (v. byre) (Yetbyres 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Yetholm, ROX (v. hām) (PNB), Barrasgate, Cummertrees DMF (v. barras) (PNB).

A.205 geit - ON ‘a goat’

Gateslack, Durisdeer DMF (v. slakki) (PNB).

A.206 geolu - OE ‘yellow’

Yellowstruther, Mid-Calder MLO (v. strother) (Zallowstrud 1586 Proc. Bar. Court, Zallowstruther 1602 McCall, 1610 Torph. Ch., Ye(a)llowstruther 1644 KSR, 1695, 1740 RMS, 1773 Arm., 1792 Sasines (5064), Yellow Struther 1696 RMS, 1800 Sasines (8100); PNML: 249).
A.207 (ge)wade - OE 'ford'

00 Lasswade MLO (v. læs) (PNML: 224).

A.208 gil - ON 'ravine'

00 Gillshaw Flow, Kirkpatrick-Fleming DMF (v. sceaga, mos) (Gilshawmoss 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Cadgill, Halfmorton DMF (v. cat(t)) (Catgill(e) 1552 Bullock, 1590 RPC, 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Carlesgill, Westkirk DMF (v. karl) (Cairlsgill b., 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Cassock Hill, Eskdalemuir DMF (v. eũ, sceaga) (Cowsowgill 1481-2 HMC (Drml), Coschogill 1526, 1538 HCM (Drml), 1590 RPC, 1619 HMC (Var. Coll. v.), Cashogill 1662-5 Blaeu, Cowshogill 1646 Reg. Dmf.; PNB), Haregills, Hoddam DMF (v. hara) (Hairgills 1637 LC; PNB), Hoghill, Ewes DMF (v. hol(h)) (PNB), Raegill Burn and Rig, Canonbie DMF (v. rã) (Ragill 1552 Bullock, Reygill 1597 CBP, Reagill 1597 CBP, Regill 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Stanygill Burn, Castleton ROX (v. stañ) (Stainygill 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.209 MSc. gleib - The portion of land assigned to a parish minister in addition to his stipend. [Cf. ME glebe 'a piece of cultivated land, a field' (this sense is app. attested much later in Scotland (CSD s.v. gleib n.), 'a portion of land assigned to a clergyman as part of his benefice' (OED2 s.v. glebe n.).]

00 Glebe Farm, Alderstone, Mid-Calder MLO (Alderstoun Gleib 1696 RMS, Aldingstone Gleib 1783 Sasines (909), Glebe 1792 Sasines (5064); PNML: 242).

A.210 gled - Sc. 'a kite (the bird); bird of prey, buzzard'; cf. ON gleða, ME glede, OE (West Saxon) glida, OE (Anglian) glioda, gleoda.
00 Gladhouse, Temple MLO (v. hús) (Gledehus 1140-53 Bann. Cl. 89, 1142 Lawrie, Gledewis 1184 Bann. Cl. 89, Gledewys 1214-49, 1273 Bann. Cl. 89, Gleddewys 1215, 1235, 1238-9 Bann. Cl. 89, Gledhous(s) 1563 Bann. Cl. 89, 1583 RPC, 1584, 1620, 1621 RMS, Gla(i)dhous 1591 RMS, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML: 295), Gladhousemill (v. hús, myln) (Gledhousmylne 1621 RMS; PNML: 295), Gladswood, Merton BWK (v. wudu) (Gleddiswod c. 1602 Bann. Cl. 83, Gladiswod c. 1620 Bann. Cl. 83, Glaidswood(e) c. 1620 Bann. Cl. 83, 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.211 OE God - God, the (Christian) deity.

00 Scotsbrig, Middlebie DMF (v. brycg) (Godsbrig 1662-5 Blaeu, Godisbrig 1631 Reg. Dmf., Gottisbrigg 1691 CRD; PNB).

A.212 golden - Mod E with sense of ‘fertile, rich, wealthy’

00 Goldenacres, Cramond MLO (v. æcer) (Goldenaikers 1661 RMS; PNML), Goldenriggs, Cramond MLO (v. hrycg) (Goldenriggs 1653 RMS, Goldenrigges 1661 RMS; PNML).

A.213 gor - OE ‘dirt, dung, filth’, ON gor ‘the cud, slime’.

00 Gordon BWK (v. dün) (Gordun 1178-88 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, c. 1250 Bann. Cl. 82, c. 1270 Bann. Cl. 82, 1289 Stev., Gordoun 1188-1200 Bann. Cl. 82, 13th Reg. Dmf., c. 1300 Bann. Cl. 82, 1406 HMC (Var. Coll. v.), Gordone c. 1300 Cold. Corr.; PNB), Gormyre, Torphichen WLO (v. mýrr) (Gormyre 1583 Temp. et passim to 1675 SRS 40, Gormire 1678 SRS 40, Garmyre 1646 Ret., Goremyre 1690 KS Tor.; PNWL: 93), Staplegordon, Langholm DMF (v. stapol, tün) (PNB).
gowan, gollan - MSc. ‘daisy; wild flower’ (§1.28).


gräfa - OE ‘grove, copse’ also OE gräf, gräfe NB: Smith p.207

Hardgrave, Dalton DMF (Hardgrafe 1443 HMC (Drml), Hardgra 1452 HMC (Drml), Hardgraif 1498-9 HMC (Jhn), 1542-3 RMS; PNB).


gräg - OE ‘grey’.

452
A.218  *græg - OE ‘a grey animal; a wolf’ (§2.13).

A.219  *grand - OE ‘gravel’ (§2.14).

A.220  grein - ON ‘branch’; cf. Danish green, Swedish gren and also MSc. grain ‘a branch, arm, offshoot of a stream, river’.

Black Grain DMF, ROX, SLK, Chapel Grain ROX, Long Grain BWK, PEB, SLK, Mid Grain DMF, Rowantree Grains DMF, LAN, Salter Grain DMF, Stone Grain PEB (SSH), Grains, Hoddom DMF (Graines 1635 Reg. Dmf.; PNB), Black Grain, Ettrick SLK (v. blæc) (Blakgrane 1510 RMS; PNB), Black...
Grain Rig, Yarrow SLK (v. blæc) (Blackgrams 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB),
Haregrain Rig, Castleton ROX (v. hara) (PNB).

A.221 grëne - OE ‘green, young, growing’, ON grøn.

00 The Green, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (lie Grein 1608 RMS; PNWL: 27),
Greenbank, Edinburgh MLO (v. plewland, banke) (Greinbank otherwise
called Werplewlands 1652 RMS, Greenbank alias Easter Plewlands 1665 RMS,
Greenbanks alias Over Plewlands 1685 LC, Greenbank or Overplewlands 1784
Sasines (1196), 1791 Sasines (4506-7), Greenbank 1773 Arm; PNML: 123),
Greendykes, Uphall WLO (v. díc) (Green Dykes 1694 KS Up., Greendykes
c.1750 Roy; PNWL: 74), Grinding Burn, Minto ROX (v. dūn, burna) (PNB),
Greenfauld Park, Liberton MLO (v. feld, park) (Greenefeld Park 1511 RSS,
Greenfauld Park 1667 RMS; PNML: 239), Green Knowe, Craigie, Dalmeny
WLO (v. cnoll) (Greenknow 1662 RMS; PNWL: 6), Greenhead, Sprouston
ROX (v. hēafod) (PNB), Greenhill, Moffat DMF (v. hyll) (Grenhil(cotis) 1317
RMS, Greinhill 1655 Reg. Dmf.; PNB), Greenlaw BWK (v. hlāw) (PNB),
Greenlaw, Glencorse MLO (v. hlāw) (Grenelaw 1492, 1611 RMS, Greenlaw
1773 Arm.; PNML: 194), Greenrig, Abercorn WLO (v. hrycg) (Greenrig 1662
RMS et passim to 1693 KS Ab.; PNWL: 22), Greenside, Edinburgh MLO (v.
side) (Greensyd(e) 1256-59 Bann. Cl. 89, 1462 SBR 7, 1528 RMS, Greenside
mid 13th Cent. Bann. Cl. 89; PNML: 128), Greenwood, Coldingham BWK (v.
wudu) (Greinwood 1621 HMC (Wed); PNB), Greenwoodhead, Heriot MLO
(v. wudu, hēafod) (Greenwoodhead 1587 LC; PNML: 201), Greenyards,
Dalkeith MLO (v. geard) (Greinyaird 1669 LC; PNML: 184), Greenyards,
Linlithgow WLO (v. geard) (Greinyardis 1563 SRS 57, Greinyairdis 1614 Prot.
cros) (PNWL: 73), Gunsgreen, Ayton BWK (v. Gunni) (PNB), Hallgreen,
Abercorn WLO (v. h(e)all) (PNWL: 22), Hundgreneland MLO (v. land) ((sic)
1336-7 CDS, Crawmond river called lie Hund 1615 RMS; PNML), Lawgreen,
Abercorn WLO (v. hlāw) (PNWL: 23), Muirgreen, Dalmeny WLO (v. mōr)


A.223  *grotu* - OE ‘grain, particle, pebble’; cf. *mere-grotu* ‘a pearl’, *sand-grotu* ‘a grain of sand’. Cf. also OE *grotu* ‘made of particles’ (in reference to some kind of sandy or gravelly soil).


A.224  *grund* - OE ‘ground, bottom, foundation’.

00  *Grindstone Law*, Oxnam ROX (v. stān, hlāw) (*Grundisdame Law* 1598 CBP; PNB).

A.225  *halk* - MSc. ‘a hawk’ (§1.29).

A. 226 halker - MSc. ‘a hawker, a falconer’ (§1.30).


A. 227 haga - OE ‘hedge, enclosure’.


Hawthornden, Lasswade MLO (v. denu) (*Hauthornden* 1317 Bann. Cl. 89; PNML: 225), Hawthorndene, Abercorn WLO (v. sic) (*Hawthorn(e)syk(e)* 1340 Bann. Cl. 94 *et passim* to 1581 RMS, *Hawthornsek* 1553 SRS 57, *Hawthornsik* 456

A.229 haining - MSc., northern ME ‘enclosure; the preserving of grass from cattle’. [<ON heging ‘enclosed land’.]

00 The Haining, Selkirk SLK (le Hayning 1298-9 CDS, Haning 1590-1 CBP; PNB), Haining, Livingston WLO (Hanyng 1570/1 SRS 52, Hening 1697 KS Liv.; PNWL: 79).

A.230 half - OE (Anglian) ‘a half, a half-part’, MSc. haf, hauf, etc.

00 Haufurlangdene, Hownam ROX (v. furlang, denu) (PNB), Haufurlangburne, Hownam ROX (v. furlang, burna) (PNB).

A.231 hålig - OE ‘holy, sacred, dedicated to sacred use’, ME haly.

00 Hallyburton, Greenlaw BWK (v. burh, tün) (Haliburton [p] c. 1230 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18, Halibortone c. 1244 CDS, Haliburton 1296 Stev.; PNB), Hallidean, Merton BWK (v. denu) (PNB), Holydean, Bowden ROX (v. denu) (PNB), Holyrood, Edinburgh MLO (v. rōd) (Sancte Crucis (Edwynesburgensi) c. 1128 Bann. Cl. 70, 1143-7 SBR 7, 1450 RMS, (Ecclesia Sanct(a) Crucis de Edene(s)bur(c)(g)(h) 1128, 1180, 1253 Bann. Cl. (Chron. de Mailr) 1130, 1150 Lawrie, 1171-77 SBR 7, 1370 Bann. Cl. 89, -(de Edynburgh), 13th Cent. Bann. Cl. 69, 1360 Bann. Cl. 94, 14th Cent. Bann. Cl. 89, 1551, 1585 RPC, Sanctacrucse c. 1160 Bann. Cl. 69, 1264-66, 1288-90 ER, Sancta Crucis de Edynburgh 1250-70 Bann. Cl. 109, Sancte Crucis (de Edinburgh) 1327-29 SBR 7, 1424, 1426 RMS, 1502, 1506, 1512 Treas. Acc., Sancte(m) Cruce(m) (de Edinburg), 1329 Bann. Cl. 89, 1457 Bann. Cl. 105; Monasterium Sancte Crucis (de Edynburgh(e)) 1329 et freq to 1454 ER, 1342 Bann. Cl. 94, 1384-5 SBR 7,
1423 Bann. Cl. 105, 1450 RMS, 1515, 1526, 1539 RSS, -(prope Edinburgh)
1539 RSS, Conventus monasterii Sancte Crucis (de Edenburg) 1329 ER, 1498
Bann. Cl. 105, 1539, 1548 RSS, (The) Ab(b)ay (Kirk) (of Halyrudhous) 1473,
1474 et freq to 1508 Treas. Acc., -of Halycroce 1541 RSS, -of Halyrwdhws
besyd Edinbrwch 1554 Bann. Cl. 70, -of Halie Corce beside Edinburch 1568
Bann. Cl. 70, Halicroce 1541 RSS; PNML: 128), Holyroodhouse, Edinburgh
MLO (v. rōd, hūs) (Hal(l)yr(u)i(d(e) hous(e) 1387, 1439, 1540 SBR 7, 1387
Bann. Cl. 105, 1473 et freq to 1508 Treas. Acc., 1492 AC, 1494 ADA, 1506,
1539 et freq to 1578 RSS, 1556, 1566 et freq to 1603 Bann. Cl. 94, 1561 Bann.
Cl. 74, 1567, 1573 et freq to 1586-8 RPC, 1578 Bann. Cl. 70,
Hali(e)ru(i)d(e) hous(e) 1416 ER, 1423, 1493 SBR 7, 1473-4 et freq to 1513
Treas. Acc., 1502 et freq to 1546-7 RSS, 1565, 1566 et freq to 1592 RPC, 1576,
1577 et freq to 1593 Bann. Cl. 94, Halyr(u)(e) Hous(e) 1480 AC, 1494 ADA, the
Haly Rudehous 1495 Treas. Acc., The Palace 1512 Treas. Acc., The Place of
Hailirudhous 1512-13 Treas. Acc., palatium Sancte Crucis 1538, 1542-3 RSS;
PNML: 129), Holywood DMF (v. wudu) (Holywood 1552 HMC (Drml),
Holywood or Sacri nemoris (gen.) 1574 RMS; PNB).

A.232 hām - OE 'village, manor, homestead'; the forms for Cauldhame WLO are too
late for certainty (§0.03.09).

00 Birgham, Eccles, BWK (v. brycg) (Brygham 1095 [15th] ESC, 1260 [c. 1320]
Bann. Cl. 82, Brichgham 1095-1100 [15th] ESC, Birgham(e) 1165 [1434] Gramp.
Cl. 18., c. 1200 Gramp. Cl. 18., Briggeham c. 1300 Cold. Corr.; PNB),
Cauldhame, Linlithgow WLO (v. cald) (Caldhame 1681 KS LinI., Coldhome
1685 KS Car.; PNWL: 67), Ednam ROX (river-name Eden) (Ædnaham c. 1105
ESC, Ednaham 1107-17 ESC, Edenham 1117-24 ESC, 1165-1214 Bann. Cl. 56,
1165 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, Hedinham 1147-53 [16th] Bann. Cl. 83, Ednahim
1165-77 [c. 1500] Bann. Cl. 56, Hedenham 1165-1214 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82;
PNB), Edrom, BWK (river-name Adder; SPN 185-6) (Edrem 1095 [15th] ESC,
Ederham 1095, 1095-1100, 1138 ESC, Edirham 1248 Bann. Cl. 56, Heddreham
1248 APS, Hederham 1263 CM; PNB), Kimmerghame, Edrom BWK (v.
Cyneberht (PNB), Leitholm, Eccles BWK (river-name Let) (Letham 1165-1214 Bann. Cl. 56, c. 1200 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18, Letam c. 1230 Gramp. Cl. 18, Lethame [p] Gramp. Cl. 18; PNB), Midlem, Bowden ROX (v. middel) (Midelham c. 1120 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, 1159 Bann. Cl. 82, Medilham c. 1300 Bann. Cl. 82, Myddilham 1429 HMC (Drml); PNB), Oxnam, ROX (v. oxa) (Oxenham 1165-1214 NMS, 1354 Bann. Cl. 82, Oxanaham 1152-3 [15th] Whit., Oxeneham 1152-3 [15th] Whit.; PNB), Smailholm ROX (v. smael) (Smalham(e) c. 1160 [16th] Bann. Cl. 83, c. 1300 Cold. Corr., 1248 CM, Smailhame 1465 Bann. Cl. 83; PNB), Smallholm, Lochmaben DMF (v. smael) (Smalham 1304, 1374-5 CDS, Smalehame 1429-30 RMS; PNB), Twynholm KCB (Tuinham 1287; SPN: 99), Yetholm, ROX (v. gaet) (Gatha'n c. 1050 [12th] HSC, Yetheam [p] 1165-1214 Bann. Cl. 56, 1296 RS, 1296 CDS, 1335-6 CDS, Yatheam 1214-43 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB).

A.233 här - OE 'grey, hoar, grey through being overgrown with lichen'.

00 Harcarse, Swinton BWK (v. carr) (PNB), Harcus, near Eddleston PEB (v. carr) (PNB), Harkers Hill, Oxnam ROX (v. carr) (PNB), Harecarelecche, Bowden ROX (v. *læc(c), carr) (Harecarelecche 1165-1214 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB: 270), Harwood, Teviothead ROX (v. wudu) (Harewode 1446-7 HMC (Rxb), Uvire-Harwod, Nether-Harwod, Hadwodhill 1511 RMS, Harwod 1542 Ham. Inv., Harrwood 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Harwood, Hobkirk ROX (v. wudu) (Harewood 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.234 hara - OE 'a hare'

00 Harden, Castleton ROX (v. denu) (PNB), Hardens, Langton BWK (v. denu) (Hardens 1573-4 HMC (March), Hardenn 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Hardenside, Canonbie DMF (v. denu, side) (Hardin 1583 CBP, Hardensyde 1590 RPC; PNB), Haregills, Hoddam DMF (v. gil) (PNB), Haregrain Rig, Castleton ROX (v. grein) (Haregrame 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Harelaw, Chirnside BWK (v.
hlaw) (Harelaw c. 1300 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18; PNB), Harelaw, Westruther
BWK (v. hlaw) (Harlaw 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Harlaw, Eccles BWK (v. hlaw)
(Harelaw 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Harelaw, Canonbie DMF (v. hlaw) (PNB),
Harastrodar, Hume BWK (v. strother) (PNB).

A.235 haror - ON 'hard'.

00 Hardacres, Eccles BWK (v. aecer) (Hardaikers 1590 RPC, 1597 HMC
(March), Hardakers 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Hardlee, Southdean ROX (v. leah)
(Hardley 1288 ER; PNB).

A.236 havin - ME, MSc. 'harbour'.

00 Newhaven, Edinburgh MLO (v. niwe) (PNML: 133).

A.237 hæcc(e) - OE (Angl, WSax) 'a hatch, a grating, a half-gate, a gate.'

00 Heckbeckhill Abercorn WLO (v. bekkr, hyll) (Ekbehill 1540 RMS,
Hekbeckishill 1601 RMS, Heckbeckishill 1618 Ret., 1642 RMS, Heckbeckhill
1622 RMS, Heppeckhill 1683 Ret.; PNWL: 22).

A.238 *hæddre - OE 'heather' (§2.16).

00 (a) Hathyr brig, unlocated (v. wic) (Hathyr brig ?a.1300 DOST s.v. hather n.),
Hedderwick ELO (v. wic) (Hatheruuich 1093-4, Hathervic 1165-1214; SPN:
102), Hedderwick, Lauder BWK (v. wic) (Hatherwik 1509, Hedderwick 1696;
SPN: 102), Hedderwick ANG (v. wic) (Hathirwyk 1267-81, Hathirwyk 1296-
1320; SPN: 102), Heatherwick ABD (v. wic) (Haddirweik 1600; SPN: 103).
hægstald, hagustald - OE, pre-lit. Sc. hextild, hexteld ‘a warrior’ (§1.31).

00 Hesterhoh, Yetholm ROX (v. hōh) (Hesterhoh c. 1050 [12th] ESC; PNB: 140),
Hexpath, Gordon BWK (v. pæð) (Hextildespeth(e) 1296 Bann. Cl. 47, 1296 CDS, Hexteldespehe 13th c. CDS, Hekkispeth 1469 RMS, Hecspeth 1471 HMC (Home), PNB: 154).

hæsel - OE (Anglian) ‘a hazel’, ON hesli.

00 Hazelecleugh, Mid-Calder MLO (v. clōh) (Haslecleugh 1692 McCall; PNML: 251), (?)Heslingcloc, Lammermoor valleys (v. clōh) (Heslingcloc 1165-1214 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB), Hazelhope Burn, Teviothead ROX (v. hop) (E. and W. Heslihop 1511 RMS; PNB), Hazelshaw Hill, Mouswald DMF (v. sceaga) (Hes(s)ilschaw 1488, 1498 RMS; PNB).

hēasod - OE ‘head’, ME heved, haved, hede, ON hōfuð.

00 Heads, Whitburn WLO (Quhitburne Heads 1643 KS Liv.; PNWL: 110), Headrig, Currie MLO (v. hrycg) (Heidrig 1591 RPC, Hieriggis 1601 RMS; PNML: 179), Arthurhead, Ecclesmachan WLO (personal name Arthur) (PNWL: 51), Bankhead, Dalmeny WLO (v. banke) (PNWL: 9), Bank Head, West Calder MLO (v. banke) (Bankheid 1653 KSR; PNML: 304), Birkenhead, Bathgate WLO (v. birceen) (PNWL: 85), Boghead, Bathgate WLO (v. bog) (PNWL: 86), Boghead, Linlithgow WLO (v. bog) (PNWL: 61), Boghead Ford, Bathgate WLO (v. bog, fordl) (PNWL: 86), Braehead, also called Ewerland, Cramond MLO (v. brā) (PNML), Burnhead, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. burna) (PNWL: 34), Burnhead, Linlithgow WLO (v. burna) (PNWL: 114), Cleuchheads, Applegarth DMF (v. clōh) (PNB), Craighead, Dalmeny WLO (Sc. craig ‘hill’) (Craigheid 1660 Dund. B; PNWL: 9), Crofthead, Moffat DMF
(v. croft) (PNB), Croftheads, Annan DMF (v. croft) (PNB), Crofthead, Mid-Calder MLO (v. croft) (Crofthead 1692 McCall; PNML: 250), Cowdenhead, Bathgate WLO (v. cu, denn) (PNWL: 86), Damhead, Edinburgh MLO (v. dammr) (PNML: 126), Damhead, Whitburn WLO (v. dammr) (PNWL: 110), Dykehead, Bathgate WLO (v. dic) (PNWL: 87), Dykehead, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. dic) (PNWL: 35), Dykehead, Whitburn WLO (v. dic) (PNWL: 110), Greenhead, Sprouston ROX (v. grene) (Greneheved 1296 CDS, Greneheid 1600 HMC (Rxb); PNB), Greenwoodhead, Heriot MLO (v. wudu, grene) (Greenwoodhead 1587 LC; PNML: 201), Harburnhead, West Calder MLO (v. burna, heorot) (Hairburn(e) 1620 McCall; PNML: 302), Haughhead, Borthwick MLO (v. he(al)h) (PNML), Hillhead, Cockpen MLO (v. hyll) (PNML), Leithhead, Kirknewton MLO (river name Water of Leith) (Lethishede 1454 Reg. Ho. Ch., Leith(i)s(h)eid 1509-10, 1534-5 RSS, 1542, 1546, 1573 et freq. to 1654 RMS, 1591 RPC, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, Leythheid 1558 RMS, 1574 RPC, Leith(es)head 1662, 1663 RMS, 1773 Arm., 1790 Sasines) (PNML: 219), Loanhead MLO (v. lane) (NTC), Loanhead, Kirkliston WLO (v. lane) (PNWL: 46), Loanhead, Linlithgow WLO (v. lane) (PNWL: 68), Loanhead, Lasswade MLO (v. lane) (Loneheid 1618 RMS; PNML: 226), Lochhead, Linlithgow WLO (Sc. loch) (PNWL: 64), Longdaleheads, Livingston WLO (v. lang, dalr) (PNWL: 79), Muirhead, Dalmeny WLO (v. mür) (PNWL: 11), Newmillhead, Kirknewton MLO (v. niwe, myln) (Newmilnehead 1654 RMS; PNML: 222), Parkhead, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. park) (PNWL: 37), Parkhead, Corstorphine MLO (v. park) (PNML), Parkhead, Linlithgow WLO (v. park) (PNWL: 69), Pathhead, Crichton MLO (v. pæð) (PNML), Pathhead House, Glencorse MLO (v. pæð) (Pathhead 1665 RMS; PNML: 196), Pathhead, Livingston WLO (v. pæð) (PNWL: 69), Scarhead, Johnston DMF (v. sker) (PNB), Shorelandhead, Abercorn WLO (v. land, *scor(a)) (PNWL: 24), Strathloanhead, Torphichen WLO (v. lane) (Sc. strath 'valley' < Gael. srath) (PNWL: 98), Swineside Hall, Oxnam ROX (v. swîn) (Swyneshede 1335-6 CDS, Synesheved 1336-7 CDS, Swynset 1424 HMC (Home), Swinset 1471 RMS, Swinsyde 1541-2 RSS; PNB), Toxside, Temple
MLO (v. Tocca) (PNML: 297), Waterhead, Hutton & Corrie DMF (v. wæter) (PNB), Woodhead, Canonbie DMF (v. wudu) (Woodheïd 1590 RPC; PNB).

A.242 hēh - OE (Anglian) 'high'; cf. OE (Kentish, West-Saxon) hēah, ME high.

00 Highchesters, Roberton ROX (v. ceaster) (PNB), Highlaws, Eyemouth BWK (v. hlāw) (Hielawes 1621 HMC (Wed); PNB), High Mire, Linlithgow WLO (v. myrr) (The Hey Myr 1553 SRS 57; PNWL: 117), Highriggs, Cramond MLO (v. hrycg) (Hierýggis 1508 RSS, 1586, 1610 RMS, Hiedrig 1471 RMS; PNML), Highriggs, Edinburgh MLO (v. hrycg) (Le Heriggis 1458 RMS; PNML: 122), High Rig, Muirhall, Dalmeny WLO (v. hrycg) (PNWL: 10), Heiton ROX (v. tūn) (Hetona 1152 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, Hetun c. 1230 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18, Hettun 1296 CDS; PNB).

A.243 h(e)alh - OE 'nook, corner of land; flat land beside a river', MSc., Sc. haugh, hauch, hauc(e), halch 'a piece of (alluvial) level ground, on the banks of a river; river-meadow land' (§1.32).

00 Hailes, now Colinton (parish) MLO (Hala c. 1150-3 Bann. Cl. 74, Hale c.1240 Bann. Cl. 74, Halis 13thc. Bann. Cl. 69, 1329 ER, 1506 RSS, 1488 AC, 1450-1 RMS, c. 1240, 1557-85 Bann. Cl. 74, 1214-49, 1398 Bann. Cl. 70, Hales 1214-49 Bann. Cl. 70, Halys 1329 ER, 1482 ADA, Heallis 1561 Bann. Cl. 74, Haillis 1561 Bann. Cl. 74, 1591 RPC, 1591 et passim to 1619 RMS, Hailles 1622 RMS, Haills 1654, 1663 RMS, Hallis 1662 RMS, Hailis 1662 RMS, Hailles 1594 LC, 1654 RMS; PNML), Halls, Penicuik MLO (Hallýs c.1350 RMS, Hall(i)s c. 1350 RMS, 1741 SHS I. 13, Halhous de Lekbernarde 1459 RMS, Halhous 1598, 1607, 1610, 1647 RMS, 1647 Sasines, Hal(l)house 1654 RMS, 1653 Ret., Hailles 1654 Sasines, Halls 1773 Arm.; PNML: 267), Haugh, Kirkliston WLO (Hauch 1553 RMS, Hauchis 1592 RMS; PNWL: 46), Haillesbridge, Cockpen MLO (v. brycg) (Haillisbrig 1594 RMS, Hallisbrig 1611 RMS, Haillesbrig 1619 RMS; PNML), Haughfoot, Stow MLO (Haughfoot 1702 Wilson, 1773
Ann.; PMýE: 29 1), Haughhead, Stow MLO (Haughhead 1773 Arm., perh. Dathanshaughhead Wilson; PNML: 291), Haughhead, Borthwick MLO (v. hēafod) (Hauchhead 1662 RMS, Haughhead 1773 Arm.; PNML), Haugh Head, Currie MLO (Haughhead 1773 Arm.; PNML: 180), Haugh Mill, Linlithgow WLO (v. myln) (Hauch Milne 1670 Reg. Bor.; PNWL: 68), Haughstone, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. stān) (Haughestane 1614 Ham. Inv., Hauchstane of Kinneill 1615 Prot. R. K., Hauchstaine 1615 RMS; PNWL: 36), Hatton, Ratho MLO (Haltun 1288-90 ER, Halton(e) 1335-6, 1336-7 CDS, 1379-90 Reg. Ho. Ch., 1453 ER, 1476 ADA, 1480 AC, Haltona 1377 RMS, Halton(e) 1377 Bann. Cl. 94, 1434, 1453 ER, 1444 Bann. Cl. 109, 1447, 1449, 1523 Bann. Cl. 105, 1452 et passim to 1667 RMS, 1479, 1480 AC, 1506-7 Treas. Acc., 1543, 1547, 1548 RSS, 1572 et passim to 1591 RPC, 1573, 1655, 1691 LC, 1688 SHS I. 36, Hawtown(e) 1490 AC, 1610 RMS, Hatoun 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, Hatto(w)n(e) 1690 RMS, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 276), Easter Hatton Mains (Half-Haltoun (de Dalmahoy) 1558, 1598, 1614, 1616, 1636 RMS, Manis 1773 Arm.; PNML: 277), Ackornehauchburne, perhaps surviving in Ochre Burn, Newbattle MLO (v. æcern, burn) (PNML: 256), Blackhaugh, Stow MLO (v. blæc) (Blackhaughe 1445 ER; PNML: 281), Bordhaugh, Hawick ROX (v. bord) (PNB), Broadhaugh, Teviothead ROX (v. brād) (Braidhauch 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Catcaugh, Stow MLO (v. catt(e)) (PNML: 282), Carterhaugh, Selkirk SLK (surname Carter, or occupational term carter) (Cartarehauch 1489-90 RMS; PNB: 95), Cleithaugh, Southdean ROX (PNB: 93), Crumhaugh, surviving in Crumhaugh 011, Hawick ROX (PNB: 93), Dalryhaughs, Edinburgh MLO (Dalryhauchis 1538 RMS; PNML: 126), East Hailes, Cockpen MLO (v. east) (Easter Hailles 1641, 1643 RMS; PNML), East Haugh, Kirknewton MLO (Haughhead 1773 Arm., Easthaugh 1790 (source not specified); PNML: 222), Elstaneshalche, a valley between Whitton and Morebattle ROX (Elstaneshalche 1181 Bann. Cl. 56, Elstannes halech 1175-99 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB: 95), Fardinhauch (now Whitehill), Inveresk MLO (v. farding) (Whithill called Fardinhauch 1653 RMS; PNML: 209), Foxhalla, Kirkliston WLO (v. *todd) (PNWL: 41), Joustinghaugh, Linlithgow WLO (v. just) (PNWL: 117), Langhaugh, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. lang) (The
Langhauch 1562 SRS 57, Langhaugh 1613 Ham. Inv.; PNWL: 37), Langhaugh, Cramond MLO (v. lang) (PNML), Longhaugh, Linlithgow WLO (v. lang) (PNWL: 118), Wester Longhaugh, Linlithgow WLO (v. west, lang.) (PNWL: 118), Millhaugh, Borthwick MLO (v. myln) (PNML), Mill Haugh, Torphichen WLO (v. myln) (PNWL: 104), New Hailes, Inveresk MLO (Hal(s) 1124-53, 1153-65, 1163, 1166-1214, 1184, 1227, 1232, 1234 Bann. Cl. 74, Halis e. 13th c., 1450 Bann. Cl. 74, 1591-2 RPC, Halys estir and Westir 1438 Bann. Cl. 74, (Estir) Halys in (regalite de) Mus(s)ilburgh 1480, 1483 Bann. Cl. 74, (E(i)ster) Ha(i)lis 1490 Treas. Acc., 1506, 1534, 1555-83 Bann. Cl. 74, New Hailes 1773 Arm.; PNML: 205), Pearsby Hall, Tundergarth DMF (v. bý, pere) (PNB), Phillips Haugh, Selkirk SLK (v. hop, fúl) (PNB), Priesthaugh, Teviothead ROX (v. prêost) (PNB), Purvis Haugh, Earlston BWK (surname Purves) (Purveshanch 1611 HMC (Wed); PNB: 94), Ravenshaugh, Penicuik MLO (v. hræfn) (Ravinshaugh, Raven(i)shaug 1613 RMS, Ravinshaugh 1647 RMS, Ravenshaugh 1675 KSR (Penicuik); PNML: 270), Sergeant Haugh, Dalkeith MLO (v. sergeant) (le Serjandhaulch 1451-2 RMS; PNML: 185), Smiddy Haugh, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. smiðe) (Smiddie Hauche 1605 Ham. Inv.; PNWL: 37), Whithaugh, Castleton ROX (Wheatoughe towre 1583 CBP, Whithaugh 1590 CBP; PNB), Whitehouse, Duddingston MLO (v. hwit) (Quhythauch 1652 LC; PNML: 188), Whitehaughbank, Newbattle MLO (v. hwit, banke) (Quhythauchbank 1584 LC; PNML: 259), Whitemuirhaugh, Sprouston ROX (v. hwit, h(e)all, mór) (PNB).

A.244  h(e)all - OE ‘hall’, later ‘farmhouse’.

00  Hallbarns, Abercorn WLO (v. ber-ærn) (Hallbarnis of Abercorne 1565 SRS 52, lie Halbarnis 1587 RMS; PNWL: 22), Hallbarns Moor, Abercorn WLO (v. ber-ærn, mór) (lie Halbarnis-mure 1587 RMS; PNWL: 22), Hall Burn, Canonbie DMF (v. burna) (PNB), Hallgreen, Abercorn WLO (v. grène) (Hallgreen 1694 KS Ab.; PNWL: 22), Hallyards, Kirkliston MLO (v. geard)
(Hal(l)ya(i)rd(i)s 1500, 1578, 1619 et freq. to 1642 RMS, 1565, 1579, 1582, 1631 RPC, 1578 Dund. A, 1663, 1664, 1665, 1666 et passim to 1697 KSR, Hal(l)yairdes 1642 RMS, Hal(l)yeard(e)s 1644 RMS, 1773 Arm., 1792 Sasines; PNML: 215), Balderson Hall, Bo‘ness and Carriden WLO (v. Baldhere) (Baldersonham 1670 Reg. Bor.; PNWL: 26), Blackhall, Corstorphine MLO (v. blæc) (PNML), Blackhall, Mid-Calder MLO (v. blæc) (PNML: 243), Boghall, Lasswade MLO (v. bog) (Boghall 1542 RMS; PNML: 229), Boghall, Bathgate WLO (v. bog) (PNWL: 86), Boghall, Linlithgow WLO (v. bog) (PNWL: 66), Boghall Mains, Bathgate WLO (v. bog, demeyne) (PNWL: 86), Carlowrie Haugh(s), Kirkliston WLO (the haucht of Carlowry c. 1540 Rent. Tor., Carlowrie-hauchis 1572/3 RMS; PNWL: 41), Cliftonhall, Kirkliston MLO (v. tūn, clif) (PNML), Cliftonhall Mill, also Lin’s Mill, Kirkliston MLO (v. tūn, clif, myln) (PNML), Corbiehall, Bo‘ness and Carriden WLO (v. corbie) (PNWL: 35), Cragyhall, Mid-Calder MLO (PNML: 245), Craigiehall, Dalmeny WLO (Gael. creag ‘hill’) (Cragyhall 1474 RMS et passim to 1598 Edb. I, Craigiehall 1583 Reg. Ho. Ch. et passim to 1672 SHS 1.16; PNWL: 6), Fala Hall, Fala & Soutra MLO (v. fag, hlāw) (Fal(l)ahall 1627 Mait. Cl 34; PNML: 189), Muirhall, Dalmeny WLO (v. mór) (PNWL: 10), Muirhall Field, Dalmeny WLO (v. feld, mór) (PNWL: 10), Monktonhall, Inveresk MLO (v. munuc, tūn) (monktown hall 1482 ADA; PNML: 206), Mortonhall, Liberton MLO (v. mere, tūn) (PNML: 236), Newhall ROX (v. nīwe) (PNB), Newhall, Linlithgow WLO (v. nīwe) (PNWL: 69), Newhalls, South Queensferry WLO (v. nīwe) (Newhalls 1649 Dund. B et passim to 1697 KS Ab., Newhall 1653 KS Q., Halls 1691 KS Dal.; PNWL: 12), Old Craighall, Inveresk MLO (Sc. craig ‘hill’) (Craighall 1640 LC; PNML: 205), Old Liston Mains or Hallbarns, Inveresk MLO (v. ber-ærna, demeyne) (Halbarnis 1582 RPC; PNML: 214), Over Hallhills, Dalmeny WLO (v. uferra, hyll) (Over Hallhills 1577 Dund. B, Over Halhillis 1582 Dund. B; PNWL: 10), Redhall, Kirkpatrick-Fleming DMF (v. rēad) (PNB), Redhall, a pendicle of Woodcote, Fala & Soutra MLO (v. rēad) (Reidhall 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, 1631 LC; PNML: 190), Redhaugh, Kirkliston WLO (v. rēad) (PNWL: 47), Redhall, Colinton MLO (v. rēad) (PNML), Saughtonhall,
Edinburgh (formerly in Corstorphine parish) (v. tūn, s(e)alh) (PNML: 153), Sheriffhall, Newton MLO (v. scīr(ge)rēfa) (PNML: 261), Straitonhall, Liberton MLO (v. strēt, h(e)all) (PNML: 238), Temple Hall, Coldingham BWK (v. templ) (PNB), Uphall (parish) WLO (v. upp(e)) (PNWL: 70), Whinny Hall, Dalmeny WLO (v. whinny) (PNWL: 11), Whitmuirhaugh, Sprouston ROX (v. hwīt, h(e)alh, mōr) (PNB), Windyhall, Dalmeny WLO (v. windig) (Windyhall 1692 KS Dal.; PNWL: 11), Woodhall, Colinton MLO (v. wudu) (PNML).

A.245 heap - OE ‘a heap’.

00 Stoneheap, Whitburn WLO (v. stān) (PNWL: 111).

A.246 hearpere - OE ‘harper’, ME, MSc. harper.

00 Harpercroft, Dundonald AYR (Herperscroft 1632 RMS, Harpercroft 1649 RMS, Harpercross 1775 Arm.; NS 3632; Lang: 14), Harperland, Dundonald AYR (Harperlandis 1464 RMS, Harperland 1548 RMS, 1605 Retour, 1755 Roy; NS 3834; Lang: 14), Harperrig, Kirknewton MLO (v. hryeg) (Harperrig 1586 Proc. Bar. Court Calder, 1609, 1618, 1635, 1721 RMS, Harperig 1618 RMS, 1773 Arm., Herperrig 1634 RMS, Herperridge 1662-5 Blaeu; PNML: 219), Harpertoun, Ednam ROX (v. tūn) (Harpertoun 1654 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.247 hefig - OE ‘heavy’, ‘heavy ground; wet soil’ (§1.35).

00 Heviside, near Whiton, Morebattle ROX (v. sīde) (Heviside 1189-99 Bann. Cl. 56, 1590 CBP, Hevisyd 1315 RMS; PNB: 148).
hege - OE ‘a hedge, a fence’.

Quikehege, near Jedburgh, ROX (v. cwic) (Quikehege 1165-1214 NMS; PNB).


Branxholme, Hawick ROX (v. Bran(n)oc) (PNB: 55), Buckholm, Melrose ROX (v. bucca) (PNB), Chisholme, Roberton ROX (v. cese) (PNB), Staney Hill, Teviothead ROX (v. stänig) (Stoneyhelme 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

heorot, heort - OE ‘hart, stag, grown male deer’; cf. ON hjört, ME hart.

Harburnhead, West Calder MLO (v. burna, hēafod) (Hairburn(e) 1620 McCall; PNML: 302), East Harburn, West Calder MLO (v. burna, east) (Easter Hairtburne 1620 McCall; PNML: 302), West Harburn, West Calder MLO (v. west, burna) (Wester Hairtburne 1620 McCall; PNML: 302), Harthope Burn, Moffat DMF (v. hop) (Harthope 1519 HMC (Jhn); PNB), Hartwoodburn, Selkirk SLK (v. wudu, burna) (Hartwoodburne 1504 RMS; PNB), Hartwoodmyres, Selkirk SLK (v. wudu, myrr) (Hartwoodmyirs 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

here-beorg - OE ‘shelter’; ME herber3e, herborough ‘a shelter (for travellers), a lodging, an inn’ (Smith I: 244). [Perhaps in the following, though the forms are very late for a definite etymology.]

A.252  here-geatu - OE 'tribute paid to the lord by his subject; tribute land' (§1.33).

00  Heriot (parish) MLO (Hereget 1198 CDS, Her(i)tot(e) 1214-40, 1221-40 Bann. Cl. 109, 1311-12, 1336-7 CDS, 1426 ER, 1483, 1578 et freq. to 1675 LC, 1538, 1543 et freq. to 1644 RMS, 1773 Arm., Herryhot 1221-38 Bann. Cl. 109, Herewyt 1264-66 ER, Herieth 13th cent. Bann. Cl. 69, 1577 LC, Heryet(h) 1311-12 CDS, 1338 Bann. Cl. 89, undated Bann. Cl. 74, Heryoth 1335-6 CDS,

A.253  heroun - MSc. 'a heron' (§1.34).

00  Heron Inch, Linlithgow WLO (Herominche 1336-7 CDS, le Heroun Ynche 1379 Bann. Cl. 94; PNWL: 116).

A.254  hierdeman - OE 'a herdsman' (§1.37).

00  Herdmanstown ELO (v. tün) (Hirdmanston, Hirdmaneston 1296 CDS; PNB: 22), Hermand, West Calder MLO (v. schele) (Hirdm anscheill(is) 1583 Proc. Bar. Court, 1646, 1653 KSR, Hirdmans(c)hiel(is) 1585, 1586 Proc. Bar. Court, 1644 KSR, Hirdmanscheill(is) 1635, 1653 KSR, Hirdmanschiels 1644 KSR, 1773 Arm., Hermisheel 1662-5 Blaeu; PNML: 303), Hermiston, Lilliesleaf ROX (v. tün) (Hirdmanestun 1165-88 Bann. Cl. 56, Hirdmaneston 1296 Bann. Cl. 47, Hirman eston 1296 Bann. Cl. 47, Hirdmanstone 1305 CDS; PNB: 22), Hermiston MLO (v. tün) (Hirmanstoun 1214-26 Bann. Cl. 94, Hyrmanstoun 1496 RMS, Hyrdman(e)stoun(e)n 1214-26 Bann. Cl. 94, 1462 SBR 7, 1457 Bann. Cl. 89, Hyrdmanistune 1251 Bann. Cl. 69, Hirdman(e)stoun 1214-26 Bann. Cl. 94, 1390-1406, 1496 RMS, 1450 Bann. Cl. 70, 1437, 1456 Bann. Cl. 105, 1484, 1488 AC, Hirdmanstun 1233 Bann. Cl. 70, Hirdmanystone 1277, 1389-90 Bann. Cl. 94, Hirdmanston 1329-70 Bann. Cl. 94, 1471 ADA, Hirdmanstona


A.255 *hind* - OE ‘a hind, the female of the deer’, ON *hind*

00 **Hindhope Burn**, Oxnam ROX (*v. hop*) (*Hyndhope* 1479 HMC (Rxb); PNB), **Hyndhope**, Kirkhope SLK (*v. hop*) (*Hyndhope* 1564 RMS, *Hyind-hoop* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.256 *hingand* - MSc. ‘hanging’ (§1.36).

hlæw, hlæw - OE 'mound, hill', MSc., Sc. law.

00 Law, Abercorn WLO (le, li Law 1463/4 et passim Dund. A, Lawes 1662 RMS; PNWL: 22), Law, Bo’nness and Carriden WLO (File Lawe 1335-6 CDS, (The) Law 1510 RMS et passim to 1694 KS Ab.; PNWL: 37), Lawgreen, Abercorn WLO (v. grène) (lie Lawgrene 1591 RMS et passim to 1602 Ret., Lawgreine 1618 Ret., lie Law-grein 1642 RMS, (the) Lawgrein 1662 RMS, 1683 Ret., Lawgreen 1694 KS Ab.; PNWL: 23), Adam’s Law, Duddingston MLO (v. Adam) (Adames-law 1653 LC; PNML: 187), Bavelaw, Penicuik MLO (v. Bēaw(a)) (PNML: 265), Blacklaw, Moffat DMF (v. blæc) (Blalau 1317 RMS; PNB), Blacklaw, Dalmeny WLO (v. blæc) (PNWL: 9), Blacklaws, Whitburn WLO (v. blæc) (PNWL: 109), Broadlaw, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. brād) (PNWL: 49), Brownlaws (or Broomlaws), Abercorn WLO (v. brūn, hlæw) (PNWL: 14), Butterlaw, Coldingham BWK (v. butere) (PNB), Capielaw, Carrington MLO (v.*cape) (PNML), Castle Law, Borthwick MLO (v. castel(l)) (PNML), Castlelaw, Glencorse MLO (v. castel(l)) (Castel(l)aw 1581 RMS; PNML: 193), Cauld Law, Eskdalemuir DMF (v. cald) (PNB), Cauldlaw, Torphichen WLO (v. cald) (PNWL: 91), Chalkielaw, Dunse BWK (v. calc) (PNB), Cheeklaw, Dunse BWK (v. eēace) (PNB), Chesterlaw, Kirkliston WLO (v. ceaster) (PNWL: 45), Cocklaw, Hawick ROX (v. cocc) (PNB), Coom Law, Ettrick SLK (v. cumb) (PNB), Cotly Hill, Temple MLO (v. cot) (Coitlaw 1563 Bann. Cl. 89; PNML: 294), Cotlaw(s), Kirkliston WLO (v. cot) (PNWL: 41), Dowlaw, Coldingham BWK (v. dūfe) (PNB), Drylaw, Cramond MLO (v. drēge) (PNML), West Drylaw, now Drylaw Mains, Cramond MLO (v. west, drēge) (PNML), Drylaw Easter, Cramond MLO (v. east, drēge) (PNML), Earnslaw, Coldstream BWK (v. *Earn) (PNB: 124), Fala, Fala & Soutra MLO (v. fāg) (Faulaw(e) 1176 Taxatio quoted NSA; PNML: 189), Falahill, Heriot MLO (v. hlāw, fāg) (Faluhill 1231 Bann. Cl. 74; PNML: 199), Fala Hall, Fala & Soutra MLO (v. fāg, h(e)all) (Fal(l)ahall 1627 Mait. Cl 34, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 189), Fala Moor, Fala & Soutra MLO (v. fāg, mōr) (Fawlay-mure
1544, 1547-8, 1548 RSS, Faulay-Mure 1547 RSS, Falla Moss 1773 Arm.; PNML: 189), Falla, Oxnam ROX (v. fæg) (Fallo 1426 CDS, Faulawe 1438 CDS, Faulohill 1497 CBP, Fallaw 1590 CBP, Fala 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Faulawe, near Rutherford, Maxton ROX (v. fæg) (Faulawe 1165-88 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB), Fala MLO (v. fæg) (Faulawe 1250; Johnston 176; PNB), Gaalaw, Kelso ROX (v. galga) (Gallowelauee 1542 Ham. Inv., Gallowla 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Gallow Law, Dalmeny WLO (v. galga) (PNWL: 10), Greenlaw BWK (v. grene) (Grenlaw [p] c. 1170 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82; PNB), Greenlaw, Glencorse MLO (v. grene) (Grenelaw 1492 RMS; PNML: 194), Grindstone Law, Oxnam ROX (v. grund, stân) (PNB), Hawkslaw, Coldstream BWK (v. hafoc) (PNB), Harelaw, Chirnside BWK (v. hara) (PNB), Harelaw, Westruther BWK (v. hara) (PNB), Harlaw, Eccles BWK (v. hara) (PNB), Harelaw, Canonbie DMF (v. hara) (Harlawe 1583 CBP, Hair(e)law(e) 1590 RPC, 1592 CBP; PNB), Highlaws, Eyemouth BWK (v. hēah) (PNB), Hoselaw, Linton ROX (v. hos(s)) (PNB), Hoselaw Loch, Linton ROX (v. hos(s), loch) (PNB), Huntly Cot, Temple MLO (v. cot, hunta) (Huntlawcoit 1563 Bann. Cl. 89; PNML: 296), Kelloc, Edrom BWK (v. celf) (PNB), Lempitlaw, Sprouston ROX (v. lempedu) (PNB), Lintlaw, Buncle & Presten BWK (v. lint) (PNB), Raperlaw, Lilliesleaf ROX (v. rāpere) (PNB), Rylaw Knowe, Borthwick MLO (v. ryge, cnoll) (PNML), Ryselaw, Fogo BWK (v. hris) (PNB), Riselaw Bog, Bathgate WLO (v. hrís, bog) (PNWL: 81), St. Serf's Law(s), Abercorn WLO (St. Serf) (Sanct(-)Serffis(-)Law 1494 Dund. A et passim to 1625 Ret., Sant Sarffis Law 1513 Dund. A, Sanct-Servianis-Lawis 1546 RMS, Sudserff-lawes 1662 RMS; PNWL: 23), Sauchie Law, Ettrick SLK (v. s(e)alh) (PNB), Sharplaw, Jedburgh ROX (v. scearp) (Shairpla 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Softlaw, Sprouston ROX (v. sōfte) (PNB), Spylaw, Colinton MLO (Spylau 1661 RMS, Spylaw 1662 RMS, 1701, 1704 SHS I.16, Speylaw 1665 RMS; PNML), Stanelaws, Dalkeith MLO (v. stānig) (PNML: 183), Starlaw, Bathgate WLO (v. stōrr) (PNWL: 88), Steers Law, Kirkliston WLO (Steerslaw 1687 Dund. A; PNWL: 47), Tanlawhill, Eskdalemuir DMF (v. tandr) (PNB), Wairdlass.
Linlithgow WLO (v. w(e)ard) (PNWL: 65), Whitelaw, Edrom BWK (v. hwit) (Quhitlaw 1541 RMS; PNB), Whitelaw, Currie MLO (v. hwit) (PNML: 179), White Law, Morebattle ROX (v. hwit) (PNB), Whitlaw, Hawick ROX (v. hwit) (PNB), Whitelaw, Bathgate WLO (v. hwit) (PNWL: 88), Easter Whitelaw, Bathgate WLO (v. e ast, hwit) (PNWL: 88), Whitelaw Wester, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. hwit, west) (PNWL: 52), Whiteside, Bathgate WLO (v. side) (Quhitesyde 1564/5 SRS 52, 1573/4 RMS, Quhytsyde 1569 SRS 52, Whytsyd 1673 Ret.; PNWL: 88), William Law, Melrose ROX (personal name William) (Williamlaw 1568 RMS; PNB), Windy Law, Borthwick MLO (v. windig; PNML).

A.258 OE hlæfdige - A lady; a nun; the Virgin Mary [Cf. ME levedi.]

00 Ladykirk BWK (v. kirk) (Our Lady Kyrke 1542 Ham. Inv., Our Lady Kerk 1585 HMC (Home); PNB), Levedeparc, Lauder BWK (v. park) (Levedeparc 1186-1214 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB).

A.259 hleomoc - OE ‘brook-lime, speedwell’

00 Lemington, Coldingham BWK (v. tün) (Lematon 1296 Bann. Cl. 47, Lemontoun [p] c. 1304 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, Lemonkton 1306 Bann. Cl. 56, Lemminden 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.260 *hlēp - OE (Anglian), ‘a leap, a jump, a leaping place’, esp. in place-names of ‘a place that can be crossed by leaping’ such as ‘a chasm, a narrow defile, that part of a fence which some animals can leap over but which restrains others’, also ‘a steep place, a sudden drop in the ground’; cf. OE (West Saxon) hlēp, hlýp and also hlīep-geat (Smith I: 251).

473
A.261  

**hlið** - OE 'slope, hill-side', ON hlíð 'slope, hillside' (Smith I: 252).

Liberton (parish), MLO (v. bere-tün) (Libertune c. 1128, 1166-1214 Bann. Cl. 70, c. 1128 ESC, c. 1141 Bann. Cl. 69, ESC, 1143-47 SBR 7, 1253 Bann. Cl. 74, Libertuna c. 1166, 1456 Bann. Cl. 70, 1171-77 SBR 7, Libertona c.1128, 1128-53 Bann. Cl. 70, c.1142 Bann. Cl. 89, c. 1141 Bann. Cl. 69, 1127, 1142 ESC, 1328, 1331 ER, Libertone 1144 ESC, 1128-53, 1456 Bann. Cl. 70, 1336-7 CDS, Liberton 1263 CDS, 1329 ER, 1575 LC, Liberton 1580, 1660 RMS, Libertun 1153-65 Bann. Cl. 70, 1290 ER, Libertyoun 1329 et freq. to 1429 ER, 1439 SBR 7, 1488 AC, 1491 ADA, 1423 et passim to 1456 Bann. Cl. 105, 1424 et passim RMS, 1506 et freq. to 1578 Bann. Cl. 70, 1508, 1516, 1517 RSS, 1592 LC, Libertoun 1391, 1450 et passim RMS 1478, 1490 AC, 1568 Bann. Cl. 70, Libertonie 1128-53 Bann. Cl. 70, Lybertona c.1142 Bann. Cl. 89, Lybertoun 1426 Bann. Cl. 105, Lybirtona 1339 Bann. Cl. 74, Lybirtoun 1367, 1368 ER, Libirtoun 1370, 1372 ER, Libbirtoun 1418 ER, 1429, 1452, 1454 Bann. Cl. 105, 1591 RPC, 1587 et passim to 1634 RMS, 1630 Bann. Cl. 70, Libbertona 17th cent. SHS I. 52, Lebyrtoun 1366, 1377 ER, Lebirtoun(e) 1425 RMS, 1435 ER, Lebertovne 1544 Bann. Cl. 105; PNML: 232), Kinleith, Currie MLO (v. kelda) (PNML: 176).

A.262  

**hlyde** - OE 'noisy stream', lit. 'the loud one' (§2.17).

A.263  hlynn - OE 'torrent', lit. 'the noisy one'. [Lintalee ROX was thought by Williamson to contain this element ($1.43).]

00  Linn Dean, Fala and Soutra MLO (v. denu) (Lynnesden 1228 Bann. Cl. 109; PNML: 191), Lindean, Galashiels SLK (v. denu) (Lynden 1153-65 [1400] Bann. Cl. 109, Lynnesden 1228 Bann. Cl. 109; PNB).

A.264  h6h - OE 'heel, spur of land', MSc., Sc. heuch, huche, etc. 'precipice, crag, cliff, steep bank, often one overhanging the sea or a river; glen, ravine with steep, overhanging sides', Sc. 'pit, mineshaft, quarry(-face)' ($1.38).

MLO (v. red) (PNML: 145), Redheughs, Currie MLO (v. red) (Reidhewis 1390-1406 et freq. to 1642 RMS; PNML: 178), Redheugh, Castleton ROX (v. red) (Redhuche 1388 ER, Redhughe 1583 CBP, Reidhwich 1572 HMC (Drml), Reidheuch [p] 1574 LC; PNB: 138), Slateheugh, West Calder MLO (Slateheugh 1773 Arm.; PNML: 307), Smiddy Heugh, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. smiddë) (Smiddle-heugh 1600 Ham. Inv.; PNWL: 38), Whita Hill, Langholm DMF (v. hwit) (PNB: 139), Witehou, site of Coldstream Priory, Coldstream BWK (v. hwit) (Witehou 1165 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18; PNB: 140).

A.265 holegn - OE ‘holly’.

00 Holly Bush, Linlithgow WLO (v. bush) (Holynebusk 1563/4 SRS 57, Holingbusk 1564/5 SRS 57; PNWL: 117).

A.266 hol(h) - OE ‘hollow’, ON hol, MSc. hollie ‘having holes, holed’.

00 Hole, Whitburn WLO (Holl 1649 KS Liv., Hall 1698 KS Liv.; PNWL: 110), Hole Acre, Linlithgow WLO (v. æcer) (The hole aiker 1696 Cess.; PNWL: 117), Howbog, Cranshaws BWK (v. bog) (Howbog 1515 RMS; PNB), Howden, Mid-Calder MLO (v. denu, ufer(r)a) (Holden(e) 1382 Bann. Cl. 94, Ower Howden 1586 Proc. Bar. Court; PNML: 246), Howden Farm, Mid-Calder MLO (v. denu, neðri) (Nayr Howden 1583 Proc. Bar. Court; PNML: 246), Howden, Jedburgh ROX (v. denu) (Holden 1296 CDS, 1425 RMS, Houdene 1311-12 RMS; cf. rivulum de Holdene 1206 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, near Oxton, Channelkirk; also Holdene 1204 Bann. Cl. 56, north of Bowden.; PNB), Howford, Kirkhope SLK (v. ford) (Howford 1494 CB; PNB), Hoghill, Ewes DMF (v. gil) (Howgill 1532 RMS, 1662-5 Blaeu, Hougill 1578 HMC (Drml); PNB), Holehouseburn, Whitburn WLO (v. hüs, burna) (Hol(l)ousbourne 1648 KS Liv., Holous Bourne 1650 KS Liv.; PNWL: 110), Howeland, Cockpen MLO (v. land) (the Hoyll land 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML), Hollee, Kirkpatrick-
Fleming DMF (v. leah) (Holly 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Howmeadow, Cramond
MLO (v. mæd) (Holmedow 1471 RMS, Howmedo(w) le Baukis 1517, 1589
RMS; PNML), Hole Mill, Linlithgow WLO (v. myln) (Hoilmyln 1564 SRS 57,
Hoiilemyln 1566 SRS 52, Hoilmyline 1600 RMS et passim to 1611 Ret.; PNWL:
63), Burnhole, Borthwick MLO (v. burna) (PNML), Burnhole, Ecclesmachan
WLO (v. burna) (PNWL: 51), Brockholes, Coldingham BWK (v. broce)
(PNB), Brocklehirst, Mouswald DMF (v. brocc, hyrst) (PNB), Brocklerig, St.
Mungo DMF (v. brocc, hrycg) (PNB), Clayholes, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO
(v. clæg) (PNWL: 34), Cuninghowes, Edinburgh MLO (v. coni) (PNML: 135),
Mochhollie, Harvieston, Borthwick MLO (v. much) (PNML), Raffles,
Mouswald DMF (v. refr) (PNB), Refholeslac, ? (v. refr) (PNB), Straitonhole,
Liberton MLO (v. strët, hol(h)) (PNML: 238), Toxsidehole, Temple MLO (v.
Tocca) (PNML: 297), Todholes, Kirkconnel DMF (v. *todd) (PNB).

A.267 holmr, holmi - ON ‘islet, water-meadow’, ME holme.

Holmes, Uphall WLO (Holmis 1559 SRS 57, lie (the) Holmes 1556 Ret. et
passim to c. 1670 BM, lie Holmes de Strabbrok 1607; PNWL: 74), Broomholme,
Langholm DMF (v. brôm) (Brumholme 1532 RMS, Brumeholme 1569 RPC;
PNB), Demainholm, Castleton ROX (v. demeyne) (Demayne Holme 1583
CBP, Damain Hoo 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Langholm DMF (v. lang) (Langholme
1532 RMS; PNB), Meikleholm, Kirkmichael DMF (v. mikill) (PNB),
Meikelholmside, Moffat DMF (v. mikill, sîde) (PNB), Millholm, Cockpen
MLO (v. myln) (PNML), Preistisholme LAN (v. prêost) (PNML), Wilcoxholm,
Linlithgow WLO (personal name Wilcock, diminutive of William) (Wilcockson
1528 RMS, Wilkokisholme 1551 RMS, Willcockisholme 1560 SRS 57,
Wilcockisholme 1563 SRS 57, Wilkoksholme 1563 SRS 57 et passim to 1611
RMS, Wilcoxholme 1599 RMS et passim to 1677 Dund. B, Wilkokshome 1691
KS Llin.; PNWL: 65), Holmains, Dalton DMF (v. ende) (Holmedis 1384 (15th-
16th) APS, 1485 HMC (Drmll), 1542 RMS, 1565-6 RPC, Holme ende 1570 CSP,
Howmains 1568 CSP, Howmains Cas. 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Holm Burn AYR,

477
KCB (SSH), Holmshaw, Kirkpatrick-Juxta DMF (v. sceaga) (Holmeschaw 1529 RMS; PNB).

A.268 hop - OE 'remote enclosed place, remote valley' (PNL: 133, 135).

00 In combination with an animal name: Calfhope, Stow MLO (v. celf; Calsup 1655 RMS; PNML: 289), Kelphope, Channelkirk BWK (v. celf) (PNB), Harthope Burn, Moffat DMF (v. heorot) (PNB), Hindhope Burn, Oxnam ROX (v. hind) (PNB), Hyndhope, Kirkhope SLK (v. hind) (PNB), Horseupcleuch, Longformacus BWK (v. hors, clôh) (PNB), Soonhope, Lauder BWK (v. swîn) (Swhop 1472 RMS; PNB), Wolfhope Burn, Ewes DMF (v. wulf) (WouþMoqp 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Wolfehopelee, Southdean ROX (v. wulf, lêah) (PNB).

01 In combination with a colour term: Blackhope, Heriot MLO (v. blæc) (PNML: 200), Fawhope, Teviothead ROX (v. fâg) (PNB), Fawhope Burn, a tributary of the Leader, Melrose ROX (v. fâg) (PNB), Whithope, Roberton ROX (v. hwît; Quhithope 1409 RMS; PNB), Whitehope, Cranston MLO (v. hwît) (PNML), Whitehope Burn, Yarrow SLK (v. hwît; Whytupp 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

02 With other elements: Annelshope, Ettrick SLK (v. hop) (PNB: 225), St. Katherine of the Hopes, now St. Catherine's Chapel, Glencorse MLO (St. Katherine of the Hopes 1593 PSAS XIII. p.134, S. Katherine in lie Hoippis 1607 RMS, Sanct-Katherenis in lie Houpis 1618 RMS, Sanct-Catharines de lie Houp 1634 RMS, Sanct-Katherines de Hoipes 1647 RMS; PNML: 194), Bowerhope, Yarrow SLK (v. bour) (PNB), Bruntaburn, Westruther BWK (v. brende, burna) (PNB), Cuthberthope Rig, Hownam ROX (v. Cûðberht) (PNB: 220), Dryhope, Yarrow SLK (v. drîge; Dryhop 1511 RMS, Drihope 1564 APC; PNB), Fauldshope, Selkirk SLK (v. fal(o)d) (PNB), Philip Burn, border of BWK & ELO (v. fûl) (PNB), Philliphaugh, Selkirk SLK (v. fûl, h(e)alh)
(PNB), *Hazelhope Burn*, Teviothead ROX (v. hæsel) (PNB), *Jock's Hope*,
Ewes DMF (pers.n. Jock) (*Jhockshoop* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), *Rowhope Burn*,
Morebattle ROX (v. rūh) (PNB), *Stenishope*, Cavers ROX (v. stān, hūs)
(*Scanehushop* 1368 Bann. Cl. 56, *Stenhoushope* 1380 CDS, *Stainishope* 1576-7
RMS; PNB), *Hope Burn* DMF, MLO, PEB (SSH), *Hobkirk* ROX (v. cirice)
(*Hoppkirck* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), *Midhope Castle*, Abercorn WLO (v. mæd)
(PNWl: 17), *Sweethehope*, Stichill ROX (v. swēte) (PNB), *Wauchope*, Hobkirk
ROX (v. walh) (PNB), *Wauchope*, Langholm DMF (v. walh) (PNB),
*Hoppringle*, Stow MLO (app. the surname, *Pringle*) (*Hoppryngil(l)* 1238-1300
Bann. Cl. 109, 14th cent. Bann. Cl. 89, *Hoppryngil(l)* 1359-60, 1369, 1413 Reg.
Ho. Ch., 1368, 1593, 1598-9, 1608, 1625 RMS, 1391, 1418, 1451 ER, 1480
ADC, 1481, 1494 ADA, 1526 RSS, 1567 LC, 1584 RPC, *Hoppringle* 1584 RPC,
1662 LC, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 284).

A.269  hors - OE ‘horse’, ON hross.

00  Horseupcleuch, Longformacus BWK (v. hop, clōh) (PNB), *Horseley*,
Coldingham BWK (v. lēah) (*Horsleye* 1296 CDS; PNB), *Horsleyhill*, Minto
ROX (v. lēah, hyll) (*Horseleye* [p] 1251 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, *Horsliehill*
1564 RPC; PNB).

A.270  hos(s) - OE ‘a shoot, a tendril’.

00  Hoselaw, Linton ROX (v. hlāw) (*Horslaw* 1569 RMS, *Hoislaw* 1596 CBP;
PNB), *Hoselaw Loch*, Linton ROX (v. hlāw, loch) (*Hoslowelogh* 1385 CChR;
PNB).

A.271  howlet - MSc., Sc. ‘owl’ (§1.39).
Howliston, Stow MLO (v. tūn) (Howelotestone 1336-7 CDS, Howleistoun 1593 RMS, Howlatsto(u)n 1594, 1614 LC, 1598-9, 1643 RMS, 1656 KSR, 1773 Arm., Houllatistoun 1603 RMS; PNML: 284).

A.272 hōgg - ON ‘a cutting, a felling of trees, a part of a wood marked off for cutting’, northern English regional hag, Sc. hag ‘portion of a wood marked for felling’, (17th-19th cent.), also Sc. in sense ‘a hollow of marshy ground in a moor, e.g. where channels have been made or peats cut’ (16th cent.) (CSD s.v. hag n.1).

Haggies Slap, Torphichen WLO (v. slap) (Hagisslap 1682 KS Tor., Hagisslape 1683 KS Tor., Hagislap 1683 KS Tor., Haggislap 1683 KS Tor., Hagieslop Arm., Haggies Slap 1818 Forrest; PNWL: 94), Hag Plantation, Jedburgh ROX (Speirmunis-landis vocat. the Hag 1573-4 RMS; PNB), Hag, Canonbie DMF (Hagg 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.273 hrǣfn, hrem - OE ‘a raven’.

Redden, Sprouston ROX (v. denu) (Raudenam c. 1145 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, Ravedena 1159 Bann. Cl. 82, Revedenna 1165-1214 Bann. Cl. 82, la. 13th c. Bann. Cl. 82, 1214-49 Bann. Cl. 56, Ravenysden 1275 Bann. Cl. 83, Ravenesden 1310 Percy; PNB), Ravenshaugh, Penicuik MLO (v. h(e)a1h) (perhaps the same place as Ravensneuk, below) (Ravinshaugh, Raven(i)shaugh 1613 RMS, Ravenshauch 1647 RMS, Ravenshaugh 1675 KSR (Penicuik); PNML: 270), Ravenshill, Cramond MLO (v. hyll) (Ravinnishill 1529 RSS; PNML), Ravensneuk, Penicuik MLO (v. neuk) (Ravin(n)(i)snuk(e) 1488 ADC, 1527, 1590-1, 1607 RMS, 1591 RPC, Ravynsnuke 1542, 1587 RMS, 1590, 1590-1, 1591 RPC, Revynsnuke 1574 RMS, Ravinsmuk 1610 RMS, Ravensneuk 1594 RPC, Ravensn(e)uck 1676-1755 SHS I. 13, Ravensnook 1726 SHS I. 13, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 270).

A.274 hreysi - ON ‘a cairn, a heap of stones’. 480
A.275 hrōc - OE ‘rook’, ON hrókr; cf. personal names, OE Hróc(a) and ON Hrókr.

A.276 hrís - OE ‘shrubs, brushwood’, ON hrís.

A.277 hrycg - OE ‘a ridge’, Sc. rig ‘a ridge of high ground; a long narrow hill’.

A.275 hrōc - OE ‘rook’, ON hrókr; cf. personal names, OE Hróc(a) and ON Hrókr.

A.276 hrís - OE ‘shrubs, brushwood’, ON hrís.
cû) (Courig 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Crumrig, Greenlaw BWK (v. crumb) (PNB), Deadrigg, Torphichen WLO (v. dëad) (PNWL: 102), Dod Rig, Teviothead ROX (v. dodde) (PNB), Dresselrig, Mid-Calder MLO (v. drýge, hrycg) (Drischelrig 1512 RMS; PNML: 245), Wester Dresselrig, Mid-Calder MLO (v. dic, west, schele, drýge) (Westir Dryshilrig 1586 Proc. Bar. Court, Dressilrig alias Dyk in Calder Comitis 1602 McCall; PNML: 245), Eastrig, Bathgate WLO (v. east) (PNWL: 79), Easter Rigg, Torphichen WLO (v. east) (PNWL: 102), Fernyrig, Eccles BWK (v. fearnig) (PNB), Goldenriggs, Cramond MLO (v. golden) (PNML), Greenrig, Abercorn WLO (v. grëne) (PNWL: 22), Harperrig, Kirknewton MLO (v. hearpere) (PNML: 219), Headrig, Currie MLO (v. hëafod) (PNML: 179), Highriggs, Cramond MLO (v. hëah) (PNML), Highriggs, Edinburgh MLO (v. hëah) (PNML: 122), High Rig. Muirhall, Dalmeny WLO (v. hëah) (lie Hierig 1630 RMS; PNWL: 10), Knightsridge, Livingston WLO (v. kni3t) (PNWL: 78), Longridge, Whitburn WLO (v. lang) (PNWL: 111), Lintrig, Livingston WLO (v. lint) (lie Lynt-rig 1539 RMS, Lintrig 1609 Ret.; PNWL: 76), Langcraigrig, Abercorn WLO (Sc. craig ‘hill’ < Gael. creag) (v. lang) (PNWL: 22), Middlerig, Bathgate WLO (v. middel) (PNWL: 88), Millrig, Kirkliston WLO (v. myln) (PNWL: 46), Morridgehall, Maxton ROX (v. mør) (Morric 1165-99 Bann. Cl. 56, Morrig 1165-99 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB), Peelrig, Dunse BWK (v. peel) (PNB), Pilrig, Edinburgh MLO (v. pyll) (PNML), Ramrig, Ladykirk BWK (v. ramm) (PNB), Restalrig MLO (v. lestal) (Lastalric(k)e) 1166-1214, 1219-33 Bann. Cl. 89, Lastalric(h)e 1166-1214 Bann. Cl. 70, Lastalrig 1166-1214 Bann. Cl. 70, Lastalreia 1174 Bann. Cl. 89, Lastalryk 1365 RMS, Lastalryk 1211-26 Bann. Cl. 109, Lastalric(h) 1230 Bann. Cl. 89, Restalric 1438 Bann. Cl. 74; PNML), Ravilrig, Currie MLO (v. ravel) (Ravilrig 1454 Reg. Ho. Ch.; PNML: 178), Stainrigg, Eccles BWK (v. stän) (PNB), Stidriggs, Hutton & Corrie DMF (v. stôd) (PNB), Stodrig, Makerston ROX (v. stôd) (PNB), Todrig, Coldstream BWK (v. *todd) (Todderig c. 1300 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18, Totheryg, Thotheryg c. 1300 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18, Todrig, Todrik 1550 RMS; PNB), Whitrig, Eccles BWK (v.
hwít) (*Quitrig 1511, 1533 RMS; PNB), Whitriggs, Cavers ROX (v. hwít)
(*Quitrik 1511 RMS; PNB), Whiterig(s), Torphichen WLO (v. hwít) (PNWL:
105), Little Whitriggs, Hutton & Corrie DMF (v. hwít) (PNB).

A.278  hund - OE ‘hound’, ON hundr; cf. the OE personal name Hund.

00  Hundalee, Jedburgh ROX (v. léah) (*Hundole(e) 1491-2 RMS, 1524-5 ALCP,
Hundelie 1598 CBP, Hundallie 1598 CBP; PNB), Hound Point, Dalmeny WLO
(*lie Hund 1538/9 RMS et passim to 1670 Ret., The Hund 1654 Pont, Hound
1737 Adair, Hound Point 1773 Arm.; PNWL: 10).

A.279  hunta - OE ‘a hunter, a huntsman’ (cf. ME *hunte ‘a hunting district’ and
discussion in §2.18).

00  Hunthill, Jedburgh ROX (v. hyll) (*le Hunthil 1466-7 RMS, Hunthylle 1570
?Lang, Hunthill 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 112), Huntly Cot, Temple MLO (v. cot,
hlaw) (*Huntlawcoit 1563 Bann. Cl. 89; PNML: 296), Huntly, Kirkhope SLK (v.
léah) (*Hunteleghe 1296 CDS, Huntlie 1494 CB; PNB: 77).

A.280  *huntere - OE ‘a hunter’ (§2.19).

00  Hunterisford, unlocated (*Hunterisford c.1220 DOST s.v. huntar n.),
Hunterland, Cammo estate, Cramond MLO (v. land) (*Hunterland 1591 RMS,
Hunterland 1625, 1634 RMS; PNML: 163), Ormehunterisland, unlocated
(Ormehunterisland 1359 DOST s.v. huntar n.).

A.281  hús - OE ‘a house; a building used for a specific purpose’, ON hús, MSc. hous.
House of Muir, Glencorse MLO (v. mòr) (The House-of-the-Muir 1546, 1611, 1665 RMS, House of the Mure 1611 RMS, House o' Muir 1773 Arm.; PNML: 195), Pathhead, Kirknewton MLO (v. mòr) (lie House-of-the-Muir 1546, 1607, 1614 RMS, The house of the Muir 1654, 1662 RMS, The housen the mure 1663 RMS; PNML: 220), Bekhouse, Dumfries DMF (v. bekkr) (PNB), Bouhouse DMF, south of Holehouse (v. bû) (PNB), Bridge House, Torphichen WLO (v. brycg) (PNWL: 100), Little Bridgehouse, Torphichen WLO (v. lye, brycg) (PNWL: 100), Mickle Bridgehouse, Torphichen WLO (v. mikill, brycg) (PNWL: 100), Bridgehouse Mains, Torphichen WLO (v. brycg, demeyne) (PNWL: 100), Broomhouse, Edrom BWK (v. burna) (PNB), Brockhouse, Stow MLO (v. brocc) (PNML: 281), Broomhouse, Corstorphine MLO (v. bròm) (PNML), Broomhouse, Kirkliston WLO (v. bròm) (PNWL: 45), Burnthouse, Stow MLO (v. burna) (PNML: 282), Burnhouse, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. burna) (PNWL: 51), Burnhouse, Linlithgow WLO (v. burna) (PNWL: 114), Burnhouse, Torphichen WLO (v. burna) (PNWL: 100), Chesterhouse, Hownam ROX (v. ceaster) (PNB), Craighouse, Cramp MLO (Craghouse(e) 1471, 1543 RMS, 1505, 1510-11, 1511-12 SHS II.10, Craighouse(e) 1591 et freq to 1654 RMS; PNML), Craighouse, Edinburgh MLO (Gael. creag 'hill') (Crag 1367-69 RMS, le Kragg 1338 Bann. Cl. 89, Craighouse(e) 1506, 1530, 1544, 1546 RSS, 1506-7 Treas. Acc., 1517, 1621, 1627, 1652, 1665 RMS, 1528 Bann. Cl. 89, 1571, 1572, 1590, 1592 RPC, 1630 Bann. Cl. 70, 1685 LC, 1773 Arm, Craghouse(e) 1528 Bann. Cl. 89; PNML), Dubhouse, Cramp MLO (v. *dubb) (PNML), Easthouse, Edinburgh MLO (v. ëast) (PNML), Easthouses MLO (v. ëast) (NTC), Falconhouse, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. *falca) (Falconhouse 1516 RMS, Falconhous 1593/4 RMS, Falconhouse 1605 Ham. Inv. et passim to 1672 Reg. Bor., Falconhouse 1670 Reg. Bor.; PNWL: 36), Fauldhouse, Whitburn WLO (v. falh) (PNWL: 107), West Fauldhouse, Whitburn WLO (v. west, falh) (PNWL: 107), Firthhouse, south of Edgerston ROX (v. (ge)fyrhð) (PNB), Gladhouse, Temple MLO (v. gled) (PNML: 295), Gladhousemill (v. gled, myln) (PNML: 295), Hillhouse, Wamphray DMF (v. hyll) (PNB), Hillhouse, Kirknewton MLO (v. hyll) (Hillhouse(e) 1480 AC; PNML: 219),
Hillhouse, Castleton ROX (v. hyll) (PNB), Hillhouse, Linlithgow WLO (v. hyll) (PNWL: 58), Hillhouse of Ballencrief, Bathgate WLO (v. hyll) (PNWL: 87), Hillhouse, Torphichen WLO (v. hyll) (PNWL: 102), Easter Hillhouse, Torphichen WLO (v. east, hyll) (PNWL: 103), Nether Hillhouse, Torphichen WLO (v. neðri, hyll) (PNWL: 103), Over Hillhouse, Torphichen WLO (v. ufer(r)a, hyll) (PNWL: 103), Wester Hillhouse, Torphichen WLO (v. west, hyll) (PNWL: 103), Hillhousefield, Edinburgh MLO (v. hyll, feld) (PNML), Holehouseburn, Whitburn WLO (v. hol(h), burna) (PNWL: 110), Holyroodhouse, Edinburgh MLO (v. rød, hālig) (PNML), Kirkhouses, Abercorn WLO (v. cirice) (PNWL: 13), Loch House, Linlithgow WLO (Sc. loch) (PNWL: 69), Moorhouse, Kirkpatrick-Juxta DMF (v. mør) (PNB), Muirhouse, Dornock DMF (v. mør) (Morhuses, post 1275 HMC (Drnl), Murhous 1505 RMS; PNB), Muirhouse, Whitburn WLO (v. mør) (PNWL: 111), Muirhouse, Bo’nness and Carriden WLO (v. mør) (PNWL: 37), Muirhouse, Borthwick MLO (v. mør) (PNML), Muirhouse, Cramond MLO (v. mør) (PNML), Muirhouse, Crichton MLO (v. mør) (PNML), Muirhouse, Liberton MLO (v. mør) (PNML: 236), Mosshouses, Melrose ROX (v. mos) (PNB), Newhouse, Livingston WLO (v. nīwe) (PNWL: 79), Newhouse, West-Calder MLO (v. nīwe) (PNWL: 23), Rigghouse, Whitburn WLO (v. hrycg) (PNWL: 111), Sligh Houses, Buncle & Preston BWK (surname Sleich) (Sleichis house(s) 1495 HMC (Home), 1497-8 HMC (Home), 1528 RMS, Slychthoussis 1590 RPC, Sleichshouses 1662-5 Blaeu, Sleiche houses 1623 Reg. Bwk.; PNB), South House, Liberton MLO (v. süð) (PNML: 237), Stenhouse, Tynron DMF (v. stān) (PNB), Stonehouse LAN (v. stān) (NTC), Stenhouse, Liberton MLO (v. stān) (PNML: 238), Stenhousemuir STL (v. stān, mør) (NTC), Stenishope, Cavers ROX (v. stān, hop) (PNB), Stennies Water DMF (v. stān) (Stanhouse R. 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Temple House, Currie MLO (v. tempel) (PNML: 180), Wallhouse, Torphichen WLO (v. wella) (PNWL: 98), Westhouse, Edinburgh MLO (v. west) (PNML), Whitshiels, Langholm DMF (v. schele) (PNB),
Whitsome BWK (v. hwit) (PNB), Whitehouse, now Corstorphine Bank,  
Corstorphine MLO (v. hwit) (PNML), Whitehouse, Edinburgh MLO (v. hwit)  
(PNML), Woodhouselee, Glencorse MLO (v. wudu, lēah) (Wodehouseleye  
1501 RMS; PNML: 195), Wrightshouses, Colinton MLO (v. wyrhta) (PNML),  
Wrightshouses, now Gillespie’s School, Edinburgh MLO (v. wyrhta) (PNML).  

A.282 hwēol - OE ‘a wheel; a water-wheel; something circular; something which  
wheels round, esp. a curving valley or hill’.

00 Le Whele, unlocated (le Whele 1296 CDS, Quele 1307-8 CDS; PNB), Weele  
Causey, a mediaeval road from Teviotdale to Liddesdale ROX (v. caucie)  
(PNB), Whelekirk, unlocated (v. cirice) (Whelekirk Speed; PNB).

A.283 hwīt - OE ‘white’.

00 Whita Hill, Langholm DMF (v. bra) (Whytowe braye 1552 Bullock, Whyta hill  
1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 139), Whitebaulks, Linlithgow WLO (v. balca) (PNWL:  
65), Whitburn WLO (v. burna) (Whiteburne 1296 CDS, Whiteburn 1296 Bann.  
Cl. 47 et passim to 1694 KS Liv., Witburn 1296 CDS, Wyteburne 1336-7 CDS,  
Qwhitburne 1365 RMS, Quhitburne 1452 RMS et passim to 1663 KS Liv.,  
Quhitburn 1488 Reg. Ho. Ch. et passim to 1542 RSS, Whitbourne 1647 KS Liv.,  
Whitburne 1650 KS Liv. et passim to 1671 Ret., Whytburne 1659 Ret.,  
Whytburne 1682 Ret.; PNWL: 106), East Whitburn WLO (v. east, burna)  
(PNWL: 106), West Whitburn WLO (v. west, burna) (PNWL: 106), Whitburn  
Mill WLO (v. burna, myln) (PNWL: 106), Whiteburn, Cockburnspath BWK  
(v. burna) (PNB), Whitchester, Longformacus BWK (v. ceaster) (PNB),  
Whitchesters, Hawick ROX (v. ceaster) (Qwhitchestire 1511 RMS; PNB),  
Whitecraig, Kirkliston WLO (Sc. craighill’) (Whitcraig 1694 KS Kirk.;  
PNWL: 47), Whitecroft, Edinburgh MLO (v. croft) (Qhythcroft 1581 LC;  
PNML), Whitfield, Ayton BWK (v. feld) (Qhythfield 1557 HMC (Home);  
PNB), Whitefield, Torphichen WLO (v. flat) (The Quit Flat c. 1540 Rent. Tur.,  

486
Quhitflatt 1571 SRS 52, Quhyor7att 1635 RMS; PNWL: 105), Whiteflats, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. flat) (Quhitflattis 1563 SRS 57, the Whytflatts 1629 BM; PNWL: 50), Whitemire, Edrom BWK (mýrr) (Whytmyre 1621 HMC (Wed); PNB), Whitehaugh, Duddingston MLO (v. haugh) (Quhythauch 1652 LC; PNML: 188), Whitehaughbank, Newbattle MLO (v. h(e)alh, banke) (Quhythauchbank 1584 LC; PNML: 259), Whitehouse, now Corstorphine Bank, Corstorphine MLO (v. hūs) (Quhytehous 1599 RMS, Quhythous 1607, 1650 RMS, Whytehous 1618 RMS, Quhitehous 1634 RMS, Whithouse 1654, 1664 RMS, Whitehouse 1664 RMS, 1773 Arm., Whythous 1706 SHS I.16; PNML), Whitehouse, Edinburgh MLO (v. hūs) (Quhytehous 1635-6 RPC, Whythehouse 1630 Bann. Cl. 70, Whitehouse 1773 Arm.; PNML), Whitsome BWK (v. hūs) (Wittusme 1214-49 Bann. Cl. 56, Whytsum 1296 RS, Whythosme c. 1300 Cold. Corr., Quitsum 1300 CDS, Whitousom 1336-7 CDS; PNB), White Hill, Langholm DMF (v. hōh) (Whytowe braye 1552 Bullock, Whyta hill 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Withehou, site of Coldstream Priory, Coldstream BWK (v. hōh) (PNB), Whithope, Roberton ROX (v. hop) (PNB), Whitehope, Cranston MLO (v. hop) (Qwhythehope 1300-1331 Bann. Cl. 109; PNML), Whitehill, Carrington MLO (v. hyll) (Quythill 1593-4 RMS, Whytehill 1698, 1709, 1711 KSR, Whit(e)hill 1711 KSR, 1773 Arm.; PNML), Whitehill, Inveresk MLO (v. hyll) (Quhytehill, Quhitehill, Quhythill, Quheith Hill 1561 Bann. Cl. 74, Quhitehill 1565-6 RMS, 1590 RPC, Quhithill 1617 LC, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, 1656 RMS, Hill 1587 et freq. to 1593-4 RMS, Quhytehill 1591 RPC, Quhithill 1547-8 RSS, Whythill 1662 et freq. to 1702 LC, 1655, 1656, 1662, 1665 RMS, Whithill 1653 RMS, 1668 SHS I. 36, Whitehill 1631 LC, Albomontium 17th c. SHS I. 52; PNML: 209), Whitehill, Kirknewton MLO (v. hyll) (Whitehill 1660 RMS, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 221), Whitehill, Whitburn WLO (v. hyll) (Whitehill 1698 KS Liv.; PNWL: 111), Whitelaw, Edrom BWK (v. hlāw) (PNB), Whitelaw, Currie MLO (v. hlāw) (Whitlaw de Curry 1335-6 CDS, Whytlaw 1390-1406 RMS, Wytelaw 1336-7 CDS, Quhiltlaw 1390-1406, c. 1566 RMS, 1478 AC, 1518, 1529 RSS, Quhitelaw 1604 RMS, Quhytlaw 1599 et freq. to 1622 RMS, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, Quhythall 1604, 1607 RMS, Whitehill 1660 RMS, Whitelaw 1773 Arm.; PNML: 179), White Law, Morebattle ROX (v. hlāw) (Witelaw 1222
CDS; PNB), Whitlaw, Hawick ROX (v. hlaw) (Whitlawe 1547-8 CSP; PNB),
Whitelaw, Bathgate WLO (v. hlaw) (Quhitlaw 1477 RMS et passim to 1564
SRS 52, Quhitelaw 1557 RMS, Quhytelaw 1608 RMS, Whitlaw 1667 Dund. B,
Whytlaw 1677 KS Ecc.; PNWL: 88), Easter Whitelaw, Bathgate WLO (v. east,
hlaw) (PNWL: 88), Whitelaw Wester, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. hlaw, west)
(Waster Whytlaw 1683 KS Ecc.; PNWL: 52), Whitelee, St. Boswells, ROX (v.
léah) (Witheleia 1189 Bann. Cl. 56, Quhitlie 1568 RMS; PNB), Whitmuir,
Selkirk SLK (v. mere) (PNB), Whitrig, Eccles BWK (v. hrycg) (PNB),
Whitriggs, Cavers ROX (v. hrycg) (PNB), Whiterig(s), Torphichen WLO (v.
hrycg) (Whytrig 1590/1 Gill. Ch., Quhytrigis 1634 RMS; PNWL: 105), Little
Whitriggs, Hutton & Corrie DMF (v. hrycg) (Quhiteriggis 1510 RMS,
Quhitriggs 1516 RMS; PNB), Whitecraig, Inveresk MLO (v. side) (le Wyteside
c. 1235 Bann. Cl. 74, Quhytysyd(e) 1561 Bann. Cl. 74, Quheitsyd 1561 Bann. Cl.
74; PNML: 209), Whitslaid, Ashkirk SLK (v. sléd) (PNB), Whitestones,
Kirkmahoe DMF (v. stán) (PNB).

A.284 hyll - OE (Anglian, West Saxon) 'hill, natural eminence or elevated piece of
ground', ME, MSc. hill.

00 Hill, Kirkliston WLO (Hill/l) 1666 et passim KS Kirk.; PNWL: 46), Hill,
Linlithgow WLO (le Hill 1583 RMS; PNWL: 68), Mid Hill, Roberton ROX
(Middill 1511 RMS; PNB), Hillend, Lasswade MLO (v. ende) (Hilend 1542,
1574, 1583, 1604, 1610, 1636, 1643, 1666 RMS, Hillend 1526 RMS, 1773
Arm.; PNML: 255), Hillhead, Cockpen MLO (v. héafod) (Hillhead 1627 Mait.
Cl. 34; PNML), Hillhouse, Wamphray DMF (v. hús) (Hil house 1578 HMC
(Jhn); PNB), Hillhouse, Kirknewton MLO (v. hús) (Hilhou(e) 1480, 1494 AC,
1496, 1497, 1501, 1506 Treas. Acc. 1501, 1508, 1535 RSS, Hilhows 1507 RSS,
Hill(o)us 1489, 1490, 1491, 1494 Treas. Acc.; PNML: 219), Hillhouse,
Castleton ROX (v. hús) (Hillhouse 1516 HMC (Rxb); PNB), Hillhouse,
Linlithgow WLO (v. hús) (The) Hilhous 1528/9 Reg. Ho. Ch. et passim to 1666

488
(v. burgess) (PNWL: 113), Butelandhill, Currie MLO (v. butt, land) (PNML: 175), Cakemuirhill, Crichton MLO (v. calc, mór) (PNML), Carberry Hill, Inveresk MLO (hill of Carberrye 1596 LC; PNML: 204), East Cairn Hill, Mid-Calder MLO (v. east) (Sc. cairn ‘heap of stones’) (PNML: 244), West Cairn Hill, Mid-Calder MLO (v. west) (Sc. cairn ‘heap of stones’) (PNML: 244), Castlehill, Crichton MLO (v. castel(l)) (PNML), Castlehill, Bathgate WLO (v. castel(l)) (PNWL: 86), Coalhill, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. col) (PNWL: 35), Coalthills, Torphichen WLO (v. col) (PNWL: 101), Cockhill(s), Borthwick MLO (v. coec) (PNML: 115), Cowhill, Linlithgow WLO (v. cù) (PNWL: 115), Cowhill, Whitburn WLO (v. cù) (PNWL: 106), Cot-Hillside, Torphichen WLO (v. cot, side) (PNWL: 101), Curriehill, Currie MLO (Curriehill 1590 RPC, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, 1637, 1645, 1649, 1667 RMS, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 173), Dowhill, Livingston WLO (v. *dùfe) (Dowhill 1642 KS Liv.; PNWL: 79), Duncanhill, Torphichen WLO (Duncanhill 1677 KS Tor.; PNWL: 102), Elbeckhill, Wamphray DMF (v. elnboga) (PNB), Fairniehill, Linlithgow WLO (v. farne) (Fairniehill 1604 BM, Phairniehill 1640 Ret.; PNWL: 68), Fallsidehill, Hume BWK (v. fāg, side) (PNB), Falahill, Heriot MLO (v. hlāw, fāg) (Faluhill 1231 Bann. Cl. 74; PNML: 199), Fauldhill, Ratho MLO (v. fal(o)d) (PNML: 274), Ferry Hill, Dalmeny WLO (v. ferry) (PNWL: 9), Flaskhill, Linlithgow WLO (v. flasshe) (PNWL: 58), Friarshill, Linlithgow WLO (v. frere) (PNWL: 116), Gallow Hill, Borthwick MLO (v. galga) (PNML), Gallowhill(s), Linlithgow WLO (v. galga) (PNWL: 68), Gallowhills, Linlithgow WLO (v. galga) (PNWL: 116), Gallowhill, Whitburn WLO (v. galga) (PNWL: 110), Greenhill, Moffat DMF (v. grēne) (PNB), Groathill, Cramond MLO (v. grota) (PNML), Heckbeckhill, Abercorn WLO (v. bekkr, haecc(e)) (PNWL: 22), Hilderstonhills, Torphichen WLO (v. *Hildhere) (Hildersto(u)n(e)hil(l)s 1682 KS Tor. et passim to 1688 SRS 40; PNWL: 94), Horsleyhill, Minto ROX (v. leah, hors) (PNB), Hunthill, Jedburgh ROX (v. hunte) (PNB), Kershill, Inveresk MLO (v. carse) (Kershill 1653 RMS; PNML: 211), Kinnen Hill, Torphichen WLO (v. coni) (PNWL: 103), Kirkhill, Cockpen MLO (v. cirice) (PNML), Kirkhill, Crichton MLO (v. cirice, land)
(PNML), Kirklandhill, Heriot MLO (v. land, cirice) (Kirklandhill 1587 RMS; PNML: 199), Kirkhill, Uphall WLO (v. cirice) (PNWL: 74), Kirkhill Heugh, Uphall WLO (v. cirice, höh) (PNWL: 74), Kirkhill, Wamphray DMF (v. cirice) (PNB), Linthill, Eyemouth BWK (v. lint) (PNB), Loaninghill, Uphall WLO (v. lane) (PNWL: 74), Manorhill, Makerston ROX (v. manor) (PNB), Millhill, Inveresk MLO (v. myln) (Millhill 1686 LC; PNML: 211), Millhill, Linlithgow WLO (v. myln) (PNWL: 120), Mill Hill, Torphichen WLO (v. myln) (PNWL: 89), Miltonhill, Dalmeny WLO (v. myln, tün) (PNWL: 10), Mons Hill, Dalmeny WLO (Munghill 1622 RMS, Munchill 1647 KS Q. et passim to 1669 KS Dal., Munsehill 1669 KS Dal., Munshill 1671 KS Dal.; PNWL: 10), Naze Hill, Langholm DMF (v. næss) (PNB), Ormstonhill, Kirknewton MLO (v. Ormr, tün) (Ormestown(e)hill 1546, 1607, 1614, 1654, 1662 RMS, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, Ormisto(u)nhill 1663 RMS, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 220), Over Hallhills, Dalmeny WLO (v. uferra, h(e)all) (PNWL: 10), Priesthill, now Gracemount, Liberton MLO (v. prēost) (PNML: 239), Pyehills, near Slethat, Ruthwell DMF (v. pie) (PNB: 118), Raehills, Johnston DMF (v. rā) (PNB: 116), Ravenshill, Cramond MLO (v. hræfn) (PNML: 164), Rockhill (flat), Applegarth DMF (v. hrōc) (PNB: 116), Ryal, Uphall WLO (v. ryge) (PNWL: 75), Ryehill, Dalmeny WLO (v. ryge) (PNWL: 11), Ryehill, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. ryge) (PNWL: 37), Ryehill, Cummertrees DMF (v. ryge) (Ryehille 1215-45 CDS, Ryell 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 117), Ryehill, Sanquhar DMF (v. ryge) (Ryhill 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 117), Saltershill, Torphichen WLO (v. saltere) (PNWL: 104), Sandhill, Linlithgow WLO (v. sand) (PNWL: 122), Sighthill, Corstorphine MLO (Sythill 1625 RMS, lie Sighthill 1631 RMS, Sighthill 1650 RMS, 1693 SHS I.16, 1773 Arm.; PNML), Skelfhill, Teviothead ROX (v. scelf) (PNB: 112), Slaidhill, Teviothead ROX (v. slæd) (PNB: 113), Scotstown Hill, Abercorn WLO (v. Scott, tün) (PNWL: 19), Smiddyhill, Abercorn WLO (Smid(d)j(e)hill 1601 BM et passim to 1696 LC, Smyddiehill 1622 Ret.; PNWL: 24), Smithhill, Livingston WLO (v. smið) (PNWL: 78), Soutrahill, a pendicle of Woodcote, Fala & Soutra MLO (Soltrehill 1228, 1399-1400 Bann. Cl 109, Sou(l)tray(h)ill 1588 RPC, 1631 LC, Sowtrahill 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML: 190), Standhill,
Lilliesleaf ROX (v. stän) (Standhill 1553 RPC; PNB: 113), Stanefauldhill, Abercorn WLO (v. fal(o)d, stän) (PNWL: 24), Stanehill, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. stän) (PNWL: 38), Staneyhill, Abercorn WLO (v. stän) (PNWL: 24), Stoneyhill, Inveresk MLO (v. stänig) (Stany Hill 1561 Bann. Cl. 74; PNML: 208), Strath Hill, Torphichen WLO (Strait(h)ill 1698 KS Tor., Streethill 1698 KS Tor.; PNWL: 98), Upper Shiel or Overshield, Kirknewton MLO (v. schele) (Scheil(l)hill 1586 Baron Court Book; PNML: 221), Templehill, Kirknewton MLO (v. tempel) (Tempilhil 1618 RMS; PNML: 223), Toxsidehill, Temple MLO (v. Tocca) (PNML: 297), Todhills, Liberton MLO (v. *todd) (PNML: 238), Wellhill, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. wella) (PNWL: 38), Whitehill, Carrington MLO (v. hwít) (PNML), Whitehill, Inveresk MLO (v. hwít) (PNML: 209), Whitehill, Kirknewton MLO (v. hwít) (Whitehill 1660 RMS; PNML: 221), Whitehill, Whitburn WLO (v. hwít) (PNWL: 111), Windy Hill, Closeburn DMF (v. windig) (PNB: 117), Younger’s Hill(s), Linlithgow WLO (Youngaris Hills 1553 SRS 57, Youngarshillis 1573 SRS 52, Youngarishillis 1586 RMS, Youngarishill 1636 RMS, Youngershills 1699 Rel.; PNWL: 122).

A.285 hyrne - OE (Anglian, West Saxon), "angle, corner; a recess in the hills, a curving valley, a spit of land in a river-bend; cf. OE (Kentish) herne.

00 Dreghorn MLO (v. dræg) (PNML).

A.286 hyrst - OE (Anglian) "hillock, copse".

00 Brocklehirst, Mouswald DMF (v. brocc, hol(h)) (Brokholhirst 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Ferniehirst, Jedburgh ROX (v. fearnig) (PNB), Ferniehirst, Stow MLO (v. fearnig) (PNML: 284), Mumbiehirst, Canonbie DMF (v. munuc, bý) (Monkebehirst 1569 RPC, Mungbirstwood 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).
-ingaham - OE ‘settlement at...’; ‘settlement of x’s people’; the evidence for Edingham KCB is too late for certainty (SPN: 95, §0.03.09).

Coldingham BWK (Coludesburh 679 (c.1120) ASE (E), c.890 (c.1000) Old English Bede, Colodesbyrig 699-709 (late 9th-early 10th) ALC, Colodasesburg c.710 (11th) LBW, Coludi urbem c.730 Bede (HE), Coludanae urbs ibid., Collingahain 1095-1100 ESC, Coldingham 1097-1107 NMS, 1100 ESC, c.1255 CDS, Coldingeham c.1100 ESC, Collingahain 1095-1100 ESC, Coldingham 1097-1107 NMS, 1100 ESC, c.1125 CDS, Coldingeham c. 1100 ESC, Goldingeham 1126 ESC, early 13th cent. Mait. Cl. 40, Coldingham 1176 CM), Edingham KCB (Edinghame 1554 RMS; SPN: 95), Tynninghame ELO (river-name Tyne) (In Tininghami 756, Tinningaham c. 1050 (c. 1180), Tinningham 1140-8 Symeon of Durham (s. a. 757); SPN: 94), Whittingehame ELO (v. Hwita) (SPN: 93).

-ingtūn - OE ‘farm associated with’.

Bonnington, Edinburgh MLO (v. Bóndi) (PNML: 122), Bonnington, Ratho MLO (v. Bóndi) (PNML: 275), Bonnytoun, Linlithgow WLO (v. Bóndi) (PNWL: 56), Carrington (parish) MLO (v. Cēnhere) (Keryn(g)ton(a) 1176 quoted NSA 260. 14th c. Bann. Cl. 89, 1369-70 RMS, Keryn(g)tune undated Bann. Cl. 74, Keryn(g)toun 1539 SHS II.4, Ke(i)r(r)in(g)toun(a) 1176 early 13th c., 14th c. Bann. Cl. 89, 1329-70, 1455, 1473, 1508-9 et freq. to 1647 RMS, 1490 AC 1540, 1543-4 RSS, 1578 RPC, 1594 LC, Karingtoun 1591-2 RPC, 1662-5 Blaeu, Caryntoun(e) 1464 Bann. Cl. 89, Car(r)ingtoun(e) 1585 LC, 1631, 1664, 1665, 1666 RMS, 1653, 1698 KSR, Primrose 1773 Arm.; PNML: 118), Clerkington, Temple MLO (v. clere) (Klerkyntona 1338 Bann. Cl. 89; PNML: 294), Edington, Chirnside BWK (v. Ead(d)īa) (PNB: 7), Edrington, Mordington BWK (river name Adder; SPN: 185-6) (Hadryntong 1095 [15th] ESC, Hedrinton 1095-1100 [15th] ESC, Edrington 1309 RC, 1328 ER, Ederington 1330 ER; PNB: 7), Hassington, Eccles BWK (PNB: 8),

A.289 jousting - ME ‘joust, combat between two knights; battle’ [<ME joust ‘combat between two knights; battle’ + -ing, suffix forming verbal nouns < Old French juste, joste, joust. Not in Smith (1956), but in English place-names, e.g. le Ioustyngheuedlong (also le Iusting heuetlond-, c. 1290, c. 1292) ‘headland where jousting was held’ in Cheshire (EPNS 47: 148).]

00 Joustinghaugh, Linlithgow WLO (v. h(e)alh) (The Justinghaugh 1561 SRS 57; PNWL: 117).

A.290 karl - ON ‘a freeman of the lower class’.

00 Carlesgill, Westkirk DMF (v. gil) (PNB).

A.291 kaupa-land - ON ‘purchased land’, a legal term.

00 Copland, Ancrum ROX (Coupland [p] c. 1230 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, 1306-29 Bann. Cl. 56, c. 1354 HMC (Rxb), Coupland [p] 1354 Bann. Cl. 82; PNB).

A.292 kelda - ON ‘spring, marshy place’, ME keld ‘marshy place’.

00 Kinleith, Currie MLO (v. hliō) (Kyldeleth(e) 1250 Bann. Cl. 74, 1372-3 RMS, Keldeleth 13th c. Bann. Cl. 69, 1327 Bann. Cl. 70, Kild(e)(y)l(e)(i)th(e) 1327 Bann. Cl. 74, 1539 RSS, 1550 LC, 1609, 1630 Ret., -licht 1618 RMS, Killeith 1550, 1575 LC, 1586 RPC, 1609 et freq. to 1647 RMS, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, 1630 et freq. to 1683 Ret., 1668 SHS I. 36, Killeyth 1637 SHS II. 18, 1611 RMS, 494
Killeich 1586 RPC, Killeith-Fynlassoun 1590 RPC, Kendeleith 1647 RMS, Kindleith 1683 Ret., Kyndleith 1683 Ret., Killethum 17th c. SHS. I. 52; PNML), Kelton, Caerlaverock DMF (v. tún) (Kelton 1296 CDS; PNB), Kelwood, Dumfries DMF (v. wudu) (Keldwod 1215 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, Keldwode 1335-6 CDS, Keldewod 1440-1 RMS; PNB), Mikelkeldwelle, unlocated (v. mikill, wella) (PNB).


Kirkblain, Caerlaverock DMF (Celtic perosonal name, Bláán) (Kirkeblan 1264-6 ER; PNB: 324), Kirkb ride, Keir DMF (St. Bride) (Kirkbridis 1556 HMC (Drml); PNB: 325), Kirkconnel, Kirconnel, Hoddom or Tynron DMF (St. Convallus) (Kirconnel 1296 CDS, Kirk Coneval 1303-4 CDS, Kirkconevel 1304 CDS, Kirkconnel 1335-6 CDS; PNB: 325), Kirkflat, Uphall WLO (v. flat) (Kirkflatt 1617 RMS; PNWL), Kirkgate, Edinburgh MLO (v. gata) (Kirkgait of Leyth 1585 RPC; PNML); Kirkgate, Linlithgow WLO (v. gata) ((le) Kirkgate 1467 RMS et passim to 1685 KS Llnl., Kirkgat 1499 RSS, le Kirkgait 1562 RMS; PNWL), Kirkhill, Cockpen MLO (v. hyll) (Kirkhill 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, 1773 Arm., 1791 Sasines; PNML), Kirkhill, Crichton MLO (v. hyll, land) (Kirkland 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML), Kirkhill, Uphall WLO (v. hyll) (Kirkhill 1457 ER et freq to 1683 SHS I. 14; PNWL), Kirkhill Heugh, Uphall WLO (v. hyll, höh) (Kirkhillheugh 1693 KS Up.; PNWL), Kirkhill, Wamphray DMF (v. hyll) (Kirkhill 1578 HMC (Jhn); PNB), Kirkhouses, Abercom WLO (v. hús) (Kirkhouses of Abircorne 1569 et passim SRS 52, Kirkhouss 1690 Ret., Kirkhouses 1695 KS Ab.; PNWL), Kirklands of Carrington, Carrington MLO (v. land, tún, Caenhere) (Kirklands of Carrington 1665 RMS; PNML), Kirklands, Edinburgh MLO (v. land) (Kirklands of St. Cuthbert's 1630 Bann. Cl. 70; PNML: 136), Kirklands, Lasswade MLO (v. land) (Kirklands of Lasswade 1546 LC; PNML: 229), Kirklands, West-Calder MLO (v. land) (Kirklands 1586 Proc. Bar. Court; PNML: 306), Kirklandhill, Heriot MLO (v. land, hyll) (Kirklandhill 1587 RMS, 1587 LC, 1591 RPC, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, undated Bann. Cl. 89, Kirkhill 1773 Arm.; PNML: 199), Kirkland, Livingston
WLO (v. land) (Kirkland of Levingstoun 1577/8 SRS 52, Kirkland 1692 KS Liv.; PNWL), Kirklands, Abercorn WLO (v. land) (Kyrkland 1539 et passim SHS II. 4, Kirkland of Abercorne 1578 SRS I.; PNWL), Kirklands, Dalmeny WLO (v. land) (lie Kyrklandis 1528 Dund. A, lie Kirklandis 1599 RMS; PNWL), Kirkland(s), Kirkliston WLO (v. land) (Kirklandis of Kirklistoune 1473 ADA, Kirkland 1607 Hou.; PNWL), Kirklands, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. land) (Kirkland of Inglismauchane 1588/9 SRS 1, Kirkland 1663 et passim KS Ecc.; PNWL), Kirklandcroft, Ratho MLO (v. croft, land) (Kirkland of Gogare 1567 Bann. Cl. 109; PNML: 276), Kirklands, West Calder MLO (v. land) (Kirklands 1586 Proc. Bar. Court; PNML: 306), Kirkliston (parish) WLO (v. *Lissa, tun) (Kirkliston 1358 CPR Pet. et passim to 1699 HR, Kirklistoune 1451 Bann. Cl. 105 et passim to 1697 KS Kirk., Kirklistoune 1518 Bann. Cl. 81 et passim to 1699 SHS I. 16, Kirklistone 1601 Dund. B et passim to 1695 HR, Kirkliston 1419 SHS III. 23, Kyrklystoun 1447 Dund. A, Kirklistoun 1507/8 Treas. Acc. et passim to 1539 SHS II. 4; PNWL), additionally (Kirkliston 1503-4 RSS, Kirklistoun 1496, 1505, 1512 Treas. Acc., 1573, 1578, 1586, 1590 RPC, 1647 RMS; PNML: 213), Kirkliston Mill, Kirkliston WLO (v. *Lissa, mylu, tun) (PNWL), Kirknewton (parish) MLO (v. niwe, tun, mor) (Ecclesia de Neutun 1150 Lawrie, Neutun 13th c. Bann. Cl. 69, Newtoun(e) 1452, 1555, 1557 et freq. to 1662 RMS, 1590 RPC, Kirknewto(u)n(e) 1498 Bann. Cl. 70, 1512 Treas. Acc., 1555 et passim to 1663 RMS, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, 1653 LC, 1773 Arm., Kirk of Natoun 1503 Treas. Acc., Natoun on the muir 1502-4 Treas. Acc.; PNML: 217), Kirknewton Mains, Kirknewton MLO (v. niwe, tun, demeyne) (Maynes of Kirknewton 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML: 217), Kirknewton Muir, Kirknewton MLO (v. niwe, tun, mor) (Newtoun-muir 1625, 1637, 1654 RMS, Kirknewton Muir 1773 Arm.; PNML: 217), Kirkroads, Bathgate WLO (Kirkroads 1673 Ret.; PNWL), Kirkton, Cavers ROX (v. tun) (Est Manis of the Kirkton 1470 HMC (Drml), Kirkton-Manis 1547; PNB); Kirkton, Bathgate WLO (v. tun) (Kyrketona 1327 Bann. Cl. 89, Kirktoune of Baythcat 1576 SRS 52, Kirktoun 1649 Dund. B; PNWL), Kirkton, Livingston WLO (v. tun) (Kirktown of Levingstoun 1539 RMS et passim to 1648 KS Liv., Kirktoun 1642 KS Liv., Kirktoune at Livingstoune Kirk 1647 KS Liv.; PNWL), Mains of
Kirkliston, Kirkliston WLO (v. demeyne, *Lissa, tūn) (PNWL), Kirkstile, Ewes DMF (v. stūgel) (PNB), The Kirkstyle, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. stūgel) (The Kirkstyle 1640 Ret.; PNWL), Ashkirk SLK (v. əesc) (PNB), Channelkirk BWK (v. cild) (PNB), Falkirk STL (v. fāg) (NTC), Hobkirk ROX (v. hop) (PNB), Ladykirk BWK (v. hlæfdīge) (PNB), Redkirk, Gretna DMF (v. rēad) (PNB), St. Giles Cathedral, Edinburgh MLO (St. Giles) ([Ecclesia Sancti Egidii de Edinburke 13th Cent. Bann. Cl. 69, -(parochialis) Beati Egidi (de Edynburgh) 1363, 1368, 1423 Bann. Cl. 105, 1425-26 RMS, 1466 SBR 7, -(parochialis) Sancti Egidii 1395 ER, 1470, 1482 SBR 7, -Beati Egidii 1440 ER, -collegiatae Beati Egidii de Edinburghe 1482, 1496 SBR 7, 1503 Bann. Cl. 105], Sanctgeliskirk (of Edinburgh) 1484, 1490, 1492 ADC, 1494, 1501 et passim to 1512 Treas. Acc., 1507 SBR 7, 1546 RSS, 1580, 1582, 1585-6 RPC, The Colleg(e) Kirk of Sanct Ge(i)l(e) 1475 Bann. Cl. 105, 1538-9 RSS, Sanct Je(y)l(e)is Kirk 1489, 1505, 1506, 1512-13 Treas. Acc., Sanct Ge(y)l(e)is Kirk 1492 Treas. Acc., The Church of St. Giles of Edinburgh 1404 LC; PNML), Selkirk SLK (PNB), Wheleikirk, unlocated (v. hwēol) (PNB), Liberton Kirk, Liberton MLO (v. hlīp, beretūn) ([?capella de Libertune 1128 Bann. Cl. 70], Kirk of Libertoun 1568 Bann. Cl. 70; PNML: 233), Kirklands, Liberton MLO (v. land) (Kirkland of Libertoun 1578 Bann. Cl. 70, 'lle viccaris-aiker 1642 RMS; PNML: 233), Nether Kirkcudbright, Glencairn DMF (St. Cuthbert) (Kirkcudbrecht 1549 RMS; PNB: 325), Kirklandhill, Heriot MLO (v. land, hyll) (PNML: 199), Kirkmahoe DMF (St. Mochoe) (Kirkemaho 1257 [c. 1500] Bann. Cl. 56, Kirkemogho 1319 CDS, K. Maho 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 325), Kirkmichael DMF (St. Michael) (Kermeygkel 1296 CDS; PNB: 325), Kirkpatrick, Kirkpatrick-Fleming DMF (St. Patrick) (Kyrkepatrik 1306-29 HMC (Drml); PNB: 325), Kirkslope, Colinton MLO (Kirsslope 1635, 1642, 1643 RMS; PNML), Kirk o’ Field, Edinburgh MLO (v. feld) ([Ecclesia Beate Marie virginis in Campo 1429 Bann. Cl. 105, -B.M.V. de Campo 1513 Bann. Cl. 105, 1510-11 et passim Bann. Cl. 109, -collegiata Nostre Domine in Campis 1516 Bann. Cl. 109, -collegiata beatissime virginis Marie de Campis 1523 Bann. Cl. 109, -campi 1510 Bann. Cl. 109], Kirk of Field 1507 Treas. Acc., 1579 RPC 1592, 1612 Bann. Cl. 109;
PNML: 131), Kirk o' Field Wynd, Edinburgh MLO (v. feld, wynd) (Kirk o’ Field Wynd 1541 RSS; PNML: 131).

A.294 kjarr - ON ‘brushwood’, ME ker ‘a bog, a marsh, esp. one overgrown with brushwood’. [Cf. Norwegian kjerr, kjarr ‘wet ground, esp. where brushwood grows’, Swedish kärr, ‘fen, marsh’.]

00 N. & S. Carthat, Lochmaben DMF (v. ïveit) (Karthet 1662-5 Blaeu, Carthat 1637 LC; PNB), Wythker, Inveresk MLO (v. wïöig) (Witker c. 1250 Bann. Cl. 74; PNML: 212).

A.295 klint - Old Danish ‘rock, rocky cliff’.

00 Clintwood, Castleton ROX (v. wudu) (Klintwood 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.296 kni3t - ME ‘knight’ < OE cniht ‘youth, soldier, servant’.


A.297 (ge)lAd - OE ‘a water-course, passage over a river’.

00 Lady Meadow, app. surviving in the field name Ladyburn Meadow, Meadowfield, Corstorphine MLO (v. mæd) (Lady Meadow 1654, 1664 RMS, Ladie Meadow 1654 RMS, Ladiemeadow 1664 RMS; PNML).


Lainulde, Torphichen WLO (v. sîde) (Lameside 1572 Gill. Ch., Lammesyde 1575 SRS 52, Lamysyde 1589 Gill. Ch., Lamesyde 1599 Gill. Ch., Laimsde 1635 Cat. Tor.; PNWL: 103).

Lambden, Greenlaw BWK (v. denu) (Lambeden(e) c. 1248 Bann. Cl. 56, la. 13th c. Bann. Cl. 82, 1336-7 CDS; PNB), Lammermuir BWK (v. mör) (Lombormore c. 1050 [12th] ESC, Lambremor(e) 1120, 1150 ESC, c. 1160 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, 1174 Bann. Cl. 82, Lambermor(a) 1165-1214 Bann. Cl. 56, 1243-54 Bann. Cl. 82, Lambirmor 1276 APS, Lammermuir c. 1485 Wallace; PNB), Lamberton, Mordington BWK (v. tūn) (Lambertun 1095-1100 ESC, Lambrette 1296 CDS, Lambirton c. 1300 Cold. Corr.; PNB).
A.302 lamp - ‘lamp (in a church)’, in combination with generics acre and land, denoting ‘land set aside for the maintenance of a lamp or light in the Church of the parish’ (PNML: 172).

Lampacre, Corstorphine MLO (v. æcer) (PNML: 155), Lampland, Crichton MLO (v. land) (Lampland 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML: 172).

A.303 land, lond - OE ‘land’, ON, MSc. land.

Abbott(s)lands, Cramond MLO (v. abbod) (PNML), Bailielands, Linlithgow WLO (v. bailie) (PNWL: 112), Baxterland, Edinburgh MLO (v. baxter) (PNML), Baxters’ Land, Linlithgow WLO (v. baxter) (PNWL: 112), Blacklands, Mid-Calder MLO (v. blæc) (PNML: 247), Blanchland, Newbattle MLO (v. blanch) (PNML: 254), Bogsland, Liberton MLO (v. bog) (PNML: 233), Bowland, Stow MLO (v. boga) (Bowland 1593, 1598-9, 1599, 1609 RMS, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 281), Broomlands, Kirkpatrick-Juxta DMF (v. brōm) (PNB), Broomlands, Inveresk MLO (v. brōm) (PNML: 216), Broomlands, Kelso ROX (v. brōm) (PNB), Broomlands, Linlithgow WLO (v. brōm) (PNWL: 113), Buteland, Currie MLO (v. butt) (PNML), Nether Buteland, Currie MLO (v. butt, neōri, tūn) (PNML: 175), Over Buteland, Currie MLO (v. ufer(r)a, land, tūn) (PNML:175), Butelandhill, Currie MLO (v. butt, hyll) (PNML: 175); Buteland, Borthwick MLO (v. butt) (PNML), Butlerland, Cramond MLO (v. butere) (PNML), Canyland(s), Uphall WLO (v. canoun) (Cani̇lans 1697 KS Liv., Cannonlands 1699 KS Liv.; PNWL: 73), Chymmys-Land, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. chymmys) (PNWL: 27), Clerklands, Lilliesleaf ROX (v. clerc) (PNB), Cordiners’ Land, Linlithgow WLO (v. cordiner) (PNWL: 114), Cotland, Currie MLO (v. cot) (PNML: 173), Cotland(s), Stow MLO (v. cot) ((le) Co(i)l(i)nd(i)s 1543-4 RMS; PNML: 280), Cotlands, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. cot) (PNWL: 35), Cousland, Cranston MLO (v. cū) (PNML), Cousland WLO (v. cū) (PNWL: 77), Wester Cousland, Livingston WLO (v. cū, west) (PNWL: 77), Crudderland(s), Abercorn WLO
(perh. Cumbric; cf. Welsh crwth 'harp') (Crowdarland 1431 HMC, Crowdirlan 1477/8 HMC, Crowdarland 1564 SRS 57, lie Crouderlan 1570 Fd, Crud(d)erland(i)(s) 1478 HMC et passim to 1686 Ret.; PNWL: 20), Deanlands, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. denu) (PNWL: 35), Dogland, (also called Fairniehill), Linlithgow WLO (Dogland 1540/1 RMS et passim to 1689 KS Car., Dougland 1640 Ret., Dowgland 1667 Dund. B; PNWL: 68), Feuarlands, Linlithgow WLO (v. feuar) (Fewarlandis 1529 SRS 52, Fewerlandis 1562 SRS 57, Fewaris lands of Bonitoun 1567 SRS 52, (lie) Fewarlands 1567 SRS 52 et passim to 1677 Ret., Fewarlands 1578 Ret., Fewarlands 1683 Ret.; PNWL: 57), Fingland, Eskdalemuir DMF (v. feng) (PNB), Fluittis-Lands, Uphall WLO (v. fluit(e)) (PNWL: 72), Friarland(s), Abercorn WLO (v. frere) (PNWL: 21), Gifford’s Lands, Poldrait, Linlithgow WLO (Giffertislandis 1609 Ret.; PNWL: 69), Howeland, Cockpen MLO (v. hol(h)) (PNML), Hundgreneland MLO (v. grêne) (PNML), Hunterland, Cammo estate, Cramond MLO (v. hunta) (PNML), Kirklands of Carrington, Carrington MLO (v. cirice, tûn, Cênhere) (PNML), Greig’s Land, perhaps the same as Greenloan, Kirknewton MLO (Gregisland 1607 RMS, Greig(i)slan(d)s, 1614, 1654, 1662 RMS, Greenslands 1663 RMS; PNML: 222), Hangmanslands, Inveresk MLO (Hangmannislandis 1578-9 RMS; PNML: 210), Kirklands, Edinburgh MLO (v. cirice) (PNML), Kirklands, West-Calder MLO (v. kirkja) (PNML: 306), Kirkhill, Crichton MLO (v. hyll, cirice) (PNML), Kirklandhill, Heriot MLO (v. kirk, hyll) (Kirklandhill 1587 RMS; PNML: 199), Kirkland, Livingston WLO (v. cirice) (PNWL: 76), Kirkland, Abercorn WLO (v. cirice) (PNWL: 13), Kirklands, Dalmeny WLO (v. cirice) (PNWL: 4), Kirkland(s), Kirkliston WLO (v. cirice) (PNWL: 39), Kirklands Fm, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. cirice) (PNWL: 51), Kirklands, Lasswade MLO (v. cirice) (Kirklands of Lasswade 1546 LC) (PNML: 229), Kirklands, Liberton MLO (v. cirice) (PNML: 233), Kirklandcroft, Ratho MLO (v. cirice, croft) (Kirkland of Gogare 1567 Bann. Cl. 109) (PNML: 276), Ladylands, Liberton MLO (Ladieslands 1667 RMS; PNML: 240), Lampland, Crichton MLO (v. lamp) (PNML), Langlands, Duddingston MLO (v. lang) (lie Langlands de Wester Duddingston 1595 RMS; PNML: 187), Langlands, Edinburgh MLO (v. lang) (PNML), Langland, Little Kettlestoun, Linlithgow WLO (v. lang) (PNWL: 60), Lumlisland, Liberton
MLO (Lumliesland 1503 RMS, Lumlisland 1603 LC, Lumlisland 1633, 1667 RMS, Lumlsland 1653, 1667 RMS, Lumislands 1661 RMS, Lunisland 1597-8 RMS; PNML: 240), Magdalene lands, Edinburgh MLO (the Magdalene landis in Cowgate 1615 LC; PNML), Magdalenes Lands, Linlithgow WLO (Magdelanislandis 1528 RMS, Magdalenelandis 1591 RMS, lie Magdalenislandis 1632 RMS; PNWL: 119), Mitchell's Lands, Borthwick MLO (Surname Mitchell) (Mitchellselandis 1609 RMS; PNML), Mosslands, Johnston DMF (v. mos) (Moslandis 1550 RMS, 1551 HMC (Jhn); PNB), Newland Hill, Tundergarth DMF (v. níwe) (PNB), Newlands, Kirknewton MLO (v. níwe; see also Ormiston s.v. Ormr) (Newlandis (de Ormistoun) 1462 Bann. Cl. 109; PNML: 220), Newlands, Minto and Castleton ROX (v. níwe) (PNB),

Nunland(s), Binny, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. nunne) (PNWL: 52), Pentland, Lasswade MLO (Pentlant c.1150 Bann. Cl. 89, Pentland(e) 1236 Bann. Cl. 70, 1254 Reg. Ho. Ch., 13th cent. Bann. Cl. 69, 1472 et passim to 1666 RMS, 1483 AC, 1521 LC, 1773 Arm., Penteland 1268 Reg. Ho. Ch., Painland 1617, 1636, 1643 RMS, Panland 1617 RMS, Pentland 1662-5 Blaeu, 17th cent. SHS I. 52; PNML: 227), Poulterer's Lands, Abercorn WLO (v. poulterer) (le Pultirlandis 1494/5 RMS, Pulterlandis 1503 et passim to 1610 RMS; PNWL: 23),

Priestlands, Dalmeny WLO (v. prêost) (PNWL: 6), Priestlands, Ratho MLO (v. prêost) (PNML: 279), Rennieslands, Liberton MLO (Rinzieanisland 1587 RMS, Reinjenislandis 1634 RMS, Ninianeslandis 1642 RMS; PNML: 240), Rousland WLO (v. Hrolf) (PNWL: 33), Saughland, Crichton MLO (v. se(alh) (PNML), Secretary's Lands, part of Broomhouse, Corstorphine MLO (Secreturis-landis 1587 et freq to 1634 RMS, Sacristanis-landis 1599 RMS, Secretares-landis 1650 RMS; PNML), Sergeant's Land, Colinton MLO (v. sergeant) (PNML), Sergeantlands, Liberton MLO (v. sergeant) (terras serjandie de Libertoun Superiori 1397 ER; PNML: 240), Sergeantland(s), Kirkliston WLO (v. sergeant) ((lie) Seriandlandis 1534 LC, (the) Sariandland(is) 1538 LC, 1596/7 Dund. B, Serjant-lands 1690 Ret.; PNWL: 45), Sergeant Land, Linlithgow WLO (v. sergeant) (terra Seriantie 1335-6 CDS; PNWL: 66), Shorelandhead, Abercorn WLO (v. heafod, *scor(a)) (PNWL: 24), Skinner's land, Cramond MLO (prob. surname Skynar) (Skynnaris-land 1517 RMS; PNML), Smiddieland, Colinton MLO (v. smiððe) (PNML), Smiddielands, Stow MLO (v. smiððe)
Smith’s Lands, now Damhead (within Edinburgh City Parish, formerly in Corstorphine) (v. smid) (Smithislandis 1626 RMS, Smithesland now called Damheid 1656 RMS; PNML), Souterland, Liberton MLO (v. souter) (Souterland 1628, 1663 RMS, lie Sutterlandis 1642 RMS; PNML: 240), Souterland, Uphall WLO (v. souter) (PNWL: 72), Soutra Lands, Binny, Ecclesmachan WLO (Soltraylandis 1556 et passim Bann. Cl. 109; PNWL: 52), St. Leonard’s Lands, Edinburgh MLO (SanctLeonardis landis 1581 RPC; PNML), Templand, Sanquhar DMF (v. tempel) (PNB), Templeland, surviving in Templeland Road, Corstorphine MLO (v. tempel) (PNML), Tempill Land, Crichton MLO (v. tempel) (PNML), Vicarlands, Binny, Ecclesmachan WLO (lie vicarlandis de Bynning 1617 RMS, Vic(q)arsland(q) 1640 et passim Ret.; PNWL: 52), Werland de Ester Glencroske, Glencorse MLO (v. wer, east) (Werland de Ester Glencroske 1336-7 CDS; PNML: 193).

A.304 MSc., Sc. lane - MSc. ‘a stream’ (§1.40).

00 Foslane, Colinton MLO (v. fors, §1.40.01) (Wodhall between Benale and the tenandrie de Foslane in Colyntoun 1483 ER; PNML: 150).

A.305 lang - OE adj., ‘long’, ON langr, Sc. lang, laing, long

00 Longbedholm, Moffat DMF (v. botm) (PNB), Langbyre, on Wrangway Burn DMF (v. byre) (PNB), Langcraigrig, beside Duntarvie Craig, Abercorn WLO, (MSc. craig ‘hill’, hryeg) (Langcragerige 1572 SRS 52; PNWL: 22), Longcraig, Torphichen WLO (MSc. craig ‘hill’) (Longcraig(e) 1686 SRS 40 et passim to 1696 KS Tor.; PNWL: 104), Longcroft, Linlithgow WLO (v. croft) ((le) Langcroft 1451 ER et passim to 1664 Ret., lie Lang Croft 1615 Prot. R. K., Longcroft c. 1630 BM et passim to 1688 Ret.; PNWL: 118), Longdaleheads (perhaps the same as Longdalehill, sic., on Roy’s map; PNWL: 79), Livingston WLO (v. dalr, hēafod) (Langdeallheads 1699 KS Liv., Langdealheads 1699 KS Liv.; PNWL: 79), Langhaugh, Cramond MLO (v. h(e)alh) (Langhauch 1471 RMS; PNML), Langhaugh, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. h(e)alh) (PNWL: 37), Longhaugh, Linlithgow WLO (v. h(e)alh) (Langhaugh 1696 Cess.; PNWL:
Wester Longhaugh, Linlithgow WLO (v. west, h(æ)alh) (PNWL: 118),
Long Hermiston, Currie MLO (v. hiordemann, tūn) (PNML: 176), Langholm
DMF (v. holmr) (PNB), Langlands, Duddingston MLO (v. land) (lie Langlands
de Wester Duddingston 1595 RMS; PNML: 187), Langlands, Edinburgh MLO
(v. land) (Langlandis 1626, 1641, 1656 LC; PNML), Langland, Little
Kettlestoun, Linlithgow WLO (v. land) (lie Langland 1615 Prot. R. K.; PNWL:
60), The Lang Loan, Liberton MLO (v. loan) (the lonyng 1537 LC, le lonyng
1538 RMS, lie none 1550 RMS; PNML: 240), Long Livingston WLO (v.
Lēofing, tūn) (Long Levinstone 1668 SHS I. 36, Long Livingston 1692 KS
Liv.; PNWL: 76), Longnewton, Ancrum ROX (v. nīwe, tūn) (Longa neutron
1296 CDS, Langnewtoun 1555 Bann. Cl. 109; PNB), Langraw, Hobkirk ROX
(v. rāw) (PNB), Longridge, Whitburn WLO (v. hrycg) (Langrig 1696 KS Liv.,
Langriges 1697 KS Liv.; PNWL: 111), Longshaw, Heriot MLO (v. sceaga)
(Lang(c)haw 1635 Sasines; PNML: 201), Longshot, Newbattle MLO (v. scēat)
(PNML: 258) Longsidebrae, Cavers ROX (v. sīde) (PNB), Langside,
Wamphray DMF (v. sīde) (PNB), Langside, St. Boswells ROX (v. sīde)
(Langside 1511 RMS; PNB), Langside, Dalkeith MLO (v. sīde) (the) Langside
1612, 1627, 1646, 1710 LC, 1773 Arm., Langsyde 1621, 1622, 1673 LC;
PNML: 182), Langside, Torphichen WLO (v. sīde) (Langsyde 1572 Gill. Ch.,
Long Side Arm., Langside c.1750 Roy, 1818 Forrest; PNWL: 103), Langesweit,
between Slethat and Comlongon, DMF (v. hveit) (PNB), Langton BWK (v.
tūn) (Langtoun 1206-53 [1400] Bann. Cl. 109, Langetone 1287 Stev.; PNB),
Lanton, Jedburgh ROX (v. tūn) (Langton 1147-52 ESC, Langetun 1165-1214
NMS; PNB), Langton, Kirknewton MLO (v. tūn) (Langto(n)e) 1200-1440,
1399-1400, 1511, 1531 Bann. Cl. 109, 1390, 1393 Bann. Cl. 70, 1390, 1392,
1392-3 SBR 7, 1583, 1609, 1632 RMS, Langtona 1391 Bann. Cl. 70; Belfield
1773 Arm.; PNML: 218).

A.306 *læc(e), *læce, *lec(e), *lece - OE 'stream, bog' (§2.20).

A.307 læs - OE 'pasture'.

Lasswade (parish) MLO (v. (ge)wæde) (Laswade 1148 ESC, 1128-53, 1153-65 Bann. Cl. 70, 1662 RMS, Laswaid 1612, 1664 RMS, 1487, 1515 Bann. Cl. 109, 1536 LC, undated Bann. Cl. 89, 70, Laswada undated Bann. Cl. 89, Laissuaid 1592 RMS, Lasswade 1546, 1591, 1723 LC, Lasswaid 1541 SHS II. 4, Leswade 1325 et freq. to 1406 Bann. Cl. 94, 1406, 1487 Bann. Cl. 109, 1594 RMS, undated 712th cent. Bann. Cl. 89, 13th cent. Bann. Cl. 69, 1669 LC, 1709 Greyfriars' KS, Leswad 1327 Bann. Cl. 89, 1495 AC, 1598, 1612 RMS, Leswaid 1487, 1515 Bann. Cl. 109, 1515 et freq. to 1666 RMS, 1500 RSS, 1512 Treas. Acc., 1593 PSAS, Lesua(i)d 1612 RMS, Lesuade 1487 Bann. Cl. 109, Leswed 1647 RMS, Lesward undated Bann. Cl. 89, Leswood 1662-5 Blaeu, Less(e)wade (Leswade c.1150 ESC), undated Bann. Cl. 74, 1153-65 Bann. Cl. 70, 13th cent. Bann. Cl. 69, 1384 Bann. Cl. 94, Lesswad 1329 ER, 1410 Bann. Cl. 69, Lessuaid(e) 1539, 1543-4, 1590-1 SHS II. 4, Lessuayd(e) 1543, 1543-4, 1548 SHS II. 4, Lesswade 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, Lessuadum 17th cent. SHS I. 52; PNML: 224), Lasswadegate, Lasswade MLO (v. (ge)wade, gata) (Lessuadegate 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML: 224).

A.308 (ge)lät, (ge)læte - OE 'a junction of roads', MSc. leit.

Lee Burn LAN, KNR (SSH: ), Lees, Coldstream BWK (Levis 1576 RMS, Lies 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Arkilly, near Fans, Earlston ROX (v. Arnketill) (PNB: 78), Bissettees, Bathgate WLO (surname Bisset) (Bissetlies 1661 RMS; PNWL), Blyndle, in Gala ROX/SLK (v. blind) (PNB), Blindlie, Stow MLO (v. blind) (Blindley 1543 RSS; PNML: 281) Braidley, Castleton ROX (v. brâd) (PNB: 72), Broadlee, Ashkirk SLK (v. brâd) (PNB: 77), Broadlee, Roberton ROX (v. brâd) (PNB: 72), Caddonlee, Caddon SLK (river name, Caddon) (Cadanly 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 77), Choicelee, Langton BWK (v. Ceolwulf) (PNB: 75), Colmslie, Melrose ROX (v. cumb) (PNB: 72), The Common Lea, Cramond MLO (lie Common-ley 1579 RMS; PNML), Crosslee, Ettrick SLK (v. cros) (PNB), Eadwursle, location unclear; surviving in the field-name Long Edwardley, south-east of Jedburgh, ROX (v. Eadwærð) (PNB: 232), Fairnilee, Caddon SLK (v. fearnig) (PNB: 77), Fodderlee, Bedrule ROX (v. fôdur) (PNB: 72), Hardlee, Southdean ROX (v. harðr) (PNB: 72), Hollee, Kirkpatrick-Fleming DMF (v. hol(h)) (PNB: 77), Horseley, Coldingham BWK (v. hors) (PNB: 76), Horsleyhill, Minto ROX (v. hors, hyll) (PNB: 73), Hundalee, Jedburgh ROX (v. hund) (PNB: 73), Huntly, Kirkhope SLK (v. hunta) (PNB), Lady's Lea, Linlithgow WLO (v. lady) (PNWL), Lintalee, Jedburgh ROX (v. hlynn, tûn) (PNB: 73), Lochlees, Linlithgow WLO (Sc. loch < Gaelic loch) (PNWL), Mauldslie, Temple MLO (app. a personal name) (Maldislie 1563 Bann. Cl. 89, Ma(a)Islie 1587 RPC, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, Maul(d)(i)sle 1587, 1620, 1621, 1662 RMS, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, Maul(d)(i)sley 1781, 1782 Sasines, Mauselye 1773 Arm.; PNML: 296), Merrilees, Abercorn WLO (v. môr) (PNWL), Merrilees Moor, Abercorn WLO (v. môr) (PNWL), Oatslie, Lasswade MLO (v. âte) (Otislee 1527 RMS; PNML: 227), Parkly, Linlithgow WLO (v. park) (PNWL), Easter Parkly, Linlithgow WLO (v. êast, lêah) (PNWL), Little Parkly, Linlithgow WLO (v. lytel, park) (PNWL), Mickle Parkly, Linlithgow WLO (v. park, mikill) (PNWL), Roughlee, Southdean ROX (v. rûh) (PNB: 74), Schotynle, near Glengaber, Yarrow SLK (Schotynle 1423

A.310 **leger** - OE ‘burial place, grave’, ME layer, lair.

00 Wedderlairs, Longformacus BWK (v. *weðer*) (*Wetherlairis* 1628 HMC (Wed); PNB).

A.311 **leik** - ON ‘play, sport, a place where animals play’.

00 Cocklicks, Ruthwell DMF (v. *cocc*) (*Coklakis* 1507-8 RMS, 1509 APS, *Cocklaikes* 1637 LC; PNB).

A.312 **leirr** - ON ‘mud, clay’; cf. ON *leira* ‘a clayey place’.

00 Lairthat, Ruthwell DMF (v. *þveit*) (*Lerthett* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.313 **lempedu** - OE ‘a limpet; limpet-shaped’ (§1.41).

A. 314  **links** - MSc. ‘stretch of undulating open sandy ground, usually covered with turf, bent-grass or gorse, normally near the seashore; a golf-course, originally formed on seaside links’ (§1.42).

00  **Links of Dirltoun** *(linkis de Dirltoun 1512 DOST s.v. links n. pl.)*, **Links of Dunbar** *(linxis de Dunbar 1598-9 DOST s.v. links n. pl.)*, **Links of Kincrag** *(linkis of Kincrag 1541 DOST s.v. links n. pl.)*, **Bruntsfield Links** *(Bruntsfield Links 1684 DOST s.v. links n. pl.)*, **Leith Links**, Edinburgh MLO *(le lynkis de Leith 1453 ER, the Lynkis 1632 LC; PNML: 131, also lynkis of Leitht 1529-30, Leith linx 1673 DOST s.v. links n. pl.)*.

A. 315  **lint** - MSc. ‘the flax plant’ (§1.43).


A. 316  **ljóss** - ON ‘little, bright, bare’; perh. in the following; cf. SSH.

00  **Water of Luce** WIG *(v. ljóss)* *(Glenlus 1220 Pat., Luse 1347; Johnston: )*.

A. 317  **loan** - MSc. ‘grassy cattle-track or by-road, commonly diked in, as a passage for animals through arable land, park or orchard land or the like’ (§1.44).

00  **Loan Dykes**, Linlithgow WLO *(v. díc)* *(Lone Dykis 1560/1 SRS 57; PNWL: 118)*, **Nether Loan Dykes**, Linlithgow WLO *(v. neðri, díc)* *(PNWL: 118)*, **Over...**
Loan Dykes, Linlithgow WLO (v. ufer(r)a, lane) (PNWL: 118), Loanend, Torphichen WLO (v. ende) (Loanend 1676 KS Tor.; PNWL: 104), Loanfoot, Uphall WLO (Lonefoot c.1750 Roy, Loanfoot 1773 Arm.; PNWL: 74), Loanstone, Penicuik MLO (Lonestane 1614 RMS, Loan Stane 1741 SHS I. 13, Loanstone 1676-1755 SHS I. 13, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 272), Loan, Bathgate WLO (lie Long 1595 RMS, lie Lone 1631 RMS; PNWL: 83), Loan, Torphichen WLO (Lone 1667 Dund. B, 1698 SRS 40, Loane 1677 KS Tor., Lon 1698 SRS 40; PNWL: 104), Loans AYR (1608 Lones, Lonis Paterson (quoting parochial records), 1662 Lons Blaeu, 1775 Loans Arm.; Lang: 16), Loane to the Stobisbank, Cockpen MLO (v. stubb, banke) (Loane to the Stobisbank 1665 RMS; PNML: 145), Greenloan, Kirknewton MLO (Greenloan 1773 Arm.; PNML: 222), Strath Loan, Torphichen WLO (Sc. strath ‘valley’ < Gael. srath) (Strath-loan 1682 KS Tor.; PNWL: 98), Strathloanhedd, Torphichen WLO (v. hēafod) (Sc. strath ‘valley’ < Gael. srath) (Streth loan head 1673 KS Tor.; PNWL: 98).

A.318 MSc., Sc. loan-heid - Also lone-heid. The higher or outer end of a loan (see §A.317 above), farthest from the settlement which it served (§1.45).


A.319 loaning - MSc. ‘grassy cattle-track or by-road, commonly diked in, as a passage for animals through arable land, park or orchard land or the like’ (§1.46).
Loaninghill, Uphall WLO (v. hyll) (Lonynghill 1625 Ret., 1632 RMS; PNWL: 74), Loaning, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (le Loling [sic] 1506/7 RMS, le Lonyng 1523 RMS, lie Loning 1608 RMS; PNWL: 27), Loaning, Linlithgow WLO ((the) Lonyng 1536/7 SRS 52 et passim to 1560/1 SRS 57, (lie, the) Loning 1560 SRS 57; PNWL: 58), The Loanings, Abercorn WLO (lie lonyngis 1599 RMS; PNWL: 13).

A.320 luh - OE ‘lough, lake, pool’.

Lugton, Dalkeith MLO (v. tūn) (Log(g)etone 1166-1214 13th c. Bann. Cl. 89, Logto(u)n(e) 13th c. Bann. Cl. 74, 1329 ER, 1381-2, 1389-90, 1533 RMS, 14th c. Bann. Cl. 89, 1390, 1392 Bann. Cl. 94, 1437-60 Bann. Cl. 56, 1438 ER, 1508 RSS, 1536 LC, Logtune c. 1350 Bann. Cl. 74, Logtona 1369, 1381-2 RMS, Lugto(u)n 1528, 1540, 1647, 1662 RMS, 1541 RSS, 1571 et freq. to 1590 RPC, 1578 Bann. Cl. 70, 794 1591, 1710 LC; PNML: 183), Lugton Bridge, Dalkeith MLO (v. tūn, bryeg) (bridge of Lugtoun 1536 LC; PNML: 183).

A.321 lytel, - OE ‘little, small’, ON lītill; MSc. little, litill, etc., often used in an opposite sense to muckle, to denote a settlement or building which is younger, smaller, or less significant; frequent in farm names (CSD s.v. little adj.).

Little Barnbougle, Dalmeny WLO (Litil-Bernbugale 1473 RMS, Litilberinbougale 1518 Dund. B, Little Barnbougle 1676 KS Dal.; PNWL), Little Bridgehouse, Torphichen WLO (v. bryeg, hūs) (PNWL), Little Carriden, Bo’ness and Carriden, WLO (Little (Litill, Lyitill) Carriddin 1562/3 SRS 57 et passim to 1691 KS Car., Little Carridin 1643 RMS; PNWL), Littledean, Maxton ROX (v. denu) (Litil dernn, 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Little Kettlestoun, Linlithgow WLO (v. Kettle) (Parva (Litil) Ketilstone 1336-7 CDS, 1471/2 RMS, Little Kettelstoune 1450 RMS, c. 1670 BM, Lit(t)il(l) Kettilstoun 1481 RMS et freq to 1681 Purv., Little Kettlestoun 1665 RMS; PNWL), Little Mill, Linlithgow WLO (v. myln) (Litil(l), Little(-)Mylne 1553/4 RMS et passim to
A.322 mēd - OE (Anglian) ‘meadow; meadowland kept for mowing’; cf. OE (West Saxon) mǣd.

00 Meadowflat, Linlithgow WLO (v. flat) (Medoflatt 1559 SRS 57, 1577 Bann. Cl. 109, Meadowflat 1696 Ret.; PNWL), Midhope Castle WLO (v. hop) ((The) Medope 1438 HMC et passim to 1592 Reg. Ho. Ch., Medop 1466 Bann. Cl. 94 et passim to 1593 Temp., Medop(e) 1498 AC, Medop(e) 1525/6 RSS et passim to 1612 RMS, Medop(e) 1613 SHS I. 18, 1654 SHS I. 31, Medhope 1459 HMC et passim to 1642 Ret., Med(e)hop 1478 HMC et passim to 1662 RMS, (the) Meidhope 1538 RSS et passim to 1693 KS Ab., Meidhop(e) 1538/9 RMS et passim to 1616 Bann. Cl. 42, Mydhoip 1583 Temp., Midhope 1618 Ret. et passim to 1667 Dund. B.; PNWL), Meadowspot IýILO (v. spot, pēd) (PNML), Meadowfield, Corstorphine MLO (v. feld) (Medeufeld 1424 RMS, Medeufeld 1583 RMS, Medowfeyld 1429 Bann. Cl. 109, Medowfeyld 1429 RMS, Medowfild 1634 RMS, Medowfauld 1607, 1618, 1650 RMS, Medofeld 1430 RMS, Medofeld 1533, 1572 RMS; PNML), Meadshaw, Roberton ROX (v. sceaga) (PNB), Abbotsmeadow, Edinburgh MLO (v. abbod) (PNML), Abbotsmeadow MLO (v. abbod) (PNL), Broadmeadows, Selkirk SLK (v. brād) (PNB), Broadmeadow, Abercorn WLO (v. brād) (PNWL), Crichton’s Meadow, Abercorn WLO (pers.n. Crichton) (Crichtounes-medow 1642 RMS;
Howmeadow, Cramond MLO (v. hol(h)) (PNML), King's Meadow, Cramond MLO (v. cyning) (PNML), Kingsmeadow, perhaps the same as Kingston Grange, Liberton MLO (v. cyning) (PNML: 239), Lady Meadow, Corstorphine MLO (v. (ge)lād) (PNML).

A.323 mædre, mædere - OE 'madder, plant used to make dye'

Madder Yard, Linlithgow WLO (v. geard) (Mader-yard 1502 RMS, Mader-yarde 1542 RMS, Madar Yard 1552/3 SRS 57, lie Madiryaird 1586 RMS, Madir3aird 1635 Ret.; PNWL).

A.324 (ge)mær - OE 'a boundary, a border' [Perh. in the following, though it may more properly belong at mere, below.]

Marfield, Penicuik MLO (v. feld) (Marfield 1604 RMS, 1675 KSR (Penicuik), 1773 Arm., Mairfield 1611 RMS, Mairfeild 1630, 1647 RMS; PNML: 268).

A.325 mailing - MSc. 'a tenant farm' (§1.47).

Craigmailling, Linlithgow WLO (Sc. craig 'hill') (Craigmailling 1773 Arm., Craigmailen 1818 Forrest; PNWL: 67), Small's Mailin, Mid-Calder MLO (surname Small) (Smallis Meling 1590 Proc. Bar. Court, Small Mailling 1696 RMS; PNML: 251), Speir's Mailing, Bathgate WLO (Speirismailling 1618 RMS; PNWL: 85), Mailing Burn, nr. Kettlestoun, Linlithgow WLO (v. burna) (Maling burn 1551 et passim SRS 57; PNWL: 2).

A.326 manor - ME 'mansion; principal house of an estate', OFr manoir, Latin manere.
Manorhill, Makerston ROX (v. hyll) (Manerhill 1541-2 RSS, 1566-7 RMS; PNB).

A.327 marischal - MSc. ‘marshal, high officer of state’.


A.328 mason - ME ‘worker in stone’, OR masson, maçon.

Mason Parks, Linlithgow WLO (v. park) (Masounparkis 1560 SRS 57, Meason Park 1670 Reg. Bor.; PNWL).

A.329 mearc - OE ‘a boundary, a march’ as a final element ‘a boundary mark’.

March Burn AYR, DMF, INV, INV/BNF boundary, KCB, STL (SSH); Marchcleuch, Eckford ROX (v. clōh) (Mercheleuch 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).


Milchesid, between Blairslie and Lauder ?BWK (v. side) (Milchesid 1189 Bann. Cl. 56, Milksideburne c. 1170 [16th] Bann. Cl. 83; PNB: 148).
A.331 mere - OE, ‘pool; sea pool’; cf. OE (Anglian) mære. Cf. also (ge)mær, above.

Morebattle ROX (v. bōd) ([?Scerbedle c. 1050 [12th] SD (HSC)], Mereboda c. 1124 [12th] Glas., Merboth [p] 1165-92 Bann. Cl. 56, Merbotil 1174-99 [1500] Bann. Cl. 56, Merbotyl 1170 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, Merbotele 1170 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, Merbottil 1309 RC, Morbottle 1590 CBP, Moirbotil 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Mertoun BWK (v. tūn) (Myrtona 1221 Bann. Cl. 83, Mertun 13th Reg. Dmf., Mertona 1343 ER, Meritun 14th Bann. Cl. 69; PNB), Morton, Liberton MLO (v. tūn) (Mertun 1292, 1314, 1357 Bann. Cl. 89, 1329-70 Bann. Cl. 94, 1343 ER, 1362 RMS, Mertown 1513 Treas. Acc., Mortoun 1476 et passim to 1666 RMS, 1475, 1567 Bann. Cl. 109, 1378 Bann. Cl. 94, 1546 Bann. Cl. 70, 1584, 1590 RPC, Mortoune 1488 AC; PNML: 236), Mortonhall, Liberton MLO (v. tūn, h(e)all) (Martonehall 1404 RMS, Mortoun Hall 1492 AC, Mortounhall 1491, 1542, 1547 et passim RMS, Mortounhall 1610 RMS, Mortonensis aula 17th cent. SHS I. 52; PNML: 236), Alemoor, Roberton ROX (river-name Ale) (Almere 1296 CDS,. 1lemere 1511 RMS; PNB), Alemoor Loch, Roberton ROX (Sc. loch < Gaelic loch) (Ealmoore L. 1662-5 Blaeu, Elmoore 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Whitmuir, Selkirk SLK (v. hwīt) (Vithemer c. 1150 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, Whitemer 1159 Bann. Cl. 82, Whytemere 1165-1214 Bann. Cl. 82, Wittemer la. 13th c. Bann. Cl. 82, Whytmure 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.332 merse, merisc - OE ‘watery land, a marsh’, ME mershe, mersk.

The Merse, land extending from the Whiteadder to the Tweed (Mersce c. 1221 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, Merskis 1335 Bann. Cl. 69, del Merskys 1366 ER, the Mers c. 1375 [c. 1490] Brus, the Merss c. 1485 Wallace; PNB).

A.333 middel - OE ‘middle’, MSc. middle, middill, etc.
Mid-Calder (parish) (Mid-Calder 1684 McCall: 20, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 242), Middlebie DMF (v. bý) (PNB), Midlem, Bowden ROX (v. hám) (PNB), Middle Quarter, Bathgate WLO (v. quarter) (Middil-Quarter 1607 RMS et passim to 1640 Ret., Midlequarter 1645 Ret., Midle Quarter 1646 RMS; PNWL), Middlerig, Bathgate WLO (v. hrycg) (Middlerig 1649 Dund. B, Middlerigge 1667 Dund. B; PNWL), Middle Row, Linlithgow WLO (v. raw) (le Myddilraw 1487 et passim RMS, le Myddilrawe 1496 RMS; PNWL), Midshiels, Hawick ROX (v. schele) (PNB), Middlestead, Selkirk SLK (v. stede) (Mydlested of Windidurris 1510 HMC (Wed), Middleshead 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Middleshaw, St. Mungo DMF (v. seeaga) (PNB), Middle Strath, Torphichen WLO (Sc. strath 'valley' < Gael. srath) (Middlestreth 1698 SRS 40; PNWL), Middleton MLO (v. tún) (Middiltoun 1449 Bann. Cl. 109, 1538, 1543-4, 1571, 1611, 1620 RMS, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, 1723 LC, Middeltoun 1449 Bann. Cl. 109, Myddiltoun 1545 RSS, Midletoun 1773 Arm; PNML), Middleton, Uphall WLO (v. tún) (Middeltoun of Strabrok c. 1555 SRS 43, Myddiltoun of Strabrok 1581 SRS 1, Middiltoun(-)oft(-)Strabrok 1561 SRS 57 et passim to 1593 RMS, Middeltoun 1596 RMS, Midiltoun 1596 RMS, Middiltoun 1631 RMS; PNWL).

A.334 micel - OE 'great, large', ON mikit - Great, large. MSc., Sc. muckle, mickle, meikle. Cf. ME mikel.

Mickle Barnbougle, Dalmeny WLO (Mekle Barbourgale 1507 RMS; PNWL), Mains of Mickle Barnbougle, Dalmeny WLO (v. demeyne) (PNWL), Mickle Blackburn, Whitburn WLO (v. blæc, burna) (Mekil (Mekill, Mekle, Meikill, Meikle, Mikill) Blakburn(e) 1487 RMS et passim to 1641 KS Liv., -Blaikburne 1554 RMS et passim to 1649 Ret.; PNWL), Mickle Bridgehouse, Torphichen WLO (v. brycg, hús) (Mekyll, Mekill, Mekle Brighous c. 1540 Rent. Tor. et passim to 1588 RMS, Mekyll, Mekill, Mekle Brighous 1560 SRS 57; PNWL), Mickle Carriden, Bo'ness and Carriden, WLO (Meikill Carridein 1655 RMS; PNWL), Meikledale Burn, Ewes DMF (v. dalr) (PNB), Meikleholm, Kirkmichael DMF (v. holmr) (Mikkiholme 1439-40 RMS; PNB),
Meikelholmside, Moffat DMF (v. holmr, sìde) (*Meikle Holmside 1309 RC,
Mikylholmesyde 1317 RMS; PNB), Mikelkeldwelle, unlocated (v. mikill, wella)
(PNB), *Mickle Parkly, Linlithgow WLO (v. park, leah) (*Me(i)kle (Mekill)
*Parklie c. 1590 BM et passim to 1654 Ret., *Meikle Pairklie 1637 Ret., *Meikle
Parkley 1655 RMS; PNWL), *Muckle Slap, Dalmeny WLO (v. slap)
(Muckleslap 1697 Ret.; PNWL).

A. 335 MSc. moch - A moth (§1.48).

00 *Mochhollie, Harvieston, Borthwick MLO (v. hol(h)) (*Mochhollie 1627 Mait.
Cl. 34; PNML: 113).

A. 336 modir - pre-lit. Sc., MSc. moder - spec. sense of mother, used appositively in
combinations to denote the source of a river, stream, etc. (§1.49).

00 *Modirlech, unlocated, prob. ABD or BNF (1325; DOST s.v. s.v. moder n.¹),
Motherwell LAN (*Modyrwaile 1363, *Modervale 1373, *Moderwell 1626; NTC:
138).

A. 337 mór - OE 'moor, wasteland', Sc. muir.

00 *Abercorn Moor, Abercorn WLO (lie mure de Abircorne 1599 et passim RMS,
moore of Abercorne 1662 RMS; PNWL), Boroughmuir MLO (v. burh)
(PNML), *Broompark Moor, Torphichen WLO (v. brōm, park)
(Broomparkmoor 1697 KS Tor.; PNWL), *Brunemore super dod, Teviothead
ROX (v. brūn, dodde) (PNB), *Burgh Muir, Linlithgow WLO (v. burh)
(PNWL), *Cairns Muir, Mid-Calder MLO (Sc. cairn 'heap of stones' < Gael.
càrn) (PNML: 244); Cakemuir, Crichton MLO (v. calc) (PNML),
Cakemuirhill, Crichton MLO (v. calc, hyll) (PNML), Cotmuir, Dalmeny WLO
(v. cot) (PNWL), *Fala Moor, Fala & Soutra MLO (v. fāg, hlāw) (*Fawlay-mure
1544, 1547-8, 1548 RSS, Faulay-Mure 1547 RSS, Falla Moss 1773 Arm.; 
PNML: 189); Greatmoor Hill, Cavers and Castleton ROX (literal) (Grittmoore 
1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Hallbarns Moor, Abercorn WLO (v. ber-ærn, h(e)all) 
(PNWL), House of Muir, Glencorse MLO (v. hüs) (The House-of-(the)- 
Muir) 1546 RMS; PNML: 195), Pathhead, Kirknewton MLO (v. hüs) (fie) 
Hous(e) of the Mure 1546 RMS; PNML: 220), Kinneil Moor, Bo’ness and 
Carriden WLO (Kynneill-Mure 1586 RMS, Kinneilmure 1617 Ret., Kinneil 
Muir 1655 RMS; PNWL), Lammermuir BWK (v. lamb) (PNB), 
Laverockmuir, Linlithgow WLO (v. læferce) (PNWL), Lennie Muir, Cramond 
MLO (Lenie Muir 1664 RMS; PNML), Oxmuir, Hume BWK (v. oxa) (Oxmure 
1535 RMS; PNB), Pilmuir, Currie MLO (v. peel) (Pilmor(e) 1437 Reg. Ho. 
Ch.; PNML: 178), Pilmuir, Torphichen WLO (v. peel) (PNWL), Skaithmuir 
WLO (v. skeið) (PNWL), Skaithmuir, Coldstream BWK (v. skeið) (PNB), 
Whitmuirhaugh, Sprouston ROX (v. h(e)all or h(e)alh, hwít) (Quhitmuirhall 
1569 RMS; PNB), Muiracre, Kirkliston MLO (v. æcer) (PNML:216); Morclow, 
Lammermoore valleys (v. clôh) (PNB), Muiredge, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO 
(v. ecg) (Muiredge 1669 Reg. Bor., Mwiiredge 1673 Reg. Bor., Muiredge 1691 
KS Car.; PNWL), Muirend, Kirkliston WLO (v. ende) (Muirend 1686 Ret., 
Moorend 1654 Pont, Muir End c.1750 Roy; PNWL), Muirhall, Dalmeny WLO 
(v. h(e)all) ((The) Murehall 1563 RMS et passim to 1636 Ret., Muirhall 1577 
Dund. B et passim to 1662 RMS; PNWL), Muirhall Field, Dalmeny WLO (v. 
h(e)all, feld) (Muirhalfield 1634 BM, Muirhalffield 1644 Dund. A, 
Murehalffield 1660 Dund. B, 1697 Ret.; PNWL), Muirgreen, Dalmeny WLO (v. 
grene) (Mure of Grene 1574/5 Dund. B, Muir Grene 1577 Dund. B, Mureagrein 
1660 Dund. B; PNWL), Muirhead, Dalmeny WLO (v. h(e)afoð) (Muirheade 
1692 KS Dal.; PNWL), Moorhouse, Kirkpatrick-Juxta DMF (v. hüs) 
(Morhouses 1304 CDS, Murhouse 1529 RMS; PNB), Muirhouse, Dornock 
DMF (v. hüs) (PNB), Muirhouse, Borthwick MLO (v. hüs) (Murehouse of 
Castellaw 1501 RMS; PNML), Muirhouse, Cramond MLO (v. hüs) (Morhus 
1336-7 CDS, Murehous(e) 1434, 1438 ER, 1479, 1488 AC, 1511-12 SHS II.10, 
1541 RMS, 1685 LC, Murhous(e) 1488 AC, 1499, 1517, 1538 RSS, 1510-11
SHS II.10, Murehous 1505 SHS II.10, Muirhou(e) 1636 RMS, 1689 SHS I.16, Murrayes 1661 RMS; PNML, Muirhouse, Crichton MLO (v. hûs)

(Murehous(e) 1450, 1451, 1488, 1498, 1511 RMS; PNML), Muirhouse, Liberton MLO (v. hûs) (Morhuse 1315-21 RMS, Murehous 1306-29, 1549 et freq. to 1648 RMS, Muir(e)hous 1634, 1663 RMS, Murrois 1634 RMS, Muirhouse 1663, 1666 RMS, 1685 LC, Murrays 1773 Arm.; PNML: 236),

Muirhouse, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. hûs) (Morhous 1611 Ham. Inv., Muirhouse 1621 Ham. Inv., Moorehouse 1671 Reg. Bor.; PNWL), Muirhouse, Whitburn WLO (v. hûs) (Moorhous 1615 Pont, Muirhouse 1846 Est. Map; PNWL), Merrilees, Abercorn WLO (v. leah) (Mureleis 1540/1 RMS, 1573/4 SRS 52, Mureleiss 1541 Linl. Sh. C., Murleyis 1546 RMS, Mureleyis 1587/8 RMS et passim to 1602 Ret., Murryleyis 1618 Ret.; Merrileis 1558/9 SRS 57, Mureleyisy 1603 RMS, Mureleyes 1642 RMS, 1683 Ret., Myrey Lees Arm.; PNWL), Merrilees Moor, Abercorn WLO (v. leah) (Mureleyismure 1591 RMS, 1602 Ret., Murrieleyismure 1618 Ret., Myrreleyis-mu 1603 RMS, Mirrieleyes(-)muir, Mirrieleyes(-)mu 1642 RMS et passim to 1683 Ret., Mireleyes mure 1662 RMS; PNWL), Moor Park, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. park) (lie murepark de Kynneill 1586 RMS, Mure-Park 1593/4 RMS, Muirpark 1669 Ham. Inv.; PNWL), Morridgehall, Maxton ROX (v. hrycg) (PNB), Muirside, Cramond MLO (v. side) (Muresyde 1597, 1609, 1614 RMS, Muirside 1654 RMS, Myresid 1662 RMS, Muirside 1665 RMS; PNML), Moorside, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. side) (Moorsyd 1672 Reg. Bor., Moorsyde 1681 Reg. Bor.; PNWL), Morton, Canonbic DMF (v. tûn) (Mortoun 1329-71 RC, Mortoun-Woddis 1510 RMS; PNB), Morton, Glencorse MLO (v. tûn) (Mortoun 1665 RMS; PNML: 196), Morton, Abercorn WLO (v. tûn)

(Mortoun 1523 Ham. Inv., (The) Mortoun(e) 1540 RMS et passim to 1696 LC, (the) Morton 1604 BM et passim to 1690 Ret.; PNWL), Murraythwaite Ho., Cummertrees DMF (v. ñveit) (Mourithweyt 1304 CDS, Mourythweyt 1304 CDS, Patrick of Murray of the Morithwait 1498-9 HMC (Jhn), Morayquhat 1569 RPC, Moriwat 1662-5 Blacu, Murraywhattown 1750 CRD; PNB), Murthat, Kirkpatrick-Juxta DMF (v. ñveit) (PNB), Moorfoot, Temple MLO (v. 518
Morthwait 1142 Lawrie, 1140-53, 1238-9, 1273 Bann. Cl. 89,
Morthwayt(h), 1142 Lawrie, a. 1153, 1224, 1230, 1238-9, Bann. Cl. 89,
Morthwuyt early 13th cent. Bann. Cl. 89, Morthweth 1174 Bann. Cl. 89,
Mortwait 1361 Bann. Cl. 89, Mortwath 1361 Bann. Cl. 89, Mordwheit 1184
Bann. Cl. 89, Modwehit 1184 Bann. Cl. 89, Morfat 1559-60 RMS, Morphat(t)
1583 RPC, 1596 Newb. Ch. Paton, 1591 RMS, Morphet 1563 Bann. Cl. 89,
1621 RMS, 1794 OSA, Morphat-toun 1621 RMS, Muirfut, Mwirfut(t)(e),
Morefitt 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, Moorefoet 1654 Blaeu, Muirfoot or Morphatten or
Muirfatten 1800 Sasines; PNML: 296), Kirknewton Muir, Kirknewton MLO (v. niwe, tün, cirice) (Newtown-mu(i)re 1625 RMS; PNML: 217), Scotstoun
Moor, Abercorn WLO (v. Scott, tün) (PNWL), Stoneyflat Moor, Dalmeny
WLO (v. flat, stân) (Mure of Stanisflatt 1636 Dund. A, Muir of Stanieflate 1660
Dund. B; PNWL), Stenhousemuir STL (v. stân, hüs) (NTC), West Moor,
Dalmeny WLO (v. west) (Westmure 1559/60 Dund. A et passim to 1674 KS
Dal., Westmuir 1562/3 Dund. A, The West-Mure of Dundas 1578/9 SRS I,
Wastmure 1618 Dund. A; PNWL), Westmuirdale, Dalkeith MLO (v. west,
dalr) (Westmuredaill 1669 LC; PNML: 185), West Caldmure, Borthwick MLO
(v. west, cald) (PNML), Kirknewton (parish) MLO (v. niwe, tün, cirice)
(Ecclesia de Neutun 1150 Lawrie; PNML: 217).

mos - OE ‘moss, lichen; bog, swamp’, ON mosi

Lochar Moss, Dumfries DMF (Lochrymos c. 1485 Wallace; PNB), Mossburgh,
Livingston WLO (v. burh) (Mosbroch 1698 KS Liv., Mosbrough 1699 KS Liv.;
PNWL), Mozie Law, Hownam ROX (v. hlâw) (Mosyla Hill 1662-5 Blaeu;
PNB), Mosshouses, Melrose ROX (v. hüs) (Moshous 1568 MRR; PNB),
Mosslands, Johnston DMF (v. land) (PNB), Moss side (Farm), Bathgate WLO (v.
side) (Mossyd 1649 Dund. B, Mossyde 1665 RMS; PNWL), Back of Moss,
Whitburn WLO ((The) Back of (the) Moss 1685 KS Tor. et passim to 1699 KS
Liv.; PNWL), Moss Burn LAN (SSH), Gillshaw Flow, Kirkpatrick-Fleming
DMF (v. seeaga, gil) (PNB).
A.339 mote - OFr 'an embankment', ME mote 'a moat, a protective ditch filled with water around a building', MSc. mote 'mound, hillock; an embankment'.

00 The moat of Loquhariot, Borthwick MLO (flie) Mo(i)t(e) de Lochorwart 1430 RMS, Mo(i)t(e) de Lochquhor(r)at 1538, 1571 RMS, Mo(i)t(e) de Lochorworth 1543-4 RMS, Mo(i)t(e) de Lochquharret 1611, 1622, 1643 RMS, Mo(i)t(e) de Lochquharrat 1620 RMS; PNUL).

A.340 OE munuc - A monk, ME, MSc. monke.

00 Mumbie, Canonbie DMF (v. bý) (Monkeby 1552 Bullock; PNB), Mumbiehirst, Canonbie DMF (v. hyrst, bý) (PNB), Monksford, Melrose ROX (v. ford) (PNB), Litill Monktoun, now Old Craighall, Inveresk MLO (v. lytel, tûn) (litel monkton 1484 Bann. Cl. 74; PNML: 205), Monktun, Inveresk MLO (v. tûn) (Munctune 1163 Bann. Cl. 74, Munketune pre-1198 Bann. Cl. 74, Munketune c. 1235 Bann. Cl. 74, Monktoun 1561, c. 1564, 1557-8 Bann. Cl. 74, 1590 RPC, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, 1648 LC, Mons 17th c. SHS I. 52; PNML: 206), Monktonhall, Inveresk MLO (v. he(a)ll, tûn) (monktoun hall 1482 ADA, Monktownhall 1561, c. 1564, 1606 Bann. Cl. 74, 1573, 1574 RPC, 1576 et freq. to 1656 RMS, 1585 et freq. to 1664 LC, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, Munktownhall 1555-83 Bann. Cl. 74, 1563 RMS, Mountownhall 1601 Bann. Cl. 74, Monktonhall 1557 Bann. Cl. 74, Montownhall 1547 RMS, 1581 RPC, Muntownhall 1672 LC, Mountainhall 1653 RMS, Montis Aula undated 17th c. SHS I. 52; PNML: 206).

A.341 musel - OE 'a mussel; mussel-shaped' (§1.50).

00 Musselburgh MLO (v. burh) (Muselburge 1070-93 Lawrie, early undated charter Bann. Cl. 74, Muchselburg 1201 Bann. Cl. 56, Muxleburg 1174 Bann. Cl. 89, Muxelburg 1166-1214 Bann. Cl. 89, Muxilburg 1224, 1273 Bann. Cl. 89, Muxilburge 1232 Bann. Cl. 74, Muxkylburg 1273 Bann. Cl. 89, Muxkylburg
A.342 OE mūða - The mouth of a large river, an estuary.

00 Eyemouth BWK (river name Eye) (Aymuth c. 1300 Cold. Corr., Aymouht 1345 Cold. Corr., Aymouth(e) 1361 RMS, 1547 CSP (Th), Emouth 1585 HMC (Var. Coll. v.); PNB).

A.343 OE (Anglian) myln, mylen - A mill. MSc, Sc. miln.

00 Mill Acre, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. æcer) (Mylne Acre 1632 LC; PNWL), Millbank, Crandond MLO (v. banke) (Mylbank 1471 RMS; PNML), Mill Burn, Echline WLO (v. burna) (Mylburn 1459 Dund. A, Mylburne 1564 et passim SRS 52; PNWL), Millcraig, Kirkliston WLO (Sc. craig < Gael. creag) (Myln(e)craig 1560 SRS 57; PNWL), Millcroft, Ecclesmachan WLO (v.croft) (Mylne-croft 1506 RMS; PNWL), Milldam, Newbattle MLO (v. dammr) (Mylndame de Newboithill 1587 RMS; PNML: 258), Mill Haugh, Torphichen WLO (v. h(e)alh) (Hylnhauch 1579 Temp.; PNWL), Millhill, Inveresk MLO (v. hyll)
(Millhill 1686 LC; PNML: 211), Mill Hill, Torphichen WLO (v. hyll) (Mylnhill 1573/4 RMS, 1646 Ret., The Millnehill 1697 KS Tor.; PNWL), Millhill, Linlithgow WLO (v. hyll) (Mylnhill 1546/7 RMS, Millhill 1551/2 SRS 57, Millnehill 1699 Ret.; PNWL), Millholm, Cockpen MLO (v. holmr) (the mylnhome 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML), Millrig, Kirkliston WLO (v. hrycg) (thus Arm., 1818 Forrest; PNWL), Millstead, Canonbie DMF (v. stede) (PNB), Milton, Kirkpatrick-Juxta DMF (v. tun) (Myln.town 1550 RMS; PNB), Milton, Glencorse MLO (v. tun) (le Miltoun 1501 RMS, Myln.town 1530 RMS, Myln(eton) town 1545, 1581 RMS, Milton 1773 Arm.; PNML: 194), Milton, Dalmeny WLO (v. tun) (Myln.town 1556/7 Stair 2, Myln.town (Myln.etown) of Dundas 1583 Dund. A, Myln.etown 1603 Dund. A, Miltoun 1692 KS Dal.; PNWL), Miltonhill, Dalmeny WLO (v. tun, hyll) (Myln.etownhill 1583 Dund. A et passim to 1634 BM, Myln.etownhill 1599 Dund. A, Milnetownhill 1690 Ret.; PNWL), Mellendean, Sprouston ROX (v. denu, tun) (PNB), Abercorn Mill, Abercorn WLO (Abircorne Myln 1569 SRS 52; PNWL), Bellsmill, Edinburgh MLO (surname, Bell) (Belsmylnue 1650 LC; PNML), Bird’s Mill, Kirkliston WLO (surname, Bird) (Birdsmilne 1692 KS Kirk., Burdsmillne 1698 KS Kirk., New Mill 1654 Pont; PNWL), Blackburn Mill, Livingston WLO (v. blæc, burna) (Blackburne Milne 1636 Dund. B, Blakbourne Miln 1648 KS Liv.; PNWL), Blackcraig Mill, Mid-Calder MLO (Sc. craig < Gael. creag) (v. blæc) (PNML: 250), Bonnington Mill, Edinburgh MLO (v. Bóni, tun) (mill of Bonynton 1557 LC; PNML), Boosmill, Lilliesleaf ROX (v. Bevis) (PNB: 186), Brae Mill, Linlithgow WLO (v. bra) (PNWL), Burgh Mills, Linlithgow WLO (v. burh) (PNWL), Canonmills, Edinburgh MLO (v. canoun) (PNML), Cant’s Mill, Edinburgh MLO (perh. surname, Cant) (Cantismylnue 1638 LC; PNML), Carrington Mill, Carrington MLO (v. tun, Cēnhere) (PNML), Catcune Mill, Borthwick MLO (myln of Catcune 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML), Clapperton Mill, Uphall WLO (Clappertoun-Mylne 1632 RMS; PNWL), Cliftonhall Mill, also Lin’s Mill, Kirkliston MLO (v. tun, h(e)all, clif) (PNML), Craigie Mill, Dalmeny WLO (Gael. creag ‘hill’) (Craigie-Mylne 1622 RMS, Cragie milne 1660 Dund. B; PNWL), Cramond Mill, Cramond MLO (Myln of Crawmond
Regis 1589 RPC, Crawmoundmylnne 1611 RMS, Crawmondmilne 1668 RMS; PNML, Crookston Mill, Stow MLO (v. *crōc, myln) (Cruikstonmylnne 1584 RPC; PNML: 283), Dairy Mills, Edinburgh MLO (Dalrymilhs 1592 RPC; PNML), Falla Mill, Whitburn WLO (v. falh) (PNWL), Gladhousemill (v. gled, hūs) (PNML: 295), Gorgie Mill, Edinburgh MLO (Gorgie Mill 1558 et freq to 1694 LC, Gorgie milne 1654 RMS; PNML), Haugh Mill, Linlithgow WLO (v. h(e)all) (PNWL), Hole Mill, Linlithgow WLO (v. hol(h)) (PNWL), Kilpunt Mill, Kirkliston WLO (Kinpunt-myln 1608 Ret.; PNWL), Kinneil Mill, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (Kennell-Milne 1569/70 Reg. Ho. Ch., lie Kynneill-mylne 1593/4 RMS, Kinnelmilne 1653 RMS; PNWL), Kirkettle Mill, Lasswade MLO (v. Ketil) (moldenimum de Carkettill 1609 RMS, Carkettelmilne 1655 RMS; PNML: 226), Kirkliston Mill, Kirkliston WLO (v. cirice, *Lissa, tún)

(Kirklistoun-mylne, milne 1552 SRS 57, 1578 SRS 1; PNWL), Livingston Mill, WLO (v. Lěofing, tún) (Levyngstoun Myln 1575/6 SRS 52, Levingstoun Mill 1642 KS Liv.; PNWL), Little Mill, Linlithgow WLO (v. lytel) (PNWL), Loch Mill, Linlithgow WLO (Sc. loch < Gaelic loch) (PNWL), Milton Mill, Dalmeny WLO (v. tún) (Myltoun Myll 1572 SRS 52; PNWL), Nethermill, Abercorn WLO (v. neðri) (PNWL), Nether Mill, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. neðri) (PNWL), New Mill, Kirknewton MLO (v. nīwe) (Newmylnne 1546 RMS; PNML: 222); Newmillhead, Kirknewton MLO (v. nīwe, hēafod)

(Newmilnehead 1654 RMS; PNML: 222), New Mill, Livingston WLO (v. nīwe) (PNWL), Newmills, Dalkeith MLO (v. nīwe) (mill of Dalkeith 1621 LC; PNML: 184), Niddry’s Mill, Cramond MLO (surname, Nudry or Niddery) (Nuddrie-mylne 1620 RMS, Nidriemilne 1654 RMS, Neddrie mill 1662 RMS; PNML), Ninemillburn, also called Gateside, Penicuik MLO (v. burna) (PNML: 272), Overmilne, Currie MLO (v. ufer(r)a) (PNML), Over Mill, Kirknewton MLO (v. ufer(r)a) (Overmylnne 1607 RMS; PNML: 222), Peffermill, Liberton MLO (rivcr name, Peffer Burn) (Peppermylnne 1634 RMS, Peppermilne 1630 Bann. Cl. 70, Pepper Mill 1773 Arm.; PNML: 237), Philpstoun Mill, Abercorn WLO (personal name, Philip; v. tún) (Milne of Philpstoun 1594 Bann. Cl. 42; PNWL), Saughton Mill, Corstorphine MLO (v. s(e)alh) (PNML), Shire Mill,

A.344 myrig - OE adj. ‘pleasant, sweet, agreeable’, ME mirrie. Perhaps in the following name, though there are semantic difficulties.

00 Merry Naze, Teviothead ROX (v. nãess) (Muryneis 1547 RMS, Mirrienyse 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 253).

A.345 mýrr - ON ‘mire’, ME mire, Sc. mire, myre.

00 Myreside, Edinburgh MLO (v. side) (the myreside of Over Marcheinstoun 1583 LC, Myirsyid 1609 LC, Myresyd 1654 RMS, Mireside 1773 Arm.; PNML), Blackmire, West Calder MLO (v. blæc) (PNML: 300), Broadmire, Dalmeny.
WLO (v. brâd) (PNWL), Gormyre, Torphichen WLO (v. gor) (PNWL),
Hartwoodmyres, Selkirk SLK (v. wudu, heorot) (PNB), Whitemire, Edrom
BWK (hwit) (PNB), High Mire, Linlithgow WLO (v. hêah) (PNWL).

A.346  næss - OE (Anglian), ON nes - Promontory, headland. [Cf. OE (West Saxon)
næss, (Kentish, Mercian) ness. Cf. also OE *nes, ME nese (Smith ll: 49).]

00  (a) Naze Hill, Langholm DMF (v. hyll) (Nese 1463-4 RMS, Nise 1662-5 Blaeu;
PNB).

(b) Ness WLO (later Bo’ness) ((The) Ness 1494 AC et passim to 1607 Ham.
Inv., (The) Ness 1552 SRS 57 et passim to 1693 KS Car., Ness of Kynnele
1567/8 SRS 52; PNWL).

(c) Blackness WLO (v. blæc) (Blackenis 1165-1214 Bann. Cl. 70, Blacknes
1301 CDS, Blakenes 1301 CDS et passim to 1581 RMS (the) Blaknes 1330 ER
et freq to 1622 Linl. T. C., Blakness 1373 Bann. Cl. 79 et freq to 1620 Linl. T.
C., Blaknesse 1440/1 RMS et passim to 1686 HMC, (The) Blackness 1323-7
[17th] RMS et passim to 1696 KS Up., (The) Blacknes 1471 ADA et passim to
1690 KS Car.; PNWL), Borrowstounness or Bo’ness, WLO (formerly Ness) (v.
Beornweard) (Burustounnes 1532 RMS, Borrowstounness 1555 Ham. Inv. et
passim to 1696 KS Ab., Borrowstounes 1562/3 SRS 57 et passim to 1697 KS
Liv., Borrowstounnes 1562/3 SRS 57 et passim to 1669 Reg. Bor.,
Borrowstounness 1553/4 SRS 57 et passim to 1684 SHS I. 14, Barrestounes
1560/1 Stair 2, Barrestounness 1574 SRS 52, Burroustounness 1565 RPC, 1654
Ret., Burrowstounness 1597 Ham. Inv., Burrowstounness 1613 Ham. Inv., et
passim to 1668 Ret.; PNWL), Merry Naze, Teviothead ROX (v. myrig) (PNB:
253), Tanlaw Naze, Teviothead ROX (v. tannel) (PNB: 253).

esbyt, nasebith (§1.51).

A.348 netel(e) - OE 'a nettle'.

Net(t)leflat, Lasswade MLO (v. flat) (Net(t)leflat 1527, 1542 RMS; PNML: 230), Nettlingflat, Stow MLO (v. flat) (Natilflatt 1567 LC, Netlingflat 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, Nelloflat undated Wilson; PNML: 286).

A.349 neðera, niðera - OE, ON neðri 'lower', MSc. nether, nedder, etc.

Nether Barnton, Cramond MLO (v. ber-ærn, tün) (PNML), Nether Bow, Edinburgh MLO (v. boga) (Nether Bow 1477 SBR 7, Nedirboll of Edinburgh 1507 RSS, The Nethir Bow 1513 Trcas. Acc., Archum inferiorem 1498 LC, Nethirbow 1527, 1541 RSS, Nether Bow 1536, 1541 RSS, arcus inferior 1545-6 RSS; PNML), Nether Braid (v. ufer(r)a) (Nether Braid or Mains of Braid 1665 RMS, 1685 LC; PNML), Nether Brotherstone, Fala & Soutra MLO (v. bröðor, stân) (PNML:191); Nether Buteland, Currie MLO (v. butt, land, tün) (PNML: 175), Netherbyre, also Fleurs (v. flōr, byre) (PNB), Nether Carlowrie, Kirkliston WLO (Carlouri Inferior 1335-6 CDS, Nether, Nethir Carlowry 1531 Bann. Cl. 74, 1542 Tcmp.; PNWL), Nether Carriden, Bo’ness and Carriden, WLO (Nether Carriddene 1653 RMS; PNWL), Old Craigs, Mid-Calder MLO (v. craig) (PNML: 245), Nether Crandom, also Bishop’s Crandom, Crandom MLO (Nethir Crawmo(u)nd(e) 1479, 1593-4, 1594-5, 1601, 1609 RMS, 1545 RSS, 1585, 1586 RPC, Nather Cra(w)mo(u)nd(e) 1603, 1633 RMS, Nether Crawmond 1586 RPC, 1603 RMS; PNML), Nether Cranston MLO (v. cran, tün) (PNML), Nether Currie, Currie MLO (Nether Currie 1621 RMS, Ne Curry 1773 Arm.; PNML: 173), Nether Hillhouse, Torphichen WLO (v. hyll, hūs).
(Nethir, Nathir, Nether Hilhoues 1540/1 RMS et passim to 1591 HMC, Nether hilhous 1562 SRS 57, Netherhillhous 1565 SRS 52; PNWL), Howden Farm, Mid-Calder MLO (v. hol(h), denu) (Nayr Howden 1583 Proc. Bar. Court; PNML: 246), Nether Kinneil, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (Kynnele Nethir 1516 RMS, Nethirtoun (Nethertoun) of Kinneill 1532 RMS et passim to 1593/4 Ham. Inv., Netherkinneill 1673 Reg. Bor.; PNWL), Nether Lennie, Cramond MLO (Lanye minorem 1178-9 SHS III.32, Nather Lenye 1585 Bann. Cl. 109, Nather Lany 1612, 1622 RMS, Nethir Lany 1620 RMS, Nether Lany 1633 RMS, 1662-5 Blaeu, Nether Leny 1640 RMS; PNML), Nether Liberton, Liberton MLO (v. hilip, beretün) (Nethir Lebertoun 1387 Bann. Cl. 105, SBR 7, Nethir Liberton 1369 RMS, Nethirlibertone 1406 RMS, Nethir Liberton 1400, 1401 ER, 1528-9 RSS, Nether Liberton 1533 RMS, Nether Libertoune 1658 RMS, Nether Libbertoun 1629, 1658, 1663 RMS, Nether Libberton 1630 Bann. Cl. 70, Nather Lany 1620 RMS, Nether Liberton 1654 RMS, Neathertowne of Libertoune 1654 RMS, Unirliberton 1426 ER, Liberton inferior 1392 ER, 1424 RMS, Lybertoun inferior 1533 RMS; PNML: 232), Nether Loan Dykes, Linlithgow WLO (v. lane, dic) (Nethir Lone Dikes 1562 SRS 57; PNWL), Nether Merchiston, Edinburgh MLO (v. Merchiaun, tun) (PNML), Nethermill, Abercorn WLO (v. myln) (Nethermyln of Abircorne 1564/5 et passim SRS 52, Nethermiln 1691 et passim KS Ab.; PNWL), Nether Mill, Bo’ness and Carriden, WLO (v. myln) (Nethirmyln 1562 Reg. Ho. Ch., Neythirmyne 1562/3 SRS 57, Nethermyln 1564/5 SRS 57; PNWL), Nether Park, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. park) (lie Nethir Park 1593/4 RMS; PNWL), Nether Plewlands, Edinburgh MLO (v. plewland) (Ne(a)ther Plewland(s) 1652, 1665 RMS, 1685 LC; PNML), Nether Quarry Flat(s), Dalmeny WLO (v. flat) (Nether Quariflatitis 1577 Dund. B, Nether Quarriflatet 1582 Dund. B, Nether Quarriflatites 1660 Dund. B; PNWL), Nether Scotstoun, Dalmeny WLO (v. Scot, Scott, tun) (Nethir Scottistoun 1582 Dund. B, Nether Scotstoun 1599 Dund. B, Nether Scotstoun 1660 Dund. B; PNWL), Nether Shiels, now Sheils, Stow MLO (v. schele) (PNML: 287), Nether Wheatacre(s), Torphichen WLO (v. wēt, æcer) (Netherweitakyr c. 1540 Rent. Tor., Nether
Weitaikeris 1627 RMS; PNWL), Nether Wood, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. wudu) (Netherwood of Kinneill 1670 Reg. Bor.; PNWL).

A.350 neuk, nuke, nook, nok - MSc. ‘a projecting point of land, especially into the sea; a corner of a piece of land; an outlying or remote place’ (§1.52).

Dykeneuk, Penicuik MLO (v. dïc) (Dyknuk 1613, 1647 RMS, 1646 Sasines, Dyknue 1604 RMS, Dyneuk 1654 RMS, Dyk(e)nook 1741, 1747 SHS I. 13, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 266), Ravensneuk, Penicuik MLO (Ravin(n)(i)snuk(e) 1488 ADC, 1527, 1590-1, 1607 RMS, 1591 RPC, Ravynnismuke 1542, 1587 RMS, 1590, 1590-1, 1591 RPC, Revynnismuk 1574 RMS, Ravinsnuk 1610 RMS, Ravensneuk 1594 RPC, Ravensn(e)uck 1676-1755 SHS I. 13, Ravensnook 1726 SHS I. 13, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 270).

A.351 niwe - OE ‘new’, MSc., ME new.

ufer(r)a) (PNML), Newhall ROX (v. hēall) (Finlaws called Newhall, 1588 LC; PNB), Newhall, Linlithgow WLO (v. h(e)all) (Newhalle 1335-6 CDS, le Newhalle 1336-7 CDS; PNWL), Newhalls, South Queensferry WLO (v. h(e)all) (PNWL), Newhaven, Edinburgh MLO (v. havin) (The (New) Havin 1504, 1504-5 et passim to 1513 Treas. Acc., le Newhavin 1510-11 SBR 7, 1512, 1533 RMS, 1531-2, 1537, 1537-8 RSS, 1552 Bann. Cl. 74, the Newhavin 1511, 1512 Treas. Acc., the New Havyn 1511 Treas. Acc., the New Havyne 1511 Treas. Acc., Newhavyne 1511-12 Treas. Acc., Newhawyn 1553 LC, Newh(e)avin 1565 et freq. to 1588-9 RPC, the New Haven 1554 LC, Newh(e)aven 1623, 1626, 1711 LC, The port of Grace 1507 RSS, Portum Gratiae 1512 RMS, Portum Gracie vocat. Newhavin 1537 RSS, the king’s seaport of our Lady’s Grace alias Newheaven 1626 LC; PNML), Newhouse, Livingston WLO (v. hūs) ((The) Newhouse 1692 KS Liv., (The) New-house 1692 KS Liv., Newhous 1694 KS Liv.; PNWL), Newhouse, West-Calder MLO (v. hūs) (new house 1680 SHS I. 16; PNML: 307), Newhouses, Abercorn WLO (v. hūs) (Newhouses 1691 KS Ab., New-houses 1694 KS Ab.; PNWL), Newland Hill, Tundergarth DMF (v. land) (Newlandis 1542 RMS; PNB), Newlands, Kirknewton MLO (v. land; see also Ormiston s.v. Ormr) (Newland(i)s (de Ormistoun) 1462 Bann. Cl. 109, 1546, 1607, 1614, 1654, 1662, 1663 RMS, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 220), Newlands, Minto and Castleton ROX (v. land) (Neuland 1321 RMS; PNB), Newliston, Kirkliston WLO (v. *Lissa, tūn) (Newliston 1461 Dund. B et passim to 1693 SHS I. 16, Newlistoun 1470 Dund. B et passim to 1684 SHS I. 14, Newlistoune 1508 Dund. A et passim to 1698 HR, Nether, Nather Newliston 1527 LC et passim to 1637 Ret.; PNWL), Newmains, also Colinton Mains, Colinton MLO (v. demayne) (Newmains 1654 RMS, Mains 1773 Arm; PNML), New Mill, Kirknewton MLO (v. myln) (Newmyln 1546, 1607, 1614 RMS, Newmilne 1654 RMS, New Myln 1662 RMS, New Mill 1663 RMS, 1773 Arm., Scheillmyln 1583 RMS; PNML: 222), Newmillhead, Kirknewton MLO (v. myln, hēafod) (Newmilnehead 1654 RMS; PNML: 222), New Mill, Livingston WLO (v. myln) (New Milne 1561 Linl. Ch., Newmilln 1698 KS Liv.; PNWL), Newmills, Dalkeith MLO (v. myln) (mill of Dalkeith 1621 LC; PNML: 184), Newstead, Melrose ROX (v. stede) (PNB), Newton, Hawick ROX (v. tūn)
(Chambrelein-Neuton 1335-6 RMS, Chambirlaynenewtona 1374 RMS; PNB), Newton (parish) MLO (v. tūn) (Neutun(e) 1163, 1153-65, 1232, c. 1240 Bann. Cl. 74, Neutone 1182, 1184, 1234 Bann. Cl. 74, Neutona early 13th cent. Bann. Cl. 74, Neuton 1330 ER, Neutoun(e) 1443, 1451, 1462 Bann. Cl. 105, 1454 Reg. Ho. Ch., 1585-6, 1591-2 RPC, Newton 1397 Bann. Cl. 70, 1480 RMS, Newtone 1480 RMS, 1592, 1593 KSR (Newton), Newtoun(e) c.1555, 1555-83 Bann. Cl. 74, 1585-6 RPC, 1612 KSR (Newton), 1614 LC, 1653, 1658 RMS, Na(w)toun(e) 1561, 1563, c.1564, 1609 Bann. Cl. 74, 1577, 1587 et freq. to 1656 RMS, 1615, 1639, 1640 KSR (Newton), 1617 LC, Nathan 1563 Bann. Cl. 74, Neatone 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, Neatoun(e) 1641 KSR (Newton), 1642, 1664 LC, 1665 RMS, Neatowne 1641 KSR (Newton), Neaton 1642 LC, Newton 1773 Arm.; PNML: 260), Newton WLO (v. tūn) (Newton c.1390 Bann. Cl. 94 et passim to 1676 KS Dal., (The) Newtoun(e) 1497 HMC et passim to 1691 KS Ab., Newtoun(e) of Abircome (Abercome) 1586 SRS 52 et passim to 1683 Ret.; PNWL), Kirknewton (parish) MLO (v. cirice, tūn, mōr) (Ecclesia de Neutun 1150 Lawrie; PNML: 217), Easter Newton, Kirknewton MLO (v. cirice, tūn) (Estir Newtoun 1546 RMS; PNML: 217), Wester Newton, Kirknewton MLO (v. west, tūn) (Wesir Newtoun 1546 RMS; PNML: 217), Over Newton, now Overton, Kirknewton MLO (v. uferra, tūn) (Ovir Newtoun 1546 RMS; PNML: 217), Kirknewton Mains, Kirknewton MLO (v. cirice, tūn, demeyne) (Maynes of Kirknewton 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML: 217), Kirknewton Muir, Kirknewton MLO (v. cirice, tūn, mōr) (Newtoun-mu(i)re 1625 RMS; PNML: 217), Longnewton, Ancrum ROX (v. lang, tūn) (PNB), Over Newliston, Kirkliston WLO (v. *Lissa, tūn, ufer(r)a) (PNWL).

A.352 norð - OE ‘north’, ME, MSc. north.

North Bank, Abercorn WLO (v. banke) (PNWL), North Bank, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. banke) (PNWL), North Berwick ELO (v. bere-wic) (PNWL), Northfield, Coldingham BWK (v. feld) (PNB), North Field, Bathgate 530
WLO (v. feld) (PNWL), *North Field*, Uphall WLO (v. feld) (PNWL), *North Hilderston*, Torphichen WLO (v. *Hildhere, tūn*) (North Hilderstaines, North Hilderslunes 1635 RMS et passim to 1672 Ret.; PNWL), *North Leith*, Edinburgh MLO (North Leith 1370 ER; PNML), *Norloch*, Edinburgh MLO (Sc. loch < Gaelic loch) (North Lo(u)ch(t) 1468, 1470 Bann. Cl. 89, 1542 et freq to 1682 LC, lacum boriamem 1493 Bann. Cl. 105, (lacum) borealem (lacum) 1494, 1523 Bann. Cl. 105; PNML), *North Logiebrae*, Torphichen WLO (North Lugiebrae 1643 RMS, North Logie Brae 1667 Dund. B, North Logiebrae 1688 SRS 40; PNWL), Norton, Ratho MLO (v. tūn) (Nortun 1288-90 ER, Norton(e) 1335-6, 1336-7 CDS, Norton1a 1371, 1371-2, 1372 RMS, Norton(e) 1329-71, 1452, 1482, 1506, 1581 et freq. to 1660 RMS, 1426 et freq. to 1447 ER, 1444 Bann. Cl. 109, 1590 RPC, Northtoun 1668 SHS 1, 36; PNML: 277).

A.353 nunne - OE 'a nun', ME, MSc. nun.

00 Nungate, unlocated (Nvngate of Sanct Martine 1489; DOSI' s.v. nun n.), Nunland(s), Binny, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. land) (Nunneland(e) 1336-7 CDS, Nunlandis 1601 et passim RMS; the lands were held by the convent of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Elcho; PNWL: 52), Nunland, Haddington ELO (v. land) (the Nunland liand in the parochin of Haddingtoun 1573; DOSI' s.v. nun n.), Nunsyde, Haddington ELO (v. stide) (Nunsyde of Haddington 1421; DOST s.v. nun n.).
A.354 orceard, ort-geard - OE ‘a garden’, later in OE ‘an orchard’; ME orchard ‘orchard’, MSc. orchat, orchart, orscheat.

00 Orchard, Wamphray DMF (Orchertbek 1590 RPC; PNB), Orchard, Duddingston MLO (Orchaird 1594 LC, Orcheard 1603 LC; PNML: 187), Orchard, Cavers ROX (Orchart 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Orchard, Uphall WLO (Orchard 1632 RMS, Orcheard 1632 RMS, 1635 Ret.; PNWL), Orchard Croft, Linlithgow WLO (v. croft) (le Orchard 1296 CDS et passim to 1630 RMS, Pomarium 1335-6 CDS, (le) Orchardcroft 1451 RMS; PNWL), Orchardfield, Edinburgh MLO (v. feld) (Orch(e)ardfie(i)Id(e) 1498 AC, 1503 Bann. Cl. 105, 1529 RSS, ?Orchfield Gled 1630 Bann. Cl. 70; PNML).

A.355 oter, otor - OE ‘an otter’.

00 Otterburn, Morebattle ROX (v. burna) (PNB), Otter Burn, Abbey St. Bathans and Buncle & Presten BWK (v. burna) (PNB).

A.356 oxa - OE ‘an ox’

00 Oxendean, Dunse BWK (v. denu) (Oxindene 1479 RMS, Oxendein 1546 HMC (Var. Coll. v.); PNB: 104), Oxnam, ROX (v. hām) (PNB), Oxmuir, Hume BWK (v. mōr) (PNB).

A.357 oxgang - MSc. ‘measure of land’ (§1.53).

00 Oxgangs, Colinton Parish MLO (le Oxgangis 1425 RMS, Oxgangis 1591 et freq to 1606 RMS, Oxingangis 1524 RSS, 1528 et freq to 1643 RMS, Oxgangs 1609 APS, lie Oxenganges 1619 RMS, Auchingang 1635, 1642, 1643 RMS, Oxinganges 1643 RMS, Oxegang 1654, 1656 RMS; PNML: 148), Oxgang(s), Uphall WLO (lie) Oxgangis 1632 RMS, 1635 Ret.; PNWL: 74, Hangings-Oxgang, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. hingand) (PNWL: 50).
A.358  
padda - ON 'toad', OE *padde, Sc. puddock, paddock, etc.

00  

A.359  
pæð - OE (Anglian) 'path, track'.

00  
Pathhead, Crichton MLO (v. hēafod) (Pethheid 1591-2 RPC, Pathhead 1773 Arm.; PNML), Pathhead House, Glencorse MLO (v. hēafod) (Pathhead 1665 RMS; PNML: 196), Pathhead, Livingston WLO (v. hēafod) (Path Head 1694 KS Liv., Pathhead 1697 KS Liv.; PNWL), Cockburnspath BWK (v. Kolbrandr) (PNB), Hexpath, Gordon BWK (v. hægstald) (PNB), Meduspeth MLO (v. mæd, spot) (Meduspeth 1338 Bann. Cl. 89; PNML), Sisterpath, Fogo BWK (v. sweostor) (PNB), Stoneyport MLO (v. stānig) (PNML), Redpath, Earlston BWK (v. rēad) (PNB).

A.360  
park - OFr, ME 'an enclosed tract of land for beasts of the chase; an enclosed plot of ground, a paddock, a field' (cf. pearroc).

00  
Park, Crichton MLO (le Parke sub castro de Creichtoun 1483 RMS, Park of Crichtoun 1534 RMS, Park 1538 RMS; PNML), Park (Farm), Linlithgow WLO ((Le, The) Park 1535 RMS et passim to c. 1690 BM, Pairk 1647 KS Linl., Park de (of) Kincavill 1541/2 RSS, lie Park de Kyncavill 1542 RMS, Kincavill(-) Park 1560 SRS 57 et passim to 1632 Dund. A, Kincavillpark 1604 BM, Kincavellpark 1630 Ret.; PNWL), Park, Livingston WLO ((lie, the) park 1565 SRS 52 et passim to 1659 Ret.; PNWL), Parkhead, Corstorphine MLO (v. hēafod) (Park 1654, 1664 RMS, Parkhead 1773 Arm.; PNML), Parkhead,
Linlithgow WLO (v. hēafod) (Park of Linliithgow 1530 SRS 52, Parkhead 1671 KS Linl.; PNWL), Parkly, Linlithgow WLO (v. lēah) (Parkle 1431 HMC et passim to 1549 Reg. Ho. Ch., Parcle 1438 ER, 1534 RMS, Parklye 1440 Gramp. Cl. 4, Parklee 1489 RMS, Parklie 1539 SRS 52 et passim to 1671 Bonds Bor., Parkley 1539 SRS 52 et passim to 1681 KS Linl., Parkly 1648 KS Linl., Perkley 1432 LC, Perkle 1439 RMS, Parklee 1440/1 RMS, Parickle 1538 Linl. T. C., Parklye 1647 KS Linl.; PNWL), Easter Parkly, Linlithgow WLO (v. ēast, lēah) (PNWL), Little Parkly, Linlithgow WLO (v. lytel, lēah) (PNWL), Mickle Parkly, Linlithgow WLO (v. mikill, lēah) (PNWL), Broompark, Torphichen WLO (v. brōm) (PNWL), Broompark Moor, Torphichen WLO (v. brōm, mōr) (PNWL), Greenfauld Park, Liberton MLO (v. grēne, feld) (PNML: 239), Levedeparc, Lauder BWK (v. hlæfdige) (PNB), Mason Parks, Linlithgow WLO (v. mason) (PNWL), Moor Park, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. mōr) (PNWL), Nether Park, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. neōrī) (PNWL), Upper Park, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. ufer(r)a) (PNWL), Parkhead, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. hēafod) (The Parkhead 1699 KS Bo.; PNWL), Parkside, Uphall WLO (v. side) (Parksye 1660 KS Up.; PNWL), Sheriff’s Park, Linlithgow WLO (Schireffis(-)Park 1541/2 RSS, 1542 RMS; PNWL).

A.361 pearroc - OE ‘a fence enclosing a piece of ground’ (v. park).

A.362 peel, pele - Pre-lit. Sc., MSc. ‘a defensive palisade or stockade, the ground enclosed by such; a small fortified or moated rectangular stone tower’ (§1.54).

00 Peel of Belsyis, unlocated (Peel of Belsyis 1479; DOST s.v. pele n.¹ 1.d), Peel of Livingston, Livingston WLO (v. Lēofing, tūn) (The Peill of Lewingstoun c. 1570 Bann. Cl. 94, (lie) Peill de (of) Levingstoun 1542 RMS et passim to 1594 Bann. Cl. 42; PNWL: 76), Peile of Knokschenoch, unlocated (Peile of Knokschenoch 1528; DOST s.v. pele n.¹ 1.d), Peil of Lowdoun, unlocated (Peil
of Lowdon 1530; DOST s. v. pele n.1 1.d), Pele of Lyndegawnis unlocated (Pele of Lyndegawnis 1546-7; DOST s. v. pele n.1 1.d), Peill of Strathboggie, unlocated (Peill of Strathboggie; DOST s. v. pele n.1 1.d), Peill of Thornetoun, unlocated (Peill of Thornetoun 1542-3; DOST s. v. pele n.1 1.d), The Peel, Linlithgow WLO (Pele 1303 CDS, 1453 ER, Pel 1304 CDS, Peil de Linlithgow 1329-70 [17th] RMS; PNWL: 120), Peelbraehope, Cavers ROX (v. bra) (Peilbray 1574 RPC; PNB: 254), Peaseflat, Newbattle MLO (Piflaffat 1632 LC, Peilflatt 1662 RMS, Peelaflat 1773 Arm.; PNML: 258), Pilheuch, Ayton BWK (v. h6h) (Pilheuch 1568 Var. Coll. v; PNB: 140), Pilmuir, Currie MLO (v. m6r) (Pilmor(e) 1437 Reg. Ho. Ch., 1462 LC, Pilmur(e) 1535 RSS, 1540 et freq. to 1643 RMS, 1590 RPC, Pilmour 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, Pilmoore 1662-5 Blaeu, Pilmoir 1773 Arm., Pilmour 1502 RMS, Pilmuir 1839 NSA; PNML: 178), Pilmuir, Torphichen WLO (v. m6r) (Pellmure 1599 Temp., Pilmor c., 1540 Rent. Tor., Pilmure 1644 Cat. Tor., 1691 KS Tor., Pilmoor 1667 Dund. B, Pilmuir 1677 SRS 40, 1683 KS Tor.; PNWL: 97), Peelrig, Dunse BWK (v. hrycg) (Pilrig 1628 Blaeu; PNB: 246), Pilrig, Edinburgh MLO (v. hrycg) (Peilrig 1448 Bann. Cl. 105, Pilrig 1525 RSS, 1571, 1584, 1585, 1589-90 RPC, 1578 Bann. Cl. 70, 1626 LC, 1647 RMS, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 133), Pilton, Cramond MLO (v. tün) (Piltone 1336-7 CDS, Piltoun(e) 1465 et passim to 1667 RMS, 1672 SHS II.16, Pilton 1465, 1653 RMS, 1505 SHS II.10, Pylltoun 1460 RMS, 1510-11 SHS II.10, 1545, 1548 RSS, Biltoun 1546 RSS; PNML: 161), Peelwalls, Ayton BWK (pyle 1542 Ham. Inv., Pile of Ayton 1542 Ham. Inv.; PNB: 189).

A.363 pendicle - MSc. 'a piece of land forming part of a larger holding or farm and frequently let to a sub-tenant' (§1.55).

00 Pinnacle, Ancrum ROX (Pendickill 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 204), Pendicles of Stobo, Stobo PEB (1792 Statistical Account; OED2 s.v. pendicle n.), Balmony pendikil, unlocated (1420 Pitfirranke Writs; DOST s. v. pendicle n.), Taylor's Pendicle, Borthwick MLO (Tailyeouris-pendicle 1609 RMS; PNML: 117).
A.364  pere, peir, pier - ME ‘pear’ < OFr. pierre

00  Pearsby Hall, ‘T'undergarth DMF (v. bý, h(e)alh) (Perisby 1285 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, c. 1294 Bann. Cl. 56, Perbehalvis 1542 RMS, Perbehawes 1555 HMC (Jhn), Peirsbie-halls 1662 RMS; PNB).

A.365  peru - OE ‘a pear-tree’ (§2.22).


A.366  pete - ME ‘peat’, MSc. peit.

00  Peat Acre, Linlithgow WLO (v. wcer) (Peitaker 1562/3 SRS 57; PNWL), Peat Burn KCB (SSH).

A.367  píe - ME ‘magpie’, OF píe, MSc. pyot, pyat, etc.

00  Pyehills, near Slethat, Ruthwell DMF (v. hyll) (Pyhilkis 1459-60 RMS, Pihhillis 1507-8 RMS; PNB), Pyatschaws Rig, Hutton & Corrie DMF (v. sceaga) (Piotschawis 1510 RMS, Pyetshawes 1662 RMS; PNB).

A.368  pingel - ME ‘a small enclosure’, variant of pightel.
plewland, pluchland, etc. - MSc. 'a measure of land equivalent to eight oxcogs or (roughly) 104 acres; arable land, a piece or plot of arable land' (§1.56).

Ploughland, Dundonald AYR (Plewaland 1617, 1631 RMS, Plewlandis 1617, 1632, 1638 RMS, Plewlands 1690 Rctour, Plubland 1662 Blacu, 1755 Pleughland Roy; also Ploughland Holdings and Ploughland Mount, all NS 3635; Hooker, Lang: 18), Ploughlands, Eccles BWK (Plewland 1509-10 RMS, Plewlandis 1535 RSS; PNB: 195), Plowelands, Kirkpatrick-Juxta DMF (Plewlandis 1484 RMS; PNB: 197), Plewlands, Edinburgh MLO (v. ufer(r)a) (Overbraid voc. Plewlandis 1517-18 RSS, (by) Plewland(i)s (de Braid) 1527, 1538 RMS, 1528 Bann. Cl. 89, 1529, 1535 RSS; PNML: 123), Over Plewlands, Edinburgh MLO (v. ufer(r)a) (Greinbank otherwise called Werplewlands 1652 RMS, Greenbank alias Easter Plewlands 1665 RMS, Greenbanks alias Over Plewlands 1685 LC, Greenbank or Overplewlands 1784 Sasines (1196), 1791 Sasines (4506-7), Greenbank 1773 Arm; PNML: 123), Nether Plewlands, Edinburgh MLO (v. nedri) (PNML: 123), Plewland(s), Dalmeny WLO (Plewlande 1465/6 Dund. A, Plewlandis 1599 Dund. A, Plewlands 1634 BM et passim to 1693 KS Dal., (le) Pluchlane 1475 Dund. A, Pleughland 1690 Rct.), also known as Plewlandfield(s) (v. feld) (Plewlandfeld 1478 ADA, Plewlandfeild 1540/1 Dund. A et passim to 1576 Dund. B, Plewlandisfeildis 1582 Dund. B, Pleughlandfeilds 1690 Ret.; PNWL: 8), Redplowlan (1376 RMS; Johnston 1940: 43).

plume - OE 'a plum, a plum-tree'.

Plumdon, Annan DMF (v. tun) (Plunton 1210-12 CDS; PNB).
A.371 **pofil** - Pre-lit. Sc., MSc. poffle, perhaps ‘a small piece of land, a croft, an allotment’ (§1.57).


A.372 **port** - OE ‘gate, entrance to a walled town’, ME porte, OFr porte.


A.373 **porter** - ME, MSc., Sc. ‘a porter’. [< OFr. portier ‘one who guards the entrance to something’ (1119), ‘door-guard’ (c. 1160) < Lat. portarius (TLF s. v. portier). Cf. Gaelic portair (< English), also with the sense ‘ferryman’. Although not included in Smith, the Middle English element porter is attested in English place-names, for example the lost and unlocated *Porterslond* (ME&D s.v. portēr n.).]


A.374 pottere - OE 'a pot-maker'

Potterrow, Edinburgh MLO (v. rāw) (Potterraw 1582 RPC, -alias Bristo 1599, 1610 et freq. to 1753 LC, Potterrow 1599 LC; PNML).

A.375 pow - MSc. 'a (shallow or marshy) pool of water, a watery or marshy place; seapool in the rocks; a slow-moving, ditch-like stream flowing through flat heavy land, especially that bordering the Tay, Forth and Solway; a small creek, generally at the mouth of such a stream as defined above, and serving as a landing-place or wharf for small vessels; a name applied to a field, often a marshy or low-lying one, which has at one time been under water' (§1.59).

le Pullis, Ewes Dmf (le Pullis 1426, source not specified; PNB: 273), Cockpool, Ruthwell DMF (v. cocci) (PNB: 273), The Powburne, unlocated (the powburne 1563 in DOST s.v. poll n.²), Powflats, Uphall WLO (v. flat) (Powflattis 1631 RMS, Powflates 1635 Ret., Pauphlet 1694 KS Up.; PNWL: 74), Powfoulis, unlocated (Powfoulis 1483; SND s.v. pow n.), Powlandis, unlocated (v. land) (Powlandis 1540 in DOST s.v. poll n.²), Polton, Lasswade MLO (v. tūn) (Powtoun 1500 RSS, Poltoun 1527 RSS, 1528 et freq. to 1613 RMS, 1575 et passim to 1591 RPC, 1521, 1602 LC, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, Polton 1773 Arm.; PNML: 228), Polton Mains, Lasswade MLO (v. demayne) (Polton Mains 1773 Arm.; PNML: 228), Polvart Maynes, Cockpen MLO (v. demayne, word) (Polvart Maynes 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, Povert 1773 Arm.; PNML: 144), Claypots, Inveresk MLO (v. clāg) (Claypule 1534 RMS, Claypull 1587, 1591, 1593 RMS, Claypuillis 1593-4 RMS, Claypots 1653 RMS; PNML: 210), Hum Pulles BWK (place-name Hume) (Hum Pulles 1198-1214 (c.1320) Kelso, Pullys 1268 (c.1320) Kelso, Pollys 1268 (c.1320) Kelso, Hunpul c.1300 (1434) Cdstr.; PNB: 273).
Priestdykes, near Deil’s Dyke, Lochmaben DMF (v. díc) (PNB), Prestonfield, Duddingston MLO (v. feld) (Prestisfelde 1375-6 RMS, Preistisfeld 1542, 1544 RSS, 1590 RPC, 16th and 17th c. passim RMS, Preistisfield 1590 RPC, Preistisfeld 1509-10 RMS, 1657, 1672 Ret., Priestfield 1630 Bann. Cl. 70, 1637, 1650, 1666, 1672 Ret., Priestfield 17th c. passim RMS, 1637 Ret., 1662-5 Blaeu, Campum Sacerdotis 17th c. SHS I. 52; PNML: 187), Priesthaugh, Teviothead ROX (v. h(e)alh) (Preesthouch, 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Priesthill, now Gracemount, Liberton MLO (v. hyll) (Preistishill 1600 RMS, Preisthill 1600, 1634 RMS, Priesthill 1663 RMS; PNML: 239), Preistisholme LAN (v. holmr) (Preistisholme 1593 RMS; PNML), Priestinch, Abercorn WLO (Preistinche 1574/5 RMS et passim to 1594 Bann. Cl. 42, Preistisin(s)ch(e) 1577 RMS et passim to 1596/7 Dund. B, Prestinche 1642 Rct., Prestinshe 1642 Rct.; PNWL), Priestlands, Dalmeny WLO (v. land) (Priestlands of Discraigie 1662 RMS; PNWL), Priestlands, Ratho MLO (v. land) (lie) Preistislandis 1586, 1610 RMS, Priestlandis 1660 RMS; PNML: 279), Priestside, Cummertrees DMF (v. side, wudu) (Preistis-wodsyde 1517 RMS, Preestwodsyd 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Preston, Linlithgow WLO (v. tūn) (Preston 1383 RMS, 1432/3 Linl. Ch., Prestoun 1472 Dund. B et passim to 1681 Purv., Prestoune 1562 Bann. Cl. 42 et passim to 1664 BM, Prestone 1673 KS Linl.; PNWL), Preston, Cranston MLO (v. tūn) (Prestona c.1200 Bann. Cl. 82, Prestun 1240 Bann. Cl. 82, 1248 Bann. Cl. 74, Presteston 1282-1306 Reg. Ho. Ch., Presto(u)n(e) 1282-1306 Bann. Cl. 82, 1453 et freq. to 1543 RMS, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, 1773 Arm., Litill Prestoun 1534 RMS, Little Presto(u)n 1563, 1594 LC, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML), Prieston, Bowden ROX (v. tūn) (Prestowe 1567 Bann. Cl. 82; PNB), Prestwick AYR (v. wīc) (Prestwic 1165-73, Prestwyc [p] c.1272, Prestwik 1330, Prestik 1556) (SPN: 103).

Prior - OFr, late OEi, ME ‘prior of a religious house’.

A.376 preost - OE ‘priest’.

A.377 prior - OFr, late OEi, ME ‘prior of a religious house’.
Prior's Croft, Torphichen WLO (v. croft) (Pryouris-Croft 1593 RMS; PNWL).

quarrelle - ME ‘a quarry’, MSc., Sc. quarrel, querell [< Middle English quarre < Old French quarriere.]

Quarrelwood, Kirkmahoe DMF (v. wudu) (Quarrelwood 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

quarter - ME, Sc. ‘a fourth part’. [Perh. cf. Sc. quarterland ‘a piece of land, originally assessed at a quarter of the davach in the Highlands and a quarter of a husband-land or of a ploughgate in the borders’ (CSD s.v. quarter n.). Although not included in Smith, the Middle English element is attested in English place-names as e.g. in Quarter Farm and the lost Three Quarters in Cheshire (EPNS 54: 315).]

Mainsquarter, Bathgate WLO (v. demeyne) (PNWL), Middle Quarter, Bathgate WLO (v. middel) (PNWL), Woodquarter, Torphichen WLO (v. wudu) (PNWL), Westwood quarter, Cockpen MLO (v. wudu, west) (PNML).

rä - OE ‘roe, deer’

Raeburn, Kirkpatrick-Fleming DMF (v. burna) (PNB), Raegill Burn and Rig, Canonbie DMF (v. gill) (PNB), Raehills, Johnston DMF (v. hyll) (Rahil 1390 HMC (Var. Coll. v.), Rahillis 1439-40 RMS, Raahill 1484 RMS; PNB), Raeshaw, Heriot MLO (v. sceaga) (Rasawe 1208 Bann. Cl. 56, 1311-12 CDS, Rashaw 1563 Bann. Cl. 89, Ra(w)schaw 1584 RPC, Reas(c)haw 1611, 1620 et freq. to 1664 RMS, Reaschaw 1622 RMS, Reyschaw 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, Rashie 1773 Arm.; PNML: 200).

ramm - OE ‘a ram’.

Ramrig, Ladykirk BWK (v. hrycg) (Ramrig 1575 HMC (March); PNB).
A.382 rāp - OE ‘rope’; Sc. rape ‘a measure, a rood’.

Cauldrope, Stow MLO (v. cald) (Cardrope 1587 LC; PNML: 290).


A.384 raton - OFr ‘a rat’, ME ratoun.


A.385 ON *raun - A rowan-tree, a mountain ash. MSc., Sc. rowan (§2.23).

Rowan Burn, Canonbie DMF (v. burna) (Rowyn bourne 1552 Bullock, Rowanburne 1590 RPC; PNB: 267).
A.386 ravet - 'ridge or field enclosed by a railing'.


A.387 raw - OE 'row; row of houses'.

00 **Rawflat**, Ancrum ROX (v. flat) (*Kaflett* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Angelrow, Gordon BWK (*Angelraw* 1529 RMS, *Angelrow* 1662-5 Blacu; PNB), Cotrow, Ratho MLO (v. cot) (*Cotraw* 1372 RMS; PNML: 278), Dykeraw, Southdean ROX ('Row by the dike or ditch') (*Dykra* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Eastraw; Glencorse MLO (v. east) (*Eastraw* 1663 RMS; PNML:195), Fisherrow, Inveresk MLO (v. fischere) (*Fischerraw* 1587 RMS; PNML: 205), Langraw, Hobkirk ROX (v. lang) (*Langraw* 1566 RMS; PNB), Middle Row, Linlithgow WLO (v. middel) (PNWL), Potterrow, Edinburgh MLO (v. pottere) (PNML), Rottenrow, also called Ingliston, Kirkliston MLO (v. tun, raton) (*Rottenraw* 1539-40, 1571, 1572 *et freq.* to 1601 Temp., 1574 Gill. Ch., 1662 RMS, *Ratto(u)nraw* 1564 SRS 52, 1617, 1619, 1622 RMS, *Rattinraw* 1584 Roy Dund., 1622 LC, *Ratto(u)n(ey)raw* 1592 RPC, 1594 Bann. Cl. 42, 1621 Dund. A, 1635 Rct., 1631, 1640 RMS, *Ratto(u)n(ey)row* 1640 RMS, *Rottinraw* 1601 Bann. Cl. 42, 1615, 1617, 1662 RMS, 1640 Ret.; PNML: 215), Eastfield, Kirkliston MLO (v. east, feld, raton) (*Eis(f)eild* (alias or of Rattounraw) 1539 SHS II. 4; PNML: 216), Westfield, perhaps Wester Norton (*Westertoun* 1773 Arm., v. Ratho parish MLO) (v. west, feld, raton) (*lie Westfeild of Rottounraw* 1631 RMS; PNML: 216).

A.388 read - OE 'red'.

543
Redbraes Castle, Polwarth BWK (v. bra) (PNB), Redhall, Kirkpatrick-Fleming DMF (v. h(e)all) (Redhall 1583 CBP, Ryidhhall 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Redhall, Colinton MLO (v. h(e)all) (Redhalle 1336-7 CDS, Redhall 1462 et freq to 1694 LC, 1529, 1540 RMS, 1488 AC, 1491 ADA, Redehall 1373-4 RMS, Rede hall 1438, 1450, 1453 LR, 1413 LC, Reidhall 1509 et passim to 1654 RMS, 1529 et freq to 1548 RSS, 1546 et passim to 1590 RPC, 1535 Bann. Cl. 105, 1586, 1598 Bann. Cl. 74, 1483 et freq to 1712 LC, 1630 Bann. Cl. 70, Reidhaw 1498 RMS, Reidhail 1583 LC, Redhall 1528-9 RSS, Ruba Aula 1374-5, 1452 RMS, Aula Rubra 17th Cent. SHS I.52; PNML), Re(i)dhall, a pendicle of Woodcote, Fala & Soutra MLO (v. h(e)all) (Redhall 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, 1631 LC, Reid Hall 1773 Arm.; PNML: 190), Redhaugh, Kirkliston WLO (v. h(e)all) (Ridhauch 1640 Ret.; PNWL), Redheugh(s), Cockpen MLO (v. hōh) (Reidheugh, Ridheugh, Ridheuch 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, Redheugh(s) 1773 Arm., 1781 Sasines; PNML), Redheughs, Currie MLO (v. hōh) (Reidhewis 1390-1406 et freq. to 1642 RMS, 1527 RSS, 1575 LC, Reidheuchis 1528 et freq. to 1593-4 RMS, Reidheughes 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, 1661 RMS, Reidheugh(e) 1661 RMS, 1594 LC, Reidheuches 1644 RMS, Reidhewes 1642 RMS, Reidheues 1668 SHS I.36, Redewhis 1500, 1502-3 RMS, Redheuchis 1506 RMS, Redheuchis 1543 RMS, Rubrae Fodinae vulgo Redhewes 17th Cent. SHS I.52, Reidhuche, undated Bann. Cl. 70; PNML: 178), Redheugh, Castleton ROX (v. hōh) (PNB), Redkirk, Gretna DMF (v. cirice) (Red Kirke 1552 Bullock; PNB), Redpath, Earlston BWK (v. pæd) (Red(e)peth(e) 1296 CDS, 1494 HMC (Var. Coll. v.), Reidpeth 1509-10 RMS, Ridpetth 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Redeswire Fray, Southdean ROX (v. swira) (Rusdwire 1343 Fine, Redis Swyr c. 1375 [c. 1490] Brus, Reidswyre 1576 CSP (Th); PNB).

reeve - MSc. ‘an enclosure or pen for animals: a pen or fold for sheep or cattle, a pig-sty, chicken-run; a yard or enclosure for storing coal’ (§1.61).

A.390 refr - ON ‘a fox’.

00 Raffles, Mouswald Dmf (v. hol(h)) (Refholes 1215-45 CDS, Roffals 1662-5 Blacu, Raffels 1659 Reg. Dmf.; PNB: 234).

A.391 risc, rix, ryse - OE (Anglian) ‘a rush’.

00 Rashyhill, Livingston Wlo (v. hyll) (Reshihill 1649 KS Liv.; PNWL), Rusha, West-Calder Mlo (v. sceaga) (Rus(s)(c)haw 1512 RMS, 1786 Sasines (2027), Rushie 1773 Arm.; PNML: 303).

A.392 rið - OE ‘a stream’. [Cf. Old Saxon rīth, Middle Low German rīde ‘stream, water-course’, (in place-names) German reide (Smith II: 85-6).]

00 Slitrig Water ROX (v. slite) (Slitritha 1200, Slitridge, Slitrige 1730, Slitterick, Slitrick 1767; PNB: , SSH: ).

A.393 rūd - OE ‘rood, cross’.

00 Holyrood, Edinburgh Mlo (v. hālig) (PNML), Holyroodhouse, Edinburgh Mlo (v. hālig, hūs) (PNML).

A.394 rūh - OE ‘rough’, M.Sc. roug[h].

00 Roughbank, probably between Kinleith and Ratho, Currie Mlo (v. banke) (Rouchbank 1590 RPC; PNML), Ruecastle, Bedrule ROX (v. castel(l)) (PNB), Rowchester, Bowden ROX (v. ceaster) (Rughechestre 1165-1214 NMS, 1325 RMS, Ruhcestre’ [p] c. 1228 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82; PNB), Ruchale, Newbattle Mlo (v. h(e)alh ) (PNML: 256), Rowhope Burn, Morebattle ROX (v. hop)
A.395  **runnr** - ON 'a brake, a thicket'; cf. Norwegian (regional) **rune**, ME *rone*.

00  **Roan**, Melrose (and **Roan**, Castleton) ROX (*Renn* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.396  ***rydding*** - OE 'a clearing', pre-lit. Sc. *ridding* ([§2.24](#)).

00  **Batemanridding**, between Annan and Ruthwell, DMF (*Batemanridding* 1275-1329 HMC (Drml); PNB: 217), Bellridden, Ruthwell DMF (v. *belle*) (*Belriddin* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 217), Spittalriddinghill, Annan DMF (v. *spitel*) (PNB: 217), **Riddings**, Hoddon DMF (*The Ryddinis* 1480 HMC (Drml); PNB: 217), Riddingwood, Kirkmahoe DMF (v. *wudu*) (*Reddingwood* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 217).

A.397  **ryge** - OE 'rye'.


A.398  **salt** - OE (Anglian) 'salt', MSc 'salt-pan'.
Salcoat, Caerlaverock DMF (v. cot) (*Le Saltcöttis* 1517 RMS, *Saltcotts* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Saltcoats AYR (v. cot) (*Saltcotts* 1528-9, *Saltcotes* 1548, *Saltcoittis* 1576; NTC:).

**A.399** saltere - OE 'salt-dealer'.

Salters Burn MLO/ELO boundary (SSH), Saltershill, Torphichen WLO (v. hyll) (*Salterhill* 1643 RMS, *Sutur Hill* 1667 Dund. B; PNWL).

**A.400** sanctuary - MSc. 'a sacred place in which fugitives were by law or custom immune from arrest' (§1.62).

Sanctuary Crofts, Linlithgow WLO (v. croft) (les *Sanctuary-croftis* 1451 RMS; PNWL: 121).

**A.401** sand - OE 'sand', ON sandr.

Sandhill, Linlithgow WLO (v. hyll) (*Sandehill* 1561 SRS 52 et passim to 1565 LC, *Sandyhill* 1590/1 Gill. Ch.; PNWL).

**A.402** sandig - OE 'sandy'.


**A.403** saurr - ON 'mud, dirt, sour ground'

Sorbie, Ewes DMF (v. bŷ) (*Sourbi* 1426 RMS, *Sourby* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).
A.404  sæ - OE ‘sea’, MSc. se, sie, sey etc.

00 Seafield, Annan DMF (v. feld) (Seyfield 1624 Reg. Dmf.; PNB), Seafield, Fife (v. feld) (Seyfield 1502 RSS, Sefeld 1358 ER; PNML).

A.405  sceaga - OE ‘small wood, copse, thicket’, MSc. shaw.

00  
Birkynshawe of Ester Glencroske, Glencorse MLO (v. bircen) (PNML: 193), Birkenshaw, Torphichen WLO (v. bircen) (PNWL), Blackshaw, Caerlaverock DMF (v. blæc) (PNB), Braidshaw, Mid-Calder MLO (v. brād) (PNML: 243), Broadshaw, West Calder MLO (v. brād) (Breidschall 1559 Torph. Ch.; PNML: 300), Broadshaw, Bathgate WLO (v. brād) (PNWL), Cobbinshaw, West-Calder MLO (v. Kolbeinn) (PNML: 301), Copshaw ROX (v. copp) (PNB), Cowshaw, Tinwald DMF (v. cū) (Cousha 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Cassock Hill, Eskdalemuir DMF (v. cū, gil) (PNB), Cranshaws BWK (v. cran) (PNB), Crooked Shaws, Morebattle ROX (v. *crōc) (PNB: 210), Friarshaw, Lilliesleaf ROX (v. frere) (PNB), Gateshaw, Morebattle ROX (v. gāt) (PNB), Gillshaw Flow, Kirkpatrick-Fleming DMF (v. gil, mos) (PNB), Gowkshaw Burn AYR (v. gaukr) (SSH), Hangingshaw, Heriot MLO (v. hingand) (Hanganside 1409 ER, Hangandschaw 1462 SBR 7; PNML: 199), Hangingshaw, Yarrow SLK (v. hingand) (Hanginshawhill 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Hangingshaw Hill, Roberton ROX (v. hingand) (PNB), Hazelshaw Hill, Mouswald DMF (v. hāsel) (PNB), Headshaw, Ashkirk SLK (Eidschaw 1553 RPC, Eidschaw c. 1590 APS, Ittsha 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 211), Herbertshaw, Penicuik MLO (v. here-beorg) (PNML: 272), Holmshaw, Kirkpatrick-Juxta DMF (v. holmr) (PNB), Longshaw, Heriot MLO (v. lang) (Langs(h)aw 1635 Sasines; PNML: 201), Meadshaw, Roberton ROX (v. mād) (Meedshaw 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Middleshaw, St. Mungo DMF (v. middel) (Myddleschaw 1510 RMS; PNB), Pottishaw, Whitburn WLO (v. padda)
(PNWL), Pyatshaws Rig, Hutton & Corrie DMF (v. þie) (PNB), Raeshaw, Heriot MLO (v. râ) (Rusawwe 1208 Bann. Cl. 56; PNML: 200), Rusha, West- Calder MLO (v. risc) (PNML: 303), Turnshawhead, Cummertrees DMF (Turnshawe 1592 CBP; PNB), Tympanyshaw, Penicuik MLO (prob. surname Tympany ‘metonymic occupational term for a player on the tympany’; Hanks & Hodges: 534; Dixon gives tympany ‘gable of a house’, and Tympanyshaw meaning ‘wood in which gable-lengths may be found or cut’; PNML: 273) (Tympanischaw undated Bann. Cl. 89, Tympayn(e)schaw 1166-1214 Bann. Cl. 89, Tympayn(e)shav late 12th cent. Bann. Cl. 89, Tympanysage, Tympaneschau 13th cent. Bann. Cl. 89; PNML: 273).

A.406 scearp, scarp - OE ‘sharp, pointed’.

Sharplaw, Jedburgh ROX (v. hläw) (Shairpla 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).


Burnshot, Dalmeny WLO (v. burna) (Burneshott 1622 RMS, 1694 Ret., Burneshott 1653 Ret., Burnshot 1692 KS Dal.), Burnshot, Bo’ness and Carriden, WLO (v. burna) (Burneshott c. 1750 Roy.; PNWL), Craigshot, Cramond MLO (Sc. craig ‘hill’) (Craigshot c. 1326; Craigshott 1597, 1654 RMS, Craigshott 1609, 1614 RMS, Craigshott 1622 RMS, Craigshot 1662 RMS; PNML), Little John’s Shot, Borthwick MLO (Little Johnes Schott, Litill Johnes schott 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML), Lochshot, Livingston WLO (Sc. loch < Gael. loch) (PNWL), Longshot, Newbattle MLO (v. lang) (lie Langshot 1587 RMS; PNML: 258).

A.408 sceelf, scy1fe - OE (Anglian) ‘rock, ledge, shelving terrain, turret, pinnacle’.

Skelfhill, Teviothead ROX (v. hyll) (Skelfhill 1569 RPC; PNB).
*scēot* - OE 'a steep slope'; perhaps in the following (§2.25).


schele - MHe ‘shepherd’s hut, small house, cottage’, MSc. shiel.

Scheil(l)hill 1586 Baron Court Book, 1607 KSR, 1694 Torphichen Chs. McCall; PNML: 221, Staneshiel Burn, Castleton ROX (v. stān) (Stainshill 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Swanshiel, Hobkirk ROX (v. swān) (PNB), Whitshiel, Langholm DMF (v. hwít) (Quhitschelis 1532 RSS; PNB), Windshiel, Dunse BWK (v. wind) (PNB)

A.411 scīr(ge)rēfa - OE 'sherif'.

00 Sheriffhall, Newton MLO (v. h(e)all) ((the) Schīr(ř)ef(h)al(l)e 1441, 1482, 1498 Bann. Cl. 94, 1490, 1494 ADC, 1504 Bann. Cl. 109, 1513 Treas. Acc., 1534 Bann. Cl. 74, 1543-4 RSS, 1584, 1586 RPC, 1587, 1591, 1593, 1593-4 RMS, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, Sherahal(l) 1471, 1474, 1476 Bann. Cl. 94, Schiraha 1612 KSR, (the) Scherefhall 1482 Bann. Cl. 94, 1484 RMS, Schirriffhall 1609 Bann. Cl. 74, Shir(r)e(h)al(l)e 1474 Bann. Cl. 94, 1561 Bann. Cl. 74, 1584 RPC, 1668 SHS I. 36, Sher(r)e(h)al(l)e 1474, 1477, 1479 Bann. Cl. 94, 1555, 1561, 1603 Bann. Cl. 74, 1565, 1566, 1567, 1587, 1590, 1591 RPC, Sher(r)e(h)al(l)e 1483 Bann. Cl. 74, Shir(r)effhall 1565, 1621 LCm 1639 KSR (Newton), Shirrifhall 1773 Arm.; PNML: 261), Shire Mill, Inveresk MLO (v. myln) (Shirevis milne 1222 Bann. Cl. 70, Schirefmylne 1587 et freq. to 1593 RMS, Schyre-myline 1581, 1586 RMS, Shyre miln 1637 RMS; PNML: 207).

A.412 sclate - ME 'slate'

00 Slateford, Colinton MLO (v. ford) (Sklaitfoord 1654 RMS, Sklaitfuird 1654, 1656 RMS, Slateford 1773 Arm.; PNML).

A.413 *scor(a) - OE 'the shore of the sea or a lake, a river-bank, a precipitous slope', ME, MSc. shore.

00 Shorelandhead, Abercorn WLO (v. lænd, hēafod) (Shorelandhead 1691 KS Ab.; PNWL: 24).
A.414  **Scot(t), Scottis** - OE, ON Skottar ‘a native of Scotland; a member of the people which crossed from Ireland to Argyll in the 5\textsuperscript{th} century’ (CSD s.v.).

00  **Scotstoun** WLO (v. Scott, tūn) (PNWL), **Over Scotstoun**, Dalmeny WLO (v. Scott, tūn, uferra) (PNWL), **Scotstoun**, Abercorn WLO (v. Scott, tūn) (PNWL), **Easter Scotstoun**, Abercorn WLO (v. ēast, Scot, tūn) (PNWL).

A.415  **scraef** - OE ‘cavern, hollow; hovel, hut, poor dwelling’.

00  **Scraesburgh**, Oxnam ROX (v. burh) (Scrauesurgh 1165-1214 NMS, Scraueshurghe 1147-52 (Morton) ESC, Skreesburgh 1296 CDS, Scrasbro [p] 1296 CDS, Stresburgh 1466-7 RMS, Scraisburgh 1510 RMS; PNB).

A.416  **scrogge, shrogge** - ME ‘a bush, brushwood’; perh. cf. MSc. scrog ‘the wild or crab apple’ (RWB s.v.).

00  **Scrogbank Rig, Caddon** SLK (v. banke) (Scrogbank 1595 RMS, Scrogbar 1662-5 Blacu; PNB).

A.417  **s(e)alh** - OE ‘willow’, MSc. sauch, saugh, etc. (§1.63).

00  **Sauchie Law, Ettrick** SLK (v. hlāw) (Sauqyhy 1590-1 CBP; PNB: 128), **Saughland**, Crichton MLO (v. halh) (Sauchnale 1488, 1498 RMS, 1495 AC, Sauchnell 1546-80, 1666 RMS, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, Sauchyland 1773 Arm.; PNML: 171), **Salside**, Bathgate WLO (v. side) (Salsyde 1665 RMS; PNWL: 88), **Saughton**, Edinburgh MLO (v. tūn) (Salechtune iuxta Leth 1166-1214 Bann. Cl. 89; PNML: 132), **Saughton**, Corstorphinc MLO (v. tūn) (Salectuna c.1128, c.1166, 1456 Bann. Cl. 70, 1391 RMS, 1143-47, 1171-77 SBR 7, Saleutnia

A.418 *sauchen, sauchie sauchin* - MSc. 'growing with willows, willowy' (§1.63).

00 *Sauchie Law*, Ettrick SLK (*Sauquhy* 1590-1 CBP; PNBE: 128), *Sauchinfoord*, unlocated (*Sauchinfoord* 1688; DOST s.v. *sauchen* adj.).

A.419 *selcouth* - MSc. 'a marvel, a wonder' (§1.64).

00 *Selcoth*, Moffat DMF (*Selcouth* 1569 RFC; PNBE: 191).

A.420 *seolfor* - OE 'silver', ON *silfr*, ME *seluer*.


A.421 *sergeant* - MSc., also *sergeand, seriand*, *sergeant, officer of a guild*. [< Middle English *sergeaunt* 'serving man, servant; soldier, attendant of a knight; an officer of a city, the royal household, etc.; a lawyer entitled to plead at the bar, a barrister' < OFr. *serjaunt, sergent, sargent*, etc. (c. 1050 as *serjaunt* 'serviteur, homme de confiance employé par un seigneur'; cf. medieval Latin *serjantus, sergentus*, etc., and Anglo-Latin *serjauntus* (MED s.v. *sergeaunt* n.).]
Serjeant’s Acre, Uphall WLO (v. œcer) (le Serjand(-)aiker 1507 RSS, 1524 RMS, lie Serjandis-aiker 1585 RMS, Serjeandis-aiker 1617 RMS, Sergant aiker 1656 Ret.; PNWL), Sergeant’s Croft, Cramond MLO (v. croft) (lie Serjand-croffe 1579 RMS; PNML), Serjeanthaugh, Dalkeith MLO (v. haugh) (le Serjandhauach 1451-2 RMS, Serjandhauach 1658 LC; PNML: 185), Serjeantland(s), Kirkliston WLO (v. land) (PNWL), Sergeant’s Land, Colinton MLO (v. land) (Serjandland de Colintoun 1529, 1532 RMS, Seriandland de Colintoun 1531 RSS; PNML), Sergeantlands, Liberton MLO (v. land) (terras serjundie de Liberloun Superiuri 1.397 ER, Serjundislundis 1536, 1627, 1634 RMS, Serjandlandis 1579, 1625, 1634, 1642 RMS, Sarjandlandis 1590-1 RMS; PNML: 240), Serjeant Land, Linlithgow WLO (v. land) (PNWL).

A.422 (ge)set - OE ‘dwelling, camp, place for animals, stable, fold’.

Ederesete, ?Hownam ROX (v. Eadred) (PNB: 51), Keluesete, near Rutherford ROX (v. celf) (Keluesete 1165-88 Bann. Cl. 56, Celfesettestele, Kelfesettestele, Chelfesettestele 1165-88 [c. 1226] Bann. Cl. 56; PNB), Primside, Morebattle ROX (Prenwen(e)stele c. 1200 Bann. Cl. 56, 1204 APS, Promset la. 13th c. Bann. Cl. 56, Promside 1430 HMC (Rxb); PNB).

A.423 setl - OE ‘shelf, seat, abode, dwelling’.


A.424 shank - MSc. ‘a piece of land resembling a leg in shape; spec. a downward spur or projection of a hill, a descending ridge which joins a hill summit to the plain’ (§1.65).

Shankfot (croft), unlocated (1690; DOS’T s.v. s(c)hanke n.), Shank, Borthwick MLO (S(c)hank 1609, 1662 RMS, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML: 113), Bowshank,
Stow MLO (v. boga) (Bowshank 1593 RMS; PNML: 281), Cammo Schaunkis, unlocated (1507; DOST s.v. s(c)hank n.), Dogland Schankis, unlocated (1536-7; DOST s.v. s(c)hanke n.).

A.425 shilling - MSc., 'shilling', app. denoting 'the size or economic potential of a farm' (Waugh 1998: 49). [Similar constructions are found in England, including Twenty Shilling Field CHE and Twenty Shillings Pasture DRH (Field 1972: 240), cf. also Field (1972: 81, 197) and EPNS volume for Rutland (EPNS 69: 427).] Twenty Shilling, in the modern county of Dumfries and Galloway; originally perh. in KCB, although Williamson lists the name Twentyshilling as still current in Sanquar DMF (PNB: 206), (MSc. tuentie 'twenty') (lie Tuentie schilling land 1635; DOST s.v. shilling-land n.).

A.426 sic - OE 'small, quiet water-course; little bay; pond', ON sik, MSc. syke, sike.

Hawthornsyke, Abercorn WLO (v. hagu-porn) (PNWL), Mackerel Sike, Johnston DMF (surname Mackerrell) (Makrelsyde 1541 Ham. Inv.; PNB), Peathill Syke, Bathgate WLO (Peithill Syik 1549/50 RMS; PNWL), Roughsyke, Whitburn WLO (v. rûh) (PNWL).

A.427 side - OE 'side, slope of a hill or bank'.

Bemersyde, Merton BWK (v. bêmere) (PNB), Birkenside, Legerwood BWK (v. bircen) (PNB), Birkie Side, Borthwick MLO (v. bircen) (PNML), Bogside, Linlithgow WLO (v. bog) (PNWL), Bonnytounside, Linlithgow WLO (v. Bondi) (Boningtounsyde 1560 SRS 57, Bonitounsyd 1563 SRS 52, Bonyntounsyd 1565 SRS 52; PNWL), Breckonside, Glencairn DFM (v. braken) (PNB), Burntside, Torphichen WLO (v. brende) (PNWL), Caldsyde, Hume BWK (v. cald) (Caldsyde 1502 HMC (Wed), Cauldysdyse 1536 RSS, Cauldysde
1621 HMC (Wed; PNB), Cauldside, Canonbie DMF (v. cald) (PNB), Cauldside, Borthwick MLO (v. cald) (PNML), Commonside, Teviothead ROX (Commonside 1511 RMS, Comonysyd 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Cot-Hillside, Torphichen WLO (v. cot, hyll) (PNWL), Deanside, Borthwick MLO (v. denu) (PNML), Dykeside, Torphichen WLO (v. die) (PNWL), Fallsideonhill, Hume BWK (v. fag, hyll) (Fassetthill 1535 RSS, Fasyde Hill 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Falside, Southdean ROX (v. fag) (Fauxyde 1296 CDS, Falsett 1568 RMS, Fasyde 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Fairnieside, Ayton BWK (v. fearnig) (PNB), Fawside, Gordon BWK (v. fag) (PNB), Fawside, Temple MLO (v. fag) (PNML: 298), Gateside, Kirkliston WLO (v. gata) (PNWL), Gateside, Whitburn WLO (v. gata) (PNWL), Greenside, Edinburgh MLO (v. grene) (PNML), Hangingside, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. hingand) (PNWL), Hardenside, Canonbie DMF (v. denu, hara) (PNB), Heviside, near Whitton, Morebattle ROX (v. hefig) (PNB), Laimside, Torphichen WLO (v. lam) (PNWL), Longsidebrae, Cavers ROX (v. lang) (Langsyde 1576-7 RMS; PNB), Langside, Wamphray DMF (v. lang) (Langsyde 1555 HMC (Jhn); PNB), Langside, Dalkeith MLO (v. lang) (PNML: 182), Langside, St. Boswells ROX (v. lang) (PNB), Langside, Torphichen WLO (v. lang) (PNWL), Lochside, Linlithgow WLO (Sc. loch < Gael. loch) (PNWL), Longside Burn ROX (SSH), Mackside, Southdean ROX (v. Maccus) (Maxsy(i)de 1566 RMS; PNB), Magdaleneside, Linlithgow WLO (v. St Mary Magdalene) (Magdaleneside 1491 RMS, Magdalenesid, 1502/3 RMS, Madillansyd 1541 SRS 52, lie Magdalene-side 1542 RMS, Magdelensyd 1567/8 SRS 52; PNWL), Meikelholmside, Moffat DMF (v. holmr, side) (PNB), Milchesid, between Blairslie and Lauder ?BWK (v. *melce) (PNB), Myreside, Edinburgh MLO (v. myrr) (PNML), Muirshe, Cramond MLO (v. mor) (PNML), Moorside, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. mor) (PNWL), Mosside Fm, Bathgate WLO (v. mos) (PNWL), Parkside, Uphall WLO (v. park) (PNWL), Porterside, Linlithgow WLO (v. porter) (PNWL), Priestside, Cummertrees DMF (v. preost, wudu) (PNB), Salside, Bathgate WLO (v. s(e)alh) (PNWL), Sunnyside, Inveresk MLO (v. sunny) (PNML: 211), Sunnyside, Kirknewton MLO (v. sunny), Sunnyside, Liberton
MLO (v. sunny) (PNML: 241), Sunnyside, Melrose ROX (v. sunny) (PNB),
Thickside, Jedburgh ROX (v. piece) (PNB), Waterside, Penpont DMF (v.
wæter) (PNB), Wester Gateside, Linlithgow WLO (v. gata, west) (PNWL),
Whelpside, Currie MLO (v. whelp) (PNML: 179), Whelpside, Liberton MLO
(v. whelp) (PNML: 241), Whelpside, Kirkliston WLO (v. whelp) (PNWL),
Whitecraig, Inveresk MLO (v. hwit) (le Wyteside c. 1235 Bann. Cl. 74; PNML:
209), Whiteside, Bathgate WLO (v. hwit) (PNWL), Woodside, Morebattle
ROX (v. wudu) (PNB), Woodside, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. wudu)
(PNWL), Woodside, Torphichen WLO (v. wudu) (PNWL), Easter Woodside,
Torphichen WLO (v. east, wudu) (PNWL), Side, Dalmeny WLO (lie Syd 1576

A.428 skáli - Old West Scandinavian ‘a temporary hut or shed’.

00 Watscales, Dryfesdale DMF (v. vød) (Watskaills 1662 RMS; PNB), West
Scales, Gretna DMF (v. west) (PNB).

A.429 skeið - ON ‘course, track, race, esp. race-course’; perhaps in Scottish place-
names; cf. however MSc. skaith ‘damage, hurt injury, harm; damage involving
compensation’, Sc. ‘damage done by trespass of animals’ (CSD s.v. skaith n.)

00 Skaith, Glencorse MLO (Skaithe 1663 RMS; PNML: 196), Skaithmuir WLO (v.
mór) (Skethmure 1577 RPC, Skaythmure 1596 SRS 52; PNWL), Skaithmuir,
Coldstream BWK (v. mór) (Skathamur 1477 SBR 7 50; Black, Scaith(e)mor c.
1200 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18, c. 1360 Mait. Cl. 40, Scaymorr c. 1300 [1434]
Gramp. Cl. 18, Scaythemore 1542 Ham. Inv., Skemore 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).
A.430 sker - ON 'a rock, scar, reef or skerry', (regional) scar 'a rocky cliff, a bed of rough gravel', MSc scaur 'a sheer rock, precipice; a steep, eroded hill' (CSD s.v. scaur n.).

00 Scaurs, Cockpen MLO (Skarres 1665 RMS, Skarris 1666 RMS; PNML), Scarhead, Johnston DMF (v. hēafod) (Skairheid 1630 Reg. Dmf.; PNB).

A.431 skógr - ON 'a wood'.

00 Winterseugh, Cummertrees DMF (v. bekkr, winter) (PNB).

A.432 slakki - OWScand 'small shallow valley, hollow in the ground', MSc. slack 'hollow between hills, a saddle in a hill-ridge, a pass'. [Cf. MSc. slock, sloch 'hollow between hills, pass' < Gaelic sloch, slocdh 'hollow, dell, pool' (CSD s.v. slock n.2).]

00 Slackend, Torphichen WLO (v. ende) (Slakend 1617 Cat. Tor., 1635 RMS, Slackend 1638 Cat. Tor., Slacend 1649 Cat. Tor.; PNWL), Gateslack, Durisdeer DMF (v. geit) (Gaitslake 1638 Reg. Dmf., Gaitslacht 1658 Reg. Dmf.; PNB).

A.433 slap, slop - MSc. 'gap (in various senses); means of access or egress; a pass or shallow valley between hills' (§1.66).

00 Claysclope, unlocated (Claysclope 1635; DOST s.v. slop n.), Barkerland slop, unlocated (Barkerland slop 1707; DOST s.v. slop n.), Cold Stane Slap, Mid-Calder MLO (v. stān, cald) (Cal(d)staineslope 1684 RPC; PNML: 250), Gutterslap, Bathgate WLO (Gutterslap c. 1750 Roy; PNWL: 87), Haggies Slap, Torphichen WLO (v. hōgg) (PNWL: 94), Ligg3et Slappe, unlocated (Ligg3et Slappe 1561; DOST s.v. slop n.), Muckle Slap (Muckleslap 1697 Ret.; PNWL: 10).

00  Slaidhill, Teviothead ROX (v. hyll) (Sliddhills 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Whitslaid, Ashkirk SLK (perh. hwit) (Quhilsaid 1510 CB, Quhilsled 1609 APC; PNB), Whitslaid, Legerton BWK (PNB).

A.435  slite - OE ‘a straight and narrow cut or incision’.

00  Slitrign Water ROX (v. riđ) (Slitritha 1200, Slitridge, Slitrige 1730, Slitterick, Slitrick 1767; PNB, SSH: ).

A.436  smæl - OE ‘narrow, thin’, ON prefix (rare) smal(r)- ‘small’.

00  Smailholm ROX (v. hām) (PNB), Smallholm, Lochmaben DMF (v. hAm) (PNB), Smail Burn SLK (SSH).

A.437  smiōd - OE ‘smith, metal worker’, ON smiðr, ME smithe, smethe, MSc. smith.

00  Smithfield, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. feld) (Smythfeild 1541/2 Ham. Inv.; PNWL), Smithhill, Livingston WLO (v. hyll) (Smithhill 1609 Ret.; PNWL), Smith’s Lands, now Darnhead (within Edinburgh City Parish, formerly in Corstorphine) (v. land) (PNML), Smeaton, Inveresk NILO (v. tun, by) (Smithetun 1124-53, 1184, c. 1235 Bann. Cl. 74, c. 1150 Lawrie, Smithetune 1234, c. 1235 Bann. Cl. 74, Smithebi 1153-65, 1166-1214, 1227 Bann. Cl. 74, Smetheby 1232 Bann. Cl. 74, Smethetun early undated Bann. Cl. 74, Smythtun 1253 Bann. Cl. 74, Smythetun 1253 Bann. Cl. 74, Smythetun 1253 Bann. Cl. 74, Smetheton early undated Bann. Cl. 74, Smythoton 1359 Bann. Cl. 74, Smetone 1450 Bann. Cl. 74, Smetoune 1561 Bann. Cl. 74, Smetoune 1450 RMS, 1495 AC, 1561 et freq. to 1607 Bann. Cl. 74, Smetoune 1563 et freq. to 1617 LC, 1563 et freq. to 1593 RMS, 1575 et freq. to 1590 RPC, 1586 Bann. Cl.
74, Smytoun 1627 RMS, Smytoun 1662-5 Blaeu, Smeatoune 1653 RMS, Smytouna 17th c. SHS I. 52; PNML: 208).

A.438 smiðē, smeðē - OE 'smithy, metal-worker's shop', Sc. smiddy, smithy.

Smiddygreen, Edinburgh MLO (v. grēne) (Smiddiegrein 1652 RMS, Smiddiegreene 1665 RMS, Smyddiegrein; PNML), Smiddy Haugh, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. h(e)alh) (PNWL), Smiddy Heugh, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. hēh) (PNWL), Smiddyland, Colinton MLO (v. land) (Smyddeland de Colintoun 1529, 1532 RMS, Smyddelandis de Colintoun 1531 RSS; PNML), Smiddielands, Stow MLO (v. land) (terras fabriles 1543-4 RMS, Smyddi(e)land(i)s 1543 RMS, 1610 LC, Smiddieland(i)s 1599, 1622, 1643, 1664 RMS; PNML: 280).

A.439 snāw - OE 'snow'

Snawdon, Lauder BWK (v. dūn) (Snadown c. 1350 Bann. Cl. 83; PNB).

A.440 *snæp - OE probably 'a boggy piece of land', MSc. snape, sneep (§2.27).

Deansneep, Borthwick MLO (v. denu) (Danesnape 1507 LC, Snype 1585 RPC, Snyppis 1609 RMS, Snee 1773 Arm; PNML: 112).

A.441 söfte - OE 'soft, yielding'.

Softlaw, Sprouston ROX (v. hlāw) (Softlaw [p] c. 1290 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, Softlawe 1296 CDS, Softelawe 1292 RS, Softelowe 1311-12 CDS; PNB).

A.442 souter - MSc. 'shoemaker, cobbler', ME souter [< OE sūtere < Lat. sūtor.]
Souterland, Uphall WLO (v. land) (le, lie Sutourland 1507 RSS, 1585 RMS, le Soiterland 1524 RMS, le Soytour-land 1524 RMS, Sutorland 1617 RMS, Secturland 1656 Ret.; PNWL), Souterland, Liberton MLO (v. land) (Souterland 1628, 1663 RMS, lie Sutterlandis 1642 RMS; PNML: 240).

spitel - ME ‘a hospital; a religious house; a house of the Knights Hospitallers’.

Spital, Cavers ROX (Spittale 1481 RMS; PNB), Spittal, Penicuik MLO (Ba(c)kspittal(l) and Fo(i)r(e)spittal(l) 1556, 1557, 1560, 1726 LC, 1792 Sasines, Backspittell and Fore Spittell 1556 LC, Fore and Back Spittils 1726 LC, Spittal(l) 1675 KSR (Penicuik), 1726 LC, Spittel 1773 Arm.; PNML: 271), Spittal Croft, Linlithgow WLO (v. croft) (Spittel-Croft 1586 RMS, Spittelcroft 1636 RMS, Spittlecroft 1699 Rct; PNWL), Spittalriddinghill, Annan DNN (v. *rydding) (Spittelriddin 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Spitteltoun, now Wilkieston (surname, Wilkie) Kirknewton MLO (v. tūn) (Speteltona 1375-6 RMS, Spitteltown 1547-8 RSS, 1625, 1636 RMS, Spitt(e)leto(u)n 1612, 1636, 1657, 1667 RMS, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 221), Backspittal, Edinburgh MLO (Ba(c)kspittell 1556 LC, Ba(c)kspittal(l) 1557, 1560, 1618 LC, Ba(c)kspittil 1726 LC; PNML), Forespittall, Edinburgh MLO (Fo(i)r(e)spittal(l) 1556, 1557, 1560, 1618 LC, Forespittil 1726 LC; PNML).

*spot - OE ‘a small piece, a bit’, pre-lit. Sc. spot (§2.28).

Meadowspot MLO (v. mæd, pæd) (Medusphet 1338 Bann. Cl. 89, Medespot 1367-9 RMS; PNML: 126), Spot, unlocated (Spot 1153-65 DOS’ s.v. spot n.).

stable - ME ‘stable’.

King’s Stables, Edinburgh MLO (Stabulum Regis 1366 ER; PNML).
A.446 stân - OE ‘a stone, stone, rock’.

00 Stonebyres, Livingston WLO (v. byre) (Stonbyrs 1699 KS Liv.; PNWL), Stanefaualdhill, Abercorn WLO (v. fal(o)d, hyll) (lie Stanefa(u)ldhill 1601 BM et passim to 1625 RMS, Stain(e)fa(u)ldhill 1601 et passim to 1604 BM; PNWL), Stonefold, Eccles BWK (v. fal(o)d) (PNB), Stoney Flat, Dalmeny WLO (v. flat) (lie Stainflatt 1576 Dund. B, Stanyflat 1577 Dund. B, lie Staneflatt 1604 Dund. B; PNWL), Stanygill Burn, Castleton ROX (v. gil) (PNB), Stoneheap, Whitburn WLO (v. hêap) (Staneheip 1641 KS Liv., Stane Heape 1649 KS Liv.; PNWL), Standhill, Lilliesleaf ROX (v. hyll) (PNB), Stanehill, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. hyll) (Stanehill 1562 SRS 43; PNWL), Stanehill, Abercorn WLO (v. hyll) (Stonehill 1694 KS Ab., Stanchill 1696 Cess, Stanehill Adair, Stanehill 1818 Forrest; PNWL), Stenhouse, ‘Tynron Dmf’ (v. hûs) (Stanehouse 1637 Reg. Dmf., Stenhou 1637 Reg. Dmf.; PNB), Stonehouse LAN (v. hûs) (Muir de Stonehows 1694) (NTC), Stenhouse, Liberton MLO (v. hûs) (Stanehouse 1478, 1479 AC, 1508-9, 1523 RMS, 1545 LC, Stanehous 1506, 1506-7, 1508 Trcas. Acc., 1601 et freq. to 1666 RMS, Steinhous 1653 RMS, Stenhous 1666 RMS, Stenhouse 1773 Arm.; PNML: 238), Stenhousemuir STL (v. hûs, môr) (de Stan house c. 1200, Stanus 1264, Stenhous 1601) (NTC), Stenishope, Cavers ROX (v. hop, hûs) (PNB), Stennies Water Dmf (v. hûs) (PNB), Stainrigg, Eccles BWK (v. hryeg) (Stanrig 1533 RMS, 1568 HMC (Home); PNB), Staneshiel Burn, Castleton ROX (v. schele) (PNB), Bellstone, Whitburn WLO (v. belle) (PNWL), Brotherstone, Fala & Soutra MLO (v. brôôor) (PNML: 191), Nether Brotherstone, Fala & Soutra MLO (v. brôôor, neôri) (PNML: 191), Upper Brotherstone, Fala & Soutra MLO (v. ufer(r)a, brôôor) (PNML: 191), Brotherstone, Merton BWK (v. brôôor) (PNB), (Nether) Brotherstone, Channelkirk BWK (v. brôôor) (PNB), Cold Stane Slap, Mid-Calder MLO (v. cald, slap) (Cal(d)staineslope 1684 RPC; PNML: 250), Crumstane, Dunse BWK (v. crumb) (PNB), Graystone Hill, Castleton ROX (v. græg) (PNB), Grindstone Law, Oxnam ROX (v. grund, hlâw) (Grundisdame Law 1598 CBP; PNB), Haughstone, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. h(e)alh)
A. 447 stānig - OŒ ‘stony, rocky, made of stone’.

Stoneyburn, Whitburn WLO (v. burna) ((The) Stanyburne 1500 AC et passim to 1604 BM, Stanieburne 1578 SRS 1, 1659 Rct., Stannyburne 1641 KS Liv., Sten(n)ibourne 1647 KS Liv., Staniburene(e) 1512 RMS et passim to c. 1670 BM; PNWL), Stoneycroft, Corstorphine NEO (v. croft) (Stoncroft 1654 RMS, Stanecroft 1667 RMS; PNML), Staney Hill, Teviothead ROX (v. helm) (PNB), Stanelaws, Dalkeith MLO (v. hlāw) (The Sta(i)n(n)i(elaw)is 1612, 1615, 1627, 1643, 1646, 1669 LC, Stai(n)n(i)e(law)es 1669 LC, Stanehill 1555-83 Bann. Cl. 74, Staniehill 1581 RMS, Staniehill 1581-5 KS, 1586-8 Bann. Cl. 74, 1598, 1599 RMS, Staniehill 1586 Bann. Cl. 74, Stainehill 1653 RMS, mons lapidum 17th c. SHS I. 52; PNML: 208), Stoneyport MLO (v. pæð) (Stanipeth, Stenypeth 1345 RMS, Stranipeth 1329-70 RMS, Stoneypeth 14thc. RMS; PNML).

A. 448 stank - MSc. ‘a pond, pool, small semi-stagnant area of water, esp. one that is overgrown and half solid with vegetation, a swampy place; a ditch, an open water-course, freq. applied to a natural stream which has been straightened to form a boundary or to function in a drainage system; a gutter’ (§1.67).

Stankards, Uphall WLO (Stanketts 1570 Hou., Stankattis 1570 Hou., Stankcottis 1575 SRS 52; PNWL: 75), Castilstank, unlocated (Castilstank 13th cent.; DOST s.v. stank n.1), Fivestanks, Uphall WLO (Fyvestankis 1617 RMS; PNWL: 74), Gowan Stank, Linlithgow WLO (v. gowan) (PNWL: 114),
Hawdanstank, Hadden, Sprouston ROX (Hawedenstank 1397 in DOST s.v. stank n.¹, Hawdanstank c. 1400 [1475-1500] Wyntoun C.; PNB: 279).

A.449 stapol - OE ‘a post, a pillar (of wood, stone etc.)’.

00 Staplegordon, Langholm DMF (v. gor, tún) (Stapel...rtune 1124-40 CDS, Stabil gortoun 1325 RMS, Stapelgorton 1335-6 CDS; PNB), Stapleton, Dornock DMF (v. tún) (Stabiltoun 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.450 stede, styde - OE ‘place, site, locality’, ME ‘site of a building; hamlet, village, town, inhabited place; estate, farm’.

00 Bughtsteads, Edinburgh MLO (v. bucht) (PNML), Forester’s Stead, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. forestier) (Forestaris-stede 1516 RMS; PNWL), Middlestead, Selkirk SLK (v. middel) (PNB), Millstead, Canonbie DMF (v. myln) (Millsteads 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Newstead, Melrose ROX (v. niwe) (Nusteyd 1548-9 Ham. Inv., Newsteid 1568 RMS, Neusteid 1682 LC; PNB).

A.451 steinn - ON ‘stone, rock’.

00 Stenries, Cummertrees DMF (v. hreysi) (Steinreis(bech) 1194-1214 HMC (Drml), Stanrase 1446-7 HMC (Drml), Stanyris 1450 RMS, Stanereis 1544 RMS; PNB).

A.452 stigel, stigol - OE ‘stile’, MSc. steil ‘a steep bank, a spur on a hill ridge’.

00 ‘The Steele, Castleton ROX (the Steill 1572 HMC (Jhn), Steele 1583 CBP, Steell 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Ashiesteel, Caddon SLK (v. æscen) (PNB), Kirkstile, Ewes DMF (v. cirice) (Kirkstil 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), The Kirkstyle, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. cirice) (PNWL).
A.453  

**stocce** - OE 'a tree-trunk, a stump, a log, a stock’, ON stokkr, ME stocke.

00  

*Stockbridge*, Liberton MLO (v. brycg) (*Stokkisbriggis* 1550 RMS; PNML: 240),  
*Stockstruther*, Roxburgh ROX (v. strother) (*Stocksturder* 1548-9 Ham. Inv.; PNB).

A.454  

**stöd** - OE 'a stud, a herd of horses’

00  


A.455  

**stöd-fald** - OE ‘stud-fold, horse enclosure’.

00  

*Stodfald*, Edinburgh MLO (thus 1367-9 RMS, *Scottefauld* 1338 Bann. Cl. 89; PNML).

A.456  

**stöw** - OE ‘place, place of assembly, holy place’.

00  

A.457 stórr - ON ‘bent grass’.

00 *Starlaw*, Bathgate WLO (v. hläw) *(le) Starlaw* 1468 RMS et passim to 1629 Ret., *Sterlaw* 1618 RMS; PNWL), *Star Burn* LAN (SSH).

A.458 strand - MSc. ‘a little stream, a rivulet; an artificial water-channel, a (street-)gutter’ (§1.68).

00 Wel(l)strand, Cockpen MLO (v. wella) (PNML: 145).

A.459 střet - OE (Anglian) ‘Roman road, paved road, an urban road, street’.


00 *Berewiches Strem* BWK (v. bere-wīc) *(Berewiches streem* 1153-65 [c. 1280] Bann. Cl. 56, *Berewyckstreem* 1152 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, *Berewicstreame* 1165-1214 Bann. Cl. 82; PNB), *Coldstream* BWK (v. cald) *(Caldestream* c. 1210 [c. 1260] GC, e. 13th c. Mait. Cl. 40, *Cald(e)strem(e)* c. 1200, c. 1250, c.

A.461 *strodar, stothir* - pre-lit. Sc., MSc. *strother, struther* 'a marshy place, marsh, swamp; a place overgrown with brushwood; a river meadow; land serving a communal purpose (yielding natural resources)' (§1.69).

A. 462 stubb - OE ‘stub, tree-stump’.

Stobs MLO (fl) Stobbys 1273 Bann. Cl. 89, Stobbis 1507 LC, Stob(b)s 1773 Arm., 1839 NSA; PNML), Stobbs, Cavers ROX (Stobbis 1511 RMS, Stobs 1574 LC; PNB), Stobitcote, Teviothead ROX (v. cot) (Stobby cott 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Stobswood, Langton BWK (v. wudu) (PNB), Loane to the Stobisbank, Cockpen MLO (v. lane, banke) (PNML).

A. 463 sundor-land - OE ‘land set apart for some special purpose, private land, detached land’.

Sunderland, Selkirk SLK (Sonderland 1309 RC, Sondirland 1388-9 CDS, Sundirlandhall 1474 RMS; PNB).

A. 464 sunny - Also sunnie, sonnye, etc., MSc. ‘sunny, facing the sun’.

Sunnyside, Inveresk MLO (v. side) (Sunnyside 1664 LC; PNML: 211), Sunnyside, Kirknewton MLO (v. side) (Sunesyd 1653 RMS, Sunysyd 1655 RMS; PNML: 221), Sunnyside, Liberton MLO (v. side) (PNML: 241), Sunnyside, Melrose ROX (Sonnyesyde 1590 CBP; PNB), Sunnyside, Liberton MLO (v. side) (Sunniesyd 1656 RMS, Sunnyside 1664 LC, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 241).

A. 465 süđ - OE ‘south’.

South Bank, Abercorn WLO (v. banke) (PNWL), Southdean ROX (v. denu) (Sudhden 1291-2 RS, Soudon [p] 1296 CDS, Soudone 1296 CDS, Sowdon 1444 HMC (Rxb), Sowdene 1488 Bann. Cl. 56, Sowdoun 1528 RMS, Soudann K. 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Southfield, Cramond MLO (v. feld) (Southfell Creichtoun 1505 SHS II.10, Sowthfeild Creichtoun 1510-11 SHS II.10, 1634 RMS, Sowthfeildis of Cammok 1510-11 SHS II.10, Southfeild 1591, 1625, 1634 RMS;
PNML), *South Hilderston*, Torphichen WLO (v. *Hildhere, tūn* (South Hilderstaines, South Hilderstounes 1635 RMS et passim to 1672 Ret.; PNWL), South House, Liberton MLO (v. hūs) (Sout hous 1509, 1634 RMS, 1590 RPC, South hous 1609, 1663 RMS, Domus austri 17th cent. SHS I. 52, Southhouse 1630 Bann. Cl. 70; PNML: 237), South Logiebrae, Torphichen WLO (v. Logie Brae(s), Uncertain Names) (South Lugi-brae 1643 RMS, Suthlugie brae 1667 Dund. B; PNWL), South Queensferry WLO (v. ferry) (PNWL).

A.466 swān - OE 'herdsman, swine-heard, peasant'.

00 Swanshiel, Hobkirk ROX (v. schele) (*Suamesheels* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.467 sweostor - OE 'sister, nun'. [Not recorded in Smith, but cf. use in English surnames and placenames, as Aic. Parkeressustere (1374), and '[Fishcerics called] Sister Carilflet (1400) (MED s.v.).]

00 Sisterpath, Fogo BWK (v. pæd) (*Sisterpeth* 1335-6 CDS, *Cisterpethe* 1336-7 CDS, *Sestirpeth* 1451-2 RMS, *Susterpeth* 1509-10 RMS; PNB).

A.468 swēte - OE 'sweet, pure, pleasant'.

00 Sweethope, Stichill ROX (v. hop) (*Swethop(p)e* 1278-9 CDS, 1291 [p] Stev.; PNB).

A.469 swīn - OE 'pig'.

00 Dalswinton, Kirkmahoe DMF (v. tūn) (PNB), Swineside Hall, Oxnam ROX (v. hēafod) (PNB), *Swineford*, Dalkeith MLO (v. ford) (*Swynfoord* 1669 LC, *Swinefoord* 1710 LC; PNML: 183), Soonhope, Lauder BWK (v. hop) (PNB),

A. 470 swīra - OE (Anglian) 'a neck', ON svíri 'a neck, a ridge of land', MSc. swire, sware 'the neck; a hollow or declivity between hills, freq. one with a road; a hollow or level place near the top of a hill' (CSD s.v. swīre n.).

00 Redeswire Fray, Southdean ROX (v. rēad) (PNB), Roughsware, Heriot MLO (v. rūh) (Ruchstuyer 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, Rough swire 1773 Arm.; PNB: 200).

A.471 tannel, tandle - MSc. 'a beacon, a bonfire, especially one kindled at certain festivals, as for example Midsummer's Eve of Hallow Een' (§1.70).

00 Tandilmure, unlocated (Tandilmure a. 1460; SND s.v. tannel n.), Tanlawhill, Eskdalemuir DMF (v. hlāw) (Tandlalhill 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 128), Tanlaw Naze, Teviothead ROX (v. nāss) (Tandilnes 1511 RMS; PNB: 253).

A.472 tempel - OE 'temple', ME temple, MSc. temple, tempil, etc., often signifying land owned by the Knights Templar.

00 Temple (parish) MLO (Templo 1238-1300 Bann. Cl. 109, Tempill 1616, 1634 RMS, Temple 1642, 1662, 1665 RMS, Temple Ballintrodo 1667 RMS, Templum SHS I. 53; PNML: 293), Temples, Currie MLO (lie Tempillis 1618, 1635 RMS, Temples 1798 Sasines; PNML: 180), Templehill, Kirknewton MLO (v. hyll) (Tempilhil 1618 RMS, terris templariis de Harperrig 1609 RMS; PNML: 223), Temple House, Currie MLO (v. hūs) (Templilhous(is) 1618, 1635 RMS, Templehouse(s) 1773 Arm., 1798 Sasines; PNML: 180), Temple Hall, Coldingham BWK (v. hēall) (Templishall 1367 RMS, Tempilhalle 1368 RMS; PNB), Templand, Sanquhar DMF (v. land) (Tomplanmill 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Templeland, surviving in Templeland Road, Corstorphine MLO (v. land) (la
Tempilland infra villam de Corstorfyne 1429 Bann. Cl. 109, Tempillandis de Corstorfin 1429 RMS; PNML, Tempill Land, Crichton MLO (v. land) (Tempill Land 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, also Temple Park, undated; PNML).

A.473 third, thrid - MSc., ME ‘third part’, [Cf. Old English pridda ‘a third’; and the lost Gloucestershire field-name Thriddemo (1468; EPNS 41: 181).]

00 Third, Kirkmichael DMF (Thrid 1555 HMC (Jhn); PNB: 206).


00 Toddishauch, now Foxhall, Kirkliston WLO (v. h(e)alh) (Toddishauch 1539 SHS II. 4 et passim to 1566 Cat. Tor., Toddishauche 1563/4 Cat. Tor., 1631 RMS, Toddishaugh 1619 Cat. Tor., Todhauch 1539 et passim SHS II. 4, Todhaughe 1648 Dund. B; PNWL: 41), Todhills, Liberton MLO (v. hyll) (Todhills 1587, 1591, 1634 RMS, Rent. Bann. Cl. 89, Todhills 1653 et passim RMS, Todhollis 1620, 1627 RMS, Todhoillis 1621 RMS, Todshills 1630 Bann. Cl. 70; PNML: 238), Todhole Knowe, Dreghorn MLO (Todhole Knowe 1852; Harris: 604), Thodholesid, unlocated (Thodholesid 1214-49 DOST s.v. tod n.1), Toddeholes, unlocated (Toddeholes c.1250 DOST s.v. tod n.1), Todholes, Kirkconnel DMF (Todholes 1586 CBP; PNB: 234), Todholles, now Todhill Knowe, Colinton MLO (Todholles 1620 RMS, Todholles 18th cent. Ret.; PNML: 107), Todholerig, unlocated (Todholerig 1165-82 DOST s.v. tod n.1), Todholes, Kirkconnel DMF (v. hol(h)) (Todholes 1586 CBP; PNB), Todrig, Coldstream BWK (v. hrycg) (Todderig c. 1300 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18, Thotheryg, Thotheryg c. 1300 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18, Todrig, Todrik- 1550 RMS; PNB: 246).

A.475 tolbooth - MSc. ‘a booth or office at which tolls were collected; town hall; town prison, jail’. [Cf. ME tol-boðe, not covered in Smith, but found in English place-names, such as Uppingham Tollhouse RUT.]
The Tolbooth, Edinburgh MLO (‘Tolbu(i)th(e)’ 1477 SBR 7, 1503-4 Treas. Acc., 1542-3 RSS, 1563, 1566, 1576 et freq to 1590 RPC, Tolboith 1551 RPC, Tolbuith 1567 RPC, Tolbooth 1550, 1574 RPC, 1579, 1621, 1629, 1656 LC, Towbuith 1490 Treas. Acc.; PNML).


Tollcross, Edinburgh MLO (v. cros) (fr ‘Tol(l)cors(e)’ 1458 RMS, 1488, 1491, 1492, 1494 AC, 1491 ADA, ‘le Tol(l)croce 1538 RMS, Toll Cors 1491 ADA, Towcroce 1529 RSS, Towcorse 1787 Sasines (2144); PNML), Cairntows, Liberton MLO (v. cairn) (PNML: 239).

A.477 topt - ON ‘building site, curtilage, messuage’, ODan toft, late OE toft, ME toft.

Upper and Lower Tofts, Cavers ROX (Toftes 1296 CDS, Toftis 1511 RMS; PNB), Tofts, Dalmcny WLO (Tofts 1622 RNIS, 1691 KS Dal.; PNWL).

A.478 treow - OE ‘tree’, MSc. trei, tree.

Ashtrees, Southdean ROX (v. æsc) (Eschetreis 1528 RMS, 1541-2 RMS; PNB), Cherrytrees, Yetholm ROX (v. chiri) (PNB).

A.479 trög - OE ‘a valley, a trough, a long narrow vessel for various purposes such as feeding animals, baking, brewing, etc.; a hollow or valley resembling a trough, the bed of a stream’, MSc. troch, trough, troucht, throcht, (plural) trows ‘a channel or wooden water conduit for water, esp. that leading to a millwheel; the channel or bed of a river, esp. a rough part, a similar channel among sea rocks’.

Trows, Kelso ROX (Trowis 1511 RMS; PNB).
tron, trone - MSc. ‘the public steelyard or weighing machine in a burgh, set up in or near the market-place for the weighing of various types of heavy or coarse goods, hence, the district around the tron; the town centre’ (§1.71).

Tron, Edinburgh MLO ([veteris tholonei (gen) 1357 SBR 7, Tronum de Edinburgh 1446, 1447 ER], Tron(e) (of Edinburgh) 1477 SBR 7 1531 et passim to 1543 RSS, 1682 LC; PNML: 137), Trongate, central Glasgow LAN (v. gata) (Troyne Gait 1545, Troingait 1553, Troyngait 1560; DOST s.v. tron(e n.).

tun - OE ‘enclosure, farmstead, estate, village’.

Inveresk/Liberton MLO (personal name, Gilbert) (Gilberdestone 1336-7 CDS, Gilbertston(e) 1466 Bann. Cl. 74, Gilbertoun 1507, 1542, 1547 RMS, 1547 RPC, 1609 Retours, 1632 RMS, Brunstoun Gilbertoune 1564-5, 1566 RMS, Brunstoun called Gilbertoun-Coats 1661 RMS, Gilberttooune called Brunstoune 1653 RMS, Gilbertown commonly called Brunstane 1692 LC, Burnistoun(e) 1450 Bann. Cl. 70, 1466 Bann. Cl. 74, 1512 RSS, Burnstoun 15th c cnt. Bann. Cl. 105, 1537, 1542 RSS, Burnoustoun 1537, 1546 RSS, Brunstoun 1539-40 RSS, 1571, 1591 RPC, 1653, 1654 LC, 1655 RMS, Brunstoun 1542, 1546 RSS, 1565, 1566 et freq. to 1591 RPC, Brunstoun 1547, 1585 RPC, Brunston 1585 RPC, Brunstane 1652 RMS, Brunstaine 1670 RMS, Brunstoun 1541 RSS, Brunstoun 1555-83 Bann. Cl. 74, Brinstoun 1586 Bann. Cl. 74, Brinstoun 1572 RPC, Brunstain 1670 RMS, Brunstane or Gilbertoune 1692 LC, or Gilberstona undated 17th cent. SHS I. 52; PNML: 203, 223), Gilmerton, Liberton MLO (Gillemurioston, Gillemoreston, Gillemuristone, Gillemoreston(e) 1166-1214 Bann. Cl. 89, Gyllemoreston(e) 1166-1214 Bann. Cl. 89, Gillemoreston 1224 Bann. Cl. 89, Gylmurston(a) 1203 Bann. Cl. 89, Gylmurston 1230 Bann. Cl. 89, 1476 ADA, Gylmerton 1215, 1273 Bann. Cl. 89, Gilmoretoun 1490 AC, Gilmurston 1165-1214 Bann. Cl. 89, Gilmortoun 1497 RSS, 1502 Treas. Acc., 1503, 1644 RMS, Gilmertoun(e) 1477 et passim to 1654 RMS, 1506 Bann. Cl. 109, 1501 et passim to 1538 RSS, 1570 Bann. Cl. 94, 1502, 1502-3 Treas. Acc., 1567, 1582 RPC, Gilmerton 1665 RMS, Gilmourston(e) 1663, 1667 RMS, Gilmoitoun 1545 RMS, Gilmerton(e) 17th cent. SHS I. 52; PNML: 235), Gilmerton Mains, now called South Farm, Liberton MLO (v. demeyne) (lie Maynis de Gilmertoun 1603 RMS, lie Maynes de G- 1633 RMS, Mains of Gilmertoun 1653 RMS, Maynes of Gilmertoun 1661 RMS, Mains of Gilmourtoun 1667 RMS; PNML: 235), Gilmerton Grange, now called Grange, Liberton MLO (v. grange) (Gilmertoun Grange undated Bann. Cl. 89, 1587 et freq. to 1661 RMS, Gilmertoun Grange 1653, 1654 RMS, Gilmortoun-Grange 1627 RMS, Gilmourtoun Grange 1667 RMS; PNML: 235), Gilmerton, Stow MLO (surname, Gilmour) (Gilmertoun (in Weddalia) 1543-4, 1598-9, 1622, 1643 RMS, 1610 LC, Gilmartoun 1543-4 RMS, Gilmerstoun 1593 RMS, Gilmerston 1773 Arm.; PNML: 284), Gocelynton, Newbattle MLO (Anglo-Norman personal name, Jocelyn) (Gocelynton(e) 1150-80, 1153-65 Bann. Cl. 89, villa Gocelini coci 1153-65 Bann. Cl. 89; PNML: 255), Haddington ELO 574
(v. Hada) (NTC), Halkerston KCD (v. hafocere) (PNML), Halkerston MLO (v. hafocere) (PNML), Harvieston, Borthwick MLO (surname, Hervey) (PNML: 109), Hilderston WLO (v. *Hildhere) (PNWL), North Hilderston, Torphichen WLO (v. *Hildhere, nor6) (PNWL), South Hilderston, Torphichen WLO (v. *Hildhere, süò) (PNWL), Hopetoun (House), Abercorn WLO (Hopto(u)n 1652 SHS II. 18 et passim to 1699 SHS I. 11, Hopeto(u)n(e) 1683 Ret. et passim to 1698 IIR.; PNWL), Houston WLO (Anglo-Norman personal name, Hugh) (PNWL), Howatstone, Mid-Calder MLO (personal name Howat, a derivative of Hugh) (Howatsto(u)n(e) 1490, 1492 ADC, 1586, 1587, 1594 Proc. Bar. Court, 1640 McCall, 1691 KSR, 1709 RMS, 1773 Arm., Houatstown 1585 Proc. Bar. Court, Howittstoun 1600 Proc. Bar. Court, 1698 KSR, Hewistoun 1662 Blaeu, Houetston 1699 KSR; PNML: 245), Illieston WLO (v. Ill-Leifr) (PNWL), Ingliston, later Rottenrow, Kirkliston MLO (v. Ingjaldr) (PNML: 215), Johnstone RNF (v. John) (Jonesstone 1292, Johnstown 1594) (NTC), Johnstone, Eskdalemuir DMF (personal name John) (PNB), Kettlestoun WLO (v. Ketill) (PNWL: 59), Kirkliston WLO (v. *Lissa, cirice) (PNWL: 39), Lauriston, Cramond MLO (v. Laurence) (PNML), Liston WLO (v. *Lissa) (PNWL), Livingston WLO (v. Lëofing) (PNWL: 75), Lyleston, Lauder BWK (v. *Li(g)ulfur) (PNB: 29), Mannerston WLO (perh. the surname Maners) (Maneristoun c1320 HMC et passim to 1501 Dund. A, Maneristown 1395 Ham. Inv., Maneriston 1478 ADA et passim to 1490 AC, Maneristoune 1489/90 AC, Maneristoun 1406 Gramp. Cl. 4 et passim to 1604 BM, Manerston 1422 Reg. Ho. Ch. et passim to 1604 BM, Manerstone 1458 HMC et passim to 1534 SRS 52, Maneristoune 1476 ADA et passim to 1683 Ret., Manderstoun 1425-6 SRS 36 et passim to 1537 SRS 52, Manderstoun 1618 Ret., 1622 RMS; PNWL: 16), Maxton ROX (v. Maccus) (PNB), McCheynston, Dunscore DMF (surname, MacCheyne) (PNB), McCubbington, Dunscore DMF (surname, MacCubbin) (PNB), McMurdostoun, Dunscore DMF (surname, MacMurdie) (PNB), Malcolmstone, Currie MLO (personal name or surname, Malcolm) (Malcolmstoun 1390-1406, 1538 RMS, 1531-2 RSS, Malcolmestoun 1615, 1616 RMS, Malcolmystona 1389-90 RMS, Malcom(st)oun 1477, 1532 RMS, 1498 RSS, Malkumstoune 1498 RMS, Malcomston 1500 RSS, Malcolmston 1499 RSS, Malcolms cross 1773 Arm.; PNML: 177), Merchiston MLO (Celtic
personal name, Merchiaun) (Merchi(n)(g)sto(u)n(e) 1264-66 ER, 1306-29, 1329-71 RMS, 1483, 1488 AC, 1502-4 Treas. Acc., 1572 RPC, 1667, 1678, 1712 LC, Merhammeston 1278 Bann. Cl. 89, Merch(i)(e)sto(u)n(e) 1306-29 RMS, 1329-71 RMS, 1473 SBR 7, 1488, 1493 AC, 1494-5, 1508 Treas. Acc., 1546 Bann. Cl. 70, 1590 RPC, Merchenstoun 1329-71 RMS, Mer(k)(y)hampstone 1336-7 CDS, Mercham(i)(e)(y)sto(u)n(a) 1357, 1528 Bann. Cl. 89, 1358 et freq to 1548 Bann. Cl. 105, 1367, 1494, 1503, 1512 RMS, 1434, 1435, 1438 ER, 1509, 1510, 1546 RSS, Merchehamstona 1357 Bann. Cl. 89, Merchonstoune 1479 AC, Merchainestoune 1507 Treas. Acc., Merchiestain 1655 LC, Marchamssto(u)n(a) 1476 ADA, 1512 Treas. Acc., March(i)(e)sto(u)n(e) 1476 ADA, 1494 AC, 1511 Treas. Acc., Marche(m)sto(u)n 1522 Bann. Cl. 105, 1591 Bann. Cl. 94, 1589-90 RPC, 1662-5 Blacu; PNML: 132, Nether Merchistoune, Edinburgh MLO (Celtic personal name, Merchiaun; v. tün) (Nethirmerchamstoun 1456 Bann. Cl. 105, Nethir Merchaniestoune 1546 RSS, Nether Marcheinston 1583 LC; PNML: 132), Over Merchiston, Edinburgh MLO (v. ufer(r)a; Celtic personal name, Merchiaun) (Orvirmercham(e)stoun(e) 1358, 1503 Bann. Cl. 105, UfIrmerchamstoun 1456 Bann. Cl. 105; PNML: 132), Ormiston, Kirknewton MLO (v. Ormr) (Ormyst(u)un 1211-26, 1238-70, 1238-1300, 1300-1331, 1399-1400, 1512 Bann. Cl. 109, 1481, 1482 ADA, undated Bann. Cl. 74, Orm(i)(e)sto(u)n(e) 1454 Rcg. Ho. Ch., 1462, 1506-7, 1509 Bann. Cl. 109, 1474 Bann. Cl. 94, 1483 et passim to 1495 AC, 1488, 1489, 1491 ADA, 1773 Arm., Orm(i)(e)stona 1476 ADA; PNML: 220), Ormstonhill, Kirknewton MLO (v. Ormr, hyll) (Ormestoun(e)hill 1546 RMS; PNML: 220), Outerston, Templic MLO (app. a personal name) (Outterston 1587 RPC, Utterston 1600 LC, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, 1642, 1665 RMS, undated Ret., Witerston 1634 RMS, Out(h)ersto(u)n 1587 RPC, 1790 Sasines, undated Ret., Outertown old undated map in the possession of the farmer of Outerston; PNML: 296), Masterton, Ncbbatte MLO (pchr. surname, Master) (Maistertone 12th ccnt., 1320, 14th cent. Bann. Cl. 89, Maisterton 1350 Bann. Cl. 89, Maistertoun(e) 1587, 1620, 1621, 1627 RMS, 1658 Inquis. Spec. Edinb., Mastertone propre Neubotille 1315-21 RMS, Maystertone 1320, 1357 Bann. Cl. 89, Maysterton 1306-29, 1320 Bann. Cl. 89, Maystertoun 1346 Bann. Cl. 89, Mayertone 1338 Bann. Cl. 89; PNML: 255), Mitchelston, Stow MLO (surname, Mitchell) (Michelstoun(e)
Scotstoun, Abercorn WLO (v. Scott) (Scotstown 1375 HMC, Scottistoun(e) 1498 RPC et passim to 1600 Bann. Cl. 74, Scotstown 1564 SRS 57; PNWL), Easter Scotstoun, Abercorn WLO (v. east, Scott) (Estyrskotstoune 1494/5 Dund. A, Eister Scotisto(u)n(e) 1498 AC et passim to 1615 Prot. R. K., Easter Scotstoun 1596 Gill. Ch. et passim to 1696 KS Ab.; PNWL), Scotstoun Hill, Abercorn WLO (v. hyll, Scott) (Scottistounhill 1568 RMS et passim to 1578 Reg. Ho. Ch., Sco(i)stonhill 1568 SRS 52, 1568/9 RPC, Scotstown Hill 1569 Hou., Scotstownhill 1604 BM, 1690 Ret.; PNWL), Scotstoun Moor, Abercorn WLO (v. mór, Scott) (lie) Scottistownmuire 1591 RMS et passim to 1618 Ret., Scotstownmuire 1602 Ret., Scotstown Muire 1662 RMS, Scotstownmuir 1683 Ret.; PNWL), Wester Scotstoun, Abercorn WLO (v. west, Scott) (Wester Scotstoun 1535/6 et passim SRS 52, (lie) Wester, Waster, Westir Scottistoun 1540/1 RMS et passim to 1615 Prot. R. K., Wester Scotstoun 1662 RMS, 1683 Ret.; PNWL), Wilkieston, Kirknewton MLO (v. spitel) (Speteltona 1375-6 RMS; PNML: 221), Sprouston ROX (v. Sprow) (PNB), Stevenston AYR (v. Steven) (NTC), Stewarton, Glencainr DMF (v. Stewart) (PNB), Swanston MLO (v. Sveinn) (PNML); Swinton BWK (v. Sveinn) (PNB), Symington, Stow MLO (personal name, Simon) (Symontoun 1584 RPC, 1594 LC, 1598-9, 1643, 1644, 1664 RMS, Symonstoun 1593 RMS, Simontoun 1614 LC, Symontine 1656 LC, Symington 1773 Arm.; PNML: 287), Uddingston LAN (v. Oda) (NTC), Ulston, Jedburgh ROX (v. Ulfr) (SPN), Waterstone, Ecclesmachan WLO (personal name, Walter) (PNWL), Watherstone, Stow MLO (personal name, Walter) (Walterstoun 1593 RMS, 1617 Wilson, Wa(l)derstoun(e) 1593, 1594, 1599 LC, 1643, 1644, 1664 RMS, Wa(l)derstone 1611 RPC, Waldirstoun 1616 RPC, Wedderstoune 1589-9 RMS, Wadderstoun 1614 LC, Wadderstone 1656 LC, Watterstoun 1620, 1643 LC, 1643 RMS, Watherstone 1647 Wilson, Weatherstone 1773 Arm.; PNML: 288), Warriston MLO (v. Warin) (PNML), Warriston, Currie MLO (v. Warin) (Warynstone 1391-2 RMS, Warnistoun 1428 RMS, Warastoun 1504 RMS, Waristoun 1534, 1557, 1662 RMS, Warastoun 1636 RMS, Wareistoun 1608 RMS, 1583 LC, Wariestoun(e) 1643, 1657 RMS, Wariston(a) 1668 SHS I.36, 17th Cent. SHS I.52, Warestoun 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, Varestoun 1514 RMS, Wairisto(u)n(e) 1637, 1638 SHS II.18; also the undated Waranston, Warenston Bann. Cl. 89,
Compounded with other elements: Atton Burn, Coldingham BWK (v. ald, burna) (PNB), Attonburn, Hownam ROX (v. ald, burna) (PNB), Ayton, BWK (v. ëg) (PNB), Barnton, Cramond MLO (v. ber-ærn) (PNML), Nether Barnton, Cramond MLO (v. neôri, ber-ærn) (PNML), Over Barnton, Cramond MLO (v. ufer(r)a, ber-ærn) (PNML), Beckton, Dryfesdale DMF (v. bekkr) (PNB), Brotherton, West Calder MLO (v. brôðor) (Brethertoun 1452 RMS; PNML: 300), Brunston, Penicuik MLO (v. burna) (PNML: 266), Brunton, Torphichen WLO (v. burna) (PNWL), Camieston, St. Boswells ROX (PNB), Castleton, Borthwick MLO (v. castel(l)) (PNML), Broughton, Edinburgh MLO (v. brôc) (PNML), Caverton, Eckford ROX (PNB), Chapelton, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. chapel(e)) (Chapelton 1516 RMS; PNWL), Kingistoune, perhaps the same as Kingston Grange, Liberton MLO (v. cyning) (PNML: 239), Kirknewton (parish) MLO (v. nîwe, cirice, môr) (Ecclesia de Neutun 1150 Lawrie; PNML: 217), Easter Newton, Kirknewton MLO (v. nîwe, cirice) (Estir Newton 1546 RMS; PNML: 217), Kirknewton Mains, Kirknewton MLO (v. nîwe, cirice, demeyne) (Maynes of Kirknewton 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML: 217), Kirknewton Muir, Kirknewton MLO (v. nîwe, cirice, môr) (Newtoun-mu(i)re 1625 RMS; PNML: 217), Clifton, Kirkliston MLO (v. clif) (PNML), Cliftonhall, Kirkliston MLO (v. clif, h(e)all) (PNML), Clifton, Morbattle ROX (v. clif) (PNB), Cliftonhall Mill, also known as Lin's Mill, Kirkliston MLO (v. clif, h(e)all, myln) (PNML), Craigton, Abercorn WLO ((The) Cragtoun 1417 LC et passim to 1577 SRS 52, (The) Cragton 1417 LC, (The) Cragtoun 1536 LC, Craigtown 1522 Dund. A et passim to 1649 RMS, Craigtoun 1628 Dund. B et passim to 1681 Purv.; PNWL), Cranston MLO (v. cran) (PNML), New Cranston MLO (v. cran, nîwe, ufer(r)a) (PNML), Nether Cranston MLO (v. ...
cran, neðri) (PNML), Crichton MLO (Crectune c. 1128 Bann. Cl. 70, 1143-47)

SBR 7, Krektun 13th c. Bann. Cl. 69, Cre(i)chtu(n)e 1189-1214, 1296-1324, 1300-31 Bann. Cl. 109, 1359 et freq. to 1454 ER, 1387, 1567 Bann. Cl. 94, c. 1400, 1440 et freq. to 1538 RMS, 1419, 1457 Bann. Cl. 89, 1427, 1450 Bann. Cl. 70, 1447, 1448, 1449 Bann. Cl. 105, 1450, 1483, 1506 Bann. Cl. 74, 1467 et freq. to 1481 ADA, 1478 Bann. Cl. 86, 1480 AC, 1494, 1494-5 et freq. to 1513 Trcas. Acc., 1500 et freq. to 1547 RSS, 1536, 1653 LC, 1573, 1581, 1591 RPC, Cre(i)chtun e. 13th c. Bann. Cl. 74, Cre(i)chtown 1450 LC, Cre(i)ghto(u)n(e) 1336-7 Bann, 1449 Reg. Ho. Ch., 1450 ER, 1666 RMS, Cre(i)ghtona 1337, 1343 ER, Cre(i)ghto(u)n(e) 1387-8, 1450 Reg. Ho. Ch., 14th c. Bann. Cl. 89, 1438 ER, 1449 Bann. Cl. 109, 1488, 1489 Treas. Acc., 1578 RPC, Kreyton(a), Kreetton(a) 1338 Bann. Cl. 89, Krey(h)tone 1357 Bann. Cl. 89, c. 1400 RMS, 1428, 1438, 1443 ER, 1437-60, 1460-88 Bann. Cl. 74, 1452, 1514, 1591, 1682 LC, Krichton 1457 Reg. Ho. Ch., Krechtone 1500 Bann. Cl. 86, Crichton 1567 LC, Crichton 1662-5 Blaeu, Chrighton 1773 Arm.; PNML), Crichton Castle MLO (v. castel(l)) (PNML), Easter Creightoun MLO (v. demeyne, east)

(PNML), Wester Creightoun MLO (v. west) (PNML), Crookston, Inveresk MLO (v. *crök) (Cruikston 1679 LC, Cruikstane 1773 Arm.; PNML: 210),

Crookston, Stow MLO (v. *crök) (Crokestone 1336-7 CDS; PNML: 283),

Crookston Mill, Slow MLO (v. *crök, myln) (Cruikstonmylne 1584 RPC; PNML: 283), Crosston, Bathgate WLO (v. cros) (PNWL), Dalswinton, Kirmahoe DMF (v. swín) (PNB), Dalton DMF (PNB), Eastertoun, Kirkliston WLO (v. ēast) (PNWL), Easton, Bathgate WLO (v. ēast) (PNWL), Easton Inch, Bathgate WLO (v. ēast) (PNWL), Fenton, Hutton & Corrie DMF (v. fenn) (PNB), Fiddleton, Ewes DMF (v. fipete) (PNB), Foumartdean,

Morbattle ROX (v. foumart) (PNB), Fulton, Bedrule ROX (v. fugol) (PNB), Friarton, Corstorphine MLO (v. frere) (PNML), Friarton, Edinburgh MLO (v. frere) (PNML), Granton, Carmond MLO (v. *gréon) (PNML), Easter Granton, later Royston, Carmond MLO (v. ēast, *gréon) (PNML), Wester Granton, Carmond MLO (v. *gréon, west) (PNML), Hallyburton, Greenlaw BK (v. burh, hálig) (PNB), Harpertoun, Ednam ROX (v. hearpere) (PNB),
Heiton ROX (v. hēah) (PNB), Hermiston, Lilliesleaf ROX (v. hiordemann) (PNB), Hermiston MLO (v. hiordemann) (PNB), Long Hermiston, Currie MLO (v. hiordemann, lang) (PNML: 176), Hilton Bay, Mordington BWK (v. hyll) (PNB), Howliston, Stow MLO (v. howlet) (PNML: 284), Hutton BWK (v. hōh) (PNB), Hutton, Hutton & Corrie DMF (v. hōh) (PNB), Kelton, Caerlaverock DMF (v. kelda) (PNB), Kirkton, Cavers ROX (v. cirice) (PNB), Kirkton MLO (v. cirice) (PNML), Kirkton, Bathgate WLO (v. cirice) (PNWL), Kirkton, Liberton MLO (v. cirice) (PNML: 233), Kirkton, Livingston WLO (v. cirice) (PNWL), Kirkton of St. Cuthbert's, Edinburgh MLO (v. cirice, St. Cuthbert) (PNML), Lamberton, Mordington BWK (v. lamb) (PNB), Langton BWK (v. lang) (PNB), Lanton, Jedburgh ROX (v. lang) (PNB), Langton, Kirknewton MLO (v. lang) (PNML: 218), Lemington, Coldingham BWK (v. hleomoc) (PNB), Lintalee, Jedburgh ROX (v. lēah, hlynn) (PNB), Longnewton, Ancrum ROX (v. lang, niwe) (PNB), Lugton, Dalkeith MLO (v. luh) (PNML: 183), Lugton Bridge, Dalkeith MLO (v. luh, brycg) (bridge of Lughtoun 1536 LC; PNML: 183), Mertoun BWK (v. mere) (PNB), Morton, Liberton MLO (v. mere) (PNML: 236), Mortonhall, Liberton MLO (v. mere, h(e)all) (PNML: 236), Middleton, Uphall WLO (v. middel) (PNWL), Middleton MLO (v. middel) (PNML), Litill Monktoun, now Old Craighall, Inveresk MLO (v. munuc, lytel) (litel monktoun 1484 Bann. Cl. 74; PNML: 205), Monkton, Inveresk MLO (v. munuc) (Munctune 1163 Bann. Cl. 74; PNML: 206), Monktonhall, Inveresk MLO (v. he(a)ll, munuc) (monktoun hall 1482 ADA; PNML: 206), Milton, Kirkpatrick-Juxta DMF (v. myln) (PNB), Milton, Glencorse MLO (v. myln) (fle). Xfiltoun 1501 RMS; PNML: 194), Milton, Dalmeny WLO (v. myln) (PNWL), Miltonhill, Dalmeny WLO (v. hyll, myln) (PNWL), Milton Mill, Dalmeny WLO (v. hyll) (PNWL), Mellendean, Sprouston ROX (v. myln, denu) (PNB), Morton, Canonbie DMF (v. mōr) (PNB), Morton, Glencorse MLO (v. mōr) (Mortoun 1665 RMS; PNML: 196), Morton, Abercorn WLO (v. mōr) (PNWL), Nether Buteland, Currie MLO (v. butt, land, neðri) (PNML: 175), Over Buteland, Currie MLO (v. butt, ufer(r)a, land) (PNML: 175), Over Newton, now Overton, Kirknewton MLO (v. niwe,
uferra) (Ovir Newton 1546 RMS; PNML: 217), Newton, Hawick ROX (v. nīwe) (PNB), Newton (parish) MLO (v. nīwe) (PNML: 260), Newton WLO (v. nīwe) (PNWL), Norton, Ratha MLO (v. norō) (PNML: 277), Overton of Balerno, Currie MLO (v. ufer(r)a) (PNML: 174), Plumdon, Annan DMF (v. plume) (PNB), Polton, Lasswade MLO (v. pōl) (Powtown 1500 RSS; PNML: 228), Polton Mains, Lasswade MLO (v. pōl, demayne) (Polton Mains 1773 Arm.; PNML: 228), Porterstown, Keir DMF (v. porter) (PNB), Prieston, Bowden ROX (v. prēost) (PNB), Preston, Cranston MLO (v. prēost) (PNML), Preston, Linlithgow WLO (v. prēost) (PNWL), Rathquhilton, Borthwick MLO (Rathquhilltoun 1449 Bann. Cl. 109; PNML), Reston, Coldingham BWK (v. hrīs) (PNB), Saughton, Corstorphine Edinburgh MLO (v. s(e)alh) (PNML), Saughtonhall, Edinburgh (now in the City Parish, formerly in Corstorphine) (v. s(e)alh, h(e)all) (PNML), Saughton MLO (v. s(e)alh) (PNML), Smeaton, Inveresk MLO (v. smiō, by) (Smithetun 1124-53 Bann. Cl. 74; PNML: 208), Staplegordon, Langholm DMF (v. gor, stapol) (PNB), Stapleton, Dornock DMF (v. stapol) (PNB), Straiton, Liberton MLO (v. strēt) (PNML: 238), Straitonhall, Liberton MLO (v. strēt, h(e)all) (PNML: 238), Straitonhole, Liberton MLO (v. strēt, hol(h)) (PNML: 238), Straiton Mill (v. strēt, myln) (PNML: 238), Walton WLO (v. wella) (PNWL), Wilton, Hawick ROX (v. wella) (PNB), Mains of Kirkliston, Kirkliston WLO (v. cirice, demeyne, *Lissa) (PNWL), Kirkliston Mill, Kirkliston WLO (v. cirice, *Lissa, myln) (PNWL), Newliston, Kirkliston WLO (v. *Lissa, nīwe) (PNWL), Over Newliston, Kirkliston WLO (v. nīwe, *Lissa, ufer(r)a) (PNWL), Three Miletown, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. myln) (PNWL), Westerton, Kirkliston WLO (v. west) (PNWL), Wester Newton, Kirknewton MLO (v. nīwe, west) (Westir Newton 1546 RMS; PNML: 217).

A.482 piece - OÆ ‘a thicket, dense undergrowth’.
Thickside, Jedburgh ROX (v. *side) (Thikside, Thiksyde 1571 RPC, 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.483 þing-völlr - ON ‘a field where an assembly met, a meeting-place’.

Tinwald DMF (Tynualde 1477, Tynwald 1522, NY 0081; Fellows-Jensen 1996, Tynwald 1335-6 CDS; PNB: 20).

A.484 þorn - OE ‘a thorn-bush, a hawthorn’, ON þorn.

Thorn, Mid-Calder MLO (Thorn 1696 RMS; PNML: 242), Thornybank, Torphichen WLO (v. banke) (Thornybank 1575 SRS 52, Thornibank 1595 Gill. Ch., 1635 Cat. Tor., Thorniebank 1616 Gill. Ch.; PNWL).


Threpleche, near Redpath, Earlston BWK (v. *lae(c)) (Threpleche 1421 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB: 270), Threepwood, Melrose ROX (v. wudu) (Prepwude 1180 APS, Threpauude 1186-1214 [c. 1400] Bann. Cl. 56, Trepewod c. 1220 Bann. Cl. 83; PNB).

A.486 þveit - ON ‘a clearing’.

Appiltretwayt, in Carruthers, Middlebie DMF (v. æppel-tréow) (PNB), Brakanepeht, near Annan DMF (v. braken) (Brakanepeht 1194-1214 HMC (Drml), Brakansweit post 1275 HMC (Drml); PNB), Branteth, Halfmorton DMF (v. brant) (PNB), N. & S. Carthat, Lochmaben DMF (v. kjarr) (Karthat 1662-5 Blaeu, Carthat 1637 LC; PNB), Dalwhat, Glencairn DMF (v. dalr) (Dalquhat c. 1544 HCM (Drml); PNB), Lairthat, Ruthwell DMF (v. leirr)
(PNB), *Langesweit*, between Slethat and Comlongon, DMF (v. *lang*)


*Marthat* 1662 RMS; PNB), *Murraythwaite* Ho., Cummertrees DMF (v. *mör*)

(PNB), *Thorniethwaite*, Lochmaben DMF (v. *pyrne*) (*Thornhuayt* c. 1218

HMC (Drml), the *Thorniequhat* 1534 HMC (Jhn), *Thornequhat* 1542-3 RMS;

PNB), *Thorniewhats*, Canonbie DMF (v. *pyrne*) (PNB), *Twathats*, Ruthwell

DMF (Sc. *twa*, ‘two’) (*Twathweyles* 1304 CDS, *Twathwatis* 1450 RMS,

*Twathwatis* 1498-9 HMC (Drml); PNB).

A.487 *pyrel* - OE ‘a hole, an opening (as in a wall); pierced, having a hole’.

00 *Thirlestane*, Lauder BWK (v. *stän*) (*Thirleston* c. 1150 [16th] Bann. Cl. 83, c. 1170 [16th] Bann. Cl. 83, 1189-9 CDS, *Thirlestain* 1175-1214 Bann. Cl. 56,

*Thirlstane* 1509 RMS; PNB), *Thirlestane*, Ettrick SLK (v. *pyrel*)

(*Thyrlestonangate*, *Greater Thyrleston* CB, *Thirrlstaine* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.488 *pyrne* - OE ‘thorn-bush’, ON *pyrnir*.

00 *Hawthorn*, Caddon SLK (*Hayrtherne* 1455 LR, *Hartherne* 1468 RMS,

*Hairtherne* 1538 RMS, *Hawtherne* 1563 RS, *Harthorne* 1571 RS; PNB),


*Naythanthirn* c. 1203 Bann. Cl. 83, *Neythantherne* 1296 CDS, *Naithanthurne* 1380 CDS; PNB), *Thornycrook*, Dalkeith MLO (v.*cröc*)

(*Thorn(e)ycreu(k)i)s* 1556, 1603, 1621, 1622, 1635, 1668, 1673, 1710 LC, 1556 Sasines, *Thorn(e)ycrewkis* 1608 LC, *Thorn(e)yicrooks* 1630, 1653, 1710 LC, 1794 Sasines, *Thorncreweks* 1656 LC, (the) *thorn(e)cryiks* 1598 LC, (the) *thorn(e)cruik(i)s* 1612, 1656, 1669 LC; PNML: 183), *Thorniethwaite*,
Lochmaben DMF (v. pveit) (PNB), Thorniewhats, Canonbie DMF (v. pveit)  
(Thornythaite 1583 CBP, Thornyquhat 1590 RPC; PNB).

A.489  
uferra - OE 'higher, upper', ME ufere, ouer, MSc. over, uver 'the upper of higher of two farms of the same name' (CSD s.v.). Cf. neæri.

Over Barnton, Cramond MLO (v. tūn, ber-ærn) (PNML), Over Braid,  
Edinburgh MLO (v. plewland) (Overbraid voc. Plewlandis 1517-18 RSS, (by) Plewland(is) (de Braid) 1527, 1538 RMS, 1528 Bann. Cl. 89, 1529, 1535 RSS, Over Braid 1652, 1665 RMS, 1685 LC; PNML), Upper Brotherstone, Fala & Soutra MLO (v. brōðor, stān) (PNML: 191), Over Buteland, Currie MLO (v. butt, land, tūn) (PNML: 175), Over Carlowrie, Kirkliston WLO (Over Carlowry 1583 Temp., 1694 KS Kirk; PNWL), Craigs, Mid-Calder MLO (v. craig) (PNML: 245), Over Craig, Torphichen WLO (v. craig) (Ovircrag(e) 1562 SRS 52, 1569 RMS; PNWL), Over Cramond or Cramond Regis, now Barnton House, Cramond MLO (King's Cramnond 1390-1406 RMS, Cramont regis 1390-1 RMS, Craumond(e) regis 1390-1406, 1471, 1591 RMS, 1456 ER, Cramond Regis 1456 ER, 1475 et freq to 1643 RMS, 1508-27, 1529, 1533 RSS, 1508, 1509 Bann. Cl. 105, 1567-8 RPC, 1557-84, c. 1564 Bann. Cl. 74, -liegis 1579 RMS, -riggis 1610 RMS, Crawmund Riegis 1567 RPC,  
Cramondregis 1557-85 Bann. Cl. 74, 1556 RMS, Crumund-regis 1591 RMS, Ovir Cramond 1588-9 RPC, Over Cra(w)mond 1625, 1662 RMS; PNML),  
New Cranston MLO (v. nīwe, tūn, ufer(r)a) (PNML), Over Hallhills,  
Dalmeny WLO (v. h(e)all, hyll) (PNWL), Over Hillhouse, Torphichen WLO (v. hyll, hūs) (Ovir, Over Hil(l)hous 1540/1 RMS et passim to 1591 HMC, Over Heleis c. 1570 Bann. Cl.74, Ovirhillhous 1571 SRS 52, Ovirhilhouse 1684 SRS 40; PNWL), Howden, Mid-Calder MLO (v. hol(h), denu) (Holden(e) 1382 Bann. Cl. 94, Ower Howden 1586 Proc. Bar. Court; PNWL: 246), Over Liberton, Liberton MLO (v. hlip, beretūn) (Vuirlibirtoun 1360-70 Bann. Cl. 105, Vuylibirtoun 1362 Bann. Cl. 105, Uvirlibertoune 1475, 1475-6 RMS, Ovir Libertoun 1527-8 et passim RMS, Ovir Libbertoun 1634 RMS, Over Libertoun
1598 et freq. to 1636 RMS, Over Libertoun 1614 et passim to 1642 RMS, Over Libertoune 1654 RMS, Over Liberton 1581 LC, 1662 RMS; PNML: 233), Over Loan Dykes, Linlithgow WLO (v. lane, dic) (Ovirlonedykis 1561 SRS 57, Over Lone Dikes 1562 SRS 57; PNWL), Over Merchiston, Edinburgh MLO (v. Merchiaun, tūn) (PNML), Overmilne, Currie MLO (v. myln) (lie Overmylnne 1614 RMS, the Overmilne 1663 RMS, New Mill 1773 Arm.; PNML), Over Mill, Kirknewton MLO (v. myln) (Overmylnne 1607, 1614, 1654, 1662, 1663 RMS; PNML: 222), Over Newton, now Overton, Kirknewton MLO (v. nīwe, tūn) (Ovirl Newtoun 1546 RMS, Ower Newtoun 1607 RMS, Over Newton 1614, 1637, 1660, 1662, 1663 RMS, Overtoun 1773 Arm.; PNML: 217), Over Philpingstone, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. Philip, tūn) (Over Philpewistoun 1577 Bann. Cl. 109; PNWL), Over Plewlands, Edinburgh MLO (v. plewland) (PNML), Over Newliston, Kirkliston WLO (v. nīwe, *Lissa, tūn) (Ovirl Newlistone 1516 Dund. A, Overnewliston 1560 Temp., Ovirtoun de Nethir Newlistoun 1576 LC, Overlistoun 1666 SHS I. 48; PNWL), Over Quarry Flats, Dalmeny WLO (v. flat), Over Scotstoun, Dalmeny WLO (v. Scott, Scot, tūn) (Over Scotstoun 1582 Dund. B; PNWL), Overton of Balerno, Currie MLO (v. tūn) (Ovirtoun (de Ballerno) 1511 RSS, 1546 RMS, (lie) Overtoun(e) de Byerno 1607 RMS, (lie) Overtoun(e) de Byreno 1614 RMS, (lie) Overtoun(e) of Byreno 1654 RMS, (lie) Overtoun(e) of Byrenalie 1662 RMS, (lie) Overtoun(e) of Byrna 1663 RMS; PNML: 174), Over Wheatacre(s), Torphichen WLO (v. wēt, secer) (Overweitakyr c. 1540 Rent. Tor., Ovir Weitaikeris 1627 RMS; PNWL), Upper Bonnytoun, Linlithgow WLO (v. Bondi) (Overbonitoun 1564 SRS 57; PNWL), Upper Bow, Edinburgh MLO (v. boga) (the Over Bow 1477 SBR 7, 1698 LC, the Ovirbow 1522 Bann. Cl. 105; PNML), Upper Carriden, Bo’ness and Carriden, WLO (Over Carriddene 1653 RMS; PNWL), Upper Kinnell, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (Over (Ovir) (-) Kynnele 1516 RMS, 1572/3 SRS 52, Ovirtoun of Kinneill 1532 RMS, Ovir Kynneile 1569 SRS 52; PNWL), Upper Park, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. park) (lie Over Park 1593/4 RMS; PNWL).
A.490  under - MSc., Sc. 'under, lower, etc.'.


A.491  unpanic - OE 'thanklessness, displeasure; “ungrateful” soil’.

00 Unthank, Ewes DMF (*Unthank* 1509-10 RMS; PNB).

A.492  upp, uppe, up - OE ‘up, higher up, upon’.

00 Uphall WLO (v. h(e)all) (*Uphall* 1562 SRS 57 et freq to 1698 KS Q., *Wphall* 1602 Rct. et passim to 1693 KS Up., *Vphall* 1608 Bann. Cl. 42, 1675 KS Tor., *Uphal* 1677 KS Kirk.; PNWL); Uphall Mains WLO (v. demeyne) (*Uphall Manys* 1499/1500 AC, *lie Maynis de Uphall* 1617 RMS; PNWL).

A.493  vao - ON ‘a ford’

00 Blaatwood, near Torduff Point, Gretna DMF (v. blá(r)) (*Blaatwood* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Watscales, Dryfesdale DMF (v. skáli) (PNB).

A.494  vrá, rá - ON ‘nook, corner of land’.

A.495 *walc - OE ‘fulling, the dressing of cloth’, MSc. walk, waulk, only in the compound walkmill ‘mill where cloth was fullled’ (§2.30).


A.496 wark, werk, wirk, work, wurk - MSC. ‘a building, especially one which is public, or imposing’, northern ME werk(e), OE ge(weorc).

Burnswark, Middlebie DMF (PNB), Newark Castle, Selkirk, SLK (v. niwe) (le Newerk 1439 HMC (Rxb), Newwerk 1489-90 RMS, Newewark 1547-8 CSP; PNB), Newark, Livingston WLO (v. niwe) (Newwark 1604 RMS, 1671 Ret., Newark 1604 BM, 1626 RMS, Newwork 1629 RMS, New-work 1659 Ret.; PNWL).

A.497 walh - OE (Anglian) ‘a foreigner, a serf’.


A.498 wall - OE (Anglian) ‘a wall’.

Crosswalls, Linlithgow WLO (v. eros) (PNWL).
A.499 (ge)wæde - OE 'a ford'.

00 Lasswade (parish) MLO (v. læs) (Laswade 1128-53 Bann. Cl. 70; PNML: 244), Lasswadegate, Lasswade MLO (v. læs, gata) (Lessuadegate 1627 Mait. Cl. 34) (PNML: 244).

A.500 wæl - OE 'a deep pool', northern ME weel, MSc weel 'a deep pool; an eddy, a whirlpool'.

00 Maxwell, Kelso ROX (personal name Maccus) (Macch'swel 1159 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, Mackuswel 1165-1214 Bann. Cl. 56, Maccuswelle 1215 CDS, Maccuswel [p] 1221 Pat., Maxewelle 1296 CDS; PNB).

A.501 wæter - OE 'water, an expanse of water'.

00 Waterhead, Hutton & Corrie DMf (v. hēafod) (Watterhead 1569 RPC; PNB), Waterside, Penpont DMf (v. sīde) (Wattersyde 1543 RMC (Dnnl); PNB).

A.502 weard - OE 'watch, ward, protection'.


A.503 wella, well(e) - OE (Anglian) 'well, spring, stream'.

589
Wells, Over and Nether, Jedburgh ROX (Walls 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Wells, Hobkirk ROX (Welles 1380 CDS; PNB), Mungo's Walls, Edrom BWK (Mungo(i)swallis 1476 CRL, 1497-8 HMC (Wed); Mungoswaes 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Ninewells, Chirside BWK (Nynewell(i)s 1580 RMS, 1585 HMC (Var. Coll. v.); PNB), Wallyford, Inveresk MLO (v. ford) (Walford pre-1198 Bann. Cl. 74, Wal(e)furd 1581 RMS, Wallifoord 1660 LC, 17th c. SHS I. 52, Walafeild 1549 LC, c. 1555 Bann. Cl. 74, Walafeild 1668 SHS I. 36, Valafeild 1609 Bann. Cl. 74, Wallyfield 1665 SHS I. 36, Wallyfu(i)rd(e) 1561 Bann. Cl. 74, 1576-7, 1586 RMS, Wallefurd 1563 RMS, c. 1580 Bann. Cl. 74, Wallifarde 1563 RMS, Walliefard 1574 RMS, Vallivadum 17th c. SHS I. 52; PNB: 208), Wallhouse, Torphichen WLO (v. hüs) (Wolhous c. 1540 Rent. Tor., 1572 Gill. Ch., Wel(l)hous(e) 1556 LC et passim to 1698 Ret., Wel(l)howse 1698 KS Tor., Wallhouse 1572 Gill. Ch. et passim to 1695 HR, Wellhoos of Torphiching 1572 SRS 52; PNWL), Wellhill, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. hyll) (Wallhill 1611 Ham. Inv., Wellhill 1613 Ham. Inv.; PNB), Wel(l)strand, Cockpen MLO (v. strand) (Wel(l)strand 1665 RMS, 1666 RMS; PNML), Walton WLO (v. tün) (Wilton 1335-6 CDS, Wiltoun 1492-3 AC, (Le) Wultone 1336-7 CDS, 1463 Linn. Ch., Wello 1473 ADA et passim to 1506 HMC, Welton 1480 AC et passim to 1548/9 SRS 57, Welton 1571 SRS 52, (The) Walthun 1421 ER et passim to 1687 KS Car., (The) Walton 1432/3 Linl. Ch. et passim to 1670 Reg. Bor., Walltoun 1667 Dund. B; PNWL), Wellstruther, Borthwick MLO (v. strother) (W(yl)uestrother 1166-1214, 1223, 1223, 1230, 1273 Bann. Cl. 89, Wolestrother 1166-1214 Bann. Cl. 89; PNML), Wilton, Hawick ROX (v. tün) (Wiltuna c. 1050 [12th] HSC, Wiltoun 1511 RMS; PNB), Addiewell, West-Calder MLO (perh. Adie, hypocoristic form of Adam) (Awdyweill 1512 RMS, Adi(e)w(e)(i)lfl 1583 LC, 1646 KSR, 1654 Blaeu, 1773 Arm., 1792 Sasines (4683), 1797 Sasines (6938), Adi(e)weel 1792 Sasines (5082); PNML: 300), Cadwell, Temple MLO (v. cald) (Caldwell 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML: 294), Crooked Well, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (Sc. cruikit ‘crooked’) (Cruikitweill 1593/4 RMS, Cruicked Weill 1669 Reg. Bor.; PNWL), Mikelkeldwelle, unlocated (v. mikill, kelda) (Mikelkeldwelle 1275-1329 HMC (Drml); PNB),
Motherwell LAN (v. modir), Wetflatwell, Cranston MLO (v. flat, wēt)
(PNML).

A.504  wēod - OE 'a weed; a herb, grass'

Wedhale, now Stow (parish) MLO (v. h(e)alh) (Wedhal(e) c. 1180-4 Bann. Cl. 56, 13th ccnt. Bann. Cl. 69, Wedal(e) 1221-24, 1221-40, 1296-1332 Bann. Cl. 109, 1329, 1394, 1395 et passim to 1422 ER, 1329-70 Bann. Cl. 94, 1233 Bann. Cl. 56, 1395 Bann. Cl. 69, 1398 Bann. Cl. 70, Wedall 1329, 1396, 1397 ER, Wedd(a)ll(e) 1392, 1412, 1413, 1415 et freq. to 1421 ER, 1471 ADA, 1484, 1513 RMS, Waddell 1612 LC, Weddell 1618 RMS; PNML: 280), Wedaleford, Stow MLO (v. h(e)alh, ford) (Wedalefurde c.1200 Bann. Cl. 109; PNML: 280).

A.505  wer, wær - OE 'weir, river-dam, fishing-enclosure in a river'.

Werland de Ester Glencroske, Glencorse MLO (v. land, east) (Werland de Ester Glencroske 1336-7 CDS; PNML: 193).

A.506  west - OE 'western; west', MSc. wast, west.

Wester Briggs, Kirkliston MLO (v. brycg) (PNM. L: 214), Westerbriggs, Edinburgh MLO (v. brycg) (Wester Briggis 1652 RMS, Wester Briggis 1665 RMS, Westerbridges 1685 LC; PNML), Wester.Brow, Torphichen WLO (v. brū) (Westerbrow 1698 SRS 40; PNWL), West Cairns, Mid-Calder MLO (v. cairn) (PNML: 244), West Cairn Hill, Mid-Calder MLO (v. cairn, hyll) (PNML: 244), West Caldmore, Borthwick MLO (v. cald, mōr) (PNML), West Carmondean, Livingston WLO (Carmanden Westir 1535 RMS, Carmonden Vester 1580 Ret., Carbounden Wester 1604 RMS, Carmondeane Wester 1671 Ret.; PNWL), Wester Causewayend, Mid-Calder MLO (v. caucie, ende) (PNML: 248), Wester Cowden, Dalkeith MLO (v. cū, denn) (Westir Colden
1546-80 RMS; PNML: 182), Wester Cousland, Livingston WLO (v. cū, land) (Wester Causland 1652 KS Liv.; PNWL), West Craigs, Corstorphine MLO (West Cragis 1555-6 RMS, West Craigis 1607 RMS, Wester Craigs 1618, 1634, 1664 RMS, West Craiges 1650, 1654, 1664 RMS, Wester Craig 1654 RMS; PNML), West Craig, Abercorn WLO (Sc. craig ‘hill’) (Westcrraig 1690 Ret.; PNWL), West Craigne, Dalmeny WLO (Gael. creag ‘hill’) (West Cragnyn 1323-7 [17th] RMS, Westir Craigy 1323-7 [17th] RMS; PNWL), Wester Carriden, Bo’nness and Carriden, WLO (Westir Carriddin 1563 SRS 57; PNWL), Wester Creightoun, now Crichton village, MLO (v. tún) (Wester Creightoun 1666 RMS; PNML), West Drylaw (now Drylaw Mains), Cramond MLO (v. drēge, hlāw) (PNML), Wester Duddingston, Abercorn WLO (v. *Dudding) (Wester Dodynstoun 1412 Reg. Ho. Ch., Wester Dudiosntoun 1522 LC et passim to 1627 Ret.; PNWL), Wester Dresselrig, Mid-Calder MLO (v. die, drēge, schele, hrycg) (Westir Dryshilrig 1586 Proc. Bar. Court, Dressilrig alias Dyk in Calder Comitis 1602 McCall; PNML: 245), West Fauldhouse, Whitburn WLO (v. falh, hūs) (The Westerhous of the Falhous 1667 KS Liv.; PNWL), Wester Croft, Inveresk MLO (v. croft) (Wester Crofti 1653 RMS, Westir crofti 1587, 1591, 1593, 1593-4 RMS; PNML: 212), Westfield, Cramond MLO (terras de Westend ville de Craumond-regis 1589 RMS; PNML), Westfield, perhaps Wester Norton (Westertoun 1773 Arm., v. Ratho parish, PNML) (v. raw, feld, raton) (lie Wesifeild of Rottounraw 1631 RMS; PNML: 216), West Field, Linlithgow WLO (v. feld) (le Westfeilde 1512/3 RMS, lie Wastfeild 1637 RMS; PNWL), Wester Foulshiels, Whitburn WLO (v. fūl, schele) (lie Westmeistemsett (Westmeast-sett) de Fouschelis 1530/1 RMS, 1530/1 RSS; PNWL), Wester Gateside, Linlithgow WLO (v. gata, sīde) (Wastergatesyde 1683 KS Ecc., Wastergattsyde 1684 KS Ecc.; PNWL), Wester Granton, Cramond MLO (v. *grand, tún) (PNML), Wester Hailes, Cockpen MLO (v. h(e)alh) (Wester Hailliis 1561, c. 1585 Bann. Cl. 74, Waster Haillis 1604 Bann. Cl. 74, Wester Hailles 1643 RMS, Wester Haillis 1593-4, 1626 RMS; PNML), West Harburn, West Calder MLO (v. burna, heorot) (Wester Hairtburne 1620 McCall, W. Hartburn 1773 Arm.; PNML: 302), Wester
Hillhouse, Torphichen WLO (v. hyll, hús) (Westir, Waster(-)Hilhous 1553 Ret. et passim to 1667 BM, Westirhil(l)hous 1562 SRS 57, 1568 SRS 52, Wester Hilhouse 1655 BM, Hillhouse 1688 Ret.; PNWL), Westhouse, Edinburgh MLO (v. hús) (Westhous 1627 RMS; PNML), Wester Kerse, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. carse) (Westir-Kerse 1532 RMS; PNWL), Wester Lumphoy, Currie MLO (Westir Lumphoy 1531 Bann. Cl. 109, Wester Lumphoy 1577 RPC, Westir Lumphoy 1590 RPC, W. Lumphoy 1773 Arm.; PNML), Wester Longhaugh, Linlithgow WLO (v. lang, h(e)alh) (Wester Langhaugh 1551 SRS 57, Wester Longhauch 1560 SRS 57; PNWL), Wester Melville, Lasswade MLO (v. Malevile) (Westir Mailuile 1546 Bann. Cl. 74; PNML: 227), Westmuir, Abercorn WLO (v. mór) (Westmoore 1649 Dund. A, West Mure 1662 RMS; PNWL), West Moor, Dalmeny WLO (v. mór) (PNWL), Westmuirdale, Dalkeith MLO (v. dalr, mór) (Westmuredail 1669 LC; PNML: 185), Wester Newton, Kirknewton MLO (v. níwe, tún) (Westir Newtoun 1546 RMS, Wester Newtoun(e) 1607, 1614, 1654, 1662, 1663 RMS; PNML: 217), Westpans, Inveresk MLO (West Pannis 1587, 1591, 1593, 1593-4 RMS, Westpannes 1653 RMS; PNML: 212), West Port, Edinburgh MLO (v. port) (West Port 1577 Bann. Cl. 94, 1617, 1682 LC; PNML), Wester Reeves, Whitburn WLO (v. ree) (Wester Rives 1697 KS Liv.; PNWL), Westruther, Westruther BWK (v. strother) (PNB), West Scales, Gretna DMF (v. skalí) (West Scalis 1512 HMC (Drml), West-skalis 1544 RSS, Skells 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Wester Scotstoun, Abercorn WLO (v. Scott, tún) (PNWL), Wester Strath, Torphichen WLO (Gael. srath ‘valley’) (Wester Strath 1667 Dund. B, Wester Straith 1685 KS Tor.; PNWL), Westerton, Kirkliston WLO (v. tún) (Westertoun of Newlistoun 1609 Dund. A; PNWL), West Whitburn WLO (v. hwít, burna) (Westirqwitburne 1363 RMS, Wester Quitburne 1479 ADA, Wester Quitburne 1565/6 SRS 52 et passim to 1644 KS Liv.; PNWL), Whitelaw Wester, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. hläw, hwít) (PNWL), Wester Wheatacre(s), Torphichen WLO (v. wēt, æcer) (Wester Weitaikers 1680 KS Tor., Weitakers Wester 1680 SRS 40; PNWL), West Wood, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. 593
wudu) (West-Wod 1593/4 RMS; PNWL), Westwood quarter, Cockpen MLO (v. wudu, quarter) (Westwood quarter 1665 RMS; PNML).

A.507 wët - OE (Anglian), wæt, wët (West Saxon) ‘wet, damp’.

\[\text{Wetflatwell, Cranston MLO (v. flat, wella) (Weteflatwel 1300-1331 Bann. Cl. 109; PNML), Wheatacre(s), Torphichen WLO (v. æcer) (Weytakre 1426 Reg. Ho. Ch., Weyt Akyr 1426 Bann. Cl. 70, Weitacre 1567 SRS 52, Weitaker 1573 SRS 52, 1667 Dund. B, Weitaiker 1687 SRS 40, (Lie) Weitaikeris 1588 RMS, Weitacres 1644 Cat. Tor.; PNWL), Nether Wheatacre(s), Torphichen WLO (v. neðri, æcer) (PNWL), Over Wheatacre(s), Torphichen WLO (v. ufer(r)a, æcer) (PNWL), Wester Wheatacre(s), Torphichen WLO (v. west, æcer) (PNWL).}\

A.508 weðer - OE ‘a castrated ram, a wether’.

\[\text{Wedderburn Castle, Dunse BWK (v. burna) (PNB), Wedderlairs, Longformacus BWK (v. leger) (PNB), Wedderlee, Westruther BWK (v. lêah) (Wederleie c. 1250 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, Wederley 13\textsuperscript{th} c. Reg. Dmf., Wedderlee 1494 HMC (Var. Coll. v.); PNB).}\

A.509 whelp, quhelpe - MSc. ‘whelp, young animal’, OE hwelp.

\[\text{Whelpside, Currie MLO (v. sîde) (Quhelpside 1581-2 RMS, Quhelpsyde 1627 Mait. Cl 34, 1634 RMS, Wholpsyid 1662-5 Blaeu, Whelsyke 1773 Arm.; PNML: 179), Whelpside, Liberton MLO (v. sîde) (Quhelpsyde 1634 RMS; PNML: 241), Whelpside, Kirkliston WLO (v. sîde) (Quholpsyde 1610 RMS, Quhelpsyde 1617 Ret.; PNWL: 47).}\

594
A.510  whinny - ME 'covered with gorse'; cf. hvin.

Whinny Hall, Dalmeny WLO (v. h(e)all) (Whinniehall 1692 KS Dal.; PNWL: 11).

A.511  wic - OE '(dependent) farm'.

Borthwick, nr Dunse, BWK (v. bord) (PNB), Borthwick MLO (v. bord) (PNML), Borthwick, Roberton ROX (v. bord) (PNB), Hawick ROX (v. haga), Prestwick AYR (v. prēost), Darnick, Melrose ROX (v. derne), Fishwick, Hutton BWK (v. fisc), Hedderwick ELO, Hedderwick BKW, Hedderwick ANG, Heatherwick ABD (v. hæddre) (SPN), Wigtown WIG (v. Wiega, tūn).

A.512  *wince[ - OE 'a nook, a corner; a sharp bend in a river or valley; a corner of land in the hills', pre-lit. Sc. wince\l (§2.31).


A.513  wind - OE 'wind', ON vindr.

Windshiel, Dunse BWK (v. schele) (Wyneschelis 1490 HMC (Wed), Wysheels 1662-5 Blacu; PNB).
A.514 windel-strēaw - OE 'long withered grass'. [Not covered by Smith, but also in English place-names as Windle Straw CHE.]

00 **W**indelstrawl**e**e, Cramond MLO (v. lēah) (Windilstrealie 1662 RMS, Windlestrayley 1657 RMS, Windlestrawley 1773 Arm; PNML).

A.515 windig - OE 'windy'.

00 Windydoors, Stow MLO (v. dor) (W**i**ndicarus 1445, 1455 łoR, 1564 RSS, Windydoors 1773 Arm.; PNML: 289), Windydoors, Caddon SLK (v. dor) (PNB), Windy Gowl, Arthur's Seat, Edinburgh MLO (app. Sc. gowl < Gael. gobhul) (W**i**ndiegovall early 17th cent. Bann. Cl. 70, Windigowill 1666 LC; PNML: 107, 142), Windyhall, Dalmeny WLO (v. h(e)all) (PNWL), Windy Hill, Closeburn DMF (v. hyll) (W**i**ndyhillis 1542-3 RSS; PNB), Windy Law, Borthwick MLO (v. hlāw) (W**i**ndlaw 1475 ADA; PNML).

A.516 winter - OE 'winter'.

00 Winterburgh, Crosslee estate, SLK (v. burh) (PNB), Winterseugh, Cummertrees DMF (v. bekkr, skógr) (W**i**nterbech scok 1194-1214 HMC (Drml); PNB).

A.517 wīōig - OE 'withy, willow'.

00 Wythker, Inveresk MLO (v. kjarr) (Witker c.1250 Bann. Cl. 74, Wythker in tenemento de Muskyliburgo c. 1339 Bann. Cl. 74, Wytker 1339 Bann. Cl. 70, W**i**kkyr lyand within ye regalite of Muskilburgh 1484 Bann. Cl. 74; PNML: 212).
A.518 word, weord, wurd, wyrd - OE ‘an enclosure’, later ‘an enclosed homestead’.  


A.519 wudu, earlier widu - OE ‘wood, grove, woodland, forest’  

Oakwood, Selkirk SLK (v. ac) (PNB), Archwood, Johnston DMF (PNB), Blackwood, Keir DMF (v. blæc) (Blakwod 1552 HMC (Drml); PNB), Braidwood, Penicuik MLO (v. bräd) (PNML: 266), Braidwood, Temple MLO (v. bräd) (PNML: 293), Brown’s Wood, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (Browniswod 1562 SRS 57, Brounswood 1603 Ham. Inv., Browniswode 1604 Ret., Brownis Wode 1615 Prot. R. K.; PNWL), Cockpen Wood, Cockpen MLO (W. coch, pen) (Wood of Cockpen 1496 Treas. Acc.; PNML), Flask Wood, Ewes DMF (v. flashe) (PNB), Gladswood, Merton BWK (v. gled) (PNB), Greenwood, Coldingham BWK (v. grêne) (PNB), Greenwoodhead, Heriot
MLO (v. grëne, hëafod) (Greenwoodhead 1587 LC; PNML: 201),
Hartwoodburn, Selkirk SLK (v. heorot, burna) (PNB), Hartwoodmyres,
Selkirk SLK (v. heorot, mërr) (PNB), Harwood, Teviothead ROX (v. hår)
(PNB), Harwood, Hobkirk ROX (v. hår) (PNB), Holywood DMF (v. hålìg)
(Holywood 1552 HMC (Drml), Holywood or Sacri nemoris (gen.) 1574 RMS;
PNB), Kelwood, Dumfries DMF (v. kelda) (PNB), Legerwood BWK (v.
Leodgeard) (PNB), Nether Wood, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. neðri)
(PNW), Priestsde, Cummtrees DMF (v. sìde, prëost) (PNB), Quarrelwood,
Kirkmahoe DMF (v. quarrel) (PNB), Quixwood, Abbey St. Bathans BWK
(PNB), Riddingwood, Kirkmahoe DMF (v. *rydding) (PNB), Shielwood,
Ashkirk SLK (v. schele) (Sheelswood 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Spottiswood,
Westruther BWK (v. *Spott) (PNB), Stobswood, Langton BWK (v. stubb)
(Stobbis-wod 1509-10 RMS; PNB), Swinewood, Ayton BWK (v. swîn) (PNB),
Threepwood, Melrose ROX (v. preap) (PNB), Torwood, Dryfesdale DMF
(Gael. torr ‘hill’) (Torwood 1484 RMS; PNB), Torwoodlee, Caddon SLK (Gael.
torr ‘hill’) (v. lëah) (PNB), Vicar’s Wood, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO
(Vicarswood 1562 SRS 57, Vicaris Wood 1614/5 Prot. R. K.; PNB), West
Wood, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. west) (PNWL), Westwood quarter,
Cockpen MLO (v. west, quarter) (PNML), Wooden, Eckford ROX (v. denu)
(Wodden 1439 RMS, Vodden 1567 Bann. Cl. 82; PNB), Wood Dyke, Bo’ness
and Carriden WLO (v. dìc) (Woddyk 1593/4 RMS; PNB), Woodend,
Torphichen WLO (v. ende) (Wodend c. 1540 Rent. Tor. et passim to 1607 RMS,
Woodend 1662 RMS et passim to 1675 SRS 40; PNWL), Woodhall, Colinton
MLO (v. hëall) (be wodhall 1495 AC, Wodhall 1438 ER, 1483, 1484 ADA,
1544 RSS, 1586, 1623 RMS, Wodhalle 1373-4 RMS, Wo(o)dehall 1635 RMS,
Woodhall 1643 RMS, 1773 Arm., Aulusylvia 17th cent. SHS I.52; PNML),
Woodhead, Canonbie DMF (v. hëafod) (PNB), Woodhouselee, Glencorse
MLO (v. hüs, lëah) (Wodehouseleye 1501 RMS, Wodhously 1530 RMS,
Wodhouslie 1545, 1581 RMS, 1591-2 RPC, Woodhous(e)lie 1663 RMS, 1667
LC, Woodhouselee 1773 Arm.; PNML: 195), Woodquarter, Torphichen WLO (v.
quarter) (Wodqrtar c. 1540 Rent. Tor., Wodquarter 1565 SRS 52 et passim to

A.520 wuducoce - OE ‘woodcock’, ME woodcock. Although not in Smith, also found in English place-names, as for example Wodccoekeslond CHE.

00 *Woodcockdale, Linlithgow WLO (v. da1r) (Wodcoekdale 1491 AC et passim to 1670 KS Linl., Wodcokdaile 1539/40 RMS et passim to 1567 SRS 52, Wodcokdaill 1551 Ham. Inv. et freq to 1647 KS Linl., Woodcockdaill 1669 Reg. Bor., Woodcockdale 1675 KS Linl. et passim to 1686 Ret.; PNWL: 66).

A.521 wulf - OE ‘a wolf’.

00 *Wolfhope Burn, Ewes DMF (v. hop) (PNB), Wolfehopeclee, Southdean ROX (v. hop, leah) (Wolhople 1436 HMC (Wed), Wolfhoopelie 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Wolfelee, Southdean ROX (v. leah) (Wileoys 1300-1 CDS, Wolle 1436 HMC (Home), Wolffle 1528 RMS, Wowley 1590 CBP; PNB).

A.522 wynd - MSc. ‘a narrow, winding street, lane, etc. leading off a main thoroughfare in a town’ (§1.72).
Wyndeheide unlocated street-name, perhaps in Glasgow (Wyndeheide 1554; DOST s.v. wynd n.²), Black Friars Wynd, Edinburgh MLO (v. frere) (PNML: 138), Kirk o’ Field Wynd, Edinburgh MLO (v. feld, cirice) (PNML: 131), Burnwynd, Ratho MLO (v. burna, *crōc) (PNML: 275), Kerswynd, Inveresk MLO (v. carse) (the vennal called Kerswynd 1653 RMS; PNML: 211), Leith Wynd, Edinburgh MLO (Leithwunde Bann. Cl. 89, Leithwynd 1588, 1638 et freq to 1743 LC; PNML: 140), Liberton’s Wynd, Edinburgh MLO (named from its proximity to the lands of Petroncide Libcrctoun) (Libertonis Wynd(e) 1532, 1546 RSS, 1537 Bann. Cl. 105, Liberton’s Wynd 1622 LC; PNML: 140), Niddry’s Wynd, Edinburgh MLO (Nudreis Wynde 1477 SBR 7, venella vocata Nyddryis Wynde 1541 Bann. Cl. 105, Niddries Wynd 1549, 1554 et freq to 1703 LC; PNML: 141), St. Mary’s Wynd, Edinburgh MLO (St. Mary) (Sanct Mary Wynd(e) 1477 SBR 7, 1505, 1513 Treas. Acc.; PNML: 141), St. Michael’s Wynd, Linlithgow WLO (St. Michael) (le Wynd S. Michaelis 1491 RMS, St. Michaellis Wynd 1615 Prot. R. K.; PNWL: 121).

A.523 wyrhta - OE ‘a wright’.

Wrightshouses, Colinton MLO (v. hūs) (Wricht(is)hous(s)(is) 1451 Bann. Cl. 105, 1535, 1546 RSS, 1547, 1566 Bann. Cl. 109, 1575 et freq to 1590-1 RPC, Wrychtishoussis 1590-1 RPC; PNML), Wrightshouses, now Gillespie’s School, Edinburgh MLO (v. hūs) (Wrichtishouse(s) 1458 RMS, 1545, 1682 LC, Wreuchtsland 1630 Bann. Cl. 70; PNML).
Appendix B: Germanic Personal Names in the Place-Names of Southern Scotland

B.0 This appendix contains a list of all of the Germanic personal names so far identified in the place-names of Southern Scotland, providing a synthesis of the findings of Macdonald (1941), Williamson (1942) and Dixon (1947). Some other secondary literature has also been consulted, and brief etymological notes added where appropriate.

B.1 OE Æbba

00 Abchester, now Bastleridge, Ayton BWK (v. ceaster) (Abchester 1596 LC, 1663 RMS; PNB: 60).

B.2 OE Æbbe

00 St. Abbs, Coldingham BWK (Sanctabs 1621 HMC (Wed); PNB: 191).

B.3 OE Ærnwulf, Earnulf

00 Arton, surviving only in Arnton Fell, Castletown ROX (v. tūn) (Ernilten 1662-5 Blaeu, Erinltown fell, 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 18).

B.4 OE Æðelberht [Williamson also suggests that the first element of the following may be Old English Eadberht (PNB: 182).]

00 Ethebredscheillis, near Newark Castle SLK (v. schele) (Ethebredscheillis 1430 HMC (Rxb), Edibredscheilis 1433-4 HMC (Rxb), Edibredschele 1443 LC; PNB: 182).
B.5 OE Ēdēlstan [Perhaps in the following, though Williamson also suggests that one of the Old English personal names Alfstan or Aldstān may instead be represented by the first element (PNB: 95).]

Elstaneshalche, the valley of a rivulet between Whitton and Morebattle ROX (v. h(e)alh) (Elstaneshalche 1181 Bann. Cl. 56, Elstannes halech 1175-99 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB: 95), Athelstaneford ELO (v. ford) (Elstanesford 1153-78 LC; PNB: 95).

B.6 OE Aldere [Perhaps in the following (PNB: 264).]


B.7 OE Aldhere

Addiston, Ratho MLO (v. tūn) (Adestoun 1589 RPC, Adistoune 1690 RMS, Addieston 1773 Arm., Aldersto(u)n(e) 1610, 1615, 1647, 1654, 1666 RMS, Aldestoun 1646 RMS; PNML: 274).

B.8 OÉ Aldwine [The element is less certain in Annelshope SLK (PNB: 225).]

Addinston BWK (v. tūn) (Auldenestun 1165-77 Bann. Cl. 56, Aldenistoun 1222 Bann. Cl. 83, Aulddynstone 1371 RMS; PNB: 27, also SPN: 47), Alderstone, West-Calder MLO (v. tūn) (A(u)lding(g)ssto(u)n(e) 1452, 1563-4 RMS, 1488 ADA, 1495 Treas. Acc., 1586 RPC, 1640 McCall, 1792, 1800 Sasines (5064, 8100), A(u)ldersto(u)n(e) 1493 ADA, 1579 LC, 1583 Proc. Bar. Court, 1608 Bann. Cl. 74, 1608 RPC, 1645 KSR, 1643, 1696 RMS, 1773 Arm., 1790, 1800 Sasines (3944, 8100), Awdenstoun 1535 RMS, Awdinstoun 1586 Proc. Bar. Court, Addistone 1800 Sasines (8100); PNML: 242, also Aldins toun 1452;
B.9 MSc. Alis [The form of the name may have originally been Alice (PNB: 196).]


B.10 OE Alfhere [Perhaps in the following (PNB: 105).]

Alwardene, Maxton ROX (v. denu) (Alwardene 1165-88 Bann. Cl. 56, Aluerden c. 1226 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB: 105).

B.11 ON Alli [Perhaps in the following, although Williamson also suggests that compound alde 'old' may be the first element (PNB: 282).]

Albie, Middlebie DMF (A(u)ldhie 1631, 1643 Reg. Dmf.; PNB: 282), Albierig, Canonbie DMF (Albyrig 1590 RPC, Oldby 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 282).

B.12 MSc. Ames, Amis

Amisfield, Tinwald DMF (v. feld) (Amysfeild 1288 ER, Amesfeld 1335-6 CDS, Aymisfelde 1434 ER, (H)empsfeild 1586 CBP, 1592 CBP, Hempsfiell or Amisfeeld 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 81).

B.13 ON Arnketill, ODan Arkell [In later form as pre-lit. Sc. Arkil; cf. Middle English Arkil.]

Arkilly, near Fans, Earlston ROX (v. leah) (Arkilly c. 1200 [16th] Bann. Cl. 83; PNB: 78), Arkelton, Ewes DMF (v. tun) (Arkiltoun 1532 RMS, Arkyldon 1583
CBP, Erkiltounfeld 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 32), Erkinholme, Langholm DMF (v. holmr) (Arkinholme 1532 RMS, Erkinhoom 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 305).

B.14 OE Arnold [Cf. ‘Old German’ Ernald (Feilitzen: 248).]

00 Arniston, Borthwick MLO (v. ān) (Arnoldstoun 1449 Bann. Cl. 109, Arnaldstoun 1507 LC, Arnotstoun 1571-2 RMS, Ardnalexstone 1596 NSA, Arneststoun 1609 RMS, Arnistou 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, Arnisto(u)n 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, 1746 LC, 1773 Arm; PNML: 110).

B.15 OE Baldhere

00 Balderston, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. ān) (Bauderstone 1296 CDS, Baudreste 1296 Bann. Cl. 47, Bawdriston 1395 HMC, Bauderstoune 1649 Ham. Inv., Balderston 1395 Ham. Inv. et passim to 1670 Reg. Bor., Balderstoun 1504 RMS et passim to 1669 Reg. Bor., Balderstone 1582 Ham. Inv. et passim to 1693 KS Car., Balderstoune 1665 RMS; PNWL: 26), Balderston Hall, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (Balderstounhall 1670 Reg. Bor.; PNWL: 26), Balderstoun Hills, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (Balderstoun hills 1671 Reg. Bor.; PNWL: 26).

B.16 OE *Bealdric [Cf. ‘Old German’ Baldric (Feilitzen: 191).]

00 Baudrikesland, Colinton MLO (Baudrikesland in tenemento de Dregerne 1336-7 CDS; PNML: 149).

B.17 OE Bēaw(a)

00 Bavelaw, Penicuik MLO (v. hlāw) (Baveley c.1230 Bann. Cl. 70, 1306-1424 RMS, Bavelay 1214-49, 1580, 1594 RMS, 1428, 1429, 1434 ER, Bavelyn 1426 ER, Bavela(w) 1589-90, 1590 RPC, 1679 KSR, Bau(e)lay, Bau(e)lay 1214-49 Bann. Cl. 70,

**B.18** OE *Bēda* [Perhaps in the following, although it has also been suggested that the first element may be Gaelic *beath*, *beith* ‘birch-tree’, found in the names of Beath FIF and Beith AYR (PNB: 179).]


**B.19** OE *Beornweard* [Possibly in the following, though the explanation ‘bear-keeper’s farm’ from ‘Middle English’ *ber-ward* has also been suggested (PNWL: 28, NTC: 56). If the latter, then the name provides important evidence for the use of the compound in pre-literary Scots.]


**B.20** MSc. Bevis


**B.21** ON *Bóndi* [Cf. Feilitzen: 206; see also Fellows-Jensen (1990): *bóndi* ‘yeoman farmer’ may be the source for some of these names.]
Bomble, surviving in Bombie Hill, Westerkirk DMI (v. by) (Bundeby 1296 Bann. Cl. 47, Bomby 1329-71 RC, 1546 RPC, Bondby 1500 HMC (Drml), Bonthby 1560 RMS, Bouby 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 282), Bonnington, Edinburgh MLO (v. -ingtūn) (Bon(n)y(n)(g)to(w)n(e) 1465, 1477, 1501 et freq to 1663 RMS, 1529, 1533 et freq to 1548 RSS, 1553, 1557, 1643 LC, 1575 et freq to 1590 RPC, 1578 Bann. Cl. 70, 1589 Bann. Cl. 94, Bon(n)y(n)(g)town 1585 RPC, Bon(n)ington 1557 LC, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 122), Bonnington, Ratho MLO (v. -ingtūn) (Bondingtona c.1315 RMS, Bondyngton(e) 1335-6, 1336-7 CDS, Bondington 1329-71 RMS, Bendingtown, Boundingtown 1306-29 RMS, Bonnyntona 1372 RMS, Bonnyntoun 1444 Bann. Cl. 109, 1589 et freq. to 1629 RMS, Bonnyntoun 1329-71, 1528, 1528-9, 1613 RMS, Bonnyntoun(e) 1444 Bann. Cl. 109, 1587 et freq. to 1663 RMS, 1668 SHS l. 36, Bonington 1565 RMS, Bonnytoun 1636 LC, Boniton 1630 Bann. Cl. 70, Bonietoun 1654 RMS; PNML: 275), Bonnytoun, Linlithgow WLO (apparently in form Bonar-, in later use, from the surname Bonar, after someone by that name bought the property: PNWL: 56) (v. -ingtūn) (Bondington 1315 Roy. Ed. et passim to 1550/1 SRS 57, Bondington 1315 Reg. Ho. Ch. et passim to 1553 SRS 57, Bondigistona c. 1335 Bann. Cl. 94., Bondyngston 1335-6 CDS, Bondyngton(e) 1336-7 CDS, Bondingtona 1378 Bann. Cl. 94, Bondyngtona 1386 Bann. Cl. 94, Bondyngtoun 1435 Cop. et passim to 1586 Bann. Cl. 74, Bonyntoun 1432 Cop. et passim to 1615 Prot. R. K., Bonyntoun 1438 Linl. Ch., Bonyntone 1438/9 Linl. Ch. et passim to 1451 RMS, Bonington 1453 ER et passim to 1694 KS Linl., Bonytoune 1454 ER et passim to 1694 KS Car., Bonytoun 1459 ER et passim to 1696 LC, Bonnytoun 1463 Linl. Ch. et passim to 1696 LC, Bonyntoun 1490/1 RMS et passim to 1681 Purv., Bonartoune 1662 RMS et passim to 1677 Ret., Bonartoune 1662 RMS et passim to 1677 Ret., Bonnartowne 1667 Dund. B, Bonertoun 1691 Ret.; PNWL: 56).

B.22 OE Bran(n)oc

Branxholme, Hawick ROX (v. helm) (Brankishelme 1315-21 RMS, Branselm 1463-4 RMS, Branxhaim 1479 HMC (Rxb), Branxhelme 1540 RMS; PNB: 55),

**B.23** OE *Brūn(a)* [Perhaps found in a metathesised form in the following, though *Brūn-* is only otherwise attested as an element in compound personal names such as *Brūnheard*; cf. discussion in PNB: 173-4.]

**Burnswark, Middlebie DMF** (v. wark) (*Burniswerkhill* 1541 HMC (Drmt), *Burnyswarke* 1542 Ham. Inv., *Burnswark h.* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 173).

**B.24** OE *Cætt* [The following name may show a strong variant of Old English *Ceatta, Cætta* (PNB: 135).]


**B.25** OE *Căphere* [In later form as pre-lit. Sc. Caver; cf. Middle English Caver.]


**B.26** OE Cēnhere
Carrington (parish) MLO (v. tūn) (Keryn(g)tou(n(a) 1176 quoted NSA 260. 14th
c. Bann. Cl. 89, 1369-70 RMS, Keryn(g)tune undated Bann. Cl. 74,
Keryn(g)toun 1539 SHS II.4, Ke(i)r(r)in(g)tou(n) early 13th c., 14th c. Bann.
Cl. 89, 1329-70, 1455, 1473, 1508-9 et freq. to 1647 RMS, 1490 AC 1540,
1543-4 RSS, 1578 RPC, 1594 LC, Karingtoun 1591-2 RPC, 1662-5 Blaeu,
Caryntoun(e) 1464 Bann. Cl. 89, Car(r)ingtoun(e) 1585 LC, 1631, 1664, 1665,
1666 RMS, 1653, 1698 KSR, Primrose 1773 Arm.; PNML: 118).

B.27 OE Ćeowulf [Perhaps in the following, though the forms are late (PNB: 75).]

Choicelee, Langton BWK (v. lēah) (Chow(i)slie 1518 HMC (Var. Coll. v.), 1590
RPC, Schoslie 1537-8 Gramp. Cl. 18, Schowslie [p] 1572 HMC (Var. Coll. v.),
Chaussley Pont, Chouslie 1664 CRL; PNB: 75).

B.28 OE *Cissa [Apparently a variant of Cissa. Perhaps alternatively from an early
use of the British regional term cess ‘peat, bog’ (PNB: 39-40).]

Cessford, Eckford ROX (v. worð) (Cesseworth(e) 1296 CDS, 1309-29 [15th]
RC, 1315-21 RMS, Gesword 1341-71 Cold. Corr., Sesworth 1415-16 HMC
(Rxb), Cesforth 1547-8 CSP, Cessiwurtwe c. 1560 RMS, Cesworthwe c. 1560
RMS; PNB: 39).

B.29 OE Clerebald

Clermiston, Corstorphine MLO (v. tūn) (terram de Clerribaldi 1288-90 ER,
Clerbaidistun, Clerbaudestun c.1250 Bann. Cl. 74, Clerbaldistona,
Clerbalystona c.1300 Bann. Cl. 74, Clerbardstona c.1300 Bann. Cl. 74,
Clerberstoun 1543, 1543-4 RMS, Clarba(r)stone 1336-7 Reg. Ho. Ch.,
Clarberston 1408-9 SHS III.32, Clarbarstoune 1450 RMS, Clarmastoun 1510-
11 SIIS II.10, 1533 RSS, Clarbarstoun 1523-4 RMS, Clarmestoun 1611, 1620
RMS, Clairbestoun 1505 SHS II.10, Clairbastoun 1529 RSS, 16th Cent.
SHS III.32, Clairbarstoun 1527-8, 1541, 1542 RMS, Clairmystoun 1554, 1573
SHS III.32, Clarebarstoun 1513 RSS, Clarmestoun 1611, 1628 RMS,
Claremestoune 1652 RMS, Clerberstoune 1554 SHS III.32, Clermistoun 1554
SHS III.32, 1614 RMS, Clermestoun 1601 Tax-roll; PNML: 151).

B.30 OE Cola [Cf. ON Koli, which may be the first element of the following.
Williamson compares Coliforthill ROX with the nearby Colislinn ROX, for which
no early spellings are available; however, if Colis- represents a genitive form of
the personal name, the original form would probably have been strong (PNB:
169). Williamson also suggests that Colielaw BWK may possibly have a pre-
literary Scots form of the word collie ‘sheep-dog’ as its first element (PNB:
124), but this is rather unlikely considering that the word is first attested in the
late seventeenth century (CSD s.v. collie n.).]

00 Coliforthill, Cavers ROX (v. ford) (Colyfordland 1380 CDS, Collefurd 1511
RMS; PNB: 169), Colielaw, Channelkirk BWK (v. hlAw) (Colilawe 1206 [c.
1320] Bann. Cl. 82, 1296 Bann. Cl. 47, Culilawe [p] 1296 CDS, Collielaw 1571
RMS; PNB: 124).

B.31 OE Cùðberht [Frequently designating St. Cuthbert.]

00 Nether Kirkcudbright, Glencairn DMF (v. kirkja) (Kirkcudbrecht 1549 RMS;
PNB: 325), Cuthberthope Rig, Hownam ROX (v. hop) (Cuiðbríhtishope
1185-99 Bann. Cl. 56, Cudbrihteshope 1185-99 [1500] Bann. Cl. 56, 
Cuthbertishope 1471 RMS; PNB: 220).

B.32 OE *Cwic [*Cwic is not attested independently, although it forms the first
element of compounds including Cwicheard and Cwichelm (PNB: 85).]

00 Quixwood, Abbey St. Bathans BWK (v. wudu) (Quyquiswod 1509-10 RMS,
Quikkiswood 1565 HMC (Home); PNB: 84).
B.33 OE Cyneberht [Possibly in the following name; cf. PNB: 15, SPN: 29, 98.]

Kimmerghame, Edrom BK (v. hām) (Chynbrygham 1095 [15th] ESC, Cynebritam 1095-1100 ESC, Kynriggeham 1296 CDS, Kymbregam 1296 CDS, Kymbriham 1296 CDS, Kymbridgeham 1330 ER, Kymmerjame 1536 RMS; PNB: 15).

B.34 OE *Dæg(i)sa [Attested as the first element of the Old English personal name Dæghraefn, perhaps also in Dægisgaef, from the Ruthwell Cross (PNB: xliii).]

Degsastan, site unknown and disputed (see discussion in PNB: xlii-xliii) (et Egesan stane 603 ASC (A text), et Dægstane 10th cent. gloss to ASC (A), et Dægsan stane 603 ASC (E text), Desastan c.730 Bede (HE), Flo. Wig., Degsastone Flo. Wig.; PNB: xliii).

B.35 MSc. Daniel


B.36 ON Dōlɡfinnr [Dōlɡfinnr is attested in Britain earlier than in Scandinavian sources; parallels are found in the Danelaw and the name may have originated in England: see further Fellows-Jensen (1990).]

Dolphington, Dalmeny WLO (v. tūn) (Dolfingtoun 1490-1, Doffytoun 1540, Dolphingstoun 1653; PNWL: 6), Dolphinston, Oxnam ROX (v. tūn) (Dolfinestone 1296 CDS, Dolfynston [p] 1354 Bann. Cl. 82, Dolphington 1454 HMC (Rxb), Dolphington 1475 HMC (Rxb); PNB: 20).
B.37 ON Drifr

Dryfesdale DMI (v. dalr) (Druiesdae c. 1124 Glas., 1189 CDS, Drivisdaele 1249 CDS, 1452 HMC (Drml), Driffsdaill 1501 HMC (Drml), Drysdale [p] 1541 HMC (Drml), Drisdaill 1552-3 CSP; PNB: 298).

B.38 OE *Dudding [Cf. SPN: 31-2.]

Duddingston, Abercom WLO (v. tün) (Dodyngstone a. 1219 SHS III. 32 et passim to 1336-7 CDS, Dodinstoun c.1370-76 SHS III. 32, Dodyngstoun c. 1390 Bann. Cl. 94, Dudingston 1432 LC, Dudinstoun 1479 RMS et passim to 1691 KS Ab., Dudingstoun 1604 Dund. B et passim to 1694 SHS I. 16, Dudinstoun 1527 LC et passim to 1543/4 RMS, Dudingstoun 1583 Temp. et passim to 1652 SHS I. 58, Dudingstoun 1598 Temp. et passim to 1668 Ret., Dudingstone 1652 SHS I. 40, 1667 Dund. B, Dudistoun 1593 Dund. B et passim to 1673 SHS I. 36, Duddistoun 1649 SHS I. 25 et passim to 1683 Dund. B, Did(d)istoun(e) 1565 SRS 52 et passim to 1646 SHS I. 11; PNWL: 15), Duddingston (parish) MLO (v. tün) (villa dodin 1166-1214 Bann. Cl. 70, Dodinestun 1153-65 Bann. Cl. 82, 1221-36 Bann. Cl. 82, Dodinistoun c. 1230 Bann. Cl. 70, Dodinistun 13th c. Bann. Cl. 69, Dodingstone 1214-49 Bann. Cl. 70, Dodingston c. 1330 Bann. Cl. 82, Dodyngston(a) 1278 Bann. Cl. 89, undated Bann. Cl. 105, Dodyngystoun 1369 Bann. Cl. 105, Dodyngystone undated Bann. Cl. 74, Dodyngstone 1336-7 Bain, Dodynstone early 13th c. Bann. Cl. 89, 1412 Reg. Ho. Ch., Dudingstone 1328 Bann. Cl. 70, Duddingston 1393 ER, Duddynstoun undated Bann. Cl. 105, Dudinstoun 1477 RMS, 1577 Bann. Cl. 109, Dudinstoun 1453 ER, 1573, 1584 RPC, 1497 et passim RMS 1599 LC, Dudinstoun 1473 RMS, Dudinstoun 1600, 1620 LC, Duddingston 1538 et freq. to 1633 LC, Duddingstone 1571-2 LC, Duddingston 1642 RMS, Duddestoun 1642 RMS, Dudistoun 1681 SHS I. 16, Duddistona 17th c. SHS I. 52, Dediston 1552 LC, Diddingstoun 1653 RMS; PNML: 186), Easter Duddingston MLO (Estir Dodinestun 1221-36 Bann. Cl. 82, Estir Dudingstoun 1539-40 RMS, Dudistoun Eister 1567 Bann. Cl. 82, Eister Dudingston(a) 1576, 1585 Bann. Cl. 109, 1600, 1607 et passim RMS, Easter Dud(d)ingsto(u)n(e) 1538, 1692 LC, 1666 RMS; PNML: 186), Wester
Duddingston MLO (Wester Dodyngstoun 14th c. Bann. Cl. 82, Westir
Dudingstoun(e) 1539-40, 1600, 1607, 1667 RMS, 1573 RPC, Wester
Dud(lingstoun(e) 1595, 1598 et freq. to 1666 RMS, 1584 RPC, 1538, 1599,
1653 LC, Dudistoune wester 1567 Bann. Cl. 82, Westir Dudistoun 1600 RMS;
PNML: 186), Kirklands of Duddingston MLO (Kirklands 1603 LC, Kirklandis
seu Vicaristandis de Dudingstoune 1633 RMS; PNML: 186), Duddingston Loch
MLO (lacum Dudistounensis 17th c. SHS I. 52; PNML: 186).

B.39 OE Ead(da)

00 Edington, Chirnside BWK (v. -ington) (Hadynton 1095 [15th] ESC, Hoedentun
18, 1296 CDS; PNB: 7).

B.40 OE Eadmaer

00 Edmond's Dean, Cockburnspath BWK (v. denu) (Edmersdun [p] c. 1300
CDS, Edmersden 1514 ALC; PNB: 101).

B.41 OE Eadmund [Cf. SPN: 38, 47.]

00 Edmonstone, Newton MLO (v. tun) (Eadmundiston 1248 Bann. Cl. 74,
Edmundistune 1214-49 Bann. Cl. 70, 1253 Bann. Cl. 74, Edmundistun 13th cent.
Bann. Cl. 74, Edmundistoun c.1377 Bann. Cl. 94, Edmundistone 1359 Bann. Cl.
74, Edmundstoun 1480 ADA, Eadmondstona 1338 Bann. Cl. 89,
Edmon(dt)oun(e) 1401 Reg. Ho. Ch., 1413-14 SBR 7, 1436, 1438 et freq. to
1606 Bann. Cl. 74, 1489 ADA, 1534, 1549, 1593-4, 1653 RMS, 1537 RSS,
1592-3 KSR Newton, 1602, 1603, 1613 et freq. to 1702 LC, 1607 Mait. Cl. 34,
Edmu(n)e(stoun(e) 1558, 1587, 1656 RMS, 1561, c.1585 Bann. Cl. 74, 1570
B.42 OE Æadred


B.43 OE Æadweard


B.44 OE *Earn* [< Old English earn ‘eagle’, used as a personal name. According to Williamson the following place is not likely to be frequented by eagles, and so the first element is unlikely to be Old English earn ‘eagle’ (PNB: 124).] 00 *Earnslaw*, Coldstream BWK (hlAw) (*Ernislaw* 1533 RMS; PNB: 124).

B.45 OE Earnwulf - See §B.3 above: Ærnwulf, Earnulf

B.46 OE *Eastbeorht* [Suggested by Dixon on the basis that the same name may be found in Esperley in Cockfield NTB (*Esperdeslegh* 1230; Mawer: 78) and Esper Shields in Bywell St. Peter NTB (*Esperdosele* 1225, *Estberdesheles* 1230,
Esperscheles 1268; Mawer: 78) (PNML: 294). Mawer interprets the first element of these Northumberland names as showing the otherwise unattested personal name Aespheard (Mawer: 78).

Esperston, Temple MLO (v. tūn) (Esperstoun 1354 Reg. Ho. Ch., Ospertoun 1449 Bann. Cl. 109, Esperstoun(e) 1479, 1492 ADC, 1587 RPC, 1609 RMS, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34 (Borthwick), Mait. Cl. 34 (Tempill), Esperston 1773 Arm., Egperstoun 1654 Blaeu, Espertoun(e) 1609, 1665 RMS; PNML: 294).

OE Ecc(a)


OE Ecghere [Cf. also Old English Ecgheard, perhaps the first element of Edgarhope Law BWK (PNB: 223).]


ON Eilifr


OE Eli

614

B.51 OE *Etla [Perhaps in the following, though evidence is lacking (PNB: 20).]

Ettleton, surviving in Ettleton Church, Castletown ROX (*Ettiltoun spa 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 20).

B.52 MSc. Gerard [The first element of the following may alternatively represent Old Norse Geirardr (PNB: 301).]

Garrogill, Wamphray DMF (v. gil) (*Gerardgille 1372 HMC (Dml); PNB: 301).

B.53 ON *Gillan [Perhaps representing a diminutive of Old Norse Gilli; cf. Irish names in Gilla-, etc. (PNB: 284).]

Gillenbie, Applegarth DMF (v. bý) (*Gillonby 1296 Bann. Cl. 47, Gillenbye 1485-6 HMC (Jhn); PNB: 283).

B.54 ON Gilli

Gillesbie, Hutton & Corrie DMF (v. bý) (*Gillisby 1530 HMC (Jhn), 1590 HMC (Jhn), Gillisbe 1572 HMC (Jhn), Gyllysbye 1552-3 CSP, Gillesby 1569 RPC; PNB: 284).

B.55 ON Grimr, ODan Grím

Graham’s Law, Eckford ROX (*Grymeslawe 1296 CDS, Grymyslaw 1440 RMS, 1456 HMC (Rxb), Grymslo Pont; PNB: 120).
B.56 OE *Grub(b)

00 Grubbit Law, Morebattle ROX (v. hēafod) (Grubbeheved 1165-92 Bann. Cl. 56, Grubesheved 1181 Bann. Cl. 56, Grubeheved c. 1220 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, Grubberheved 1332 Cold. Corr., Grubet 1426 RMS, Pont; PNB: 237).

B.57 MSc. *Grundi [< Old English Gundred (PNB: 21).]

00 Groundistone, Hawick ROX (v. tun) (Grundiaston 1380 CDS, Groundestoun 1535 RSS, Grunnieston 1551 HMC (Home); PNB: 21).

B.58 ON Gunni

00 Gunsgreen, Ayton BWK (v. grēne) (Gownisgrein 1580 RMS, Ginsgrein 1580 RMS, Gunsgrene 1585 HMC (Var. Coll. v.), Gunnisgrene 1590 RPC; PNB: 198).

B.59 ON Guðfrœðr [Cf. Middle English Godfrey.]

00 Godfraby, Applegarth DMI (v. bý) (Godfraby 1505 RMS; PNB: 286).

B.60 OE Hada [Cf. SPN: 95-8.]

00 Haddington ELO (v. tūn) (Hadynton 1098, Hadintunschira c.1139, Hadingtoun c.1150; NTC: 103).
B.61 OE (Anglian) *Hæðustân [Cf. Old English (non-Anglian) *Heðustān. Not attested independently; the elements occur separately in e.g. (non-Anglian) Heathurīc, Heathured, etc. and Ēðelstān, Wulfstān, etc. (PNB: 98).]


B.62 OE Hild [Cf. Feilitzen: 291.]


B.63 OE *Hildhere [Perhaps in the following name; cf. other names in Hild-, e.g. Hildebeald, Hildebrand, Hildeburh, Hildegar, etc. (Searle: 297-8, PNWL: 94).]

00 Hilderston WLO (v. tûn) *(Hilderstoun 1562 SRS 57 et passim to 1681 KS Linl., Hildirstoun 1576 SRS 52, 1586/7 Reg. Ho. Ch., Hildirstoune 1586/7 Reg. Ho. Ch., Hilderston 1580 Gill. Ch. et passim to 1691 KS Linl., Hilderstone 1619 Bann. Cl. 14 et passim to 1690 KS Tor., Hilderstoune 1663 RMS et passim to 1680 SHS I. 16; PNWL: 94).

B.64 ON Hrafnkell [Perh. alternatively Hrafnulfr (PNML: 153), although this name is not listed by Feilitzen; cf. Old Swedish Ramkel (Feilitzen: 293).]
Ravelston, Corstorphine MLO (v. tun) (Railstoun 1363 Bann. Cl. 105, Raylistona 1364 RMS, Raylistoun 1368 Bann. Cl. 105, 1329-71 RMS, Relstoun 1329-71 RMS, Ralstown 1369 Bann. Cl. 105, Ravilstoune 1494 AC, Ravilstoun 1553 Bann. Cl. 105, 1591, 1609, 1641 RMS, Ravelston 1630 Bann. Cl. 70, Revelstoune 1654 RMS, Raylistoun, Ralestown (undated) Bann. Cl. 105; PNUL: 153).

B.65 OE *Hrōc [Not independently attested, although Hrōc is found in a Suffolk record in the Domesday Book (see Feilitzen: 295). Cf. Old Low German Hrōc, in the place-names Roxem, West Flanders and Rokegem, East Flanders (PNB: 46).]


B.66 ON Hrōlf [Possibly in the following, though the forms are late (PNWL: 33).]

Rousland WLO (v. land) (Rusland 1540/1 SRS 52 et passim to 1667 Dund. B, Rousland 1582 Ham. Inv. et passim to 1694 Bonds. Bor., Rowsland 1669 Reg. Bor.; PNWL: 33).

B. 68  OE Hūna

Hownam ROX (v. dūn) (Hunum 1165-92, 1185 Bann. Cl. 56, 1221 CM, Hunedun(e) 1165-74, 1185 Bann. Cl. 56, Hunedoune 1454 Bann. Cl. 56, Hundum 1174-99 Bann. Cl. 56, Hwnum 1174-99 Bann. Cl. 56, Honum 1237 Bann. Cl. 56, Hownown 1443 HMC (Rxb), Hownum 1454 HMC (Rxb), 1509-10 RMS, Hounname 1468 HMC (Rxb), Hunnum 1542 RMS; PNB: 132).

B. 69  ON Hundi  [Macdonald notes that 'the name occurs in Fife and East Lothian', but he does not give any forms of the Fife name, which is apparently attested from the sixteenth century, and he only gives the earliest form of the East Lothian name, Hundeby (c.1250 Bann. Cl. 82: PNWL: 42).]

B. 70  OE Hwīta  [Cf. SPN: 93.]

Whittingehame ELO (v. -Inghām) (Whittingham 1254, Whityngham 1336: SPN: 93).

B. 71  OE Ill(a)

Elisheugh, surviving in Elisheugh Hill, Morebattle ROX (v. hōh) (Ileshow la 13th c. Bann. Cl. 82, Eleisheuch 1569 RMS; PNB: 135).
B. 72 ON III-Leifr [Apparently not attested elsewhere (PNWL: 42). Illieston WLO was apparently later owned by a family with the surname Ellis, which accounts for some of the later forms (PNWL: 42).]

00 Illieston, Kirkliston WLO (v. tūn) (Illeuestune c.1200 HMC, Yliustoun 1255 HMC, Illieston 1255 HMC, Illefston 1335-6 CDS, Ilestone 1336-7 CDS, Yileistoun c.1388 HMC, Elotston 1421 HMC, Elistoun 1430 RMS, Elastoune 1453 Ham. Inv., Eliston 1453 Ham. Inv. et passim to 1664 KS Kirk., Eleistoun 1539 SHS II. 4 et passim to 1681 Purv.; PNWL: 42).

B. 73 ON Ingjaldr [Probably in the following; the land in question was apparently taken over by a family with the surname Inglis, which apparently influenced later forms of the place-name (PNWL: 215). Cf. Feilitzen: 297.]

00 Ingliston, later Rottenrow, Kirkliston MLO (v. tūn) (Ingal(d)sto(u)n(e) 1478 ADA, 1478, 1479 AC, Inglisto(u)n(e) 1484, 1495 AC, 1631, 1633 et freq. to 1690 RMS, 1635, 1640, 1683 Ret., 1659, 1676, 1677 et passim to 1697 KSR, 1689 SHS I. 16, 1694 KSR (Dal.), Yngliston 1686 KSR, Inglesto(u)n(e) 1662, 1663, 1664, 1665, 1666 RMS, 1664, 1665, 1669 KSR, 1706 SHS I. 16, Inglisto(w)n 1773 Arm., 1791 Sasines; PNML: 215).

B. 74 ON Ísleifr

00 Ëlliston, St. Boswells ROX (v. tūn) (Ylistoun c.1220 Bann. Cl. 83, Illuestun 1214-49 Bann. Cl. 56, Ilepestone 1315 RMS, Ilfeeston 1329-71 Bann. Cl. 56, Eleistoun 1599 Bann. Cl. 83; PNB: 20).

B. 75 MSc. John

620

B.76 ON Jórek


B.77 ON Ketill [In later form as pre-lit. Sc. Ketel. Cf. Feilitzen: 304-5.]


B.78 ON Kolbeinn [Cf. Irish Columbán (PNML: 146, SPN: 149).]

1610, 1611, 1661 RMS, 1643 LC, 1604 Bann. Cl. 74, Collingtonue 1654 RMS, Colenetoun 1590 RPC, Colintona 17th Cent. SHS I.52; PNML: 146), Cobbinshaw MLO (v. sceaga) (Colbinschaw 1512 RMS, Kobinshaw 1654 Blaeu, Cobinshaw 1773 Arm; PNML: 301).

B.79  
ON Kolbrandr, OSwed. Kolbrand [Cf. Kolbrandstorp, the name of a village in Sweden, containing the Old Swedish personal name Kolbrand (SPN: 149).]

00  
Cockburnspath BWK (v. pæð) (Colbrandespade e. 1130 ESC, 1391 RMS, Colbrandespeth 1335-6 CDS, Colbrandspe[th p] e. 1300 Cold. Corr., Cowbrandispeth 1443 HMC (Home), Coburnspe[th c. 1485 Wallace, Cokbrandispeth 1529 RMS, Cokburnispeth 1564 LC; PNB: 154).

B.80  
OE Leodegard [In later form as pre-lit. Sc. Ledgard < Old English (Anglian) Leodgard; cf. Middle English Ledgard (PNB: 84).]

00  

B.81  

00  
Livingston (parish) WLO (v. tūn) (Villa Leuing 1124-52 Bann. Cl. 70 et passim to 1171-7 SBR 7, Uilla Leuingi 1124-52 Bann. Cl. 70, Villa Leuingi 1130-59 ESC, Leviggestun 1153-65 Bann. Cl. 70, Levingstoun 1214-16 Bann. Cl. 94 et freq to 1694 KS Tor., Levyngstoun 1281 ER et passim to 1592 Dund. B, Levingstone 1301/2 CDS et passim to 1684 KS Llinl., Levingston 1302 CDS. et passim to 1688 KS Llinl., Levingstoune 1406 Gramp. Cl. 4 et passim to 1641 KS Liv., Livingstoun 1331-53 Bann. Cl. 74 et freq to 1697 KS Kirk., Livingston 1569 Bann. Cl. 91 et passim to 1699 KS Bo., Livingstone 1630 Bann. Cl. 70 et passim to 1694 KS Car., Livingstone 1631 RMS et passim to 1698 KS Liv.; PNWL: 75), Long Livingston WLO (v. lang) (PNWL: 76), Livingston Mains
WLO (v. demeyne) (PNWL: 76), Livingston Mill WLO (v. myln) (PNWL: 76),
Peel of Livingston WLO (v. peel) (PNWL: 76), Livingston Town WLO (v. tün)

B.82 OE Lēofwine

00 Lewenshope Burn, Yarrow SLK (v. hop) (Lewinshoope B. 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 226).

B.83 ON *Li(g)ulfr [Cf. Feilitzen: 319.]

00 Lyleston, Lauder BWK (v. tün) (Liolftoun c. 1222 Bann. Cl. 83, Lyalstoun c. 1230 Bann. Cl. 83, Lioleston 1296 Bann. Cl. 47; PNB: 29).

B.84 OE Lill

00 Lilliesleaf ROX (v. clif) (Lyllesclefe, Lyllescleue 1147-52 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, Lilislive c. 1150 ESC, Lillesclive 1150 Glas., 1159 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, 1165-88 Bann. Cl. 56, Lillesclyfe 1296 CDS, Lyllyscloue 1203 Bann. Cl. 83; PNB: 141).

B.85 OE *Lissa [App. a hypocoristic form of Old English Lēofsige; cf. Ekwall’s discussion of the Sussex name Liston (DEPN: 300). Perhaps in the following, though supporting evidence for the personal name is lacking, and an alternative derivation, from a Celtic element lis-, found for example in Welsh llys, ‘court, palace, hall’ and Gaelic lios, ‘garden, enclosure’ (cf. Lismore ARG) has been suggested for the first element (PNWL: 39-40). Harris takes up the Celtic suggestion, arguing that the first element of Liston WLO represents ‘British’ (i.e. Cumbric) liss ‘house or court of a chieftain’, apparently used in Cornwall to denote ‘ancient ruins of unknown origin’ (PNE: 325).]
Liston, Kirkliston WLO (v. tūn) (Listona 1163-78 Bann. Cl. 69, Listun 1165-78 et passim Bann. Cl. 69, 1236 Bann. Cl. 56, Liston 1203-33 Mait. Cl. 28 et passim to 1662 RMS, Listone 1218 Thei., 1296 CDS, 1372/3 RMS, Listoun 1409 ER et passim 1634 BM, Lyston 1235 RMS I. 42 et passim to 1431 Misc. Ed., Lystoun 1290/1 Reg. Ho.Ch. et freq to 1447 Dund. A, Lystone 1296 CDS, Lystoune 1377/8 Bann. Cl. 94, Lystone Templ 1298 Stev., Templiston 1311-2 CDS; PNWL: 39, also Listo(u)n(e) 1257, 1319 Bann. Cf. 70, 1471 ADA, 1484 AC, 1503 Treas. Acc., 1579, 1582 RPC, Lyston(a) 1320, 1352 Bann. Cf. 89; PNML: 213), Kirkliston WLO (v. cirice, tūn) (PNWL: 39), Mainis of Kirkliston, Kirkliston WLO (v. cirice, demeye, tūn) (PNWL: 39), Kirkliston Mill, Kirkliston WLO (v. cirice, myln, tūn) (PNWL: 39), Newliston, Kirkliston WLO (v. nīwe, tūn) (PNWL: 40), Over Newliston, Kirkliston WLO (v. ufer(r)a, nīwe, tūn) (PNWL: 40).

B.86 ODan *Lum

Lumsdaine, Coldingham BWK (v. denu) (Lum(m)esden(e) 1095-1100 ESC, 1126 ESC, 1208-10 BF, 1235 Cold. Corr., c. 1300 Cold. Corr.; PNB: 103).

B.87 *MeRSA [Shortened < Old English (Anglian) Mërsige; cf. Old English Mērsige (PNB: 9). Nicolaisen derives the first element of the name from either of the Old English names *Mërsla or Mërsige (SPN: 95; cf. SPN: 33).]

Mersington, Eccles BWK (v. -ingtūn) (Mersington 1291 Bann. Cl. 47, c. 1390 LC, Mersinton c. 1300 Cold. Corr., Mersyngton 1336-7 CDS, Mersintun 14th c. Bann. Cl. 69; PNB: 8).

B.88 ON MúSI [Following Smith’s interpretation of Muscoates YON, Williamson notes that this name may represent a medieval *Múse-falde, from late Old
English *Mūsa-fālōd*. Following Ekwall’s interpretation of the north Yorkshire name, however, Mouswald DMF could mean ‘mouse-infested fold’ (PNB: 183).

**Mouswald DMF** (v. *fal(o)d*) (*Musefaud* 1215-45 CDS, *Musefald* c. 1218 HMC (Drml), *Mosefald* 1304 HMC (Drml), *Musfald* 1317 RMS, *Mousfeld* 1446-7 HMC (Rxb); PNB: 183).

**B.89** ON *Mylsan* [Perhaps short for the Old Irish name *Maelsuithan*, and possibly introduced to Britain by Norwegian settlers in Ireland (PNB: 24).]

**Milsington, Roberton ROX** (*Milsinton* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 24).

**B.90** OE *Oda* [Perhaps in the following name (NTC: 185).]


**B.91** ON *Qnundr*


**B.92** ON *Orm* [In later form as pre-lit. Sc. *Orm*; cf. Middle English *Orm*.]


**Ormiston, Kirknewton MLO** (v. *tūn*) (*Ormyst(o)un* 1211-26, 1238-70, 1238-1300, 1300-1331, 1399-1400, 1512 Bann. Cl. 109, 1481, 1482 ADA, undated
Bann. Cl. 74, *Orm(i)(e)sto(u)n(e)* 1454 Reg. Ho. Ch., 1462, 1506-7, 1509 Bann. Cl. 109, 1474 Bann. Cl. 94, 1483 et passim to 1495 ADA, 1488, 1489, 1491 ADA, 1773 ARM., *Orm(i)(e)stona* 1476 ADA; PNML: 220), *Ormstonhill*, Kirknewton MLO (v. *hyll, tūn*) (*Ormestoun(e)hill* 1546, 1607, 1614, 1654, 1662 RMS, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, *Ormisto(u)nhill* 1663 RMS, 1773 ARM.; PNML: 220).

B.93 OE *Paec(e)* [The following name may show a strong variant of Old English *Pac(e)ja* (PNB: 31; cf. SPN: 47).]


B.94 MSc. Paul


B.95 OE *Pyttel* [Cf. Searle: 391.]


B.96 OE *Regenwald* [Cf. SPN: 47.]

00 Rennieston, Oxnam ROX (v. *tūn*) (*Rainaldeston* 1296 Bann. Cl. 47, *Raynaldistoune* 1390-1 RMS, *Ranaldston* 1468 HMC (Home); PNB: 25).
B.97  OE Regna  [Short for Old English Regenwald (see §B.60 above).]

00  Renton, Coldingham BWK (v. -ingtūn) (Regninton 1095 [15th] ESC, c. 1100
ESC, Reinintun 1095-1100 [15th] ESC, Rayntonam 1095 [15th] ESC, Reningtuna
1235 Cold., Reningtune [p] 1297 Stev., Reynton 1253 CDS, Rennyngton 1296
CDS; PNB: 9).

B.98  OE Ricel  [Perhaps alternatively Old English Ricola (PNB: 132).]

00  Riccaltoun, Oxnam ROX (v. dūn) (Rykelden 1296 CDS, Rykeldoun(e) 1296
Bann. Cl. 47, 1336-7 CDS, Rukelton 1296 CDS, Rekildoun [p] 1318 [16th] Bann.
Cl. 83, Rikelton 1335-6 CDS; PNB: 132), Richeldoun, near Lilliesleaf ROX (v.
dūn) (Richeldoun s. 1150 [15th] ESC; PNB: 132).

B.99  OE Richard

00  Riccarton, Currie MLO (v. tūn) (Ricardestone 1296 Ragman Roll, Ricardistone
1391-2 RMS, Ricardiston 1494 RSS, Ricardistoun 1536 RMS, 1536, 1546 RSS,
Ricardtone 1389-90 RMS, Richardtoun(e) 1306-29, 1533 RMS, 1508 RSS,
1530 Bann. Cl. 109, Richartoun 1306-29, 1610 RMS, 1491 ADA, 1542, 1546-7,
1547-8 RSS, 1579 Bann. Cl. 109, 1577 LC, 1590 RPC, Richertown 1491 ADA,
Ric(c)arto(u)n(e) 1476 ADA, 1498 et freq. to 1545-6 RSS, 1528, 1616 RMS,
1574 et freq. to 1590 RPC, 1637 SHS II.18, 1662-5 Blaeu, 1668 SHS I.36,
Rickartoun(e) 1604, 1690 RMS, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, Rickarton 17th Cent. SHS
I.52, Recar(d)toun 1524, 1530 Bann. Cl. 109, 1550 RMS, Rechertoun 1306-29
RMS; PNML: 178), Riccarton Mains, Currie MLO (v. demeyne, tūn) (Many of
Richardtown 1508 RSS; PNML: 178), Riccarton, Linlithgow WLO (v. tūn)
(Ricardiston 1282 Bann. Cl. 69, Ricardton 1315 Reg. Ho. Ch., Ricardston 1335-
6 CDS, Ricardestone 1336-7 CDS, Ricardtown 1511 RSS et passim to 1626 Ret.,
Riccardton 1517 Reg. Ho. Ch., Riccardto(u)n 1549 Reg. Ho. Ch., Richardtoun
1570 Bann. Cl. 43, Richardstoun 1615 RMS, Ricartoun 1511 RMS et passim to c. 1670 BM, Ricca...n 1511 RMS et passim to 1668 KS Linn.., Riccarton 1306-29 (17th) RMS et passim to 1694 Ham. Inv.; PNB: 64), Riccarton AYR (no early spellings; PNB: 64).

B.100 OE Rimhild

Rumbleton, Gordon BWK (v. dún) (Rynmyldoun 1441 [16th] APS, Remyltoun 1469 RMS, Remilton 1471 HMC (Home), Ramilton 1481 HMC (Home), Rymmiltoun 1506 RSS, Rummiltoun Pont; PNB: 134).

B.101 MSc. Robert [Cf. Middle English Robert.]


B.102 OE Scīra [Perhaps in the following, although the lateness of the forms obscures the age of the name; perh. not a genuine Old English -ington name (PNB: 9).]

Shearington, Caerlaverock DMF (v. -ington) (Sherington 1570 CSP, Shirringtoun 1662-5 Blaeu, Schyrington 1662-5 Blaeu, Shireingtowz 1716 CRD; PNB: 9).

B.103 OE *SeIa [Perhaps in the following, although Old English sele ‘hall, dwelling’ is also possible (PNB: 54). Cf. NTC: 169.]

Selkirk SLK (v. cirice) (Selechirche c. 1120 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, 13th c. CM, Selechyrca c. 1120 Bann. Čl. 82, Seleschirche c.1136 Bann. Čl. 56, c. 1160-70.
BM, Selekirke 1165-1214 BM, Selekirche 1165-1214 BM, Selekrik 1265 ER, Sellekirke 1263 CM, Selkirke 1296 Stev.; PNB: 54).

B.104 MSc. Sibbald [<Old English Sigebald (PNB: 285).]


B.105 ON Skati [Perhaps in the following, though the first element may alternatively be Old Norse skata `skáta` (PNB: 287).]


B.106 ON Snæbjorn [Cf. Feilitzen: 368.]

Snaberlee, Castleton ROX (v. leah) (Snebirly 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 74).

B.107 OE *Spott [Perhaps in the following names, but see discussion in §2.27.]

Spottiswood, Westruther BWK (v. wudu) (Spotteswode 1296 CDS, Spottswood 1380 HMC (Var. Coll.-v.; PNB: 85), Spotsmains, Smallholm ROX (no early spellings; PNB: 85), Spots Law, Eskdalemuir DMF (no early spellings; PNB: 85).

B.108 OE Sprow

Sprouston (parish) ROX (v. tún) (Sprostona c.1120 Bann. Cl. 82, Sprostune [p] c. 1160 ESC, Sproston a 1175-1214 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, Sproveston c. 1279 Banni. Cl. 56, Sprowiston 1279 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB: 26), Sprouisdene, Bowden ROX (Sprouisdene 1204 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB: 26).
B.109 ON Sveinn [Cf. Middle English Swan, Swann; also Swein, Swain. A pre-lit. Sc. reflex of Old English swān ‘herdsman’, used as a personal name, may be the first element of Swansfield BWK (PNB: 81).]

Swansfield, Coldingham BWK (v. feld) (Swanisfield 1546 HMC (Var. Coll. v.), Swannisfeild 1580 RMS, Swansfeld 1595-6 HMC (Wed); PNB: 81), Swanston, Colinton MLO (v. tūn) (Swaynystoun 1214-40, 1221-24, 1224, 1399-1400
Bann. Cl. 109, 1438 ER, Swayneynstoun 1221-38 Bann. Cl. 109, Swayneystone 1336-7 CDS, Suanston 1462 LC, Suanston 1483 LC, 1619 RMS, Swanstown 1462 LC, Swanstona 1491 ADA, Swanston 1512 et passim to 1656 RMS, 1588 RPC, Swanstoune 1654 RMS, Suainstoun 1614 RMS, Cygnea domus vulgo Swanston 17th Cent. SHS I.52; PNML: 149), Swinton BWK (v. tūn) (Suinestun 1095-1100 ESC, Swintun(a) c. 1100 ESC, 1107-24 NMS, Suinston 1165 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18; PNB: 32).


Toxside, Temple MLO (v. hēafod) (Thocchesheved 1142 Lawrie, 1140-53 Bann. Cl. 89, Tockeshoved 1184 Bann. Cl. 89, Tockeshewyd early 13th cent. Bann. Cl. 89, Tokside nether 1563 Bann. Cl. 89, Toksyde-Nethir 1587 RMS, Nether Toksyde 1609 RMS, Nathertoysyd 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, Toksyde 1620 RMS, Ret., Tockseat 1654 Blaeu, Wester Toxide 1800 Sasines; PNML: 297), Tossidhill, Temple MLO (v. hyll) (Tokysidhill 1563 Bann. Cl. 89, Todsydehill 1563 Bann. Cl. 89, To(c)ksyd(e)hill 1587, 1591, 1609, 1620, 1621 RMS, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, To(c)skyd(e)hill 1800 Sasines, Toxide Hill 1800 Sasines; PNML: 297), Tossidhole, Temple MLO (v. hol(h)) (Toksyde(ho(j)il(e) 1563 Bann. Cl. 89, 1587, 1609, 1620 RMS, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, Tocksydehoil 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, Toxidehole 1800 Sasines; PNML: 297), Shielstockbraes, Morebattle ROX (Tockeszles 1165-1214, 1189-99 Bann. Cl. 56, Scheilstokbraies 1570, 1588 RMS; PNB: 179).
B.111  ON þoráldr  [Considering the lateness of the forms, the following may show a Middle Scots form *Thorli. Cf. Old Danish Pørald (PNB: 222).]

00  Thorlieshope Tower, Castleton ROX (v. hop) (Thorlishoip 1569 RPC, Thirlishoip 1569 RPC, Thornesope 1583 CBP; PNB: 222).

B.112  ODan Ulfskell

00  Oxton, Channelkirk BWK (Ulfkeliston 1206 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, Hulfskeliston 1206 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, Ulkilstoun c. 1220 [16th] Bann. Cl. 83, Ulkestoun 1273 c. 1220 [16th] Bann. Cl. 83, Ugistoun 1463-4 RMS, Uxtoun 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 31).

B.113  ON Ulfr  [The following name perhaps shows a pre-lit. Sc. reflex of the Old Norse name; cf. Middle English Ulf.]

00  Ulston, Jedburgh ROX (v. tūn) (Ulvestoun 1147-52 ESC, Uluestona 1165-1214 NMS; PNB: 26).

B.114  ON Vermundr

00  Warmanbie, Annan DMF (v. by) (Weremundebe 1194-1214 CDS, Wormonby 1541 HMC (Drml), Wormanbie 1659 CRD; PNB: 286).

B.115  OE Wiega  [Perhaps in the following, though a derivation from Old English wīc-tūn 'dwelling-place, homestead, manor' is also possible (NTC: 193).]

00  Wigtown WIG (v. tūn) (Wigeton 1266, Wygton 1328; NTC: 193).
B.116  OE Wyrm  [Perhaps influenced by Old Norse Ormr (PNB: 141).]

00  Wyrmsclif, nr. Wormerlaw, Eccles BWK (v. clif) (Wyrmsclif 1367-8 CDS, Wormecleif 1451-2 RMS; PNB: 141).
The Germanic Toponymicon of Southern Scotland:  
Place-Name Elements and their contribution  
to the Lexicon and Onomasticon

Margaret Rachael Scott

Submitted for the degree of PhD

University of Glasgow  
Faculty of Arts  
Department of English Language

September 2003

Volume Two

© Margaret Rachael Scott 2004
Appendix A: The Germanic Toponymicon
of Southern Scotland

A.1 abbod - OE 'abbot'.

Abbotsland, Cramond MLO (v. land) (once connected with the monks of Dunkeld) (Abbotlandis 1505, 1510-11 SHS II.10; PNML: 162), Abbotsmeadow, Edinburgh MLO (v. mæd) (Abbottis-medow in the park of Halyrudehous 1544 RSS; PNML: 129), Abbotsmeadow, Cranston MLO (v. mæd) (Abbotisme due c.1160 Bann. Cl. 82; PNML: 167).

A.2 ac - OE 'oak tree', ON eik, MSc., Sc. aik, ake, eak, etc.


A.3 aken - OE 'growing with oaks', MSc., Sc. aiken.

Aikendean, Carrington MLO (v. denu) (a large oak wood can still be found nearby) (Eck(i)eden 1612 RMS, Eckende 1710 KSR, Oakendean 1773 Arm.; PNML: 118).

A.4 ald - OE (Anglian) 'old', ME alde, MSc. auld.

Auldgirth, Closeburn DMF (v. garðr) (Algarth 1531 RMS, Auldgarth 1536-7 RMS, Aldgirth 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 289), Atton Burn, Coldingham BWK (v. tun, burna) (Altounburne 1596 CBP; PNB: 27), Attonburn, Hownam ROX (v. tun, burna) (Aldetuneburne 1200-2 [c.1320] Bann. Cl. 82, Altonburn 1354

A.5 alor - OE 'alder', ON elri, Sc. eller.

00 Eller Burn BWK, Ellers Burn ARG (SSH: 27), Allerbeck, Kirkpatrick-Fleming DMF (v. bekkre) (PNB: 309).

A.6 æte - OE (rare) 'oats'. [Cf. Middle English æte, ðte (Smith I: 13).]


A.7 æcer - OE, 'plot or strip of cultivated land', also 'acre, specific measure of ploughland', originally the unit a yoke of oxen could plough in a day (VEPN1: 26), ON akr, 'a plot of arable land' (Smith), MSc., Sc. acre, aiker, akir, etc.

00 Beatman's Acre, Fala & Soutra MLO (v. æcer) (*Beedsman's Acres* - Hunter p. 40; PNML: 191), *Bog Acre*, Bo'nese and Carriden WLO (v. bog) (PNWL: 34), *Craig Acres*, Little Kettlestoun, Linlithgow WLO (Sc. craig 'hill') (Craig-
Aikeris 1605 Ret., lie Craigaikers 1615 Prot. R. K.; PNWL: 60), Curate's Acre, Linlithgow WLO (v. curat) (PNWL: 115), Goldenacres, Cramond MLO (v. golden) (PNML), Halfacres, Dalkeith MLO (Halfaikers 1669 LC; PNML: 184), Hardacres, Eccles BWK (v. harðr) (PNB), Hole Acre, Linlithgow WLO (v. hol(h)) (PNWL: 117), Jopp's Acre, perhaps the same as the field name Jock's Acre, Dalkeith MLO (Joppisaker 1451-2 RMS; PNML: 184), Kings Acres, Linlithgow WLO (v. cyning) (PNWL: 68), Lady's Acre, Linlithgow WLO (v. lady) (PNWL: 117), Lampacre, Corstorphine MLO (v. lamp) (lie Lamp-aiker 1642 RMS, the Lamp-Aiker 1839 NSA; PNML), Mill Acre, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. myln) (PNWL: 37), Muiracre, Kirkliston MLO (v. mōr) (lie Mure-aiker 1590-1 RMS; PNML: 216), Peat Acre, Linlithgow WLO (v. pete) (PNWL: 120), Serjeant's Acre, Uphall WLO (v. sergeant) (PNWL: 72), Thomas Acre, Inveresk MLO (Aiker called Thomas aiker 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML: 212), Wheatacre(s), Torphichen WLO (v. wēt) (PNWL: 98), Nether Wheatacre(s), Torphichen WLO (v. neðr, wēt) (PNWL: 99), Over Wheatacre(s), Torphichen WLO (v. ufer(r)a, wēt) (PNWL: 99), Wester Wheatacre(s), Torphichen WLO (v. west, wēt) (PNWL: 99), Vicar's Acre, Abercorn WLO (Viccairs aiker 1642 Ret.; PNWL: 14).

A.8 æcern - OE 'acorn', perhaps also 'beech-nut, chestnut'.

Acknowledburne, Newbattle, MLO (perhaps surviving in Ochre Burn (v. h(e)alh, burn) (Ackornehauchburne 1583 LC, le accornhalch (undated) Bann. Cl. 89; PNML: 256).

A.9 æppel - OE (Anglian) 'apple, fruit in general'.

Applegarth DMF (v. garðr) (Apilgirth 1505 RMS, Apilgairth 1513 RSS, Apilgyrth 1543 HMC (Drml), Aplegarthe 1586 CBP; PNB: 289).

A.10 æppel-tréow - OE 'an apple tree'
Appiltretwayt, in Carruthers, Middlebie DMF (v. hrveit) (*Appiltretwayt* 1317 RMS, *Appultrethwate* 1411 HMC (Drml); PNB).

A.11 æsc - OE (Angl) 'ash-tree'


A.12 æscen - OE adj. ‘ash, ashen, made of ash; amidst or growing with ash-trees’, Sc. eschy


A.13 *anger - ?? (see 2.01)

A.14 bailie - MSc. A town magistrate next in rank to the provost. (§1.01)


A.15 balca - OE, ON ‘ridge, bank’, MSc. bauk, balk, etc. ‘unploughed ridge’.

*The Common Bau(l)k*, Cramond MLO (*lie Commone-bauk* 1579 RMS; PNML), Whitebaulks, Linlithgow WLO (v. hwīt) (*Quhitbawkis* 1531 SRS 52, *Quhitbaukis* 1541 Linl. Sh. C., *Quhitbalkis* 1552 SRS 57 et passim to 1586 Temp., *Quhitbakkis* 1577 SRS 52, *Quhytakis* 1564 SRS 57 et passim to 1607 Ret., *Quhytbaikkis* 1569 SRS 52, *Quhytbaikis* 1591 SRS 1, *Quhtebakis* 1583
RMS, Quhitebaukis 1583 RMS, Whyt balkis 1656 Ret., Whytbalks 1656 Ret. et passim to 1696 LC, Whytebalks 1696 Ret., Whitebalks 1696 LC; PNWL: 65).

A.16  ME banke - Bank or slope of a hill or ridge. MSc., Sc. bank. [<ODan banke.]

00  Banks, Inveresk MLO (Banks 1653 RMS; PNML: 209), Bankend, Caerlaverock DMF (v. ende) (Bankend 1570 CSP, Bunken 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Bankhead, Dalmeny WLO (v. hēafod) ((The) Bankheid 1565 SRS 52, Bankeheade 1692 KS Dal.; PNWL: 9), Bank Head, West Calder MLO (v. hēafod) (Bankheid 1653 KSR, Bankhead 1770 RMS; PNML: 304), Banksbarns, Abercorn WLO (v. ber-ærn) (Banksbarns 1691 et passim KS Ab.; PNWL: 20), Brewhousebank, Newbattle MLO (v. brewhous) (PNML: 257), Burnbank, Uphall WLO (v. burna) (PNWL: 73), Dowbank, Abercorn WLO (v. *dūfe) (Dowbank 1640 Ret.; PNWL: 21), Gibb's Bank, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (Gibbis Bank 1593/4 RMS; PNML: 33), Greenbank, Edinburgh MLO (v. plewland, grène) (PNML), Loane to the Stobisbank, Cockpen MLO (v. stubb, lane) (PNML: 145), Millbank, Cramond MLO (v. myln) (PNML), North Bank, Abercorn WLO (v. norð) (North Bank 1540 RMS et passim to 1601 Ret.; PNWL: 20), Northbank, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. norð) (Northbancke 1667 Dund. B, Northbank 1669 Reg. Bor. et passim to 1695 Bonds Bor.; PNWL: 37), Roughbank, Currie MLO (probably between Kinleith and Ratho) (v. rūh) (Rouchbank 1590 RPC; PNML: 180), South Bank, Abercorn WLO (v. sūð) (South Bank 1540 RMS et passim to 1601 Ret.; PNWL: 20), Scrogbank Rig, Caddon SLK (v. scrogge) (PNB), Thornybank, Torphichen WLO (v. þorn) (PNWL: 105), Whitehaughbank, Newbattle MLO (v. h(e)alh, hwīt) (Quhythaubank 1584 LC; PNML: 259).

A.17  barmkin - MSc. Battlement; battlemented wall. (§1.02)

00  Barmekin Hill (and Barmekin Wood NJ 7207, also Barmekin Cottage NJ 7308; Hooker), Bairnkine, Southdean ROX (Barmkyn 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 188).

371
A.18 barras - OFr., ‘a barrier, esp. one in front of a fortress, the jousting lists’, ME barras, barres, Sc. barrace, barrase, barres.

00 Barrasgate, Cummertrees DMF (v. geat) (Barresyett 1545 HMC (Jhn); PNB).

A.19 bastle, bastailge - M.Sc. ‘bastille, fortified tower; siege-tower’ < OFr bastle ‘castle tower’; bastile ‘workhouse’ (EDD); also recorded in English names.

00 Bastle, Foulden BWK (Foulenbastell 1614 HMC (Home), Foulden Bastell 1615 HMC (Home), Bastell 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Bastleridge, Ayton BWK (v. hrycg) (Bastell rigge 1542 Ham. Inv., Bastelrig 1596 LC, Bastalrig 1663 RMS; PNB), Kellue Bastle, Edrum BWK (Bastell 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.20 baxter - MSc. ‘a baker’.

00 Baxterland, Edinburgh MLO (v. land) (app. once held by ‘the Baker of William the Lion’; PNML) (Baxtarland de Inverleith 1527 RMS, Baxstarland de Inverleith 1542 RMS; PNML), Baxters’ Land, Linlithgow WLO (app. denoting land held by the Guild of Baxters; PNWL: 112) (v. land) (The Baxters Land 1696 Cess; PNWL: 112).

A.21 bæc - OE ‘something resembling a back, a ridge’, ME bakke.

00 Back Riggs, Linlithgow WLO (v. hrycg) (Lie Bakriggis 1586 RMS, Bakriggs 1635 Ret.; PNWL: 112), Dumback, Whitburn WLO (v. dammr) (PNWL: 110).

A.22 OE bæan - A bean; app. denoting both ‘broad bean’ and ‘horse bean’.

00 Benrig, St. Boswells ROX (v. hrycg) (Beene Rig c. 1400 [c.1500] Wyntoun W.; PNB).

A.23 OE bed-mann - One who prays; cleric. MSc. beidman.
Beadsman’s Croft, Edinburgh MLO (v. croft) (Beidmannis Croft of Sanctleonardis Gait 1578 Bann. Cl. 70, perhaps le Hermitis-croft in territorio S. Leonardi 1493 RMS; PNML), Beatman’s Acre, Fala & Soutra MLO (v. æcer) (Beedsman’s Acres; PNML: 191).

ON bekkr - A small stream, a burn. [Cf. ME beck.]

Beck Burn KCB, Fopperbeck Burn LAN, Glenzier Burn DMF→CMB, Kings Beck LAN, Mere Beck DMF, Muckle Hind Becks ROX, Trout Beck DMF, Water Beck DMF (SSH), Bochardbech (surname Bochard) (Bochardbech 1306-29 HMC (Drml); PNB), Allerbeck, Kirkpatrick-Fleming DMF (v. alor) (Elrebек c. 1218 HMC (Drml), Ellirbeck 1517 RMS, Ellerbeck 1662-5 Blaeu, Allerbeck 1637 LC; PNB), Bekhouse, Dumfries DMF (v. hūs) (Bekhouse 1484 RMS; PNB), Beckton, Dryfesdale DMF (v. tūn) (Bektown 1484 RMS, 1498 RMS; PNB), Blakebec, nr. Howthat DMF (v. blæc) (Blakebec c. 1218 HMC (Drml); PNB), Castelbec [site unknown] (v. castel(l)) (Castelbec 1275-1306 HMC (Drml); PNB), Gillemartinebech [site unknown] (v. Gillamartain) (PNB), Heckbeckhill, Abercorn WLO (v. hæc(e), hyll) (PNWL: 22), Winterseugh, Cummertrees DMF (v. winter, skogr) (PNB).

belle - OE ‘a bell; bell-shaped (hill)’.

Belchester, Eccles BWK (v. ceaster) (Belchester c. 1269 HMC (Home), 1533 RMS; PNB), Bellstone, Whitburn WLO (v. stān) (Bel(l)ston 1698 KS Liv., Bellstone 1699 KS Liv.; PNWL: 109), Bellridden, Ruthwell DMF (v. *rydding) (PNB).

*bēmere - OE ‘a bittern’ (§2.02).
Bemersyde, Merton BWK (v. sīde) (Bemersyd c. 1220 [16th] Bann. Cl. 83, 1326 Bann. Cl. 56, Bemerside 1406-36 Bann. Cl. 56, Bymersyd(e) 1425 [16th] Bann. Cl. 83, 1662-5 Blaeu, Bemyrsyde 1502 HMC (Wed); PNB: 144).

A.27 OE bēo - A bee. MSc. be, bee.

Beecraigs, Linlithgow WLO (Sc. craig ‘hill’ < Gael. creag) (Becraggis 1568 SRS 52, Bee-craigs 1699 KS Linl.; PNWL: 66).

A.28 OE beonet - Coarse wild grass, bent grass.

Bents, West Calder MLO ((The) Bent(i)(s) 1586 Proc. Bar. Court 1619 RPC, 17th Cent. Ret., 1740 RMS, 1786 Sasines (1621); PNML: 300).

A.29 OE bere-tūn - Barley enclosure, barley farm.

Liberton (parish), MLO (v. hliō) (Libertune c. 1128, 1166-1214 Bann. Cl. 70; PNML: 232).

A.30 OE bere-wīc - Barley farm; a grange or an outlying part of an estate.

Berrick, surviving in the field-names of Easter Berrick and Wester Berrick, Linlithgow WLO (le Berrik 1512/3 RMS; PNWL: 66), Berwick ABD (‘almost certainly an imported name’; SPN: 101) (earlier Berrek, no date; SPN: 101), North Berwick ELO (v. norō) (Berewic 1165-72, Norh’ berwic 1160-85, Northberewich 1215-26, North Berrick 1690; SPN: 101), Berewiches Strem BWK (v. strēam) (PNB).

A.31 OE ber-ǣrn - Barn, storehouse for barley and other grain. [Cf. OE beren ‘of barley, growing with barley’ and the personal names, Old English Beorna and Old Norse Bjarni, with which it may be confused (VEPN1: 86).]
Barns, Linlithgow WLO (Bernys 1315 Reg. Ho. Ch. et passim to 1378 Bann. Cl. 94, (lee, le) Bernis 1306-29 (17th) RMS et passim to 1540 RMS, (le) Bernes 1306-29 (17th) RMS, 1335-6 CDS, Barnis 1581 RMS, Bairnis 1583 RPC, Barnes 1638 RMS; PNWL: 56), Barnhill, Currie MLO (v. hyll) (Barn(e)hill(is) 1590, 1591 RPC) (PNML: 179), Barnhills, Ancrum ROX (v. hyll) (Bernehillis 1590 RPC; PNB), Barnton, Cramp MLO (v. tun) (Berntoun 1390-1406, 1477 et freq to 1601 RMS, 1477 Bann. Cl. 105, 1507 Treas. Acc., Berntona 1478 AC, Berntone 1505 SHS II.10, Bernet(o)w(n)e 1390-1406, 1452, 1453, 1460, 1601 RMS, 1480 AC, Barntoun(e) 1390-1406, 1597 et freq to 1630 RMS, 1681, 1689, 1690 SHS I.16, Burnetoun 1450 RMS, Barnetoun(e) 1493 et freq to 1643 RMS, 1493 Bann. Cl. 70, 1494 Bann. Cl. 105, Bertoun(e) 1478, 1494 Bann. Cl. 105; PNML), Nether Barnton, Cramp MLO (v. neiri, tun) (Nethir-Berntoun 1506 Treas. Acc., 1512, 1513 RSS, 1533 RMS, Nethir-Barn(e)town 1572, 1619 RMS, Nederberntoun 1510-11 SHS II.10, N(e)ather Barn(e)town 1607, 1622, 1654 RMS, Nether-barntoun 1662 RMS; PNML), Over Barnton, Cramp MLO (v. ufer(r)a, tun) (Ovirberntone 1505 SHS II.10, Ovir-Berntown 1511, 1512 et freq to 1547 RSS, Ovirberntoun 1510-11 SHS II.10, Ovir Bertoun 1529, 1538, 1542, 1549 RMS, Ovir Barn(e)town(e) 1558, 1577, 1609 RMS, Over Berntoun 1507 et freq to 1628 RMS, 1526 RSS, 1538 LC, Over Barn(e)town(e) 1592, 1597 et freq to 1665 RMS; PNML), Barons Hill, Linlithgow WLO (v. hyll) (Bernishill 1542 RMS et passim to 1677 Ret., Berinshill 1560 SRS 57, Barinshill 1562 SRS 57, Barnishill 1578 Ret. et passim to 1586 RMS, Barnshill 1634 RMS, Barneshill 1664 Ret.; PNWL: 55), Banksbarns, Abercorn WLO (v. banke) (PNWL: 20), Carrington Barns, Carrington MLO (v. tun, Cenhore) (Keringtoun-barnis 1612 RMS, Barnes of Caringtoun 1665 RMS, (the) Barns 1698, 1709, 1710 KSR, 1773 Arm.; PNML), Old Liston Mains or Hallbarns, Inveresk MLO (v. h(e)all, demeyne) (Halbarnis 1582 RPC, 1596, 1619 RMS, lie Manis de Listoun 1596 RMS, Halbarn(e)s 1630, 1640, 1642 RMS, 1663, 1664, 1667 KSR, Barns 1773 Arm.; PNML: 214), Hallbarns, Abercorn WLO (v. h(e)all) (PNWL: 22), Hallbarns Moor, Abercorn WLO (v. h(e)all, mór) (PNWL: 22), Sowtra barnis, now Woodcote Park, Fala & Soutra MLO (lie Barnis de Soltre 1462 SBR 7, 1462 Bann. Cl. 109, Soltray Bernis 1557 Bann. Cl. 109, Sovtray Barns 1587 RPC, Sowtra barnis 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML).
berg - OE ‘hill, mountain’, ON bjarg ‘precipice, rock’.

Deanberry Hole, Cockburnspath BWK (v. denu) (Denberryholt 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 159), Gorrenberry, Castleton ROX (Gorrunber(r)y 1518 ALC, 1569 RPC, Goranberry 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 159), Loweberry, Holywood DMF (perh. Cumbric luch ‘lake’) (Lubberie 1637 Reg. Dmf.; PNB: 159), Wee Queensberry, Closeburn DMF (v. cwēn) (Quenysbery c. 1485 Wallace; PNB: 159).

bigging - MSc. ‘building, outbuilding, outhouse’. Commonly in the compound appellative newbigging; cf. ME bigging and newbigging.

Newbigging, Lauder BWK (v. niwe) (Newbigging 1533 RMS; PNB), Newbigging, Inveresk MLO (v. niwe) (Neubiging 1569 LC, Neubigging 1687 LC, Newbigging 1581 et freq. to 1653 RMS, 1609, 1631 LC, Newbiging 1593, 1609 LC; PNML: 207), Newbigging MLO (v. niwe) (PNML), Newbigging MLO now the Grassmarket (v. niwe) (le Newbyggyn 1392 Bann. Cl. 105, le Newbegyng 1429 Bann. Cl. 105; PNML), Newbigging, Lasswade MLO (v. niwe) (Newbigging 1773 Arm.; PNML), Newbigging, Penicuik MLO (v. niwe) (Newbig(g)ing(is) 1507, 1595-6, 1609, 1613, 1647 RMS, 1646 Sasines, 1675 KSR; PNML: 270), Newbigging Birks & Newbigging Bush, Oxnam ROX (v. niwe) (Newbiggyng 1315 RMS, Newbigging, Buss, the Birkis 1571 RPC; PNB), Newbigging, Dalmeny WLO (v. niwe) (PNWL: 11), Newbigging, Uphall WLO (v. niwe) (PNWL: 74).

birce - A birch tree.

Birkwood Burn (v. wudu) LAN, Birk Burn AYR, DMF, Birks Burn ABD (SSH).
A.35  birceen - OE ‘growing with birch-trees’

00  Birken Burn STL (SSH: ), Birkenhead, Bathgate WLO (v. hêafod)

(Birkenhead 1665 RMS, Birkinhead 1672 Ret.; PNWL: 85), Birkenshaw, Torphichen WLO (v. seeaga) (Birkinschaw 1540/1 RMS et passim to 1591 HMC, Birkinshaw 1667 Dund. B, Brekinschaw 1541 Linl. Sh. C., 1563 RMS, Birkenschaw 1565 SRS 52, Birkenshaw 1571 Gill. Ch., 1694 KS Tor.; PNWL: 90), Birkynshawe of Ester Glencroske, Glencorse MLO (v. seeaga) (Birkynshawe 1336-7 CDS; PNML: 193), Birkenside, Legerwood BWK (v. side) (Birchinside 1153-65 APS, Birkenside 1165-77 Bann. Cl. 56, c. 1170 [16th] Bann. Cl. 83; PNB), Birkie Side, Borthwick MLO (v. side) (Birkinsyd(e) 1609 RMS, Mait. Cl. 34, Birkensyd 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML)

A.36  ON blá-ber - Bilberry. ME, MSc. blaeberry.


A.37  ON blá(r) - Dark, blue, livid; cheerless, cold, exposed.

00  Blaatwood, nr. Torduff Point, Gretna DMF (according to Blaeu’s map of Annandale) (v. vað) (Blawath 1175-1214 [15th] R St. B, 1194-1200 [1300] HC, Blawad c. 1190 HMC (Drml), Blawat [p] 1573 HMC (Drml), Blawetwood [p] 1552-3 CSP, Blawatwod 1583 RPC, Blaatwood 1662-5 Blaeu, Blaetwod 1630 Reg. Drnf.; PNB).

A.38  OE blæc - Black, dark-coloured, dark.

00  Blakebec, near Howthat DMF (v. bekkr) (PNB), Blackburn, Chirnside BWK (v. burna) (Blak(e)burn [p] c. 1300 Cold. Corr., 1541-2 RSS; PNB), Blackburn, Livingston WLO (v. burna) (Blakeburn 1335-6 CDS, Blakeburne 1424/5 RMS, Blakburne 1336-7 CDS et passim to 1642 KS Liv., Blakburn 1455

377
ER et passim to 1674 SHS I. 2, Blackburne 1426 Reg. Ho. Ch. et passim to 1654
KS Liv., Blackburn 1506 RSS et passim to 1676 SHS I. 2, Blackburne 1545 Ret.
et passim to 1668 SHS I. 30, Blackburn 1608 Dund. A, Blekburne 1630 RMS,
Bleckburn 1653 KS Liv., Bleckburne 1683 Ret.; PNWL: 76), Blackburn Mill,
Livingston WLO (v. burna, myln) (PNWL: 76), Blackburn Rigg, Livingston
WLO (v. burna, hrycg) (PNWL: 76), Blackburn Mains, Whitburn WLO (v.
demeyne, burna) (PNWL: 106), Mickie Blackburn, Whitburn WLO (v. mikill,
burna) (PNWL: 106), Blackcastle, Crichton MLO (v. castel(l)) (Blac(c)kcastell
1542 LC, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, Bla(c)kcastle 1653, 1676 LC, 1773 Arm.; PNML),
Blackcastleford, Crichton MLO (v. castel(l), ford) (Blackcastlefuird 1666
RMS; PNML), Blackcleyburn LAN (v. clít) (SSH), Blackchester, Lauder
BWK (v. ceaster) (Blakchester 1502 HMC (Wed); PNB), Blackcraig, Dalmeny
WLO (Sc. craig ‘hill’ < Gael. creag) (Blakgrage 1562 SRS 52, Blackcraig 1667
Dund. B, Blakercrage 1691 KS Dal.; PNWL: 9), Blackcraig, Ecclesmachan
WLO (Sc. craig ‘hill’ < Gael. creag) (Blakcrage 1570 et passim SRS 52,
Blackcraig 1579 RPC et passim to 1615 Prot. R. K., Blackcraighe 1664 et passim
KS Ecc., Blackcraig 1683 KS Ecc.; PNWL: 49), Blackcraigmill, Mid-Calder
MLO (Sc. craig ‘hill’ < Gael. creag) (v. myln) (Blackcraigmiln 1641 KSR;
PNML: 250), Blakedean, Morebattle ROX (v. denu) (PNB), Blackfaulds,
Torphichen WLO (v. fal(o)d) (Blakfeld c. 1540 Rent. Tor., Blakfaulds 1580
SRS 1, Blakfauldis 1590/1 RMS, Blakfauld 1607 RMS, Blackfauld(s) 1667
Dund. B et passim to 1684 KS Tor.; PNWL: 99), Blackford, Edinburgh MLO
(v. ford) (Blackfuird alias Champunyie 1631 RMS, Blackfuird alias Hampanzie
1665 RMS, Blackfo(o)rd otherwise called Hairpenye 1652 RMS, Blackfo(o)rd
called Champanye 1685 LC, called T(h)ampeny 1784 Sasines (1196, 1197),
called Thampnay 1784 Sasines (1198), Blackford 1773 Arm.; PNML), Black
Grain, Ettrick SLK (v. grein) (PNB), Black Grain Rig, Yarrow SLK (v. grein)
(PNB), Blackhall, Corstorphine MLO (v. h(e)all) (?Blakhall 1524, 1531 RMS,
Blackhall 1672, 1680 SHS I.36, 1773 Arm.; PNML), Blackhall, Mid-Calder
MLO (v. h(e)all) (Bla(c)hall 1531 RMS, 1682, 1726 McCull, 1773 Arm., 1783
Sasines (667); PNML: 243), Blackhaugh, Stow MLO (v. h(e)alb) (Blackhaughe
1445 ER; PNML: 281), Blackhill, Coldingham BWK (v. hyll) (PNB),
Blackhope, Heriot MLO (v. hop) (Blakhop(e) 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, Blaikhop 1627
Mait. Cl. 34, Blakehope 1773 Arm., Blackup 1839 NSA; PNML: 200),
**Blacklatch**, Cramond MLO (v. *læc(e)*) (Blakleitch 1597, 1609 RMS,
Blackleitch 1614 RMS, Blackleith 1662 RMS, Blackbleish 1665 RMS; PNML),
**Blacklands**, Mid-Calder MLO (v. *land*) (Blaiklandis 1619 RPC, 1664 McCall,
Blackland(is) 1631 Sasines, 1709 RMS; PNML: 247), **Blacklaw**, Moffat DMF (v. *hlåw*) (PNB), **Blacklaw**, Dalmeny WLO (v. hlåw) (Blacklaw 1576 Dund. B; PNWL: 9), **Blacklaws**, Whitburn WLO (v. hlåw) (Blacklaws 1696 KS Liv.,
Black Laws 1697 KS Liv.; PNWL: 109), **Blackmire**, West Calder MLO (v. mïrr) (Bla(c)kmire 1585 Proc. Bar. Court, 1799 Sasines (7717), Bla(c)kmire 1773 Arm.; PNML: 300), **Blackness** WLO (v. nëss) (PNWL: 27), **Blackridge**, Torphichen WLO (v. hrycg) (Blakrig 1581 SRS 1, Blackrig c.1750 Roy, Arm.,
Blackridge Adair, 1818 Forrest; PNWL: 99), **Blackshaw**, Caerlaverock DMF (v. sceaga) (Blackshawe 1570 CBP, Blaikshawe 1619 Reg. Dmf.; PNB),
**Blackshiel**, Fala & Soutra MLO (v. schele) (Blaikscheill 1627 Mait. Cl. 34,
Blackshields 1773 Arm.; PNML: 192), **Blackwood**, Keir DMF (v. wudu) (PNB).

A.39 blanch - MSc., ME 'white', usually with reference to soil, OfFr. blanche ‘white’.

**Blanchland**, Newbattle MLO (v. *land*) (Blankelan(e) 1140-53, 1215, 1230,
1273 Bann. Cl. 89; PNML: 254).

A.40 OE blind - Blind, dark, obscure, hidden (by vegetation). [Cf. Old Norse blindr.]

**Blyndle**, in Gala ROX/SLK (v. lëah) (Blyndle 1455 ER, Blindley 1543 RSS; PNB), **Blindlie**, Stow MLO (v. lëah) (Blindley 1543 RSS, 1571, 1591 RPC,
Blind(e)lie 1558 RSS, 1589-90, 1591 RPC, 1635 LC, 1636 RMS; PNML: 281).

A.41 OE bliðe - Cheerful, pleasant, gentle; chiefly as a river name, 'the gentle one'.
**Blythe, Lauder BKW, prob. named after the Blythe Water (Blith 1509 RMS, Blyth 1537 RMS; PNB).**

**A.42**

ME bog - A bog, a marsh. [<Irish bogach, ‘marsh’].

**Lie Boig**, Abercorn WLO (Lie Boig 1599 RMS; PNWL: 18), **Bog Acre**, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. æcer) (Bogacre 1611 Ham. Inv., Bogaiker 1613 Ham. Inv.; PNWL: 34), **Little Bog**, Linlithgow WLO (v. lytel) (Littilbog 1564 SRS 57; PNWL: 113), **Bogcott(s)**, Torphichen WLO (v. cot) (Boigcoit 1601 LC, Boigcottis 1647 Gill. Ch., Bogcoats 1668 Ret. et passim to 1687 SRS 40, Bogcoate 1675 KS Tor., Bogcoates 1626 Gill. Ch., Bogcoatis 1647 Gill. Ch., Bogcottis 1663 Gill. Ch.; PNWL: 100), **Bog Dyke**, Bathgate WLO (v. dic) (The Bogdyke 1549/50 RMS; PNWL: 81), **Bogend**, Hervieston, Borthwick MLO (v. ende) (Boigend 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML), **Bogend**, Torphichen WLO (v. ende) (Boigend 1674 KS Tor.; PNWL: 100), **Boghall**, Lasswade MLO (v. h(e)all) (Boghall 1542, 1574, 1583 et freq. to 1666 RMS, 17th Cent. Ret., 1773 Arm., 1782 Sasines; PNML: 229), **Boghall**, Bathgate WLO (v. h(e)all) ((le) Boghall 1492/3 RMS et passim to 1667 Dund. B, Boighall 1610 RMS et passim to 1659 Ret.; PNWL: 86), **Boghall**, Linlithgow WLO (v. h(e)all) (Aula de Myre 1496 RMS, le Halmer 1496 RMS, Boghaw c.1750 Roy; PNWL: 66), **Boghall Mains**, Bathgate WLO (v. h(e)all, demeyne) (PNWL: 86), **Boghead**, Bathgate WLO (v. h(e)all) (Boghead furde 1549/50 RMS, Bogheadfurde 1549/50 RMS; PNWL: 86), **Bogside**, Linlithgow WLO (v. side) (Boogside 1505 Linl. Ch., Bogyd 1531 SRS 52, Bogyde 1535 RSS, Bogside 1560 SRS 57; PNWL: 67), **Burgh Bog**, Linlithgow WLO (v. burh) (PNWL: 380).
113), Cowbog, Morebattle ROX (v. cu) (lie Kowbog 1570 RMS; PNB), Howbog, Cranshaws BWK (v. hol(h)) (PNB), Kerse Bog, Torphichen WLO (v. carse) (PNWL: 103), Kinnen Bogs, Torphichen WLO (v. coni) (PNWL: 103), Riselaw Bog, Bathgate WLO (v. hrís, hlāw) (PNWL: 81).

A.43 OE boga - Bow, arch, ON bogi.

00 Bow, Stow MLO (Bow 1567 LC, 1593, 1598-9, 1599, 1625 RMS, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 281), Bowland, Stow MLO (v. land) (Bowland 1593, 1598-9, 1599, 1609 RMS, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 281), Bowshank, Stow MLO (v. shank) (Bowshunk 1593 RMS, 1773 Arm., Bowschank 1593, 1609 RMS, Buschank 1598-9 RMS; PNML: 281), Bowbridge, Colinton MLO (v. brycg) (Bowbridge 1654, 1656 RMS, 1784 Sasines, 1773 Arm.; PNML), Bowhill, Selkirk SLK (v. hyll) (Bowhill 1494 CB, 1529 RMS; PNB), Nether Bow, Edinburgh MLO (v. neðri) (PNML), Upper Bow, Edinburgh MLO (v. ufer(r)a) (PNML).

A.44 bondland - MSc. 'lands held under bond' (PNML). ?Perh. a scribal error for bordland (§A.45).

00 Bondlands, Cramond MLO (Bondlandis 1608, 1619 RMS, lie Bondland 1620 RMS; PNML).

A.45 bord - OE 'plank or board; a table; source of the bord or table of the lord of the district' (v. bordland).

00 Bordhaugh, Hawick ROX (v. h(e)alh) (Bordhauch 1526 ALC, Borthach 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Borthwick, nr Dunse, BWK (v. wíc) (Borthwic 1501 RMS, Borthuick 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Borthwick (parish) MLO (derived from the surname Borthwick, itself derived from Borthwick ROX, below; PNML: 110, cf. wíc) (Borthwyk 1361, 1362, 1388 Er, 1454 Reg. Ho. Ch., Borthwik(e) 1362 et freq to 1426 Er, 1406-37 Bann. Cl. 94, 1413 Reg. Ho. Ch., 1447, 1482, 1484, 1486 Bann. Cl. 105, 1454 SBR 7, 1490 AC, 1494 ADA, 1502, 1507

A.46 ME bordland - Demesne land which supplied victuals for the lord’s table; lit. ‘table-land’ (see discussion in Winchester (1986), which provides an extensive list of names which are probably derived from bordland). The first element in Boreland, Caerlaverock DMF may be OE būr ‘cottage, dwelling’ (PNB).

00 Boreland, Hutton & Corrie DMF (*Bordland*, 1555 HMC (Jhn), 1583-4 RPC; PNB), Boreland, Caerlaverock DMF (*Bour(e)landis* 1440-1 RMS, 1517 RMS, *Bourlands* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Boreland, Galloway (WIG or KCB) (*Bordland* 1497, PN Glwy., 45; PNB), Boreland (*Bordland* 1600 Ret., Boirland, Boirland 1662-5 Blaeu; Maxwell: ), perhaps the same as Boreland, Glencairn DMF (*Boirland*, 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.47 botm, *bōðm* - ‘a bottom, a valley bottom’.

00 *Bottoms*, Cockpen MLO (*Bottomes* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, 1665 RMS; PNML), Longbedholm, Moffat DMF (v. *lang*) (*Langbodum* 1581 RPC; PNB).

Bowden ROX (v. denu) (Bothendenam 1119-1124 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, Botheldein 1124-53 NMS, Bothelden(e) 1159 Bann. Cl. 82, c. 1160 ESC, 1165-1214 Bann. Cl. 82, Boulten(e) 12204 Bann. Cl. 56, Bolden la. 13th c. Bann. Cl. 82, Boudene 1567 Bann. Cl. 82; PNB), Morebattle ROX (v. mere) (PNB), Newbattle MLO (v. niwe) (Neubot(h)le 1140, 1142 Bann. Cl. 56, 1140, 1142, 1144 Lawrie, 1140-1, 1153-65, 1174, 1241, 1321 et passim Bann. Cl. 89, c. 1160, 1195 Bann. Cl. 69, c. 1190, 1223 Bann. Cl. 70, 1331, 1332 ER, Neubot(h)el 1232, 1256 Bann. Cl. (Ch. de Mailros), Neubot(t)il(l)e c. 1147 Lawrie, 1160-2, 1275 Bann. Cl. 69, 1179 et passim to 1275 Bann. Cl. (Ch. de Mailros), 1264 et freq. to 1435 ER, 1293, 1350, 1467 Bann. Cl. 89, 1315 Bann. Cl. 94, 1316, 1370, 1398 Bann. Cl. 70, 1325, 1556 Bann. Cl. 109, 1467-8 RMS, 1571 et freq. to 1591 RPC, Neubotyl(l) 1241 et freq. to 1458 Bann. Cl. 89, 1319 Bann. Cl. 74, 1345 Bann. Cl. 70, Newbot(t)il(l)e 1140-53, 1433, 1552 Bann. Cl. 70, 1438 ER, 1452, 1531 Bann. Cl. 74, 1467 ADA, 1478 et freq. to 1627 RMS, 1479 AC, 1494 et freq. to 1513 Treas. Acc., 1503 et freq. to 1543-4 RSS, 1512 et freq. to 1584 Bann. Cl. 109, 1559 et freq. to 1630 LC, 1562 et passim to 1590 RPC, 1577, 1578 Bann. Cl. 94, Newbot(t)(h)le 1140-53, 1314, 1338 Bann. Cl. 89, 1142 Bann. Cl. 56, Lawrie, 1351, 1577, 1597 Bann. Cl. 94, 1478, 1493, 1494 AC, 1487 Bann. Cl. 109, 1526 et freq. to 1662 RMS, 1550 et freq. to 1669 LC, 1561 Bann. Cl. 74, 1580 et freq. to 1589 RPC, Newbothel 1153-65 Bann. Cl. 94, Newbotyll(e) 1367, 1386, 1390, 1392 Bann. Cl. 94, 1467 Bann. Cl. 89, Newbot(t)el(l) 1485, 1487 Bann. Cl. 109, 1512 Treas. Acc., Newbothill 1505 Bann. Cl. 109, 1583, 1584 LC, Nwebottle 1140-53 Bann. Cl. 70, Nnewbothila 1141 Bann. Cl. 70, 89, 1142 Bann. Cl. 56, Lawrie, Nwebothila 1141 Bann. Cl. 89, Nebotile 1159 Bann. Cl. 82, 1153-65 Bann. Cl. 70, Nbotile 1174 Bann. Cl. 89, Nebot(t)il(l)e 1526, 1526-8 Bann. Cl. 89, Nebozphell 1531 Bann. Cl. 74; PNML: 253).

**Botheltun** ELO (Botheltun, Boweltun, Boeltun c. 1200; SPN: 100), **Tarbolton** AYR (Gaelic tòrr 'a hill') (Torboulton a.1177 Lennox, Torbolton 1428 Lennox).

A.50 bour - MSc. ‘enclosed, sheltered land’ (§1.03).

A.51 **Bowerhope**, Yarrow SLK (Bourhop 1455 ER, Baurupp 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 225).

A.52 MSc., Sc. bour-tree - Bour-tree, elder-tree, ME bur-tre.

**Burtrees** AYR (Burtrees c. 1320 DOST s.v. bourtree n.), **Bourtriehill**, Kirkliston MLO (Bourtriehill 1590 RPC; PNUL: 216).

A.53 bra - northern ME ‘hill-slope’, MSc., Sc. brae. [< Old Norse brá ‘an eyelash’ and Old English brā ‘an eyelash, eyebrow, brow; the brow of a hill’. Cf. Gaelic bràighe ‘upper part (of places), neck, throat’ (PNWL: ) and Gaelic bruach, ‘a bank, brink’, represented in Scots by brae (CSD s.v. brae n.).]

**Braes**, Whitburn WLO (Bre(e)s 1699 KS Liv.; PNWL: 109), **Braehead**, (also called Ewerland) Cramond MLO (v. heafod) (Braehead 1689 SHS I.16, 1781 Sasines; PNML), **Brae Mill**, Linlithgow WLO (v. myln) (Brae Myln 1666 KS Lnl.; PNWL: 67), **Balwoodsbrae**, Borthwick MLO (Gael. baile ‘farm’) (Balwoodsbrae 1662 RMS; PNML), **Burnbrae**, Kirknewton MLO (v. burna) (Burn(e)bray 1607, 1614 RMS, Burn(e)brae 1654, 1662, 1663 RMS, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 218), **Burnbrae**, Torphichen WLO (v. burna) (PNWL: 100), **Craighbrae**, Dalmeny WLO (Sc. craig ‘hill’ < Gael. creag) (Cragbrey 1488/9 ADA et passim to 1507 RSS, Cragbray 1506/7 Treas. Acc., Craighbrie 1552 SRS 57 et passim to 1622 RMS; PNWL: 9), **Damnbray**, Edinburgh MLO (v. dammr) (PNML), **Hagbrae**, Borthwick MLO (v. hafoc) (PNML), **Latchbrae**, Whitburn WLO (v. *læc(c)) (PNWL: 111), **Peelbrae hope**, Cavers ROX (v. 384
peel) (PNB), Redbraes Castle, Polwarth BWK (v. rēad) (Redebrays 1532-3 HMC (March), Redbrease 1650 HMC (March); PNB), Stowbraes, Stow MLO (v. stōw) (Stowbraies 1665 RMS; PNML: 280), Whita Hill, Langholm DMF (v. hwīt) (Whytowe braye 1552 Bullock; PNB).

A.54 brād - OE ‘broad, spacious’, MSc. braid.

Broadhaugh, Teviothead ROX (v. h(e)alh) (PNB), Broadlaw, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. hlāw) (Braidlaw 1488/9 ADA et passim to 1666 KS Linl., Breadlaw 1667 Dund. B, Brodlaw 1681 KS Linl.; PNWL: 50), Braideley, Castleton ROX (v. leāh) (Braidleis 1572 HMC (Jhn); PNB), Broadlee, Ashkirk SLK (v. leāh) (Braidly 1662-5 Blaue; PNB), Broadlee, Roberton ROX (v. leāh) (Bradeleye)

[p] 1296 CDS, 1296 Bann. Cl. 47, Braidle 1511 RMS; PNB), Broadmire, Dalmeny WLO (v. myrr) (Braidmyre 1594 Temp., 1640 Ret., Breadmyre 1697 Ret.; PNWL: 9), Broadmeadows, Selkirk SLK (v. mād) (Braidmedow 1546 ER, Fraidmedowes 1662-5 Blaue; PNB), Broadmeadow, Abercorn WLO (v. mād) (Braidmedow 1587 RMS et passim to 1618 Ret., Broadmeadow(s) 1663 RMS, Breadmeadow 1683 Ret.; PNWL: 20), Braidshaw, Mid-Calder MLO (v. sceaga) (Braidschaw 1492 AC, Braidshaw 1773 Arm.; PNML: 243), Broadshaw, West Calder MLO (v. sceaga) (Breidschall 1559 Torph. Ch., 1585 Proc. Bar. Court, Braidschaw 1604 RPC, 1645 KSR, Braidschall 1646 KSR; PNML: 300), Broadshaw, Bathgate WLO (v. sceaga) (Braidschaw 1562 SRS 52 et passim to 1587/8 RPC; PNWL: 86), Braidwood, Penicuik MLO (v. wudu) (Brad(e)wod(e) 1374-5 RMS, Braidwood 1530 Sasines, 1654 RMS, Braidwode 1613 RMS, Breadwode 1647 RMS, Broadwood 1773 Arm.; PNML: 266), Braidwood, Temple MLO (v. wudu) (Bra(i)dwood(e) 1374-5, 1634 RMS, 1478, 1479 ADA, 1531 Bann. Cl. 94, 1548 RSS, Bra(i)dwood 1657 RMS, 17th Cent. Ret., Bradewod (undated) Bann. Cl. 89, Broadwood 1773 Arm.; PNML: 293).

A.55 ME braken - Bracken. [Perh. < OE *bræcen or ON *brakni (VEPN2: 4).]
Breconside, Glencaim DFM (v. side) (Brakensyd 1552-3 CSP, Brekensyd
1636 Reg. Dmf.; PNB), Brakanepheit, nr. Annan DMF (v. ïveit) (Brakanepheit
1194-1214 HMC (Drml), Brakansweit post 1275 HMC (Drml); PNB),
Breconrae, Mouswald DMF (v. vrá) (Brakanwra 1309 RC, Bracanewra 1532
RMS, Brakinwra c. 1560 RMS, Brecken-wrae 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.56  OE brant - Steep, ME brant. [Cf. ON *brant > Swedish brant.]

Branteth, Halfmorton DMF (v. ïveit) (Brandthwaite stile 1516-17 RMS,
Branthet 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.57  breist-mill - MSc. ‘a mill driven by a breast waterwheel’ (§2.04).

Priest Mill, Kirkliston WLO (Breistmyln(e) 1534 LC et passim to 1631 RMS,
Breistmilne 1596 Dund. B et passim to 1696 SHS I. 16; Brestmyln 1538 LC,
Breistismyll, Breistismyln, Breistismilne 1539 SHS II. 4 et passim to 1596/7
Dund. A, Brestmyln 1538 LC, Bristmill 1558/9 Cat. Tor., Bristymln 1558/9
Temp., Priestmyln 1569 Temp. et passim to 1695 HR; PNWL: 47).

A.58  brende, brente - ME ‘burnt’.

Bruntaburn, Westruther BWK (v. hop, burna) (Bruntuppburne 1662-5 Blaeu;
PNB), Burntisde, Torphichen WLO (v. side) (Bruntsyle 1572 Gill. Ch.,
Bruntisde 1572/3 Gill. Ch., Bryntside 1574 Gill. Ch., Bryntysde 1618 Gill. Ch.,
Burntside 1635 Cat. Tor.; PNWL: 100).

A.59  brewhous - ME, MSc. ‘a brewery’.

Brewhousebank, Newbattle MLO (v. banke) (Brewhousbank 1580, 1630 LC,
Browhousbankis 1587 RMS; PNML: 257).
A.60 brewland - MSc. ‘land connected with the brewing on an estate (where the brewer’s or brewers’ cottages were located’ (§1.04).

00 (b) Breuland de Petlandi (Breuland de Petlandi 1445; SHS I. 56: 320), Brewlands, Colinton MLO (le Brewland de Colintoun 1535 RSS, Brewlandis de Colintoun 1540 RMS; PNML: 149), Brewlands, Currie MLO (le Brewland (de Curry) 1530 RMS, Brewlandis de Curre 1541 RMS, Brewlands 1663 RMS; PNML: 173), Brewland, Liberton MLO (Brewland 1489, 1492 AC; PNML: 238), Brewland, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (le Brewland 1501/2 RSS; PNWL: 27), Brewlands, Kinneil, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (Breulands 1561 Ham. Inv., Brewlandis 1562/3 SRS 57, 1593/4 RMS; PNWL: 31).

A.61 broti - ON ‘broken land, cleared land’.

00 Broats, Kirkpatrick-Fleming DMF (Brotis 1543 RPS, Brottis 1619 Reg. Dmf., Broits 1662 RMS; PNB).

A.62 bróc - OE ‘a brook, stream’.

00 Broughton, near the Water of Leith, Edinburgh MLO (v. túin) (Brocta 1128, 1128-53, c. 1166, 1456 Bann. Cl. 70, 1130 Lawrie 1143-7, 1171-7 SBR 7, 1450 RMS, Br(o)(u)ch(e)l(t(o)(u)n(e) 1281, 1459, 1493 et freq to 1578 Bann. Cl. 70, 1391 Reg. Ho. Ch., 1459 Bann. Cl. 89, 1474, 1481 ADA, 1484, 1490 AC, 1493, 1504, 1505 et freq to 1650 RMS, 1504-5, 1506-7 Treas. Acc., 1526, 1539, 1541 RSS, 1567, 1573, 1577 et freq to 1591 RPC, 1587, 1588, 1609 to 1656 LC, Browchts(o)n 15th Cent. Bann. Cl. 105, 1554 Bann. Cl. 70, Broughto(u)n 1556, 1557 et freq to 1728 LC, 1634 RMS; PNML).

A.63 brocc - OE ‘a badger’.

00 Brox Burn WLO (v. burna) (lie Broks burne 1649 RMS; PNWL: 2), Broxburn, earlier Easter Strathbrock (Strathbroc 1226, app. < Gaelic srath ‘valley’, broc ‘badger’; NTC.), Uphall WLO (v. burna) (Borxburne 1638 RMS}
et passim to 1694 SHS I. 16, Broxburn 1659 KS Liv. et passim to 1694 SHS I. 16, Broxsburne 1652 SHS III. 18, Broxsburn 1698 KS Up.; PNWL: 70),
Brockholes, Coldingham BWK (v. hol(h)) (Brokholl 1415 Cold. Corr.,
Brokholes 1426 Cold. Corr.; PNB: 234), Brocklehirst, Mouswald DMF
(Brokholhirst 1662-5 Blaeu) (v. hyrst, hol(h)) (PNB: 234), Brocklerig, St.
Mungo DMF (v. hol(h), hrycg) (Brockholrig 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 234),
Brockhouse, Stow MLO (v. hūs) (Brocas 1483 ADA, 1489 (Wilson), 1594 LC,
Brokhous 1593, 1598-9, 1599, 1643 RMS, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, Brockhouse 1773
Arm.; PNML: 281).

A.64 brōm - OE ‘broom’.

00 Broomdikes, Edrom BWK (v. dīc) (Bromedykes 1621 HMC (Wed); PNB),
Broomholm, Langholm DMF (v. holmr) (PNB), Broomhill(s), Dalkeith MLO
(v. hyll) (Brumhillis 1610 LC, Broom(e)hill(s) 1669, 1710 LC, the Broumhill
1710 LC; PNML: 183), Broomhills, Liberton MLO (v. hyll) (Stratounhall
Brumehill 1546 RMS, Stratounhall 1569 RMS, Stratounhall Brumehill 1600
RMS, Stratounhall alias Bromhillis 1618 RMS, Stratounhall Bromehills 1649
RMS, the Brumhills 1610 LC; PNML: 233), Broomhill, Newbattle MLO (v.
hyll, cnoll) (Brumehill or Brumeknow 1632 LC; PNML: 257), Broomhill,
Whitburn WLO (v. hyll) (Brumehill 1624 RMS, Brwmehill 1624 BM, Brumhill
1667 Ret.; PNWL: 109), Broomhouse, Corstorphine MLO (v. hūs) (lie
Brumehous alias lie Plewlandis 1599, 1625 RMS, 1556 Bann. Cl. 94, 1580,
1590-1 RPC, Brumshous 1612 RMS, Brom(e)hous alias (lie) Plewlandis 1634,
1650 RMS, Broomhouse 1773 Arm.; PNML), Broomhouse, Kirkliston WLO (v.
hūs) (Broomhouse 1663 KS Kirk., Broom House c.1750 Roy, Broomhouse 1818
Forrest; PNWL: 45), Brownlaws (or Broomlaws), Abercorn WLO (v. brūn,
hlāw) (PNWL: 14), Broomlands, Kirkpatrick-Juxta DMF (v. land) (Bruym
lands 1551 HMC (Jhn); PNB), Broomlands, Inveresk MLO (v. land) (lie
Brumelandis 1590-1 RMS; PNML: 216), Broomlands, Kelso ROX (v. land)
(Brumelandis 1569 RMS; PNB), Broomlands, Linlithgow WLO (v. land) (The
Brumlands 1562 SRS 57, lie Brumelandis 1590/1 RMS; PNWL: 113),
Broompark, Kirknewton MLO (Brewnale de Westir Newtoun 1546 RMS, Brumedaill 1607 RMS, Brumedaill 1614 RMS, Banndail 1654 RMS, Bromedaill 1662 RMS; PNML: 221), Broompark, Torphichen WLO (v. park) (Bromeptirkis 1556 LC, Brumepark 1608 RMS, Broompark 1686 SRS 40; PNWL: 100), Broompark Moor, Torphichen WLO (v. park, mör) (PNWL: 100).

A. 65 brōdor - OE 'a religious brother, monk'. In combination with stone, probably denoting a standing stone.

Brotherstone, Merton BWK (v. stān) (Brothirstanside c. 1230 [16th] Bann. Cl. 83, Britherstanes 1296 CDS, Brutherstanes 1296 Bann. Cl. 47; PNB), (Nether) Brotherstone, Channelkirk BWK (v. stiln) (Brothirstanys 1153-65 [1400] Bann. Cl. 109, Broderstanis 1489 RMS; PNB), Brotherstone, Fala & Soutra MLO (v. stān) (Brothirstanys 1153-65, 1228, 1399-1400 Bann. Cl. 109, Brothirstane early undated charter Bann. Cl. 109, Browderstanis 1462 Bann. Cl. 109, Brodirstanys 1515 Bann. Cl. 109, Brodirstanys 1515 Bann. Cl. 109, Broderstanis 1534-5 RSS, 1565, 1574 Bann. Cl. 109, Broderstanes 1584 Bann. Cl. 109, Broderstanes 1662-5 Blaeu; PNML: 191), Nether Brotherstone, Fala & Soutra MLO (v. neđri, stān) (Nedder, Nethir Broderstanis 1545-6 RSS, 1584 Bann. Cl. 109, Broderstanes 1583, 1585 Bann. Cl. 109, Nethir Brodirstanis 1587 RPC, Ne. Brotherton 1773 Arm.; PNML: 191), Upper Brotherstone, Fala & Soutra MLO (v. ufer(r)a, stān) (Ovirbroderstanis 1577 Bann. Cl. 109, Over Broderstanes 1585 Bann. Cl. 109, Over Brotherstanis 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, Up. Brotherton 1773 Arm.; PNML: 191), Brothershiels, Fala & Soutra MLO (v. schele) (Broderscheill 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, Shield 1773 Arm.; PNML: 191), Three Brethren, Caddon SLK (Thre Brethren hill 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Brotherton, West Calder MLO (v. tān) (Brethertoun 1452 RMS, 1488 AC, 1509 RSS, 1603 McCall, Brethirtoune 1473 ADA, 1541 RSS, Broyrtoun 1586 Proc. Bar. Court., Brotherton 1773 Arm., 1799 Sasines (7717); PNML: 300).
A.66  **brū** - OE 'the brow of a hill; the projecting edge of a cliff'.


A.67  **brūn** - OE 'brown, dark-coloured'; in some cases the names below perh. show OE *brūn* 'a brown animal; a pig' (§2.05).


A.68  **brycg** - OE 'bridge', ME *brigge*, *brugge*, Sc. *brig*.

1631 RMS, **Wester Brigis** 1640 Ret., **Westerbridge** 1662 RMS, **W. Bridge** 1773 Arm.; PNML: 214), **Easter Briggs**, Kirkliston MLO (v. **east**) (**Eister Brig(g)is** 1631 RMS, 1640 Ret., **East(er) Bridges** 1664 RMS, **East(er) Brig(g)s** 1683, 1684, 1686 KSR, 1698 H.R., **East(er) Bridges** 1699 H.R., **E. Bridge** 1773 Arm.; PNML: 214), **Birgham**, Eccles, BWK (v. hām) (PNB), **Bridgend**, Inveresk MLO (v. ende) (**Brigend** 1547 RMS, **Bridgend** 1688 Town Council Minutes; PNML: 209), **Bridge End**, Liberton MLO (v. ende) (**lie Brigend de Craigmiller** 1600, 1634 RMS, **Brigend** 1584 RPC, 1630 Bann. Cl. 70, 1634, 1641 RMS, **Bridgend** 1655, 1660, 1663 RMS, **Lady-brig-end** 1602 LC, **Bridge** 1773 Arm., **Ladie-bridges** 1655 RMS; PNML: 233), **Bridge-end**, West Calder MLO (v. ende) (**Bri(d)gend** 1586 Proc. Bar. Court, 1648 KSR; PNML: 300), **Bridgend**, Dalmeny WLO (v. ende) (**lie Brigend** 1490/1 AC et passim to 1670 KS Dal., **Bridgend** 1571 Temp.; PNWL: 73), **Bridge House**, Torphichen WLO (v. hūs) (**Brighows** 1409 Bann. Cl. 70, **Brighous** 1409 Reg. Ho. Ch. et passim to 1635 Gill. Ch., **Brighous** 1539 SRS 57 et passim to 1642 BM, **Boghous** 1563/4 SRS 57 et passim to 1691 KS Tor., **Boghous** 1568 Reg. Ho. Ch. et passim to 1636 RMS, **Bridgehouse** 1687 KS Tor. et passim to 1698 SRS 40; PNWL: 100), **Bristo**, Edinburgh MLO (v. stōw) (**Bristo** 1510 Bann. Cl. 109, 1538 RMS, 1598, 1599, 1607 et freq. to 1685 LC, 1630 Bann. Cl. 70, **Brysto** 1621 LC, **Birsto** 1530, 1534, 1559-60 RMS, **Bristol** 1753 LC; PNML), **Bowbridge**, Colinton MLO (v. boga) (PNML), **Cramond Brig**, Cramond MLO (Crawmund Brig 1488 Treas. Acc., **Brig of Craymond** 1497 Treas. Acc., **the brig of Crawmond** 1575 RPC; PNML), **Cow Bridge**, Dalkeith MLO (v. cū) (PNML: 184), **Eastbrigs**, Edinburgh MLO (v. **east**) (PNML), **Hailesbridge**, Cockpen MLO (v. h(e)alh) (PNML), **Lady Bridge-end**, Dalkeith MLO (v. ende) (**Lady brig end** 1602 LC; PNML: 184), **Little Bridgehouse**, Torphichen WLO (v. lytel, hūs) (**Litill Brighows** 1426 Bann. Cl. 70, **Litill Brighous** c. 1540 Rent. Tor. et passim to 1588 RMS, **Litill Brighous** 1560 SRS 57; PNWL: 100), **Mickle Bridgehouse**, Torphichen WLO (v. mikill, hūs) (PNWL: 100), **Lugton Bridge**, Dalkeith MLO (v. tun, brycg) (**bridge of Lugtoun** 1536 LC; PNML: 183), **Newbridge**, Edinburgh MLO (v. niwe) (PNML), **Bridgehouse Mains**, Torphichen WLO (v.
demeyne, hūs) (PNWL: 100), Linlithgow Bridge, Linlithgow WLO

(Linlithgow Bridge 1698 SHS I. 16, Lithgow Bridge 1698 SHS I. 16; PNWL: 54), Magdalene Bridge, Inveresk MLO (Magdalen Brig 1575 RPC, the bridge of St. Magdalen 1653 LC, Medlen Bridge 1661 Paterson; PNML: 211), Scotsbrig, Middlebie DMF (v. God) (PNB), Stockbridge, Liberton MLO (v. stocz) (PNML: 240), Westerbrigs, Edinburgh MLO (v. west) (PNML).

A.69 bryggja - ON 'jetty, quay'.


A.70 bū - OE 'dwelling', ON bū, 'homestead, estate'

00 Bouhouse DMF, south of Holehouse (v. hūs) (Bouhouse 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.71 bucc - OE 'buck, male deer'

00 Buccleuch, Ettrick SLK (v. clōh) (Buccluch 1441 [16th] APS, Bukclewcht 1501 HMC (Drml), Buckclugh 1583 CBP; PNB).

A.72 bucca - OE 'he-goat', usually indistinguishable from the personal name Bucca, and, in the absence of ME medial -en- spellings, from bucc (§A.71).

00 Buckholm, Melrose ROX (v. helm) (Bucchehelm 1180 APS, Buchelm 1189 Bann. Cl. 56, Buchhelm 1548 RSS; PNB).

A.73 bucht, boucht, bowcht - MSc. 'sheepfold; small inner fold for milking ewes' (§1.05).
**Bughcott(s)**, Torphichen WLO (v. cot) (*Bushcot c. 1540 Rent. Tor.*, *Buchcottis*
1556 LC, *Buchcoat* 1571 Gill. Ch., *Buchcoitt* 1635 RMS; PNWL: 100),

*Buchtrig*, Eccles BWK (v. hrycg) (*Bouchtrig* 1533 RMS, *Bouchtrig* 1585 HMC
(Var. Coll. v.); PNB: 245), *Bughtsteads*, Edinburgh MLO (v. stede)
(*Buchtsteidis* 1641 LC; PNML: 124), *Cairnbucks* or *Cairnbuchts*, Duddingston
MLO (Sc. cairn ‘heap’) (*Carnebukis* 1599 LC, *Cairnebukkis* 1595 RMS;
PNML: 187), *Troveboughtes* [upon Caidmure], unlocated (*Troveboughtes* 1653;
DOST s.v. bowcht n.).

A.74  MSc. *bullion* - discussed in §2.06.

(a) *Bullyondaill*, near Auldcathie WLO (*Bullyondaill* 1690 The Binns Papers:
85), *Bullondale Farm* STL (*bulan dall* 1595 Falkirk Parish Records,
*Bulliendaill* 1647 Falkirk and Callendar Regality Court Book i, 72, *Bullindail*
1649 Falkirk and Callendar Regality Court Book i, 92 v, *Bulziondale* 1653 GD
Slamannan Parish Records, *Bulliondale* 1683 Falkirk and Callendar Regality
Court Book ii, 39 v, 1684 ii, 82 v *Bulziondale* 1710 GD 170.196, *Bullingdale*
1718 Commissariot Records of Stirling, *Bulliondale* 1718 Callendar Rent Book,
*Bullandale* 1755 Roy, *Bulliondale* 1789 Sasine, 1817 Map of Stirlingshire
surveyed by J. Grassom).

(b) *Bullions* STL (*lie Welbulzeoun* 1588 RMS v. 1567, *Wellbulzeon* 1609 RMS
vii. 58, *Velbulzeon* 1624 RMS viii. 636, *lands of Kingsydemuir* viz, *Welbulzeon*
1682 Retour, *Bullions in Torwood* 1722 Dunipace Parish Records, 1755 Roy,
1789 Sasine), *Bullions STL* (*Bullions 1755 Roy, Bullions 1780 Charles Ross’
map of Stirlingshire), *Bullion*, near Shank MLO (*Bulzeon* 1609 RMS, *Bulyeoun*
1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML: 114-5).

A.75  *būr* - OE ‘cottage, dwelling’

Bower, Stow MLO (*Bour* 1652 Wilson p.155-6, *Bower* 1773 Arm.; PNML:
289).
A.76  burgess - MSc. ‘burgess, a citizen or freeman of a burgh’ (§1.06).

Burgess Hill, Linlithgow WLO (Borghishill 1586 RMS et passim to 1699 Ret., Burgishill 1664 Ret., Burgeshill 1699 Ret.; PNWL: 113).

A.77  burh - OE ‘borough, town’, MSc. burrow.


A.78  OE burna - OE ‘stream, river’, ME burne, MSc., Sc. burn; cf. ON brunnr.
Ackornehauchburne, perhaps surviving in Ochre Bum, Newbattle, MLO (v. h(e)alh, æcern) (PNML: 256), Atton Burn, Coldingham BWK (v. ald, tûn) (PNB: 27), Attonburn, Hownam ROX (v. ald, tûn) (PNB: 18), Blackburn, Chirnside BWK (v. blæc) (PNB), Blackburn, Livingston WLO (v. blæc) (PNWL: 76), Blackburn Mill, Livingston WLO (v. blæc, myln) (PNWL: 76), Blackburn Rigg, Livingston WLO (v. blæc, hrycg) (PNWL: 76), Blackburn Mains, Whitburn WLO (v. blæc, demeyne) (PNWL: 76), Byre Burn, Canonbie DMF (v. byre) (PNB), Caddroun Burn, Castleton ROX (Hellcaudron burne 1597 CBP, Hellcadrenn b. 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Cockburn, Dunse BWK (v. cocce) (Cokburne [p] 1264, 1362 ER, Kokeburne [p] 1266 ER; PNB), Cockburn, Currie MLO (v. burna) (Co(c)kburn(e) 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 179), Dolf Burn, Duddingston MLO (v. burna) (DolfBurn 1602 LC; PNML: 187), Mickle Blackburn, Whitburn WLO (v. mikill, blæc) (PNWL: 106), Bruntaburn, Westruther BWK (v. hop, brende) (PNB), Hall Burn, Canonbie DMF (v. h(e)all) (Hawe bourne 1552 Bullock; PNB), Halter Burn, Yetholm ROX (v. Aldhere) (PNB: 264), Harbournhead, West Calder MLO (v. heorot, hēafod) (Hairtburn(e) 1620 McCall, Hairtburn(e)head 1644 KSR, Hartburn 1773 Arm., Hairburnhead 1787 Sasines (2144); PNML: 302), East Harburn, West Calder MLO (v. heorot, east) (Easter Hairtburne 1620 McCall, E. Hartburn 1773 Arm.; PNML: 302), West Harburn, West Calder MLO (v. west, heorot) (Wester Hairtburne 1620 McCall, W. Hartburn 1773 Arm.; PNML: 302), Otterburn, Morebattle ROX (v. oter) (Otterburne 1569 RMS; PNB), Otter Burn, Abbey St. Bathans and Buncle & Presten BWK (v. oter) (Otyrburn c. 1300 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18, Oterburn [p] 1442 Cold. Corr., Otterburne 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Raeburn, Kirkpatrick-Fleming DMF (v. rā) (Rahburn 1194-1214 CDS; PNB), Rowan Burn, Canonbie DMF (v. rowan) (PNB), Wedderburn Castle, Dunse BWK (v. weēer) (Wederburn(e) 1296 CDS, c. 1300 Cold. Corr., Wedirburne c. 1413 HMC (Wed), Wedderburn(e) 1535 RSS; PNB), Whiteburn, Cockburnspath BWK (v. hwit) (Quhytburn 1611 HMC (Wed); PNB), Burnbank, Uphall WLO (v. banke) (Burnbank 1680 Dund. B; PNWL:
Burnbrae, Kirknewton MLO (v. bra) (Burn(e)bray 1607, 1614 RMS, Burn(e)brae 1654, 1662, 1663 RMS, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 218), Burnbrae, Torphichen WLO (v. bra) (Burnbra 1579 RPC, Burnebray 1592/3 SRS 1, Burnibrue 1644 Cat. Tor.; PNWL: 100), Burncastle, Lauderdale BK (v. castel(l)) (Burn(e)castell 1222 [16th] Bann. Cl. 83, 1502-3 RMS; PNB), Burnflat, Livingston WLO (v. flat) (lie Burnflat 1539 RMS; PNWL: 79), Burnfoot, Linton ROX (v. fôt) (PNB), Burnfoot, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. fôt) (Burnfote 1687 KS Car., (The) Burnfoot 1692 KS Car.; PNWL: 34), Burnhead, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. hêafod) (Burneheid 1670 Bonds Bor.; PNWL: 34), Burnhead, Linlithgow WLO (v. hêafod) (Burnehead 1696 Cess; PNWL: 114), Burnhole, Borthwick MLO (v. hol(h)) (Burne alias Rogeris-pendicle 1609 RMS, Burne hoill alias Rodgeris pendicle 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML), Burnhole, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. hol(h)) (Burnholl 1669 et passim KS Ecc., the burne holl 1677 KS Ecc.; PNWL: 51), Burnhouse, Stow MLO (v. hûs) (Burnehous 1494 ADA, 1593, 1598-9, 1625 RMS, Burnhous(e) 1526, 1539, 1540 RSS, 1567 LC, 1625 RMS, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 282), Burnhouse, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. hûs) (Burnehous 1564 SRS 57, Burnehouss 1675 KS Ecc.; PNWL: 51), Burnhouse, Linlithgow WLO (v. hûs) (Burn(e)hous 1586 RMS et passim to 1664 Ret., Burnhouse 1698 SRS 40, 1699 Ret.; PNWL: 114), Burnhouse, Torphichen WLO (v. hûs) (Burnhowse 1698 KS Tor., Burnhouse 1698 KS Tor.; PNWL: 100), Burnshot, Dalmeny WLO (v. sceat) (PNWL: 9), Burnshot, Bo'ness and Carriden, WLO (v. sceat) (PNWL: 34), Brunston, Penicuik MLO (v. tûn) (Burnstoune 1373 RMS, Burnistoun c. 1450 Bann. Cl. 70, 1450 Reg. Ho. Ch., Brunisto(u)ne 1373 RMS, 1530 Sasines, Brunistane 1554 Wilson, Bruntstoun 1604, 1613, 1647 RMS, Bruntstoun 1647 Sasines, Brunt(st)oune 1675 KSR Pen, 1724 SHS I. 13; PNML: 266), Brunton, Torphichen WLO (v. tûn) (The Brinton c. 1540 Rent. Tor., (The) Brunton c. 1540 Rent. Tor. et passim to 1644 Cat. Tor., Bruntoune 1572 Gill. Ch., Burn(e)toun(e) 1572 Gill. Ch. et passim to 1696 KS Tor., Bourntoune 1673 KS Tor.; PNWL: 90), Bell's Burn WLO (Bellis burn 1542 RMS, Bellisburne 1560/1 SRS 57; PNWL: 2), Brox Burn WLO (v. broce) (PNWL: 2), Broxburn,
Uphall WLO (v. brocc) (PNWL: 70), Dod Burn, Cavers and Teviothead ROX (v. dodde) (Dodburne 1569 RPC; PNB), Grinding Burn, Minto ROX (v. grêne, dûn) (PNB), Hartwoodburn, Selkirk SLK (v. wudu, heorot) (PNB), Haufurlangburne, Hownam ROX (v. half, furlang) (PNB), Holehouseburn, Whitburn WLO (v. hol(h), hûs) (PNWL: 110), Mailing Burn, nr. Kettlestoun, Linlithgow WLO (v. maling) (PNWL: 2), Mill Burn, Echline WLO (v. myln) (PNWL: 2), Ninemillburn (also called Gateside), Penicuik MLO (v. myln) (Nynemylburne 1654 RMS, Nywmilburn 1662-5 Blaeu, Ninemileburn 1781 Sasines, Ninemileburn 1773 Arm.; PNML: 272), Silverburn, Penicuik MLO (v. seolfor) (PNML: 273), Stoneyburn, Whitburn WLO (v. stân) (PNWL: 108), Whitburn WLO (v. hwît) (PNWL: 106), East Whitburn WLO (v. ēast, hwît) (PNWL: 106), West Whitburn WLO (v. west, hwît) (PNWL: 106), Whitburn Mill WLO (v. hwît, myln) (PNWL: 106), Broomhouse, Edrom BWK (v. hûs) (Brunhus 1296 CDS, Burnhous(e) 1479 RMS, 1546 HMC (Var. Coll. v.), Burnehowsis 1493 HMC (Var. Coll. v.), Brunnhouse 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Burnawynd, Ratho MLO (v. wynd, *erôc) (lie Burnecruik 1602 RMS, Burn(e)wynde 1614, 1636 RMS, Burn(e)weynd 1657 RMS; PNML: 275).

A.79 bush - MSc. ‘a bush; a thicket; a clump or stand of trees; a wood; a clump of some low-growing plant, e.g. heather, rushes, fern, grass’ (§1.07).

00 Bush, Lochmaben or Hoddam DMF (Bushe 1544 Ham. Inv., Buss 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 216), Berrybush, Selkirk SLK (Beryhus 1455 EP, Berybusk 1474 ER; PNB: 216), Holly Bush, Linlithgow WLO (Holynebusk 1563/4 SRS 57, Holingbusk 1564/5 SRS 57; PNWL: 117).

A.80 butere - OE ‘butter’, usually referring to a farm where butter is made.

00 Butterdean, Coldingham BWK (v. denu) (Buterden 1335-6 CDS, Butterdene 1336-7 CDS; PNB), Butterland, Cramond MLO (v. land) (perhaps in the following, though Dixon interprets the name as ‘probably housedweller’s (i.e. husbandman’s lands)’ from Old English boþl land; PNML) (Butterland,
Butelerland, Butlerland 1329-71 RMS; PNML), Butterlaw, Coldingham BWK (v. hlæw) (Bowtyr law c. 1415 Bann. Cl. 82; PNB).

A.81 butte - ME ‘strip of land abutting on a boundary’; Sc. butt ‘ridge or strip of ploughed land’, later ‘an irregularly shaped ridge; a small piece of ground cut off in some way from adjacent land’. [≪ Anglo-Latin butta (Smith I: 65).]

Buteland, Borthwick MLO (v. land) (Bu(i)l(e)land(e) 1306-1424, 1538, 1543-4, 1565 RMS, Buytland 1523 RMS; PNML), Buteland, Currie MLO (v. land) (Bu(i)l(e)land 1618, 1635 RMS, 1773 Arm., Butland 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML), Nether Buteland, Currie MLO (v. land, neôri, tûn) (Nethertoun de Buitland 1618, 1635 RMS, Ne Buteland 1773 Arm.; PNML), Over Buteland, Currie MLO (v. ufer(ra), land, tûn) (Ovirtoun de Buitland 1618, 1635 RMS, O. Buteland 1773 Arm.; PNML), Butelandhill, Currie MLO (v. land, hyll) (Buitlandhill 1618, 1635 RMS, Butelandhill 1773 Arm.; PNML: 175).

A.82 bý - ON ‘farmstead, village’, Danish býr. [Cf. Fellows-Jensen (1989); VEPNI: 105.]

Bombie, surviving in Bombie Hill, Westerkirk DMF (v. Bondi) (Bundebry 1296 Bann. Cl. 47, Bomby 1329-71 RC, 1546 RPC, Bondby 1500 HMC (Drinl), Bonthby 1560 RMS, Bounby 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 282), Canonbie DMF (v. canoun) (Canenby 1296 Stev., Canenby 1296 CDS, Canaby 1493 CDS, Canoby 1494 CDS, 1531 CSP (Th), Cannabye 1552 Bullock; PNB), Denbie, Dalton DMF (v. Danir) (PNB), Esbie, Lochmaben DMF (v. eski) (PNB), Gillesbie, Hutton & Corrie DMF (v. Gilli) (PNB), Gillenbie, Applegarth DMF (v. *Gillan) (PNB: 283), Godfraby, Applegarth DMF (v. Guðfrøðr) (PNB), Humbie, Kirknewton MLO (v. Hundi) (Humby 1546, 1607 RMS, Humbie 1614, 1654, 1662 RMS, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML: 219), Humbie, Kirkliston WLO (v. Hundi) (PNWL: 42), Lockerbie, Dryfesdale DMF (personal name, Locard) (PNB), Middlebie DMF (v. middel) (Middelby 1296 Bann. Cl. 47, Myddilby 1517 RMS; PNB), Mumbie, Canonbie DMF (v. munuc) (PNB),
Mumbiehirst, Canonbie DMF (v. munuc, hyrst) (PNB), Newbie Cottages, Annan DMF (v. nīwe) (Newby 13th HMC (Drml), 1304 CDS, Newby 1517 RMS; PNB), Pearsby Hall, Tundergarth DMF (v. pere, h(e)alh) (PNB), Smeaton, Inveresk MLO (v. tūn, smið) (Smithebi 1153-65, 1166-1214, 1227 Bann. Cl. 74, Smetheby 1232 Bann. Cl. 74; PNML: 208), Sorbie, Ewes DMF (v. saurr) (PNB), Warmanbie, Annan DMF (v. Vermundr) (PNB: 286).


00 Byre Burn, Canonbie DMF (v. burna) (Byer bourne 1552 Bullock, Byreburne 1590 RPC; PNB), Byrs, nr. Langton, BWK (Byrs 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Byres, Dalmeny WLO (Byres 1654 Pont, Byrs Adair; PNWL: 9), Byres, Bathgate WLO (Byres 1659 Cat. Tor., Byrs 1698 Ret.; PNWL: 86), Byreecleuch, Longformacus BWK (v. clōh) (PNB), Byreflat, Lasswade MLO (v. flat) (Bireflatt 1523-4 Bann. Cl. 109; PNML: 228), Byreflat, Cockpen MLO (v. flat) (Byreflat(e) 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML), Langbyre, on Wrangway Burn DMF (v. lang) (Langbyre 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Netherbyre, also called Fleurs, Coldingham BWK (v. neðri) (Netherbyre 1614 source not specified; PNB: 187), Newbyres, Newbattle MLO (v. nīwe) (Newbyr 1241 Bann. Cl. 89, Newbyre 1543-4 RSS, 1590 RPC, Newbire (undated) Bann. Cl. 89, Newbyres 1575, 1582 RPC, 1620 RMS, Newbyiris 1578 RPC, Newbyris 1581 RPC, 1587, 1621, 1627 RMS, Newbiris 1612 RMS, Newbyr 1273 Bann. Cl. 89, Newbyris 1585 RPC; PNML: 255), Ratho Byres, Ratho MLO (Byres 1444 Bann. Cl. 109, Rathobiris 1510 RSS, 1533 RMS, Rathobyris 1524 Bann. Cl. 105, 1588, 1593, 1618 RMS, the lands of Abthane formerly and now called Rathobyris 1547 LC, Rathobyris voc. lie Abthane de Ratho 1588, 1593 RMS, Abden de Ratho nuncupat byris 1594 RMS, Rathobyres 1668 SHS I. 36, Rathobyers 1773 Arm.; PNML: 274), Stonebyres, Livingston WLO (v. stān) (PNWL: 80), Yetbyres, nr. Castle O’er, Dumfries DMF (v. geat) (PNB).

A.84 byrgen - OE ‘burial place, tumulus’. [Cf. ME byrrens.]
Birrens Hill, Middlebie DMF (v. hyll) *(Byrrens*, 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

calc - OE (Angl) ‘chalk, lime, limestone’, ME chalk

Cakemuir, Crichton MLO (v. mör) *(Cakmore 1214-40 Bann. Cl. 109, Kakmore 1221-24, 1221-38 Bann. Cl. 109, Kakemyre 1300-1331 Bann. Cl. 109, Caikmure 1527, 1542, 1574, 1575-77 RMS, 1568 RPC, 1633, 1653 LC, Caikmweir 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, Kekmure 1627 Mait. Cl. 34 (Borthwick), Caickmuir 1667 RMS, 1773 Arm.; PNML), Cakemuirhill, Crichton MLO (v. mör, hyll)

(Caikmurehill, Caikmurehall, Caikmure Hill 1542, 1673 LC, Caickmurehill 1675 LC, Kaikmurehill, Caikmweirhill 1627 Mait. Cl. 34 (Borthwick); PNML), Chalkielaw, Dunse BWK (v. hlāw) *(Caklaw 1543 RMS, Cakylaw 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Kelso ROX (v. hōh) *(Kelchehou 1128 CM, Calceho 1128 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, c. 1150 Glas., Kelcho(v) c. 1143 Bann. Cl. 82, 1327 ER, c. 1144 Bann. Cl. 82, 1243-54 Bann. Cl. 82, 1204 APS, 1209 CM, 1247-8 CDS, 1329-71 Bann. Cl. 56, Calceio 1147 [13\textsuperscript{th}] Cold. Corr., Chalchehoh c. 1150 Bann. Cl. 82, Chelchou 1159-61 Bann. Cl. 56, Kelkou c. 1175 [16\textsuperscript{th}] Bann. Cl. 83, c. 1330 ER, Kelc'h 1165-1214 Bann. Cl. 82, Kelchho(w) c. 13\textsuperscript{th} c. Mait. Cl. 40, 1299 Pat., Kelshi c. 1205 [c. 1260] GC, Kel(e)sho(e) 1296 CDS, 1390 Pat., Kelsou 1296 Pipe, Calkow c. 1330 Bann. Cl. 82, 1390-1 RMS, Calco 1557 HMC (Var. Coll. v.), Cailsoo 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

cald - OE (Anglian) ‘cold’. [Cf. Middle English *cald, cold, Old Norse kaldr*, MSc., Sc. cauld, cald, caul.]
Linl. Sh. C., Caldcotts 1670 Reg. Bor., (The) Cauldcottis 1550 SRS 57 et passim to 1574 SRS 52, (The) Cauldocttis 1553/4 RMS et passim to 1583 SRS 52, (The) Cauldcotts 1564 SRS 57, (The) Cauldoats 1662 RMS; PNWL: 28),
Calfield, Langholm DMF (v. feld) (Cawfeld 1583 CBP; PNB), Cauldhame, Linlithgow WLO (v. hām) (Caldhame 1681 KS Linl., Coldhome 1685 KS Car.; PNWL: 67), Cauld Law, Eskdalemuir DMF (v. hlāw) (Coldla hill 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Cauldlaw, Torphichen WLO (v. hlāw) (Caldlaw c. 1540 Rent. Tor. et passim to 1589 Gill. Ch., Cauldlaw c. 1540 Rent. Tor. et passim to 1635 RMS; PNWL: 91), West Caldmore, Borthwick MLO (v. west, mōr) (West Caldmore 1449 Bann. Cl. 109; PNML), Cauldrope, Stow MLO (v. rāp) (Cardrope 1587 LC, Caldrop 1593 RMS, Cauldroip 1605 RMS; PNML: 290),
Caldshiels Loch, Galashiels SLK (v. schele) (Cauldshelis 1540 RSS; PNB),
Caldside, Hume BWK (v. side) (PNB), Cauldside, Canonbie DMF (v. side) (Caldsyde 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Caldside, Borthwick MLO (v. side) (Ca(u)ldsyde) 1449 Bann. Cl. 109, 1611 RMS, Ca(u)ldsid 1491 ADA; PNML),
Cold Stane Slap, Mid-Calder MLO (v. stān, slap) (Cal(d)staineslope 1684 RPC, Caldstone Slap 1839 NSA; PNML: 250), Coldstream BWK (v.  streām) (PNB), Cadwell, Temple MLO (v. wella) (Caldwell 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, 1634, 1665 RMS, Cauldwell 1773 Arm.; PNML: 294).

A.87 camb - OE 'a comb, a crest; the crest of a hill, a ridge'. [Cf. ON kambr, Sc. kaim 'long narrow ridge'.]

00 Kames, Coldstream BWK (Camis 1533 RMS, Kems 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.88 canoun - ME 'canon, member of a community of clerks or of a cathedral chapter'.

00 Canonbie DMF (v. by) (PNB), Canongate, Edinburgh MLO (v. gata) (Can(n)ounga(i)t (de Edynburgh) 1366, 1369 ER, -of Halyrudhouse 1495 AC, he can(n)o(n)e ga(i)t(e) 1480, 1484 AC, 1482 ADA, 1501-2 et passim to 1513
Treas. Acc., 1504 SBR 7, 1529, 1554 Bann. Cl. 70, 1529-30, 1533-35 RMS, 1541 RSS, 1550, 1566 et freq to 1590-91 RPC, 1587 et freq to 1641 LC, (pe) Canno(w)gate (of Edinburgh) 1506 RSS, 1554 Bann. Cl. 70, Channonegate 1526 RSS, Cannogait 1585 RPC, Canigate 1589 RPC, Vicus Canoniciorum 1370 ER, burgum vici Canoniciorum 1493 et freq to 1546 RMS, 1512, 1550 Bann. Cl. 109, 1548 RSS, vie Canoniciorum 1528-9 RMS; (PNL), Canyland(s), Uphall WLO (v. land) (PNWL: 73), Canonmills, Edinburgh MLO (v. myln) (pe) Canoune mill(i)s 1423 Bann. Cl. 70, SBR 7, Canonmills 1687 LC, Canon Mills 1773 Arm.; PNL).

A.89 cappie, cappit - MSc., Sc. ‘hollow-shaped’ (§ 1.08).

00 (a) Capielaw, Carrington MLO (Cappielawshiels 1665 RMS, Caprilaw 1698 KSR, Cappylaw 1773 Arm.; PNL: 118), Capelaw, Colinton MLO (Caplaw 1773 Arm., Capitlaw, 18th cent. Retours, Capelaw 1781 Sasines; PNL: 149).

A.90 carline, carling, kerlying, etc. - MSc. ‘witch; old woman’ (§1.09).

00 Carlin Tooth, Southdean ROX (Carlintoothe 1597 CBP; PNB: 258; NY 4198 in Hooker, also Carlintooth Rig NY 4495 in Hooker).

A.91 carr - OE ‘a rock’

A.92 carse, cars, kers(e) - Pre-lit. Sc., MSc. 'a stretch of low alluvial land along a river-bank' (§1.10).

00 Kerse Bog, Torphichen WLO (Kersebog(e) 1546 to 1556 LC, The Kerss Bog 1556 et passim LC, Kersboig 1586 Temp., Kersebog 1588 Cat. Tor.; PNWL: 103), Kershill, Inveresk MLO (v. hyll) (Kershill 1653 RMS; PNML: 211), Kerswynd, Inveresk MLO (v. wynd) (the vennal called Kerswynd 1653 RMS; PNML: 211), Kershopesfoot, Canonbie DMF (Kirsopfoote Mercatorl 1595; PNS: 215), Carse of Gowrie, district on the northern side of the Firth of Tay, FIF (lie Carse de Gowrie c. 1200; Johnston 1934: 128); (cars of Gowrie c. 1530-40, Carse of Gowrie 1564, Kers of Gowrye 1577; DOST s. v. cars n., kers n.), Wester Kerse, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (Westir-Kerse 1532 RMS; PNWL: 32), Kinneil Kerse, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (Kynnele-Kerse 1516 RMS, Kennell-kers 1569/70 Reg. Ho. Ch., Kynneill-Kers 1593/4 RMS, Carse of Kynneill 1610 Bann. Cl. 42, Kinneill Kerse 1669 Reg. Bor.; PNWL: 31), Eastfield of Kinneil Kerse, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (Est-Field of Kynneill Kers 1532 RMS, Eister Kers de Kynneill 1593/4 RMS; PNWL: 31).

A.93 cast(l) - OFr, OE, ME 'castle, camp'. [< Lat. castellum ‘fort’.]

00 Castelbec, unlocated (v. lwkkr) (PNB), Castlehill, Crichton MLO (v. hyll) (Castelhill de Creychtoun 1546-80 RMS; PNML), Castlehill, Bathgate WLO (v. hyll) (Castelhill 1576 SRS 52, Castlehill 1649 Dund. B; PNWL: 86), Castle Greg, Mid-Calder MLO (Castelgreg 1512 RMS, Casile greg 1773 Arm; PNNE: 251), Castle Law, Borthwick MLO (v. hlâw) (Castellaw(e) 1444 ER, 1450 et freq to 1545 RMS, 1507, 1508, 1516-17 RSS; PNML), Castlelaw, Glencorse MLO (v. hlâw) (Castel(l)aw 1581, 1663 RMS, Castellaw 1773 Arm.; PNML: 193), Castle Mains, Crichton MLO (v. demeyne) (Castlemaynes of Creightoun 1666 RMS; PNML), Castleton, Borthwick MLO (v. tuôn) (Cassiltoun alias Littil Johnes Schot 1609 RMS, Casteltoun 1619 RMS, Cassiltoun 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, Castleton 1773 Arm; PNML), Burncastle, Lauder BWK (v. burna) (PNB), Ruecastle, Bedrule ROX (v. rûh) (Rucast(e) 1296 CDS, Rowcastell 1491-2, 1566 RMS, Rouchcastell 1523 RMS; PNB), Borthwick Castle MLO (v. bord)
(PNML), Crichton Castle MLO (v. tūn) (the castle of Crichton 1514 LC, Castell of Creichtoun 1573 RMS; PNML), Blackcastle, Crichton MLO (v. blāc) (PNML), Blackcastleford, Crichton MLO (v. blāc, ford) (PNML).

A.94 cat(t), catte - OE ‘cat’


A.95 causey - MSc. ‘a paved area, a roadway, street, pavement, latterly of cobblestones’, ME cause, cause. [< OFr caucie ‘an embankment or dam, a raised way across marshy ground or along a dyke’ (Smith I: 83).]

00 Easter Causewayend, Kirknewton MLO (v. ēast, ende) (Calsayend 1535 RMS; PNML: 218), Wester Causewayend, Mid-Calder MLO (v. west, ende) (Calsayend 1535 RMS, Wester Calsay(end) 1672 McCall, 1694 Torph. Ch., Wester Causeyend 1754 Calder Tombstone, 1839 NSA, W. Causeway end 1773 Arm.; PNML: 248), Weele Causey, a mediaeval road from Teviotdale to Liddesdale ROX (v. hwēol) (Weele Causey 1568 CSP, Whele Causey 1597 CBP; PNB).

A.96 caville - Pre-lit. Sc. ‘land acquired by lot; a share’, MSc. cavel (§1.11).

00 Kingscavil, Linlithgow WLO (Kinceavill 1307 Bann. Cl. 94, Kinkauile c. 1315 Bann Cl. 94, Kyncaville 1315-21 RMS, Kyncavel 1323 Bann. Cl. 94, Kyncawel 1325 Bann. Cl. 94, Kyncawil 1325 Bann. Cl. 94, 1498 Ham. Inv., Kyncaville c. 1330 Bann. Cl. 94, Kynkavyl 1335-6 CDS, Kyncavil 1378 Bann. Cl. 94 et passim to 1502/3 Bann. Cl. 42, Kyncavill 1451 ER et passim to 1534 Bann. Cl.

A.97 cavelling - MSc. 'land acquired by lot; a share' (§1.12).

00 Cavelling, nr Cavers ROX (Cauillyne 1368 Bann. Cl. 56, Cavilling 1564 RPC, 1569 RPC, Kaveling 1573 RPC; PNB: 205).

A.98 ceaster - OE 'city, old fortification', Angl. ceaster

00 Chesters, Fogo BWK (Chesteris 1516-17 RMS; PNB), Chesters, Ancrum ROX (Chesterr 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Chesterhouse, Hownam ROX (v. hūs) (Chesterhouse 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Chesterlaw, Kirkliston WLO (v. hlāw) (Chesterlaw 1649 RMS, 1670 et passim Ret.; PNWL: 45), Abchester, Ayton BWK (v. Æbba) (Abchester 1596 LC, 1663 RMS; PNB), Belchester, Eccles BWK (v. belle) (PNB), Blackchester, Lauder BWK (v. blæc) (PNB), Bonchester Hobkirk ROX (PNB); Darnchester, Coldstream BWK (v. dēor) (PNB), Highchesters, Roberton ROX (v. hēah) (Haychester 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Rowchester, Bowden ROX (v. rūh) (PNB), Whitchester, Longformacus BWK (v. hwīt) (Witechestre, Witchesyr, Witcestyr c. 1300 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18; PNB), Whitchesters, Hawick ROX (v. hwīt) (PNB).
A.99  cēace - OE 'cheek' (§1.13).

00  Cheeklaw, Dunse BWK (v. hlāw) (Cheiklaw 1546-7 RMS, 1572 HMC (Var. Coll. v.); PNB: 124).

A.100  celf - OE (Anglian) 'calf', ME, MSc. calf.

00  Calfhope, Stow MLO (v. hop) (Calsup 1655 RMS) (PNML: 289); Kelphope, Channelkirk BWK (v. hop) (Kelfhoope 1662-5 Blaeu; Kelfhoope Burn, Kelfock B., 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Kelloe, Edrom BWK (v. hlāw) (Kellaw(e) 1300 CDS, 1368 Cold. Corr., 1325 Cold. Corr., Kelhouwe [p] 1350 Cold. Corr., Kello 1509-10 RMS; PNB), Keluesete, nr. Rutherford ROX (v. (ge)set) (PNB).

A.101  cēse - OE (Anglian) 'cheese'.

00  Chisholme, Roberton ROX (v. helm) (Chesehelm(e) 1296 Bann. Cl. 47, 1296 CDS, Chesolm 1296 CDS, Cheiselm 1296 CDS, Chesholm(e) [p] c. 1300 Cold. Corr., 1335-6 RS, Cheshelme [p] c. 1300 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18, 1335-6 ER; PNB).

A.102  chapel(e) - OFr., ME 'a chapel'

00  Chapelton, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. tūn) (PNWL: 34), The Magdalene Chapel, Edinburgh MLO (St. Mary Magdalene) (the altar of St. Mary Magdalene 1556 LC, the Cell of St. Magdalene 1599 LC, the chapel of St. Magdalene 1682 LC; PNML), St. Catherine's Chapel, Glencorse MLO (v. hop) (Capelle beate Kuterine in Pent(e)land c. 1230 Bann. Cl. 70, St. Katherine of the Hopes 1593 PSAS XIII: 134, S. Katherine in lie Hoippis 1607 RMS, Sanct-Katherenis in lie Houpis 1618 RMS, Sanct-Catharines de lie Houp 1634 RMS, Sanct-Katherines de Hoipes 1647 RMS; PNML: 194).
A.103 chartrouse - OFr, AN 'a house of Carthusian monks'.

00 Charterhouse, Makerston ROX (Charthou [p] 1454 Bann. Cl. 56, Charterhous 1541-2 RSS, Chartrouse 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.104 chiri - ME 'a cherry, a cherry-tree' < OFr cherise, 'a cherry', regarded as a plural in ME (Smith)

00 Cherrytrees, Yetholm ROX (v. trēow) (Cheritreis 1523 RMS; PNB)

A.105 chymmys - MSc. 'mansion or dwelling-house on an estate' (§1.14).

00 Chymmys-Land, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. land) (Le Chymmys-land 1506/7 RMS, lie Chymmeisland 1608 RMS, Chymmayis 1632 RMS; PNWL: 27).

A.106 cild - OE 'young person', ME 'noble born youth'


A.107 cirice, cyrice - OE 'church'. Cf. ON kirkja, Sc. kirk (§A. 293).

00 Kirkton, Edinburgh MLO (v. tūn) (Kyrchetune c.1128 Bann. Cl. 70; PNML: 130), Kirkton, Liberton MLO (v. tūn) (Kyrchetune c. 1128 Lawrie; PNML: 233), Kirkton of St. Cuthbert's, Edinburgh MLO (v. tūn, St. Cuthbert) (Kyrchetune 1143-7 SBR 7; PNML: 136).

A.108 clæg - OE 'clay, clayey soil'
00 Clayholes, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. hol) (Clayholles 1672 Reg. Bor.; PNWL: 34), Clayland, Duddingston MLO (lie Clayis 1595 RMS; PNML:187), Claypots, Inveresk MLO (v. pôl) (Claypule 1534 RMS, Claypull 1587, 1591, 1593 RMS, Claypuillis 1593-4 RMS, Claypots 1653 RMS; PNML: 210).

A.109 clerk - OE, OFr, ‘an ecclesiastic, a cleric’.

00 Clerkington, Temple MLO (v. -ington) (Klerkyntona 1338 Bann. Cl. 89, Clerkynton(a) c. 1338 Bann. Cl. 89, undated Bann. Cl. 74, Clerkintoun 1424, 1430-1, 1533 RMS, Clerkintona 1491 ADA, Clerkinton 1329-70, 1390-1406, 1516 RMS, 1539 LC, 1563 Bann. Cl. 89, Clerkington 1444 Bann. Cl. 109, 1533, 1634 RMS, 1540 LC, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, Clerkington(e) 1605 LC, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 294); Clerklands, Lilliesleaf ROX (v. land) (Klerkislande 1406-36 Bann. Cl. 56, Clerkland 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.110 cliff (clifu, cliefu, cleofu nom.pl.) - OE ‘cliff, bank’, ON klif.

00 Clifton, Kirkliston MLO (v. tûn) (Clyfto(u)n 15th Cent. Bann. Cl. 105, 1430, 1503 RMS, 1548 SHS II. 4, Cliftou(n)e 1502-4, 1506 Treas. Acc., 1588, 1591 RPC, 1648 RMS, 1675, 1682 Ret., 1683, 1698 KSR, 1693 SHS I. 16, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 214), Cliftonhall, Kirkliston MLO (v. tûn, h(e)all) (Clyftounhall 1503 RMS, Cliftou(n)hall 1502-4 Treas. Acc., 1539 SHS II. 4, 1572, 1576 et freq. to 1591 RPC, 1648 RMS, 1663, 1665, 1666, 1692 KSR, 1675, 1682 Ret., Clifton(e)(-H)all 1668 SHS I. 36, 1685, 1692 KSR; PNML: 214), Cliftonhall Mill, also Lin’s Mill (surname Lin), Kirkliston MLO (v. tûn, h(e)all, myln) (Cliftounhallmyln 1591 RPC; Lin(n)smil(n)e 1645 Anc. Hist. Monu. Comm. Rep., 1663, 1664 et freq. to 1681 KSR, Lin(n)smil(e) 1647 Dund. B, 1697-8 H.R.; PNML: 215), Clifton, Morbattle ROX (v. tûn) (Cliftun c. 1050 [12th] ESc, 1165-92 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB: 19), Alneclifiue, near Ancrum ROX (perh. river-name, Ale) (Alneclifiue 1165-1214 NMS; PNB: 141), Hiltly WLO (v. Hild) (Hildeclifiue 1296 Bann. Cl. 47, Hildeclive 1296 Stev., Hildeclive 1296 CDS, Hildeclife 1336-7 CDS, Hilyciffe de Preston Superiori 1383 RMS, Heitcleife

A.111 clôh - OE 'ravine', MSc. cleugh, cleuch 'gorge, ravine; cliff, crag'.

00 Cleuchheads, Applegarth DMF (v. hêafod) (Cleuchheids 1662 RMS; PNB), Blackcleuch Burn LAN (v. blæc) (SSH: ?), Buccleuch, Ettrick SLK (v. buce) (PNB), Byrecluch, Longformacus BWK (v. byre) (Byrecluch 1492 RMS, Birecleuch 1502 RSS; PNB), Caldcleuch Head, Teviothead ROX (v. cald) (PNB), Cleugh Burn LAN, KCB, DMF (SSH), Colterscleuch, Teviothead ROX (v. colt-hirde) (Cauthirscluch 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Drycleuch, Yarrow SLK (v. drýge) (PNB), Edwardescloch, Lammermoor valleys, ?ELO (v. Eadwærð) (PNB), Earnscleuch, Lauder BWK (v. earn) (PNB), Elnecluch, Lammermoor valleys (v. ellern) (PNB), Fauldingcleuch, Kirkpatrick-Fleming DMF (v. fal(o)d) (PNB), Giddenscleuch, Teviothead ROX (personal name Gideon) (Guiddinscluch 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Hazelcleuch, Mid-Calder MLO (v. hãasel) (Haslcleugh 1692 McCall, Hazelcleugh 1696 RMS, Heazliecleugh 1773 Arm.; PNML: 251), Heslingcloh, Lammermoor valleys (v. ?hæsel) (PNB), Horseupcleuch, Longformacus BWK (v. hors, hop) (Horshop(e) 1336-7 CDS, 1492 RMS, Horsopcleuch 1535 RMS; PNB), Oatleycleuch, Dunse BWK (PNB); Marchcleuch, Eckford ROX (v. mearc) (PNB), Morclow, Lammermoor valleys (v. mór) (Morclow 1165-1214 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB), Pinkie Cleugh, Inveresk MLO (Pinkkycleuch 1547 RMS, 1548 RSS, Pynkecleucht 1548 RSS, Pynkycleuch 1549 RMS, Pynkycleurch 1548 RSS, Pynke Cleuch 1562 RPC, Pinkycleuch 1550 RMS, Pinkecleuch 1565, 1566 RPC; PNML: 207).
A.112  
coll - OE 'hill top, summit of a large hill' later 'knoll, hillock', Sc. know.

Broomhill, Newbattle MLO (v. hyll, brōm) (Brome hill or Brumeknow 1632 LC; PNML: 257), Brunecnolh, Hownam ROX (v. brūn) (PNB), Green Knowe, Craigie, Dalmeny WLO (v. grēne) (PNWL: 6), Kingsknowe, Colinton MLO (v. cyning) (PNML), Peathill Knowe, Bathgate WLO (Peithill Knoll 1549/50 RMS; PNWL: 81), Rylaw Knowe, Borthwick MLO (v. hlāw, ryge) (PNML).

A.113 cocc - OE 'cock', 'woodcock', 'gamecock', etc.

Cockburn, Dunse BWK (v. burna) (PNB), Cockburn, Currie MLO (v. burna) (Co(c)kburn(e) 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 179), Cockhill(s), Borthwick MLO (v. hyll) (Tokhillis vel Cokhillis 1609 RMS, Cokhill 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML), Cocklaw, Hawick ROX (v. hlāw) (Koklawis [p] c. 1400 [1475-1500] Wyn., Coklaw 1481 [16th] APS; PNB), Cocklicks, Ruthwell DMF (v. leik) (PNB), Cockpool, Ruthwell DMF (v. pōl) (Cokpule 1487 [16th] APS, 1597-8 RMS, 1592 CBP, Cockpole 1570 CSP, Cockpowle 1581 CBP; PNB), Cockrig, now Bankton House, Mid-Calder MLO (v. hrycg) (Cockrig 1585, 1590 McCall, 1586 Proc. Bar. Court, Cockrigs 1646 KSR, 1773 Arm., Cockriggs 1797 Sasines (6938), Cockridge 1779 Tombstone, Calder Parish Churchyard; PNML: 243).

A.114 col - OE 'coal, charcoal', MSc. coal.

Coalhill, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. hyll) ((The) Coalhill 1692 KS Car.; PNWL: 35), Coalhills, Torphichen WLO (v. hyll) (Coal(l)hills 1694 et passim KS Tor.; PNWL: 101).

A.115 colt-hirde - OE 'colt-herd', ME coltherde, MSc. cowtherd

Colterscleuch, Teviothead ROX (v. clōh) (PNB).
Colterscleuch, Teviothead ROX: "This is the Scots surname, Colthart, Coltart."
(PNB)

A.116 coni, con(n)ing - ME ‘rabbit’ < OFr con(n)il, Lat. cuniculus

Kinnen Bogs, Torphichen WLO (v. bog) (Cuninboigs 1688 SRS 40; PNWL: 103), Cunzierton, Oxnam ROX (v. dūn) (Cuniardon 1468 HMC (Home),
Cunyourtoune-rige 1471 RMS; PNB), Cunynghares, Penicuik MLO (Cunynghares 1654 RMS; PNML: 271), Cuninghowes, Edinburgh MLO (v. hol(h)) (Cuninghowes 1638 LC; PNML), Kinnen Hill, Torphichen WLO (v. hyll) (The Cunyshill c. 1540 Rent. Tor., Cunninghills 1688 SRS 40,
Kinningbrae 1698 SRS 40; PNWL: 103).

A.117 cooper - ME ‘craftsman who makes and repairs wooden vessels formed of staves and hoops, as casks, buckets, tubs’ (§1.15).

Cooper’s Croft, Linlithgow WLO (v. croft) (Couper’s croft 1696 Cess.; PNWL: 114).

A.118 copp, cop - OE ‘the top of a hill, a summit, a peak’; perhaps in the following name.

Copshaw ROX (v. sceaga) (Copshaw(e) 1583 CBP, 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.119 corbie, corby - Sc. ‘raven; carrion or hooded crow’ (§1.16).

Corbiehall, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. h(e)all) (Corbieshall 1628 Ham. Inv., Corbiehall 1634 Ham. Inv. et passim to 1671 Bonds Bor., Corbishall 1642 Ham. Inv.; PNWL: 35).

A.120 cordiner - MSc. ‘cordwainer, shoemaker’ (§1.17).

cot - OE ‘cottage, hut, shelter, den’, MSc. cot, ‘cottage’.

Coats LAN (Coittiss 1584, terran de Coats, Coatburn 1617, Cotts 1676; NTC: ), Coates, Edinburgh MLO (Coittiss 1626, 1641 LC; PNML), Coates, Currie MLO (Coittiss 1545-6 RSS; PNML: 178), Coates, Edinburgh MLO (Co(i)t(t)is 1565, 1566, 1568, 1574, 1575 RPC, 1578 Bann. Cl. 70, Coats 1773 Arm.; PNML), Coats, Newbattle MLO (Coit(t)is 1582, 1593, 1600, 1603 RMS, Coit(t)is Eister et Westir 1587, 1620, 1621, 1627 RMS, undated: The Coites, Wester Coit(t)is, Coitlaw, Bann. Cl. 89; PNML: 254), Coates, Penicuik MLÓ (Coats 1654 RMS, 1741 SHS I. 13, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 271), Cotfield, Edinburgh MLO (v. feld) (Co(i)t(e)f(e)y)lde 1478 Bann. Cl. 105, 1493 Bann. Cl. 70, Co(i)t(e)field(is) 1494 Bann. Cl. 105, 1589, 1591 RPC, 1638 LC, Co(i)t(e)field 1588, 1743 LC; PNML), Cotfield, in Darnchester [county?] (v. flat) (Coteflatter 13th c. [1434]) Gramp. Cl. 18; PNB), Cot-Hillside, Torphichen WLO (v. hyll, side) (Coathill syde 1683 KS Tor., Cottali’side 1690 KS Tor., Cottalside 1693 KS Tor.; PNWL: 101), Cotland, Currie MLO (v. land) (le Cotland de Curry 1530 RMS; PNML: 173), Cotland(s), Stow MLO (v. land) (le) Co(i)t(land(is) 1543-4, 1599, 1643 RMS, 1610 LC; PNML: 280), Cotlands, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. land) (Cotlandis 1535 RSS, Coatlandis 1653 RMS, Coalland 1653 RMS, Coatlands of Dylands 1663 RMS; PNWL: 35), Cotly Hill, Temple MLO (v. hlAw) (Coittlaw 1563 Bann. Cl. 89, 1584, 1591, 1620, 1621 RMS, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, 1800 Sasines, Cotlaw 1583 RPC, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, Coatlaw Hill 1773 Arm.; PNML: 294), Cotlaw(s), Kirkliston WLO (v. hlAw) (Cotlaw 1534 LC et passim to 1596 Temp., Cotlawis 1565 Dund. B, Cotlaw 1543 LC et passim to 1578 Dund. A, Cotlawis 1577/8 Dund. A; PNWL: 41), Cotmuir, Dalmeny WLO (v. mor) (Cotmuir 1490/1 AC, Cotmore 1653 Ret., Cotmuir 1664 KS Kirk., Coatmuir 1670 KS Dal.; PNWL: 9), Cotrow, Ratho MLO (v. raw) (Cotraw 1372 RMS; PNML: 278), Cottonflat, Lasswade MLO (v. flat) (Coittunflat 1546 Bann. Cl. 74; PNML: 227), Bogcott(s), Torphichen WLO (v. bog) (PNWL: 100), Bughcott(s), Torphichen WLO (v. bucht) (PNWL: 100), Butchercoat, Merton BWK (personal name Bouche) (Boucheoitis 1465 Dryb., Buscheourcoit 1538

A.122 court - OFr, ME ‘a space enclosed by walls or houses, a yard; large house, manor’.


A.123 cran, cron - OE ‘a crane; a heron’.

00 Cranshaws BWK (v. sceaga) (*Cranshawes* 1296 RS, *Cranshaunes* c. 1300 Cold. Corr., *Cranessawys* 13th c. Reg. Dmf.; PNB), Cranston MLO (v. tun) (*Cranestoun(e)* 1153-65 Bann. Cl. 94, 1214-49, 1300-1331 Bann. Cl. 109, Cranestone 1153-65, 1166-1214 Bann. Cl. 89, *Craneston(a)* 1150-80, 1338 Bann. Cl. 89, 1316 Bann. Cl. 82, c. 1338 Reg. Ho. Ch., *Cranestun* 1150-80 Bann. Cl. 89, Kraneston(e) 1150-80, 1153-65 Bann. Cl. 89, Cran(n)ysto(u)n(a) 1189-1214, 1214-49, 1300-31, 1399, 1399-1400 Bann. Cl. 109, 1357, 1362-3 RMS, 1359 et passim to 1442 ER, c. 1420 LC, 1424-5 Reg. Ho. Ch., 1437-60 Bann. Cl. 56, Cranistun 13th c. Bann. Cl. 69, Cranistona 1362-3 RMS, Cranistoun 1428 ER, Cranston(e) 1331, 1511 Bann. Cl. 109, 1396 et passim to 1451 ER, 1423 et freq. to 1451 Bann. Cl. 105, 1438 et passim to 1630 LC, 1463, 1565 RMS, 1473-4 et freq. to 1512 Treas. Acc., 1478 et freq. to 1490 AC, 1478, 1489 ADA, 1503-4 et freq. to 1546 RSS, 1553-4 et freq. to 1592 RPC, Cranston(e) 1357-84 Reg. Ho. Ch., 1423 Bann. Cl. 70, 1429 Bann. Cl. 105, 1450, 1508 LC, 1480 AC, 1572 RPC, *Cranestoun* 1437 Bann. Cl. 105,
Cren(ne)stoun 1441 Reg. Ho. Ch., 1450 LC, Cren(ne)stone 1457 Bann. Cl. 89, 1508 LC, Crangstoun 1489 AC, ADA, Craunstoun 1495-6 Treas. Acc., Cranastoun 1526-8 Bann. Cl. 89; PNML, New Cranston MLO (v. nīwe, tūn, ufer(r)a) (Neucraneston 1338 Bann. Cl. 89, Neucraniston e. 14th c. Bann. Cl. 89, New Craneston undated Bann. Cl. 82, Ovir Cranstoun 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML); Nether Cranston MLO (v. neōri, tūn) (Cranstone-Ridel 1336-37 Bain, Cranstoun(e)-Riddall 1500 RSS, 1534 RMS, Cranstoun(e)-redale 1468 RMS, Cranstoun(e)-Riddale 1477, 1497, 1507, 1510, 1529 RMS, 1507, 1508 et freq. to 1531-2 RSS, 1539 Bann. Cl. 74, Cranstoun(e)-riddell 1506, 1539 Bann. Cl. 74, 1578 Bann. Cl. 94, 1578, 1590, 1591-2 RPC, 1617 LC, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, Cranstoun Rydell 1587 Bann. Cl. 105; PNML).

A.124 *crōc - OE 'crook'; cf. ON krōkr (§2.07).

Crooks, Corstorphine MLO (lie Cruikis 1608, 1610, 1620 RMS; PNML: 154), Crukes, unlocated (Crukes c.1300 DOST s.v. cruke n. 4), Crokecroft, unlocated (Crokecroft 1200-2 DOST s.v. cruke n. 4), Crookhou, nr. Primside, Morebattle ROX (v. hōh) (Crookhou c. 1200 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB: 140), Crooked Shaws, Morebattle ROX (v. seeaga) (Crokeshaws 1542 Ham. Inv., Crokanshawes 1542 Ham. Inv.; PNB: 210), Crookston, Inveresk MLO (v. tūn) (Cruikstoun 1679 LC, Cruikstane 1773 Arm.; PNML: 210), Crookston, Stow MLO (v. tūn) (Crokestone 1336-7 CDS, Cruk(t)stoun(e) 1459, 1484, 1538 RMS, 1489 ADA, 1490 AC, 1517, 1532, 1540-1, 1545 RSS, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, Cruk(t)stona 1494 ADA, Crukeshoustoun 1513, 1543-4 RMS, 1527 RSS, Crukisto(u)n(e) 1517 Bann. Cl. 42, 1582, 1590 RPC, 1587, 1662 et freq. to 1696 LC, Cruxtown 1571 LC, Crookstou(u)n 1743 LC, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 283), Crookston Mill, Stow MLO (v. tūn, myln) (Cruikstonmylnie 1584 RPC, Crookston Mill 1662 LC; PNML: 283), Bog Cruk, unlocated, perh. AYR (the bog cruik 1470 DOST s.v. cruke n. 4), Brumcrock, unlocated (Brumcrock c.1300 DOST s.v. cruke n. 4), Burncрук, now Burnwynd, Ratho MLO (v. wynd, burna) (lie Burncruk 1602 RMS; PNML: 275), Corsenook, Stow MLO (Corscruiks 1665 RMS; PNML: 290), Craigcrook, Corstorphine MLO (Gael. creag) (Cracrooke 1336-7 CDS, 1360-
70 Bann. Cl. 105, c. 1362 LC, Cragcruk 1362, 1477 Bann. Cl. 105, 1477-8 SBR
7, 1511, 1514 SHS II.10, Cragcruke c. 1358 et freq to 1428 Bann. Cl. 105, 1426
LC, 1505 SHS II.10, 1506 Treas. Acc., Cragkruce 1362 Bann. Cl. 105,
Cragcrouk 1510-11 SHS II.10, Cragceruik 1511-12 SHS II.10, Cracruke
(undated) Bann. Cl. 105, Craigcruke c. 1358 Bann. Cl. 105, Craigcruk 1510-11
SHS II.10, Craigcruik 1614, 1632 RMS, Curvisaxium 17th Cent. SHS I.52;
PNML: 152), Gallowscrook, Abercorn WLO (v. galga) (PNWL: 21). Hors-
cruke, unlocated (Hors-cruke 1512 DOST s.v. cruke n. 4), Thornycrook,
Dalkeith MLO (v. pyrne) (Thorn(e)ycru(i)k(i)s 1556 LC; PNML: 183).

A.125 croft - OE 'small enclosed field', often near a house, MSc. 'a smallholding'.

Croft an Righ, Edinburgh MLO (§2.01) (PNML), Croftangry, Cramond MLO
(§2.01) (Croftangrie 1610, 1614 RMS; PNML), Croftangrie, Bo’ness and
Carriden WLO (v. *anger) (PNWL: 35), Croftangry, Ecclesmachan WLO (v.
*anger) (PNWL: 51), Crofthead, Moffat DMF (v. hēafod) (Crofthead 1581
RPC; PNB), Croftheads, Annan DMF (v. hēafod) (Croft heidis 1517 RMS;
PNB), Crofthead, Mid-Calder MLO (v. hēafod) (Crofthead 1692, 1726 McCall,
1696 RMS, 1800 Sasines (8100); PNML: 250), Croftmalloch, Whitburn WLO
(Croftmalloch 1561/2 SRS 57 et passim to 1697 Ret., Croftmolloche 1624 Ret.,
Croc Molloch 1693 KS Liv., Craftmalloch 1694 KS Liv., Craig-molloch 1693
KS Liv., Adair; PNWL: 107), Beadsman’s Croft, Edinburgh MLO (v. bed-
mann) (PNML), Cooper’s Croft, Linlithgow WLO (v. cooper) (PNWL: 114),
Descroft, Dalmeny WLO (PNWL: 9), Easter Croft, Inveresk MLO (v. ēast)
(Eister-croft 1587, 1591, 1593, 1593-4 RMS, Eister Croft 1653 RMS; PNML:
210), Gawain’s Croft, Edinburgh MLO (surname Wawane) (Wawanis Croft in
le Cowgait 1528 Bann. Cl. 70; PNML: 125), Godscroft, Abbey St. Bathans
BWK (Godiscroft 1589 HMC (Wed), Godscroft 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Wallace
Croft, Dalmeny WLO (v. Wallace) (Wallace Croft 1582 Dund. B; PNWL: 7),
Ferry Crofts, Dalmeny WLO (v. ferry) (lie Ferrie Crofts 1671 LC; PNWL: 9),
Friars’ Croft WLO (v. frere) (The Freyris Croft 1560 Dund. B, The Freris
Croft 1570 Dund. B, Frierescroft 1636 Ret., Friars Croft 1690 Ret.; PNWL: 8),

415
Halkerston’s Croft, also known as Lochbank, Edinburgh MLO (surname Halkerston) (Halkerstonis Croft 1578 Bann. Cl. 70; PNML), Kirklandcroft, Ratho MLO (v. cirice, land) (Kirkland of Gogar 1567 Bann. Cl. 109, Kirklandcroft of Gogar 1570 Bann. Cl. 109, 1571 RMS, Kirklandcroft de Gogar 1602 RMS; PNML: 276), Longcroft, Linlithgow WLO (v. lang) (PNWL: 118), Magdalene Croft, Linlithgow WLO (St. Mary Magdalene) (lie Magdalencroft 1586 RMS, Magdalencroft 1664 Ret., Magdallens Croft 1699 Ret.; PNWL: 119), Meggot’s Croft, Borthwick MLO (surname Meggot) (Meggotiscroft 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML), Mill Croft, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. myln) (PNWL: 49), Multures Croft, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (lie Multuriscroft 1593/4 RMS; PNWL: 32), Orchard Croft, Linlithgow WLO (v. orchard) (PNWL: 120), Prior’s Croft, Torphichen WLO (v. prior) (PNWL: 89), Sanctuary Crofts, Linlithgow WLO (v. sanctuar) (PNWL: 121), Sergeant’s Croft, Crmond MLO (v. sergeant) (PNML), Spittal Croft, Linlithgow WLO (v. spitel) (PNWL: 122), Stoneycroft, Corstorphine MLO (v. stänig) (PNML), Taylor’s Crofts, Inveresk MLO (Tailyeouriscrofts 1587, 1591, 1593, 1593-4 RMS; PNWL: 212), Wester Croft, Inveresk MLO (v. west) (Wester Croft 1653 RMS, Westir croft 1587, 1591, 1593, 1593-4 RMS; PNWL: 212), Whitecroft, Edinburgh MLO (v. hwit) (PNML), Vicar’s Croft, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (Croftia Vicaria 1582 RMS, Vicarscroft 1669 Ham. Inv.; PNWL: 34).

A.126 cros - late OE, ME, MSc., ON, Olr. ‘a cross, the Cross’.

00 The Cross, Linlithgow WLO (The Cross 1696 Cess.; PNWL: 115), Crosscraig, Crmond MLO (Gael. creag) (Croscrag de Berntoun 1477 RMS; PNML), Crossflats, Linlithgow WLO (v. flat) (Corsflat 1528 SRS 52, Corslattis 1542 RMS et passim to 1618 Ret., Corsflatis 1564 SRS 57 et passim to 1567 SRS 52, Corslettis 1578 SRS 52, Corslettis 1598/9 RMS; PNWL: 67), Crossall, Dalmeny WLO (v. h(e)all) (Corshall 1597/8 SRS 1 et passim to 1691 KS Dal., Corsehall 1692 KS Dal.; PNWL: 9), Crossgreen, Uphall WLO (v. grëne) (Corsegreen 1693 KS Up., Corsgrein 1693 KS Up., Corse Green 1759 Est. Map, Cross Green c.1750 Roy; PNWL: 73), Crosslee, Ettrick SLK (v. lëah) (Corslie 1766 CB; PNB), Crosseston, Bathgate WLO (v. tün) (Crostone 1296
CDS, Croston 1296 Bann. Cl. 47; PNWL: 87), Crosswalls, Linlithgow WLO (v. wall) ((The) Corsswallis 1552 SRS 57; PNWL: 115), Tollcross, Edinburgh MLO (v. toln) (PNML).

A.127 crumb - OE adj. ‘crooked, twisted, bent’

Crumrig, Greenlaw BWK (v. hrycg) (Crumrig 1533 RMS; PNB), Crumstane, Dunse BWK (v. crumb) (Crumstaine, 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Ancrum ROX (river-name Ale) (Alnecrumb(e) 1165-1214 NMS, 1262-3 CDS, Alnecrom 1296 CDS, Allyncrom 1304 CDS, Allyncrum 1358 ER; PNB).


Cowbog, Morebattle ROX (v. bog) (PNB), Cow Bridge, Dalkeith MLO (v. brycg) (the Cowbrig 1669 LC, the Cowbridge 1710 LC; PNML: 184), Cowden, Dalkeith MLO (v. denn) (Colden(e) 1316, 1392, 1531 Bann. Cl. 94, 1315-21, 1451 RMS, 1336-7 CDS, Cowdown 1580 RPC, Coldown 1658 LC; PNML: 182), Easter Cowden, Dalkeith MLO (v. east, denn) (Eister Colden 1546-80 RMS, Over Coldan 1589 RMS, Easter Coldoun 1669 LC, E. Cowden 1773 Arm.; PNML: 182), Wester Cowden, Dalkeith MLO (v. west, denn) (Westir Colden 1546-80 RMS, Nethir Coldan 1589 RMS, Westir Coldoun 1591 RMS, Wester Coldoun 1656 LC, Wester Coudon 1717 LC, W. Cowden 1773 Arm.; PNML: 182), Cowdenfield, Dalkeith MLO (v. denn, feld) (Coldenfield 1315 Bann. Cl. 94; PNML: 182), Cowdenhead, Bathgate WLO (v. denn, hēafod) (Coldounheidis 1614 LC, Cowden Head Arm.; PNWL: 86), Cowgate MLO (v. gata)((l)te) Kowga(t)e 1428 Bann. Cl. 70, 1458, 1480 RMS, 1478, 1494 Bann. Cl. 105, 1539, 1540, 1541 RSS, (l)te) Kougate 1478 RMS, le Cougate 1467 Bann. Cl. 89, (l)te) Cowga(t)e 1477, 1477-8 SBR 7, 1479, 1599 et freq. to 1682 LC, 1512 Bann. Cl. 105, 1528, 1541, 1548 Bann. Cl. 70, 1546 RSS, (l)te) Cowgaitt 1531 Bann. Cl. 109, Via Vaccarum 1498 RMS; PNML), Cowhill, Linlithgow WLO (v. hyll) (Cowhill 1558/9 SRS 57, 1586 Linn. Ch.; PNWL: 115), Cowhill, Whitburn WLO (v. hyll) (Cowhill 1479 AC et passim to 1665

A.129 *cumb* - OE 'valley'


A.130 *cuningar*, *cunigar*, *conyngare* - MSc. 'a rabbit-warren', ME conynger [< OF coniniere].
00 Cunyngars, Cramond MLO (cunyngaris of Crawmond 1557 RSS; PNML), Cunyingar, Liberton MLO (cunyngar 1489 AC, cunnyngare 1492 AC, Cunyngare 1491, 1493 ADA; PNML: 239).

A.131 curat - MSc. ‘curate, a priest or pastor’ (§1.18).

00 Curate’s Acre, Linlithgow WLO (v. æcer) (Corattis-Aiker 1598/9 RMS; PNWL: 115).

A.132 cwēn - OE ‘queen, wife or consort of a king’; cf. cwene ‘woman, quean’.

00 Wee Queensberry, Closeburn DMF (v. berg) (PNB).

A.133 cyning, cyng, cing - OE ‘king’, ME king.

00 Kings Acres, Linlithgow WLO (v. æcer) (Kyngis-Akeris 1528 RMS; PNWL: 68), Kingsfield, Linlithgow WLO (v. feld) (Kyngisfelde 1451 RMS, 1456 ER, Kyngisfeld 1567 SRS 52, Kingsfelde 1451 ER, Kingsfeild 1526 Hou. et passim to 1696 LC, Kingsfield 1583/4 Linl. Ch. et passim to 1699 KS Car., (Le) Kingsfelde 1453 ER et passim to 1630 Ret., (Le) Kingsfeld 1540/1 SRS 52, Kingis Field 1611 Ret.; PNWL: 61), Kingsknowe, Colinton MLO (v. cnoll) (Kingsknow 1667, 1712 LC, Kingsknows 1773 Arm.; PNML), King’s Meadow, Cramond MLO (v. maed) (Kingismedow 1597, 1609 RMS, Kingsmedow 1614 RMS, Kingsmedow 1662, 1665 RMS, Kingsmedowes 1662 RMS; PNML), Kingsmedow, perhaps the same as Kingston Grange, Liberton MLO (v. maed) (le Kingismedow juxta Edynburgh 1380, 1381 ER, Kingismedow 1526, 1537, 1538 RMS, 1584 RPC, Kingismedow alias lie Chairnyhall 1623 RMS, Kingismedow alias Scherniehall 1634 RMS, pratum regium de Libertoun 1382 ER, pratum magnum regis iuxta Edinburgh 1384, 1449, 1450 ER, pratum domini regis 1454 ER, Kings Meadow 1630 Bann. Cl. 70; PNML: 239), Kingistoune, perhaps the same as Kingston Grange, Liberton MLO (v. tun) (Kingistoune 1495 AC; PNML: 239).
A.134 daIr - ON 'valley, dale'

Dales, Whitburn WLO (Dails 1696 KS Liv.; PNWL: 110), Clydesdale LAN (river name Clyde) (Cliddisdaile c. 1400 [1375-1500] Wyntoun (C), Clyddysdaile c. 1485 Wallace; PNB), Dalwhat, Glencairn DMF (v. þveit) (PNB), Dryfesdale DMF (v. Drifr) (PNB: 298), Evandale DMF (Evindaill 1592 HMC (Jhn); PNB), Longdaleheads, Livingston WLO (v. lang, hēafod) (PNWL: 79), Meikledale Burn, Ewes DMF (v. mikill) (Mikkildale 1426 RMS, Mekildaill 1532 RMS; PNB), Moffatdale DMF (Celtic town-name) (Moffetdal 1334 Percy; PNB), Nithsdale DMF (Celtic river-name) (Nyddisdaill c. 1400 [c. 1500] Wyntoun (w), Nithisdale 1408 HMC (Jhn), Nethisdale 1440-1 RMS, 1553 HMC (Drml), Nid(d)isdale 1544-5 HMC (Drml), 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Westmuirdale, Dalkeith MLO (v. west, mōr) (Westmuredaill 1669 LC; PNML: 185), Woodcockdale, Linlithgow WLO (v. wuducoc) (PNWL: 66).

A.135 dammR - late ON 'dam', ME damme.

Dumback, Whitburn WLO (v. bæc) (Dam Back 1692 KS Liv., Damback 1693 KS Liv.; PNWL: 110), Damnbray, Edinburgh MLO (v. bra) (Damnbray 1643 LC; PNML), Damflat, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. flat) (PNWL: 51), Damflat, Linlithgow WLO (v. flat) ((lie) Damflatt 1601 RMS et passim to 1647 Ret., Damflat RMS et passim to 1696 LC; PNWL: 64), Damhead, Edinburgh MLO (v. hēafod) (Damheid 1678 LC; PNML), Damhead, Whitburn WLO (v. hēafod) (Dameheid 1624 BM, Damheid 1624 RMS et passim to 1667 Ret.; PNWL: 110), Milldam, Newbattle MLO (v. myln) (Myln dame de Newboithill 1587 RMS; PNML: 258).

A.136 DanIR - ON ‘the Danes’

Denbie, Dalton DMF (v. by) (Daneby 1304 CDS, Deneby 1507-8 RMS, Denvy 1542 RMS, Danbie 1618 Reg. Dmf., Deinbee 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).


A.138  *day-land - MSc. ‘land (on an estate) where dairy products were produced; a dairy’ (§2.08).

00  Dyland WLO (Dailand 1510 RMS, 1535 RSS, Dayland RMS, Dialand 1560 SRS 57, Dyaland 1593/4 RMS, 1643 Ret., Dyland 1614 Prot. R. K. et passim to 1699 KS Car.; PNWL: 29).

A.139  dead - OE adj. ‘dead’

00  Deadrigg, Torphichen WLO (v. hrycg) (Ded(d)rig 1565/6 SRS 52 et passim to 1624 RMS; PNWL: 102).

A.140  (ge)delf - OE ‘digging, trench, pit, quarry’.
Dolf Burn, Duddingston MLO (v. burna) (Dolf Burn 1602 LC; PNML: 187).

Demainholm, Castleton ROX (v. holmr) (PNB), Mains, Linlithgow WLO (Mains of Kincavill 1569 SRS 43; PNWL: 61), Mainsquarter, Bathgate WLO (v. quarter) (lie Manisquarter 1595 RMS, lie Maynis-Quarter 1643 RMS, Mainsquarter 1697 Ret.; PNWL: 83), Blackburn Mains, Whiburn WLO (v. blæc, burna) (Lytil (Litil, Little, Little) Blackburn 1466 ADA et passim to 1692)

Boghall Mains, Bathgate WLO (v. bog, (e)all) (lie Maynes de Boighall 1610 RMS, lie Maynis de Boighall 1663 Ret.; PNWL: 86), Bonhard Mains, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (lie mains de Ballinhard 1563/4 RMS; PNWL: 27),

Bridgehouse Mains, Torphichen WLO (v. brycg, hûs) (Brighousemaines 1673 KS Tor., Bridgehouse Maines 1684 SRS 40, Bridgehousemaines 1687 KS Tor.; PNWL: 100), Carriden Mains, Bo’ness and Carriden, WLO (v. Carriden) (The Manys of Carridin 1494 AC, Mains of Carriddenis 1653 RMS; PNWL: 26),

Carberry Mains, Inveresk MLO (Mains of Carbarrye 1596 LC; PNML: 204), Castle Mains, Crichton MLO (v. castel(l)) (PNML), Kirknewton Mains, Kirknewton MLO (v. nîwe, tûn, cirice) (Maynes of Kirknewton 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML: 217), Polton Mains, Lasswade MLO (v. pôl) (Polton Mains 1773 Arm.; PNML: 228), Polvart Maynes, Cockpen MLO (v. worð, pôl) (PNML),

Soutra Mains, Fala & Soutra MLO (W. sulw tref) (Soltra(y) Manis 1557, 1574 Bann. Cl. 109, New Soutra 1773 Arm.; PNML: 190), Winchburgh Mains, Kirkliston WLO (v. *wincel, burh), Craigeheall Mains, Dalmeny WLO (Gael. creag ‘hill’) (v. (e)all) (lie Maynis of Cragyhall 1551 Dund. A, Maynes of Craigeheall 1653 Ret.; PNWL: 44), Currie Mains, Currie MLO (Manys of Currye 1494-5 Treas. Acc.; PNML: 173), Dalhousie Mains, Cockpen MLO (Castell Maynes 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, Dalhousie Mains 1773 Arm.; PNML), East Mains of Dalhousie, Cockpen MLO (v. east) (East Maynes of Dalhousie 1665 RMS; PNML), Dundas Mains, Dalmeny WLO (Mainis / Manis / Maynes /
Maynis de Dundas 1593/4 Dund. B et passim to 1664 RMS, lie Maines 1690 Ret.; Easter Creightoun MLO (v. east, tün) (PNML), Houston Mains, Uphall WLO (personal name Houston) (lie Manis de Houstoun 1576 RMS, lie Maynis 1590 RMS, Houstoun Mains 1591 Hou.; PNWL: 71), Gilmerton Mains, now called South Farm, Liberton MLO (v. tün) (PNML: 235), Kettlestoun Mains, Linlithgow WLO (v. Ketil) (Kettilstoun Mains 1553 SRS 57, Mains of Cattilstoun 1565 SRS 52, Kettilstoun(-)maynis 1614 RMS et passim to 1616 Ham. Inv., Kettlestoun(-)maynes 1617 RMS et passim to 1669 Reg. Bor.; PNWL: 59), Livingston Mains, WLO (v. Löefing, tün) (Manis de Levingstoun 1515 RSS; PNWL: 76), Newmains, also Colinton Mains, Colinton MLO (v. nīwe) (PNML), Old Liston Mains, also Hallbarns, Inveresk MLO (v. h(e)all, ber-ærn) (Halbarnis 1582 RPC; PNML: 214), Riccarton Mains, Currie MLO (v. Richard, tün) (Manys of Richardtoun 1508 RSS; PNML: 178), Torphichen Mains WLO (Manis de Torphichen 1690 Ret.; PNWL: 89), Uphall Mains WLO (v. upp(e), h(e)all) (PNWL: 70), Mains of Barnbougle, Dalmeny WLO (Maynis de Barnbougall 1613 RMS, 1615 Dund. B; PNWL: 5), Maynes of Blackcraig, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. blaec) (Maynes of Blackcraig 1650 Ret.; PNWL: 49), Mains of Mickle Barnbougle, Dalmeny WLO (v. Mains of Barnbougle, above; mikill) (Manys of Mekill Berinbouggall 1518 Dund. B; PNWL: 5), Mains, Abercorn WLO (lie Manis, maynis, maynes of Abircorne 1574 Ret. et passim to 1613 Dund. B; PNWL: 13), Mains of Kirkliston, Kirkliston WLO (v. cirice, *Lissa, tün) (le) manys (maynes) de (of) Kirklistoun 1535 Dund. A, 1539 et passim SHS II. 4, (le) manys (maynes) de (of)of Kirklistoun 1546 LC, 1607 Dund. A, 1615 RMS; PNWL: 39).

A.142 denn - OE 'pasture'

Cowden, Dalkeith MLO (v. denn) (Colden(e) 1316, 1392, 1531 Bann. Cl. 94, 1315-21, 1451 RMS, 1336-7 CDS, Cowdoun 1580 RPC, Coldoun 1658 LC; PNML: 182), Easter Cowden, Dalkeith MLO (v. east, denn) (Eister Colden 1546-80 RMS, Over Coldan 1589 RMS, Easter Coldoun 1669 LC, E. Cowden
1773 Arm.; PNML: 182), Wester Cowden, Dalkeith MLO (v. west, denn)
(Westir Colden 1546-80 RMS, Nether Coldan 1589 RMS, Westir Coldoun 1591
RMS, Wester Coldoun 1656 LC, Wester Coudoun 1717 LC, W. Cowden 1773
Arm.; PNML: 182), Cowdenfield, Dalkeith MLO (v. denn, feld) (Coldenfeld
1315 Bann. Cl. 94; PNML: 182), Cowdenhead, Bathgate WLO (v. că, hēafod)
(PNWL: 86).

A.143 denu - OE ‘valley’.

Dean, Edinburgh MLO (Den(n)® c. 1128, 1144 Lawrie, 1128-53, c. 1166,
1456 Bann. Cl. 70, 1143-47, 1171-77 SBR 7, 1264-66, 1288-90 ER, 1306-29,
1370 et freq to 1610 RMS, 1336-7 Bain, 1376, 1478 Bann. Cl. 105, 1391 Reg.
Ho. Ch., 1546 RSS, Dean 1626, 1701 LC, 1773 Arm.; PNML), Dean, Abercorn
WLO (fle) Dene 1381/2 RMS et passim to 1383 Bann. Cl. 94, Deene 1381/2
RMS, Dean 1406-24 [17th] RMS; PNWL: 21), Dean, Bo’ness and Carriden
WLO (Dene of Kynnele 1536 SRS 52, Dene 1593/4 RMS, Deane 1596 RMS et
passim to 1669 Reg. Bor., Dean 1660 Ham. Inv. et passim to 1673 Reg. Bor.,
Dean of Kinneill 1673 Reg. Bor.; PNWL: 28), Dean MLO (Den(n)® c. 1128,
1144 ESC, 1128-53, c. 1166, 1456 Bann. Cl. 70, 1143-47, 1171-77 SBR 7;
PNML), Deans, Bathgate WLO (fle) Denys 1468 RMS et passim to 1542 RSS,
Denis 1539 SRS 52 et passim to 1649 RMS, Denes 1581 LC, Deaneis 1618
RMS, Deans 1629 Ret., Deaneis 1631 RMS, Deans 1663 RMS et passim to
1696 Ret.; PNWL: 83), Denholm, Cavers ROX (æt þæm denu) (Denum 1296
CDS, 1333-4 RS, Denhom 1304 CDS, Dennome 1473 BM, Dennwme 1489 BM;
PNB: 105), Deanfield, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. feld) (Deane Field 1669
Reg. Bor., Deinfeild 1670 Reg. Borl, Dean Field 1671 Reg. Bor.; PNWL: 35),
Denflats, Uphall WLO (v. flat) (Denflattis 1617 RMS; PNWL: 73), Deanslands,
Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. land) (Deanlandis 1552 Ham. Inv., the
Denelands 1552/3 Ham. Inv.; PNWL: 35), Deanside, Borthwick MLO (v. side)
(Denesyde 1609 RMS; PNML), Deansneepe, Borthwick MLO (v. *snæp)
(Danesnape 1507 LC, Snype 1585 RPC, Snyppis 1609 RMS, Sneep 1773 Arm;
PNML), Aikendean, Carrington MLO (v. Æc) (PNML), Alwardene, Maxton
ROX (v. Alfhære) (PNB: 105), Bellendean, Roberton ROX (PNB: 96), Blakedean, Morebattle ROX (v. blæc) (Blakdene 1358 HMC (Rxb), Blagdenn 1590 CBP; PNB: 96), Bowden ROX (v. bōðl) (PNB: 97), Butterdean,
Coldingham BWK (v. butere) (PNB: 101), Cardenden FIF (‘the hollow of (or near) Carden’) (Cardenane, Cardenenie 14th c., Cardwane 1516) (NTC: ), Dryden, Lasswade MLO (v. dryge) (Driden 1329 ER; PNML: 224), Dryden, Ashkirk SLK (v. dryge) (Drydenn 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 104), Dryden Fell, Teviothead ROX (v. dryge) (PNB: 97), Edmond’s Dean, Cockburnspath BWK (v. Eadmaer) (PNB: 101), Foulden BWK (v. fugol) (PNB: 101), Hadden, Sprouston ROX (v. haga) (PNB: 97), Hallidean, Merton BWK (v. hælīg) (Halidene 1567 Bann. Cl. 82; PNB: 102), Harden, Castleton ROX (v. hara) (Hardenhead 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 97), Hardens, Langton BWK (v. hara) (PNB: 102), Hardenside, Canonbie DMF (v. hara, side) (PNB: 104), Harehowedene, nr. Whitton, Morebattle ROX (v. hara, hol or hop, denu) (Harehowedene 1165-1214 Bann. Cl. 56, Har(e)hopedene 1165-1214 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB: 105), Hassendenan, Minto ROX (v. *Heaðustān) (PNB: 97), Hausfurlangdene, Howram ROX (v. hara, denu) (PNB: not s.v. denu), Hawthornden, Lasswade MLO (v. hagu-born) (Havornden 1317 Bann. Cl. 89, Hawthorndene c. 1317 Bann. Cl. 89, 1590 RPC, Hawthornden 1663 RMS, Halthornden 1570 Bann. Cl. 94, 1655, 1662 RMS, Halthorndane 1582 RPC, Halthrenden 1329-71 RMS, Halthoundaill 1590-1 RPC, Halthorndounoue 17th Cent. SHS I. 52, Hathornden 1773 Arm., Hathronedene 1613 RMS, Albaspinantria 17th Cent. SHS I. 52; PNML: 225), Holydean, Bowden ROX (v. hælīg) (Halydean 1557-8 HMC (March), Halydem Cast. 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 98), Howden, Mid-Calder MLO (v. hol(h), ufer(r)a) (Holden(e) 1382, 1386, 1406 et freq. to 1564 Bann. Cl. 94, 1406 Bann. Cl. 109, 1581, 1589 RMS, 1583 RPC, Howden 1565, 1601, 1609 RPC, 1583 Proc. Bar. Court, 1773 Arm., Ower Howden 1586 Proc. Bar. Court, Over Howden 1601 KSR, Over Howdane 1663 KSR, Ovirhowdin 1702 KSR; PNML: 246), Howden Farm, Mid-Calder MLO (v. hol(h), nedrī) (Nayr Howden 1583 Proc. Bar. Court, Nayther Howden 1586 Proc. Bar. Court, Nether Howdan 1604 KSR, Nedder Houdun 1604 KSR,


00 Darnchester, Coldstream BWK (v. ceaster) (Derchester 1250 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18, Derchestre 1296 Bann. Cl. 47, Dercestria 13th c. [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18, Dercestyr c. 1300 Gramp. Cl. 18; PNB).


00 Darnick ROX (v. wīc) (Dernewic c.1136 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB: Darnyke(e) 1565; SPN: ).

A.146 ðīc - OE ‘a ditch’, MSc., Sc. dyke, dike, etc. ‘dyke, ditch; wall, mound’.

Sasines, Dyknuke 1604 RMS, Dyneuk 1654 RMS, Dyk(e)nook 1741, 1747 SHS
I. 13, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 266), Dykeside, Torphichen WLO (v. side) (Dyksyd
1652 Gill. Ch.; PNWL: 102), Dishflat, Linlithgow WLO (v. flat) (Dishflatt 1696
RMS; PNWL: 115), Bog Dyke, Bathgate WLO (v. bog) (PNWL: 81),
Broomdikes, Edrom BWK (v. brôm) (PNB), Dundas Dykes, Dalmeny WLO
(Dundas Dyckes 1671 KS Dal.; PNWL: 6), Gallowdykes, Edinburgh MLO (v.
galga) (PNML), Greendykes, Uphall WLO (v. grêne) (PNWL: 46), Loan
Dykes, Linlithgow WLO (v. lane) (PNWL: 118), Nether Loan Dykes,
Linlithgow WLO (v. neðri, lane) (PNWL: 118), Over Loan Dykes, Linlithgow
WLO (v. ufer(r)a, diec) (PNWL: 118), Priestdykes, near Deil’s Dyke,
Lochmaben DMF (v. prêost) (Preist(e)dikis 1507-8 RMS, 1569 RPC; PNB),
Wood Dyke, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. wudu) (PNWL: 38).

A.147 ME dodde - A rounded summit of a hill.

00 Dod Burn, Cavers and Teviothead ROX (v. burna) (PNB), Dod Rig,
Teviothead ROX (v. hryeg) (Dodrig 1574 RPC, Doddrigg 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB),
Browndod of Ester Glencroske, Glencorse IýEO (v. brfin) (PNNE: 193),
Brunemore super dod, Teviothead ROX (v. brûn, mór) (Brunemor super dod
1165-75 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB: 255).

A.148 OE dor - A large door, a gate; the entrance to a pass between hills; a narrowing
valley. Pre-literary Sc. dor, MSc. dur.

00 Windydoors, Stow MLO (v. windig) (Windicuris 1445, 1455 ER, 1564 RSS,
Windydoors 1773 Arm.; PNML: 289), Windydoors, Caddon SLK (v. windig)
(Windesores c. 1155 [16th] Bann. Cl. 83, Wyndiduris 1455 ER, Windidurris
1510 HMC (Wed); PNB).

A.149 OE (Anglian) dræg - Portage, drag, slipway, dray; cf. OE (Kentish, Mercian)
dreg, ON dray.
Dreghorn MLO (v. hyrne) \((Dregerne\ c.\ 1240\ Bann.\ Cl.\ 74,\ 1336-7\ CDS,\ Dregarne\ 1373-4\ RMS,\ Dregarne \ 1438\ ER,\ Dreghorne\ 1529\ RSS,\ 1529\ et\ passim\ to\ 1654\ RMS,\ 1586\ RPC,\ 1606\ SHS\ I.16,\ Dregarne\ 1538\ RMS,\ Dreghorn\ 1656\ RMS,\ Drygarne\ 1492\ AC;\ PNML).\)

A.150 OE drýge - Dry, dried up. Pre-literary Sc. dri, dry.

Dryburgh, Mertoun BWK (v. burh) \((Driburgh\ c.\ 1150\ [16^{th}]\ Bann.\ Cl.\ 83,\ Dryburgh\ c.\ 1150\ [16^{th}]\ Bann.\ Cl.\ 83,\ Drewburgh\ 1150\ [1175-1200]\ CM,\ Drieburgh\ 1159-61\ Bann.\ Cl.\ 56,\ Driebruc\ 1152\ [1175-1200]\ CM,\ Dreyeburgh\ c.\ 13^{th},\ Mait.\ Cl.\ 40;\ PNB),\ Drycleuch,\ Yarrow\ SLK (v. clôh) \((Drycleuch(sheil)\)

1564 RMS; PNB), Dryden, Lasswade MLO (v. denu) \((Dridden\ 1329\ ER,\ 1501,\ 1503,\ 1508\ Treas.\ Acc.,\ Dridden\ 1473-98\ Treas.\ Acc.,\ Dridden\ 1541\ SHS\ II.4.,\ Drydane\ 1515\ RSS,\ 1527,\ 1542\ et\ freq.\ to\ 1583\ RMS,\ 1583,\ 1587\ RPC,\ Dryden\ 1555-83\ Bann.\ Cl.\ 74,\ 1590,\ 1591\ RPC,\ 1592,\ 1610\ RMS,\ 1773\ Arm.,\ 1782\ Sasines,\ Dreiddane\ 1604\ RMS,\ Draiden\ 1711\ Carrington\ KS;\ PNML:\ 224),\ Dryden,\ Ashkirk\ SLK (v. denu) (PNB), Dryden Fell, Teviothead ROX (v. denu) \((Dridden\ 1511\ RMS;\ PNB),\ Dryfield,\ Bo’ness\ and\ Carriden\ WLO (v. feld) (PNWL: 35),\ Dryhope,\ Yarrow\ SLK (v. hop) (PNB),\ Drylaw,\ Cramond\ MLO (v. hlâw) \((Drylaw\ 1406,\ 1593-4,\ 1618\ RMS,\ 1462,\ 1587\ Bann.\ Cl.\ 105,\ 1476\ Bann.\ Cl.\ 94,\ 1556\ Bann.\ Cl.\ 109,\ 1571,\ 1573,\ 1583,\ 1584\ RPC,\ 1680,\ 1689,\ 1690,\ 1696\ SHS\ I.16,\ 1781\ Sasines,\ Drylay\ 1406\ RMS,\ Drylaw\ 1430,\ 1530\ RMS,\ Drilaw\ 1424,\ 1533\ RMS,\ 1561\ SHS\ II.10;\ PNML),\ West\ Drylaw,\ now\ Drylaw\ Mains,\ Cramond\ MLO (v. west, hlâw) \((Westir\ Drilaw\ 1505\ SHS\ II.10,\ Wester\ Drylaw\ 1662\ RMS;\ PNML),\ Drylaw\ Easter,\ Cramond\ MLO (v. east, hlâw) \((Estirdrilaw\ 1505\ SHS\ II.10,\ Easter\ Drylaw\ 1662\ RMS,\ Drylawester\ 1510-11\ SHS\ II.10;\ PNML),\ Dresselrig,\ Mid-Calder\ MLO (v. schele, hrycg) \((Drischelrig\ 1512\ RMS,\ Dresthelrig\ 1583\ Proc.\ Bar.\ Court,\ Dry\\(s\\)(c)h(i)(e)lrig 1586 Proc. Bar. Court,\ Dres(s)hilrig\ 1602\ McCall,\ 1709,\ 1740\ RMS,\ 1726\ McCall,\ 1799\ Sasines\ (7914),\ Dreschilrig\ 1604\ RPC,\ Dreshelrig\ 1619\ McCall,\ Dresseridge\ 1672\ KSR,\ Dresselrig\ 1773\ Arm.;\ PNML: 245),\)

428
A. 151  *dubb - OE ‘a pool’, ME dubbe, MSc. dub (§2.09).

00  *dife - OE ‘a dove, a pidgeon’, MSc. dow, du (§2.10).


Earnescleuch, Lauder BWK (v. clōh) (*Ernysclucht c. 1350 Bann. Cl. 83, Earnescleuch B. 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Earncraig, Penicuik MLO (Sc. craig ‘hill’)(*Ern(e)cr(a)f(i)g 1390-1406, 1476, 1486, 1491, 1542, 1574 et freq. to 1666 RMS, 1506 RSS, 1508 Treas. Acc., Erne crag 1505, 1507 Treas. Acc., Eirnecraig 1604 RMS, Ernislaw 1609 RMS; PNB: 267), Ernisheuch, Lauder BWK (v. hōh) (PNB).

A.155  **east** - OE adj., adv., ‘eastern, east’, MSc. east, est, etc.

**Easter Brow, Torphichen** WLO (v. brū) (*Easterbrow 1675 KS Tor. et passim to 1698 SRS 40; PNB: 100), Easter Briggs, Kirkliston MLO (v. brycg) (PNML: 214), Eastbrigs, Edinburgh MLO (v. brycg) (*Eistbriges 1652 RMS, Eist Bridgs 1665 RMS, Easterbrigs 1685 LC; PNML), East Cairns, Mid-Calder MLO (Sc. cairn ‘heap of stones’) (PNML: 244), East Cairn Hill, Mid-Calder MLO (v. hyll) (Sc. cairn ‘heap of stones’) (PNML: 244), Easter Carlowrie, Dalmeny WLO (*Carlowry Estir 1427 Reg. Ho. Ch., Eister Carlowrie 1605 Ret.; PNB: 5), East Carmondean, Livingston WLO (*Carmanden Estir 1535 RMS, Carmonden Ester 1580 Ret., Carbunden Eister 1604 RMS, Carmondeane Eister 1671 Ret.; PNB: 77), Easter Causewayend, Kirknewton MLO (v. caucie, ende) (PNML: 218), Easter Cowden, Dalkeith MLO (v. cū, denn) (*Eister Colden 1546-80 RMS; PNB: 182), East Craigs, Corstorphine MLO (Sc. craig ‘hill’) (*Eister Craigis 1572, 1634 RMS, Eist Craigis 1607, 1618 RMS, Eist Craiges 1650, 1664 RMS, East Craiges 1654 RMS; PNML), Eastfield, Kirkliston MLO (v. raton, feld, rāw) (*E(i)s(fe(i)ld (alias or of Rattounraw) 1539 SHS II. 4; PNB: 216), Drylaw Easter, Cramond MLO (v. drīge, hlāw; PNML), Eastcraig of Gorgie, pCrhaps Craig HIDuse Hill, Edinburgh MLO (Gael. creag ‘hill’) (*Craggis de Gorigin c. 1240 Bann. Cl. 89, Estyrkragh de Gorgyne 1338 Bann. Cl. 89; PNML), East Craigie, Dalmeny WLO (Gael. creag ‘hill’) (*Eist / Est / Estir / Ester Cragy 1364 SHS I. 42 et


A.156 eeg - OE ‘edge’, commonly ‘the sharp edge at the top of a hill, an escarpment’ (Smith)


A.157 ēg - OE (Angl) ‘island; land partly surrounded by water, dry ground in a fen, etc.’


A.158 elbuck - MSc. ‘elbow-shaped (of a topographical feature)’ (§1.19).
Elbeckhill, Wamphray DMF (v. hyll) (*Elbackhill 1762 CRD; PNB: 115),
Catelbow, Kirkliston WLO (v. cat(t)) (PNWL: 41).

A.159 elf - OE ‘an elf, a fairy’

Effledge, Cavers ROX (v. *læc(e)) (*Elfeche 1511 RMS, Elflesche 1576-7
RMS; PNB).

A.160 ellern, ellen, elle - OE ‘an elder-tree’

Elnecloch, Lammermoor valleys (v. clôh) (*Elneclough, Helnclow 1165-1214
Bann. Cl. 56; PNB).

A.161 ende - OE ‘end, the end of something, the end of an estate, a district or quarter
of a village or town’, ON endi

Bankend, Caerlaverock DMF (v. banke) (PNB), Bogend, Hervieston,
Borthwick MLO (v. bog) (PNML), Bogend, Torphichen WLO (v. bog) (PNWL: 100), Bridgend, Inveresk MLO (v. brycg) (PNML: 209), Bridge End, Liberton
MLO (v. brycg) (PNML: 233), Bridge-end, West Calder MLO (v. brycg)
(Bri(d)gendor 1586 Proc. Bar. Court; PNML: 300), Bridgend, Dalmeny WLO (v. brycg) (PNWL: 9), Craigend, Dalmeny WLO (Sc. craig ‘hill’ < Gael. creag)
(Craigend 1599 Dund. A et passim to 1664 RMS; PNWL: 9). Craigend,
Torphichen WLO (Cragend c. 1540 Rent. Tor., Crage-end 1567 SRS 52,
Craigend 1629 Cat. Tor. et passim to 1689 SRS 40; PNWL: 91), Easter
Causewayend, Kirknewton MLO (v. east, caucie) (PNML: 218), Wester
Causewayend, Mid-Calder MLO (v. west, caucie) (PNML: 248), Dubend,
Kirknewton MLO (v. *dubb) (*Dubend 1574 RPC, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 222),
Holmains, Dalton DMF (v. holmr) (PNB), Hillend, Lasswade MLO (v. hyll)
(Hilend 1542 RMS; PNML: 225), Lady Bridge-end, Dalkeith MLO (v. brycg)
(Lady brig end 1602 LC; PNML: 184), Loanend (Farm), Torphichen WLO (v. lane) (PNWL: 104), Lochend, Linlithgow WLO (Sc. loch) (PNWL: 64), Muirend, Kirkliston WLO (v. mór) (PNWL: 46), Slackend, Torphichen WLO (v. slakki) (PNWL: 105), Woodend, Torphichen WLO (v. wudu) (PNWL: 105).

A.162 ermitage - OFr ‘hermitage’, ME hermitage, M.Sc. (h)ermitage.

00 Hermitage, Castleton ROX (Ermitage 1300 Stev., 14th NMS, Armytage 1583 CBP; PNB).

A.163 eski - ON ‘a place growing with ash-trees; ashen’

00 Esbie, Lochmaben DMF (v. bý) (Esseby 1296 Stev., Eskeby 1296 Bann. Cl. 47, Esby 1530 RSS; PNB).

A.164 ewer - Pre-lit. Sc., MSc. 'shaped like, or perhaps functioning similarly to, a ewer (i.e. by providing a source of water)' (§1.20).

00 Ewerland (also called Braehead), Cramond MLO (Ewerlande 1336-7 CDS, (le) Ewerland 1505, 1509 RMS, (also called Milhill 1471 RMS, Myllile 1471 RMS), Ewirland 1513, 1528, 1537 Bann. Cl. 105, Ewerland 1566, 1643 RMS, Euarland 1597, 1620, 1643 RMS, Ewar(s)land 1584, 1668 RMS, PNML: 158).

A.165 fæsten - OE 'a stronghold'

00 Fastheugh, Selkirk SLK (v. höh) (Fastheuch 1494 CB, 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.166 fāg, fāh - OE adj. 'variegated, multi-coloured, coloured; bright', ME faw.
Fawhope, Teviothead ROX (v. hop) (Fauhope [p] 1304 CDS, Fawehope 1380 CDS; PNB), Fawhope Burn, Melrose ROX, a tributary of the Leader (v. hop) (burna de Fawhope 1153-65 Bann. Cl. 56, Fachoipe 1165 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB), Fala, Fala & Soutra MLO (v. hlāw) (Faulaw(e) 1176 Taxatio quoted NSA, 1214-40, 1221-40 Bann. Cl. 109, 13th c. Bann. Cl. 69, 1424-5 Reg. Ho. Ch., ffaulawe undated Bann. Cl. 74, Faulay 1429, 1444, 1415 ER, 1544, 1544-5, 1545, 1547 RSS, Faule(w) 1429, 1451 Bann. Cl. 105, 1435, 1436 ER, Faula(u) 1434, 1435, 1436 et freq. to 1453 ER, 1443 Bann. Cl. 105, Fawla(w) 1235-58 Bann. Cl. 109, 1445, 1446 ER, 1543, 1544, 1544-5 RSS, 1567, 1571 et freq. to 1588 RPC, Fawlay 1445 ER, 1542 RMS, 1544, 1545, 1548 RSS, 1571, 1576 et freq. to 1590 RPC, Fawlo 1448 ER, 1456 Bann. Cl. 105, (lie) Fale 1365 ER, (lie) Falaw(e) 1429 ER, 1542, 1574 RMS, (lie) Falay 1462 Bann. Cl. 105, (lie) Fala 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, Fallo 1583 RPC, Falla 1773 Arm.; PNML: 189), Falahill, Heriot MLO (v. hlāw, hyll) (Faluhill 1231 Bann. Cl. 74, Fawla(w)hill 1462 SBR 7, 1462 Bann. Cl. 109, 1588, 1589, 1590 RPC, 1611, 1620 RMS, Fawlohill 1482 ADA, 1499, 1509, 1542-3 RSS, Fallowhill 1491, 1492, 1494 AC, 1578-9 RPC, Faulohill 1500, 1504 RSS, 1502-4, 1506, 1511 Treas. Acc., Fawlayhill 1545 RSS, 1573, 1590, 1590-1, 1591 RPC, Fallahill 1575 RMS, 1629 KSR, 1773 Arm., Fau(l)ahlhill 1590 RPC, 1662, 1696 LC, Fallowhill 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML: 199), Falla, Oxnam ROX (v. hlāw) (Fallo 1426 CDS, Faulawe 1438 CDS, Faulohill 1497 CBP, Fallaw 1590 CBP, Fala 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Fallsidhill, Hume BWK (v. hyll, side) (PNB), Fala MLO (v. hlāw) (Faulawe 1250; see Johnston p. 176; PNB), Falkirk STL (v. cirice) (falk) Faukirk 1298, Fawkirk 1391, Fauskyrk 1564, Falkirk 1458) (NTC), Falside, Southdean ROX (v. side) (PNB), Faulawe, near Rutherford, Maxton ROX (v. hlāw) (Faulawe 1165-88 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB), Fawside, Gordon BWK (v. side) (Fausyd c. 1170 [16th] Bann. Cl. 83, c. 1350 Bann. Cl. 83, Fawsyde 1330 ER, Faside 1441 [16th] APS; PNB), Fawsde, Temple MLO (v. side) (Fawsyd 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML: 298).
A.167  *falca* - OE (Anglian) ‘falcon’; possibly not represented in Scottish place-names except as a later reflex (§2.11).


A.169  *farding*, farthing - MSc. prob. ‘a quarter share’ (§1.21).

00  *Fardinhauch*, now Whitehill, Inveresk IýEO (v. haugh) (nithill called *Fardinhauch* 1653 RMS; PNML: 209), *Fardingiames*, Keir DW (*Fordiniames* 1523 HMC (Dnnl); PNB: 206), *Fardingallan*, Pen1662-5 Blaeu DW (*Firdenalane* 1450-1 HMC (Drml), *Ferdenalune* 1451 HMC (Drml); PNB: 207).

A.170  fauld - MSc. ‘a fold, a pen; an enclosed piece of ground used for cultivation; a small field’ (§1.22).

Cukisfald 1622 RMS, Cukisfauld 1625 RMS, Cuiksfald 1625 BM; PNWL: 19), Shiefsaule(s), Kirkliston WLO (v. schele) (PNWL: 47), Stanefauldhill, Abercorn WLO (v. hyll, stān) (PNWL: 24), Stonefold, Eccles BWK (v. stān) (Stamfold 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 183).

A.171 fearnig - OE ‘ferny, growing with ferns’.

00 Fairniehill, Linlithgow WLO (v. hyll) (PNWL: 68), Ferniehirst, Jedburgh ROX (v. hyrst) (Farnihirst 1524-5 ALCP, Farnherst 1573 CSP, Fernyhirst 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Ferniehirst, Stow MLO (v. hyrst) (Fernyhirst 1476 ADA, 1777 Arm., Fau(ryn)hirst 1559 Bann. Cl. 94, 1571 RPC, 1793 Sasines, Pha(i)rnyhirst 1599 LC, Pha(i)rnyhirst 1598-9 RMS, 1610 LC, Pha(i)rny(hirst 1662 RMS, Pha(i)rnyhirst 1643 RMS; PNB: 284), Fairnyhirst, Caddon SLK (v. lea) (Far nyhirst 1405 ER, 1455 ER, Fairnyhirst 1599 LC; PNB), Fernyrig, Eccles BWK (v. hryeg) (Farnerig 1533 RMS, Farnyrige 1542 Ham. Inv.; PNB), Fairnieside, Ayton BWK (v. -side) (Farnesyd 1588 HMC (Wed), Fairnyside 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.172 feld - OE ‘open country’, ME ‘unenclosed land held in common for cultivation, the common field’; also apparently in metathesised variant form feidl in Feildlaw, Harvieston, Borthwick MLO (v. hlāw) (Feildlaw 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML).

00 Almondfield, Uphall WLO (Awmondfeld 1491 AC, Amounfeild 1632 RMS, 1635 Ret., Amongfeild 1632 RMS; PNWL: 73), Amisfield, Tinwald DMF (v. Ames) (PNB), Brownfield, Liberton MLO (brūn) (PNML: 239), Bruntsfield, Edinburgh MLO (app. derived from the name of Richard Brown, ‘the King’s Sergeant, who surrendered his land there in 1381 to the King who then gave it to Alexander Lauder of Halton’) (Bruntsfield 1630 Bann. Cl. 70, 1773 Arm.; PNML), Calfield, Langholm DMF (v. cald) (PNB), Cotfield, Edinburgh MLO (v. cot) (PNML), Cowdenfield, Dalkeith MLO (v. denn, cū) (Coldenfield 1315
Deanfield, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. denu) (PNWL: 35), Dryfield, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. dryge) (Dryfield 1614 Ham. Inv.; PNWL: 35), Eastfield, Kirkliston MLO (v. east, raton, raw) (Eisfeild (alias or of Rattounraw) 1539 SHS II. 4; PNML: 216), Greenfauld Park, Liberton MLO (v. grène, park) (PNML: 239), Hillhousefield, Edinburgh MLO (v. hús, hyll) (PNML), Jardinefield, Whitsome BWK (app. from the name of John Jardin of Appilgarth, who ‘in the document quoted...sells his lands of Jardinfeld to George Hume of Wedderburn’) (Jardinfeld 1475 HMC (Wed); PNW), Kingsfield WLO (Kyngisfelde 1451 RMS, 1456 ER, Kingsfelde 1451 ER), Kirk o’ Field, Edinburgh MLO (v. cirice) (PNML), Kirk o’ Field Wynd, Edinburgh MLO (v. cirice, wynd) (PNML), Leithfield, Kirknewton MLO (river name Water of Leith) (Leithisfield 1662 RMS; PNWL: 222), Marfield, Penicuik MLO (v. (ge)mær) (PNML: 268), Meadowfield MLO (v. mæd) (PNML), Orchardfield, Edinburgh MLO (v. orchard) (PNML), Plewlandfield(s) WLO (v. plewland) (PNWL: 8), Muirhall Field, Dalmeny WLO (v. h(e)all, mór) (PNWL: 10), Northfield, Coldingham BWK (v. norð) (Northfield 1621 HMC (Wed); PNW), North Field, Bathgate WLO (v. norð) (lie Northfield 1595 RMS, lie Northfeild de Drumcroce (Drumcorce) 1607 RMS et passim to 1635 Ret., Northfield 1645 Ret.; PNWL: 83), North Field, Uphall WLO (v. norð) (North Field 1660 KS Up.; PNWL: 71), Prestonfield, Duddingston MLO (v. prêost) (Prestisfelde 1375-6 RMS; PNML: 187), Seafield, Annan DMF (v. sæ) (PNB), Seafield, FIF (v. sæ) (PNML), Shielfield, Earlston BWK (v. schele) (PNB), Smithfield, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. smið) (PNWL: 38), Sorrowlessfield, Melrose ROX (surname Sorules) (Sorulesfeld 1208 Bann. Cl. 56, Sorwelesfeld 1215 Bann. Cl. 56; PNW), Southfield, Cramond MLO (v. súð) (PNML), Swansfield, Coldingham BWK (v. Sveinn) (PNW), Whitfield, Ayton BWK (v. hwit) (PNW), Westfield, Kirkliston MLO (v. west, rāw, raton) (lie Westfeild of Rottounraw 1631 RMS; PNML: 216), West Field, Linlithgow WLO (v. west) (PNWL: 61).
A.173  feng - OE 'grasp, capture'; cf. OE fôn 'to take, grasp, seize'.

00  Fingland, Eskdalemuir DMF (v. land) (Fingland 1555 HMC (Jhn), Fyngland [p] 1573 HMC (Jhn), Finglen b. 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.174  fenn - OE, ON, ME 'fen, marsh' OE also 'mud, clay, mire'.

00  Fenton, Hutton & Corrie DMF (v. tûn) (Fentoun 1583-4 RPC; PNB).

A.175  ferry - MSc. 'a passage or crossing; a place where boats pass over a river, etc.'; cf. ON ferja 'a ferry'; cf. also OE ferian 'to carry'.


A.176  feuar - MSc. 'a person who holds land in feu' (§1.23).

A.177 fisc - OE 'fish', with reference to places where fish are caught or sold.

Fishwick, Hutton BWK (v. w1c) (Fyschwike 1095 [15th] ESC, Fiscwic c.1100 ESC, Fiswic 1126 ESC, Fiswihec 1124-53 NMS; PNB: , also Fischik 1548; SPN: ).

A.178 fischere - ME 'fisherman'

Fisherrow, Inveresk MLO (v. rAw) (Fischerraw 1587, 1591, 1593, 1594 RMS, Fisharrow 1609 LC, Fisharrass 1653 RMS, Fisheraw 1687, 1689 LC, Vicus Piscatorius undated 17th c. SHS I. 52; PNML: 205).

A.179 fiddle - MSc. 'fiddle; fiddle-shaped' (§1.24).

Fiddleton, Ewes DMF (v. tün) (Fiddeltoun 1506 RMS, 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 34).

A.180 fiddler - MSc. 'a fiddle player' (§1.25).

Fiddler's Croft, Linlithgow WLO (Feliliscroft [sic] 1335 Bann. Cl. 94, Feulileriscroft [sic] c.1335 Bann. Cl. 94, Fotelcroft 1335-6 CDS, Fitelcroft 1336-7 CDS, Fithilcroft 1437 ER, Fythlarecroft 1438 ER, Fethilcroft 1451 ER, Fethelcroft 1451 ER, le Fedylcroft 1454 ER, Fethillars Croft 1456 ER, Fiddillariscroftis 1457 ER, Fidlariscroft 1458 ER, Fiddil(f)croft 1537 RSS et passim to 1647 Ret., Fidilcroft c. 1630 BM, Fiddells Croft 1667 Dund. B,
**Fiddilscroft 1697 Cess.; PNWL: 116), Fitheleres flat, near Crieff, PER**

*(Fitheleres flat 1226-34 SHS I. 56: 48, perh. also Fithlerflat c.1272 SHS I. 56: 94).*

A.181 **flasshe** - ME 'swamp'. [< Old Danish *flask* 'swamp, swampy grassland, shallow water, pool'.]

**Flask**, Linlithgow WLO *(Flasche 1550/1 SRS 57, (The) Flass 1569 SRS 52 et passim* to 1691 KS Linl., *Flask 1653 RMS; PNWL: 58), Flass, Westruther BWK *(Flas 1388-9 CDS, Flass 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Floss, Ruthwell DMF (Floshe 1569 RPC; PNB), The Flash, Dalmeny WLO *(fie) Flass 1573 SRS 52, 1697 Ret., The Flash 1663 RMS; PNWL: 9), Flaskhill, Linlithgow WLO *(v. hyll) (Flashill 1531 SRS 52, Flaschehill 1550/1 SRS 57, Flaskhill 1560 SRS 52 et passim* to 1653 RMS; PNWL: 58), Flask Wood, Ewes DMF *(v. wudu) (Flask 1532 RMS, Flaskhoome 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).*

A.182 **flat, flqt** - ON 'piece of flat level ground', “surviving as Y. dial flat ‘a division of the common field’... common in ME and later f.ns., esp. in reference to ‘a larger division of the common field’,” *(Smith)*

A. 183 fleckit - MSc. ‘broken, variegated land’ < ON flekkir (PNB).

00 Flex, Hawick ROX (Flex 1296 Bann. Cl. 47, Fleckis 1511 RMS; PNB).

A. 184 flôr - OE ‘floor, pavement, ground’, indistinguishable from OE flôre ‘floor’ except in OE forms (Smith I: 178), MSc. fluir, flure.

00 Fleurs, Coldingham BWK (Flemington Flures 1614 HMC (Wed); PNB), Floors Castle, Kelso ROX (le Fluris 1490 HMC (Rxb), Fluris 1516 RMS; PNB), Floors, Dalmeny WLO (Fluris 1697 Ret.; PNWL: 9).

A. 185 fluit - MSc. ‘flute (player)’ (§1.26).

00 Fluittis-Lands, Uphall WLO (v. land) (Fluittis-Landis 1617 RMS; PNWL: 72).

A. 186 fôdor, foddor - OE ‘food, food for cattle, fodder’.

00 Fodderlee, Bedrule ROX (v. lêah) (Fodderlie 1566 RMS, 1662-5 Blaeu, Fodderley 1588 LC; PNB).
A.187 *fogga* - OE, ON *fogg(i)* ‘grass left standing during the winter’, Pre-lit. Sc., MSc., Sc. fog (§2.12).

00 **Fogo** BWK (v. höh) (*Fogko* 1159 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, *Foghou* 1165-82
Bann. Cl. 56, 1296 CDS, Fogo c. 1230 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18, *Fog*howe c. 1300 Cold. Corr., 1336-7 CDS; PNB: 138; also as *Fogghou* c. 1150 in SND s.v. fog n.).

A.188 **ford** - OE ‘a shallow place at which a stream or other water may be crossed’;
ME ford, MSc ford.


A.189 OFr., ME forestier - Forester; an official in charge of a forest.

00 **Forester's Stead**, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. stede) (*Forestaris-stede* 1516 RMS; PNWL: 36).
A.190 | forσ - ON ‘waterfall’, Old West Scandinavian foss.

00 | **Foslane**, Colinton MLO (v. lane, §1.40.01) (*Wodhall between Benale and the tenandrie de Foslane in Colyntoun* 1483 ER; PNML: 150), **Forsy Burn** INV, River Forsa ARG (SSH: ).

A.191 | føt - OE ‘foot’, ON fótr

00 | **Burnfoot**, Linton ROX (v. burna) (*Bornfoote* 1542 Ham. Inv.; PNB), **Burnfoot**, Bo’nness and Carriden WLO (v. burna) (PNWL: 34).

A.192 | foumart - MSc. ‘polecat, ferret, weasel’ (§1.27).

00 | **Foumartdean**, Morbattle ROX (v. tūn) (*Fowmertoun* 1590 CBP; PNB: 21).

A.193 | frere - ME, OFr ‘a friar, a member of a monastic or military order’.

A. 194 fugol - OE ‘a bird’.


A. 195 fūl - OE ‘foul, dirty, filthy’


A. 196 furlang - OE ‘a piece of land the length of a furrow’, later ‘a division of the common field’.

00 **Fosterland**, Buncle and Preston BWK (*Casfurlonger* [p] 1296 CDS, *Fastfurlange* 1296 CDS, *Fastfurland* 1507-8 HMC (Home), *Fostirland* 1511 HMC (Home), *Fastfurdeland* 1538 HMC (Home), *Fosterland* 1662-5 Blaeu,
Fastoordland 1758 Reg. Bwk.; PNB), Haufurlangdene, Hownam ROX (v. half, denu) (Haufurlangdene 1165-1214 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB), Haufurlangburne, Hownam ROX (v. half, burna) (Haufurlangburne 1214-49; PNB).

A.197 (ge)fyrhð, fyrhðe - OE ‘wood, wooded countryside’, ME frith, fryht, (regional) firth, frith.

00 Firth, Lilliesleaf ROX (Firth 1588 LC, 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Firthhouse, ROX, south of Edgerston (v. hūs) (Firthhouse 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Firth, Lasswade MLO (Frythe 1336-7 CDS, Firth(e) 1609 et freq. to 1663 RMS).

A.198 galga, gealga - OE ‘a gallows’, ON galgi.

00 Gallowscrook, Abercorn WLO (v. *crōc) (Gallouscruke 1540/1 RMS, Galloiscruyk 1541 Linl. Sh. C., Galluscruke 1546 RMS, Gallow(i)scruik 1565 SRS 52 et passim to 1662 RMS, Galloscrooke 1667 Dund. B; PNWL: 21), Gallowdykes, Edinburgh MLO (v. die) (Gallowdykis 1641 LQ PNNE), Gallow Hill, Borthwick MLO (v. hyll) (Gallowhill 1475 ADA; PNML), Gallow Hill, Linlithgow WLO (v. hyll) (Gallowhille 1315 Reg. Ho. Ch., le Galowehilles 1335-6 CDS, Galouhilles 1336-7 CDS, Galwhyll 1386 Bann. Cl. 74, Gallowhill 1540 RMS et passim to 1606 Ret.; PNWL: 68), Gallowhills, Linlithgow WLO (v. hyll) (Galuhillis c. 1335 Bann. Cl. 94, Gallouhills 1453 ER, Gallowhills 1453 ER, Gallowhills 1553 SRS 57, Gallowhillis 1568 RMS; PNWL: 116), Gallowhill, Whitburn WLO (v. hyll) (Gallowhill 1624 RMS et passim to 1667 Ret.; PNWL: 110), Galalaw, Kelso ROX (v. hlāw) (PNB), Gallow Law, Dalmeny WLO (v. hlāw) (Gallow Law c.1750 Roy; PNWL: 10), Gallowsland, Abercorn WLO (v. land) (Gal(l)owsland 1604 BM et passim to 1662 RMS, Galousland 1604 BM; PNWL: 21).
A. 199  garðr - ON ‘an enclosure’

00  Auldgirth, Closeburn DMF (v. ald), Applegarth DMF (v. æppel) (PNB: 289).

A. 200  gāt - OE ‘goat’ [Cf. ON geit.]

00  Gateshaw, Morebattle ROX (v. sceaga) (Gatschaw(e) 1454 Bann. Cl. 56, 1553 CSP, Gaitshaw 1568 RMS, 1596 CBP; PNB).

A. 201  gata - ON ‘way, path, road, street’, ME gate


A. 202  gowk - MSc., Sc. ‘a cuckoo’, ON gaukr.

00  Gowkshaw Burn AYR (v. sceaga) (SSH: ).

A. 203  geard - OE ‘fence, enclosure, yard, court-yard’
Andrew’s Yard(s), Torphichen WLO (Ortus Andree 1386 Bann. Cl. 70, Andrewsyard 1409 Reg. Ho. Ch., Andris jardis c. 1540 Rent. Tor., lie Androis-yardis, lie Androis-yairdis 1571 SRS 52, 1588 RMS, Andro(w)(i)sya(i)rdis 1573 SRS 52 et passim to 1627 RMS, Androse Yeards 1667 Dund. B, Andrewsyeards 1674 KS Tor., Andrewsyards 1681 SRS 40; PNWL: 99), Greenyards, Dalkeith MLO (v. grêne) (Greinyaird 1669 LC; PNML: 184), Greenyards, Linlithgow WLO (v. grêne) (PNWL: 116), Hallyards, Kirkliston MLO (v. he(a)ll)
(Hal(l)ya(i)rds 1500 RMS; PNML: 215), Lambert’s Yard, Linlithgow WLO (Lambertis(-)yard(e) 1456 ER et passim to 1562 SRS 52, Lambertisyarde 1458 ER, Lambertisyharde 1459 ER, Lambertts yard 1563 SRS 52, Lambards yardis 1564 SRS 57, Lambards Baird 1614 Prot. R. K., Lambertis yeard 1636 Ret., lie Lambertsyaird 1642 RMS; PNWL: 117), Madder Yard, Linlithgow WLO (v. mæddre) (PNWL: 118).

A.204 geat - OE ‘hole, opening, gap’.

Yellowstruther, Mid-Calder MLO (v. strother) (Zallowstrud 1586 Proc. Bar. Court, Zallowstruther 1602 McCall, 1610 Torph. Ch., Ye(a)llowstruther 1644 KSR, 1695, 1740 RMS, 1773 Arm., 1792 Sasines (5064), Yellow Struther 1696 RMS, 1800 Sasines (8100); PNML: 249).
A.207 (ge)wade - OE ‘ford’

00 Lasswade MLO (v. læs) (PNML: 224).

A.208 gil - ON ‘ravine’

00 Gillshaw Flow, Kirkpatrick-Fleming DMF (v. seeaga, mos) (Gilshawmoss 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Cadgill, Halfmorton DMF (v. cat(t)) (Catgill(e) 1552 Bullock, 1590 RPC, 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Carlesgill, Westkirk DMF (v. karl) (Cairlsgill b., 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Cassock Hill, Eskdalemuir DMF (v. cū, seeaga) (Cowsowgill 1481-2 HMC (Drml), Coschogill 1526, 1538 HCM (Drml), 1590 RPC, 1619 HMC (Var. Coll. v.), Cashgill 1662-5 Blaeu, Cowshogill 1646 Reg. Dmf.; PNB), Haregills, Hoddam DMF (v. hara) (Hairgills 1637 LC; PNB), Hoghill, Ewes DMF (v. hol(h)) (PNB), Raegill Burn and Rig, Canonbie DMF (v. rā) (Ragill 1552 Bullock, Reygill 1597 CBP, Reagill 1597 CBP, Regill 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Stanygill Burn, Castleton ROX (v. stān) (Stainygill 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.209 MSc. gleib - The portion of land assigned to a parish minister in addition to his stipend. [Cf. ME glebe ‘a piece of cultivated land, a field’ (this sense is app. attested much later in Scotland (CSD s.v. gleib n.), ‘a portion of land assigned to a clergyman as part of his benefice’ (OED2 s.v. glebe n.).]

00 Glebe Farm, Alderstone, Mid-Calder MLO (Alderstoun Gleib 1696 RMS, Aldingstone Gleib 1783 Sasines (909), Glebe 1792 Sasines (5064); PNML: 242).

A.210 gled - Sc. ‘a kite (the bird); bird of prey, buzzard’; cf. ON gleða, ME glede, OE (West Saxon) glida, OE (Anglian) glioda, gleoda.
Gladhouse, Temple MLO (v. hús) (Gledehus 1140-53 Bann. Cl. 89, 1142 Lawrie, Gledewis 1184 Bann. Cl. 89, Gledewys 1214-49, 1273 Bann. Cl. 89, Gleddewys 1215, 1235, 1238-9 Bann. Cl. 89, Gledhous(sh) 1563 Bann. Cl. 89, 1583 RPC, 1584, 1620, 1621 RMS, Gla(id)hous 1591 RMS, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML: 295), Gladhousemill (v. hús, myln) (Gledhousmylne 1621 RMS; PNML: 295), Gladswood, Merton BWK (v. wudu) (Gleddiswod c. 1602 Bann. Cl. 83, Gladiswod c. 1620 Bann. Cl. 83, Glaidswood(e) c. 1620 Bann. Cl. 83, 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.211 OE God - God, the (Christian) deity.

Scotsbrig, Middlebie DMF (v. bryeg) (Godsbrig 1662-5 Blaeu, Godisbrig 1631 Reg. Dmf., Gottisbrigg 1691 CRD; PNB).

golden - Mod E with sense of 'fertile, rich, wealthy'

Goldenacres, Cramond MLO (v. æcer) (Goldenaikers 1661 RMS; PNML), Goldenriggs, Cramond MLO (v. hrycg) (Goldenriggs 1653 RMS, Goldenrigges 1661 RMS; PNML).

gor - OE 'dirt, dung, filth', ON gor 'the cud, slime'.

Gordon BWK (v. dún) (Gordun 1178-88 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, c. 1250 Bann. Cl. 82, c. 1270 Bann. Cl. 82, 1289 Stev., Gordoun 1188-1200 Bann. Cl. 82, 13th Reg. Dmf., c. 1300 Bann. Cl. 82, 1406 HMC (Var. Coll. v.), Gordone c. 1300 Cold. Corr.; PNB), Gormyre, Torphichen WLO (v. mýrr) (Gormyre 1583 Temp. et passim to 1675 SRS 40, Gormire 1678 SRS 40, Garmyre 1646 Ret., Goremyre 1690 KS Tor.; PNWL: 93), Staplegordon, Langholm DMF (v. stapol, tún) (PNB).

451
gowan, gollan - MSc. ‘daisy; wild flower’ (§1.28).


grāfa - OE ‘grove, copse’ also OE grāf, grāfe NB: Smith p.207

Hardgrave, Dalton DMF (Hardgrafe 1443 HMC (Drml), Hardgra 1452 HMC (Drml), Hardgraif 1498-9 HMC (Jhn), 1542-3 RMS; PNB).

grange - ME ‘grange’, originally ‘granary, barn’, later ‘farm’; OF < Lat. grānea, grānica.


græg - OE ‘grey’. 452
A.218 *græg - OE ‘a grey animal; a wolf’ (§2.13).

A.219 *grand - OE ‘gravel’ (§2.14).

A.220 grein - ON ‘branch’; cf. Danish green, Swedish gren and also MSc. grain ‘a branch, arm, offshoot of a stream, river’.
Grain Rig, Yarrow SLK (v. blæc) (*Blackgrams* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB),

Haregrain Rig, Castleton ROX (v. hara) (PNB).

A.221 grêne - OE 'green, young, growing', ON grœn.

00 *The Green*, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (*lie Grein* 1608 RMS; PNWL: 27),


Greendykes, Uphall WLO (v. dic) (*Green Dykes* 1694 KS Up., *Greendykes* c.1750 Roy; PNWL: 74),

Grinding Burn, Minto ROX (v. dün, burna) (PNB),

Greenfauld Park, Liberton MLO (v. feld, park) (*Grenefeld Park* 1511 RSS, *Greenfauld Park* 1667 RMS; PNML: 239), *Green Knowe*, Craigie, Dalmeny WLO (v. cnoll) (*Greenknow* 1662 RMS; PNWL: 6),

Greenhead, Sprouston ROX (v. hæafod) (PNB),

Greenhill, Moffat DMF (v. hyl) (*Grenhil(cotis)* 1317 RMS, *Greinhill* 1655 Reg. Dmf.; PNB),

Greenlaw BWK (v. hläw) (PNB),

Greenlaw, Glencorse MLO (v. hläw) (*Grenelaw* 1492, 1611 RMS, *Greenlaw* 1773 Arm.; PNML: 194),

Greenrig, Abercorn WLO (v. hrycg) (*Greenrig* 1662 RMS et passim to 1693 KS Ab.; PNWL: 22),

Greenside, Edinburgh MLO (v. sиде) (*Grenesyd(e)* 1256-59 Bann. Cl. 89, 1462 SBR 7, 1528 RMS, *Grenside* mid 13th Cent. Bann. Cl. 89; PNML: 128),

Greenwood, Coldingham BWK (v. wudu) (*Greinwood* 1621 HMC (Wed); PNB),

Greenwoodhead, Heriot MLO (v. wudu, hëafod) (*Greenwoodhead* 1587 LC; PNML: 201),

Greenyards,

Dalkeith MLO (v. geard) (*Greinyaird* 1669 LC; PNML: 184),

Greynards,


Crossgreen, Uphall WLO (v. cros) (PNWL: 73),

Gunsgreen, Ayton BWK (v. Gunni) (PNB),

Hallgreen,

Abercorn WLO (v. h(e)all) (PNWL: 22),

Hundgreneland MLO (v. land) ((sic) 1336-7 CDS, *Crawmond river called lie Hund* 1615 RMS; PNML),

Lawgreen,

Abercorn WLO (v. hläw) (PNWL: 23),

*Muirgreen*, Dalmeny WLO (v. mőr)
(PNWL: 10), Niven’s Green, South Queensferry, WLO (Nivens Green 1692 KS Dal., Nivons Green 1695 KS Dal.; PNWL: 12), Smiddygreen, Edinburgh MLO (v. smiddē) (PNML: 123).


00 Gretna DMF (v. hōh) (Grethenho(u) 1215-45 CDS, 1307 CChR, Grethenhowe 1374-5 CDS, Greateney 1552 Bullock, Gretnowe 1552-3 CSP, Gretney 1583 CBP; PNB: 139).

A.223 grota - OE ‘grain, particle, pebble’; cf. mere-grota ‘a pearl’, sand-grota ‘a grain of sand’. Cf. also OE *groten ‘made of particles’ (in reference to some kind of sandy or gravelly soil).

00 Groathill, Cramond MLO (v. hyll) (Grothil(l) 1350, 1362 Bann. Cl. 105, 1329-71, 1664 RMS, Grotell (undated) Bann. Cl. 105, Grotale 1542 Bann. Cl. 105, Grothal (undated) Bann. Cl. 105, Grotho(y)ll 1510-11, 1511-12 SHS II.10, Grothoill 1511-12 SHS II.10, Groutall 1369 Bann. Cl. 105, Greenhill 1329-71 RMS, Groithale 1505 SHS II.10, Groithoyll 1510-11 SHS II.10, Groatle 1665 RMS, Grotshill 1781 Sasines; PNML).

A.224 grund - OE ‘ground, bottom, foundation’.

00 Grindstone Law, Oxnam ROX (v. stān, hlāw) (Grundisdame Law 1598 CBP; PNB).

A.225 halk - MSc. ‘a hawk’ (§1.29).
Hagbrae, Borthwick MLO (v. bra) (Halkbr(a) 1483, 1534, 1546-80 RMS, Hakbra 1538 RMS, Hagbrae 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, 1666 RMS, 1788 Sasines, Hogbrae Arm; PNML: 112), Hawk Law FIF (Hawklaw 1660 RMS; PNML: 113, Hawkslaw, Coldstream BWK (v. hlāw) (Halksla 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 125).

A.226 halker - MSc. ‘a hawker, a falconer’ (§1.30).

Halkerston KCD (v. tūn) (Haucarton, Haukarton 1391 ER, Hauckartstoun 1392 ER; PNML: 112), Halkerston MLO (v. tūn) (Haucarsto(u)n 1345, 1374 Reg. Ho. Ch., Haukartstoun 1345 Reg. Ho. Ch., Ha(uckersto(u)n 1354 Reg. Ho. Ch., Harkerston, Haukarston 1354 Reg. Ho. Ch., Hawkarstone 1453 LC, Halkersto(u)n(e) 1471, 1491 ADA, 1492, 1494 AC, 1488, 1498, 1609 RMS, 1514 LC, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, 1773 Arm, Harkerstona 1491 ADA; PNML: 112), Halkerston MOR (c.1200 Halkerston; Johnston: 199).

A.227 haga - OE ‘hedge, enclosure’.

Hadden, Sprouston ROX (v. denu) (Hauden 1165-1214 Bann. Cl. 56, 1190-1230 [1400] Bann. Cl. 109, Halden c. 1170 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, Haweden 1214-32 Bann. Cl. 56, Hawudene 1245 CDS; PNB), Hawick ROX (v. wīc) (Hawic 1165-9 Bann. Cl. 56, 1214 CM, Hawyc 1264-6 ER, Havewyk 1296 CDS, Hāwweyc 1296 CDS; PNB).


Hawthornden, Lasswade MLO (v. denu) (Hauthornden 1317 Bann. Cl. 89; PNML: 225), Hawthornsyke, Abercorn WLO (v. sīc) (Hawthorn(e)syk(e) 1340 Bann. Cl. 94 et passim to 1581 RMS, Hawthornsek 1553 SRS 57, Hawthornsik...
A.229 haining - MSc., northern ME 'enclosure; the preserving of grass from cattle'. [<
ON heging 'enclosed land'.]

00 The Haining, Selkirk SLK (le Hayning 1298-9 CDS, Haning 1590-1 CBP;
PNB), Haining, Livingston WLO (Hanyng 1570/1 SRS 52, Hening 1697 KS
Liv.; PNWL: 79).

A.230 half - OE (Anglian) 'a half, a half-part', MSc. haf, hauf, etc.

00 Haufurlangdene, Hownam ROX (v. furlang, denu) (PNB), Haufurlangburne,
Hownam ROX (v. furlang, burna) (PNB).

A.231 hālig - OE 'holy, sacred, dedicated to sacred use', ME haly.

00 Hallyburton, Greenlaw BWK (v. burh, tūn) (Haliburtun [p] c. 1230 [1434]
Gramp. Cl. 18, Halibortone c. 1244 CDS, Haliburton 1296 Stev.; PNB),
Hallidean, Merton BWK (v. denu) (PNB), Holydean, Bowden ROX (v. denu)
(PNB), Holyrood, Edinburgh MLO (v. rōd) (Sancte Crucis (Edwynesburgensi)
c. 1128 Bann. Cl. 70, 1143-7 SBR 7, 1450 RMS, (Ecclesia Sanct(a) Crucis de
Edene(s)bur(c)(g)(h) 1128, 1180, 1253 Bann. Cl. (Chron. de Mailr) 1130, 1150
Lawrie, 1171-77 SBR 7, 1370 Bann. Cl. 89, -(de Edynburgh), 13th Cent. Bann.
Cl. 69, 1360 Bann. Cl. 94, 14th Cent. Bann. Cl. 89, 1551, 1585 RPC,
Sanctacruce c. 1160 Bann. Cl. 69, 1264-66, 1288-90 ER, Sancta Crucis de
Edynburgh 1250-70 Bann. Cl. 109, Sancte Crucis (de Edinburg) 1327-29 SBR
7, 1424, 1426 RMS, 1502, 1506, 1512 Treas. Acc., Sanct(e)(m) Cruce(m) (de
Edinburg), 1329 Bann. Cl. 89, 1457 Bann. Cl. 105; Monasterium Sancte Crucis
(de Edynburgh(e)) 1329 et freq to 1454 ER, 1342 Bann. Cl. 94, 1384-5 SBR 7,
1423 Bann. Cl. 105, 1450 RMS, 1515, 1526, 1539 RSS, -(prope Edinburgh)
1539 RSS, Conventus monasterii Sancte Crucis (de Edenburg) 1329 ER, 1498
Bann. Cl. 105, 1539, 1548 RSS, (The) Ab(b)ay (Kirk) (of Halyrudhous) 1473,
1474 et freq to 1508 Treas. Acc., -of Halycroce 1541 RSS, -of Halyrdhws
besyd Edinbrwch 1554 Bann. Cl. 70, -of Halie Corce beside Edinburch 1568
Bann. Cl. 70, Halicroce 1541 RSS; PNML: 128), Holyroodhouse, Edinburgh
MLO (v. rōd, hūs) (Hal(l)yru(i)d(e)hous(e) 1387, 1439, 1540 SBR 7, 1387
Bann. Cl. 105, 1473 et freq to 1508 Treas. Acc., 1492 AC, 1494 ADA, 1506,
1539 et freq to 1578 RSS, 1556, 1566 et freq to 1603 Bann. Cl. 94, 1561 Bann.
Cl. 74, 1567, 1573 et freq to 1586-8 RPC, 1578 Bann. Cl. 70,
Hali(e)ru(i)d(e)hous(e) 1416 ER, 1423, 1493 SBR 7, 1473-4 et freq to 1513
Treas. Acc., 1502 et freq to 1546-7 RSS, 1565, 1566 et freq to 1592 RPC, 1576,
1577 et freq to 1593 Bann. Cl. 94, Halyrud(e) Hous(e) 1480 AC, 1494 ADA, the
Haly Rudehous 1495 Treas. Acc., The Palace 1512 Treas. Acc., The Place of
Halirudhous 1512-13 Treas. Acc., palatium Sancte Crucis 1538, 1542-3 RSS;
PNML: 129), Holywood DMF (v. wudu) (Holywood 1552 HMC (Drml),
Holywood or Sacri nemoris (gen.) 1574 RMS; PNB).

A.232  hām - OE 'village, manor, homestead'; the forms for Cauldhame WLO are too
late for certainty (§0.03.09).

Birgham, Eccles, BWK (v. brycg) (Brygham 1095 [15th] ESC, 1260 [c. 1320]
Bann. Cl. 82, Brichgham 1095-1100 [15th] ESC, Birgham(e) 1165 [1434] Gramp.
Cl. 18., c. 1200 Gramp. Cl. 18., Briggeham c. 1300 Cold. Corr.; PNB),
Cauldhame, Linlithgow WLO (v. cald) (Caldhame 1681 KS Linl., Coldhome
1685 KS Car.; PNWL: 67), Ednam ROX (river-name Eden) (Ædnaham c. 1105
ESC, Ednaham 1107-17 ESC, Edenham 1117-24 ESC, 1165-1214 Bann. Cl. 56,
1159 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, Hedinham 1147-53 [16th] Bann. Cl. 83, Ednahim
1165-77 [c. 1500] Bann. Cl. 56, Hedenham 1165-1214 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82;
PNB), Edrom, BWK (river-name Adder; SPN 185-6) (Edrem 1095 [15th] ESC,
Ederham 1095, 1095-1100, 1138 ESC, Edirham 1248 Bann. Cl. 56, Heddreham
1248 APS, Hederham 1263 CM; PNB), Kinnerghame, Edrom BWK (v.
Cyneberht (PNB), Leitholm, Eccles BWK (river-name Leet) (Letham 1165-1214 Bann. Cl. 56, c. 1200 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18, Letam c. 1230 Gramp. Cl. 18, Lethame [p] Gramp. Cl. 18; PNB), Midlem, Bowden ROX (v. middel) (Midelham c. 1120 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, 1159 Bann. Cl. 82, Medilham c. 1300 Bann. Cl. 82, Myddilham 1429 HMC (Drml); PNB), Oxnam, ROX (v. oxa) (Oxenham 1165-1214 NMS, 1354 Bann. Cl. 82, Oxanaham 1152-3 [15th] Whit., Oxeneham 1152-3 [15th] Whit.; PNB), Smailholm ROX (v. smael) (Smalham(e) c. 1160 [16th] Bann. Cl. 83, c. 1300 Cold. Corr., 1248 CM, Smailhame 1465 Bann. Cl. 83; PNB), Smallholm, Lochmaben DMF (v. smael) (Smalham 1304, 1374-5 CDS, Smalehame 1429-30 RMS; PNB), Twynholm KCB (Tuinham 1287; SPN: 99), Yetholm, ROX (v. gaet) (Gatha’n c. 1050 [12th] HSC, Yatheam [p] 1165-1214 Bann. Cl. 56, 1296 RS, 1296 CDS, 1335-6 CDS, Yatheatm 1214-43 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB).

A.233 hær - OE ‘grey, hoar; grey through being overgrown with lichen’.

00 Harearse, Swinton BWK (v. carr) (PNB), Harcus, near Eddleston PEB (v. carr) (PNB), Harkers Hill, Oxnam ROX (v. carr) (PNB), Harecarelecche, Bowden ROX (v. *læc(c), carr) (Harecarelecche 1165-1214 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB: 270), Harwood, Teviothead ROX (v. wudu) (Harewode 1446-7 HMC (Rxb), Uvire-Harwod, Nether-Harewod, Hadwodhill 1511 RMS, Harwod 1542 Ham. Inv., Harrwood 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Harwood, Hobkirk ROX (v. wudu) (Harewood 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.234 hara - OE ‘a hare’

00 Harden, Castleton ROX (v. denu) (PNB), HARDENS, Langton BWK (v. denu) (Hardens 1573-4 HMC (March), Hardenn 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Hardenside, Canonbie DMF (v. denu, side) (Hardin 1583 CBP, Hardenside 1590 RPC; PNB), Haregills, Hoddam DMF (v. gill) (PNB), Haregrain Rig, Castleton ROX (v. grein) (Haregrame 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Harelaw, Chirnside BWK (v.

459
hlāw) (Harelaw c. 1300 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18; PNB), Harelaw, Westruther
BWK (v. hlāw) (Harlaw 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Harlaw, Eccles BWK (v. hlāw)
(Harelaw 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Harelaw, Canonbie DMF (v. hlāw) (PNB),
Harastrodar, Hume BWK (v. strother) (PNB).

A.235 harðr - ON 'hard'.

Hardacres, Eccles BWK (v. æcer) (Hardaikers 1590 RPC, 1597 HMC
(March), Hardakers 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Hardlee, Southdean ROX (v. lēah)
(Hardley 1288 ER; PNB).

A.236 havin - ME, MSc. ‘harbour’.

Newhaven, Edinburgh MLO (v. nīwe) (PNML: 133).

A.237 hæc(e) - OE (Angl, WSax) ‘a hatch, a grating, a half-gate, a gate.’

Heckbeckhill Abercorn WLO (v. bekkr, hyll) (Ekbehill 1540 RMS,
Hekbeckishill 1601 RMS, Heckbeckishill 1618 Ret., 1642 RMS, Heckbeckhill
1622 RMS, Heppeckhill 1683 Ret.; PNWL: 22).

A.238 *hæddre - OE ‘heather’ (§2.16).

(a) Hathyr brig, unlocated (v. wīc) (Hathyr brig ?a.1300 DOST s.v. hather n.),
Hedderwick ELO (v. wīc) (Hatheruuich 1093-4, Hathervic 1165-1214; SPN:
102), Hedderwick, Launder BWK (v. wīc) (Hatherwik 1509, Hedderwick 1696;
SPN: 102), Hedderwick ANG (v. wīc) (Hathirwich 1267-81, Hathirwyk 1296-
1320; SPN: 102), Heatherwick ABD (v. wīc) (Haddrirweik 1600; SPN: 103).
hægstald, hægustald - OE, pre-lit. Sc. hextild, hexteld 'a warrior' (§1.31).

Hesterhoh, Yetholm ROX (v. hōh) (Hesterhoh c. 1050 [12th] ESC; PNB: 140), Hexpath, Gordon BWK (v. pæð) (Hextildespeth(e) 1296 Bann. Cl. 47, 1296 CDS, Hexteldespehe 13th c. CDS, Hekkispeth 1469 RMS, Hecspeth 1471 HMC (Home), PNB: 154).

hæsel - OE (Anglian) 'a hazel', ON hesli.

Hazelcleugh, Mid-Calder MLO (v. clōh) (Haslecleugh 1692 McCall; PNML: 251), (?)Heslingcloh, Lammermoor valleys (v. clōh) (Heslingcloh 1165-1214 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB), Hazelhope Burn, Teviothead ROX (v. hop) (E. and W. Heslihop 1511 RMS; PNB), Hazelshaw Hill, Mouswald DMF (v. sceaga) (Hes(s)ilschaw 1488, 1498 RMS; PNB).

hēafod - OE 'head', ME heved, haved, hede, ON hōfuð.

Heads, Whitburn WLO (Quhitburne Heads 1643 KS Liv.; PNWL: 110), Headrig, Currie MLO (v. hrycg) (Heidrig 1591 RPC, Hieriggis 1601 RMS; PNML: 179), Arthurhead, Ecclesmachan WLO (personal name Arthur) (PNWL: 51), Bankhead, Dalmeny WLO (v. banke) (PNWL: 9), Bank Head, West Calder MLO (v. banke) (Bankheid 1653 KSR; PNML: 304), Birkenhead, Bathgate WLO (v. birceen) (PNWL: 85), Boghead, Bathgate WLO (v. bog) (PNWL: 86), Boghead, Linlithgow WLO (v. bog) (PNWL: 61), Boghead Ford, Bathgate WLO (v. bog, ford) (PNWL: 86), Braehead, also called Ewerland, Cramond MLO (v. brā) (PNML), Burnhead, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. burna) (PNWL: 34), Burnhead, Linlithgow WLO (v. burna) (PNWL: 114), Cleuchheads, Applegarth DMF (v. clōh) (PNB), Craighead, Dalmeny WLO (Sc. craig 'hill') (Craigheid 1660 Dund. B; PNWL: 9), Crofthead, Moffat DMF
Crofters, Crofthead, Annan DMF (v. croft) (PNB), Crofthead, Mid-Calder MLO (v. croft) (Crofthead 1692 McCall; PNML: 250), Cowdenhead, Bathgate WLO (v. cū, denn) (PNWL: 86), Damhead, Edinburgh MLO (v. dammr) (PNML: 126), Damhead, Whitburn WLO (v. dammr) (PNWL: 110), Dykehead, Bathgate WLO (v. dīc) (PNWL: 87), Dykehead, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. dīc) (PNWL: 35), Dykehead, Whitburn WLO (v. dīc) (PNWL: 110), Greenhead, Sprouston ROX (v. grēne) (Greeneheved 1296 CDS, Greeneheid 1600 HMC (Rxb); PNB), Greenwoodhead, Heriot MLO (v. wudu, grēne) (Greenwoodhead 1587 LC; PNML: 201), Harburnhead, West Calder MLO (v. burna, heorot) (Hairburn(e) 1620 McCall; PNML: 302), Haughhead, Borthwick MLO (v. h(e)alh) (PNML), Hillhead, Cockpen MLO (v. hyll) (PNML), Leithhead, Kirknewton MLO (river name Water of Leith) (Lethishede 1454 Reg. Ho. Ch., Leith(j)(s)(h)eid 1509-10, 1534-5 RSS, 1542, 1546, 1573 et freq. to 1654 RMS, 1591 RPC, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, Leythheid 1558 RMS, 1574 RPC, Leith(es)head 1662, 1663 RMS, 1773 Arm., 1790 Sasines) (PNML: 219), Loanhead MLO (v. lane) (NTC), Loanhead, Kirkliston WLO (v. lane) (PNWL: 46), Loanhead, Linlithgow WLO (v. lane) (PNWL: 68), Loanhead, Lasswade MLO (v. lane) (Loneheid 1618 RMS; PNML: 226), Lochhead, Linlithgow WLO (Sc. loch) (PNWL: 64), Longdaleheads, Livingston WLO (v. lang, dalr) (PNWL: 79), Muirhead, Dalmeny WLO (v. mūr) (PNWL: 11), Newmilhead, Kirknewton MLO (v. niwe, myln) (Newmilnehead 1654 RMS; PNML: 222), Parkhead, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. park) (PNWL: 37), Parkhead, Corstorphine MLO (v. park) (PNML), Parkhead, Linlithgow WLO (v. park) (PNWL: 69), Pathhead, Crichton MLO (v. pæð) (PNML), Pathhead House, Glencorse MLO (v. pæð) (Pathhead 1665 RMS; PNML: 196), Pathhead, Livingston WLO (v. pæð) (PNWL: 69), Scarhead, Johnston DMF (v. sker) (PNB), Shorelandhead, Abercorn WLO (v. land, *scor(a)) (PNWL: 24), Strathloanhead, Torphichen WLO (v. lane) (Sc. strath 'valley' < Gael. srath) (PNWL: 98), Swineside Hall, Oxnam ROX (v. swīn) (Swyneshede 1335-6 CDS, Synesheved 1336-7 CDS, Swynset 1424 HMC (Home), Swinset 1471 RMS, Swynsyde 1541-2 RSS; PNB), Toxside, Temple
MLO (v. Tocca) (PNML: 297), Waterhead, Hutton & Corrie DMF (v. wæter) (PNB), Woodhead, Canonbie DMF (v. wudu) (Woodheid 1590 RPC; PNB).

A.242  hēh - OE (Anglian) 'high'; cf. OE (Kentish, West-Saxon) hēah, ME high.

00  Highchesters, Roberton ROX (v. ceaster) (PNB), Highlaws, Eyemouth BWK (v. hlāw) (Hielawes 1621 HMC (Wed); PNB), High Mire, Linlithgow WLO (v. myrr) (The Hey Myr 1553 SRS 57; PNWL: 117), Highriggs, Cramond MLO (v. hrycg) (Hierýggis 1508 RSS, 1586, 1610 RMS, Hiedrig 1471 RMS; PNML), Highriggs, Edinburgh MLO (v. hrycg) (Le Heriggis 1458 RMS; PNML: 122), High Rig, Muirhall, Dalmeny WLO (v. hrycg) (PNWL: 10), Heiton ROX (v. tūn) (Hetona 1152 [c. 1320] Bann. CL 82, Hetun c. 1230 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18, Hettun 1296 CDS; PNB).

A.243  h(e)alh - OE 'nook, corner of land; flat land beside a river', MSc., Sc. haugh, hauch, hauc(e), halch 'a piece of (alluvial) level ground, on the banks of a river; river-meadow land' (§1.32).

00  Hailes, now Colinton (parish) MLO (Hala c. 1150-3 Bann. Cl. 74, Hale c.1240 Bann. Cl. 74, Halis 13th c. Bann. Cl. 69, 1329 ER, 1506 RSS, 1488 AC, 1450-1 RMS, c. 1240, 1557-85 Bann. Cl. 74, 1214-49, 1398 Bann. Cl. 70, Hales 1214-49 Bann. Cl. 70, Halys 1329 ER, 1482 ADA, Heallis 1561 Bann. Cl. 74, Haillis 1561 Bann. Cl. 74, 1591 RPC, 1591 et passim to 1619 RMS, Hailles 1622 RMS, Haills 1654, 1663 RMS, Hallis 1662 RMS, Hailis 1662 RMS, Hailes 1594 LC, 1654 RMS; PNML), Halls, Penicuik MLO (Hallýs c.1350 RMS, Hall(i)s c. 1350 RMS, 1741 SHS I. 13, Halhous de Lekbernarde 1459 RMS, Halhous 1598, 1607, 1610, 1647 RMS, 1647 Sasines, Hal(l)house 1654 RMS, 1653 Ret., Hailles 1654 Sasines, Halls 1773 Arm.; PNML: 267), Haugh, Kirkliston WLO (Hauch 1553 RMS, Hauchis 1592 RMS; PNWL: 46), Hailesbridge, Cockpen MLO (v. brycg) (Haillisbrig 1594 RMS, Hallisbrig 1611 RMS, Haillesbrig 1619 RMS; PNML), Haughfoot, Stow MLO (Haughfoot 1702 Wilson, 1773
Ann.; PMýE: 29 1), Haughhead, Stow MLO (Haughhead 1773 Arm., perh. Dathanshaughhead Wilson; PNML: 291), Haughhead, Borthwick MLO (v. hēafod) (Hauchhead 1662 RMS, Haughhead 1773 Arm; PNML), Haugh Head, Currie MLO (Haughhead 1773 Arm.; PNML: 180), Haugh Mill, Linlithgow WLO (v. myln) (Hauch Milne 1670 Reg. Bor.; PNWL: 68), Haughstone, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. stān) (Haughestane 1614 Ham. Inv., Hauchstane of Kinneill 1615 Prot. R. K., Hauchstaine 1615 RMS; PNWL: 36), Hatton, Ratho MLO (Halton 1288-90 ER, Halton(e) 1335-6, 1336-7 CDS, 1379-90 Reg. Ho. Ch., 1453 ER, 1476 ADA, 1480 AC, Haltona 1377 RMS, Halton(e) 1377 Bann. Cl. 94, 1434, 1453 ER, 1444 Bann. Cl. 109, 1447, 1449, 1523 Bann. Cl. 105, 1452 et passim to 1667 RMS, 1479, 1480 AC, 1506-7 Treas. Acc., 1543, 1547, 1548 RSS, 1572 et passim to 1591 RPC, 1573, 1655, 1691 LC, 1688 SHS I. 36, Hawtoun(e) 1490 AC, 1610 RMS, Hatoun 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, Hatto(u)n(e) 1690 RMS, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 276), Easter Hatton Mains (Half-Haltoun (de Dalmahoy) 1558, 1598, 1614, 1616, 1636 RMS, Manis 1773 Arm.; PNML: 277), Ackornehauchburne, perhaps surviving in Ochre Burn, Newbattle MLO (v. æcern, burn) (PNML: 256), Blackhaugh, Stow MLO (v. blæc) (Blackhaughe 1445 ER; PNML: 281), Bordhaugh, Hawick ROX (v. bord) (PNB), Broadhaugh, Teviothead ROX (v. brād) (Braidhauch 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Cathaugh, Stow MLO (v. catt(e)) (PNML: 282), Carterhaugh, Selkirk SLK (surname Carter, or occupational term carter) (Cartarehauch 1489-90 RMS; PNB: 95), Cleithaugh, Southdean ROX (PNB: 93), Crumhaugh, surviving in Crumhaugh 011, Hawick ROX (PNB: 93), Dalryhaughs, Edinburgh MLO (Dalryhauchis 1538 RMS; PNML: 126), East Hailes, Cockpen MLO (v. east) (Easter Hailles 1641, 1643 RMS; PNML), East Haugh, Kirknewton MLO (Haughhead 1773 Arm., Easthaugh 1790 (source not specified); PNML: 222), Elstaneshalche, a valley between Whitton and Morebattle ROX (Elstaneshalche 1181 Bann. Cl. 56, Elstannes halech 1175-99 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB: 95), Fardinhauch (now Whitehill), Inveresk MLO (v. farding) (Whithill called Fardinhauch 1653 RMS; PNML: 209), Foxhall, Kirkliston WLO (v. *todd) (PNWL: 41), Joustinghaugh, Linlithgow WLO (v. just) (PNWL: 117), Langhaugh, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. lang) (The
Langhauch 1562 SRS 57, Langhaugh 1613 Ham. Inv.; PNWL: 37), Langhaugh, Cramond MLO (v. lang) (PNML), Longhaugh, Linlithgow WLO (v. lang) (PNWL: 118), Wester Longhaugh, Linlithgow WLO (v. west, lang.) (PNWL: 118), Millhaugh, Borthwick MLO (v. myln) (PNML), Mill Haugh, Torphichen WLO (v. myln) (PNWL: 104), New Hailes, Inveresk MLO (Hale(s) 1124-53, 1153-65, 1163, 1166-1214, 1184, 1227, 1232, 1234 Bann. Cl. 74, Halis e. 13th c., 1450 Bann. Cl. 74, 1591-2 RPC, Halys estir and Westir 1438 Bann. Cl. 74, (Estir) Halys in (regalite de) Mus(s)(k)ilburgh 1480, 1483 Bann. Cl. 74, (E(i)ster) Ha(i)1fl)is 1490 Treas. Acc., 1506, 1534, 1555-83 Bann. Cl. 74, New Hailes 1773 Arm.; PNML: 205), Pearsby Hall, Tundergarth DMF (v. bý, pere) (PNB), Philliphaugh, Selkirk SLK (v. hop, fül) (PNB), Priesthaugh, Teviothead ROX (v. prëost) (PNB), Purvishaugh, Earlston BWK (surname Purves) (Purveshanch 1611 HMC (Wed); PNB: 94), Ravenshaugh, Penicuik MLO (v. hræfn) (Ravinshaugh, Raven(i)shau 1613 RMS, Ravinshau 1647 RMS, Ravenshau 1675 KSR (Penicuik); PNML: 270), Sergeanthaugh, Dalkeith MLO (v. sergeant) (le Serjandhau 1451-2 RMS; PNML: 185), Smiddy Haugh, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. smiðe) (Smiddle Hauche 1605 Ham. Inv.; PNWL: 37), Whitthau, Castleton ROX (Wheatouge towre 1583 CBP, Whithau 1590 CBP; PNB), Whitehaugh, Duddingston MLO (v. hwít) (Quhythauch 1652 LC; PNML: 188), Whitehaughbank, Newbattle MLO (v. hwít, banke) (Quhythauchbank 1584 LC; PNML: 259), Whitmuirhaugh, Sprouston ROX (v. hwít, h(e)all, mór) (PNB).

A.244  h(e)all - OE ‘hall’, later ‘farmhouse’.

00  Hallbarns, Abercorn WLO (v. ber-ærn) (Hallbarnis of Abercorne 1565 SRS 52, lie Halbarnis 1587 RMS; PNWL: 22), Hallbarns Moor, Abercorn WLO (v. ber-ærn, mór) (lie Halbarnis-mure 1587 RMS; PNWL: 22), Hall Burn, Canonbie DMF (v. burna) (PNB), Hallgreen, Abercorn WLO (v. grène) (Hallgreen 1694 KS Ab.; PNWL: 22), Hallyards, Kirkliston MLO (v. geard)
(Hal(l)ya(i)rd(i)s 1500, 1578, 1619 et freq. to 1642 RMS, 1565, 1579, 1582, 1631 RPC, 1578 Dund. A, 1663, 1664, 1665, 1666 et passim to 1697 KSR, Hal(l)ya(ird(e)s 1642 RMS, Hal(l)yeard(e)s 1644 RMS, 1773 Arm., 1792 Sasines; PNML: 215), Balderston Hall, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. Baldhere) (Balderstownhall 1670 Reg. Bor.; PNWL: 26), Blackhall, Corstorphine MLO (v. blæc) (PNML), Blackhall, Mid-Calder MLO (v. blæc) (PNML: 243), Boghall, Lasswade MLO (v. bog) (Boghall 1542 RMS; PNML: 229), Boghall, Bathgate WLO (v. bog) (PNWL: 86), Boghall, Linlithgow WLO (v. bog) (PNWL: 66), Boghall Mains, Bathgate WLO (v. bog, demeyne) (PNWL: 86), Carlowrie Haugh(s), Kirkliston WLO (the haucht of Carlowry c. 1540 Rent. Tor., Carlowrie-hauchs 1572/3 RMS; PNWL: 4), Cliftonhall, Kirkliston MLO (v. tün, clif) (PNML), Cliftonhall Mill, also Lin’s Mill, Kirkliston MLO (v. tün, clif, myln) (PNML), Corbiehall, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. corbie) (PNWL: 35), Cragyhall, Mid-Calder MLO (PNML: 245), Craigiehall, Dalmeny WLO (Gael. creag ‘hill’) (Cragyhall 1474 RMS et passim to 1598 Edb. I, Craigiehall 1583 Reg. Ho. Ch. et passim to 1672 SHS I. 16; PNWL: 6), Fala Hall, Fala & Soutra MLO (v. fag, hläw) (Far(l)ahall 1627 Mait. Cl 34; PNML: 189), Muirhall, Dalmeny WLO (v. mör) (PNWL: 10), Muirhall Field, Dalmeny WLO (v. feld, mör) (PNWL: 10), Monktonhall, Inveresk MLO (v. munuc, tün) (monktown hall 1482 ADA; PNML: 206), Mortonhall, Liberton MLO (v. mere, tün) (PNML: 236), Newhall ROX (v. niwe) (PNB), Newhall, Linlithgow WLO (v. niwe) (PNWL: 69), Newhalls, South Queensferry WLO (v. niwe) (Newhalls 1649 Dund. B et passim to 1697 KS Ab., Newhall 1653 KS Q., Halls 1691 KS Dal.; PNWL: 12), Old Craighall, Inveresk MLO (Sc. craig ‘hill’) (Craig hall 1640 LC; PNML: 205), Old Liston Mains or Hallbarns, Inveresk MLO (v. berærna, demeyne) (Halbarnis 1582 RPC; PNML: 214), Over Hallhills, Dalmeny WLO (v. uferra, hyll) (Over Hallhills 1577 Dund. B, Over Halhillis 1582 Dund. B; PNWL: 10), Redhall, Kirkpatrick-Fleming DMF (v. rëad) (PNB), Red(i)dhall, a pendicle of Woodcote, Fala & Soutra MLO (v. rëad) (Reidhall 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, 1631 LC; PNML: 190), Redhaugh, Kirkliston WLO (v. rëad) (PNWL: 47), Redhall, Colinton MLO (v. rëad) (PNML), Saughtonhall,
Edinburgh (formely in Corstorphine parish) (v. tūn, s(e)alh) (PNML: 153),
Sheriffhall, Newton MLO (v. scīr(ge)rēfa) (PNML: 261), Straitonhall,
Liberton MLO (v. strēt, h(e)all) (PNML: 238), Temple Hall, Coldingham BWK
(v. tempel) (PNB), Uphall (parish) WLO (v. upp(e)) (PNWL: 70), Whinny
Hall, Dalmeny WLO (v. whinny) (PNWL: 11), Whitmuirhaugh, Sprouston
ROX (v. hwīt, h(e)alh, mōr) (PNB), Windyhall, Dalmeny WLO (v. windig)
(Windiehall 1692 KS Dal.; PNWL: 11), Woodhall, Colinton MLO (v. wudu)
(PNML).

A.245 heap - OE ‘a heap’.

00 Stoneheap, Whitburn WLO (v. stān) (PNWL: 111).

A.246 hearpere - OE ‘harper’, ME, MSc. harper.

00 Harpercroft, Dundonald AYR (Herperscroft 1632 RMS, Harpercroft 1649
RMS, Harpercross 1775 Arm.; NS 3632; Lang: 14), Harperland, Dundonald
AYR (Harperlandis 1464 RMS, Harperland 1548 RMS, 1605 Retour, 1755
Roy; NS 3834; Lang: 14), Harperrig, Kirknewton MLO (v. hryeg) (Harperrig
1586 Proc. Bar. Court Calder, 1609, 1618, 1635, 1721 RMS, Harperig 1618
RMS, 1773 Arm., Harperrig 1634 RMS, Herperridge 1662-5 Blaeu; PNML:
219), Harpertoun, Ednam ROX (v. tūn) (Harpertoun 1654 1662-5 Blaeu;
PNB).

A.247 hefig - OE ‘heavy’, ‘heavy ground; wet soil’ (§1.35).

00 Heviside, near Whitton, Morebattle ROX (v. sīde) (Heviside 1189-99 Bann. Cl.
56, 1590 CBP, Hevisyd 1315 RMS; PNB: 148).
A.248  hege - OE ‘a hedge, a fence’.

00  *Quikehege*, near Jedburgh, ROX (v. cwíc) (*Quikehege* 1165-1214 NMS; PNB).

A.249  helm - OE, ON hjálmr ‘helmet; summit of a hill’. Cf. (in northern England)
‘cattle shelter’ (< ON; cf. Danish hjelm; Smith I: 242).

00  Branxholme, Hawick ROX (v. Bran(n)oc) (PNB: 55), Buckholm, Melrose
ROX (v. bucca) (PNB), Chisholme, Roberton ROX (v. cése) (PNB), Staney
Hill, Teviothead ROX (v. stánig) (*Stoneyhelme* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.250  heorot, heort - OE ‘hart, stag, grown male deer’; cf. ON hjórtr, ME hart.

00  *Harburnhead*, West Calder MLO (v. burna, héafod) (*Hairburn(e)* 1620
McCall; PNML: 302), East Harburn, West Calder MLO (v. burna, éast)
(*Easter Hairburne* 1620 McCall; PNML: 302), West Harburn, West Calder
MLO (v. west, burna) (*Wester Hairburne* 1620 McCall; PNML: 302),
*Harthope Burn*, Moffat DMF (v. hop) (*Harthope* 1519 HMC (Jhn); PNB),
Hartwoodburn, Selkirk SLK (v. wudu, burna) (*Hartwoodburne* 1504 RMS;
PNB), Hartwoodmyres, Selkirk SLK (v. wudu, myrr) (*Hartwoodmyirs* 1662-5
Blaeu; PNB).

A.251  here-beorg - OE ‘shelter’; ME herber3e, herborough ‘a shelter (for
travellers), a lodging, an inn’ (Smith I: 244). [Perhaps in the following, though
the forms are very late for a definite etymology.]

00  *Herbertshaw*, Penicuik MLO (v. sceaga) (*Herbershaw* 1698 Wilson,
A.252 here-geatu - OE 'tribute paid to the lord by his subject; tribute land' (§1.33).

00 Heriot (parish) MLO (Hereget 1198 CDS, Her(r)iot(e) 1214-40, 1221-40 Bann. Cl. 109, 1311-12, 1336-7 CDS, 1426 ER, 1483, 1578 et freq. to 1675 LC, 1538, 1543 et freq. to 1644 RMS, 1773 Arm., Herryhot 1221-38 Bann. Cl. 109, Herewyt 1264-66 ER, Herieth 13th cent. Bann. Cl. 69, 1577 LC, Heryet(h) 1311-12 CDS, 1338 Bann. Cl. 89, undated Bann. Cl. 74, Heryoth 1335-6 CDS, Herioth 1354 Reg. Ho. Ch., Hereot(t)(e) 1550, 1551, 1583, 1592 LC, 1563 Bann. Cl. 89, 1620 RMS, Herrot 1565 RMS, Harrett 1580 RPC, Hyriot 1585 LC; PNNM: 197).

A.253 heroun - MSc. 'a heron' (§1.34).

00 Heron Inch, Linlithgow WLO (Herominche 1336-7 CDS, le Heroun Ynche 1379 Bann. Cl. 94; PNWL: 116).

A.254 hierdeman - OE 'a herdsman' (§1.37).

00 Herdmanstown ELO (v. tūn) (Hirdmanston, Hirdmaneston 1296 CDS; PNB: 22), Hermand, West Calder MLO (v. schele) (Hirdmanscheill(i)s 1583 Proc. Bar. Court, 1646, 1653 KSR, Hirdmans(c)hiel(l)es 1585, 1586 Proc. Bar. Court, 1644 KSR, Hirdmanscheill(f)(e)s 1635, 1653 KSR, Hirdmanschiels 1644 KSR, 1773 Arm., Hermisheel 1662-5 Blaeu; PNML: 303), Hermiston, Lilliesleaf ROX (v. tūn) (Hirdmanestun 1165-88 Bann. Cl. 56, Hirdemaneston 1296 Bann. Cl. 47, Hirmaneston 1296 Bann. Cl. 47, Hirdmanstone 1305 CDS; PNB: 22), Hermiston MLO (v. tūn) (Hirmanstoun 1214-26 Bann. Cl. 94, Hyrmanstoun 1496 RMS, Hirdmani(e)sto(u)n 1214-26 Bann. Cl. 94, 1462 SBR 7, 1457 Bann. Cl. 89, Hirdmanistune 1251 Bann. Cl. 69, Hirdman(e)stoun 1214-26 Bann. Cl. 94, 1390-1406, 1496 RMS, 1450 Bann. Cl. 70, 1437, 1456 Bann. Cl. 105, 1484, 1488 AC, Hirdmanistun 1233 Bann. Cl. 70, Hirdmanystone 1277, 1389-90 Bann. Cl. 94, Hirdmanston 1329-70 Bann. Cl. 94, 1471 ADA, Hirdmanston...
1471 ADA, Hirdmanstoune 1471, 1472 ADA, 1484 AC, Hirdmanstone 1478, 1479, 1492 AC, Hirdmestoun 1390-1406 RMS, Hirdmaston 1494 AC, villa Hermistonensis 17th c. SHS I. 52, Hermisto(u)n(e) 1664 RMS; PNML: 175),

A.255 hind - OE 'a hind, the female of the deer', ON hind

00 Hindhope Burn, Oxnam ROX (v. hop) (Hyndhope 1479 HMC (Rxb); PNB), Hyndhope, Kirkhope SLK (v. hop) (Hyndhope 1564 RMS, Hyind-hoop 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.256 hingand - MSc. 'hanging' (§1.36).

00 Hangings-Oxgang, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. oxgang) (Hinggingis-oxingang 1506 RMS, Higingis-oxingang [sic] 1538 Reg. Ho. Ch.; [bovata terre de Myddil-Bynnyne] 1506; PNWL: 50), Hangingside, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. side) (Hingandsyde 1551 et passim RMS, c. 1670 BM, Hangandside 1551 RMS, 1564 SRS 57, Hangandsyd 1564 SRS 57, Hangandsyid 1607 RMS, 1667 Dund. B, Hangingside 1691 KS Linl.; PNWL: 49), Hangingshaw, Heriot MLO (v. sceaga) (Hungandside 1409 ER, Hungandschaw 1462 SBR 7, 1462 Bann. Cl. 109, 1471 ADA, Hingandschaw 1501, 1505, 1508 Treas. Acc., Hangitschaw(e) 1506 Treas. Acc., 1545 RSS, 1557 Bann. Cl. 109, 1584 RPC, 1620 RMS, Hangins(c)haw 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, 1631 LC, Hanging shaw 1773 Arm.; PNML: 199), Hangingshaw, Yarrow SLK (v. sceaga) (Hangingshawhill 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 213), Hangingshaw Hill, Roberton ROX (v. sceaga) (Hanguydeschawe 1296 CDS; PNB: 210).
hlæw, hlæw - OE 'mound, hill', MSc., Sc. law.

Law, Abercorn WLO (le, li Law 1463/4 et passim Dund. A, Lawes 1662 RMS; PNWL: 22), Law, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (le Lawe 1335-6 CDS, (The) Law 1510 RMS et passim to 1694 KS Ab.; PNWL: 37), Lawgreen, Abercorn WLO (v. grêne) (lie Lawgrene 1591 RMS et passim to 1602 Ret., Lawgreine 1618 Ret., lie Law-grein 1642 RMS, (the) Lawgreen 1662 RMS, 1683 Ret., Lawgreen 1694 KS Ab.; PNWL: 23), Adam’s Law, Duddingston MLO (v. Adam) (Adames-law 1653 LC; PNML: 187), Bavelaw, Penicuik MLO (v. Bêaw(a)) (PNML: 265), Blacklaw, Moffat DMF (v. blæc) (Blaclau 1317 RMS; PNB), Blacklaw, Dalmeny WLO (v. blæc) (PNWL: 9), Blacklaws, Whitburn WLO (v. blæc) (PNWL: 109), Broadlaw, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. brâd) (PNWL: 49), Brownlaws (or Broomlaws), Abercorn WLO (v. brûn, hlæw) (PNWL: 14), Butterlaw, Coldingham BWK (v. butere) (PNB), Capielaw, Carrington MLO (v.*cape) (PNML), Castle Law, Borthwick MLO (v. castel(l)) (PNML), Castlelaw, Glencorse MLO (v. castel(l)) (Castel(l)aw 1581 RMS; PNML: 193), Cauld Law, Eskdalemuir DMF (v. cald) (PNB), Cauldlaw, Torphichen WLO (v. cald) (PNWL: 91), Chalkielaw, Dunse BWK (v. calc) (PNB), Cheeklaw, Dunse BWK (v. eâce) (PNB), Chesterlaw, Kirkliston WLO (v. ceaster) (PNWL: 45), Cocklaw, Hawick ROX (v. cocce) (PNB), Coom Law, Ettrick SLK (v. cumb) (PNB), Cotly Hill, Temple MLO (v. cot) (Coitlaw 1563 Bann. Cl. 89; PNML: 294), Cotlaw(s), Kirkliston WLO (v. cot) (PNWL: 41), Dowlaw, Coldingham BWK (v. dûfe) (PNB), Drylaw, Cramond MLO (v. drêge) (PNML), West Drylaw, now Drylaw Mains, Cramond MLO (v. west, drêge) (PNML), Drylaw Easter, Cramond MLO (v. east, drêge) (PNML), Earnslaw, Coldstream BWK (v. *Earn) (PNB: 124), Fala, Fala & Soutra MLO (v. fàg) (Faulaw(e) 1176 Taxatio quoted NSA; PNML: 189), Falahill, Heriot MLO (v. hlæw, fàg) (Faluhill 1231 Bann. Cl. 74; PNML: 199), Fala Hall, Fala & Soutra MLO (v. fàg, h(e)all) (Fal(l)ahall 1627 Mait. Cl 34, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 189), Fala Moor, Fala & Soutra MLO (v. fàg, mòr) (Fawlay-mure
Linlithgow WLO (v. w(e)ard) (PNWL: 65), Whitelaw, Edrom BWK (v. hwít) (Quhitlaw 1541 RMS; PNB), Whitelaw, Currie MLO (v. hwít) (PNML: 179), White Law, Morebattle ROX (v. hwít) (PNB), Whitlaw, Hawick ROX (v. hwít) (PNB), Whitelaw, Bathgate WLO (v. hwít) (PNWL: 88), Easter Whitelaw, Bathgate WLO (v. east, hwít) (PNWL: 88), Whitelaw Wester, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. hwít, west) (PNWL: 52), Whiteside, Bathgate WLO (v. side) (Quhitiesye 1564/5 SRS 52, 1573/4 RMS, Qwhytsyde 1569 SRS 52, Whytseyd 1673 Ret.; PNWL: 88), William Law, Melrose ROX (personal name William) (Williamlaw 1568 RMS; PNB), Windy Law, Borthwick MLO (v. windig; PNML).

A.258 OE hlæfdige - A lady; a nun; the Virgin Mary [Cf. ME levedi.]

Ladykirk BWK (v. kirk) (Our Lady Kyrke 1542 Ham. Inv., Our Lady Kerk 1585 HMC (Home); PNB), Levedeparc, Lauder BWK (v. park) (Levedeparc 1186-1214 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB).

A.259 hleomoc - OE ‘brook-lime, speedwell’

Lemington, Coldingham BWK (v. tün) (Lematon 1296 Bann. Cl. 47, Lemontoun [p] c. 1304 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, Lemonkton 1306 Bann. Cl. 56, Lemminaden 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.260 *hlēp - OE (Anglian), ‘a leap, a jump, a leaping place’, esp. in place-names of ‘a place that can be crossed by leaping’ such as ‘a chasm, a narrow defile, that part of a fence which some animals can leap over but which restrains others’, also ‘a steep place, a sudden drop in the ground’; cf. OE (West Saxon) hlēp, hlýp and also hlēp-geat (Smith I: 251).
A.261  **hlið - OE 'slope, hill-side', ON hlið 'slope, hillside'** (Smith I: 252).


A.262  **hlyde - OE 'noisy stream', lit. 'the loud one'** (§2.17).

A.263  **hlynn** - OE 'torrent', lit. 'the noisy one'. [Lintalee ROX was thought by Williamson to contain this element (§1.43).]


A.264  **h6h** - OE 'heel, spur of land', MSc., Sc. **heuch, huche**, etc. 'precipice, crag, cliff, steep bank, often one overhanging the sea or a river; glen, ravine with steep, overhanging sides', Sc. 'pit, mineshaft, quarry(-face)' (§1.38).

MLO (v. rēad) (PNML: 145), Redheughs, Currie MLO (v. rēad) (Reidhewis
1390-1406 et freq. to 1642 RMS; PNML: 178), Redheugh, Castleton ROX (v.
rēad) (Redhuche 1388 ER, Redhughe 1583 CBP, Reidhwitht 1572 HMC
(Drml), Reidheuch [p] 1574 LC; PNB: 138), Slateheugh, West Calder MLO
(Slateheugh 1773 Arm.; PNML: 307), Smiddy Heugh, Bo’ness and Carriden
WLO (v. smidē) (Smiddle-heugh 1600 Ham. Inv.; PNB: 38), Whita Hill,
Langholm DMF (v. hwīt) (PNB: 139), Witehou, site of Coldstream Priory,
Coldstream BWK (v. hwīt) (Witehou 1165 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18; PNB: 140).

A.265 hōlegn - OE ‘holly’.

00 Holly Bush, Linlithgow WLO (v. bush) (Holynebusk 1563/4 SRS 57,
Holingbusk 1564/5 SRS 57; PNWL: 117).

A.266 hol(h) - OE ‘hollow’, ON hol, MSc. hollie ‘having holes, holed’.

00 Hole, Whitburn WLO (Holl 1649 KS Liv., Hall 1698 KS Liv.; PNWL: 110),
Hole Acre, Linlithgow WLO (v. æcer) (The hole aiker 1696 Cess.; PNWL:
117), Howbog, Cranshaws BWK (v. bog) (Howbog 1515 RMS; PNB), Howden,
Mid-Cald er MLO (v. denu, ufer(r)a) (Holden(e) 1382 Bann. Cl. 94, Ower
Howden 1586 Proc. Bar. Court; PNML: 246), Howden Farm, Mid-Cald er MLO
(v. denu, neðr) (Nayr Howden 1583 Proc. Bar. Court; PNML: 246), Ihowden,
Jedburgh ROX (v. denu) (Holden 1296 CDS, 1425 RMS, Houdene 1311-12
RMS; cf. rivulum de Holdene 1206 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, near Oxton,
Channelkirk; also Holdene 1204 Bann. Cl. 56, north of Bowden.; PNB),
Howford, Kirkhope SLK (v. ford) (Howford 1494 CB; PNB), Hoghill, Ewes
DMF (v. gil) (Howgill 1532 RMS, 1662-5 Blaeu, Hougill 1578 HMC (Drml);
PNB), Holehouseburn, Whitburn WLO (v. hūs, burna) (Hol(l)ousbourne 1648
KS Liv., Holous Bourne 1650 KS Liv.; PNWL: 110), Howeland, Cockpen MLO
(v. land) (the Hoyill land 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML), Hollee, Kirkpatrick-
Fleming DMF (v. ëelah) (Holly 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), *Howmedow*, Cramond
MLO (v. mæd) (Holmedow 1471 RMS, Howmedo(w) le Baukis 1517, 1589
RMS; PNML), *Hole Mill*, Linlithgow WLO (v. myln) (Hoilmyn 1564 SRS 57,
Hoilemyln 1566 SRS 52, Hoilmyné 1600 RMS et passim to 1611 Ret.; PNWL:
63), *Burnhole*, Borthwick MLO (v. burna) (PNML), *Burnhole*, Ecclesmachan
WLO (v. burna) (PNWL: 51), Brockholes, Coldingham BWK (v. broce)
(PNB), Brocklehirst, Mouswald DMF (v. brocc, hyrst) (PNB), Brocklerig, St.
Mungo DMF (v. brocc, hrycg) (PNB), *Clayholes*, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO
(v. clæg) (PNWL: 34), *Cuninghowes*, Edinburgh MLO (v. coni) (PNML: 135),
Mochhollie, Harvieston, Borthwick MLO (v. much) (PNML), Raffles,
Mouswald DMF (v. refr) (PNB), *Refholeslac, ?* (v. refr) (PNB), *Straitonhole,
Liberton MLO (v. streth, hol(h)) (PNML: 238), *T ossidehole*, Temple MLO (v.
Tocca) (PNML: 297), Todholes, Kirkconnel DMF (v. *todd*) (PNB).

A.267 holmr, holmi - ON ‘islet, water-meadow’, ME holme.

Holmes, Uphall WLO (Holmis 1559 SRS 57, lie (the) Holmes 1556 Ret. et
passim to c. 1670 BM, lie Holmes de Strabbrok 1607; PNWL: 74), *Broomholm,
Langholm DMF (v. bröm) (Brumholme 1532 RMS, Brumeholme 1569 RPC;
PNB), Demainholm, Castleton ROX (v. demeyne) (Demayne Holme 1583
CBP, Damain Hoo 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), *Langholm DMF (v. lang) (Langholme
1532 RMS; PNB), Meikleholm, Kirkmichael DMF (v. mikill) (PNB),
Meikelholmside, Moffat DMF (v. mikill, side) (PNB), *Millholm*, Cockpen
MLO (v. myln) (PNML), *Preistisholme LAN (v. þrest) (PNML), *Wilcockholm,
Linlithgow WLO (personal name Wilcock, diminutive of William) (Wilcockson
1528 RMS, Wilkokisholme 1551 RMS, Willcockisholme 1560 SRS 57,
Wilcockisholme 1563 SRS 57, Wilkoosholme 1563 SRS 57 et passim to 1611
RMS, Wilcoxholme 1599 RMS et passim to 1677 Dund. B, Wilkokshome 1691
KS Linl.; PNWL: 65), *Holmains*, Dalton DMF (v. ende) (Holmendis 1384 (15th-
16th) APS, 1485 HMC (Drml), 1542 RMS, 1565-6 RPC, Holme ende 1570 CSP,
Howmains 1568 CSP, Howmains Cas. 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), *Holm Burn* AYR,
A.268  hop - OE ‘remote enclosed place, remote valley’ (PNL: 133, 135).

00 In combination with an animal name: Calfhope, Stow MLO (v. celf; Calsup 1655 RMS; PNML: 289), Kelphope, Channelkirk BWK (v. celf) (PNB), Harthope Burn, Moffat DMF (v. heorot) (PNB), Hindhope Burn, Oxnam ROX (v. hind) (PNB), Hyndhope, Kirkhope SLK (v. hind) (PNB), Horseupcleuch, Longformacus BWK (v. hors, clôh) (PNB), Soonhope, Lauder BWK (v. swîn) (Swhinhop 1472 RMS; PNB), Wolfhope Burn, Ewes DMF (v. wulf) (Woulfhoop 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Wolfehopelee, Southdean ROX (v. wulf, lêah) (PNB).

01 In combination with a colour term: Blackhope, Heriot MLO (v. blæc) (PNML: 200), Fawhope, Teviothead ROX (v. fâg) (PNB), Fawhope Burn, a tributary of the Leader, Melrose ROX (v. fâg) (PNB), Whithope, Roberton ROX (v. hwît; Quhithope 1409 RMS; PNB), Whitehope, Cranston MLO (v. hwît) (PNML), Whitehope Burn, Yarrow SLK (v. hwît; Whytupp 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

02 With other elements: Annelshope, Ettrick SLK (v. hop) (PNB: 225), St. Katherine of the Hopes, now St. Catherine’s Chapel, Glencorse MLO (St. Katherine of the Hopes 1593 PSAS XIII. p.134, S. Katherine in lie Hoippis 1607 RMS, Sanct-Katherenis in lie Houpis 1618 RMS, Sanct-Catharines de lie Houp 1634 RMS, Sanct-Katherines de Hoipes 1647 RMS; PNML: 194), Bowerhope, Yarrow SLK (v. bour) (PNB), Bruntaburn, Westruther BWK (v. brende, burna) (PNB), Cuthberthope Rig, Hownam ROX (v. Cûüberht) (PNB: 220), Dryhope, Yarrow SLK (v. drîge; Dryhop 1511 RMS, Drihope 1564 APC; PNB), Fauldshope, Selkirk SLK (v. fal(o)d) (PNB), Philip Burn, border of BWK & ELO (v. fûl) (PNB), Philliphough, Selkirk SLK (v. fûl, h(e)alh)
(PNB), Hazelhope Burn, Teviothead ROX (v. hæsel) (PNB), Jock’s Hope, Ewes DMF (pers.n. Jock) (Jhockshoop 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Rowhope Burn, Morebattle ROX (v. ruh) (PNB), Stenishope, Cavers ROX (v. stän, hūs) (Scanhushop 1368 Bann. Cl. 56, Stenhouhope 1380 CDS, Stainishope 1576-7 RMS; PNB), Hope Burn DMF, MLO, PEB (SSH), Hobkirk ROX (v. cirice) (Hoppkirck 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Midhope Castle, Abercorn WLO (v. mæd) (PNWL: 17), Sweethope, Stichill ROX (v. swēte) (PNB), Wauchope, Hobkirk ROX (v. walh) (PNB), Wauchope, Langholm DMF (v. walh) (PNB), Hoppringle, Stow MLO (app. the surname, Pringle) (Hoppryngil[l] 1238-1300 Bann. Cl. 109, 14th cent. Bann. Cl. 89, Hoppringil[l] 1359-60, 1369, 1413 Reg. Ho. Ch., 1368, 1593, 1598-9, 1608, 1625 RMS, 1391, 1418, 1451 ER, 1480 ADC, 1481, 1494 ADA, 1526 RSS, 1567 LC, 1584 RPC, Hoppringle 1584 RPC, 1662 LC, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 284).

A.269 hors - OE ‘horse’, ON hross.

00 Horseupcleuch, Longformacus BWK (v. hop, clōh) (PNB), Horseley, Coldingham BWK (v. læah) (Horsleye 1296 CDS; PNB), Horsleyhill, Minto ROX (v. læah, hyll) (Horseleye [p] 1251 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, Horsliehill 1564 RPC; PNB).

A.270 hos(s) - OE ‘a shoot, a tendril’.

00 Hoselaw, Linton ROX (v. hlāw) (Horslaw 1569 RMS, Hoislaw 1596 CBP; PNB), Hoselaw Loch, Linton ROX (v. hlāw, loch) (Hoslowelogh 1385 CChR; PNB).

A.271 howlet - MSc., Sc. ‘owl’ (§1.39).
Howliston, Stow MLO (v. tūn) (Howelotestone 1336-7 CDS, Howleistoun 1593 RMS, Howlatsto(u)n 1594, 1614 LC, 1598-9, 1643 RMS, 1656 KSR, 1773 Arm., Houllatistoun 1603 RMS; PNML: 284).

A.272 hōgg - ON 'a cutting, a felling of trees, a part of a wood marked off for cutting', northern English regional hag, Sc. hag ‘portion of a wood marked for felling’, (17th-19th cent.), also Sc. in sense ‘a hollow of marshy ground in a moor, e.g. where channels have been made or peats cut’ (16th cent.) (CSD s.v. hag n.1).

Haggies Slap, Torphichen WLO (v. slap) (Hagisslap 1682 KS Tor., Hagisslape 1683 KS Tor., Hagislap 1683 KS Tor., Haggislap 1683 KS Tor., Hagieslop Arm., Haggies Slap 1818 Forrest; PNWL: 94), Hag Plantation, Jedburgh ROX (Speirmunis-landis vocat. the Hag 1573-4 RMS; PNB), Hag, Canonbie DMF (Hagg 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.273 hrafn, hrem - OE 'a raven'.

Redden, Sprouston ROX (v. denu) (Raudenam c. 1145 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, Ravedena 1159 Bann. Cl. 82, Revedenna 1165-1214 Bann. Cl. 82, la. 13th c. Bann. Cl. 82, 1214-49 Bann. Cl. 56, Ravenysden 1275 Bann. Cl. 83, Ravenesden 1310 Percy; PNB), Ravenshaugh, Penicuik MLO (v. h(e)alh) (perhaps the same place as Ravensneuk, below) (Ravinishaugh, Raven(i)shaugh 1613 RMS, Ravinshauch 1647 RMS, Ravenshauch 1675 KSR (Penicuik); PNML: 270), Ravenshill, Cramond MLO (v. hyll) (Ravinnishill 1529 RSS; PNML), Ravensneuk, Penicuik MLO (v. neuk) (Ravin(n)i)snuk(e) 1488 ADC, 1527, 1590-1, 1607 RMS, 1591 RPC, Ravynniskuke 1542, 1587 RMS, 1590, 1590-1, 1591 RPC, Revynniskuk 1574 RMS, Ravinsnuk 1610 RMS, Ravensneuk 1594 RPC, Ravensn(e)uck 1676-1755 SHS I. 13, Ravensnook 1726 SHS I. 13, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 270).

A.274 hreysi - ON 'a cairn, a heap of stones'.

480
00 Stenries, Cummertrees DMF (v. stān) (PNB).

A.275 hrōc - OE ‘rook’, ON hrókr; cf. personal names, OE Hróc(a) and ON Hrókr.

00 Rockhill(flat), Applegarth DMF (v. hyll) (Rokhill 1372 HMC (Drml); PNB).

A.276 hrīs - OE ‘shrubs, brushwood’, ON hrís.

00 Ryselaw, Fogo BWK (v. hlāw) (Ryselawe c. 1300 Cold. Corr., Rislaw 1336-7
CDS, Ryislaw 1575 HMC (March); PNB), Riselaw Bog, Bathgate WLO (v.
hlāw, bog) (Ryislaw-Bog 1549/50 RMS; PNWL: 81), Reston, Coldingham
BWK (v. tūn) (Ristun 1095-1100 ESC, 1126 ESC, 1214-49 NMS, Reston 1095
Bann. Cl. 47, 1296 CDS; PNB).

A.277 hrycg - OE ‘a ridge’, Sc. rig ‘a ridge of high ground; a long narrow hill’.

00 Rigg, Gretna DMF (Rig 1532 RMS; PNB), The Rigg, Bo’ness and Carriden
WLO (le Rig 1496 RMS; PNWL: 27), Aikrig, Moffat DMF (v. āc) (Aikrig 1662
RMS; PNB), Blackridge, Torphichen WLO (v. blæc) (PNWL: 99), Rigghouse,
Whitburn WLO (v. hūs) (Rigehowse 1696 KS Liv.; PNWL: 111), Back Riggs,
Linlithgow WLO (v. bæc) (PNWL: 112), Bastleridge, Ayton BWK (v. bastel)
(PNB), Benrig, St. Boswells ROX (v. bēan) (PNB), Blackburn Rigg,
Livingston WLO (v. blæc, burna) (Blaikburnerig 1611 RMS; PNWL: 76),
Blackrig Burn BWK (v. blæc) (SSH), Brocklerig, St. Mungo DMF (v. hol(h),
brocc) (PNB), Buchtrig, Eccles BWK (v. bucht) (PNB), Cockrig, now Bankton
House, Mid-Calder MLO (v. cocc) (PNML: 243), Cowrig, Greenlaw BWK (v.
hwít) (Quhrig 1511, 1533 RMS; PNB), Whitriggs, Cavers ROX (v. hwít) (Quhtrig 1511 RMS; PNB), Whiterig(s), Torphichen WLO (v. hwít) (PNWL: 105), Little Whitriggs, Hutton & Corrie DMF (v. hwít) (PNB).

A.278 hund - OE 'hound', ON hundr; cf. the OE personal name Hund.

00 Hundalee, Jedburgh ROX (v. lēah) (Hundole(e) 1491-2 RMS, 1524-5 ALCP, Hundelie 1598 CBP, Hundallie 1598 CBP; PNB), Hound Point, Dalmeny WLO (lie Hund 1538/9 RMS et passim to 1670 Ret., The Hund 1654 Pont, Hound 1737 Adair, Hound Point 1773 Arm.; PNWL: 10).

A.279 hunta - OE 'a hunter, a huntsman' (cf. ME *hunte 'a hunting district' and discussion in §2.18).

00 Hunthill, Jedburgh ROX (v. hyll) (le Hunthil 1466-7 RMS, Hunthylle 1570 ?Lang, Hundhill 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 112), Huntly Cot, Temple MLO (v. cot, hlāw) (Huntlawcoit 1563 Bann. Cl. 89; PNML: 296), Huntly, Kirkhope SLK (v. lēah) (Hunteleghe 1296 CDS, Huntlie 1494 CB; PNB: 77).

A.280 *huntere - OE 'a hunter' ($2.19$).

00 Hunterisford, unlocated (Hunterisford c.1220 DOST s.v. huntar n.), Hunterland, Cammo estate, Cramond MLO (v. land) (Hunterland 1591 RMS, Hunterland 1625, 1634 RMS; PNML: 163), Ormehunterisland, unlocated (Ormehunterisland 1359 DOST s.v. huntar n.).

A.281 hūs - OE 'a house; a building used for a specific purpose', ON hūs, MSc. hous.

483
House of Muir, Glencorse MLO (v. mór) (The House-of-Muir) 1546, 1611, 1665 RMS, House of the Mure 1611 RMS, House of Muir 1773 Arm.; PNML: 195), Pathhead, Kirknewton MLO (v. mór) (Ilie House of the Mure 1546, 1607, 1614 RMS, The House of the Mure 1654, 1662 RMS, The house in the Mure 1663 RMS; PNML: 220), Bekhouse, Dumfries DMF (v. bekkr) (PNB), Bouhouse DMF, south of Holehouse (v. bū) (PNB), Bridge House, Torphichen WLO (v. brycg) (PNWL: 100), Little Bridgehouse, Torphichen WLO (v. lytel, brycg) (PNWL: 100), Mickle Bridgehouse, Torphichen WLO (v. mikill, brycg) (PNWL: 100), Bridgehouse Mains, Torphichen WLO (v. brycg, demeyne) (PNWL: 100), Broomhouse, Edrom BWK (v. burna) (PNB), Brockhouse, Stow MLO (v. brocc) (PNML: 281), Broomhouse, Corstorphine MLO (v. brōm) (PNML), Broomhouse, Kirkliston WLO (v. brōm) (PNWL: 45), Burnhouse, Stow MLO (v. burna) (PNML: 282), Burnhouse, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. burna) (PNWL: 51), Burnhouse, Linlithgow WLO (v. burna) (PNWL: 114), Burnhouse, Torphichen WLO (v. burna) (PNWL: 100), Chesterhouse, Howman ROX (v. ceaster) (PNB), Craighouse, Crandon MLO (Craghouse(e) 1471, 1543 RMS, 1505, 1510-11, 1511-12 SHS II.10, Craighouse(e) 1591 et freq to 1654 RMS; PNML), Craighouse, Edinburgh MLO (Gael. creag ‘hill’) (Crag 1367-69 RMS, le Kragg 1338 Bann. Cl. 89, Cra(i)ghouse(e) 1506, 1530, 1544, 1546 RSS, 1506-7 Treas. Acc., 1517, 1621, 1627, 1652, 1665 RMS, 1528 Bann. Cl. 89, 1571, 1572, 1590, 1592 RPC, 1630 Bann. Cl. 70, 1685 LC, 1773 Arm, Cra(i)ghouss 1528 Bann. Cl. 89; PNML), Dubhouse, Crandon MLO (v. *dubb) (PNML), Easthouse, Edinburgh MLO (v. ēast) (PNML), Easthouses MLO (v. ēast) (NTC), Falconhouse, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. *falca) (Falconhouse 1516 RMS, Falconhous 1593/4 RMS, Falconhouse 1605 Ham. Inv. et passim to 1672 Reg. Bor., Falkonhouse 1670 Reg. Bor.; PNWL: 36), Faufhouse, Whitburn WLO (v. falth) (PNWL: 107), West Faufhouse, Whitburn WLO (v. west, falth) (PNWL: 107), Firthhouse, south of Edgerston ROX (v. (ge)fyrhð) (PNB), Gladhouse, Temple MLO (v. gled) (PNML: 295), Gladhouseemill (v. gled, myln) (PNML: 295), Hillhouse, Wamphray DMF (v. hyll) (PNB), Hillhouse, Kirknewton MLO (v. hyll) (Hillhouse(e) 1480 AC; PNML: 219),
Hillhouse, Castleton ROX (v. hyll) (PNB), Hillhouse, Linlithgow WLO (v. hyll) (PNWL: 58), Hillhouse of Ballencrieff, Bathgate WLO (v. hyll) (PNWL: 87), Hillhouse, Torphichen WLO (v. hyll) (PNWL: 102), Easter Hillhouse, Torphichen WLO (v. east, hyll) (PNWL: 103), Nether Hillhouse, Torphichen WLO (v. neðri, hyll) (PNWL: 103), Over Hillhouse, Torphichen WLO (v. ufer(r)a, hyll) (PNWL: 103), Wester Hillhouse, Torphichen WLO (v. west, hyll) (PNWL: 103), Hillhousefield, Edinburgh MLO (v. hyll, feld) (PNML), Holehouseburn, Whitburn WLO (v. hol(h), burna) (PNWL: 110), Holyroodhouse, Edinburgh MLO (v. röd, hälig) (PNML), Kirkhouses, Abercorn WLO (v. cirice) (PNWL: 13), Loch House, Linlithgow WLO (Sc. loch) (PNWL: 69), Moorhouse, Kirkpatrick-Juxta DMF (v. mör) (PNB), Muirhouse, Dornock DMF (v. mör) (Morphuses, post 1275 HMC (Drm)), Murhous 1505 RMS; PNB), Muirhouse, Whitburn WLO (v. mör) (PNWL: 111), Muirhouse, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. mör) (PNWL: 37), Muirhouse, Borthwick MLO (v. mör) (PNML), Muirhouse, Cramond MLO (v. mör) (PNML), Muirhouse, Crichton MLO (v. mör) (PNML), Muirhouse, Liberton MLO (v. mör) (PNML: 236), Mosshouses, Melrose ROX (v. mos) (PNB), Newhouse, Livingston WLO (v. nīwe) (PNWL: 79), Newhouse, West-Calder MLO (v. nīwe) (PNWL: 23), Rigghouse, Whitburn WLO (v. hrycg) (PNWL: 111), Sligh Houses, Buncle & Preston BWK (surname Sleich) (Sleichis house(s) 1495 HMC (Home), 1497-8 HMC (Home), 1528 RMS, Slychhoussis 1590 RPC, Slyichshouses 1662-5 Blaeu, Sleiche houses 1623 Reg. Bwk.; PNB), South House, Liberton MLO (v. süð) (PNML: 237), Stenhouse, Tynron DMF (v. stān) (PNB), Stonehouse LAN (v. stān) (NTC), Stenhouse, Liberton MLO (v. stān) (PNML: 238), Stenhousemuir STL (v. stān, mör) (NTC), Stenishope, Cavers ROX (v. stān, hop) (PNB), Stennies Water DMF (v. stān) (Stanhouse R. 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Temple House, Currie MLO (v. tempel) (PNML: 180), Wallhouse, Torphichen WLO (v. wella) (PNWL: 98), Westhouse, Edinburgh MLO (v. west) (PNML), Whitshiels, Langholm DMF (v. schele) (PNB),
Whitsome BWK (v. hwit) (PNB), Whitehouse, now Corstorphine Bank,  
Corstorphine MLO (v. hwit) (PNML), Whitehouse, Edinburgh MLO (v. hwit)  
(PNML), Woodhouselee, Glencorse MLO (v. wudu, lēah) (Wodehouseleye  
1501 RMS; PNML: 195), Wrightshouses, Colinton MLO (v. wyrhta) (PNML),  
Wrightshouses, now Gillespie’s School, Edinburgh MLO (v. wyrhta) (PNML).  

A.282 hwēol - OE ‘a wheel; a water-wheel; something circular; something which  
wheels round, esp. a curving valley or hill’.

Le Whele, unlocated (le Whele 1296 CDS, Quele 1307-8 CDS; PNB),  
Weele Causey, a mediaeval road from Teviotdale to Liddesdale ROX (v. caucie)  
(PNB), Whelekirk, unlocated (v. cirice) (Whelekirk Speed; PNB).

A.283 hwīt - OE ‘white’.

Whita Hill, Langholm DMF (v. bra) (Whytowe braye 1552 Bullock, Whyta hill  
1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 139), Whitebaulks, Linlithgow WLO (v. balca) (PNWL:  
65), Whitburn WLO (v. burna) (Whiteburne 1296 CDS, Whiteburn 1296 Bann.  
Cl. 47 et passim to 1694 KS Liv., Witburn 1296 CDS, Wyteburne 1336-7 CDS,  
Qwhitburne 1365 RMS, Qhuitburne 1452 RMS et passim to 1663 KS Liv.,  
Qhuitburn 1488 Reg. Ho. Ch. et passim to 1542 RSS, Whitbourne 1647 KS Liv.,  
Whitburne 1650 KS Liv. et passim to 1671 Ret., Whytburne 1659 Ret.,  
Whytburne 1682 Ret.; PNWL: 106), East Whitburn WLO (v. east, burna)  
(PNWL: 106), West Whitburn WLO (v. west, burna) (PNWL: 106), Whitburn  
Mill WLO (v. burna, myln) (PNWL: 106), Whiteburn, Cockburnspath BWK  
(v. burna) (PNB), Whitchester, Longformacus BWK (v. ceaster) (PNB),  
Whitchesters, Hawick ROX (v. ceaster) (Qwhitchestire 1511 RMS; PNB),  
Whitcraig, Kirkliston WLO (Sc. craighill’) (Whitcraig 1694 KS Kirk.;  
PNWL: 47), Whitcroft, Edinburgh MLO (v. croft) (Qhycroft 1581 LC;  
PNML), Whitfield, Ayton BWK (v. feld) (Qhycroft 1557 HMC (Home);  
PNB), Whitefield, Torphichen WLO (v. flät) (The Quit Flat c. 1540 Rent. Tur.,
Quhitflatt 1571 SRS 52, Quhyor7att 1635 RMS; PNWL: 105), Whiteflats, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. flat) (Quhitflattis 1563 SRS 57, the Whytflatts 1629 BM; PNWL: 50), Whitemire, Edrom BWK (mýrr) (Whytmyre 1621 HMC (Wed); PNB), Whitehaugh, Duddingston MLO (v. haugh) (Quhythauch 1652 LC; PNML: 188), Whitehaughbank, Newbattle MLO (v. h(e)alh, banke) (Quhythauchbank 1584 LC; PNML: 259), Whitehouse, now Corstorphine Bank, Corstorphine MLO (v. hûs) (Quhytehouxs 1599 RMS, Quhythous 1607, 1650 RMS, Whytehous 1618 RMS, Quhitehous 1634 RMS, Whithouse 1654, 1664 RMS, Whitehouse 1664 RMS, 1773 Arm., Whytous 1706 SHS 1.16; PNML), Whitehouse, Edinburgh MLO (v. hûs) (Qhytehouxs 1585-6 RPC, Whyhouse 1630 Bann. Cl. 70, Whitehouse 1773 Arm.; PNML), Whitsome BWK (v. hûs) (Wittusme 1214-49 Bann. Cl. 56, Whytesum 1296 RS, Whytehosme c. 1300 Cold. Corr., Quitusum 1300 CDS, Whitousum 1336-7 CDS; PNB), Whita Hill, Langholm DMF (v. hôh) (Whytowe braye 1552 Bullock, Whyta hill 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Withehou, site of Coldstream Priory, Coldstream BWK (v. hôh) (PNB), Whithope, Roberton ROX (v. hop) (PNB), Whitehope, Cranston MLO (v. hop) (Qwhythope 1300-1331 Bann. Cl. 109; PNML), Whitehill, Carrington MLO (v. hyll) (Qythill 1593-4 RMS, Whyt(e)hill 1698, 1709, 1711 KSR, Whit(e)hill 1711 KSR, 1773 Arm.; PNML), Whitehill, Inveresk MLO (v. hyll) (Qyhtehill, Qyhtehill, Qythill, Quheithill, Quheit Hill 1561 Bann. Cl. 74, Quhitehill 1565-6 RMS, 1590 RPC, Qhythill 1617 LC, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, 1656 RMS, Hill 1587 et freq. to 1593-4 RMS, Qhytehill 1591 RPC, Qythill 1547-8 RSS, Whythill 1662 et freq. to 1702 LC, 1655, 1656, 1662, 1665 RMS, Whithill 1653 RMS, 1668 SHS I. 36, Whitehill 1631 LC, Albomontium 17th c. SHS I. 52; PNML: 209), Whitehill, Kirknewton MLO (v. hyll) (Whitehill 1660 RMS, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 221), Whitehill, Whitburn WLO (v. hyll) (Whitehill 1698 KS Liv.; PNWL: 111), Whitelaw, Edrom BWK (v. hlāw) (PNB), Whitelaw, Currie MLO (v. hlāw) (Whitlaw de Curry 1335-6 CDS, Whytlaw 1390-1406 RMS, Wytelaw 1336-7 CDS, Quhitlaw 1390-1406, c. 1566 RMS, 1478 AC, 1518, 1529 RSS, Quhitelaw 1604 RMS, Quhytlaw 1599 et freq. to 1622 RMS, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, Quhythal 1604, 1607 RMS, Whitehill 1660 RMS, Whitelaw 1773 Arm.; PNML: 179), White Law, Morebattle ROX (v. hlāw) (Witelaw 1222
A.284 hyll - OE (Anglian, West Saxon) ‘hill, natural eminence or elevated piece of ground’, ME, MSc. hill.

00 Hill, Kirkliston WLO (Hil!) 1666 et passim KS Kirk.; PNWL: 46), Hill, Linlithgow WLO (le Hill 1583 RMS; PNWL: 68), Mid Hill, Roberton ROX (Middill 1511 RMS; PNB), Hillend, Lasswade MLO (v. ende) (Hilend 1542, 1574, 1583, 1604, 1610, 1636, 1643, 1666 RMS, Hillend 1526 RMS, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 255), Hillhead, Cockpen MLO (v. hēafod) (Hillhead 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML), Hillhouse, Wamphray DMF (v. hūs) (Hil house 1578 HMC (Jhn); PNB), Hillhouse, Kirknewton MLO (v. hūs) (Hilhous(e) 1480, 1494 AC, 1496, 1497, 1501, 1506 Treas. Acc. 1501, 1508, 1535 RSS, Hilhows 1507 RSS, Hill(o)us 1489, 1490, 1491, 1494 Treas. Acc.; PNML: 219), Hillhouse, Castleton ROX (v. hūs) (Hillhouse 1516 HMC (Rxb); PNB), Hillhouse, Linlithgow WLO (v. hūs) ((The) Hilhous 1528/9 Reg. Ho. Ch. et passim to 1666
(v. burgess) (PNWL: 113), Butelandhill, Currie MLO (v. butt, land) (PNML: 175), Cakemuirhill, Crichton MLO (v. calc, mór) (PNML), Carberry Hill, Inveresk MLO (hill of Carbarrye 1596 LC; PNML: 204), East Cairn Hill, Mid-Calder MLO (v. east) (Sc. cairn 'heap of stones') (PNML: 244), West Cairn Hill, Mid-Calder MLO (v. west) (Sc. cairn 'heap of stones') (PNML: 244), Castlehill, Crichton MLO (v. castel(l)) (PNML), Castlehill, Bathgate WLO (v. castel(l)) (PNWL: 86), Coalhill, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. col) (PNWL: 35), Coalhills, Torphichen WLO (v. col) (PNWL: 101), Cockhill(s), Borthwick MLO (v. coec) (PNML: 115), Cowhill, Linlithgow WLO (v. ců) (PNWL: 115), Cowhill, Whitburn WLO (v. ců) (PNWL: 106), Cot-Hillside, Torphichen WLO (v. cot, síde) (PNWL: 101), Currichill, Currie MLO (Curriehill 1590 RPC, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, 1637, 1645, 1649, 1667 RMS, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 173), Dowhill, Livingston WLO (v. *důfe) (Dowhill 1642 KS Liv.; PNWL: 79), Duncanhill, Torphichen WLO (Duncanhill 1677 KS Tor.; PNWL: 102), Elbeckhill, Wamphray DMF (v. elnboga) (PNB), Fairniehill, Linlithgow WLO (v. farne) (Fairniehill 1604 BM, Phairniehill 1640 Ret.; PNWL: 68), Fallsidehill, Hume BWK (v. fág, síde) (PNB), Falahill, Heriot MLO (v. hlāw, fág) (Faluhill 1231 Bann. Cl. 74; PNML: 199), Fauldhill, Ratho MLO (v. fal(o)d) (PNML: 274), Ferry Hill, Dalmeny WLO (v. ferry) (PNWL: 9), Flaskhill, Linlithgow WLO (v. flasshe) (PNWL: 58), Friarshill, Linlithgow WLO (v. frere) (PNWL: 116), Gallow Hill, Borthwick MLO (v. galga) (PNML), Gallowhill(s), Linlithgow WLO (v. galga) (PNWL: 68), Gallowhills, Linlithgow WLO (v. galga) (PNWL: 116), Gallowhill, Whitburn WLO (v. galga) (PNWL: 110), Greenhill, Moffat DMF (v. grēne) (PNB), Groathill, Cramond MLO (v. grota) (PNML), Heckbeckhill, Abercorn WLO (v. bekkr, hēc(e)) (PNWL: 22), Hilderstonhills, Torphichen WLO (v. *Hildhere) (Hildersto(u)n(e)hil(l)s 1682 KS Tor. et passim to 1688 SRS 40; PNWL: 94), Horsleyhill, Minto ROX (v. leah, hors) (PNB), Hunthill, Jedburgh ROX (v. hunte) (PNB), Kershill, Inveresk MLO (v. carse) (Kershill 1653 RMS; PNML: 211), Kinnen Hill, Torphichen WLO (v. coni) (PNWL: 103), Kirkhill, Cockpen MLO (v. cirice) (PNML), Kirkhill, Crichton MLO (v. cirice, land)
(PNML), Kirklandhill, Heriot MLO (v. land, cirice) (Kirklandhill 1587 RMS; PNML: 199), Kirkhill, Uphall WLO (v. cirice) (PNWL: 74), Kirkhill Heugh, Uphall WLO (v. cirice, hōh) (PNWL: 74), Kirkhill, Wamphray DMF (v. cirice) (PNB), Linthill, Eyemouth BWK (v. lint) (PNB), Loaninghill, Uphall WLO (v. lane) (PNWL: 74), Manorhill, Makerston ROX (v. manor) (PNB), Millhill, Inveresk MLO (v. myln) (Millhill 1686 LC; PNML: 211), Millhill, Linlithgow WLO (v. myln) (PNWL: 120), Mill Hill, Torphichen WLO (v. myln) (PNWL: 89), Miltonhill, Dalmeny WLO (v. myln, τūn) (PNWL: 10), Mons Hill, Dalmeny WLO (Munghill 1622 RMS, Munchill 1647 KS Q. et passim to 1669 KS Dal., Munsehill 1669 KS Dal., Munshill 1671 KS Dal.; PNWL: 10), Naze Hill, Langholm DMF (v. nāess) (PNB), Ormstonhill, Kirknewton MLO (v. Ormr, τūn) (Ormestoun(e)hill 1546, 1607, 1614, 1654, 1662 RMS, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, Ormisto(u)nhill 1663 RMS, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 220), Over Hallhills, Dalmeny WLO (v. uferra, h(e)afl) (PNWL: 10), Priesthill, now Gracemount, Liberton MLO (v. pūwest) (PNML: 239), Pyehills, near Slethat, Ruthwell DMF (v. πε) (PNB: 118), Raehills, Johnston DMF (v. rā) (PNB: 116), Ravenshill, Cramond MLO (v. hræfn) (PNML: 164), Rockhill (flat), Applegarth DMF (v. hrōc) (PNB: 116), Ryal, Uphall WLO (v. ryge) (PNWL: 75), Ryehill, Dalmeny WLO (v. ryge) (PNWL: 11), Ryehill, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. ryge) (PNWL: 37), Ryehill, Cummerbretrees DMF (v. ryge) (Ryehille 1215-45 CDS, Ryell 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 117), Ryehill, Sanquhar DMF (v. ryge) (Ryhill 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 117), Saltershill, Torphichen WLO (v. saltere) (PNWL: 104), Sandhill, Linlithgow WLO (v. sand) (PNWL: 122), Sighthill, Corstorphine MLO (Sythill 1625 RMS, lie Sighthill 1631 RMS, Sighthill 1650 RMS, 1693 SHS I.16, 1773 Arm.; PNML), Skelfhill, Teviothead ROX (v. scelf) (PNB: 112), Slaidhill, Teviothead ROX (v. slæd) (PNB: 113), Scotstoun Hill, Abercorn WLO (v. Scott, τūn) (PNWL: 19), Smiddyhill, Abercorn WLO (Smid(s)d)i(e)hill 1601 BM et passim to 1696 LC, Smyddiehill 1622 Ret.; PNWL: 24), Smithhill, Livingston WLO (v. smið) (PNWL: 78), Soutrahill, a pendicle of Woodcote, Fala & Soutra MLO (Soltrehill 1228, 1399-1400 Bann. Cl. 109, Sou(l)tra(y)hill 1588 RPC, 1631 LC, Sowtrahill 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML: 190), Standhill,
Lilliesleaf ROX (v. stān) (Standhill 1553 RPC; PNB: 113), Stanefauldhill, Abercorn WLO (v. fal(o)d, stān) (PNWL: 24), Stanehill, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. stān) (PNWL: 38), Staneyhill, Abercorn WLO (v. stān) (PNWL: 24), Stoneyhill, Inveresk MLO (v. stānīg) (Stany Hill 1561 Bann. Cl. 74; PNML: 208), Strath Hill, Torphichen WLO (Straith(h)ill 1698 KS Tor., Streethill 1698 KS Tor.; PNWL: 98), Upper Shiel or Overshiel, Kirknewton MLO (v. schele) (Scheil(l)hill 1586 Baron Court Book; PNML: 221), Templehill, Kirknewton MLO (v. tempel) (Tempilhil 1618 RMS; PNML: 223), Toxsidehill, Temple MLO (v. Tocca) (PNML: 297), Todhills, Liberton MLO (v. *todd) (PNML: 238), Wellhill, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. wella) (PNWL: 38), Whitehill, Carrington MLO (v. hwīt) (PNML), Whitehill, Inveresk MLO (v. hwīt) (PNML: 209), Whitehill, Kirknewton MLO (v. hwīt) (Whitehill 1660 RMS; PNML: 221), Whitehill, Whitburn WLO (v. hwīt) (PNWL: 111), Windy Hill, Closeburn DMF (v. windig) (PNB: 117), Younger’s Hill(s), Linlithgow WLO (Youngaris Hills 1553 SRS 57, Youngarshillis 1573 SRS 52, Youngarishillis 1586 RMS, Youngarishill 1636 RMS, Youngershill 1699 Rel.; PNWL: 122).

A.285 hyrne - OE (Anglian, West Saxon), *angle, corner; a recess in the hills, a curving valley, a spit of land in a river-bend; cf. OE (Kentish) herne.

00 Drehorn MLO (v. drāg) (PNML).

A.286 hyrst - OE (Anglian) “hillock, copse”.

00 Brocklehurst, Mouswald DMF (v. brocc, hol(h)) (Brokholhirst 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Ferniehirst, Jedburgh ROX (v. fearnig) (PNB), Ferniehirst, Stow MLO (v. fearnig) (PNML: 284), Mumbiehirst, Canonbie DMF (v. munuc, bý) (Monkebehirst 1569 RPC, Mungbirstwood 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).
A.287 -ingaham - OE 'settlement at...'; 'settlement of x's people'; the evidence for Edingham KCB is too late for certainty (SPN: 95, §0.03.09).

00 Coldingham BWK (Coludesburh 679 (c.1120) ASE (E), c.890 (c.1000) Old English Bede, Colodesbyrig 699-709 (late 9th-early 10th) ALC, Colodaesburg c.710 (11th) LBW, Coludi urbem c.730 Bede (HE), Coludanae urbs ibid., Collingaham 1095-1100 ESC, Coldingham 1097-1107 NMS, 1100 ESC, c.1255 CDS, Coldingeaham c.1100 ESC, Collingaham 1095-1100 ESC, Coldingham 1097-1107 NMS, 1100 ESC, c.1125 CDS, Coldingeaham c. 1100 ESC, Goldingeaham 1126 ESC, early 13th cent. Mait. Cl. 40, Coldingham 1176 CM), Edingham KCB (Edingham 1554 RMS; SPN: 95), Tynningahame ELO (river-name Tyne) (In Tininghami 756, Tinningaham c. 1050 (c. 1180), Tinningaham 1140-8 Symeon of Durham (s. a. 757); SPN: 94), Whittingehame ELO (v. Hwita) (SPN: 93).

A.288 -ingtün - OE 'farm associated with'.

00 Bonnington, Edinburgh MLO (v. Bóndi) (PNML: 122), Bonnington, Ratho MLO (v. Bóndi) (PNML: 275), Bonnytoun, Linlithgow WLO (v. Bóndi) (PNWL: 56), Carrington (parish) MLO (v. Cênhere) (Keryn(g)ton(a) 1176 quoted NSA 260. 14th c. Bann. Cl. 89, 1369-70 RMS, Keryn(g)tune undated Bann. Cl. 74, Keryn(g)toun 1539 SHS II.4, Ke(i)r(r)in(g)toun(e) early 13th c., 14th c. Bann. Cl. 89, 1329-70, 1455, 1473, 1508-9 et freq. to 1647 RMS, 1490 AC 1540, 1543-4 RSS, 1578 RPC, 1594 LC, Karingtoun 1591-2 RPC, 1662-5 Blaeu, Caryntoun(e) 1464 Bann. Cl. 89, Car(r)ingtoun(e) 1585 LC, 1631, 1664, 1665, 1666 RMS, 1653, 1698 KSR, Primrose 1773 Arm.; PNML: 118), Clerkington, Temple MLO (v. clere) (Klerkyntona 1338 Bann. Cl. 89; PNML: 294), Edington, Chirnside BWK (v. Ead(d)a) (PNB: 7), Edrington, Mordington BWK (river name Adder; SPN: 185-6) (Hadryngton 1095 [15th] ESC, Hedrington 1095-1100 [15th] ESC, Edrington 1309 RC, 1328 ER, Ederington 1330 ER; PNB: 7), Hassington, Eccles BWK (PNB: 8),

A.289 jousting - ME ‘joust, combat between two knights; battle’ [<ME joust ‘combat between two knights; battle’ + -ing, suffix forming verbal nouns < Old French juste, joste, joust. Not in Smith (1956), but in English place-names, e.g. le Ioustyngheuedlong (also le Iusting heuetlond-, c. 1290, c. 1292) ‘headland where jousting was held’ in Cheshire (EPNS 47: 148).]

00 Joustinghaugh, Linlithgow WLO (v. h(e)alh) (The Justinghaugh 1561 SRS 57; PNWL: 117).

A.290 karl - ON ‘a freeman of the lower class’.

00 Carlesgill, Westkirk DMF (v. gil) (PNB).

A.291 kaupa-land - ON ‘purchased land’, a legal term.

00 Copland, Ancrum ROX (Coupland [p] c. 1230 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, 1306-29 Bann. Cl. 56, c. 1354 HMC (Rxb), Coupeland [p] 1354 Bann. Cl. 82; PNB).

A.292 kelda - ON ‘spring, marshy place’, ME keld ‘marshy place’.

00 Kinleith, Currie MLO (v. hlīð) (Kyldeleth(e) 1250 Bann. Cl. 74, 1372-3 RMS, Keldeleh 13th c. Bann. Cl. 69, 1327 Bann. Cl. 70, Kild(e)(y)l(e)(i)th(e) 1327 Bann. Cl. 74, 1539 RSS, 1550 LC, 1609, 1630 Ret., -licht 1618 RMS, Killeith 1550, 1575 LC, 1586 RPC, 1609 et freq. to 1647 RMS, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, 1630 et freq. to 1683 Ret., 1668 SHS I. 36, Killeyth 1637 SHS II. 18, 1611 RMS.
Killeich 1586 RPC, Killeith-Fynlassoun 1590 RPC, Kendeleith 1647 RMS, Kindleith 1683 Ret., Kyndleith 1683 Ret., Killethum 17th c. SHS I. 52; PNML), Kelton, Caerlaverock DMF (v. tün) (Kelton 1296 CDS; PNB), Kelwood, Dumfries DMF (v. wudu) (Keldwod 1215 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, Keldwode 1335-6 CDS, Keldewod 1440-1 RMS; PNB), Mikelkeldwelle, unlocated (v. mikill, wella) (PNB).


Kirkblain, Caerlaverock DMF (Celtic perosnal name, Bláán) (Kirkeblan 1264-6 ER; PNB: 324), Kirkbride, Keir DMF (St. Bride) (Kirkbridis 1556 HMC (Drml); PNB: 325), Kirkconnel, Kirconnel, Hoddom or Tynron DMF (St. Convallus) (Kirconnel 1296 CDS, Kirk Conevel 1303-4 CDS, Kirkconevel 1304 CDS, Kirkconwel 1335-6 CDS; PNB: 325), Kirkflat, Uphall WLO (v. flat) (Kirkflatt 1617 RMS; PNWL); Kirkgate, Edinburgh MLO (v. gata) (Kirkgait of Leyth 1585 RPC; PNML); Kirkgate, Linlithgow WLO (v. gata) (le Kirkgat 1467 RMS et passim to 1685 KS Linl., Kirkgat 1499 RSS, le Kirkgait 1562 RMS; PNWL), Kirkhill, Cockpen MLO (v. hyll) (Kirkhill 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, 1773 Arm., 1791 Sasines; PNML), Kirkhill, Crichton MLO (v. hyll, land) (Kirkland 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML), Kirkhill, Uphall WLO (v. hyll) (Kirkhill 1457 ER et freq to 1683 SHS I. 14; PNWL), Kirkhill Heugh, Uphall WLO (v. hyll, h6h) (Kirkhillhev 1693 KS Up.; PNWL), Kirkhill, Wamphray DMF (v. hyll) (Kirkhill 1578 HMC (Jhn); PNB), Kirkhouses, Abercorn WLO (v. h6s) (Kirkhouses of Abircorne 1569 et passim SRS 52, Kirkhouss 1690 Ret., Kirkhouses 1695 KS Ab.; PNWL), Kirklands of Carrington, Carrington MLO (v. land, tün, Cēnlhere) (Kirklands of Carringtoun 1665 RMS; PNML), Kirklands, Edinburgh MLO (v. land) (Kirklands of St. Cuthbert’s 1630 Bann. Cl. 70; PNML: 136), Kirklands, Lasswade MLO (v. land) (Kirklands of Lasswade 1546 LC; PNML: 229), Kirklands, West-Calder MLO (v. land) (Kirklands 1586 Proc. Bar. Court; PNML: 306), Kirklandhill, Heriot MLO (v. land, hyll) (Kirklandhill 1587 RMS, 1587 LC, 1591 RPC, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, undated Bann. Cl. 89, Kirkhill 1773 Arm.; PNML: 199), Kirkland, Livingston
WLO (v. land) (Kirkland of Levingstoun 1577/8 SRS 52, Kirkland 1692 KS Liv.; PNWL), Kirklands, Abercorn WLO (v. land) (Kyrkland 1539 et passim SHS II. 4, Kirkland of Abercorne 1578 SRS I.; PNWL), Kirklands, Dalmeny WLO (v. land) (lie Kyrklandis 1528 Dund. A, lie Kirklandis 1599 RMS; PNWL), Kirkland(s), Kirkliston WLO (v. land) (Kirklandis of Kirklistoune 1473 ADA, Kirkland 1607 Hou.; PNWL), Kirklands, Ecclesmanchan WLO (v. land) (Kirkland of Inglismauchane 1588/9 SRS 1, Kirkland 1663 et passim KS Ecc.; PNWL), Kirklandcroft, Ratho MLO (v. croft, land) (Kirkland of Gogare 1567 Bann. Cl. 109; PNML: 276), Kirklands, West Calder MLO (v. land) (Kirklands 1586 Proc. Bar. Court; PNML: 306), Kirkliston (parish) WLO (v. *Lissa, tún) (Kirkliston 1358 CPR Pet. et passim to 1699 HR, Kirklistoune 1451 Bann. Cl. 105 et passim to 1697 KS Kirk., Kirklistoune 1581 Bann. Cl. 81 et passim to 1699 SHS I. 16, Kirklistone 1601 Dund. B et passim to 1695 HR, Kirkliston 1419 SHS III. 23, Kyrklystoun 1447 Dund. A, Kyrklistoune 1507/8 Treas. Acc. et passim to 1539 SHS II. 4; PNWL), additionally (Kirkliston 1503-4 RSS, Kirklistoun 1496, 1506, 1512 Treas. Acc., 1573, 1578, 1586, 1590 RPC, 1647 RMS; PNML: 213), Kirkliston Mill, Kirkliston WLO (v. *Lissa, mylu, tún) (PNWL), Kirknewton (parish) MLO (v. nìwe, tùn, mòr) (Ecclesia de Neutun 1150 Lawrie, Neutun 13th c. Bann. Cl. 69, Newtown(e) 1452, 1555, 1557 et freq. to 1662 RMS, 1590 RPC, Kirknewto(u)n(e) 1498 Bann. Cl. 70, 1512 Treas. Acc., 1555 et passim to 1663 RMS, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, 1653 LC, 1773 Arm., Kirk of Natoun 1503 Treas. Acc., Natoun on the muir 1502-4 Treas. Acc.; PNML: 217), Kirknewton Mains, Kirknewton MLO (v. nìwe, tùn, demeye) (Maynes of Kirknewton 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML: 217), Kirknewton Muir, Kirknewton MLO (v. nìwe, tùn, mòr) (Newtown-mu(i)re 1625, 1637, 1654 RMS, Kirknewton Muir 1773 Arm.; PNML: 217), Kirkroads, Bathgate WLO (Kirkroads 1673 Ret.; PNWL), Kirkton, Cavers ROX (v. tún) (Est Manis of the Kirkton 1470 HMC (Drml), Kirktown-Manis 1547; PNB); Kirkton, Bathgate WLO (v. tün) (Kyrketona 1327 Bann. Cl. 89, Kirkton of Baythcat 1576 SRS 52, Kirkton 1649 Dund. B; PNWL), Kirkton, Livingston WLO (v. tün) (Kirkton of Levingstoun 1539 RMS et passim to 1648 KS Liv., Kirkton 1642 KS Liv., Kirkton at Levingstoun Kirk 1647 KS Liv.; PNWL), Mains of
Kirkliston, Kirkliston WLO (v. demeyne, *Lissa, tún) (PNWL), Kirkstile, EWes DMF (v. stīgel) (PNB), The Kirkstyle, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. stīgel) (The Kirkstyle 1640 Ret.; PNWL), Ashkirk SLK (v. ëse) (PNB), Channelkirk BWK (v. cild) (PNB), Falkirk STL (v. fág) (NTC), Hobkirk ROX (v. hop) (PNB), Ladykirk BWK (v. hlæfðige) (PNB), Redkirk, Gretna DMF (v. rēad) (PNB), St. Giles Cathedral, Edinburgh MLO (St. Giles) ([Ecclesia Sancti Egidii de Edinburke 13th Cent. Bann. Cl. 69, -(parochialis) Beati Egidi (de Edynburgh) 1363, 1368, 1423 Bann. Cl. 105, 1425-26 RMS, 1466 SBR 7, -(parochialis) Sancti Egidii 1395 ER, 1470, 1482 SBR 7, -Beati Egidii 1440 ER, -collegiata Beati Egidii de Edinburke 1482, 1496 SBR 7, 1503 Bann. Cl. 105], Sanctigeliskirk (of Edinburgh) 1484, 1490, 1492 ADC, 1494, 1501 et passim to 1512 Treas. Acc., 1507 SBR 7, 1546 RSS, 1550, 1582, 1585-6 RPC, The Colleg(e) Kirk of Sanct Ge(i)l(e) 1475 Bann. Cl. 105, 1538-9 RSS, Sanct Je(y)l(is) Kirk 1489, 1505, 1506, 1512-13 Treas. Acc., Sanct Geyllis Kirk 1492 Treas. Acc., The Church of St. Giles of Edinburgh 1404 LC; PNML), Selkirk SLK (PNB), Whelekirk, unlocated (v. hwēol) (PNB), Liberton Kirk, Liberton MLO (v. hliþ, beretün) ([?capella de Libertune 1128 Bann. Cl. 70], Kirk of Libertoun 1568 Bann. Cl. 70; PNML: 233), Kirklands, Liberton MLO (v. land) (Kirkland of Liberton 1578 Bann. Cl. 70, 'le viccaris-aiker 1642 RMS; PNML: 233), Nether Kirkcudbright, Glencairn DMF (St. Cuthbert) (Kirkcudbrecht 1549 RMS; PNB: 325), Kirklandhill, Heriot MLO (v. land, hyll) (PNML: 199), Kirkmahoe DMF (St. Mochoe) (Kirkemaho 1257 [c. 1500] Bann. Cl. 56, Kirkemogho 1319 CDS, K. Maho 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 325), Kirkmichael DMF (St. Michael) (Kermyghkel 1296 CDS; PNB: 325), Kirkpatrick, Kirkpatrick-Fleming DMF (St. Patrick) (Kyrkepatrik 1306-29 HMC (Drml); PNB: 325), Kirkslopes, Colinton MLO (Kirslopes 1635, 1642, 1643 RMS; PNML), Kirk o’ Field, Edinburgh MLO (v. feld) ([Ecclesia Beate Marie virginis in Campo 1429 Bann. Cl. 105, -B.M.V. de Campo 1513 Bann. Cl. 105, 1510-11 et passim Bann. Cl. 109, -collegiata Nostre Domine in Campis 1516 Bann. Cl. 109, -collegiata beatissime virginis Marie de Campis 1523 Bann. Cl. 109, -campi 1510 Bann. Cl. 109], Kirk of Field 1507 Treas. Acc., 1579 RPC 1592, 1612 Bann. Cl. 109;
PNML: 131), Kirk o' Field Wynd, Edinburgh MLO (v. feld, wynd) (Kirk o’ Field Wynd 1541 RSS; PNML: 131).

A.294 **kjarr** - ON 'brushwood', ME ker 'a bog, a marsh, esp. one overgrown with brushwood'. [Cf. Norwegian kjerr, kjarr 'wet ground, esp. where brushwood grows', Swedish kärr, 'fen, marsh'.]

00 **N. & S. Carthat**, Lochmaben DMF (v. bjveit) (Karthet 1662-5 Blaeu, Carthat 1637 LC; PNB), **Wythker**, Inveresk MLO (v. wïðig) (Wytker c. 1250 Bann. Cl. 74; PNML: 212).

A.295 **klint** - Old Danish 'rock, rocky cliff'.

00 **Clintwood**, Castleton ROX (v. wudu) (Klintwood 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.296 **kniȝt** - ME 'knight' < OE cniht 'youth, soldier, servant'.


A.297 **(ge)lاد** - OE 'a water-course, passage over a river'.

00 **Lady Meadow**, app. surviving in the field name Ladyburn Meadow, Meadowfield, Corstorphine MLO (v. mæd) (Lady Meadow 1654, 1664 RMS, Ladie Meadow 1654 RMS, Ladiemeadow 1664 RMS; PNML).
A.298 hlæfðige - OE 'lady', ME, MSc. lady.


A.299 læferce - OE 'lark', ME laverok, MSc., Sc. laverock, laverok.

00 Laverockmuir, Linlithgow WLO (v. mór) (lie Laverokmure 1567 SRS 52 et passim to 1597 RMS, Laverokmur 1567 Reg. Ho. Ch., lie Lavrokmure 1632 RMS; PNWL: 68).

A.300 lám - OE 'loam, clay'

00 Lainside, Torphichen WLO (v. sîde) (Lameside 1572 Gill. Ch., Lammesyde 1575 SRS 52, Lamyside 1589 Gill. Ch., Lameside 1599 Gill. Ch., Laimsyde 1635 Cat. Tor.; PNWL: 103).

A.301 lamb - OE 'lamb'; cf. lám 'loam, clay', above.

00 Lambden, Greenlaw BWK (v. denu) (Lambeden(e) c. 1248 Bann. Cl. 56, la. 13th c. Bann. Cl. 82, 1336-7 CDS; PNB), Lammermuir BWK (v. mór) (Lombormore c. 1050 [12th] ESC, Lambremor(e) 1120, 1150 ESC, c. 1160 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, 1174 Bann. Cl. 82, Lambermor(a) 1165-1214 Bann. Cl. 56, 1243-54 Bann. Cl. 82, Lambirmor 1276 APS, Lammermurc 1485 Wallace; PNB), Lamberton, Mordington BWK (v. tûn) (Lambertun 1095-1100 ESC, Lambretone 1296 CDS, Lambirton c. 1300 Cold. Corr.; PNB).
A.302 lamp - ‘lamp (in a church)’, in combination with generics acre and land, denoting ‘land set aside for the maintenance of a lamp or light in the Church of the parish’ (PNML: 172).

Lampacre, Corstorphine MLO (v. açer) (PNML: 155), Lampland, Crichton MLO (v. land) (Lampland 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML: 172).

A.303 land, lond - OE ‘land’, ON, MSc. land.

Abbot(s)lands, Cramond MLO (v. abbod) (PNML), Bailielands, Linlithgow WLO (v. bailie) (PNWL: 112), Baxterland, Edinburgh MLO (v. baxter) (PNML), Baxters’ Land, Linlithgow WLO (v. baxter) (PNWL: 112), Blacklands, Mid-Calder MLO (v. blæc) (PNML: 247), Blanchland, Newbattle MLO (v. blanch) (PNML: 254), Bogsland, Liberton MLO (v. bog) (PNML: 233), Bowland, Stow MLO (v. boga) (Bowland 1593, 1598-9, 1599, 1609 RMS, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 281), Broomlands, Kirkpatrick-Juxta DMF (v. brôm) (PNB), Broomlands, Inveresk MLO (v. brôn) (PNML: 216), Broomlands, Kelso ROX (v. brôm) (PNB), Broomlands, Linlithgow WLO (v. brôm) (PNWL: 113), Buteland, Currie MLO (v. butt) (PNML), Nether Buteland, Currie MLO (v. butt, neôri, tûn) (PNML: 175), Over Buteland, Currie MLO (v. ufer(r)a, land, tûn) (PNML:175), Butelandhill, Currie MLO (v. butt, hyll) (PNML: 175); Buteland, Borthwick MLO (v. butt) (PNML), Butlerland, Cramond MLO (v. butere) (PNML), Canyland(s), Uphall WLO (v. canoun) (Canilans 1697 KS Liv., Cannonlands 1699 KS Liv.; PNWL: 73), Chymmys-Land, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. chymmys) (PNWL: 27), Clerklands, Lilliesleaf ROX (v. clerc) (PNB), Cordiners’ Land, Linlithgow WLO (v. cordiner) (PNWL: 114), Cotland, Currie MLO (v. cot) (PNML: 173), Cotland(s), Stow MLO (v. cot) ((f)le Co(i)land(i)s 1543-4 RMS; PNML: 280), Cotlands, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. cot) (PNWL: 35), Cousland, Cranston MLO (v. cú) (PNML), Cousland WLO (v. cú) (PNWL: 77), Wester Cousland, Livingston WLO (v. cú, west) (PNWL: 77), Crudderland(s), Abercorn WLO
(perh. Cumbric; cf. Welsh crwth 'harp') (Crowdarland 1431 HMC, Crowdirland 1477/8 HMC, Crowdarland 1564 SRS 57, lie Crouderlan 1570 Fd, Crud(er)land(i)(s) 1478 HMC et passim to 1686 Ret.; PNWL: 20), Deanlands, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. denu) (PNWL: 35), Dogland, (also called Fairniehill), Linlithgow WLO (Dogland 1540/1 RMS et passim to 1689 KS Car., Dougland 1640 Ret., Dowgland 1667 Dund. B; PNWL: 68), Feuarlands, Linlithgow WLO (v. feuar) (Fewarlandis 1529 SRS 52, Fewerinlands 1562 SRS 57, Fewerin lands of Bonitoun 1567 SRS 52, (lie) Fewarlands 1567 SRS 52 et passim to 1677 Ret., Fewarlands 1578 Ret., Fewarlands 1683 Ret.; PNWL: 57), Fingland, Eskdalemuir DMF (v. feng) (PNB), Fluitts-Lands, Uphall WLO (v. fluit(e)) (PNWL: 72), Friarland(s), Abercorn WLO (v. frere) (PNWL: 21), Gifford’s Lands, Poldrait, Linlithgow WLO (Giffertislandis 1609 Ret.; PNWL: 69), Howeland, Cockpen MLO (v. hol(h)) (PNML), Hundgreneland MLO (v. grêne) (PNML), Hunterland, Cammo estate, Cramond MLO (v. hunta) (PNML), Kirklands of Carrington, Carrington MLO (v. cirice, tûn, Cênhere) (PNML), Greig’s Land, perhaps the same as Greenloan, Kirknewton MLO (Gregisland 1607 RMS, Greig(is)land(s), 1614, 1654, 1662 RMS, Greenlands 1663 RMS; PNML: 222), Hangmanslands, Inveresk MLO (Hangmannislands 1578-9 RMS; PNML: 210), Kirklands, Edinburgh MLO (v. cirice) (PNML), Kirklands, West-Calder MLO (v. kirkja) (PNML: 306), Kirkhill, Crichton MLO (v. hyll, cirice) (PNML), Kirklandhill, Heriot MLO (v. kirk, hyll) (Kirklandhill 1587 RMS; PNML: 199), Kirkland, Livingston WLO (v. cirice) (PNWL: 76), Kirkland, Abercorn WLO (v. cirice) (PNWL: 13), Kirklands, Dalmeny WLO (v. cirice) (PNWL: 4), Kirkland(s), Kirkliston WLO (v. cirice) (PNWL: 39), Kirklands Fm, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. cirice) (PNWL: 51), Kirklands, Lasswade MLO (v. cirice) (Kirklands of Lasswade 1546 LC) (PNML: 229), Kirklands, Liberton MLO (v. cirice) (PNML: 233), Kirklandcroft, RATHO MLO (v. cirice, croft) (Kirkland of Gogare 1567 Bann. Cl. 109) (PNML: 276), Ladylands, Liberton MLO (Ladieslands 1667 RMS; PNML: 240), Lampland, Crichton MLO (v. lamp) (PNML), Langlands, Duddingston MLO (v. lang) (lie Langlands de Weston Duddingston 1595 RMS; PNML: 187), Langlands, Edinburgh MLO (v. lang) (PNML), Langland, Little Kettlestoun, Linlithgow WLO (v. lang) (PNWL: 60), Lumlisland, Liberton
MLO (Lumliesland 1503 RMS, Lumlisland 1603 LC, Lumilsland 1633, 1667 RMS, Lumlsland 1653, 1667 RMS, Lumislands 1661 RMS, Lumlisland 1597-8 RMS; PNML: 240), Magdalene lands, Edinburgh MLO (the Magdalene landis in Cowgate 1615 LC; PNML), Magdalenes Lands, Linlithgow WLO (Magdelanislandis 1528 RMS, Magdale-landis 1591 RMS, lie Magdalenis-lan-landis 1632 RMS; PNWL: 119), Mitchell’s Lands, Borthwick MLO (Surname Mitchell) (Mitchellislandis 1609 RMS; PNML), Mosslands, Johnston DMF (v. mos) (Mosland(is) 1550 RMS, 1551 HMC (Jhn); PNB), Newland Hill, Tundergarth DMF (v. níwe) (PNB), Newlands, Kirknewton MLO (v. níwe; see also Ormiston s.v. Ormr) (Newland(is) (de Ormistoun) 1462 Bann. Cl. 109; PNML: 220), Newlands, Minto and Castleton ROX (v. níwe) (PNB), Nunland(s), Binny, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. nunne) (PNWL: 52), Pentland, Lasswade MLO (Pentlant c.1150 Bann. Cl. 89, Pentland(e) 1236 Bann. Cl. 70, 1254 Reg. Ho. Ch., 13th cent. Bann. Cl. 69, 1472 et passim to 1666 RMS, 1483 AC, 1521 LC, 1773 Arm., Penteland 1268 Reg. Ho. Ch., Paintland 1617, 1636, 1643 RMS, Panland 1617 RMS, Pentland 1662-5 Blaeu, 17th cent. SHS 52; PNML: 227), Poulters Lands, Abercorn WLO (v. poulterer) (le Pultirlandis 1494/5 RMS, Pulterlandis 1503 et passim to 1610 RMS; PNWL: 23), Priestlands, Dalmeny WLO (v. prōest) (PNWL: 6), Priestlands, Ratho MLO (v. prōest) (PNML: 279), Rennieslands, Liberton MLO (Rinzeanisland 1587 RMS, Reinyenislandis 1634 RMS, Ninianeslandis 1642 RMS; PNML: 240), Rousland WLO (v. Hrolf) (PNWL: 33), Saughland, Crichton MLO (v. s(e)alh) (PNML), Secretary’s Lands, part of Broomhouse, Corstorphine MLO (Secreturis-landis 1587 et freq to 1634 RMS, Sacristanis-landis 1599 RMS, Secretares-landis 1650 RMS; PNML), Sergeant’s Land, Colinton MLO (v. serjeant) (PNML), Sergeantlands, Liberton MLO (v. serjeant) (terras serjandie de Libertoun Superiori 1397 ER; PNML: 240), Serjeantland(s), Kirkliston WLO (v. serjeant) (ifie Seriandlandis 1534 LC, (the) Sariandland(is) 1538 LC, 1596/7 Dund. B, Serjant-lands 1690 Ret.; PNWL: 45), Serjeant Land, Linlithgow WLO (v. serjeant) (terra Seriantie 1335-6 CDS; PNWL: 66), Shorelandhead, Abercorn WLO (v. heafod, *scor(a)) (PNWL: 24), Skinner’s land, Cramond MLO (prob. surname Skynar) (Skynaris-land 1517 RMS; PNML), Smiddieland, Colinton MLO (v. smiðde) (PNML), Smiddielands, Stow MLO (v. smiðde)
Smith’s Lands, now Damhead (within Edinburgh City Parish, formerly in Corstorphine) (v. smid) (Smithislandis 1626 RMS, Smithesland now called Damheid 1656 RMS; PNML), Souterland, Liberton MLO (v. souter) (Souterland 1628, 1663 RMS, lie Suatorlandis 1642 RMS; PNML: 240), Souterland, Uphall WLO (v. souter) (PNWL: 72), Soutra Lands, Binny, Ecclesmachan WLO (Soltraylandis 1556 et passim Bann. Cl. 109; PNWL: 52), St. Leonard’s Lands, Edinburgh MLO (SanctLeonardis landis 1581 RPC; PNML), Templand, Sanquhar DMF (v. tempel) (PNB), Templeland, surviving in Templeland Road, Corstorphine MLO (v. tempel) (PNML), Tempill Land, Crichton MLO (v. tempel) (PNML), Vicarlands, Binny, Ecclesmachan WLO (lie vicarlandis de Bynning 1617 RMS, Vic(q)arsland(q) 1640 et passim Ret.; PNWL: 52), Werland de Ester Glencroske, Glencorse MLO (v. wer, east) (Werland de Ester Glencroske 1336-7 CDS; PNML: 193).

Foslane, Colinton MLO (v. fors, §1.40.01) (Wodhall between Benale and the tenandrie de Foslane in Colyntoun 1483 ER; PNML: 150).

Longbedholm, Moffat DMF (v. botm) (PNB), Langbyre, on Wrangway Burn DMF (v. byre) (PNB), Langcraigrig, beside Duntarvie Craig, Abercorn WLO, (MSc. craig ‘hill’, hryeg) (Langcragerige 1572 SRS 52; PNWL: 22), Longcraig, Torphichen WLO (MSc. craig ‘hill’) (Longcraig(e) 1686 SRS 40 et passim to 1696 KS Tor.; PNWL: 104), Longcroft, Linlithgow WLO (v. croft) ((le) Langcroft 1451 ER et passim to 1664 Ret., lie Lang Croft 1615 Prot. R. K., Longcroft c. 1630 BM et passim to 1688 Ret.; PNWL: 118), Longdaleheads (perhaps the same as Longdalehill, sic., on Roy’s map; PNWL: 79), Livingston WLO (v. dalr, h0afod) (Langdeallheads 1699 KS Liv., Langdealheads 1699 KS Liv.; PNWL: 79), Langhaugh, Cramond MLO (v. h(e)alh) (Langhauch 1471 RMS; PNML), Langhaugh, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. h(e)alh) (PNWL: 37), Longhaugh, Linlithgow WLO (v. h(e)alh) (Langhaugh 1696 Cess.; PNWL: 503)

A.306 *læc(e), *læce, *lecc(e), *lecc - OE 'stream, bog' (§2.20).
Latchbrae, Whitburn WLO (v. bra) (Latch-bre 1699 KS Liv.; PNWL: 111),
Latch, Kirknewton MLO (Latch 1773 Arm., 1782 Sasines; PNML: 219),
Blacklatch, Cramond MLO (v. blæc) (PNML: 162), Cumledge, Dunse BWK (v.
cumb) (PNB: 269), Effledge, Cavers ROX (v. elf) (PNB: 269), Harecarelecche,
Bowden ROX (v. hær, carr) (PNB: 270), Threpleche, nr. Redpath, Earlston
BWK (v. þrēap) (PNB: 270), Witheleche, near Fans, Earlston BWK
(Witheleche c.1250 (c.1320) Kelso; PNB: 270).

A.307 læs - OE 'pasture'.

Lasswade (parish) MLO (v. (ge)wæde) (Laswade 1148 ESC, 1128-53, 1153-65
Bann. Cl. 70, 1662 RMS, Laswaid 1612, 1664 RMS, 1487, 1515 Bann. Cl. 109,
1536 LC, undated Bann. Cl. 89, 70, Laswada undated Bann. Cl. 89, Laissuaid
1592 RMS, Lasswade 1546, 1591, 1723 LC, Lasswaid 1541 SHS II. 4, Leswade
1325 et freq. to 1406 Bann. Cl. 94, 1406, 1487 Bann. Cl. 109, 1594 RMS,
undated 712th cent. Bann. Cl. 89, 13th cent. Bann. Cl. 69, 1669 LC, 1709
Greyfriars' KS, Leswad 1327 Bann. Cl. 89, 1495 AC, 1598, 1612 RMS, Leswaid
1487, 1515 Bann. Cl. 109, 1515 et freq. to 1666 RMS, 1500 RSS, 1512 Treas.
Acc., 1593 PSAS, Lesuaj(i)d 1612 RMS, Lesuade 1487 Bann. Cl. 109, Leswed
1647 RMS, Lesward undated Bann. Cl. 89, Leswood 1662-5 Blaeu, Less(e)wade
(Lesswade c.1150 ESC), undated Bann. Cl. 74, 1153-65 Bann. Cl. 70, 13th cent.
Bann. Cl. 69, 1384 Bann. Cl. 94, Lesswad 1329 ER, 1410 Bann. Cl. 69,
Lessuaid(e) 1539, 1543-4, 1590-1 SHS II. 4, Lesswayd(e) 1543, 1543-4, 1548
SHS II. 4, Lesswade 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, Lessuadum 17th cent. SHS I. 52; PNML:
224), Lasswadegate, Lasswade MLO (v. (ge)wade, gata) (Lessuadegate 1627
Mait. Cl. 34; PNML: 224).

A.308 (ge)læt, (ge)læte - OE 'a junction of roads', MSc. leit.

Leet Water BWK (Let c. 1270 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18, c. 1300 Gramp. Cl. 18,
Leit 1550 RMS; PNB).
lēah - OE ‘clearing, meadow’

Lee Burn LAN, KNR (SSH: ), Lees, Coldstream BWK (Lĕis 1576 RMS, Lies 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Arkilly, near Fans, Earlston ROX (v. Arnketill) (PNB: 78), Bissetlees, Bathgate WLO (surname Bisset) (Bissetleis 1661 RMS; PNWL), Blyndle, in Gala ROX/SLK (v. blind) (PNB), Blindlie, Stow MLO (v. blind) (Blindley 1543 RSS; PNML: 281) Braideley, Castleton ROX (v. brād) (PNB: 72), Broadlee, Ashkirk SLK (v. brād) (PNB: 77), Broadlee, Roberton ROX (v. brād) (PNB: 72), Caddonlee, Caddon SLK (river name, Caddon) (Cadanly 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 77), Choicelee, Langton BWK (v. Ćeolwulf) (PNB: 75), Colmslie, Melrose ROX (v. cumb) (PNB: 72), The Common Lea, Cramond MLO (lie Common-ley 1579 RMS; PNML), Crosslee, Ettrick SLK (v. cros) (PNB), Eadwurdsle, location unclear; surviving in the field-name Long Edwardley, south-east of Jedburgh, ROX (v. Eadwaerd) (PNB: 232), Fairnilee, Caddon SLK (v. fearnig) (PNB: 77), Foderlee, Bedrule ROX (v. fōdor) (PNB: 72), Hardlee, Southdean ROX (v. harōr) (PNB: 72), Hollee, Kirkpatrick-Fleming DMF (v. hol(h)) (PNB: 77), Horseley, Coldingham BWK (v. hors) (PNB: 76), Horsleyhill, Minto ROX (v. hors, hyll) (PNB: 73), Hundalee, Jedburgh ROX (v. hund) (PNB: 73), Huntly, Kirkhope SLK (v. hunta) (PNB), Lady’s Lea, Linlithgow WLO (v. lady) (PNWL), Lintalee, Jedburgh ROX (v. hlynn, tūn) (PNB: 73), Lochlees, Linlithgow WLO (Sc. loch < Gaelic loch) (PNWL), Mauldsleis, Temple MLO (app. a personal name) (Maldsleis 1563 Bann. Cl. 89, Ma(a)lsleis 1587 RPC, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, Maul(d)(i)sleis 1587, 1620, 1621, 1662 RMS, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, Maul(d)(i)sley, Maul(d)(i)sley 1781, 1782 Sasines, Mauseley 1773 Arm.; PNML: 296), Merrilees, Abercorn WLO (v. mōr) (PNWL), Merrilees Moor, Abercorn WLO (v. mōr) (PNWL), Oatslie, Lasswade MLO (v. ōte) (Otislelee 1527 RMS; PNML: 227), Parkly, Linlithgow WLO (v. park) (PNWL), Easter Parkly, Linlithgow WLO (v. ēast, lēah) (PNWL), Little Parkly, Linlithgow WLO (v. lytel, park) (PNWL), Mickie Parkly, Linlithgow WLO (v. park, mikill) (PNWL), Roughlee, Southdean ROX (v. rūh) (PNB: 74), Schotynle, near Glengaber, Yarrow SLK (Schotynle 1423

A.310 *leger* - OE ‘burial place, grave’, ME layer, lair.

00 Wedderlairs, Longformacus BWK (v. *weðer*) (*Wetherlairis* 1628 HMC (Wed); PNB).

A.311 *leik* - ON ‘play, sport, a place where animals play’.

00 Cocklicks, Ruthwell DMF (v. *cocc*) (*Coklakis* 1507-8 RMS, 1509 APS, *Cocklaikes* 1637 LC; PNB).

A.312 *leirr* - ON ‘mud, clay’; cf. ON *leira* ‘a clayey place’.

00 Lairthat, Ruthwell DMF (v. *þveit*) (*Lerthett* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.313 *lempedu* - OE ‘a limpet; limpet-shaped’ (§1.41).

00 *Lempat furde* STL (1580 HMC (Wed); PNB: 121), Lempitlaw, Sprouston ROX (v. *hlāw*) (*Lempedlaw c. 1190 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, Lempedlawe c. 1190 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, Lempetlaw(e) 1190-1220 [1400] Bann. Cl. 109, 1596 CBP, Lympetlaw 1235-58 Bann. Cl. 109, Lempedlaue c. 1250 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82; PNB: 121).
A.314  links  -  MSc.  'stretch  of  undulating  open  sandy  ground,  usually  covered  with turf,  bent-grass  or  gorse,  normally  near  the  seashore;  a  golf-course,  originally formed  on  seaside  links'  (§1.42).

00  **Links  of  Dirltoun**  (*linkis  de  Dirltoun  1512  DOST  s.v.  links  n.  pl.*),  **Links of Dunbar**  (*linxis  of  Dunbar  1598-9  DOST  s.v.  links  n.  pl.*),  **Links  of Kincrag**  (*linkis  of  Kincrag  1541  DOST  s.v.  links  n.  pl.*),  **Bruntsfield Links**  (*Bruntsfield Links  1684  DOST  s.v.  links  n.  pl.*),  **Leith Links, Edinburgh**  MLO  (*le  lynkis  de Leith  1453  ER,  the  Lynkis  1632  LC;  PNML:  131,  also  lynkis  of  Leitht  1529-30, Leith  lynx  1673  DOST  s.v.  links  n.  pl.*).

A.315  lint  -  MSc.  'the  flax  plant'  (§1.43).

00  **Lintlaw, Buncle  &  Presten**  BWK  (*v.  hlAw*)  (*Lintla  1662-5  Blaeu;  PNB:  126),  **Lintrig, Livingston**  WLO  (*v.  hrycg*)  (*lie  Lynt-rig  1539  RMS,  Lintrig  1609  Ret.; PNWL:  76),  **Linthill, Eyemouth**  BWK  (*v.  hyll*)  (*Linthill  1663  RMS;  PNB:  115),  **Lint Mill, Torphichen**  WLO  (*Lint  Mill  1818  Forrest;  PNWL:  103),  **Linstrath, Torphichen**  WLO  (perh.  Gaelic;  *v.  §1.43.03*)  (*Linstrayth  1571  SRS  52;  PNWL*),  **Lintalee, Jedburgh**  ROX  (*Lyntoun-le  c.  1375  [1487]  Brus,  MS  'C',  Lyntaile  c.  1375  [1489]  Brus,  MS  'E',  Lynnal(e)y  1457  HMC  (Rxb),  1553  RMS,  Lyntellie  1590  RPC,  Lyntaly  1662-5  Blaeu;  PNB:  73).

A.316  ljóss  -  ON  'little, bright, bare';  perh.  in  the  following;  cf.  SSH:  .

00  **Water  of  Luce**  WIG  (*v.  ljóss*)  (*Glenlus  1220  Pat.,  Luse  1347;  Johnston:  ).

A.317  loan  -  MSc.  'grassy  cattle-track  or  by-road,  commonly  diked  in,  as  a  passage  for animals  through  arable  land,  park  or  orchard  land  or  the  like'  (§1.44).

00  **Loan  Dykes, Linlithgow**  WLO  (*v.  díc*)  (*Lone  Dykis  1560/1  SRS  57;  PNWL:  118),  **Nether  Loan  Dykes, Linlithgow**  WLO  (*v.  neðri,  díc*)  (PNWL:  118),  **Over
**Loan Dykes**, Linlithgow WLO (v. ufer(r)a, lane) (PNWL: 118), **Loanend**, Torphichen WLO (v. ende) (**Loanend** 1676 KS Tor.; PNWL: 104), **Loanfoot**, Uphall WLO (**Lonefoot** c.1750 Roy, **Loanfoot** 1773 Arm.; PNWL: 74), **Loanstone**, Penicuik MLO (**Lonestane** 1614 RMS, **Loan Stane** 1741 SHS I. 13, **Loanstone** 1676-1755 SHS I. 13, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 272), **Loan**, Bathgate WLO (**Lone** 1595 RMS, **lie Lone** 1631 RMS; PNWL: 83), **Loan**, Torphichen WLO (**Loane** 1677 KS Tor., **Lon** 1698 SRS 40; PNWL: 104), **Loans** AYR (1608 **Lones**, **Lonis** Paterson (quoting parochial records), 1662 **Lons** Blaeu, 1775 **Loans** Arm.; Lang: 16), **Loane to the Stobisbank**, Cockpen MLO (v. stubb, banke) (**Loane to the Stobisbank** 1665 RMS; PNML: 145), **Greenloan**, Kirknewton MLO (**Greenloan** 1773 Arm.; PNML: 222), **Strath Loan**, Torphichen WLO (Sc. strath ‘valley’ < Gael. srath) (**Strath-loan** 1682 KS Tor.; PNWL: 98), **Strathloanhead**, Torphichen WLO (v. hēafod) (Sc. strath ‘valley’ < Gael. srath) (**Streth loan head** 1673 KS Tor.; PNWL: 98).

A.318 MSc., Sc. loan-heid - Also lone-heid. The higher or outer end of a loan (see §A.317 above), farthest from the settlement which it served (§1.45).

**Loanhead**, Cranston MLO (v. hēafod) (**Loanhead** 1773 Arm.; PNML: 168), **Lonehead**, Currie MLO (v. hēafod) (**Lon(e)heid** 1618, 1635 RMS, **Lone** 1773 Arm.; PNML: 180), **Loanhead**, Kirkliston MLO (v. hēafod) (**Loanhead** 1773 Arm., 1839 NSA; PNML: 216), **Loanhead**, Lasswade MLO (**Loneheid** 1618 RMS, **Lonhead** 1662-5 Blaeu, 1723 LC, **Loanhead** 1773 Arm., 1790 Sasines; PNML: 226, NTC: 127), **Loanhead**, Kirkliston WLO (v. hēafod) (**Lonhead 1669 et passim** KS Kirk., **Lonehead** c.1750 Roy, **Loanhead** 1818 Forrest; PNWL: 46), **Loanhead**, Linlithgow WLO (v. hēafod) (**Lonhead** 1678 KS Llnl., **Lonehead** c.1750 Roy; PNWL: 68).

A.319 loaning - MSc. ‘grassy cattle-track or by-road, commonly diked in, as a passage for animals through arable land, park or orchard land or the like’ (§1.46).
Loaningshill, Uphall WLO (v. hyll) (Lonynghill 1625 Ret., 1632 RMS; PNWL: 74), Loaning, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (le Loling [sic] 1506/7 RMS, le Lonyng 1523 RMS, lie Loning 1608 RMS; PNWL: 27), Loaning, Linlithgow WLO (the) Lonyng 1536/7 SRS 52 et passim to 1560/1 SRS 57, (lie, the) Loning 1560 SRS 57; PNWL: 58), The Loanings, Abercorn WLO (lie lonyngis 1599 RMS; PNWL: 13).

A.320 luh - OE ‘lough, lake, pool’.

Lugton, Dalkeith MLO (v. tūn) (Logg(eton)e 1166-1214 13th c. Bann. Cl. 89, Logto(u)n(e) 13th c. Bann. Cl. 74, 1329 ER, 1389-90, 1533 RMS, 14th c. Bann. Cl. 89, 1390, 1392 Bann. Cl. 94, 1437-60 Bann. Cl. 56, 1438 ER, 1508 RSS, 1536 LC, Logtune c. 1350 Bann. Cl. 74, Logtona 1369, 1381-2 RMS, Lugto(u)n 1528, 1540, 1647, 1662 RMS, 1541 RSS, 1571 et freq. to 1590 RPC, 1578 Bann. Cl. 70, 1591, 1710 LC; PNML: 183), Lugton Bridge, Dalkeith MLO (v. tūn, bryeg) (bridge of Lugtoun 1536 LC; PNML: 183).

A.321 lytel, - OE ‘little, small’, ON litill; MSc. little, litill, etc., often used in an opposite sense to muckle, to denote a settlement or building which is younger, smaller, or less significant; frequent in farm names (CSD s.v. little adj.).

Little Barnbougle, Dalmeny WLO (Litil-Bernbugale 1473 RMS, Litilberinbougale 1518 Dund. B, Little Barnbougle 1676 KS Dal.; PNWL), Little Bridgehouse, Torphichen WLO (v. bryeg, hūs) (PNWL), Little Carriden, Bo’ness and Carriden, WLO (Little (Litill, Lyittill) Carriddin 1562/3 SRS 57 et passim to 1691 KS Car., Little Carridin 1643 RMS; PNWL), Littledean, Maxton ROX (v. denu) (Littil dernn, 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Little Kettlestoun, Linlithgow WLO (v. Kettle) (Parva (Litil) Ketilstone 1336-7 CDS, 1471/2 RMS, Little Kettelstounë 1450 RMS, c. 1670 BM, Lit(t)il(l) Kettelstoun 1481 RMS et freq to 1681 Purv., Little Kettelstoun 1665 RMS; PNWL), Little Mill, Linlithgow WLO (v. myln) (Litil(l), Little(-)Mylne 1553/4 RMS et passim to
1670 Reg. Bor., Litillmyln 1613 Ham. Inv.; PNWL), Litill Monktoun, now Old Craighall, Inveresk MLO (v. munuc, tún) (litel monkton 1484 Bann. Cl. 74, litil monktoune 1484 Bann. Cl. 74, litiill Monktoune, Lytill Monktoune, litill Monktoun 1561 Bann. Cl. 74, Litill Monktoun 1587, 1591, 1593-4 RMS, Lytill Monktoun 1578-9 RMS, Littlemountain 1653 RMS, Craighall 1640 LC; PNML: 205), Little Parkly, Linlithgow WLO (v. park, leah) (Litil(l) Parklie 1528/9 Reg. Ho. Ch. et passim to 1696 Ret., Litill Parkle 1540 RSS, Litill Parkly 1543 RMS, Lit(t)ill Parkley 1580 RMS et passim to 1696 LC; PNWL), Litelsweit, between Slethat and Comlongon DMF (v. ñveit) (Litelsweit, post 1275 HMC (Drml), Littlewhat 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.322 mēd - OE (Anglian) 'meadow; meadowland kept for mowing'; cf. OE (West Saxon) mǣd.

Meadowflat, Linlithgow WLO (v. flat) (Medoflatt 1559 SRS 57, 1577 Bann. Cl. 109, Meadowflat 1696 Ret.; PNWL), Midhope Castle WLO (v. hop) ((The) Medope 1438 HMC et passim to 1592 Reg. Ho. Ch., Medop 1466 Bann. Cl. 94 et passim to 1593 Temp., Medoip(e) 1498 AC, Meidop(e) 1525/6 RSS et passim to 1612 RMS, Meedop(e) 1613 SHS I. 18, 1654 SHS I. 31, Medhope 1459 HMC et passim to 1642 Ret., Me(i)dhop 1478 HMC et passim to 1662 RMS, (the) Meidhope 1538 RSS et passim to 1693 KS Ab., Meidhoip 1538/9 RMS et passim to 1616 Bann. Cl. 42, Mydhoip 1583 Temp., Midhope 1618 Ret. et passim to 1667 Dund. B; PNWL), Meadowspot IýILO (v. spot, pēð) (PNML), Meadowfield, Corstorphine MLO (v. feld) (Medeufeld 1424 RMS, Medeufeilde 1533 RMS, Medowfeyld 1429 Bann. Cl. 109, Medowfeylde 1429 RMS, Medowfeld 1634 RMS, Medowfauld 1607, 1618, 1650 RMS, Medoufelde 1430 RMS, Medofeilde 1533, 1572 RMS; PNML), Meadshaw, Roberton ROX (v. sceaga) (PNB), Abbotsmeadow, Edinburgh MLO (v. abbod) (PNML), Abbotsmeadow MLO (v. abbod) (PNL), Broadmeadows, Selkirk SLK (v. brād) (PNB), Broadmeadow, Abercorn WLO (v. brād) (PNWL), Crichton's Meadow, Abercorn WLO (pers.n. Crichton) (Crichtounes-medow 1642 RMS;
PNWL), *Howmeadow*, Cramond MLO (v. hol(h)) (PNML), King’s Meadow, Cramond MLO (v. cyning) (PNML), *Kingsmeadow*, perhaps the same as Kingston Grange, Liberton MLO (v. cyning) (PNML: 239), *Lady Meadow*, Corstorphine MLO (v. (ge)lad) (PNML).

A.323 mæddre, mædere - OE ‘madder, plant used to make dye’


A.324 (ge)mær - OE ‘a boundary, a border’ [Perh. in the following, though it may more properly belong at mere, below.]


A.325 mailing - MSc. ‘a tenant farm’ (§1.47).


A.326 manor - ME ‘mansion; principal house of an estate’, OFr manoir, Latin *manere*. 

512
Manorhill, Makerston ROX (v. hyll) (Manerhill 1541-2 RSS, 1566-7 RMS; PNB).

marischal - MSc. 'marshal, high officer of state'.


mason - ME 'worker in stone', OFr masson, maçon.

Mason Parks, Linlithgow WLO (v. park) (Masounparkis 1560 SRS 57, Meason Park 1670 Reg. Bor.; PNWL).

mearc - OE 'a boundary, a march' as a final element 'a boundary mark'.

March Burn AYR, DMF, INV, INV/BNF boundary, KCB, STL (SSH); Marchcleuch, Eckford ROX (v. clôh) (Mercheleuch 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

melce - OE (Anglian) 'milch, yielding milk' (§2.21).

Milchesid, between Blairslie and Lauder ?BWK (v. side) (Milchesid 1189 Bann. Cl. 56, Milksideburne c. 1170 [16th] Bann. Cl. 83; PNB: 148).
A.331 mere - OE, ‘pool; sea pool’; cf. OE (Anglian) mære. Cf. also (ge)mær, above.

00 Morebattle ROX (v. bōöl) ([?Scerbedle c. 1050 [12th] SD (HSC)], Mereboda c. 1124 [12th] Glas., Merboth [p] 1165-92 Bann. Cl. 56, Merbotil 1174-99 [1500] Bann. Cl. 56, Merbotyl 1170 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, Merbotele 1170 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, Marbottil 1309 RC, Morbottle 1590 CBP, Moirbotil 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Mertoun BWK (v. tūn) (Myrtona 1221 Bann. Cl. 83, Mertun 13th Reg. Dmf., Mertona 1343 ER, Meritin 14th Bann. Cl. 69; PNB), Morton, Liberton MLO (v. tūn) (Mertun 1292 Bann. Cl. 89, Merton 1312, 1314, 1357 Bann. Cl. 89, 1329-70 Bann. Cl. 94, 1343 ER, 1362 RMS, Mertoun 1513 Treas. Acc., Mortoun 1476 et passim to 1666 RMS, 1475, 1567 Bann. Cl. 109, 1378 Bann. Cl. 94, 1546 Bann. Cl. 70, 1584, 1590 RPC, Mortoune 1488 AC; PNML: 236), Mortonhall, Liberton MLO (v. tūn, h(e)all) (Martonehall 1404 RMS, Mortoun Hall 1492 AC, Mortounhall 1491, 1542, 1547 et passim RMS, Mortounehall 1610 RMS, Mortonensis aula 17th cent. SHS I. 52; PNML: 236), Alemoor, Roberton ROX (river-name Ale) (Almere 1296 CDS, Alemere 1511 RMS; PNB), Alemoor Loch, Roberton ROX (Sc. loch < Gaelic loch) (Ealmoore L. 1662-5 Blaeu, Elmoore 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Whitmuir, Selkirk SLK (v. hwīt) (Vithemer c. 1150 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, Whitemer 1159 Bann. Cl. 82, Whytemere 1165-1214 Bann. Cl. 82, Wittemer la. 13th c. Bann. Cl. 82, Whytmure 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.332 merse, merisc - OE ‘watery land, a marsh’, ME mershe, mersk.

00 The Merse, land extending from the Whiteadder to the Tweed (Mersce c. 1221 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, Mersks 1335 Bann. Cl. 69, del Merskys 1366 ER, the Mers c. 1375 [c. 1490] Brus, the Merss c. 1485 Wallace; PNB).

A.333 middel - OE ‘middle’, MSc. middle, middill, etc.
Mid-Calder (parish) (Mid-Calder 1684 McCall: 20, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 242),
Middlebie DMF (v. bý) (PNB), Midlem, Bowden ROX (v. hám) (PNB), Middle
Quarter, Bathgate WLO (v. quarter) (Middil-Quarter 1607 RMS et passim to
1640 Ret., Midilequarter 1645 Ret., Midle Quarter 1646 RMS; PNWL),
Middlerig, Bathgate WLO (v. hrycg) (Middlerig 1649 Dund. B, Middlerigge
1667 Dund. B; PNWL), Middle Row, Linlithgow WLO (v. ràw) (le Myddilraw
1487 et passim RMS, le Myddilrawe 1496 RMS; PNWL), Midshiels, Hawick
ROX (v. schele) (PNB), Middlestead, Selkirk SLK (v. stede) (Mydlested of
Windidurris 1510 HMC (Wed), Middilstead 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Middleshaw,
St. Mungo DMF (v. seeaga) (PNB), Middle Strath, Torphichen WLO (Sc.
strath 'valley' < Gael. srath) (Middlestreth 1698 SRS 40; PNWL), Middleton
MLO (v. tún) (Middiltoun 1499 Bann. Cl. 109, 1538, 1543-4, 1571, 1611, 1620
RMS, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, 1723 LC, Middeltoun 1449 Bann. Cl. 109, Myddiltoun
1545 RSS, Midletoun 1773 Arm; PNML), Middleton, Uphall WLO (v. tún)
(Middeltoun of Strabrok c. 1555 SRS 43, Myddiltoun of Strabrok 1581 SRS 1,
Middiltoun(-)of(-)Strabrok 1561 SRS 57 et passim to 1593 RMS, Middeltoun
1596 RMS, Midiltoun 1596 RMS, Middiltoun 1631 RMS; PNWL).

A.334 micel - OE 'great, large', ON mikill - Great, large. MSc., Sc. muckle, mickle,
meikle. Cf. ME mikel.

Mickle Barnbougle, Dalmeny WLO (Mekle Barougale 1507 RMS; PNWL),
Mains of Mickle Barnbougle, Dalmeny WLO (v. demeyne) (PNWL), Mickle
Blackburn, Whitburn WLO (v. blæc, burna) (Mekil (Mekill, Mekle, Meikill,
Meikle, Mikill) Blakburn(e) 1487 RMS et passim to 1641 KS Liv., -Blaikburne
1554 RMS et passim to 1649 Ret.; PNWL), Mickle Bridgehouse, Torphichen
WLO (v. brycg, hús) (Mekyll, Mekill, Mekle Brighous c. 1540 Rent. Tor. et
passim to 1588 RMS, Mekyll, Mekill, Mekle Brighous 1560 SRS 57; PNWL),
Mickle Carriden, Bo'ness and Carriden, WLO (Meikill Carridein 1655 RMS;
PNWL), Meikledale Burn, Ewes DMF (v. dalr) (PNB), Meikleholm,
Kirkmichael DMF (v. holmr) (Mikkholme 1439-40 RMS; PNB),
Meikelholmside, Moffat DMF (v. holmr, side) (Meikle Holmside 1309 RC, Mikylholmesyde 1317 RMS; PNB), Mikelkeldwelle, unlocated (v. mikill, wella) (PNB), Mickle Parkly, Linlithgow WLO (v. park, leah) (Me(i)kle (Mekill) Parklie c. 1590 BM et passim to 1654 Ret., Meikle Pairklie 1637 Ret., Meikle Parkley 1655 RMS; PNWL), Muckle Slap, Dalmeny WLO (v. slap) (Muckleslap 1697 Ret.; PNWL).

A.335 MSc. moch - A moth (§1.48).

00 Mochhollie, Harvieston, Borthwick MLO (v. hol(h)) (Mochhollie 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML: 113).

A.336 modir - pre-lit. Sc., MSc. moder - spec. sense of mother, used appositively in combinations to denote the source of a river, stream, etc. (§1.49).

00 Modirlech, unlocated, prob. ABD or BNF (1325; DOST s. v. s. v. moder n.1), Motherwell LAN (Modyrwaile 1363, Modervale 1373, Moderwell 1626; NTC: 138).

A.337 mör - OE 'moor, wasteland', Sc. muir.

00 Abercorn Moor, Abercorn WLO (lie mure de Abircorne 1599 et passim RMS, moore of Abercorne 1662 RMS; PNWL), Boroughmuir MLO (v. burh) (PNML), Broompark Moor, Torphichen WLO (v. brōm, park) (Broomparkmoor 1697 KS Tor.; PNWL), Brunemore super dod, Teviothead ROX (v. brūn, dodde) (PNB), Burgh Muir, Linlithgow WLO (v. burh) (PNWL), Cairns Muir, Mid-Calder MLO (Sc. cairn 'heap of stones' < Gael. càrn) (PNML: 244); Cakemuir, Crichton MLO (v. calc) (PNML), Cakemuirhill, Crichton MLO (v. calc, hyll) (PNML), Cotmuir, Dalmeny WLO (v. cot) (PNWL), Fala Moor, Fala & Soutra MLO (v. fāg, hlāw) (Fawlay-mure...

517
SHS II.10, Murehous 1505 SHS II.10, Muirhous(e) 1636 RMS, 1689 SHS I.16, Murrayes 1661 RMS, PNML, Muirhouse, Crichton MLO (v. hụs)

(Murehous(e) 1450, 1451, 1488, 1498, 1511 RMS; PNML), Muirhouse, Liberton MLO (v. hụs) (Morhuse 1315-21 RMS, Murehous 1306-29, 1549 et freq. to 1648 RMS, Muire(h)ous 1634, 1663 RMS, Murrois 1634 RMS, Muirhouse 1663, 1666 RMS, 1685 LC, Murrays 1773 Arm.; PNML: 236),

Muirhouse, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. hụs) (Mwrohous 1611 Ham. Inv., Muirhouse 1621 Ham. Inv., Moorehouse 1671 Reg. Bor.; PNWL), Muirhouse, Whitburn WLO (v. hụs) (Moorhous 1654 Pont, Muirhouse 1846 Est. Map;

PNWL), Merrilees, Abercorn WLO (v. leah) (Mureleis 1540/1 RMS, 1573/4 SRS 52, Mureleiss 1541 Linl. Sh. C., Murleyis 1546 RMS, Mureleyis 1587/8 RMS et passim to 1602 Ret., Murryleyis 1618 Ret.; Merrileis 1558/9 SRS 57, Mirreleyis 1603 RMS, Mirrieleyes 1642 RMS, 1683 Ret., Myrey Lees Arm.;

PNWL), Merrilees Moor, Abercorn WLO (v. leah) (Mureleyismure 1591 RMS, 1602 Ret., Murrieleyismure 1618 Ret., Myreleyismure 1603 RMS, Mirrieleyes(-)muir, Mirrieleyes(-)mure 1642 RMS et passim to 1683 Ret.,

Mireleyes muir 1662 RMS; PNWL, Moor Park, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. park) (lie murepark de Kynneill 1586 RMS, Mure-Park 1593/4 RMS, Muirpark 1669 Ham. Inv.; PNWL), Morridgehall, Maxton ROX (v. hrycg) (PNB),

Muirside, Cramond MLO (v. side) (Muresyde 1597, 1609, 1614 RMS, Muirside 1654 RMS, Myresid 1662 RMS, Moverside 1665 RMS; PNML), Moorside, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. side) (Moorsyd 1672 Reg. Bor.,

Moorsyde 1681 Reg. Bor.; PNWL), Morton, Canonbie DMF (v. tūn) (Mortoun 1329-71 RC, Mortoun-Woddis 1510 RMS; PNB), Morton, Glencorse MLO (v. tūn) (Mortoun 1665 RMS; PNML: 196), Morton, Abercorn WLO (v. tūn)

(Mortoun 1523 Ham. Inv., (The) Mortoun(e) 1540 RMS et passim to 1696 LC, (the) Morton 1604 BM et passim to 1690 Ret.; PNWL), Murraythwaite Ho., Cummertrees DMF (v. ṭveit) (Mourithweyt 1304 CDS, Mourythwayt 1304 CDS, Patrick of Murray of the Morithwait 1498-9 HMC (Jhn), Morayquhat 1569 RPC, Morriwhat 1662-5 Blacu, Murraywhattown 1750 CRD; PNB),

Murthat, Kirkpatrick-Juxta DMF (v. ṭveit) (PNB), Moorfoot, Temple MLO (v.

518
Morthwait 1142 Lawrie, 1140-53, 1238-9, 1273 Bann. Cl. 89,
Morthwayt(h). 1142 Lawrie, 1153, 1215, 1224, 1230, 1238-9, 1253, 1273 Bann. Cl. 89,
Morthwayt early 13th cent. Bann. Cl. 89, Morthweth 1174 Bann. Cl. 89,
Mortwait 1361 Bann. Cl. 89, Mortwath 1361 Bann. Cl. 89, Mordwheith 1184 Bann. Cl. 89,
Modwehit 1184 Bann. Cl. 89, Morfat 1559-60 RMS, Morphat(t) 1583 RPC, 1596 Newb. Ch. Paton, 1591 RMS, Morphet 1563 Bann. Cl. 89,
1621 RMS, 1794 OSA, Morphet-toun 1621 RMS, Muirfut, Mwirfut(t)(e),
Morfitt 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, Morefoet 1654 Blaeu, Muirfoot or Morphatten or Muirfatten 1800 Sasines; PNB: 296), Kirknewton Muir, Kirknewton MLO (v. níwe, tūn, cirice) (Newtoun-mu(i)re 1625 RMS; PNB: 217), Scotstoun Moor,
Abercorn WLO (v. Scott, tūn) (PNWL), Stoneyflat Moor, Dalmeny
WLO (v. flat, stān) (Mure of Stanisflatt 1636 Dund. A, Muir of Stanisflatt 1660 Dund. B; PNWL), Stenhousemuir STL (v. stān, hūs) (NTC), West Moor,
Dalmeny WLO (v. west) (Westmure 1559/60 Dund. A et passim to 1674 KS Dal., Westmuir 1562/3 Dund. A, The West-Mure of Dundas 1578/9 SRS I, Westmure 1618 Dund. A; PNWL), Westmuirdale, Dalkeith MLO (v. west, dāl) (Westmuredail 1669 LC; PNB: 185), West Caldmuire, Borthwick MLO (v. west, cald) (PNNL), Kirknewton (parish) MLO (v. níwe, tūn, cirice)
(Ecclesia de Neutun 1150 Lawrie; PNB: 217).

mos - OE ‘moss, lichen; bog, swamp’, ON mosi

Lochar Moss, Dumfries DMF (Lochrymos c. 1485 Wallace; PNB), Mossburgh, Livingston WLO (v. burh) (Mosbroch 1698 KS Liv., Mosbrough 1699 KS Liv.; PNWL), Mozie Law, Hownam ROX (v. hlāw) (Mosyla Hill 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Mosshouses, Melrose ROX (v. hūs) (Moshous 1568 MRR; PNB), Mosslands, Johnston DMF (v. land) (PNB), Mosside (Farm), Bathgate WLO (v. side) (Mossyd 1649 Dund. B, Mossyde 1665 RMS; PNWL), Back of Moss,
Whitburn WLO ((The) Back of (the) Moss 1685 KS Tor. et passim to 1699 KS Liv.; PNWL), Moss Burn LAN (SSH), Gillshaw Flow, Kirkpatrick-Fleming DMF (v. seea, gil) (PNB).
mote - OFr 'an embankment', ME mote 'a moat, a protective ditch filled with water around a building', MSc. mote 'mound, hillock; an embankment'.

The moat of Loquhariot, Borthwick MLO (lie) Mo(i)t(e) de Lochorwart 1430 RMS, Mo(i)t(e) de Lochquhor(r)at 1538, 1571 RMS, Mo(i)t(e) de Lochorworth 1543-4 RMS, Mo(i)t(e) de Lochquharret 1611, 1622, 1643 RMS, Mo(i)t(e) de Lochquharret 1620 RMS; PNUL).

OE munuc - A monk, ME, MSc. monke.

Mumbie, Canonbie DMF (v. bý) (Monkeby 1552 Bullock; PNB), Mumbiehirst, Canonbie DMF (v. hyrst, bý) (PNB), Monksford, Melrose ROX (v. ford) (PNB), Litill Monktoun, now Old Craighall, Inveresk MLO (v. lytel, tûn) (litel monkton 1484 Bann. Cl. 74; PNML: 205), Monktoun, Inveresk MLO (v. tûn) (Munctune 1163 Bann. Cl. 74, Monketune pre-1198 Bann. Cl. 74, Monketune c. 1235 Bann. Cl. 74, Monkton 1561, c. 1564, 1557-8 Bann. Cl. 74, 1590 RPC, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, 1648 LC, Mons 17th c. SHS I. 52; PNNE: 206), Monktonhall, Inveresk MLO (v. he(a)ll, tûn) (monktoun hall 1482 ADA, Monktounhall 1561, c. 1564, 1606 Bann. Cl. 74, 1573, 1574 RPC, 1576 et freq. to 1656 RMS, 1585 et freq. to 1664 LC, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, Munktounhall 1555-83 Bann. Cl. 74, 1563 RMS, Munktounhall 1601 Bann. Cl. 74, Monktonhall 1557 Bann. Cl. 74, Montounhall 1547 RMS, 1581 RPC, Muntounhall 1672 LC, Mountainhall 1653 RMS, Montis Aula undated 17th c. SHS I. 52; PNML: 206).

musel - OE 'a mussel; mussel-shaped' (§1.50).

Musselburgh MLO (v. burh) (Muselburge 1070-93 Lawrie, early undated charter Bann. Cl. 74, Muchselburg 1201 Bann. Cl. 56, Muxleburg 1174 Bann. Cl. 89, Muxelburg 1166-1214 Bann. Cl. 89, Muxilburg 1224, 1273 Bann. Cl. 89, Muxilburge 1232 Bann. Cl. 74, Muxkylburgh 1273 Bann. Cl. 89, Muxkilburg
1273 Bann. Cl. 89, **Muskilburgh** 1230 Bann. Cl. 89, **Muskelburgh** 1190-1220
Bann. Cl. 109, 1364, 1416, 1451 ER, 1363 et freq. to 1484 Bann. Cl. 74,
**Muskilburgh** 1419 Bann. Cl. 89, **Muskelburge** 1184, 1232, 1249 Bann. Cl. 74,
**Muskilburg** 1234, 1253 Bann. Cl. 74, **Muskelburc** c. 1235 Bann. Cl. 74,
**Muskilburce** c. 1235 Bann. Cl. 74, **Muskelburke** 13th c. Bann. Cl. 69,
**Muskilburgh** 1451 ER, **Muskelburg** 1140, 1254 Bann. Cl. 74, **Muskelburghe**
1336-7 CDS, **Muskilburge** 1339 Bann. Cl. 74, **Muskelburg** 1359 Bann. Cl. 74,
**Muskelburgh** 1360 et passim to 1376 ER, **Musclebrug** 1662-5 Blaeu,
**Muskilburg** c. 1235 Bann. Cl. 74, **Musclebroch** 1214-1249 Bann. Cl. 70,
**Musilburgh** 1329 ER, 1511, 1531 Bann. Cl. 109, 1511, c. 1580 Bann. Cl. 74,
1534 et freq. to 1593 RMS, 1565 et freq. to 1585 RPC, 1570 Bann. Cl. 94,
**Musilburgh** 1499, 1561 Bann. Cl. 74, **Musilburgh** 1444 Bann. Cl. 109,
**Musilbrughe** 1561 Bann. Cl. 74, **Musilbruche** 1561 Bann. Cl. 109, **Musilburgh**
1444 Bann. Cl. 109, **Musleburgh** 1662 RMS, **Musilburgum** 17th c. SHS I. 52,
**Musselburgh** 1573 RPM, 1541 et freq. to 1609 LC; PNML: 206; NTC: 138).

A.342  OE **muða** - The mouth of a large river, an estuary.

00  *Eyemouth* BWK (river name *Eye*) (**Aymuth** c. 1300 Cold. Corr., **Aymouht** 1345
Cold. Corr., **Aymouth(e)** 1361 RMS, 1547 CSP (Th), **Emouth** 1585 HMC (Var. Coll. v.); PNB).

A.343  OE (Anglian) **myln**, **mylen** - A mill. MSc, Sc. **miln**.

00  **Mill Acre**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. *æcer*) (**Myline Acre** 1632 LC;
PNWL), **Millbank**, Crandom MLO (v. *banke*) (**Mylbank** 1471 RMS; PNML),
**Mill Burn**, Echline WLO (v. *burna*) (**Mylburn** 1459 Dund. A, **Mylburne** 1564 et
passim SRS 52; PNWL), **Millcraig**, Kirkliston WLO (Sc. *craig* < Gael. *creag*)
(**Myln(e)craig** 1560 SRS 57; PNWL), **Millcroft**, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. *croft*)
(**Myline-croft** 1506 RMS; PNWL), **Milldam**, Newbattle MLO (v. *dammr*) (**Myln
dame de Newboithill** 1587 RMS; PNML: 258), **Mill Haugh**, Torphichen WLO
(v. *h(e)alh*) (**Hylnhauch** 1579 Temp.; PNWL), **Millhill**, Inveresk MLO (v. *hyll*)
(Millhill 1686 LC; PNML: 211), Mill Hill, Torphichen WLO (v. hyll) (Mylnhill 1573/4 RMS, 1646 Ret., The Milnehill 1697 KS Tor.; PNWL), Millhill, Linlithgow WLO (v. hyll) (Mylnhill 1546/7 RMS, Millhill 1551/2 SRS 57, Milnehill 1699 Ret.; PNWL), Millholm, Cockpen MLO (v. holmr) (the mylnhome 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML), Millrig, Kirkliston WLO (v. hrycg) (thus Arm., 1818 Forrest; PNWL), Millstead, Canonbie DMF (v. stede) (PNB), Milton, Kirkpatrick-Juxta DMF (v. tûn) (Mylnthoun 1550 RMS; PNB), Milton, Glencorse MLO (v. tûn) (Me) Miltoun 1501 RMS, Mylnthoun 1530 RMS, Myln(e)thoun 1545, 1581 RMS, Milton 1773 Arm.; PNML: 194), Milton, Dalmeny WLO (v. tûn) (Mylnthoun 1556/7 Stair 2, Mylnthoun (Mylnetoun) of Dundas 1583 Dund. A, Mylnetoun 1603 Dund. A, Milton 1692 KS Dal.; PNWL), Miltonhill, Dalmeny WLO (v. tûn, hyll) (Mylnthounhill 1583 Dund. A et passim to 1634 BM, Mylnetounhill 1599 Dund. A, Miltonstounhill 1690 Ret.; PNWL), Mellendean, Sprouston ROX (v. denu, tûn) (PNB), Abercorn Mill, Abercorn WLO (Abircorne Myln 1569 SRS 52; PNWL), Bellsmill, Edinburgh MLO (surname, Bell) (Belsmyln 1650 LC; PNML), Bird's Mill, Kirkliston WLO (surname, Bird) (Birdsmilne 1692 KS Kirk., Burdsmillne 1698 KS Kirk., New Mill 1654 Pont; PNWL), Blackburn Mill, Livingston WLO (v. blæc, burna) (Blackburne Milne 1636 Dund. B, Blakbourne Milne 1648 KS Liv.; PNWL), Blackcraigmill, Mid-Calder MLO (Sc. craig < Gael. creag) (v. blæc) (PNML: 250), Bonnington Mill, Edinburgh MLO (v. Bóndi, tûn) (mill of Bonynton 1557 LC; PNML), Boosmill, Lilliesleaf ROX (v. Bevis) (PNB: 186), Brae Mill, Linlithgow WLO (v. bra) (PNWL), Burgh Mills, Linlithgow WLO (v. burh) (PNWL), Canonmills, Edinburgh MLO (v. canoun) (PNML), Cant's Mill, Edinburgh MLO (perh. surname, Cant) (Cantismyln 1638 LC; PNML), Carrington Mill, Carrington MLO (v. tûn, Cênhere) (PNML), Catcune Mill, Borthwick MLO (myln of Catcune 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML), Clapperton Mill, Uphall WLO (Clappertoun-Milne 1632 RMS; PNWL), Cliftonhall Mill, also Lin's Mill, Kirkliston MLO (v. tûn, h(e)all, clif) (PNML), Craige Mill, Dalmeny WLO (Gael. creag 'hill') (Craige-Milne 1622 RMS, Cragie milne 1660 Dund. B; PNWL), Cromond Mill, Cromond MLO (Myln of Crawmond
Regis 1589 RPC, Crawmoundmyln 1611 RMS, Crawmondmilne 1668 RMS; PNML, Crookston Mill, Stow MLO (v. *crōc, myln) (Crookstonmyln 1584 RPC; PNML: 283), Dalry Mills, Edinburgh MLO (Dalrymilnis 1592 RPC; PNML), Falla Mill, Whitburn WLO (v. falh) (PNWL), Gladhousemill (v. gled, hūs) (PNML: 295), Gorgie Mill, Edinburgh MLO (Gorgie Mill 1558 et freq to 1694 LC, Gorgie milne 1654 RMS; PNML), Haugh Mill, Linlithgow WLO (v. h(e)all) (PNWL), Iole Mill, Linlithgow WLO (v. hol(h)) (PNWL), Kilpunt Mill, Kirkliston WLO (Kinpunt-myln 1608 Ret.; PNW), Kinneil Mill, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (Kennell-Milne 1569/70 Reg. Ho. Ch., lie Kynneill-mylne 1593/4 RMS, Kinnelmilne 1653 RMS; PNWL), Kirkettle Mill, Lasswade MLO (v. Ketil) (molendinum de Carketill 1609 RMS, Carketelmyln 1655 RMS; PNML: 226), Kirkliston Mill, Kirkliston WLO (v. cirice, *Lissa, tūn) (Kirklistoun-mylne, milne 1552 SRS 57, 1578 SRS 1; PNWL), Livingston Mill, WLO (v. Leofing, tūn) (Levingstoun Myln 1575/6 SRS 52, Levingstoune Mill 1642 KS Liv.; PNWL), Little Mill, Linlithgow WLO (v. lytel) (PNWL), Loch Mill, Linlithgow WLO (Sc. loch < Gaelic loch) (PNWL), Milton Mill, Dalmeny WLO (v. tūn) (Mylton Myll 1572 SRS 52; PNWL), Nethermill, Abercorn WLO (v. nebri) (PNWL), Nether Mill, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. nebri) (PNWL), New Mill, Kirknewton MLO (v. nīwe) (Newmyln 1546 RMS; PNML: 222); Newmillhead, Kirknewton MLO (v. nīwe, hēafod) (Newmilnehead 1654 RMS; PNML: 222), New Mill, Livingston WLO (v. nīwe) (PNWL), Newmills, Dalkeith MLO (v. nīwe) (mill of Dalkeith 1621 LC; PNML: 184), Niddry’s Mill, Cramond MLO (surname, Nudry or Niddery) (Nuddrie-mylne 1620 RMS, Nidiemilne 1654 RMS, Neddrie mill 1662 RMS; PNML), Ninemillburn, also called Gateside, Penicuik MLO (v. burna) (PNML: 272), Overmilne, Currie MLO (v. ufer(r)a) (PNML), Over Mill, Kirknewton MLO (v. ufer(r)a) (Overmyln 1607 RMS; PNML: 222), Peffermill, Liberton MLO (rivcr namec, Peffer Burn) (Peppermyln 1634 RMS, Peppermilne 1630 Bann. Cl. 70, Pepper Mill 1773 Arm.; PNML: 237), Philpstoun Mill, Abercorn WLO (personal name, Philip; v. tūn) (Milne of Philpstoun 1594 Bann. Cl. 42; PNWL), Saughton Mill, Corstorphine MLO (v. s(e)alh) (PNML), Shire Mill,

A.344 myrig - OE adj. ‘pleasant, sweet, agreeable’, ME mirrie. Perhaps in the following name, though there are semantic difficulties.

00 Merry Naze, Teviothead ROX (v. naess) (Muryneis 1547 RMS, Mirrienyse 1662–5 Blaeu; PNB: 253).

A.345 mýrr - ON ‘mire’, ME mire, Sc. mire, myre.

00 Myreside, Edinburgh MLO (v. side) (the myreside of Over Margeinstoun 1583 LC, Myirsyid 1609 LC, Myresyd 1654 RMS, Mireside 1773 Arm.; PNML), Blackmire, West Calder MLO (v. blæc) (PNML: 300), Broadmire, Dalmeny
A.346 næss - OE (Anglian), ON nes - Promontory, headland. [Cf. OE (West Saxon) 
næss, (Kentish, Mercian) ness. Cf. also OE *nes, ME nese (Smith II: 49).]

(a) Naze Hill, Langholm DMF (v. hyll) (Nese 1463-4 RMS, Nise 1662-5 Blaeu; 
PNB).

(b) Ness WLO (later Bo’ness) ((The) Ness 1494 AC et passim to 1607 Ham. 
Inv., (The) Ness 1552 SRS 57 et passim to 1693 KS Car., Ness of Kynnele 
1567/8 SRS 52; PNWL).

(c) Blackness WLO (v. blæc) (Blackenis 1165-1214 Bann. Cl. 70, Blacknes 
1301 CDS, Blakenes 1301 CDS et passim to 1581 RMS (the) Blaknes 1330 ER 
et freq to 1622 Linn. T. C., Blakness 1373 Bann. Cl. 79 et freq to 1620 Linn. T. 
C., Blaknesse 1440/1 RMS et passim to 1686 HMC, (The) Blackness 1323-7 
[17th] RMS et passim to 1696 KS Up., (The) Blacknes 1471 ADA et passim to 
1690 KS Car.; PNWL), Borrowstounness or Bo’ness, WLO (formerly Ness) (v. 
Beornweard) (Burustounnes 1532 RMS, Borrowstounness 1555 Ham. Inv. et 
passim to 1696 KS Ab., Borrowstounes 1562/3 SRS 57 et passim to 1697 KS 
Liv., Borrowstounnes 1562/3 SRS 57 et passim to 1669 Reg. Bor., 
Borrowstounness 1553/4 SRS 57 et passim to 1684 SHS I. 14, Barrestounes 
1560/1 Stair 2, Barrestounness 1574 SRS 52, Burroustounness 1565 RPC, 1654 
Ret., Burrowstounness 1597 Ham. Inv., Burrowstounness 1613 Ham. Inv., et 
passim to 1668 Ret.; PNWL), Merry Naze, Teviothead ROX (v. myrig) (PNB: 
253), Tanlaw Naze, Teviothead ROX (v. tannel) (PNB: 253).

nesbyt, nasebith (§1.51).

A.348 netel(e) - OE 'a nettle'.

Net(t)leflat, Lasswade MLO (v. flat) (Net(t)leflat 1527, 1542 RMS; PNML: 230), Nettlingflat, Stow MLO (v. flat) (Natilflatt 1567 LC, Netlingflat 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, Nelloflatt undated Wilson; PNML: 286).

A.349 neodera, niöera - OE, ON neðri 'lower', MSc. nether, nedder, etc.

Nether Barnton, Cramond MLO (v. ber-ærn, tún) (PNML), Nether Bow, Edinburgh MLO (v. boga) (Nether Bow 1477 SBR 7, Nedirboll of Edinburgh 1507 RSS, The Nethir Bow 1513 Trcas. Acc., Archum inferiorem 1498 LC, Nethirbow 1527, 1541 RSS, Nether Bow 1536, 1541 RSS, arcus inferior 1545-6 RSS; PNML), Nether Braid (v. ufer(r)a) (Nether Braid or Mains of Braid 1665 RMS, 1685 LC; PNML), Nether Brotherstone, Fala & Soutra MLO (v. brôðor, stân) (PNML:191); Nether Buteland, Currie MLO (v. butt, land, tún) (PNML: 175), Netherbyre, also Fleurs (v. flôr, byre) (PNB), Nether Carlowrie, Kirkliston WLO (Carlouri Inferior 1335-6 CDS, Nether, Nethir Carlowry 1531 Bann. Cl. 74, 1542 Tcmp.; PNWL), Nether Carriden, Bo’nness and Carriden, WLO (Nether Carriddene 1653 RMS; PNWL), Old Craigs, Mid-Calder MLO (v. craig) (PNML: 245), Nether Crawmond, also Bishop’s Crawmond, Crawmond MLO (Nethir Crawmo(u)nd(e) 1479, 1593-4, 1594-5, 1601, 1609 RMS, 1545 RSS, 1585, 1586 RPC, Nather Cra(w)mo(u)nd(e) 1603, 1629, 1633 RMS, Nether Crawmond 1586 RPC, 1603 RMS; PNML), Nether Cranston MLO (v. cran, tún) (PNML), Nether Currie, Currie MLO (Nether Currie 1621 RMS, Ne Curry 1773 Arm.; PNML: 173), Nether Hillhouse, Torphichen WLO (v. hyll, hûs)
(Nethir, Nathir, Nether Hilhous 1540/1 RMS et passim to 1591 HMC, Netherhilhous 1562 SRS 57, Netherhillhous 1565 SRS 52; PNWL), Howden Farm, Mid-Calder MLO (v. hol(h), denu) (Nayr Howden 1583 Proc. Bar. Court; PNML: 246), Nether Kinneil, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (Kynnele Nethir 1516 RMS, Nethirtoun (Netherton) of Kynneil 1532 RMS et passim to 1593/4 Ham. Inv., Netherkinneill 1673 Reg. Bor.; PNWL), Nether Lennie, Cramond MLO (Lanyne minorem 1178-9 SHS III.32, Nather Lenye 1585 Bann. Cl. 109, Nather Lany 1612, 1622 RMS, Nether Lany 1620 RMS, Nether Lany 1633 RMS, 1662-5 Blaeu, Nether Leny 1640 RMS; PNML), Nether Liberton, Liberton MLO (v. hlip, beretún) (Nethir Lebertoun 1387 Bann. Cl. 105, SBR 7, Nethir Liberton 1369 RMS, Nethirlibertone 1406 RMS, Nethir Liberton 1400, 1401 ER, 1528-9 RSS, Nether Liberton 1533 RMS, Nether Libertoune 1658 RMS, Nether Libbertoun 1629, 1658, 1663 RMS, Nether Libberton 1630 Bann. Cl. 70, Nather Libbertoun 1629, 1615 RMS, Nether Libertoune 1654 RMS, Neathertoune of Libertoune 1654 RMS, Unirliberton 1426 ER, Liberton inferior 1392 ER, 1424 RMS, Lybertoun inferior 1533 RMS; PNML: 232), Nether Loan Dykes, Linlithgow WLO (v. lane, dic) (Nethir Lone Dikes 1562 SRS 57; PNWL), Nether Merchiston, Edinburgh MLO (v. Merchiaun, tun) (PNML), Nethermill, Abercorn WLO (v. myln) (Nethermyln of Abircorne 1564/5 et passim SRS 52, Nethermiln 1691 et passim KS Ab.; PNWL), Nether Mill, Bo’ness and Carriden, WLO (v. myln) (Nethirmynyne 1562 Reg. Ho. Ch., Nethirmynye 1562/3 SRS 57, Nethermill 1564/5 SRS 57; PNWL), Nether Park, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. park) (lie Nethir Park 1593/4 RMS; PNWL), Nether Plewlands, Edinburgh MLO (v. plewland) (Ne(a)ther Plewland(s) 1652, 1665 RMS, 1685 LC; PNML), Nether Quarry Flat(s), Dalmeny WLO (v. flat) (Nether Quariflattis 1577 Dund. B, Nether Quarriflet 1582 Dund. B, Nether Quarriesflates 1660 Dund. B; PNWL), Nether Scotstoun, Dalmeny WLO (v. Scot, Scott, tun) (Nethir Scottistoun 1582 Dund. B, Nether Scotstoun 1599 Dund. B, Nether Scotstoun 1660 Dund. B; PNWL), Nether Shiels, now Sheils, Stow MLO (v. schele) (PNML: 287), Nether Wheatacre(s), Torphichen WLO (v. wüt, æcer) (Netherweitakyr c. 1540 Rent. Tor., Nether
Weitaikeris 1627 RMS; PNWL), Nether Wood, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. wudu) (Netherwood of Kinneill 1670 Reg. Bor.; PNWL).

A.350 neuk, nuke, nook, nok - MSc. ‘a projecting point of land, especially into the sea; a corner of a piece of land; an outlying or remote place’ (§1.52).

Dykenuek, Penicuik MLO (v. dīc) (Dyknuiik 1613, 1647 RMS, 1646 Sasines, Dyknuke 1604 RMS, Dyneuk 1654 RMS, Dyk(e)nook 1741, 1747 SHS I. 13, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 266), Ravensneuk, Penicuik MLO (Ravin(n)(i)snuk(e) 1488 ADC, 1527, 1590-1, 1607 RMS, 1591 RPC, Ravynnismuke 1542, 1587 RMS, 1590, 1590-1, 1591 RPC, Revynnismeuk 1574 RMS, Ravinsnuk 1610 RMS, Ravensneuk 1594 RPC, Ravensn(e)uck 1676-1755 SHS I. 13, Ravensnook 1726 SHS I. 13, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 270).

A.351 niwe - OE ‘new’, MSc., ME new.

Nether Newfiston 1517 LC et passim to 1637 Ret.; PNWL), Newmains, also Colinton Mains, Colinton MLO (v. demayne) (Newmains 1654 RMS, Mains 1773 Arm; PNML), New Mill, Kirknewton MLO (v. myln) (Newmylne 1546, 1607, 1614 RMS, Newmilne 1654 RMS, New Mylne 1662 RMS, New Mill 1663 RMS, 1773 Arm., Scheillmylne 1583 RMS; PNML: 222), Newmillhead, Kirknewton MLO (v. myln, hēafod) (Newmilnehead 1654 RMS; PNML: 222), New Mill, Livingston WLO (v. myln) (New Milne 1561 Linl. Ch., Newmilln 1698 KS Liv.; PNWL), Newmills, Dalkeith MLO (v. myln) (mill of Dalkeith 1621 LC; PNML: 184), Newstead, Melrose ROX (v. stede) (PNB), Newton, Hawick ROX (v. tūn)
(Chamblelein-Neuton 1335-6 RMS, Chambirlaynenewtona 1374 RMS; PNB),
Newton (parish) MLO (v. tūn) (Neutun(e) 1163, 1153-65, 1232, c. 1240 Bann.
Cl. 74, Neutone 1182, 1184, 1234 Bann. Cl. 74, Neutona early 13th cent. Bann.
Cl. 74, Neuton 1330 ER, Neutoun(e) 1443, 1451, 1462 Bann. Cl. 105, 1454 Reg.
Ho. Ch., 1585-6, 1591-2 RPC, Newton 1397 Bann. Cl. 70, 1480 RMS, Newtone
1480 RMS, 1592, 1593 KSR (Newton), Newtoun(e) c.1555, 1555-83 Bann. Cl.
74, 1585-6 RPC, 1612 KSR (Newton), 1614 LC, 1653, 1658 RMS,
Naw(t)oun(e) 1561, 1563, c.1564, 1609 Bann. Cl. 74, 1577, 1587 et freq. to
1656 RMS, 1615, 1639, 1640 KSR (Newton), 1617 LC, Nathan 1563 Bann. Cl.
74, Neatone 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, Neatoun(e) 1641 KSR (Newton), 1642, 1664
LC, 1665 RMS, Neatowne 1641 KSR (Newton), Neatoun 1642 LC, Newton 1773
Arm.; PNML: 260), Newton WLO (v. tūn) (Newton c.1390 Bann. Cl. 94 et
passim to 1676 KS Dal., (The) Newtoun(e) 1497 HMC et passim to 1691 KS
Ab., Newtoun(e) of Abircorne (Abercome) 1586 SRS 52 et passim to 1683 Ret.;
PNWL), Kirknewton (parish) MLO (v. cirice, tūn, mōr) (Ecclesia de Neutun
1150 Lawrie; PNML: 217), Easter Newton, Kirknewton MLO (v. cirice, tūn)
(Estir Newtoun 1546 RMS; PNML: 217), Wester Newton, Kirknewton MLO (v.
west, tūn) (Westir Newtoun 1546 RMS; PNML: 217), Over Newton, now
Overton, Kirknewton MLO (v. uferra, tūn) (Ovir Newtoun 1546 RMS; PNML:
217), Kirknewton Mains, Kirknewton MLO (v. cirice, tūn, demeyne) (Maynes
of Kirknewton 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML: 217), Kirknewton Muir, Kirknewton
MLO (v. cirice, tūn, mōr) (Newtoun-mu(i)re 1625 RMS; PNML: 217),
Longnewton, Ancrum ROX (v. lang, tūn) (PNB), Over Newliston, Kirkliston
WLO (v. *Lissa, tūn, ufer(r)a) (PNWL).

A.352 norð - OE 'north', ME, MSc. north.

00 North Bank, Abercom WLO (v. banke) (PNWL), North Bank, Bo’ness and
Carriden WLO (v. banke) (PNWL), North Berwick ELO (v. bere-wic)
(PNWL), Northfield, Coldingham BWK (v. feld) (PNB), North Field, Bathgate

530
WLO (v. feld) (PNWL), North Field, Uphall WLO (v. feld) (PNWL), North Hilderston, Torphichen WLO (v. *Hildhere, tūn) (North Hilderstaines, North Hilderstounes 1635 RMS et passim to 1672 Ret.; PNWL), North Leith, Edinburgh MLO (North Leith 1370 ER; PNML), Norloch, Edinburgh MLO (Sc. loch < Gaelic loch) (North Lo(u)ch(t) 1468, 1470 Bann. Cl. 89, 1542 et freq to 1682 LC, lacum borialem 1493 Bann. Cl. 105, (lacum) borealem (lacum) 1494, 1523 Bann. Cl. 105; PNML), North Logiebrae, Torphichen WLO (North Lugiebrae 1643 RMS, North Logie Brae 1667 Dund. B, North Logiebrae 1688 SRS 40; PNWL), Norton, Ratho MLO (v. tūn) (Nortun 1288-90 ER, Norton(e) 1335-6, 1336-7 CDS, Nortona 1371, 1371-2, 1372 RMS, Nortoun(e) 1329-71, 1372, 1452, 1482, 1506, 1581 et freq. to 1660 RMS, 1426 et freq. to 1447 ER, 1444 Bann. Cl. 109, 1590 RPC, Northtoun 1668 SHS I, 36; PNML: 277).

A.353 nunne - OE 'a nun', ME, MSc. nun.

00 Nungate, unlocated (Nvngate of Sanct Martine 1489; DOSI' s.v. nun n.), Nunland(s), Binny, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. land) (Nunneland(e) 1336-7 CDS, Nunlandis 1601 et passim RMS; the lands were held by the convent of the Blessed Virgin Mary of Elcho; PNWL: 52), Nunland, Haddington ELO (v. land) (the Nunland liand in the parochin of Haddingtoun 1573; DOSI' s.v. nun n.), Nunsyde, Haddington ELO (v. stide) (Nunsyde of Haddington 1421; DOST s.v. nun n.).

531
orceard, ort-geard - OE 'a garden', later in OE 'an orchard'; ME orchard 'orchard', MSc. orchat, orchart, orscheat.

Orchard, Wamphray DMF (Orchertbek 1590 RPC; PNB), Orchard, Duddingston MLO (Orchaird 1594 LC, Orcheard 1603 LC; PNML: 187), Orchard, Cavers ROX (Orchart 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Orchard, Uphall WLO (Orchard 1632 RMS, Orcheard 1632 RMS, 1635 Ret.; PNWL), Orchard Croft, Linlithgow WLO (v. croft) (le Orchard 1296 CDS et passim to 1630 RMS, Pomarium 1335-6 CDS, (le) Orchardcroft 1451 RMS; PNWL), Orchardfield, Edinburgh MLO (v. feld) (Orch(e)ardfe(i)ld(e) 1498 AC, 1503 Bann. Cl. 105, 1529 RSS, ?Orchfeld Gled 1630 Bann. Cl. 70; PNML).

oter, otor - OE 'an otter'.

Otterburn, Morebattle ROX (v. burna) (PNB), Otter Burn, Abbey St. Bathans and Buncle & Presten BWK (v. burna) (PNB).

ixa - OE 'an ox'

Oxendean, Dunse BWK (v. denu) (Oxindene 1479 RMS, Oxendein 1546 HMC (Var. Coll. v.; PNB: 104), Oxnam, ROX (v. hām) (PNB), Oxmuir, Hume BWK (v. mōr) (PNB).

oxgang - MSc. 'measure of land' (§1.53).

Oxgangs, Colinton Parish MLO (le Oxgangis 1425 RMS, Oxygangis 1591 et freq to 1606 RMS, Oxingangis 1524 RSS, 1528 et freq to 1643 RMS, Oxygangs 1609 APS, le Oxenganges 1619 RMS, Auchingang 1635, 1642, 1643 RMS, Oxinganges 1643 RMS, Oxgang 1654, 1656 RMS; PNML: 148), Oxygang(s), Uphall WLO (lie Oxgangis 1632 RMS, 1635 Ret.; PNWL: 74), Hangings-Oxgang, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. hingand) (PNWL: 50).
A.358 padda - ON 'toad', OE *padde, Sc. puddock, paddock, etc.


A.359 pæð - OE (Anglian) 'path, track'.

Pathhead, Crichton MLO (v. hēafod) (Pethheid 1591-2 RPC, Pathhead 1773 Arm.; PNML), Pathhead House, Glencorse MLO (v. hēafod) (Pathhead 1665 RMS; PNML: 196), Pathhead, Livingston WLO (v. hēafod) (Path Head 1694 KS Liv., Pathhead 1697 KS Liv.; PNWL), Cockburnspath BWK (v. Kolbrandr) (PNB), Hexpath, Gordon BWK (v. hægstald) (PNB), Meduspeth MLO (v. mæd, spot) (Meduspeth 1338 Bann. Cl. 89; PNML), Sisterpath, Fogo BWK (v. sweostor) (PNB), Stoneyport MLO (v. stānig) (PNML), Redpath, Earlston BWK (v. rēad) (PNB).

A.360 park - OFr, ME 'an enclosed tract of land for beasts of the chase; an enclosed plot of ground, a paddock, a field' (cf. pearroc).

Park, Crichton MLO (le Parke sub castro de Creichtoun 1483 RMS, Park of Crichtoun 1534 RMS, Park 1538 RMS; PNML), Park (Farm), Linlithgow WLO ((Le, The) Park 1535 RMS et passim to c. 1690 BM, Park 1647 KS Linl., Park de (of) Kincavill 1541/2 RSS, lie Park de Kyncavill 1542 RMS, Kincavill(-) Park 1560 SRS 57 et passim to 1632 Dund. A, Kincavillpark 1604 BM, Kincavellpark 1630 Ret.; PNWL), Park, Livingston WLO ((lie, the) park 1565 SRS 52 et passim to 1659 Ret.; PNWL), Parkhead, Corstorphine MLO (v. hēafod) (Park 1654, 1664 RMS, Parkhead 1773 Arm.; PNML), Parkhead,
Linlithgow WLO (v. hēafoð) *(Park of Linlithgow 1530 SRS 52, Parkhead 1671 KS Linl.; PNWL), Parkly, Linlithgow WLO (v. lēah) *(Parkle 1431 HMC et passim to 1549 Reg. Ho. Ch., Parcle 1438 ER, 1534 RMS, Parklye 1440 Gramp. Cl. 4, Parklee 1489 RMS, Parklie 1440 Gramp. Cl. 4, Park-lee 1489 RMS, Park-lie 1528 RMS et passim to 1671 Bonds Bor., Parkley 1539 SRS 52 et passim to 1681 KS LinL., Parkly 1648 KS Linl., Perkley 1432 LC, Perkle 1439 RMS, Perklee 1490/1 RMS, Pairkle 1638 Linl. T. C., Pairkly 1647 KS Linl.; PNWL), Easter Parkly, Linlithgow WLO (v. ēast, lēah) (PNWL), Little Parkly, Linlithgow WLO (v. lytel, lēah) (PNWL), Mickle Parkly, Linlithgow WLO (v. mikill, lēah) (PNWL), Broompark, Torphichen WLO (v. brōm) (PNWL), Broompark Moor, Torphichen WLO (v. brōm, mōr) (PNWL), Greenfauld Park, Liberton MLO (v. grēne, feld) (PNML: 239), Levedeparc, Lauder BWK (v. hlæfdige) (PNB), Mason Parks, Linlithgow WLO (v. mason) (PNWL), Moor Park, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. mōr) (PNWL), Nether Park, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. neōrī) (PNWL), Upper Park, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. ufer(r)a) (PNWL), Parkhead, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. hēafoð) *(The Parkhead 1699 KS Bo.; PNWL), Parkside, Uphall WLO (v. sīde) *(Parksyde 1660 KS Up.; PNWL), Sheriff’s Park, Linlithgow WLO *(Schireffis(-)Park 1541/2 RSS, 1542 RMS; PNWL).

A.361 pearroc - OE ‘a fence enclosing a piece of ground’ (v. park).

A.362 peel, pele - Pre-lit. Sc., MSc. ‘a defensive palisade or stockade, the ground enclosed by such; a small fortified or moated rectangular stone tower’ (§1.54).

00 *Peel of Belsyis*, unlocated *(Peel of Belsyis 1479; DOST s.v. pele n.¹ 1.d), *Peel of Livingston*, Livingston WLO (v. Lēosing, tūn) *(The Peill of Lewingstoun c. 1570 Bann. Cl. 94, (lie) Peill de (of) Levingstoun 1542 RMS et passim to 1594 Bann. Cl. 42; PNWL: 76), *Peile of Knokschenoch*, unlocated *(Peile of Knokschenoch 1528; DOST s.v. pele n.¹ 1.d), *Peil of Lowdoun*, unlocated *(Peil

A.363 pendicle - MSc. 'a piece of land forming part of a larger holding or farm and frequently let to a sub-tenant' (§1.55).

00 Pinnacle, Ancrum ROX (*Pendickill* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 204), *Pendicles of Stobo*, Stobo PEB (1792 Statistical Account; OED2 s.v. pendicle n.), Balmongy *pendikil*, unlocated (1420 *Pitfirran* Writs; DOST s.v. pendicle n.), Taylor's *Pendicle*, Borthwick MLO (*Tailyeouris-pendicle* 1609 RMS; PNML: 117).
A.364  pere, peir, pier - ME 'pear' < OFr. pierre

00  Pearsby Hall, T'undergarth DMF (v. bý, h(e)alh) (Perisby 1285 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, c. 1294 Bann. Cl. 56, Perbehalvis 1542 RMS, Perbehawes 1555 HMC (Jhn), Peirsbie-halls 1662 RMS; PNB).

A.365  peru - OE 'a pear-tree' (§2.22).


A.366  pete - ME 'peat', MSc. peit.

00  Peat Acre, Linlithgow WLO (v. æcer) (Peitaker 1562/3 SRS 57; PNWL), Peat Burn KCB (SSH).

A.367  pïe - ME 'magpie', OF pïe, MSc. pyot, pyat, etc.

00  Pyehills, near Slethat, Ruthwell DMF (v. hyll) (Pyhillis 1459-60 RMS, Pihyllis 1507-8 RMS; PNB), Pyatshaws Rig, Hutton & Corrie DMF (v. sceaga) (Piotschawis 1510 RMS, Pyetshawes 1662 RMS; PNB).

A.368  pingel - ME 'a small enclosure', variant of pightel.
Pingle, Middlebie DMF (Pyngille [p] 1315-21 RMS, Pyngle Bourne 1552 Bullock, Pingle knolle Bullock, Pingleknowe 1552 CSP; PNB).

A.369 plewland, pluchland, etc. - MSc. 'a measure of land equivalent to eight oxcangs or (roughly) 104 acres; arable land, a piccc or plot of arable land' (§1.56).

Ploughland, Dundonald AYR (Plewland 1617, 1631 RMS, Plewlandis 1617, 1632, 1638 RMS, Plewlands 1690 Rctour, Plubland 1662 Blacu, 1755 Pleughland Roy; also Ploughland Holdings and Ploughland Mount, all NS 3635; Hooker, Lang: 18), Ploughlands, Eccles BWK (Plewland 1509-10 RMS, Plewlandis 1535 RSS; PNB: 195), Plewlands, Kirkpatrick-Juxta DMF (Plewlandis 1484 RMS; PNB: 197), Plewlands, Edinburgh MLO (v. ufer(r)a) (Overbraid voc. Plewlandis 1517-18 RSS, (by) Plewland(i)s (de Braid) 1527, 1538 RMS, 1528 Bann. Cl. 89, 1529, 1535 RSS; PNML: 123), Over Plewlands, Edinburgh MLO (v. ufer(r)a) (Greinbank otherwise called Werplewlands 1652 RMS, Greenbank alias Easter Plewlands 1665 RMS, Greenbanks alias Over Plewlands 1685 LC, Greenbank or Overplewlands 1784 Sasines (1196), 1791 Sasines (4506-7), Greenbank 1773 Arm; PNML: 123), Nether Plewlands, Edinburgh MLO (v. neðri) (PNML: 123), Plewland(s), Dalmeny WLO (Plewlande 1465/6 Dund. A, Plewlandis 1599 Dund. A, Plewlands 1634 BM et passim to 1693 KS Dal., (le) Pluchlande 1475 Dund. A, Pleughland 1690 Rct.), also known as Plewlandfield(s) (v. feld) (Plewlandfeld 1478 ADA, Plewlandfeld 1540/1 Dund. A et passim to 1576 Dund. B, Plewlandisfeildis 1582 Dund. B, Pleughlandfeilds 1690 Ret.; PNWL: 8), Redplowlande (1376 RMS; Johnston 1940: 43).

A.370 plüme - OE 'a plum, a plum-tree'.

Plumdon, Annan DMF (v. tun) (Plunton 1210-12 CDS; PNB).
A.371  profil - Pre-lit. Sc., MSc. poffle, perhaps 'a small piece of land, a croft, an allotment' (§1.57).

Maxpoffle, St. Boswells ROX (personal name Maccus) (Makisprofil 1214-49 Bann. Cl. 56, Makepoffel 1296 CDS, Maxpoffle 1296 RS, Moxpoffil c. 1564 MRR; PNB: 203).

A.372  port - OE 'gate, entrance to a walled town', ME porte, OFr porte.

Portsburgh, Edinburgh MLO (v. burh) (Portsburgh 1655, 1656 LC, Portsburgh 1667 LC; PNML), East Port, Linlithgow WLO (v. east) (East Port 1674 KS LIni.; PNWL), Leith Port, Edinburgh MLO (portum de Lith 1375 ER; PNML), West Port, Linlithgow WLO (v. west) (Westport 1560 LIni. Ch. et passim to 1671 Reg. Bor., West(-)port 1578 RPC et passim to 1699 Ret., The Vest-Port of Lynlythqw 1602 Bann. Cl. 42, apud Portam Occidentalem 1610 RMS, Westpoirt 1625 Ret., Wasport 1632 Ret., Wastport 1639 LIni. 't. C., Westgate 1667 KS LIni.; PNWL), West Port, Edinburgh MLO (v. west) (PNML).

A.373  porter - ME, MSc., Sc. 'a porter'. [< OFr. portier 'one who guards the entrance to something' (1119), 'door-guard' (c. 1160) < Lat. portarius (TLF s.v. portier). Cf. Gaelic portair (< English), also with the sense 'ferryman'. Although not included in Smith, the Middle English element porter is attested in English place-names, for example the lost and unlocated Porterslond (MED s.v. portër n.).]


A.374  pottere - OE 'a pot-maker'

Potterrow, Edinburgh MLO (v. rāw) (Potterraw 1582 RPC, -alias Bristo 1599, 1610 et freq. to 1753 LC, Potterrow 1599 LC; PNML).

A.375  pow - MSc. 'a (shallow or marshy) pool of water, a watery or marshy place; seapool in the rocks; a slow-moving, ditch-like stream flowing through flat heavy land, especially that bordering the Tay, Forth and Solway; a small creek, generally at the mouth of such a stream as defined above, and serving as a landing-place or wharf for small vessels; a name applied to a field, often a marshy or low-lying one, which has at one time been under water' (§1.59).

le Pullis, Ewes DMF (le Pullis 1426, source not specified; PNB: 273), Cockpool, Ruthwell DMF (v. cocc) (PNB: 273), The Powburne, unlocated (the powburne 1563 in DOST s.v. poll n.2), Powflats, Uphall WLO (v. flat) (Powflattis 1631 RMS, Powflates 1635 Ret., Pauphlet 1694 KS Up.; PNWL: 74), Powfoulsis, unlocated (Powfoulsis 1483; SND s.v. pow n.), Powlandis, unlocated (v. land) (Powlandis 1540 in DOST s.v. poll n.2), Polton, Lasswade MLO (v. tün) (Powtoun 1500 RSS, Poltoun 1527 RSS, 1528 et freq. to 1613 RMS, 1575 et passim to 1591 RPC, 1521, 1602 LC, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, Polton 1773 Arm.; PNML: 228), Polton Mains, Lasswade MLO (v. demayne) (Polton Mains 1773 Arm.; PNML: 228), Polvart Maynes, Cockpen MLO (v. demayne, word) (Polvart Maynes 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, Povert 1773 Arm.; PNML: 144), Claypots, Inveresk MLO (v. clæg) (Claypule 1534 RMS, Claypull 1587, 1591, 1593 RMS, Claypuillis 1593-4 RMS, Claypots 1653 RMS; PNML: 210), Hum Pulles BWK (place-name Hume) (Hum Pulles 1198-1214 (c.1320) Kelso, Pullys 1268 (c.1320) Kelso, Pollys 1268 (c.1320) Kelso, Hunpul c.1300 (1434) Cdstr.; PNB: 273).
A.376 **priest** - OE 'priest'.


A.377 **prior** - OFr, late OE, ME ‘prior of a religious house’.
A.378 quarrelle - ME 'a quarry', MSc., Sc. quarrel, querell [< Middle English quarrere < Old French quarriere.]

A.379 quarter - ME, Sc. 'a fourth part'. [Perh. cf. Sc. quarterland 'a piece of land, originally assessed at a quarter of the davach in the Highlands and a quarter of a husband-land or of a ploughgate in the borders' (CSD s. v. quarter n.). Although not included in Smith, the Middle English element is attested in English place-names as e.g. in Quarter Farm and the lost Three Quarters in Cheshire (EPNS 54: 315).]

Mainsquarter, Bathgate WLO (v. demeyne) (PNWL), Middle Quarter, Bathgate WLO (v. middel) (PNWL), Woodquarter, Torphichen WLO (v. wudu) (PNWL), Westwood quarter, Cockpen MLO (v. wudu, west) (PNML).

A.380 rå - OE 'roe, deer'

Raeburn, Kirkpatrick-Fleming DMF (v. burna) (PNB), Raegill Burn and Rig, Canonbie DMF (v. gill) (PNB), Raehills, Johnston DMF (v. hyll) (Rahil 1390 HMC (Var. Coll. v.), Rahillis 1439-40 RMS, Raahill 1484 RMS; PNB), Raeshaw, Heriot MLO (v. sceaga) (Rasawe 1208 Bann. Cl. 56, 1311-12 CDS, Rashaw 1563 Bann. Cl. 89, Ra(w)schaw 1584 RPC, Raes(c)haw 1611, 1620 et freq. to 1664 RMS, Reaschaw 1622 RMS, Reyschaw 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, Rashie 1773 Arm.; PNML: 200).

A.381 ramm - OE 'a ram'.

Ramrig, Ladykirk BWK (v. hrycg) (Ramrig 1575 HMC (March); PNB).
A.382  rāp - OE 'rope'; Sc. rape 'a measure, a rood'.

00  *Cauldrope*, Stow MLO (v. cald) (Cardrope 1587 LC; PNML: 290).

A.383  rāpere - OE 'rope-maker' (§1.60).


A.384  raton - OFr 'a rat', ME ratoun.


A.385  ON *raun - A rowan-tree, a mountain ash. MSc., Sc. rowan (§2.23).

00  *Rowan Burn*, Canonbie DMF (v. burna) (Rowyn bourne 1552 Bullock, Rowanburne 1590 RPC; PNB: 267).
A.386  **ravel** - 'ridge or field enclosed by a railing'.


A.387  **raw** - OE 'row; row of houses'.

00  **Rawflat**, Ancrum ROX (v. flat) (*Raflett* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Angelrow, Gordon BWK (*Angelraw* 1529 RMS, *Angelrow* 1662-5 Blacu; PNB), Cotrow, Ratto MLO (v. cot) (*Cotraw* 1372 RMS; PNML: 278), Dykeraw, Southdean ROX ('Row by the dike or ditch') (*Dykra* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Eastraw, Glencorse MLO (v. east) (*Eastraw* 1663 RMS; PNML:195), Fisherton, Inveresk MLO (v. fischere) (*Fischerraw* 1587 RMS; PNML: 205), Langraw, Hobkirk ROX (v. lang) (*Langraw* 1566 RMS; PNB), Middle Row, Linlithgow WLO (v. middel) (PNWL), Potterrow, Edinburgh MLO (v. pottere) (PNML), Rottenrow, also called Ingliston, Kirkliston MLO (v. tun, raton) (*Rottentr(a)w* 1539-40, 1571, 1572 *et freq.* to 1601 Temp., 1574 Gill. Ch., 1662 RMS, *Ratto(u)raw* 1564 SRS 52, 1617, 1619, 1622 RMS, *Rattinraw* 1584 Roy Dund., 1622 LC, *Rotto(u)n(e)raw* 1592 RPC, 1594 Bann. Cl. 42, 1621 Dund. A, 1635 Rct., 1631, 1664 RMS, *Rotto(u)n(e)row* 1640 RMS, *Rottenrow* 1610 Bann. Cl. 42, 1615, 1617, 1662 RMS, 1640 Ret.; PNML: 215), Eastfield, Kirkliston MLO (v. east, feld, raton) (*E(i)s(fe(i)Id (alias or of Rattounraw) 1539 SHS II.4; PNML: 216), Westfield, perhaps Wester Norton (Westertoun 1773 Arm., v. Ratto parish MLO) (v. west, feld, raton) (*lie Westfieild of Rottounraw* 1631 RMS; PNML: 216).

A.388  **read** - OE 'red'.

543
Redbraes Castle, Polwarth BWK (v. bra) (PNB), Redhall, Kirkpatrick-Fleming DMF (v. h(e)all) (Redhall 1583 CBP, Ryidhail 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Redhall, Colinton MLO (v. h(e)all) (Redhalle 1336-7 CDS, Redhall 1462 et freq to 1694 LC, 1529, 1540 RMS, 1488 AC, 1491 ADA, Redehall 1373-4 RMS, Redehall 1438, 1450, 1453 ER, 1413 LC, Reidhall 1509 et passim to 1654 RMS, 1529 et freq to 1548 RSS, 1546 et passim to 1590 RPC, 1535 Bann. Cl. 105, 1586, 1598 Bann. Cl. 74, 1483 et freq to 1712 LC, 1630 Bann. Cl. 70, Reidhaw 1498 RMS, Reidhail 1583 LC, Redhail 1528-9 RSS, Rubea Aula 1374-5, 1452 RMS, Aula Rubra 17th Cent. SHS I.52; PNML), Red(i)dhall, a pendicle of Woodcote, Fala & Soutra MLO (v. h(e)all) (Reidhall 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, 1631 LC, Reid Hall 1773 Arm.; PNML: 190), Redhaugh, Kirkliston WLO (v. h(e)all) (Ridhauch 1640 Ret.; PNWL), Redheugh(s), Cockpen MLO (v. hōh) (Reidheugh, Redheugh, Ridheuch 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, Redheugh(s) 1773 Arm., 1781 Sasines; PNML), Redheughs, Currie MLO (v. hōh) (Reidhewis 1390-1406 et freq. to 1642 RMS, 1527 RSS, 1575 LC, Reidheuchis 1528 et freq. to 1593-4 RMS, Reidheughes 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, 1661 RMS, Reidheugh(e) 1661 RMS, 1594 LC, Reidheuches 1644 RMS, Reidhewes 1642 RMS, Reidheues 1668 SHS I.36, Redewhis 1500, 1502-3 RMS, Redheuchis 1506 RMS, Redheuchis 1543 RMS, Rubrae Fodinae vulgo Redhewes 17th Cent. SHS I.52, Reidhuche, undated Bann. Cl. 70; PNML: 178), Redheugh, Castleton ROX (v. hōh) (PNB), Redkirk, Gretna DMF (v. cirice) (Red Kirke 1552 Bullock; PNB), Redpath, Earlston BWK (v. pæð) (Red(e)peth(e) 1296 CDS, 1494 HMC (Var. Coll. v.), Reidpeth 1509-10 RMS, Ridpetth 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Redeswire Fray, Southdean ROX (v. swīra) (Rusdwire 1343 Fine, Redis Swyr c. 1375 [c. 1490] Brus, Reidswyre 1576 CSP (Th); PNB).

A.389 reeve - MSc. ‘an enclosure or pen for animals: a pen or fold for sheep or cattle, a pig-sty, chicken-run; a yard or enclosure for storing coal’ (§1.61).

A.390 refr - ON 'a fox'.

00 Raffles, Mouswald DMF (v. hol(h)) (Refholes 1215-45 CDS, Roffials 1662-5 Blacu, Raffels 1659 Reg. Dmf.; PNB: 234).

A.391 risc, rix, ryse - OE (Anglian) 'a rush'.

00 Rashyhill, Livingston WLO (v. hyll) (Reshihill 1649 KS Liv.; PNWL), Rusha, West-Calder MLO (v. sceaga) (Rus(s)(c)haw 1512 RMS, 1786 Sasines (2027), Rushie 1773 Arm.; PNML: 303).

A.392 riô - OE 'a stream'. [Cf. Old Saxon rîth, Middle Low German rîde 'stream, water-course', (in place-names) German reide (Smith ll: 85-6).]

00 Slitrig Water ROX (v. slite) (Slitritha 1200, Slitridge, Slitrige 1730, Slitterick, Slitrick 1767; PNB: , SSH: ).

A.393 rûd - OE 'rood, cross'.

00 Holyrood, Edinburgh MLO (v. hâlig) (PNML), Holyroodhouse, Edinburgh MLO (v. hâlig, hûs) (PNML).

A.394 rûh - OE 'rough', M.Sc. rou3h.

00 Roughbank, probably between Kinleith and Ratho, Currie MLO (v. banke) (Rouchbank 1590 RPC; PNML), Ruecastle, Bedrule ROX (v. castel(l)) (PNB), Rowchester, Bowden ROX (v. ceaster) (Rughechestre 1165-1214 NMS, 1325 RMS, Ruhecróst'r [p] c. 1228 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82; PNB), Ruchale, Newbattle MLO (v. h(e)alh ) (PNML: 256), Rowhope Burn, Morebattle ROX (v. hop)
(Ruhope c. 1190 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82; PNB), Roughlee, Southdean ROX (v. leahl) (Roschleis 1571 RPC, Roughley 1590 CBP; PNB), Roughsyke, Whitburn WLO (v. sic) (Roughsyk 1698 KS Liv.; PNWL), Roughsware, Heriot MLO (v. swira) (Ruchsuyer 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, Rough swire 1773 Arm.; PNML: 200).

A.395 runnr - ON ‘a brake, a thicket’; cf. Norwegian (regional) rune, ME rone.

00 Roan, Melrose (and Roan, Castleton) ROX (Renn 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).


00 Batemanridding, between Annan and Ruthwell, DMF (Batemanridding 1275-1329 HMC (Drml); PNB: 217), Bellridden, Ruthwell DMF (v. belle) (Belriddin 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 217), Spittalriddinghill, Annan DMF (v. spitel) (PNB: 217), Riddings, Hoddom DMF (The Ryddinis 1480 HMC (Drml); PNB: 217), Riddingwood, Kirkmahoe DMF (v. wudu) (Reddingwood 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 217).

A.397 ryge - OE ‘rye’.

00 Riddell, Lilliesleaf ROX (v. dæl) (PNB), Ryal, Uphall WLO (v. hyll) (Ryall 1696 Cess, Rial Arm., Ryal 1818 Forrest; PNWL), Ryehill, Dalmeny WLO (v. hyll) (Ryhill 1599 Dund. B, 1663 Ret., Ryhill 1660 Dund. B; PNWL), Ryehill, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. hyll) (Ryehill 1672 Reg. Bor., Ryhill 1694 KS Car.; PNWL), Ryehill, Cummertrees DMF (v. hyll) (Ryehille 1215-45 CDS, Ryell 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Ryehill, Sanquhar DMF (v. hyll) (Ryhill 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Rylaw Knowe, Borthwick MLO (v. hlāw, cnoll) (Rylawknow 1609 RMS, Ryla(w Know) 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML).

Saltcoat, Caerlaverock DMF (v. cot) (Le Saltcottis 1517 RMS, Saltcotts 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Saltcoats AYR (v. cot) (Saltcottis 1528-9, Saltcotes 1548, Saltcoittis 1576; NTC: ).

A. 399 saltere - OE ‘salt-dealer’.

Salters Burn MLO/ELO boundary (SSH), Saltershill, Torphichen WLO (v. hyll) (Salterhill 1643 RMS, Sutur Hill 1667 Dund. B; PNWL).

A. 400 sanctuary - MSc. ‘a sacred place in which fugitives were by law or custom immune from arrest’ (§1.62).

Sanctuary Crofts, Linlithgow WLO (v. croft) (les Sanctuary-croftis 1451 RMS; PNWL: 121).

A. 401 sand - OE ‘sand’, ON sandr.

Sandhill, Linlithgow WLO (v. hyll) (Sandehill 1561 SRS 52 et passim to 1565 LC, Sandyhill 1590/1 Gill. Ch.; PNWL).

A. 402 sandig - OE ‘sandy’.

Sandygate, now New Park, Mid-Calder MLO (v. gata) (Sandiegait 1586 Proc. Bar. Court, Sandygait 1607 McCall, 1622 KSR, Sandagait 1672 KSR; PNML: 248), Sandystones, Ancrum ROX (v. stān) (Sandystanis 1499-1500 RMS, Sandestanis 1550 RMS; PNB).

A. 403 saurr - ON ‘mud, dirt, sour ground’

Sorbie, Ewes DMF (v. by) (Sourbi 1426 RMS, Sourby 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).
A.404 sæ - OE ‘sea’, MSc. se, sie, sey etc.

00 Seafield, Annan DMF (v. feld) (Seyfeild 1624 Reg. Dmf.; PNB), Seafield, File (v. feld) (Seyfield 1502 RSS, Sefeld 1358 ER; PNML).

A.405 sceaga - OE ‘small wood, copse, thicket’, MSc. shaw.

00 *Birkynshawe of Ester Glencroske*, Glencorse MLO (v. bircen) (PNML: 193), Birkenshaw, Torphichen WLO (v. bircen) (PNWL), Blackshaw, Caerlaverock DMF (v. blæc) (PNB), *Braidshaw*, Mid-Calder MLO (v. brād) (PNML: 243), Broadshaw, West Calder MLO (v. brād) (Breidschall 1559 Torph. Ch.; PNML: 300), Broadshaw, Bathgate WLO (v. brād) (PNWL), Cobbinshaw, West-Calder MLO (v. Kolbeinn) (PNML: 301), Copshaw ROX (v. copp) (PNB), Cowshaw, Tinwald DMF (v. cū) (Cousha 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Cassock Hill, Eskdalemuir DMF (v. cū, gil) (PNB), Cranshaws BWK (v. cran) (PNB), Crooked Shaws, Morebattle ROX (v. *crōc* (PNB: 210), Friarshaw, Lilliesleaf ROX (v. frēre) (PNB), Gateshaw, Morebattle ROX (v. gāt) (PNB), Gillshaw Flow, Kirkpatrick-Fleming DMF (v. gil, mos) (PNB), Gowkshaw Burn AYR (v. gaukr) (SSH), Hangingshaw, Heriot MLO (v. hingand) (Hangandschaw 1462 SBR 7; PNML: 199), Hangingshaw, Yarrow SLK (v. hingand) (Hanginshawhill 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Hangingshaw Hill, Roberton ROX (v. hingand) (PNB), Hazelshaw Hill, Mouswald DMF (v. hæsel) (PNB), Headshaw, Ashkirk SLK (Eidschaw 1553 RPC, Eidschaw c. 1590 APS, Ittsha 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 211), Herbertshaw, Penicuik MLO (v. here-beorg) (PNML: 272), Holmshaw, Kirkpatrick-Juxta DMF (v. holmr) (PNB), Longshaw, Heriot MLO (v. lang) (Langs(c)haw 1635 Sasines; PNML: 201), Meadshaw, Roberton ROX (v. mæd) (Meedshaw 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Middleshaw, St. Mungo DMF (v. middel) (Myddleschaw 1510 RMS; PNB), Pottishaw, Whitburn WLO (v. padda)
(PNWL), Pyatshaws Rig, Hutton & Corrie DMF (v. pīe) (PNB), Raeshaw, Heriot MLO (v. rā) (Rasawe 1208 Bann. Cl. 56; PNML: 200), Rusha, West-Calder MLO (v. rīc) (PNML: 303), Turnshawhead, Cummertrees DMF (Turnshawe 1592 CBP; PNB), Tymanynshaw, Penicuik MLO (prob. surname Tymanyn ‘metonymic occupational term for a player on the tympany’; Hanks & Hodges: 534; Dixon gives tympany ‘gable of a house’, and Tymanynshaw meaning ‘wood in which gable-lengths may be found or cut’; PNML: 273) (Tympanischaw undated Bann. Cl. 89, Tympayn(e)schaw 1166-1214 Bann. Cl. 89, Tympayn(e)shav late 12th cent. Bann. Cl. 89, Tympanysage, Tympaneschau 13th cent. Bann. Cl. 89; PNML: 273).

A.406 scearp, scarp - OE ‘sharp, pointed’.

00 Sharplaw, Jedburgh ROX (v. hlāw) (Shairpla 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).


00 Burnshot, Dalmeny WLO (v. burna) (Burneshott 1622 RMS, 1694 Ret., Burneshott 1653 Ret., Burnshot 1692 KS Dal.), Burnshot, Bo’ness and Carriden, WLO (v. burna) (Burneshott c. 1750 Roy.; PNWL), Craigshot, Cramond MLO (Sc. craig ‘hill’) (Craigshot 1597, 1654 RMS, Craigschott 1609, 1614 RMS, Craigshott 1662 RMS, Craigshot 1662 RMS; PNML), Little John’s Shot, Borthwick MLO (Little Johnnes Schott, Litill Johnes schott 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML), Lochshot, Livingston WLO (Sc. loch < Gael. loch) (PNWL), Longshot, Newbattle MLO (v. lang) (lie Langshot 1587 RMS; PNML: 258).

A.408 scelf, scylfe - OE (Anglian) ‘rock, ledge, shelving terrain, turret, pinnacle’.

00 Skelfhill, Teviothead ROX (v. hyll) (Skelfhill 1569 RPC; PNB).
A.409  *scēot - OE ‘a steep slope’; perhaps in the following (§2.25).

00  Shotts, LAN (Bertram Schottis 1552, Bartram Schottis 1616; NTC: 171).

A.410  schele - ML ‘shepherd’s hut, small house, cottage’, MSc. shiel.

00  Nether Shiel, Kirknewton MLO (West-Schelis de Caldercleir 1535 RMS, (The) Scheill 1566 RPC, 1583 RMS, Nc. Shields 1773 Arm.; PNML: 221),

Shielfauld(s), Kirkliston WLO (v. fal(o)d) (lie scheifald 1567 LC, 1568 SRS 52, Scheielfauldis 1609 Dund. A, Shielfalids 1697 KS Kirk.; PNWL), Shielfield,

Earlstone BWK (v. feld) (Scheilfeild 1537 Bann. Cl. 83, Sheelfield 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Shielstockbraes, Morebattle ROX (v. Tocca) (PNB: 179), Shielstock,

Ashkirk SLK (v. wudu) (PNB), Blackshiels, Fala & Soutra MLO (v. blæc)
(PNML: 192), Brothershiels, Fala & Soutra MLO (v. brōdor) (PNML: 191),

Bruntshiel Hill & Bog, Canonbie DMF (Brintscheillhill 1590 RPC,
Brunsheilmoore 1597 CBP; PNB), Caldshiels Loch, Galashiels SLK (Sc. loch < Gael. loch) (v. cald) (PNB), Courtsiels, Torphichen WLO (v. court)
(PNWL), Craigshields, Kirkmichael DMF (Sc. craig ‘hill’ < Gael. creag)
(Cragscheillis 1463-4 RMS; PNB), Dresselrig, Mid-Calder MLO (v. drýge,
hryeg) (Drischelrig 1512 RMS; PNML: 245), Wester Dresselrig, Mid-Calder
MLO (v. dic, west, drýge, hryeg) (Westir Dryshilig 1586 Proc. Bar. Court,
Dressilrig alias Dyk in Calder Comitis 1602 McCall; PNML: 245),

Etthebredsheillis, near Newark Castle SLK (v. Æðelberht) (PNB: 182),

Foulshiels, Castleton ROX (v. fūl) (Foulsheiles 1590 CBP; PNB), Foulshiels,

Whitburn (v. fūl) (PNWL), Wester Foulshiels, Whitburn WLO (v. west, schele)
(PNWL), Kettleshiel, Longformacus BWK (v. Ketill) (PNB: 180), Midshiels,

Hawick ROX (v. middel) (Myd-schelis 1516 RMS; PNB), Nether Shiels, now
Sheils, Stow MLO (v. neōri) (Nethir Scheelis 1543-4 RMS, Nethir Scheilles 1643
RMS, Nether S(c)heill(i)js 1598-9 RMS 1610 LC, 1612, 1620 RPC, Scheills
1614 LC, Nather Scheillis 1622 RMS, Ne. Shields 1773 Arm.; PNML: 287),

Scheillhill, later Upper Shiel or Overshiel, Kirknewton MLO (v. hyll)
(Scheil(h)ill 1586 Baron Court Book, 1607 KSR, 1694 'Torphichen Chs.
McCall; PNML: 221), Staneshiel Burn, Castleton ROX (v. stân) (Stainshill
1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Swanshiel, Hobkirk ROX (v. swân) (PNB), Whitshiels,
Langholm DMF (v. hwît) (Quhitschelis 1532 RSS; PNB), Windshiels, Dunse
BWK (v. wind) (PNB)

A.411 scîr(ge)rêfa - OE 'sheriff'.

00 Sheriffhall, Newton MLO (v. h(e)all) ((the) Schîr(ř)effihal(l)e 1441, 1482,
1498 Bann. Cl. 94, 1490, 1494 ADC, 1504 Bann. Cl. 109, 1513 Tresa. Acc.,
1534 Bann. Cl. 74, 1543-4 RSS, 1584, 1586 RPC, 1587, 1591, 1593, 1593-4
RMS, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, Scherahl(l) 1471, 1474, 1476 Bann. Cl. 94, Schiraha
1612 KSR, (the) Scherêfhall 1482 Bann. Cl. 94, 1484 RMS, Schirîrîfhall 1609
Bann. Cl. 74, Shir(r)effihal(l) 1474 Bann. Cl. 94, 1561 Bann. Cl. 74, 1584 RPC,
1668 SHS I. 36, Sher(r)effihal(l)e 1474, 1477, 1479 Bann. Cl. 94, 1555, 1561,
1603 Bann. Cl. 74, 1565, 1566, 1567, 1587, 1590, 1591 RPC, Sher(r)effihal(l)e
1483 Bann. Cl. 74, Sherîrhall 1565, 1621 LCm 1639 KSR (Newton),
Shirîrfhal(l) 1773 Arm.; PNML: 261), Shire Mill, Inveresk MLO (v. myln)
(Shirevis milne 1222 Bann. Cl. 70, Schiremyln 1587 et freq. to 1593 RMS,
Schyre-myln 1581, 1586 RMS, Shyrne miln 1637 RMS; PNML: 207).

A.412 sclate - ME 'slate'

00 Slateford, Colinton MLO (v. ford) (Sklattfoord 1654 RMS, Sklattfuird 1654,
1656 RMS, Slateford 1773 Arm.; PNML).

A.413 *scor(a) - OE 'the shore of the sea or a lake, a river-bank, a precipitous slope',
ME, MSc. shore.

00 Shorelandhead, Abercorn WLO (v. land, hêafod) (Shorelandhead 1691 KS
Ab.; PNWL: 24).

551
A.414 Scott(t), Scottis - OE, ON Skottar 'a native of Scotland; a member of the people which crossed from Ireland to Argyll in the 5th century' (CSD s.v.).


A.415 scraef - OE 'cavern, hollow; hovel, hut, poor dwelling'.

Scraesburgh, Oxnam ROX (v. burh) (Scraauesurgh 1165-1214 NMS, Scraueshurghe 1147-52 (Morton) ESC, Skreesburgh 1296 CDS, Scraisburgh 1510 RMS; PNB).

A.416 scrogge, shrogge - ME 'a bush, brushwood'; perh. cf. MSc. scrog 'the wild or crab apple' (RWB s.v.).

Scrogbank Rig, Caddon SLK (v. banke) (lie Scrogbank 1595 RMS, Scrogbar 1662-5 Blacu; PNB).

A.417 s(e)alh - OE 'willow', MSc. sauch, saugh, etc. (§1.63).

Sauchie Law, Littrick SLK (v. hlâw) (Sauquhy 1590-1 CBP; PNB: 128), Saughland, Crichton MLO (v. halh) (Sauchnale 1488, 1498 RMS, 1495 AC, Sauchnell 1546-80, 1666 RMS, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, Sauchyland 1773 Arm.; PNML: 171), Salside, Bathgate WLO (v. side) (Salsyde 1665 RMS; PNWL: 88), *Saughton*, Edinburgh MLO (v. tūn) (Salechtune iuxta Leth 1166-1214 Bann. Cl. 89; PNML: 132), Saughton, Corstorphinc MLO (v. tūn) (Salectuna c.1128, c.1166, 1456 Bann. Cl. 70, 1391 RMS, 1143-47, 1171-77 SBR 7, Saletunia

A. 418 sauchen, sauchie sauchin - MSc. ‘growing with willows, willowy’ (§1.63).

00 Sauchie Law, Ettrick SLK (*Sauquhy* 1590-1 CBP; PNB: 128), *Sauchinford*, unlocated (*Sauchinford* 1688; DOST s.v. *sauchen* adj.).

A. 419 selcouth - MSc. ‘a marvel, a wonder’ (§1.64).

00 Selcoth, Moffat DMF (*Selcouth* 1569 RFC; PNB: 191).

A. 420 seolfor - OE ‘silver’, ON silfr, ME seluer.

00 Silverburn, Penicuik MLO (v. burna) (*Silverburn(e)* 1593, 1604, 1613, 1647, 1654 RMS, 1646 Sasincs, 1741 SHS 1. 13, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 273).

A. 421 sergeant - MSc., also sergeand, seriand, ‘sergeant, officer of a guild’. [< Middle English *sergeaunt* ‘serving man, servant; soldier; attendant of a knight; an officer of a city, the royal household, etc.; a lawyer entitled to plead at the bar, a barrister’ < OFr. *serjaunt*, *sergent*, *sergent*, etc. (c. 1050 as *sergent* ‘serviteur, homme de confiance employé par un seigneur’; cf. medieval Latin *serjantus*, *sergentus*, etc., and Anglo-Latin *serjauntus* (MED s.v. *sergeaunt* n.).]
Serjeant’s Acre, Uphall WLO (v. æcer) (le Serjand(-)aiker 1507 RSS, 1524 RMS, lie Serjandis-aiker 1585 RMS, Serjeandis-aiker 1617 RMS, Sergant aiker 1656 Ret.; PNWL), Sergeant’s Croft, Cramond MLO (v. croft) (lie Serjand-croftie 1579 RMS; PNML), Sergeanthaugh, Dalkeith MLO (v. haugh) (le Serjandhauch 1451-2 RMS, Serjandhauch 1658 LC; PNML: 185), Serjeantland(s), Kirkliston WLO (v. land) (PNWL), Sergeant’s Land, Colinton MLO (v. land) (Serjandland de Colintoun 1529, 1532 RMS, Seriandland de Colintoun 1531 RSS; PNML), Sergeantlands, Liberton MLO (v. land) (terras serjundie de Libertioun Superiori 1397 ER, Serjandislandis 1536, 1627, 1634 RMS, Serjandlandis 1579, 1625, 1634, 1642 RMS, Sarjandlandis 1590-1 RMS; PNML: 240), Serjeant Land, Linlithgow WLO (v. land) (PNWL).

A.422 (ge)set - OE ‘dwelling, camp, place for animals, stable, fold’.

Ederesete, ?Hownam ROX (v. Eadred) (PNB: 51), Keluesete, near Rutherford ROX (v. celf) (Keluesete 1165-88 Bann. Cl. 56, Celfesetelestel, Kelfesetelestel, Chelfesetelestel 1165-88 [c. 1226] Bann. Cl. 56; PNB), Primside, Morebattle ROX (Prenwen(e)se te c. 1200 Bann. Cl. 56, 1204 APS, Promset la. 13th c. Bann. Cl. 56, Promside 1430 HMC (Rxbl; PNB).

A.423 setl - OE ‘shelf, seat, abode, dwelling’.


A.424 shank - MSc. ‘a piece of land resembling a leg in shape; spec. a downward spur or projection of a hill, a descending ridge which joins a hill summit to the plain’ (§1.65).

Shankfot (croft), unlocated (1690; DOS’T s.v. s(c)hanke n.), Shank, Borthwick MLO (S(c)hank 1609, 1662 RMS, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML: 113), Bowshank,
Stow MLO (v. boga) (Bowshank 1593 RMS; PNML: 281), Cammo Schaunkis, unlocated (1507; DOST s.v. s(c)hank n.), Dogland Schankis, unlocated (1536-7; DOST s.v. s(c)hanke n.).

A.425 shilling - MSc., 'shilling', app. denoting 'the size or economic potential of a farm' (Waugh 1998: 49). [Similar constructions are found in England, including Twenty Shilling Field CHE and Twenty Shillings Pasture DRH (Field 1972: 240), cf. also Field (1972: 81, 197) and EPNS volume for Rutland (EPNS 69: 427).]

00 Twenty Shilling, in the modern county of Dumfries and Galloway; originally perh. in KCB, although Williamson lists the name Twentyshilling as still current in Sanquar DMF (PNB: 206), (MSc. tuentie 'twenty') (lie Tuentie schilling land 1635; DOST s.v. shilling-land n.).

A.426 sic - OE 'small, quiet water-course; little bay; pond', ON slik, MSc. syke, sike.

00 Hawthornsyke, Abercorn WLO (v. hatun-porn) (PNWL), Mackerel Sike, Johnston DMF (surname Mackerrell) (Makrelsyde 1541 Ham. Inv.; PNB), Peathill Syke, Bathgate WLO (Peithill Syik 1549/50 RMS; PNWL), Roughsyke, Whitburn WLO (v. rūh) (PNWL).

A.427 side - OE 'side, slope of a hill or bank'.

00 Bemersyde, Merton BWK (v. bēmere) (PNB), Birkenside, Legerwood BWK (v. bircen) (PNB), Birkie Side, Borthwick MLO (v. bircen) (PNML), Boggside, Linlithgow WLO (v. bog) (PNWL), Bonnytownside, Linlithgow WLO (v. Bondi) (Boningtownsyde 1560 SRS 57, Bonitousyd 1563 SRS 52, Bonytousynsd 1565 SRS 52; PNWL), Breckonside, Glencairn DFM (v. braken) (PNB), Burntsie, Torphichen WLO (v. brende) (PNWL), Coldside, Hume BWK (v. cald) (Caldsyde 1502 HMC (Wed), Cauldsydis 1536 RSS, Cauldsyde.
1621 HMC (Wed; PNB), Cauldside, Canonbie DMF (v. cald) (PNB), Caalside, Borthwick MLO (v. cald) (PNML), Commonside, Teviothead ROX (Commonside 1511 RMS, Comonsyd 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Cot-Hillside, Torphichen WLO (v. cot, hyll) (PNWL), Deanside, Borthwick MLO (v. denu) (PNML), Dykeside, Torphichen WLO (v. dicy) (PNWL), Fallsidhill, Hume BWK (v. fag, hyll) (Fassethill 1535 RSS, Fasyde Hill 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Falside, Southdean ROX (v. fag) (Fausseyde 1296 CDS, Falsett 1568 RMS, Fasyde 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Fairnieside, Ayton BWK (v. fearnig) (PNB), Fawside, Gordon BWK (v. fag) (PNB), Fawside, Temple MLO (v. fag) (PNML: 298), Gateside, Kirkliston WLO (v. gata) (PNWL), Gateside, Whitburn WLO (v. gata) (PNWL), Greenside, Edinburgh MLO (v. grêne) (PNML), Hangingaside, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. hingand) (PNWL), Hardenside, Canonbie DMF (v. denu, hara) (PNB), Heviside, Annan Burn WLO (v. fig, hyll) (Fassethill 1535 RSS, Fdsyde Hill 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Fawside, Gordon BWK (v. fag) (PNB), Fawside, Temple MLO (v. fag) (PNML: 298), Gateside, Kirkliston WLO (v. gata) (PNWL), Gateside, Whitburn WLO (v. gata) (PNWL), Greenside, Edinburgh MLO (v. grêne) (PNML), Hangingaside, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. hingand) (PNWL), Hardenside, Canonbie DMF (v. denu, hara) (PNB), Heviside, near Whittone, Morrebattle ROX (v. hefig) (PNB), Laimside, Torphichen WLO (v. laim) (PNWL), Lontsidebrae, Cavers ROX (v. lang) (Langsyde 1576-7 RMS; PNB), Langside, Wamphray DMF (v. lang) (Langsyde 1555 HMC (Jhn); PNB), Langside, Dalkeith MLO (v. lang) (PNML: 182), Langside, St. Boswells ROX (v. lang) (PNB), Langside, Torphichen WLO (v. lang) (PNWL), Lochside, Linlithgow WLO (Sc. loch < Gael. loch) (PNWL), Longside Burn ROX (SSH), Mackside, Southdean ROX (v. Maccus) (Maksy(i)de 1566 RMS; PNB), Magdaleneside, Linlithgow WLO (v. St Mary Magdalene) (Magdaleneside 1491 RMS, Magdalenesid, 1502/3 RMS, Madillansyd 1541 SRS 52, lie Mâgdalene-side 1542 RMS, Magdelensyd 1567/8 SRS 52; PNWL), Meikelholmaside, Moffat DMF (v. holmr, side) (PNB), Milchesid, between Blairlie and Lauder ?BWK (v. *melce) (PNB), Myreside, Edinburgh MLO (v. myrr) (PNML), Muirsidse, Cramond MLO (v. mør) (PNML), Moorside, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. mør) (PNWL), Mosside Fm, Bathgate WLO (v. mos) (PNWL), Parkside, Uphall WLO (v. park) (PNWL), Porterside, Linlithgow WLO (v. porter) (PNWL), Priestside, Cummertrees DMF (v. prêost, wudu) (PNB), Salside, Bathgate WLO (v. s(e)alh) (PNWL), Sunnyside, Inveresk MLO (v. sunny) (PNML: 211), Sunnyside, Kirknewton MLO (v. sunny), Sunnyside, Liberton
MLO (v. sunny) (PNML: 241), Sunnyside, Melrose ROX (v. sunny) (PNB), Thickside, Jedburgh ROX (v. piece) (PNB), Waterside, Penpont DMF (v. waeter) (PNB), Wester Gateside, Linlithgow WLO (v. gata, west) (PNWL), Whelpside, Currie MLO (v. whelp) (PNML: 179), Whelpside, Liberton MLO (v. whelp) (PNML: 241), Whelpside, Kirkliston WLO (v. whelp) (PNWL), Whitecraig, Inveresk MLO (v. hwit) (le Wyteside c. 1235 Bann. Cl. 74; PNML: 209), Whiteside, Bathgate WLO (v. hwit) (PNWL), Woodside, Morebattle ROX (v. wudu) (PNB), Woodside, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. wudu) (PNWL), Woodside, Torphichen WLO (v. wudu) (PNWL), Easter Woodside, Torphichen WLO (v. east, wudu) (PNWL), Side, Dalmeny WLO (lie Syde 1576 Dund. B, lie Syd 1600 Dund. B; PNWL).

A.428 skáli - Old West Scandinavian ‘a temporary hut or shed’.

Watscales, Dryfesdale DMF (v. vað) (Watskaills 1662 RMS; PNB), West Scales, Gretna DMF (v. west) (PNB).

A.429 skeið - ON ‘course, track, race, esp. race-course’; perhaps in Scottish place-names; cf. however MSc. skaith ‘damage, hurt. injury, harm; damage involving compensation’, Sc. ‘damage done by trespass of animals’ (CSD s.v. skaith n.)

Skaith, Glencorse MLO (Skaithe 1663 RMS; PNML: 196), Skaithmuir WLO (v. mör) (Skethmure 1577 RPC, Skaythmure 1596 SRS 52; PNWL), Skaithmuir, Coldstream BWK (v. mör) (Skaythmur 1477 SBR 7 50; Black, Scaith(m)or c. 1200 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18, c. 1360 Mait. Cl. 40, Scaymor c. 1300 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18, Scaythmore 1542 Ham. Inv., Skemore 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).
A. 430 sker - ON ‘a rock, scar, reef or skerry’, (regional) scar ‘a rocky cliff, a bed of rough gravel’, MSc scaur ‘a sheer rock, precipice; a steep, eroded hill’ (CSD s.v. scaur n.1).

00 Scaurs, Cockpen MLO (Skarres 1665 RMS, Skarris 1666 RMS; PNML), Scarhead, Johnston DMF (v. hēafod) (Skairheid 1630 Reg. Dmf.; PNB).

A. 431 skógr - ON ‘a wood’.

00 Winterseugh, Cummertrees DMF (v. bekkr, winter) (PNB).

A. 432 slakki - OWScand ‘small shallow valley, hollow in the ground’, MSc. slack ‘hollow between hills, a saddle in a hill-ridge, a pass’. [Cf. MSc. slock, sloch ‘hollow between hills, pass’ < Gaelic sloc, slocdh ‘hollow, dell, pool’ (CSD s.v. slock n.2).]

00 Slackend, Torphichen WLO (v. ende) (Slakend 1617 Cat. Tor., 1635 RMS, Slackend 1638 Cat. Tor., Slacend 1649 Cat. Tor.; PNWL), Gateslack, Durisdeer DMF (v. geit) (Gaitslake 1638 Reg. Dmf., Gaitslacht 1658 Reg. Dmf.; PNB).

A. 433 slap, slop - MSc. ‘gap (in various senses); means of access or egress; a pass or shallow valley between hills’ (§1.66).

00 Claysclope, unlocated (Claysclope 1635; DOST s.v. slop n.), Barkerland slop, unlocated (Barkerland slop 1707; DOST s.v. slop n.), Cold Stane Slap, Mid-Calder MLO (v. stān, cald) (Cal(d)staineslope 1684 RPC; PNML: 250), Gutterslap, Bathgate WLO (Gutterslap c.1750 Roy; PNWL: 87), Haggies Slap, Torphichen WLO (v. hēgg) (PNWL: 94), Liggeset Slappe, unlocated (Liggeset Slappe 1561; DOST s.v. slop n.), Muckle Slap (Muckleslap 1697 Ret.; PNWL: 10).

00 Slaidhill, Teviothead ROX (v. hyll) (Sliddhills 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Whitslaid, Ashkirk SLK (perh. hwit) (Quhitslaid 1510 CB, Quhitsled 1609 APC; PNB), Whitslaid, Legerton BWK (PNB).

A.435 slite - OŒ ‘a straight and narrow cut or incision’.

00 Slitrig Water ROX (v. rīð) (Slitritha 1200, Slitrige 1730, Slitterick, Slitrick 1767; PNB: , SSH: ).

A.436 smæl - OŒ ‘narrow, thin’, ON prefix (rare) smal(r)- ‘small’.

00 Smailholm ROX (v. hām) (PNB), Smallholm, Lochmaben DMF (v. hAm) (PNB), Smail Burn SLK (SSH).

A.437 smið - OŒ ‘smith, metal worker’, ON smiðr, MŒ smithe, smethe, MSc. smith.

00 Smithfield, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. feld) (Smytheild 1541/2 Ham. Inv.; PNWL), Smithhill, Livingston WLO (v. hyll) (Smithhill 1609 Ret.; PNWL), Smith’s Lands, now Darnhead (within Edinburgh City Parish, formerly in Corstorphine) (v. land) (PNML), Smeaton, Inveresk NILO (v. tūn, by) (Smithetun 1124-53, 1184, c. 1235 Bann. Cl. 74, c. 1150 Lawrie, Smithetune 1234, c. 1235 Bann. Cl. 74, Smithebi 1153-65, 1166-1214, 1227 Bann. Cl. 74, Smetheby 1232 Bann. Cl. 74, Smetheton early undated Bann. Cl. 74, Smyhtun 1253 Bann. Cl. 74, Smythetun 1253 Bann. Cl. 74, Smythetune 1253 Bann. Cl. 74, Smithton early undated Bann. Cl. 74, Smeithtone 1359 Bann. Cl. 74, Smeithton early undated Bann. Cl. 74, Smeiton 1450 Bann. Cl. 74, Smetoune 1561 Bann. Cl. 74, Smetoune 1450 RMS, 1495 AC, 1561 et freq. to 1607 Bann. Cl. 74, Smetoun 1563 et freq. to 1617 LC, 1563 et freq. to 1593 RMS, 1575 et freq. to 1590 RPC, 1586 Bann. Cl.
A.438 **smiðe, smeðe** - OE 'smithy, metal-worker's shop', Sc. smiddy, smithy.

**Smiddygreen**, Edinburgh MLO (v. grēne) (Smiddiegrein 1652 RMS, Smiddiegreene 1665 RMS, Smyddiegrein; PNML), **Smiddy Haugh**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. h(e)alh) (PNWL), **Smiddy Heugh**, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. hōh) (PNWL), **Smiddyland**, Colinton MLO (v. land) (Smyddeland de Colintoun 1529, 1532 RMS, Smyddelandis de Colintoun 1531 RSS; PNML), **Smiddielands**, Stow MLO (v. land) (terras fabriles 1543-4 RMS, Smyddi(e)land(i)s 1543 RMS, 1610 LC, Smiddieland(i)s 1599, 1622, 1643, 1664 RMS; PNML: 280).

A.439 **snāw** - OE 'snow'

**Snawdon**, Lauder BWK (v. dūn) (Snadown c. 1350 Bann. Cl. 83; PNB).

A.440 **snaep** - OE probably 'a boggy piece of land', MSc. snape, sneep (§2.27).

**Deansnæp**, Borthwick MLO (v. denu) (Danesnæpe 1507 LC, Snype 1585 RPC, Snyppis 1609 RMS, Snyep 1773 Arm; PNML: 112).

A.441 **sūfte** - OE 'soft, yielding'.

**Softlaw**, Sprouston ROX (v. hlāw) (Softlaw [p] c. 1290 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, Softlawe 1296 CDS, Softelawe 1292 RS, Softelowe 1311-12 CDS; PNB).

A.442 **souter** - MSc. 'shoemaker, cobbler', ME souter [< OE sūtere < Lat. sūtor.]
**Souterland, Uphall** WLO (v. land) (le, lie Sutourland 1507 RSS, 1585 RMS, le Soiterland 1524 RMS, le Soytour-land 1524 RMS, Sutorland 1617 RMS, Secturland 1656 Ret.; PNWL), Souterland, Liberton MLO (v. land) (Souterland 1628, 1663 RMS, lie Suiiterlandis 1642 RMS; PNML: 240).

A.443 *spitel* - ME ‘a hospital; a religious house; a house of the Knights Hospitallers’.

**Spital, Cavers** ROX (Spittale 1481 RMS; PNB), Spittal, Penicuik MLO (Ba(c)kspittal(l) and Fo(i)r(e)spittal(l) 1556, 1557, 1560, 1726 LC, 1792 Sasines, Backspittell and Fore Spittell 1556 LC, Fore and Back Spittils 1726 LC, Spittal(l) 1675 KSR (Penicuik), 1726 LC, Spittel 1773 Arm.; PNML: 271), Spittal Croft, Linlithgow WLO (v. croft) (Spittel-Croft 1586 RMS, Spittelcroft 1636 RMS, Spittecroft 1699 Rct.; PNWL), Spittalriddinghill, Annan DNff (v. *rydding*) (Spittelriddin 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Spitteltoun, now Wilkieston (surname, Wilkie) Kirknewton MLO (v. tūn) (Spetletona 1375-6 RMS, Spitteltown 1547-8 RSS, 1625, 1636 RMS, Spit(t)leton 1625, 1636, 1657, 1667 RMS, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 221), Backspittal, Edinburgh MLO (Ba(c)kspittell 1556 LC, Ba(c)kspittal(l) 1557, 1560, 1618 LC, Ba(c)kspittel 1726 LC; PNML), Forespittall, Edinburgh MLO (Fo(i)r(e)spittal(l) 1556, 1557, 1560, 1618 LC, Forespittal 1726 LC; PNML).


**Meadowspot** MLO (v. mæd, pæð) (Meduspeth 1338 Bann. Cl. 89, Medeuspot 1367-9 RMS; PNML: 126), Spot, unlocated (Spot 1153-65 DOST’s. v. spot n.).

A.445 *stable* - ME ‘stable’.

**King’s Stables**, Edinburgh MLO (Stabulum Regis 1366 ER; PNML).
A.446 stān - OE 'a stone, stone, rock'.

Stonebyres, Livingston WLO (v. byre) (Stonbyrs 1699 KS Liv.; PNWL), Stanefauldhill, Abercorn WLO (v. fal(o)d, hyll) (lie Stanefa(u)ldhill 1601 BM et passim to 1625 RMS, Stain(e)fa(u)ldhill 1601 et passim to 1604 BM; PNWL), Stonefold, Eccles BWK (v. fal(o)d) (PNB), Stoney Flat, Dalmeny WLO (v. flat) (lie Stainflatt 1576 Dund. B, Stanyflat 1577 Dund. B, lie Staneflat 1604 Dund. B; PNWL), Stanygill Burn, Castleton ROX (v. gil) (PNB), Stoneheap, Whitburn WLO (v. hēap) (Staneheip 1641 KS Liv., Stane Heape 1649 KS Liv.; PNWL), Standhill, Lilliesleaf ROX (v. hyll) (PNB), Stanefall, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. hyll) (Stanehill 1562 SRS 43; PNWL), Stoneyhill, Abercorn WLO (v. hyll) (Stonehill 1694 KS Ab., Stanehill 1696 Cess, Stonyhill Adair, Staneyhill 1818 Forrest; PNWL), Stenhouse, ‘Tynron DMf (v. hūs) (Stanehouse 1637 Reg. Dmf., Stenhouse 1637 Reg. Dmf.; PNB), Stonehouse LAN (v. hūs) (Muir de Stonehows 1694) (NTC), Stenhouse, Liberton MLO (v. hūs) (Stanehouse 1478, 1479 AC, 1508-9, 1523 RMS, 1545 LC, Stanehous 1506, 1506-7, 1508 Trcas. Acc., 1601 et freq. to 1666 RMS, Steinhous 1653 RMS, Stenhou 1666 RMS, Stenhouse 1773 Arm.; PNML: 238), Stenhousemuir STL (v. hūs, mōr) (de Stan house c. 1200, Stanes 1264, Stenhou 1601) (NTC), Stenishope, Cavers ROX (v. hop, hūs) (PNB), Stennies Water DMf (v. hūs) (PNB), Stainrigg, Eccles BWK (v. hrycg) (Stanrig 1533 RMS, 1568 HMC (Home); PNB), Staneshiel Burn, Castleton ROX (v. schele) (PNB), Bellstone, Whitburn WLO (v. belle) (PNWL), Brotherstone, Fala & Soutra MLO (v. brōðor) (PNML: 191), Nether Brotherstone, Fala & Soutra MLO (v. brōðor, neōri) (PNML: 191), Upper Brotherstone, Fala & Soutra MLO (v. ufer(r)a, brōðor) (PNML: 191), Brotherstone, Merton BWK (v. brōðor) (PNB), (Nether) Brotherstone, Channelkirk BWK (v. brōðor) (PNB), Cold Stane Slap, Mid-Calder MLO (v. cald, slap) (Cal(d)staineslope 1684 RPC; PNML: 250), Crumstane, Dunse BWK (v. crumb) (PNB), Graystone Hill, Castleton ROX (v. græg) (PNB), Grindstone Law, Oxnam ROX (v. grund, hlāw) (Grundisdame Law 1598 CBP; PNB), Haughstone, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. h(e)alh)
Ständig - OE 'stony, rocky, made of stone'.

Stoneyburn, Whitburn WLO (v. burna) ((The) Stanyburne 1500 AC et passim to 1604 BM, Stanieburne 1578 SRS 1, 1659 Rct., Stannyburne 1641 KS Liv., Sten(n)ibourne 1647 KS Liv., Staneburn(e) 1512 RMS et passim to c. 1670 BM; PNWL), Stoneycroft, Corstorphine MLO (v. croft) (Stonecroft 1654 RMS, Stanecroft 1667 RMS; PNML), Staney Hill, Teviothead ROX (v. helm) (PNB), Stanelaws, Dalkeith MLO (v. hlāw) (The Sta(i)n(n)iela(w)(i)s 1612, 1615, 1627, 1643, 1646, 1669 LC, Sta(i)n(n)iela(w)(i)s 1669 LC, Ston(i)elaw(s) 1710 LC; PNML: 183), Stoneyhill, Inveresk MLO (v. hyll) (Stany Hill 1561 Bann. Cl. 74, Stanyhill 1561, 1555-83 Bann. Cl. 74, 1565-6, 1587 RMS, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, Stanehill 1555-83 Bann. Cl. 74, 1587 RMS, Staniehill 1581 RMS, 1598, 1600, 1609 Bann. Cl. 74, Staniehill 1586 Bann. Cl. 74, Stanyehill 1593-4 RMS, Stainehill 1688 SHS I. 36, Stainhill 1653 RMS, mons lapidum 17th c. SHS I. 52; PNML: 208), Stoneyport MLO (v. pæð) (Stanipeth, Stenypeth 1345 RMS, Stranipeth 1329-70 RMS, Stoneypethe 14thc. RMS; PNML).

Stank - MSc. 'a pond, pool, small semi-stagnant area of water, esp. one that is overgrown and half solid with vegetation, a swampy place; a ditch, an open' water-course, freq. applied to a natural stream which has been straightened to form a boundary or to function in a drainage system; a gutter' (§1.67).

Stankards, Uphall WLO (Stanketts 1570 Hou., Stankattis 1570 Hou., Stankcottis 1575 SRS 52; PNWL: 75), Castilstank, unlocated (Castilstank 13th cent.; DOST s.v. stank n.1), Fivestanks, Uphall WLO (Fyvestankis 1617 RMS; PNWL: 74), Gowan Stank, Linlithgow WLO (v. gowan) (PNWL: 114), 563

A.449 stapol - OE ‘a post, a pillar (of wood, stone etc.’).

Staplegordon, Langholm DMF (v. gor, tūn) (Stapel...rtune 1124-40 CDS, Stabil gortoun 1325 RMS, Stapelgorton 1335-6 CDS; PNB), Stapleton, Dornock DMF (v. tūn) (Stabilton 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.450 stede, styde - OE ‘place, site, locality’, ME ‘site of a building; hamlet, village, town, inhabited place; estate, farm’.

Bughtsteads, Edinburgh MLO (v. bucht) (PNML), Forester’s Stead, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. forestier) (Forestaris-stede 1516 RMS; PNBW), Middlestead, Selkirk SLK (v. middel) (PNB), Millstead, Canonbie DMF (v. myln) (Millsteads 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Newstead, Melrose ROX (v. niwe) (Nusteyld 1548-9 Ham. Inv., Newsteid 1568 RMS, Neusteid 1682 LC; PNB).

A.451 steinn - ON ‘stone, rock’.

Stenries, Cummertrees DMF (v. hreysi) (Steinreis(bech) 1194-1214 HMC (Drml), Stanrase 1446-7 HMC (Drml), Stanyris 1450 RMS, Stanereis 1544 RMS; PNB).

A.452 stīgel, stīgol - OE ‘stile’, MSc. steil ‘a steep bank, a spur on a hill ridge’.

The Steele, Castleton ROX (the Steill 1572 HMC (Jhn), Steele 1583 CBP, Steell 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Ashiesteel, Caddon SLK (v. æscen) (PNB), Kirkstile, Ewes DMF (v. cirice) (Kirkstyl 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), The Kirkstyle, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. cirice) (PNWL).
A.453  stocc - OE 'a tree-trunk, a stump, a log, a stock', ON stokkr, ME stocke.

00  Stockbridge, Liberton MLO (v. bryeg) (Stokkisbriggis 1550 RMS; PNML: 240), Stockstruther, Roxburgh ROX (v. strother) (Stocksturder 1548-9 Ham. Inv.; PNB).

A.454  stöd - OE 'a stud, a herd of horses'

00  Stodrig, Makerston ROX (v. hrycg) (Stotheryke 1542 Ham. Inv., Statherwyk 1542 Ham. Inv., Steidrig 1566-7 RMS, Stodrik 1567 Bann. Cl. 82, Stoddrigg 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Stidriggs, Hutton & Corrie DMF (v. hrycg) (Studeriggis 1507 RMS; PNB).

A.455  stöd-fald - OE 'stud-fold, horse enclosure'.

00  Stodfald, Edinburgh MLO (thus 1367-9 RMS, Scottefauld 1338 Bann. Cl. 89; PNML).

A.456  stöw - OE 'place, place of assembly, holy place'.

00  Bristo, Edinburgh MLO (v. brycg) (PNML), Stow (parish) MLO (cf. wēod, h(e)alh) (Stow of Weddale 1473 ADA, the Stow of Weddell 1513 Treas. Acc., Stow in Weddalia 1543-4 RMS, Stow de Weddell 1565 RMS, Stow-in-Weddell 1598-9 RMS, 1610 LC, Stow-in-Waddell 1603 RMS, Stow-in-Waddell 1613 LC, 1622, 1664, 1665 RMS, (the) Stow 1490 ADC, 1506-7 Treas. Acc., 1547 RSS, 1553 RPC, 1593, 1598-9 et freq. to 1665 RMS, 1594 et freq. to 1662 LC; PNML: 280), Stowbraes, Stow MLO (v. bra) (Stowbraies 1665 RMS; PNML: 280).
A.457  stórr - ON ‘bent grass’.

00 Starlaw, Bathgate WLO (v. hlāw) (le) Starlaw 1468 RMS et passim to 1629 Ret., Sterlaw 1618 RMS; PNWL), Star Burn LAN (SSH).

A.458  strand - MSc. ‘a little stream, a rivulet; an artificial water-channel, a (street-) gutter’ (§1.68).

00 Wel(l)strand, Cockpen MLO (v. wella) (PNML: 145).

A.459  strēt - OE (Anglian) ‘Roman road, paved road, an urban road, street’.

00 Straiton, Liberton MLO (v. tūn) (Stratum 12th cent. Bann. Cl. 89, Stratona 12th cent., 1292 Bann. Cl. 89, 1494 ADA, 17th cent. SHS I. 52, Straton 12th cent., c. 1300 Bann. Cl. 89, Stratone 1336-7 CDS, Stratoun 1478 ADA, 1509, 1516, 1543, 1545-6 RSS, 1491, 1506 et passim RMS, 1591 LC, Stratoune 1490 AC, 1450, 1451 RMS, Straiton 1600 RMS, Straitoun 1649 RMS; PNML: 238), Straitonhall, Liberton MLO (v. tūn, h(e)all) (Stratounhall 1546, 1569, 1618 RMS, Stratoune Hall 1490 AC, Straitounhall 1600 RMS, Straito unhall 1649 RMS, PNML: 238), Straitonhole, Liberton NEO (v. ton, hol(h)) (lie Hoill de Strailoun 1600 RMS, Le Hole de Struloun 1509 RSS; PNML: 238), Straiton Mill (v. tūn, myln) (Stratounmyll 1546 RMS, Stratounmyyne 1628 RMS, Stratoun Mill 1599 LC; PNML: 238).


00 Berewiches Strem BWK (v. bere-wīc) (Berewiches streem 1153-65 [c. 1280] Bann. Cl. 56, Berewyckstreem 1152 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, Berewicstreeme 1165-1214 Bann. Cl. 82; PNB), Coldstream BWK (v. cald) (Caldestream c. 1210 [c. 1260] GC, e. 13th c. Mait. Cl. 40, Cald(e)strem(e) c. 1200, c. 1250, c.

A.461 strodar, stothir - pre-lit. Sc., MSc. strother, struther 'a marshy place, marsh, swamp; ?a place overgrown with brushwood; ?a river meadow; land serving a communal purpose (yielding natural resources)' (§1.69).

Struthers, Uphall WLO (Strutheris 1617 RMS; PNWL: 75), Strotherflat, ?BWK. (v. flat) (Strotherflat c. 1300 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18; PNB: 201), Struthersbutts, Pardovan, Linlithgow WLO (Struthersbutts 1771 Est. Map; PNWL: 152), Aynestrother, unlocated (Aynestrother c.1280; DOST s.v. strother n.), Bellstruther Bog, Cockburnspath BWK (Bellie Struther 1611 HMC (Wed); PNB: 259), Braldestothirburne, location uncertain, perhaps Abbey St. Bathans, BWK (v. bräd, burna) (Braidestothirburne c.1220 Dryb. Ch.; Johnston 1940: 22), Crukit-stradire RNF (Le Crukit-stradire 1505 (1506) in DOST s.v. strother n.), Cunibestrothyr, unlocated (Cunibestrothyr ?a. 1280; DOST s.v. strother n.), Fulstroder, unlocated (Fulstrother 1198-1214; DOST s.v. strother n.), Harastrodar, Hume BWK (v. hara) (Harastrodar 1159 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82; PNB: 259), Knolestruthyr, unlocated (Knolestruthyr c. 1350; DOST s.v. strother n.), Kyrestroder, unlocated (Kyrestroder c. 1160, Chirnestrother c. 1190; DOST s.v. strother n.), Rauhenildestrother, unlocated (Rauhenildestrother ?a. 1280; DOST s.v. strother n.), Stockstruther, Roxburgh ROX (v. stoce) (PNB: 259), Wellstruther, Borthwick MLO (v. wella) (PNML: 110), Westruther, Westruther BWK (v. west) (Westruther c. 1300 [1320] Bann. Cl. 82, Wolstruther 1441 [16th] APS, 1509-10 RMS, Wolstruthir 1506 RSS, Wollstruther 1678 Reg. Bwk., Woolstruther 1781 CRL; PNB: 259), Westbuchterstrother, Fogo BWK (Westbuchterstrother c. 1280 Kelso ch.; Johnston 1940: 23), Yellowstruther, Mid-Calder MLO (v. geolu) (Zallowstrud 1586 Proc. Bar. Court, Zallowstruther 1602 McCall, 1610 Torph. Ch., Ye(allowstruther 1644 KSR, 1695, 1740 RMS, 1773 Arm., 1792 Sasines (5064), Yellow Struther 1696 RMS, 1800 Sasines (8100); PNML: 249).
A.462 stubb - OE 'stub, tree-stump'.

00 Stobs MLO (le) Stobbys 1273 Bann. Cl. 89, Stobbis 1507 LC, Stobbs 1773 Arm, 1839 NSA; PNML), Stobbs, Cavers ROX (Stobbis 1511 RMS, Stobs 1574 LC; PNB), Stobitcote, Teviothead ROX (v. cot) (Stobby cott 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Stobswood, Langton BWK (v. wudu) (PNB), Loane to the Stobisbank, Cockpen MLO (v. lane, banke) (PNML).

A.463 sundor-land - OE 'land set apart for some special purpose, private land, detached land'.

00 Sunderland, Selkirk SLK (Sonderland 1309 RC, Sondirland 1388-9 CDS, Sundirlandhall 1474 RMS; PNB).

A.464 sunny - Also sunnie, sonnye, etc., MSc. 'sunny, facing the sun'.

00 Sunnyside, Inveresk MLO (v. side) (Sunnyside 1664 LC; PNML: 211), Sunnyside, Kirknewton MLO (v. side) (Sunysyd 1653 RMS, Sunysyd 1655 RMS; PNML: 221), Sunnyside, Liberton MLO (v. side) (PNML: 241), Sunnyside, Melrose ROX (Sonnyesyde 1590 CBP; PNB), Sunnyside, Liberton MLO (v. side) (Sunniesyd 1656 RMS, Sunnyside 1664 LC, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 241).

A.465 süd - OE 'south'.

00 South Bank, Abercorn WLO (v. banke) (PNWL), Southdean ROX (v. denu) (Sudhdon 1291-2 RS, Soudon [p] 1296 CDS, Souldone 1296 CDS, Sowdon 1444 HMC (Rxb), Sowdene 1488 Bann. Cl. 56, Sowdown 1528 RMS, Soudann K. 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Southfield, Cramond MLO (v. feld) (Southfelt Creichtoun 1505 SHS II.10, Sowthfeild Creichtoun 1510-11 SHS II.10, 1634 RMS, Sowthfeildis of Cammok 1510-11 SHS II.10, Southfeild 1591, 1625, 1634 RMS;
PNML), *South Hilderston*, Torphichen WLO (v. *Hildhere, tūn* (South
Hilderstaines, South Hilderstounes 1635 RMS et passim to 1672 Ret.; PNWL),
South *House*, Liberton MLO (v. hūs) (*Southhous* 1509, 1634 RMS, 1590 RPC,
*Southhous* 1609, 1663 RMS, *Domus austri* 17th cent. SHS I. 52, *Southhouse*
1630 Bann. Cl. 70; PNML: 237), South Logiebrae, Torphichen WLO (v. Logie
Brae(s), *Uncertain Names*) (South Lugie-brae 1643 RMS, Suthlugie brae 1667
Dund. B; PNWL), South Queensferry WLO (v. *ferry*) (PNWL).

A.466 swān - OE ‘herdsman, swine-heard, peasant’.

00 Swanshiel, Hobkirk ROX (v. schele) (*Suamesheels* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.467 sweostor - OE ‘sister, nun’. [Not recorded in Smith, but cf. use in English
surnames and placce-names, as *Alic. Parkeressustere* (1374), and ‘[Fishcries
called] Sister Carilflet (1400) (MED s.v.).]

00 Sisterpath, Fogo BWK (v. pæd) (*Sisterpeth* 1335-6 CDS, *Cisterpethe* 1336-7

A.468 swēte - OE ‘sweet, pure, pleasant’.

00 Sweethope, Stichill ROX (v. hop) (*Swethop(p)e* 1278-9 CDS, 1291 [p] Stev.;
PNB).

A.469 swīn - OE ‘pig’.

00 Dalswinton, Kirkmahoe DMF (v. tūn) (PNB), Swineside Hall, Oxnam ROX
(v. hēafod) (PNB), *Swineford*, Dalkeith MLO (v. ford) (*Swynefoord* 1669 LC,
*Swinefoord* 1710 LC; PNML: 183), Soonhope, Lauder BWK (v. hop) (PNB),

A.470 swíra - OE (Anglian) 'a neck', ON svíri 'a neck, a ridge of land', MSc. swíra, swíare 'the neck; a hollow or declivity between hills, freq. one with a road; a hollow or level place near the top of a hill' (CSD s.v. swíre n.).

Redeswire Fray, Southdean ROX (v. rēad) (PNB), Roughsware, Heriot MLO (v. rūh) (Ruchstuyer 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, Rough swíre 1773 Arm.; PNB: 200).

A.471 tannel, tandle - MSc. 'a beacon, a bonfire, especially one kindled at certain festivals, as for example Midsummer's Eve of Hallowccn' (§1.70).

Tandilmure, unlocated (Tandilmure a. 1460; SND s.v. tannel n.), Tanlawhill, Eskdalemuir DMF (v. hlāw) (Tandlahill 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 128), Tanlaw Naze, Teviothead ROX (v. nāss) (Tandilnes 1511 RMS; PNB: 253).

A.472 tempel - OE 'temple', ME temple, MSc. temple, tempil, etc., often signifying land owned by the Knights Templar.

Temple (parish) MLO (Templlo 1238-1300 Bann. Cl. 109, Tempill 1616, 1634 RMS, Temple 1642, 1662, 1665 RMS, Temple Ballintrodo 1667 RMS, Templum SHS I. 53; PNML: 293), Temples, Currie MLO (lie Tempillis 1618, 1635 RMS, Temples 1798 Sasines; PNML: 180), Templehill, Kirknewton MLO (v. hyll) (Tempilhil 1618 RMS, terris templariis de Harperrig 1609 RMS; PNML: 223), Temple House, Currie MLO (v. hūs) (Tempilhous(is) 1618, 1635 RMS, Templehouse(s) 1773 Arm., 1798 Sasines; PNML: 180), Temple Hall, Coldingham BWK (v. heall) (Templishall 1367 RMS, Templihalle 1368 RMS; PNB), Templand, Sanquhar DMF (v. land) (Tomplanmill 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Templeland, surviving in Templeland Road, Corstorphine MLO (v. land) (la
Tempilland infra villam de Corstorfyne 1429 Bann. Cl. 109, Tempillandis de Corstorfin 1429 RMS; PNML, Tempill Land, Crichton MLO (v. land) (Tempill Land 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, also Temple Park, undated; PNML).

A.473  
third, thrid - MSc., ME ‘third part’, [Cf. Old English pridda ‘a third’; and the lost Gloucestershire field-name Thriddemore (1468; EPNS 41: 181).]

00  
Third, Kirkmichael DMF (Thrid 1555 HMC (Jhm); PNB: 206).

A.474  

00  
Toddishauch, now Foxhall, Kirkliston WLO (v. h(e)alh) (Toddishauch 1539 SHS II. 4 et passim to 1566 Cat. Tor., Toddishauche 1563/4 Cat. Tor., 1631 RMS, Toddishaugh 1619 Cat. Tor., Todhauch 1539 et passim SHS II. 4, Todhaughe 1648 Dund. B; PNWL: 41), Todhills, Liberton MLO (v. hyll) (Todhills 1587, 1591, 1634 RMS, Rent. Bann. Cl. 89, Todhills 1653 et passim RMS, Todhollis 1620, 1627 RMS, Todhoillis 1621 RMS, Todshills 1630 Bann. Cl. 70; PNML: 238), Thodhole Knowe, Dregborn MLO (Todhole Knowe 1852; Harris: 604), Thodholesid, unlocated (Thodholesid 1214-49 DOST s.v. tod n.1), Toddeholes, unlocated (Toddeholes c.1250 DOST s.v. tod n.1), Todholes, Kirkconnel DMF (Todholes 1586 CBP; PNB: 234), Todholles, now Todhill Knowe, Colinton MLO (Todholles 1620 RMS, Todhollesid 18th cent. Ret.; PNML: 107), Todholerig, unlocated (Todholerig 1165-82 DOST s.v. tod n.1), Todholes, Kirkconnel DMF (v. hol(h)) (Todholes 1586 CBP; PNB), Todrig, Coldstream BWK (v. hrycg) (Todderig c. 1300 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18, Totheryg, Thotheryg c. 1300 [143] Gramp. Cl. 18, Todrig, Todrik 1550 RMS; PNB: 246).

A.475  
tolbooth - MSc. ‘a booth or office at which tolls were collected; town hall; town prison, jail’. [Cf. ME tol-bôe, not covered in Smith, but found in English place-names, such as Uppingham Tollhouse RUT.]
The Tolbooth, Edinburgh MLO (Tolbu(i)th(e) 1477 SBR 7, 1503-4 Treas. Acc., 1542-3 RSS, 1563, 1566, 1576 et freq to 1590 RPC, Tolboith 1551 RPC, Tolburyth 1567 RPC, Tolbooth 1550, 1574 RPC, 1579, 1621, 1629, 1656 LC, Towbuthe 1490 Treas. Acc.; PNML).


Tollcross, Edinburgh MLO (v. cros) ([ile] Tol(l)cors(e) 1458 RMS, 1488, 1491, 1492, 1494 AC, 1491 ADA, ([ile] Tol(l)croce 1538 RMS, Toll Cors 1491 ADA, Towcroce 1529 RSS, Towcorse 1787 Sasines (2144); PNML), Cairntows, Liberton MLO (v. cairn) (PNML: 239).

A.477 topt - ON ‘building site, curtilage, messuage’, ODan toft, late OE toft, ME toft.

Upper and Lower Tofts, Cavers ROX (Toftes 1296 CDS, Toftis 1511 RMS; PNB), Tofts, Dalmcny WLO (Tofts 1622 RNIS, 1691 KS Dal.; PNWL).

A.478 trēow - OE ‘tree’, MSc. trei, tree.

Ashtrees, Southdean ROX (v. æsc) (Eschetreis 1528 RMS, 1541-2 RMS; PNB), Cherrytrees, Yetholm ROX (v. chiri) (PNB).

A.479 trōg - OE ‘a valley, a trough, a long narrow vessel for various purposes such as feeding animals, baking, brewing, etc.; a hollow or valley resembling a trough, the bed of a stream’, MSc. troch, trough, trouch, throcht, (plural) trows ‘a channel or wooden water conduit for water, esp. that leading to a millwheel; the channel or bed of a river, esp. a rough part, a similar channel among sea rocks’.

'Trows, Kelso ROX (Trowis 1511 RMS; PNB).
tron, trone - MSc. ‘the public steelyard or weighing machine in a burgh, set up
in or near the market-place for the weighing of various types of heavy or coarse
goods, hence, the district around the tron; the town centre’ (§1.71).

Tron, Edinburgh MLO ([veteris tholonei (gen) 1357 SBR 7, Tronum de
Edinburgh 1446, 1447 ER], Tron(e) (of Edinburgh) 1477 SBR 7 1531 et passim
to 1543 RSS, 1682 LC; PNML: 137), Trongate, central Glasgow LAN (v. gata)
(Troyne Gait 1545, Troyngait 1553, Troyngait 1560; DOST s.v. tron(e n.).

tūn - OE ‘enclosure, farmstead, estate, village’.

Compounded with a personal name: Adderston, Cavers ROX (v. Eadred)
(PNB), Addinston, Oxton BWK (v. Aldwine) (PNB), Addiston, Ratho MLO (v.
Aldhere) (PNML: 274), Adistoun WLO (v. perh. personal name, Adam)
(PNWL), Alderstone, West-Calder MLO (v. Aldwine) (PNML: 242), Allanton,
Dunscore DMF (v. Aley) (PNB), Arkelton, Ewes DMF (v. Arnketill) (PNB:
32), Arniston MLO (v. Arnold) (PNML), Arnton, Castletown ROX (v.
Ærnwulf) (PNB: 18), Attonburn, Hownam ROX (v. ald, burna) (PNB),
Balderston WLO (v. Baldhere) (PNWL: 26), Baudrikesland, Colinton MLO
(v.*Bealdric) (PNML: 149), Borrowstoun WLO (v. Beornweard) (PNWL: 28),
Branxton ELO (v. Bran(n)oc) (PNB: 55), Carrington (parish) MLO (v.
Cenhere) (PNML: 118), Clermiston, Corstorphine MLO (v. Clerebald)
(PNML: 151), Colinton MLO (v. Kolbeinn) (PNML: 146), Comiston MLO
(Irish personal name, Columbán) (PNML), Dingleton, Melrose ROX (v. Daniel)
(PNB), Dolfingston, Dalmeny WLO (v. Dólfgfinnr) (PNWL: 6), Dolfinston,
Oxnam ROX (v. Dólfgfinnr) (PNB: 20), Duddingston, Abercorn WLO (v.
*Dudding) (PNWL: 15), Edgarton, Dunscore DMF (surname Edgar) (PNB:
34), Edgerston, Jedburgh ROX (v. Ecghere) (PNB: 20), Edmonstone MLO (v.
Eadmund) (PNML: 260), Elliston, St. Boswells ROX (v. Isleifr) (PNB: 20),
Esperston, Temple MLO (v. tūn) (*Eastbeorht) (PNML: 294), Etletton,
Castletown ROX (v. Etla) (PNB: 20), Gilbertstoun, later Brunstane,
Inveresk/Liberton MLO (personal name, Gilbert) (Gilberdestone 1336-7 CDS, Gilberdestone 1466 Bann. Cl. 74, Gilbertoun 1507, 1542, 1547 RMS, 1547 RPC, 1609 Retours, 1632 RMS, Brunstoun Gilberdestone 1564-5, 1566 RMS, Brunstoun called Gilbertoun-Coats 1661 RMS, Gilberttoune called Brunstoune 1653 RMS, Gilberttoune commonly called Brunstane 1692 LC, Burnistoun(e) 1450 Bann. Cl. 70, 1466 Bann. Cl. 74, 1512 RSS, Burnstoun 15th c. Bann. Cl. 105, 1537, 1542 RSS, Burnstoun 1537, 1546 RSS, Brunstoun 1539-40 RSS, 1571, 1591 RPC, 1653, 1654 LC, 1655 RMS, Brunstoun 1542, 1546 RSS, 1565, 1566 et freq. to 1591 RPC, Brunstoun 1547, 1585 RPC, Brunston 1585 RPC, Brunstane 1652 RMS, Brunstaine 1670 RMS, Brunston 1541 RSS, Brunstoun 1555-83 Bann. Cl. 74, Brinston 1586 Bann. Cl. 74, Brinston 1572 RPC, Brunstain 1670 RMS, Brunstane or Gilbertown 1692 LC, or Gilberstona undated 17th c. SHS I. 52; PNML: 203, 233), Gilmerton, Liberton MLO (Gilmuristona, Gillemoreston, Gillemuristone, Gillemor(e)ton(e) 1166-1214 Bann. Cl. 89, Gyllemoreton(e) 1166-1214 Bann. Cl. 89, Gillemoreston 1224 Bann. Cl. 89, Gylmurton(e) 1203 Bann. Cl. 89, Gyilmerton 1230 Bann. Cl. 89, 1476 ADA, Gyilmerton 1215, 1273 Bann. Cl. 89, Gilmoreton 1490 AC, Gilmuriston 1165-1214 Bann. Cl. 89, Gilmortoun 1497 RSS, 1502 Treas. Acc., 1503, 1644 RMS, Gilmerton(e) 1477 et passim to 1654 RMS, 1506 Bann. Cl. 109, 1501 et passim to 1538 RSS, 1570 Bann. Cl. 94, 1502, 1502-3 Treas. Acc., 1567, 1582 RPC, Gilmerton 1665 RMS, Gilmortoun(e) 1663, 1667 RMS, Gilmoirtoun 1545 RMS, Gilmerton(e) 17th cent. SHS I. 52; PNML: 235), Gilmerton Mains, now called South Farm, Liberton MLO (v. demeyne) (lie Maynis de Gilmertoun 1603 RMS, lie Maynes de G- 1633 RMS, Mains of Gilmertoune 1653 RMS, Maynes of Gilmertoun 1661 RMS, Mains of Gilmourtoun 1667 RMS; PNML: 235), Gilmerton Grange, now called Grange, Liberton MLO (v. grange) (Gilmertoun Grange undated Bann. Cl. 89, 1587 et freq. to 1661 RMS, Gilmertoune Grange 1653, 1654 RMS, Gilmortoun-Grange 1627 RMS, Gilmortoun Grange 1667 RMS; PNML: 235), Gilmerton, Stow MLO (surname, Gilmour) (Gilmerton (in Weddalia) 1543-4, 1598-9, 1622, 1643 RMS, 1610 LC, Gilmartoun 1543-4 RMS, Gilmersston 1593 RMS, Gilmerton 1773 Arm.; PNML: 284), Gocelynton, Newbattlc MLO (Anglo-Norman personal name, Jocelyn) (Gocelynton(e) 1150-80, 1153-65 Bann. Cl. 89, villa Gocelini coci 1153-65 Bann. Cl. 89; PNML: 255), Haddington ELO
(v. Hada) (NTC), Halkerston KCD (v. hafocere) (PNML), Halkerston MLO (v. hafocere) (PNML), Harvieston, Borthwick MLO (surname, Hervey) (PNML: 109), Hilderston WLO (v. *Hildhere) (PNWL), North Hilderston, Torphichen WLO (v. *Hildhere, norō) (PNWL), South Hilderston, Torphichen WLO (v. *Hildhere, süō) (PNWL), Hopetoun (House), Abercorn WLO (Hopto(u)n 1652 SHS II. 18 et passim to 1699 SHS I. 11, Hopeto(u)n(e) 1683 Ret. et passim to 1698 IIR.; PNWL), Houston WLO (Anglo-Norman personal name, Hugh) (PNWL), Howatstone, Mid-Calder MLO (personal name Howat, a derivative of Hugh) (Howatsto(u)n(e) 1490, 1492 ADC, 1586, 1587, 1594 Proc. Bar. Court, 1640 McCall, 1691 KSR, 1709 RMS, 1773 Arm., Howatstoun 1585 Proc. Bar. Court, Howitstoun 1600 Proc. Bar. Court, 1698 KSR, Hewistoun 1662 Blaeu, Houetston 1699 KSR; PNWL: 245), Illieston WLO (v. Ill-Leifr) (PNWL), Ingliston, later Rottenrow, Kirkliston MLO (v. Ingjaldr) (PNML: 215), Johnstone RNF (v. John) (Jonestone 1292, Johnstown 1594) (NTC), Johnstone, Eskdalemuir DMF (personal name John) (PNB), Kettlestoun WLO (v. Ketill) (PNWL: 59), Kirkliston WLO (v. *Lissa, cirice) (PNWL: 39), Lauriston, Cramond MLO (v. Laurence) (PNML), Liston WLO (v. *Lissa) (PNWL), Livingston WLO (v. Léofing) (PNWL: 75), Lyleston, Lauder BWK (v. Li(g)ulfr) (PNB: 29), Mannerston WLO (perh. the surname Maners) (Maneristoun c1320 HMC et passim to 1501 Dund. A, Maneristown 1395 Ham. Inv., Maneriston 1478 ADA et passim to 1490 AC, Maneristoune 1489/90 AC, Manerstoun 1406 Gram. Cl. 4 et passim to 1604 BM, Manerston 1422 Reg. Ho. Ch. et passim to 1604 BM, Manerstone 1458 HMC et passim to 1534 SRS 52, Manerstoune 1476 ADA et passim to 1683 Ret., Manderstoun 1425-6 SRS 36 et passim to 1537 SRS 52, Manderstoun 1618 Ret., 1622 RMS; PNWL: 16), Maxton ROX (v. Maccus) (PNB), McCheynston, Dunscore DMF (surname, MacCheyne) (PNB), McCubbington, Dunscore DMF (surname, MacCubbin) (PNB), McMurdostoun, Dunscore DMF (surname, MacMurdie) (PNB), Malcolmstone, Currie MLO (personal name or surname, Malcolm) (Malcolmstoun 1390-1406, 1538 RMS, 1531-2 RSS, Malcolmstoun 1615, 1616 RMS, Malcolmystona 1389-90 RMS, Malcolm(e)stoun 1477, 1532 RMS, 1498 RSS, Malkumstoune 1498 RMS, Malkomstoun 1500 RSS, Malconston 1499 RSS, Malcolm's cross 1773 Arm.; PNWL: 177), Merchiston MLO (Celtic
personal name, Merchiaun) (Merchi(n)(g)sto(u)n(e) 1264-66 ER, 1306-29, 1329-71 RMS, 1483, 1488 AC, 1502-4 Treas. Acc., 1572 RPC, 1667, 1678, 1712 LC, Merhammeston 1278 Bann. Cl. 89, Merchani(e)sto(u)n(e) 1306-29 RMS, 1329-71 RMS, 1473 SBR 7, 1488, 1493 AC, 1494-5, 1508 Treas. Acc., 1546 Bann. Cl. 70, 1590 RPC, Merchaniestoun 1329-71 RMS, Mer(k)(y)hampstone 1336-7 CDS, Merchani(e)(y)sto(u)n(a) 1357, 1528 Bann. Cl. 89, 1358 et freq to 1548 Bann. Cl. 105, 1367, 1494, 1503, 1512 RMS, 1434, 1435, 1438 ER, 1509, 1510, 1546 RSS, Merchehamstona 1357 Bann. Cl. 89, Merchenstoune 1479 AC, Merchainestoune 1507 Treas. Acc., Merchiestain 1655 LC, Marchamsto(u)n(a) 1476 ADA, 1512 Treas. Acc., Marchan(i)(e)sto(u)n(e) 1476 ADA, 1494 AC, 1511 Treas. Acc., Marche(m)sto(u)n 1522 Bann. Cl. 105, 1591 Bann. Cl. 94, Marchi(n)sto(u)n 1589, 1589-90 RPC, 1662-5 Blacu; PNML: 132), Nether Merchiston, Edinburgh MLO (Celtic personal name, Merchiaun; v. tünn) (Nethirmerchamstoun 1456 Bann. Cl. 105, Nethir Merchantistoun 1546 RSS, Nether Marcheinston 1583 LC; PNML: 132), Over Merchiston, Edinburgh MLO (v. ufer(r)a; Celtic personal name, Merchiaun) (Ovirmercham(e)stoun(e) 1358, 1503 Bann. Cl. 105, Ufirmerchamstoun 1456 Bann. Cl. 105; PNML: 132), Ormiston, Kirknewton MLO (v. Ormr) (Ormyst(u)n 1211-26, 1238-70, 1238-1300, 1300-1331, 1399-1400, 1512 Bann. Cl. 109, 1481, 1482 ADA, undated Bann. Cl. 74, Orm(i)(e)sto(u)n(e) 1454 Rcg. Ho. Ch., 1462, 1506-7, 1509 Bann. Cl. 109, 1474 Bann. Cl. 94, 1483 et passim to 1495 AC, 1488, 1489, 1491 ADA, 1773 Arm., Orm(i)(e)sto(u)n(e) 1476 ADA; PNML: 220), Ormstonhill, Kirknewton MLO (v. Ormr, hyll) (Ormestoun(e)hill 1546 RMS; PNML: 220), Outerston, Tcmlplc MLO (app. a personal namc) (Outterston 1587 RPC, Utterstoun 1600 LC, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, 1642, 1665 RMS, undated Ret., Witterstoun 1634 RMS, Out(h)ersto(u)n 1587 RPC, 1790 Sasines, undated Ret., Outertown old undated map in the possession of the farmer of Outerston; PNML: 296), Masterton, Ncwbatelc MLO (pcrh. surnamc, Master) (Maistertone 12th ccnt., 1320, 14th cent. Bann. Cl. 89, Maisterton 1350 Bann. Cl. 89, Maistertoun(e) 1587, 1620, 1621, 1627 RMS, 1658 Inquis. Spec. Edinb., Mastertone propre Neubotille 1315-21 RMS, Maysterton(e) 1320, 1357 Bann. Cl. 89, Maysterton 1306-29, 1320 Bann. Cl. 89, Maystertoun 1346 Bann. Cl. 89, Mayertone 1338 Bann. Cl. 89; PNML: 255), Mitchelston, Stow MLO (surname, Mitchell) (Michelstoun(e)
Scotstoun, Abercorn WLO (v. Scott) (Scotstown 1375 HMC, Scottistoun(e) 1498 RPC et passim to 1600 Bann. Cl. 74, Scotstown 1564 SRS 57; PNWL),

Easter Scotstoun, Abercorn WLO (v. east, Scott) (Estyrskotstoune 1494/5)

Dund. A, Eister Scottisto(u)n(e) 1498 AC et passim to 1615 Prot. R. K., Easter Scotstoun 1596 Gill. Ch. et passim to 1696 KS Ab.; PNWL), Scotstown Hill, Abercorn WLO (v. hyll, Scott) (Scotstounhill 1568 RMS et passim to 1578

Reg. Ho. Ch., Scot(i)stonhill 1568 SRS 52, 1568/9 RPC, Scotstown Hill 1569 Hou., Scotstounhill 1604 BM, 1690 Ret.; PNWL), Scotstown Moor, Abercorn WLO (v. mør, Scott) (lie) Scotstounmure 1591 RMS et passim to 1618 Ret.,

Scotstounmure 1602 Ret., Scotstown Muire 1662 RMS, Scotstownmuir 1683 Ret.; PNWL), Wester Scotstoun, Abercorn WLO (v. west, Scott) (Wester Scotstoun 1535/6 et passim SRS 52, (lie) Wester, Waster, Westir Scottistoun 1540/1 RMS et passim to 1615 Prot. R. K., Wester Scotstoun 1662 RMS, 1683 Ret.; PNWL), Wilkiestan, Kirknewton MLO (v. spitel) (Speteltona 1375-6 RMS; PNML: 221), Sprouston ROX (v. Sprow) (PNB), Stevenston AYR (v. Steven) (NTC), Stewarton, Glencairn DMF (v. Stewart) (PNB), Swanston MLO (v. Sveinn) (PNML); Swinton BWK (v. Sveinn) (PNB), Symington, Stow MLO (personal name, Simon) (Symontoun 1584 RPC, 1594 LC, 1598-9, 1643, 1644, 1664 RMS, Symonstoun 1593 RMS, Symontoun 1614 LC, Symontine 1656 LC, Symington 1773 Arm.; PNML: 287), Uddingston LAN (v. Oda) (NTC), Ulston, Jedburgh ROX (v. Ulfr) (SPN), Waterstone, Ecclesmachan WLO (personal name, Walter) (PNWL), Watherstone, Stow MLO (personal name, Walter) (Walterstoun 1593 RMS, 1617 Wilson,

Wa(l)derstoun(e) 1593, 1594, 1599 LC, 1643, 1644, 1664 RMS, Wa(l)derstone 1611 RPC, Waldirstoun 1616 RPC, Wedderstone 1589-9 RMS, Wadderstoun 1614 LC, Wadderstone 1656 LC, Watterstoun 1620, 1643 LC, 1643 RMS, Watherstone 1647 Wilson, Weatherstone 1773 Arm.; PNML: 288), Warriston MLO (v. Warin) (PNML), Warriston, Currie MLO (v. Warin) (Warynstone 1391-2 RMS, Warnistoun 1428 RMS, Warastoun 1504 RMS, Waristoun 1534, 1557, 1662 RMS, Warestoun 1636 RMS, Wareistoun 1608 RMS, 1583 LC, Wariestoun(e) 1643, 1657 RMS, Wariston(a) 1668 SHS I.36, 17th Cent. SHS I.52, Warestoun 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, Varestoun 1514 RMS, Wairisto(u)n(e) 1637, 1638 SHS II.18; also the undated Waranston, Warenston Bann. Cl. 89,
Compounded with other elements: Atton Burn, Coldingham BWK (v. ald, burna) (PNB), Attonburn, Hownam ROX (v. ald, burna) (PNB), Ayton, BWK (v. ëg) (PNB), Barnton, Cramond MLO (v. ber-ærn) (PNML), Nether Barnton, Cramond MLO (v. neôri, ber-ærn) (PNML), Over Barnton, Cramond MLO (v. ufer(ra), ber-ærn) (PNML), Beckton, Dryfesdale DMF (v. bekkr) (PNB), Brotherton, West Calder MLO (v. brôdoor) (Brethertoun 1452 RMS; PNML: 300), Brunston, Penicuik MLO (v. burna) (PNML: 266), Brunton, Torphichen WLO (v. burna) (PNWL), Camieston, St. Boswells ROX (PNB), Castleton, Borthwick MLO (v. castel(l)) (PNML), Broughton, Edinburgh MLO (v. brôc) (PNML), Caverton, Eckford ROX (PNB), Chapelton, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. chapel(e)) (Chapelton 1516 RMS; PNWL), Kingistoune, perhaps the same as Kingston Grange, Liberton MLO (v. cyning) (PNML: 239), Kirknewton (parish) MLO (v. nîwe, cirice, môr) (Ecclesia de Neutun 1150 Lawrie; PNML: 217), Easter Newton, Kirknewton MLO (v. nîwe, cirice) (Estir Newtown 1546 RMS; PNML: 217), Kirknewton Mains, Kirknewton MLO (v. nîwe, cirice, demeyne) (Maynes of Kirknewton 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML: 217), Kirknewton Muir, Kirknewton MLO (v. nîwe, cirice, môr) (Newtown-mu(1)re 1625 RMS; PNML: 217), Clifton, Kirkliston MLO (v. clif) (PNML), Cliftonhall, Kirkliston MLO (v. clif, h(e)all) (PNML), Clifton, Morbattle ROX (v. clif) (PNB), Cliftonhall Mill, also known as Lin’s Mill, Kirkliston MLO (v. clif, h(e)all, myln) (PNML), Craighton, Abercorn WLO ((The) Cragtoun 1417 LC et passim to 1577 SRS 52, (The) Cragton 1417 LC, (The) Craigtoune 1536 LC, Craigton 1522 Dund. A et passim to 1649 RMS, Craigtoune 1628 Dund. B et passim to 1681 Purv.; PNWL), Cranston MLO (v. cran) (PNML), New Cranston MLO (v. cran, nîwe, ufer(ra)) (PNML), Nether Cranston MLO (v.
cran, neðri) (PNML), Crichton MLO (Cre(ippet c. 1128 Bann. Cl. 70, 1143-47 SBR 7, Krektun 13th c. Bann. Cl. 69, Cre(i)chto(u)n(e) 1189-1214, 1296-1324, 1300-31 Bann. Cl. 109, 1339 et freq. to 1454 ER, 1387, 1567 Bann. Cl. 94, c. 1400, 1440 et freq. to 1538 RMS, 1419, 1457 Bann. Cl. 89, 1427, 1450 Bann. Cl. 70, 1447, 1448, 1449 Bann. Cl. 105, 1450, 1483, 1506 Bann. Cl. 74, 1467 et freq. to 1481 ADA, 1478 Bann. Cl. 86, 1480 AC, 1494, 1494-5 et freq. to 1513 Trcas. Acc., 1500 et freq. to 1547 RSS, 1536, 1653 LC, 1573, 1581, 1591 RPC, Cre(i)chto(u)n e. 13th c. Bann. Cl. 74, Cre(i)chtun 1450 LC, Cre(i)chto(u)n(e) 1336-7 Bann, 1449 Reg. Ho. Ch., 1450 ER, 1666 RMS, Cr(e)ychto(u)n(e) 1337, 1343 ER, Cr(e)ychto(u)n(e) 1387-8, 1450 Reg. Ho. Ch., 14th c. Bann. Cl. 89, 1438 ER, 1449 Bann. Cl. 109, 1488, 1489 Treas. Acc., 1578 RPC, Kreyton(a), Kreiton(a) 1338 Bann. Cl. 89, Cre(h)tone 1357 Bann. Cl. 89, c. 1400 RMS, 1428, 1438, 1443 ER, 1437-60, 1460-88 Bann. Cl. 74, 1452, 1514, 1591, 1682 LC, Krichtun 1457 Reg. Ho. Ch., Krechtone 1500 Bann. Cl. 86, Crighton 1567 LC, Crichton 1662-5 Blaeu, Crichton 1773 Arm.; PNML), Crichton Castle MLO (v. castel(l)) (PNML), Easter Creightoun MLO (v. demeyne, easte) (PNML), Wester Creightoun MLO (v. west) (PNML), Crookston, Inveresk MLO (v. crōc) (Cruikston 1679 LC, Cruikstane 1773 Arm.; PNML: 210), Crookston, Stow MLO (v. crōc) (Crokestone 1336-7 CDS; PNML: 283), Crookston Mill, Slow MLO (v. crōc, myln) (Cruikstonmylne 1584 RPC; PNML: 283), Crosston, Bathgate WLO (v. cros) (PNWL), Dalswinton, Kirkmahoe DMF (v. swīn) (PNB), Dalton DMF (PNB), Eastertoun, Kirkliston WLO (v. easte) (PNWL), Easton, Bathgate WLO (v. easte) (PNWL), Easton Inch, Bathgate WLO (v. easte) (PNWL), Fenton, Hutton & Corrie DMF (v. fenn) (PNB), Fiddleton, Ewes DMF (v. sībele) (PNB), Foumartdean, Morbattle ROX (v. foumart) (PNB), Fulton, Bedrule ROX (v. fugol) (PNB), Friarton, Corstorphine MLO (v. frere) (PNML), Friarton, Edinburgh MLO (v. frere) (PNML), Granton, Cramond MLO (v. grēon) (PNML), Easter Granton, later Royston, Cramond MLO (v. easte, grēon) (PNML), Wester Granton, Cramond MLO (v. grēon, west) (PNML), Hallyburton, Greenlaw BWK (v. burh, hālig) (PNB), Harpertoun, Ednam ROX (v. hearpere) (PNB),
Heiton ROX (v. hēah) (PNB), Hermiston, Lilliesleaf ROX (v. hiordemann) (PNB), Hermiston MLO (v. hiordemann) (PNB), Long Hermiston, Currie MLO (v. hiordemann, lang) (PNML: 176), Hilton Bay, Mordington BWK (v. hyll) (PNB), Howliston, Stow MLO (v. howlet) (PNML: 284), Hutton BWK (v. hōh) (PNB), Hutton, Hutton & Corrie DMF (v. hōh) (PNB), Kelton,

Caerlaverock DMF (v. kelda) (PNB), Kirkton, Cavers ROX (v. cirice) (PNB), Kirkton MLO (v. cirice) (PNML), Kirkton, Bathgate WLO (v. cirice) (PNWLG), Kirkton, Liberton MLO (v. cirice) (PNML: 233), Kirkton, Livingston WLO (v. cirice) (PNWLG), Kirk of St. Cuthbert's, Edinburgh MLO (v. cirice, St. Cuthbert) (PNML), Lamberton, Mordington BWK (v. lamb) (PNB), Langton BWK (v. lang) (PNB), Lanton, Jedburgh ROX (v. lang) (PNB), Langton, Kirknewton MLO (v. lang) (PNML: 218), Lemington, Coldingham BWK (v. hleomoc) (PNB), Lintalee, Jedburgh ROX (v. lēah, hlynn) (PNB),

Longnewton, Ancrum ROX (v. lang, niwe) (PNB), Lugton, Dalkeith MLO (v. luh) (PNML: 183), Lugton Bridge, Dalkeith MLO (v. luh, brycg) (bridge of Lugtoun 1536 LC; PNML: 183), Mertoun BWK (v. mere) (PNB), Morton, Liberton MLO (v. mere) (PNML: 236), Mortonhall, Liberton MLO (v. mere, h(e)all) (PNML: 236), Middleton, Uphall WLO (v. middel) (PNWLG),

Middleton MLO (v. middel) (PNML), Litill Monktoun, now Old Craighall, Inveresk MLO (v. munuc, lytel) (litel monkton 1484 Bann. Cl. 74; PNML: 205), Monkton, Inveresk MLO (v. munuc) (Munctune 1163 Bann. Cl. 74; PNML: 206), Monktonhall, Inveresk MLO (v. he(a)ll, munuc) (monktoun hall 1482 ADA; PNML: 206), Milton, Kirkpatrick-Juxta DMF (v. myln) (PNB), Milton, Glencorse MLO (v. myln) (le Milton 1501 RMS; PNML: 194), Milton, Dalmeny WLO (v. myln) (PNWLG), Miltonhill, Dalmeny WLO (v. myln) (PNWLG), Milton Mill, Dalmeny WLO (v. myln) (PNWLG), Sproston ROX (v. myln, denu) (PNB), Morton, Canonbie DMF (v. mōr) (PNB), Morton, Glencorse MLO (v. mōr) (Mortoun 1665 RMS; PNML: 196), Morton, Abercorn WLO (v. mōr) (PNWLG), Nether Buteland, Currie MLO (v. butt, land, neðri) (PNML: 175), Over Buteland, Currie MLO (v. butt, ufer(r)a, land) (PNML: 175), Over Newton, now Overton, Kirknewton MLO (v. niwe,
uferra) (Ovir Newtoun 1546 RMS; PNML: 217), Newton, Hawick ROX (v. nǐwe) (PNB), Newton (parish) MLO (v. nǐwe) (PNML: 260), Newton WLO (v. nǐwe) (PNWL), Norton, Ratho MLO (v. norō) (PNML: 277), Overton of Balerno, Currie MLO (v. ufer(r)a) (PNML: 174), Plumdon, Annan DMF (v. plūme) (PNB), Polton, Lasswade MLO (v. pōl) (Powtoun 1500 RSS; PNML: 228), Polton Mains, Lasswade MLO (v. pōl, demayne) (Polton Mains 1773 Arm.; PNML: 228), Porterstown, Keir DMF (v. porter) (PNB), Prieston, Bowden ROX (v. prēost) (PNB), Preston, Cranston MLO (v. prēost) (PNML), Preston, Linlithgow WLO (v. prēost) (PNWL), Rathquhullintoun, Borthwick MLO (Rathquhullintoun 1449 Bann. Cl. 109; PNML), Reston, Coldingham BWK (v. hrīs) (PNB), Saughton, Corstorphine Edinburgh MLO (v. s(e)alh) (PNML), Saughtonhall, Edinburgh (now in the City Parish, formerly in Corstorphine) (v. s(e)alh, h(e)all) (PNML), Saughton MLO (v. s(e)alh) (PNML), Smeaton, Inveresk MLO (v. smiō, bŷ) (Smithetun 1124-53 Bann. Cl. 74; PNML: 208), Staplegordon, Langholm DMF (v. gor, stapol) (PNB), Stapleton, Dornock DMF (v. stapol) (PNB), Straiton, Liberton MLO (v. strēt) (PNML: 238), Straitonhall, Liberton MLO (v. strēt, h(e)all) (PNML: 238), Straitonhole, Liberton MLO (v. strēt, hol(h)) (PNML: 238), Straiton Mill (v. strēt, myln) (PNML: 238), Walton WLO (v. wella) (PNWL), Wilton, Hawick ROX (v. wella) (PNB), Mains of Kirkliston, Kirkliston WLO (v. cirice, demeyne, *Lissa) (PNWL), Kirkliston Mill, Kirkliston WLO (v. cirice, *Lissa, myln) (PNWL), Newliston, Kirkliston WLO (v. *Lissa, nǐwe) (PNWL), Over Newliston, Kirkliston WLO (v. nǐwe, *Lissa, ufer(r)a) (PNWL), Three Miletown, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. myln) (PNWL), Westerton, Kirkliston WLO (v. west) (PNWL), Wester Newton, Kirknewton MLO (v. nǐwe, west) (Westir Newtoun 1546 RMS; PNML: 217).

A.482 piece - OE 'thicket, dense undergrowth'.
Thickside, Jedburgh ROX (v. side) (Thikside, Thiksyde 1571 RPC, 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.483 þing-völlr - ON ‘a field where an assembly met, a meeting-place’.

Tinwald DMF (Tynualde 1477, Tynwald 1522, NY 0081; Fellows-Jensen 1996, Tynwald 1335-6 CDS; PNB: 20).

A.484 þorn - OE ‘a thorn-bush, a hawthorn’, ON þorn.

Thorn, Mid-Calder MLO (Thorn 1696 RMS; PNML: 242), Thornybank, Torphichen WLO (v. banke) (Thornybank 1575 SRS 52, Thornibank 1595 Gill. Ch., 1635 Cat. Tor., Thorniebank 1616 Gill. Ch.; PNWL).


Threpleche, near Redpath, Earlston BWK (v. *læc(ec)) (Threpleche 1421 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB: 270), Threepwood, Melrose ROX (v. wudu) (Prepwude 1180 APS, Threpuude 1186-1214 [c. 1400] Bann. Cl. 56, Trepewod c. 1220 Bann. Cl. 83; PNB).

A.486 þveit - ON ‘a clearing’.

Appiltretwayt, in Carruthers, Middlebie DMF (v. æppel-trœow) (PNB), Brakanepheit, near Annan DMF (v. braken) (Brakenepheit 1194-1214 HMC (Drml), Brakansweit post 1275 HMC (Drml); PNB), Branteth, Halfmorton DMF (v. brant) (PNB), N. & S. Carthat, Lochmaben DMF (v. kjarr) (Karthet 1662-5 Blaeu, Carthat 1637 LC; PNB), Dalwhat, Glencairn DMF (v. dalar) (Dalquhat c. 1544 HCM (Drml); PNB), Lairthat, Ruthwell DMF (v. leirr)
(PNB), **Langesweit**, between Slethat and Comlongon, DMF (v. lang)
*(Langesweit post 1275 HMC (Drml); PNB), **Litelsweit**, between Slethat and Comlongon DMF (v. lytel) (PNB), Moorfoot, Temple MLO (v. mór) (PNML: 296), **Murthat**, Kirkpatrick-Juxta DMF (v. mór) *(Murquhat 1550 RMS, Marthat 1662 RMS; PNB), Murraythwaite Ho., Cummertrees DMF (v. mór) (PNB), Thorniethwaite, Lochmaben DMF (v. ñyrne) *(Thornhuayt c. 1218 HMC (Drml), the Thorniequhat 1534 HMC (Jhn), Thorniequhat 1542-3 RMS; PNB), Thorniewhats, Canonbie DMF (v. ñyrne) (PNB), Twathats, Ruthwell DMF (Sc. twa, 'two') *(Twathwyties 1304 CDS, Twathwytis 1450 RMS, Twathwytis 1498-9 HMC (Drml); PNB).

A.487 **ñyræl** - OE 'a hole, an opening (as in a wall); pierced, having a hole'.

00 Thirlestane, Lauder BWK (v. stān) *(Thirlestan c. 1150 [16th] Bann. Cl. 83, c. 1170 [16th] Bann. Cl. 83, 1189-9 CDS, Thirlestan 1175-1214 Bann. Cl. 56, Thirlstane 1509 RMS; PNB), Thirlestane, Ettrick SLK (v. ñyræl)
*(Thyrlestangate, Greater Thyrlestane CB, Thirrlestone 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB).

A.488 **ñyrnæ** - OE 'thorn-bush', ON ñyrnir.

00 Hawthorn, Caddon SLK *(Haytherne 1455 ÈR, Hartherne 1468 RMS, Hairtherne 1538 RMS, Hawtherne 1563 RS, Harthorne 1571 RS; PNB), Nenthorn BWK (personal name, Naitan) *(Nathantern c. 1150 [16th] Bann. Cl. 83, Naythinjhern 1150-2 [16th] Bann. Cl. 83, Neithanesthyrn 1159 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, Neythantheme 1296 CDS, Nailhane 1380 CDS; PNB), Thornycrook, Dalkeith MLO (v.*erðc)
*(Thorn(e)ycru(k)i)s 1556, 1603, 1621, 1622, 1635, 1668, 1673, 1710 LC, 1556 Sasines, Thorn(e)ycrewkis 1608 LC, Thorn(e)ycrooks 1630, 1653, 1710 LC, 1794 Sasines, Thorncrooks 1656 LC, (the) thorn(e)cryiks 1598 LC, (the) thorni(e)criuk(t)i)s 1612, 1656, 1669 LC; PNML: 183), Thorniethwaite,
Lochmaben DMF (v. ñeít) (PNB), Thorniewhats, Canonbie DMF (v. ñeít)
(Thornythaite 1583 CBP, Thornyquhat 1590 RPC; PNB).

uferra - OE ‘higher, upper’, ME ufere, ouer, MSc. over, uver ‘the upper of
higher of two farms of the same name’ (CSD s.v.). Cf. neðri.

Over Barnton, Cramond MLO (v. tūn, ber-særn) (PNML), Over Braid,
Edinburgh MLO (v. plewland) (Overbraid voc. Plewlandis 1517-18 RSS, (by)
Plewland(is) (de Braid) 1527, 1538 RMS, 1528 Bann. Cl. 89, 1529, 1535 RSS,
Over Braid 1652, 1665 RMS, 1685 LC; PNML), Upper Brotherstone, Fala &
Soutra MLO (v. brūðor, stān) (PNML: 191), Over Buteland, Currie MLO (v.
butt, land, tūn) (PNML: 175), Over Carlowrie, Kirkliston WLO (Over
Carlowry 1583 Temp., 1694 KS Kirk; PNWL), Craigs, Mid-Calder MLO (v.
craig) (PNML: 245), Over Craig, Torphichen WLO (v. craig) (Ovircrag(e)
1562 SRS 52, 1569 RMS; PNWL), Over Cramond or Cramond Regis, now
Barnton House, Cramond MLO (King’s Crammond 1390-1406 RMS, Cramont
regis 1390-1 RMS, Cramond(e) regis 1390-1406, 1471, 1591 RMS, 1456 ER,
Cramond Regis 1456 ER, 1475 et freq to 1643 RMS, 1508-27, 1529, 1533
RSS, 1508, 1509 Bann. Cl. 105, 1567-8 RPC, 1557-84, c. 1564 Bann. Cl. 74,-
liegis 1579 RMS, -riggis 1610 RMS, Crawmund Riegis 1567 RPC,
Cramondregis 1557-85 Bann. Cl. 74, 1556 RMS, Cramund-regis 1591 RMS,
Ovir Crammond 1588-9 RPC, Over Cra(w)mond 1625, 1662 RMS; PNML),
New Cranston MLO (v. nīwe, tūn, ufer(r)a) (PNML), Over Hallhills,
Dalmeny WLO (v. h(e)all, hyll) (PNWL), Over Hillhouse, Torphichen WLO
(v. hyll, hūs) (Ovir, Over Hil(l)hous 1540/1 RMS et passim to 1591 HMC, Over
Heleis c. 1570 Bann. Cl.74, Ovirhillhous 1571 SRS 52, Ovirhilhouse 1684 SRS
40; PNWL), Howden, Mid-Calder MLO (v. hol(h), denu) (Holden(e) 1382
Bann. Cl. 94, Ower Howden 1586 Proc. Bar. Court; PNML: 246), Over
Liberton, Liberton MLO (v. hliþ, beretūn) (Vuirlibirtoun 1360-70 Bann. Cl.
105, Vuylibirtoun 1362 Bann. Cl. 105, Uvirlibertoune 1475, 1475-6 RMS, Ovir
Libertoun 1527-8 et passim RMS, Ovir Libbertoune 1634 RMS, Over Libertoun

585
1598 et freq. to 1636 RMS, Over Libbertoun 1614 et passim to 1642 RMS, Over Libertoune 1654 RMS, Over Liberton 1581 LC, 1662 RMS; PNML: 233), Over Loan Dykes, Linlithgow WLO (v. lane, díc) (Ovirlonedykis 1561 SRS 57, Over Lone Dikes 1562 SRS 57; PNWL), Over Merchiston, Edinburgh MLO (v. Merchiaun, tún) (PNML), Overmilne, Currie MLO (v. myln) (lie Overmyln 1614 RMS, the Overmilne 1663 RMS, New Mill 1773 Arm.; PNML), Over Mill, Kirknewton MLO (v. myln) (Overmyln 1607, 1614, 1654, 1662, 1663 RMS; PNML: 222), Over Newton, now Overton, Kirknewton MLO (v. níwe, tún) (Ovir Newtoun 1546 RMS, Ower Newtoun 1607 RMS, Over Newtoun 1614, 1637, 1660, 1662, 1663 RMS, Overtoun 1773 Arm.; PNML: 217), Over Philpingstone, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. Philip, tún) (Over Philpewistoun 1577 Bann. Cl. 109; PNWL), Over Plewlands, Edinburgh MLO (v. plewland) (PNML), Over Newliston, Kirkliston WLO (v. níwe, *Lissa, tún) (Ovirl Newfistone 1516 Dund. A, Overnewliston 1560 Temp., Ovrtoun de Nethir Newlistoun 1576 LC, Overlistoun 1666 SHS I. 48; PNWL), Over Quarry Flats, Dalmeny WLO (v. flat), Over Scotstown, Dalmeny WLO (v. Scott, Scot, tún) (Over Scotstoun 1582 Dund. B; PNWL), Overton of Balerno, Currie MLO (v. tún) (Ovrtoune de Ballerno) 1511 RSS, 1546 RMS, (lie) Overtuine(e) de Byerno 1607 RMS, (lie) Overtuine(e) de Byreno 1614 RMS, (lie) Overtuine(e) of Byreno 1654 RMS, (lie) Overtuine(e) of Byrenalie 1662 RMS, (lie) Overtuine(e) of Byrnanis 1663 RMS; PNML: 174), Over Wheatacre(s), Torphichen WLO (v. wêt, secer) (Overweitaiker c. 1540 Rent. Tor., Ovir Weitaikeris 1627 RMS; PNWL), Upper Bonnytoun, Linlithgow WLO (v. Bondi) (Overbonitoun 1564 SRS 57; PNWL), Upper Bow, Edinburgh MLO (v. boga) (the Over Bow 1477 SBR 7, 1698 LC, the Ovirbow 1522 Bann. Cl. 105; PNML), Upper Carriden, Bo’ness and Carriden, WLO (Over Carriddene 1653 RMS; PNWL), Upper Kinniel, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (Over (Ovir) (-) Kynnele 1516 RMS, 1572/3 SRS 52, Ovrtoune of Kynneil 1532 RMS, Ovir Kynneile 1569 SRS 52; PNWL), Upper Park, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. park) (lie Over Park 1593/4 RMS; PNWL).
A.490  under - MSc., Sc. 'under, lower, etc.'.

00  Underedge, now Westedge, Liberton MLO (v. eeg) (Underedge 1663 RMS, Westridge 1773 Arm.; PNML: 241).

A.491  unDanc - OE 'thanklessness, displeasure; “ungrateful” soil'.

00  Unthank, Ewes DMF (Unthank 1509-10 RMS; PNB).

A.492  upp, uppe, up - OE 'up, higher up, upon'.

00  Uphall WLO (v. h(e)all) (Uphall 1562 SRS 57 et freq to 1698 KS Q., Wphall 1602 Rct. et passim to 1693 KS Up., Vphall 1608 Bann. Cl. 42, 1675 KS Tor., Uphal 1677 KS Kirk.; PNWL); Uphall Mains WLO (v. demeyne) (Uphall Manys 1499/1500 AC, lie Maynis de Uphall 1617 RMS; PNWL).

A.493  vað - ON 'a ford'

00  Blaatwood, near Torduff Point, Gretna DMF (v. blá(r)) (Blaatwood 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Watscales, Dryfesdale DMF (v. skáli) (PNB).

A.494  vrá, rá - ON 'nook, corner of land'.

**A.495**  
*walc* - OE ‘fulling, the dressing of cloth’, MSc. *walk, waulk*, only in the compound *walkmill* ‘mill where cloth was fulled’ (§2.30).

*Waulkmill*, Lauder BWK (v. *myln*) (*Walkmylhalch* 1501 RMS; PNB: 186),  
*Waulkmill*, Carrington MLO (v. *myln*) (*Wakmiln* 1698 KSR; PNML: 119),  
**Walkmills**, Edinburgh MLO (v. *myln*) (*Walkmylnes* 1578 Bann. Cl. 70; PNML: 125),  
**The Waulkmill**, Cockpen MLO (v. *myln*) (*The Walke Mylne* 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML: 145),  

**A.496**  
*wark, werk, wirk, work, wurk* - MSc. ‘a building, especially one which is public, or imposing’, northern ME *werk(e)*, OE *ge(woere)*.

*Burnswark*, Middlebie DMF (PNB), *Newark Castle*, Selkirk, SLK (v. *nwe*)  
(*le Newerek* 1439 HMC (Rxb), *Newwerk* 1489-90 RMS, *Newewark* 1547-8 CSP; PNB),  

**A.497**  
*walh* - OE (Anglian) ‘a foreigner, a serf’.

*Wauchope*, Hobkirk ROX (v. *hop*) (*Waleuhop* [p] 1165-1214 Bann. Cl. 56,  
**Wauchope**, Langholm DMF (v. *hop*) (*Walghope* 1296 CDS,  
*Walughop(dale)* 1333-6 CDS; PNB).

**A.498**  
*wall* - OE (Anglian) ‘a wall’.

**Crosswalls**, Linlithgow WLO (v. *eros*) (PNWL).
A.499 (ge)wæde - OE 'a ford'.

00 Lasswade (parish) MLO (v. læs) (Laswade 1128-53 Bann. Cl. 70; PNML: 244), Lasswadegate, Lasswade MLO (v. læs, gata) (Lessuadegate 1627 Mait. Cl. 34) (PNML: 244).

A.500 wæl - OE 'a deep pool', northern ME weel, MSc weel 'a deep pool; an eddy, a whirlpool'.

00 Maxwell, Kelso ROX (personal name Maccus) (Macch'swel 1159 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, Mackuswel 1165-1214 Bann. Cl. 56, Maccuswelle 1215 CDS, Maccuswel [p] 1221 Pat., Maxewelle 1296 CDS; PNB).

A.501 wæter - OE 'water, an expanse of water'.

00 Waterhead, Hutton & Corrie DMF (v. heafod) (Watterheid 1569 RPC; PNB), Waterside, Penpont DMF (v. sïde) (Wattersyde 1543 RMC (Dnwl); PNB).

A.502 weard - OE 'watch, ward, protection'.


A.503 wella, well(e) - OE (Anglian) 'well, spring, stream'.

589
Wells, Over and Nether, Jedburgh ROX (Walls 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Wells, Hobkirk ROX (Welles 1380 CDS; PNB), Mungo's Walls, Edrom BWK (Mungo(i)swallis 1476 CRL, 1497-8 HMC (Wed), Mungoswaes 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Ninewells, Chirside BWK (Nynewell(i)s 1580 RMS, 1585 HMC (Var. Coll. v.); PNB), Wallyford, Inveresk MLO (v. ford) (Walford pre-1198 Bann. Cl. 74, Wal(e)furde 1581 RMS, Walfouord 1660 LC, 17th c. SHS I. 52, Walafeild 1549 LC, c. 1555 Bann. Cl. 74, Walafeild 1668 SHS I. 36, Valafeild 1609 Bann. Cl. 74, Wallyfield 1665 SHS I. 36, Wallyfu(irde) 1561 Bann. Cl. 74, 1576-7, 1586 RMS, Wallefurde 1563 RMS, c. 1580 Bann. Cl. 74, Walliufarde 1563 RMS, Valliefuird 1574 RMS, Vallivadum 17th c. SHS I. 52; PNNE: 208), Wallhouse, Torphichen WLO (v. hüs) (Wolhous c. 1540 Rent. Tor., 1572 Gill. Ch., Wel(l)house(e) 1556 LC et passim to 1698 Ret., Wel(l)howse 1698 KS Tor., Wallhouse 1572 Gill. Ch. et passim to 1695 HR, Wellhoos of Torphiching 1572 SRS 52; PNWL), Wellhill, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (v. hyll) (Wallhill 1611 Ham. Inv., Wellhill 1613 Ham. Inv.; PNW), Wel(l)strand, Cockpen MLO (v. strand) (Wel(l)strand 1665 RMS, 1666 RMS; PNML), Walton WLO (v. tûn) (Wilton 1335-6 CDS, Wiltoun 1492-3 AC, (Le) Weltone 1336-7 CDS, 1463 Linn. Ch., Welteone 1473 ADA et passim to 1506 HMC, Wiltoun 1480 AC et passim to 1548/9 SRS 57, Welltoun 1571 SRS 52, (The) Wiltoun 1421 ER et passim to 1687 KS Car., (The) Walton 1432/3 Linn. Ch. et passim to 1670 Reg. Bor., Walltoun 1667 Dund. B; PNWL), Wellstruther, Borthwick MLO (v. strother) (W(u)lstrother 1166-1214, 1223, 1223, 1230, 1273 Bann. Cl. 89, Wolestrother 1166-1214 Bann. Cl. 89; PNML), Wilton, Hawick ROX (v. tûn) (Wiltuna c. 1050 [12th] HSC, Wiltoun 1511 RMS; PNB), Addiewell, West-Calder MLO (perh. Adie, hypocoristic form of Adam) (Awdyweill 1512 RMS, Adi(e)w(e)(i)ll 1583 LC, 1646 KSR, 1654 Blaeu, 1773 Arm., 1792 Sasines (4683), 1797 Sasines (6938), Adi(e)weel 1792 Sasines (5082); PNML: 300), Cadwell, Temple MLO (v. cald) (Caldwell 1627 Mait. Cl. 34; PNML: 294), Crooked Well, Bo'ness and Carriden WLO (Sc. cruikit 'crooked') (Cruikitweill 1593/4 RMS, Cruicked Weill 1669 Reg. Bor.; PNWL), Mikelkeldwelle, unlocated (v. mikill, kelda) (Mikelkeldwelle 1275-1329 HMC (Drml); PNB),
Motherwell LAN (v. modir), Wetflatwell, Cranston MLO (v. flat, wēt) (PNMNL).

A.504 wēod - OE ‘a weed; a herb, grass’

Wedhale, now Stow (parish) MLO (v. h(e)alh) (Wedhal(e) c. 1180-4 Bann. Cl. 56, 13th ccnt. Bann. Cl. 69, Wedal(e) 1221-24, 1221-40, 1296-1332 Bann. Cl. 109, 1329, 1394, 1395 et passim to 1422 ER, 1329-70 Bann. Cl. 94, 1233 Bann. Cl. 56, 1395 Bann. Cl. 69, 1398 Bann. Cl. 70, Wedall 1329, 1396, 1397 ER, Wedd(a)l(e) 1392, 1412, 1413, 1415 et freq. to 1421 ER, 1471 ADA, 1484, 1513 RMS, Waddell 1612 LC, Weddell 1618 RMS; PNNML: 280), Wedaleford, Stow MLO (v. h(e)alh, ford) (Wedalefurde c.1200 Bann. Cl. 109; PNNML: 280).

A.505 wer, wær - OE ‘weir, river-dam, fishing-enclosure in a river’.

Werland de Ester Glencroske, Glencorse MLO (v. land, east) (Werland de Ester Glencroske 1336-7 CDS; PNNML: 193).

A.506 west - OE ‘western; west’, MSc. wast, west.

Wester Briggs, Kirkliston MLO (v. brycg) (PNML: 214), Westerbriggs, Edinburgh MLO (v. brycg) (Wester Briggs 1652 RMS, Wester Briggs 1665 RMS, Westerbridges 1685 LC; PNMNL), Wester.Brow, Torphichen WLO (v. brū) (Westerbrow 1698 SRS 40; PNNWL), West Cairns, Mid-Calder MLO (v. cairn) (PNML: 244), West Cairn Hill, Mid-Calder MLO (v. cairn, hyll) (PNML: 244), West Caldmuire, Borthwick MLO (v. cald, mōr) (PNML), West Carmondean, Livingston WLO (Carmanden Westir 1535 RMS, Carmonden Vester 1580 Ret., Carbunden Wester 1604 RMS, Carmondeane Wester 1671 Ret.; PNNWL), Wester Causewayend, Mid-Calder MLO (v. caucie, ende) (PNML: 248), Wester Cowden, Dalkeith MLO (v. cū, denn) (Westir Colden
1546-80 RMS; PNML: 182), Wester Cousland, Livingston WLO (v. ců̂, land)  
(Wester Causland 1652 KS Liv.; PNWL), West Craigs, Corstorphine MLO  
(West Cragis 1555-6 RMS, West Craiges 1607 RMS, Wester Craiges 1618,  
1634, 1664 RMS, West Craiges 1650, 1654, 1664 RMS, Wester Craig 1654  
RMS; PNML), West Craig, Abercorn WLO (Sc. craig ‘hill’) (Westcraig 1690  
Ret.; PNWL), West Craige, Dalmeny WLO (Gael. creag ‘hill’) (West Cragyn  
1323-7 [17th] RMS, Westir Cragy 1323-7 [17th] RMS; PNWL), Wester  
Carriden, Bo’ness and Carriden, WLO (Westir Carriddin 1563 SRS 57;  
PNWL), Wester Creightoun, now Crichton village, MLO (v. tūn) (Wester  
Creightoun 1666 RMS; PNML), West Drylaw (now Drylaw Mains), Cramond  
MLO (v. drýge, hlāw) (PNML), Wester Duddingston, Abercorn WLO (v.  
*Dudding) (Wester Dodynstoun 1412 Reg. Ho. Ch., Wester Dudingstoun 1522  
LC et passim to 1627 Ret.; PNWL), Wester Dresselrig, Mid-Calder MLO (v.  
die, drýge, schele, hrycg) (Westir Dryshilrig 1586 Proc. Bar. Court, Dressilrig  
alias Dyk in Calder Comitis 1602 McCall; PNML: 245), West Fauldhouse,  
Whitburn WLO (v. falh, hūs) (The Weslerhuza ofthe Falhuzz 1667 KS Liv.;  
PNWL), Wester Croft, Inveresk MLO (v. croft) (Wester Croft 1653 RMS,  
Westir croft 1587, 1591, 1593, 1593-4 RMS; PNML: 212), Westfield, Cramond  
MLO (terras de Westend ville de Craumond-regis 1589 RMS; PNML),  
Westfield, perhaps Wester Norton (Westertoun 1773 Arm., v. Ratho parish,  
PNML) (v. rāw, feld, raton) (lie Westfeild ofRottounraw 1631 RMS; PNML:  
216), West Field, Linlithgow WLO (v. feld) (le Westfeilde 1512/3 RMS, lie  
Wastfeild 1637 RMS; PNWL), Wester Foulshiels, Whitburn WLO (v. fūl,  
schele) (lie Westmestsett (Westmaist-sett) de Foulschelis 1530/1 RMS, 1530/1  
RSS; PNWL), Wester Gateside, Linlithgow WLO (v. gata, side)  
(Wastergatesyde 1683 KS Ecc., Wastergattsyde 1684 KS Ecc.; PNWL), Wester  
Granton, Cramond MLO (v. *grand, tūn) (PNML), Wester Hailes, Cockpen  
MLO (v. h(e)alh) (Wester Haillis 1561, c. 1585 Bann. Cl. 74, Waster Haillis  
1604 Bann. Cl. 74, Wester Hailles 1643 RMS, Wester Haillis 1593-4, 1626  
RMS; PNML), West Harburn, West Calder MLO (v. burna, heorot) (Wester  
Hairburne 1620 McCall, W. Hartburn 1773 Arm.; PNML: 302), Wester
Hillhouse, Torphichen WLO (v. hyll, hûs) (Westir, Waster(-)Hilhous 1553 Ret. et passim to 1667 BM, Westirhill(h) hous 1562 SRS 57, 1568 SRS 52, Wester Hilhouse 1655 BM, Hillhouse 1688 Ret.; PNWL), Westhouse, Edinburgh MLO (v. hûs) (Westhous 1627 RMS; PNML), Wester Kerse, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. carse) (Westir-Kerse 1532 RMS; PNWL), Wester Limpboy, Currie MLO (Westir Lunphoy 1531 Bann. Cl. 109, Wester Limphoy 1577 RPC, Westir Limphoy 1590 RPC, W. Lunphoy 1773 Arm.; PNML), Wester Longhaugh, Linlithgow WLO (v. lang, h(e)alh) (Wester Langhaugh 1551 SRS 57, Wester Longhauch 1560 SRS 57; PNWL), Wester Melville, Lasswade MLO (v. Malevile) (Westir Mailuile 1546 Bann. Cl. 74; PNML: 227), Westmuir, Abercorn WLO (v. mûr) (Westmoore 1649 Dund. A, West Mure 1662 RMS; PNWL), West Moor, Dalmeny WLO (v. mûr) (PNWL), Westmuirdale, Dalkeith MLO (v. dalr, mûr) (Westmuredaill 1669 LC; PNML: 185), Wester Newton, Kirknewton MLO (v. nîwe, tûn) (Westir Newtoun 1546 RMS, Wester Newton(e) 1607, 1614, 1654, 1662, 1663 RMS; PNML: 217), Westpans, Inveresk MLO (West Pannis 1587, 1591, 1593, 1593-4 RMS, Westpannes 1653 RMS; PNML: 212), West Port, Edinburgh MLO (v. port) (West Port 1577 Bann. Cl. 94, 1617, 1682 LC; PNML), Wester Reeves, Whitburn WLO (v. ree) (Wester Rives 1697 KS Liv.; PNWL), Westruther, Westruther BWK (v. strother) (PNB), West Scales, Gretna DMF (v. skáli) (West Scalis 1512 HMC (Drml), West-skalis 1544 RSS, Skells 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Wester Scotstoun, Abercorn WLO (v. Scott, tûn) (PNWL), Wester Strath, Torphichen WLO (Gael. srath ‘valley’) (Wester Strath 1667 Dund. B, Wester Straith 1685 KS Tor.; PNWL), Westerton, Kirkliston WLO (v. tûn) (Westerton of Newlistown 1609 Dund. A; PNWL), West Whitburn WLO (v. hwît, burna) (Westirqwitburne 1363 RMS, Wester Quitburne 1479 ADA, Wester Qhuitburne 1565/6 SRS 52 et passim to 1644 KS Liv.; PNWL), Whitelaw Wester, Ecclesmachan WLO (v. hlâw, hwît) (PNWL), Wester Wheatacre(s), Torphichen WLO (v. wêt, ðecer) (Wester Weitaikers 1680 KS Tor., Weitakers Wester 1680 SRS 40; PNWL), West Wood, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v.
wudu) (West-Wod 1593/4 RMS; PNWL), Westwood quarter, Cockpen MLO (v. wudu, quarter) (Westwood quarter 1665 RMS; PNML).

A.507  wēt - OE (Anglian), wæt, wēt (West Saxon) ‘wet, damp’.

Wetflatwell, Cranston MLO (v. flat, wella) (Weteflatwel 1300-1331 Bann. Cl. 109; PNML), Wheatacre(s), Torphichen WLO (v. æcer) (Weytakre 1426 Reg. Ho. Ch., Weyt Akyr 1426 Bann. Cl. 70, Weitacre 1567 SRS 52, Weitaker 1573 SRS 52, 1667 Dund. B, Weitaiker 1687 SRS 40, (Lie) Weitaikeris 1588 RMS, Weitacres 1644 Cat. Tor.; PNWL), Nether Wheatacre(s), Torphichen WLO (v. neðri, æcer) (PNWL), Over Wheatacre(s), Torphichen WLO (v. ufer(r)a, æcer) (PNWL), Wester Wheatacre(s), Torphichen WLO (v. west, æcer) (PNWL).

A.508  weðer - OE ‘a castrated ram, a wether’.


A.509  whelp, quhelpe - MSc. ‘whelp, young animal’, OE hwelp.

Whelpside, Currie MLO (v. sīde) (Quhelsysde 1581-2 RMS, Quhelpsyde 1627 Mait. Cl 34, 1634 RMS, Wholpsyid 1662-5 Blaeu, Whelpske 1773 Arm.; PNML: 179), Whelpside, Liberton MLO (v. sīde) (Quhelsysde 1634 RMS; PNML: 241), Whelpside, Kirkliston WLO (v. sīde) (Quhelpsyde 1610 RMS, Quhelpsyde 1617 Ret.; PNWL: 47).
A.510  whinny - ME ‘covered with gorse’; cf. hvin.

00  Whinny Hall, Dalmeny WLO (v. h(e)all) (Whinniehall 1692 KS Dal.; PNWL: 11).

A.511  wic - OE ‘(dependent) farm’.

00  Borthwick, nr Dunse, BWK (v. bord) (PNB), Borthwick MLO (v. bord) (PNML), Borthwick, Roberton ROX (v. bord) (PNB), Hawick ROX (v. haga), Prestwick AYR (v. prēost), Darnick, Melrose ROX (v. derne), Fishwick, Hutton BWK (v. fisc), Hedderwick ELO, Hedderwick BKW, Hedderwick ANG, Heatherwick ABD (v. hæddre) (SPN), Wigtown WIG (v. Wiega, tūn).

A.512  *wince[ - OE ‘a nook, a corner; a sharp bend in a river or valley; a corner of land in the hills’, pre-liter. Sc. wince (§2.31).


00  Windshiel, Dunse BWK (v. schele) (Wyneschelis 1490 HMC (Wed), Wmysheels 1662-5 Blacu; PNB).
A.514  windel-stēaw - OE 'long withered grass'. [Not covered by Smith, but also in English place-names as Windle Straw CHE.]

00  Windelstrawlee, Cramond MLO (v. lēah) (Windilstrealie 1662 RMS, Windlestrayley 1657 RMS, Windlestrawley 1773 Arm; PNML).

A.515  windig - OE 'windy'.

00  Windydoors, Stow MLO (v. dor) (Windiduris 1445, 1455 EIR, 1564 RSS, Windydoors 1773 Arm.; PNML: 289), Windydoors, Caddon SLK (v. dor) (PNB), Windy Gowl, Arthur’s Seat, Edinburgh MLO (app. Sc. gowl < Gael. gobhul) (Windiegowall early 17th cent. Bann. Cl. 70, Windigowill 1666 LC; PNML: 107, 142), Windyhall, Dalmeny WLO (v. h(e)all) (PNWL), Windy Hill, Closeburn DMF (v. hyll) (Windyhills 1542-3 RSS; PNB), Windy Law, Borthwick MLO (v. hlāw) (Wyndlaw 1475 ADA; PNML).

A.516  winter - OE 'winter'.

00  Winterburgh, Crosslee estate, SLK (v. burh) (PNB), Winterseugh, Cummertrees DMF (v. bekkr, skógr) (Winterbech scok 1194-1214 HMC (Drml); PNB).

A.517  wīðig - OE 'withy, willow'.

00  Wythker, Inveresk MLO (v. kjarr) (Witker c.1250 Bann. Cl. 74, Wythker in tenemento de Muskylburgo c. 1339 Bann. Cl. 74, Wytker 1339 Bann. Cl. 70, Wikkyr lyand within ye regalite of Muskilburgh 1484 Bann. Cl. 74; PNML: 212).
A.518  *word*, *weord*, *wurd*, *wyrd* - OE ‘an enclosure’, later ‘an enclosed homestead’.


A.519  *wudu*, earlier *widu* - OE ‘wood, grove, woodland, forest’

Oakwood, Selkirk SLK (v. ác) (PNB), Archwood, Johnston DMF (PNB), Blackwood, Keir DMF (v. blær) (*Blakwod* 1552 HMC (Drml); PNB), Braidwood, Penicuik MLO (v. brâd) (PNML: 266), Braidwood, Temple MLO (v. brâd) (PNML: 293), *Brown’s Wood*, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (Browniswod 1562 SRS 57, Brounswood 1603 Ham. Inv., Browniswode 1604 Ret., Brownis Wode 1615 Prot. R. K.; PNWL), Cockpen Wood, Cockpen MLO (W. coch, pen) (*Wood of Cockpen* 1496 Treas. Acc.; PNML), Flask Wood, Ewes DMF (v. flashe) (PNB), Gladswood, Merton BWK (v. gled) (PNB), Greenwood, Coldingham BWK (v. grêne) (PNB), Greenwoodhead, Heriot
MLO (v. grène, hēafod) (Greenwoodhead 1587 LC; PNML: 201),
Hartwoodburn, Selkirk SLK (v. heorot, burna) (PNB), Hartwoodmyres,
Selkirk SLK (v. heorot, myrr) (PNB), Harwood, Teviothead ROX (v. hār)
(PNB), Harwood, Hobkirk ROX (v. hār) (PNB), Holywood DMF (v. hālig)
(Holywood 1552 HMC (Drml), Holywood or Sacri nemoris (gen.) 1574 RMS;
PNB), Kelwood, Dumfries DMF (v. kelda) (PNB), Legerwood BWK (v.
Leodgeard) (PNB), Nether Wood, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. neðri)
(PNW), Priestside, Cummmtrees DMF (v. sīde, prēost) (PNB), Quarrelwood,
Kirkmahoe DMF (v. quarrel) (PNB), Quixwood, Abbey St. Bathans BWK
(PNB), Riddingwood, Kirkmahoe DMF (v. *rydding) (PNB), Shielwood,
Ashkirk SLK (v. schele) (Sheelswood 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB), Spottiswood,
Westruther BWK (v. *Spott) (PNB), Stobswood, Langton BWK (v. stubb)
(Stobbis-wod 1509-10 RMS; PNB), Swinewood, Ayton BWK (v. swīn) (PNB),
Threepwood, Melrose ROX (v. prēap) (PNB), Torwood, Dryfesdale DMF
(Gael. torr ‘hill’) (Torwood 1484 RMS; PNB), Torwoodlee, Caddon SLK (Gael.
torr ‘hill’) (v. lēah) (PNB), Vicar’s Wood, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO
(Vicarswood 1562 SRS 57, Vicaris Wood 1614/5 Prot. R. K.; PNWL), West
Wood, Bo’ness and Carriden WLO (v. west) (PNWL), Westwood quarter,
Cockpen MLO (v. west, quarter) (PNML), Wooden, Eckford ROX (v. denu)
(Wodden 1439 RMS, Vodden 1567 Bann. Cl. 82; PNB), Wood Dyke, Bo’ness
and Carriden WLO (v. dēc) (Woddyk 1593/4 RMS; PNWL), Woodend,
Torphichen WLO (v. ende) (Wodend c. 1540 Rent. Tor. et passim to 1607 RMS,
Woodend 1662 RMS et passim to 1675 SRS 40; PNWL), Woodhall, Colinton
MLO (v. h(e)all) (be wodhall 1495 AC, Wodhall 1438 ER, 1483, 1484 ADA,
1544 RSS, 1586, 1623 RMS, Wodhalle 1373-4 RMS, Wo(o)dehall 1635 RMS,
Woodhall 1643 RMS, 1773 Arm., Aulusylvia 17th cent. SHS I.52; PNML),
Woodhead, Canonbie DMF (v. hēafod) (PNB), Woodhouselee, Glencorse
MLO (v. hūs, lēah) (Wodehouseleye 1501 RMS, Wodhously 1530 RMS,
Wodhoulsie 1545, 1581 RMS, 1591-2 RPC, Woodhou(s)e lie 1663 RMS, 1667
LC, Woodhouselee 1773 Arm.; PNML: 195), Woodquarter, Torphichen WLO (v.
quarter) (Wodqrtar c. 1540 Rent. Tor., Wodquarter 1565 SRS 52 et passim to

A.520 *wuduococe* - OE 'woodcock', ME woodcock. Although not in Smith, also found in English place-names, as for example Wodccokcsland CHE.


A.521 *wulf* - OE 'a wolf'.


A.522 *wynd* - MSc. 'a narrow, winding street, lane, etc. leading off a main thoroughfare in a town' (§1.72).
Wyndeheide unlocated street-name, perhaps in Glasgow (Wyndeheide 1554; DOST s.v. wynd n.²), Black Friars Wynd, Edinburgh MLO (v. frere) (PNML: 138), Kirk o' Field Wynd, Edinburgh MLO (v. feld, cirice) (PNML: 131), Burnwynd, Ratho MLO (v. burna, *crōc) (PNML: 275), Kerswynd, Inveresk MLO (v. carse) (the vennal called Kerswynd 1653 RMS; PNML: 211), Leith Wynd, Edinburgh MLO (Leythwunde Bann. Cl. 89, Leithwynd 1588, 1638 et freq to 1743 LC; PNML: 140), Liberton's Wynd, Edinburgh MLO (named from its proximity to the lands of Petroncile Libcrtoun) (Libertonis Wynd(e) 1532, 1546 RSS, 1537 Bann. Cl. 105, Liberton's Wynd 1622 LC; PNML: 140), Niddry's Wynd, Edinburgh MLO (Nudreis Wynde 1477 SBR 7, venella vocata Nyddryis Wynde 1541 Bann. Cl. 105, Niddries Wynd 1549, 1554 et freq to 1703 LC; PNML: 141), St. Mary's Wynd, Edinburgh MLO (St. Mary) (Sanct Mary Wynd(e) 1477 SBR 7, 1505, 1513 Treas. Acc.; PNML: 141), St. Michael's Wynd, Linlithgow WLO (St. Michael) (le Wynd S. Michaelis 1491 RMS, St. Michaellis Wynd 1615 Prot. R. K.; PNWL: 121).

A.523 wyrhta - OE ‘a wright’.

Wrightshouses, Colinton MLO (v. hüüs) (Wricht(is)hous(s)(is) 1451 Bann. Cl. 105, 1535, 1546 RSS, 1547, 1566 Bann. Cl. 109, 1575 et freq to 1590-1 RPC, Wrychtishoussis 1590-1 RPC; PNML), Wrightshouses, now Gillespie's School, Edinburgh MLO (v. hüüs) (Wrichtishouse(s) 1458 RMS, 1545, 1682 LC, ?Wreuchtsland 1630 Bann. Cl. 70; PNML).
Appendix B: Germanic Personal Names
in the Place-Names of Southern Scotland

B.0 This appendix contains a list of all of the Germanic personal names so far identified in the place-names of Southern Scotland, providing a synthesis of the findings of Macdonald (1941), Williamson (1942) and Dixon (1947). Some other secondary literature has also been consulted, and brief etymological notes added where appropriate.

B.1 OE Æbba

00 Abchester, now Bastleridge, Ayton BWK (v. ceaster) (Abchester 1596 LC, 1663 RMS; PNB: 60).

B.2 OE Æbbe

00 St. Abbs, Coldingham BWK (Sanctabs 1621 HMC (Wed); PNB: 191).

B.3 OE Ærnwulf, Earnulf

00 Arton, surviving only in Arnton Fell, Castletown ROX (v. tūn) (Ernilten 1662-5 Blaeu, Erniltoun fell, 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 18).

B.4 OE Æðelberht [Williamson also suggests that the first element of the following may be Old English Æadberht (PNB: 182).]

00 Ethebredscheillis, near Newark Castle SLK (v. schele) (Ethebrendscheillis 1430 HMC (Rxb), Edibredscheilis 1433-4 HMC (Rxb), Edibredschele 1443 LC; PNB: 182).
B.5 Oë Æðelstan [Perhaps in the following, though Williamson also suggests that one of the Old English personal names Alftan or Aldtan may instead be represented by the first element (PNB: 95).]

Elstaneshalche, the valley of a rivulet between Whitton and Morebattle ROX (v. h(e)alh) (Elstaneshalche 1181 Bann. Cl. 56, Elstannes halech 1175-99 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB: 95), Athelstaneford ELO (v. ford) (Elstanesford 1153-78 LC; PNB: 95).

B.6 Oë Aldere [Perhaps in the following (PNB: 264).]


B.7 Oë Aldhere

Addiston, Ratho MLO (v. tûn) (Adestoun 1589 RPC, Adistoun 1690 RMS, Addieston 1773 Arm., Aldersto(u)n(e) 1610, 1615, 1647, 1654, 1666 RMS, Aldiestoun 1646 RMS; PNML: 274).

B.8 Oë Aldwine [The element is less certain in Annelshope SLK (PNB: 225).]

Addinston BWK (v. tûn) (Auldenestun 1165-77 Bann. Cl. 56, Aldenistoun 1222 Bann. Cl. 83, Aulddynstone 1371 RMS; PNB: 27, also SPN: 47), Alderstone, West-Calder MLO (v. tûn) (A(u)lding(g)ssto(u)n(e) 1452, 1563-4 RMS, 1488 ADA, 1495 Treas. Acc., 1586 RPC, 1640 McCall, 1792, 1800 Sasines (5064, 8100), A(u)ldersto(u)n(e) 1493 ADA, 1579 LC, 1583 Proc. Bar. Court, 1608 Bann. Cl. 74, 1608 RPC, 1645 KSR, 1643, 1696 RMS, 1773 Arm., 1790, 1800 Sasines (3944, 8100), Awdentoun 1535 RMS, Awdinstoun 1586 Proc. Bar. Court, Addistone 1800 Sasines (8100); PNML: 242, also Aldins toun 1452;

B.9 MSc. Alis [The form of the name may have originally been Alice (PNB: 196).]


B.10 Ols Alfhere [Perhaps in the following (PNB: 105).]

Alwardene, Maxton ROX (v. denu) (Alwardene 1165-88 Bann. Cl. 56, Aluerden c. 1226 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB: 105).

B.11 ON Alli [Perhaps in the following, although Williamson also suggests that compound alde 'old' may be the first element (PNB: 282).]

Albie, Middlebie DMF (A(u)ldhie 1631, 1643 Reg. Dmf.; PNB: 282), Albierig, Canonbie DMF (Albyrig 1590 RPC, Oldby 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 282).

B.12 MSc. Ames, Amis

Amisfield, Tinwald DMF (v. feld) (Amysfeild 1288 ER, Amesfeld 1335-6 CDS, Aymisfelde 1434 ER, (H)empsfeild 1586 CBP, 1592 CBP, Hempsfiell or Amisfeeld 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 81).

B.13 ON Arnketill, ODan Arkell [In later form as pre-lit. Sc. Arkil; cf. Middle English Arkil.]


B.14  **OE** Arnold  [Cf. ‘Old German’ *Ernald* (Feilitzen: 248).]

B.15  **OE** Baldhere

B.16  **OE** *Bealdric*  [Cf. ‘Old German’ *Baldric* (Feilitzen: 191).]

B.17  **OE** Bēaw(a)

---


*Baudrikesland*, Colinton MLO (*Baudrikesland in tenemento de Dregeme* 1336-7 CDS; PNML: 149).

Bavelaw, Penicuik MLO  (v. hlāw) (*Baveley c.1230 Bann. Cl. 70, 1306-1424 RMS, Bavelay 1214-49, 1580, 1594 RMS, 1428, 1429, 1434 ER, Bavelyn 1426 ER, Bavela(w) 1589-90, 1590 RPC, 1679 KSR, Bau(e)lay, Bau(e)ley 1214-49 Bann. Cl. 70,

B.18 OE *Bēda* [Perhaps in the following, although it has also been suggested that the first element may be Gaelic *beath*, *beith* 'birch-tree', found in the names of Beath FIF and Beith AYR (PNB: 179).]


B.19 OE *Beornweard* [Possibly in the following, though the explanation 'bear-keeper's farm' from 'Middle English' *ber-ward* has also been suggested (PNWL: 28, NTC: 56). If the latter, then the name provides important evidence for the use of the compound in pre-literary Scots.]


B.20 MSc. *Bevis*

00 *Boosmill*, Lilliesleaf ROX (*v. myln*) (*Bwismylne* 1545 RMS, *Bewes Mill* 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 186).

B.21 ON *Bóndi* [Cf. Feilitzen: 206; see also Fellows-Jensen (1990): *bóndi* 'yeoman farmer' may be the source for some of these names.]

B.22 OE Bran(n)oc

**Branxholme**, Hawick ROX (v. helm) (*Brankishelme* 1315-21 RMS, *Branxelm* 1463-4 RMS, *Branxhaim* 1479 HMC (Rxb), *Branxhelme* 1540 RMS; PNB: 55),

B.23 OE Brün(a) [Perhaps found in a metathesised form in the following, though Brün- is only otherwise attested as an element in compound personal names such as Brünheard; cf. discussion in PNB: 173-4.]

Burnswark, Middlebie DMI (v. wark) (Burniswerkhill 1541 HMC (Drmt), Burnyswarke 1542 Ham. Inv., Burnswark h. 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 173).

B.24 OE *Cætt [The following name may show a strong variant of Old English Ceatta, Cætt (PNB: 135).]

Chatto, Hownam ROX (v. hōh) (Chethou 1165-92 Bann. Cl. 56, Chatthov 1185-99 Bann. Cl. 56, Chathou 1296 Bann. Cl. 47, Chattow 1357-8 HMC (Rxb); PNB: 135).

B.25 OE *Cāhhere [In later form as pre-lit. Sc. Caver; cf. Middle English Caver.]


B.26 OE Cēnhere
Carrington (parish) MLO (v. tūn) (Keryngton(a) 1176 quoted NSA 260. 14th c. Bann. Cl. 89, 1369-70 RMS, Keryngtune undated Bann. Cl. 74, Keryngtoun 1539 SHS II.4, Ke(i)r(r)in(g)tou(u)ne early 13th c., 14th c. Bann. Cl. 89, 1329-70, 1455, 1473, 1508-9 et freq. to 1647 RMS, 1490 AC 1540, 1543-4 RSS, 1578 RPC, 1594 LC, Karingtoun 1591-2 RPC, 1662-5 Blaeu, Caryntoun(e) 1464 Bann. Cl. 89, Car(r)ingtoun(e) 1585 LC, 1631, 1664, 1665, 1666 RMS, 1653, 1698 KSR, Primrose 1773 Arm.; PNML: 118).

Choicelee, Langton BWK (v. lēah) (Chow(i)slie 1518 HMC (Var. Coll. v.), 1590 RPC, Schoslie 1537-8 Gramp. Cl. 18, Schowslie [p] 1572 HMC (Var. Coll. v.), Chaussley Pont, Chouslie 1664 CRL; PNB: 75).


Clermiston, Corstorphine MLO (v. tūn) (terram de Clerribaldi 1288-90 ER, Clerbaudistun, Clerbaudestun c.1250 Bann. Cl. 74, Clerbalistona, Clerbalistuna c.1300 Bann. Cl. 74, Clerbardstona c.1300 Bann. Cl. 74, Clerberstoun 1543, 1543-4 RMS, Clarba(r)stone 1336-7 Reg. Ho. Ch., Clarbertston 1408-9 SHS III.32, Clarbarstoun 1450 RMS, Clarbasteon 1510-11 SIIS II.10, 1533 RSS, Clarbarstoun 1523-4 RMS, Clarmeston 1611, 1620 RMS, Clairbestoun 1505 SHS II.10, Clairbastoun 1529 RSS, 16th Cent.
SHS III.32, Clairbarstoun 1527-8, 1541, 1542 RMS, Clairmystoun 1554, 1573
SHS III.32, Clarebarstoun 1513 RSS, Clarmestoun 1611, 1628 RMS,
Claremestoune 1652 RMS, Clerberstoune 1554 SHS III.32, Clermistoun 1554
SHS III.32, 1614 RMS, Clermestoun 1601 Tax-roll; PNML: 151).

B.30 OE Cola [Cf. ON Koli, which may be the first element of the following.
Williamson compares Coliforthill ROX with the nearby Colislinn ROX, for which
no early spellings are available; however, if Colis- represents a genitive form of
the personal name, the original form would probably have been strong (PNB:
169). Williamson also suggests that Colielaw BWK may possibly have a pre-
literary Scots form of the word collie ‘sheep-dog’ as its first element (PNB:
124), but this is rather unlikely considering that the word is first attested in the
late seventeenth century (CSD s.v. collie n.).]

00 Coliforthill, Cavers ROX (v. ford) (Colyfordland 1380 CDS, Collefurd 1511
RMS; PNB: 169), Colielaw, Channelkirk BWK (v. hl Aw) (Colilawe 1206 [c.
1320] Bann. Cl. 82, 1296 Bann. Cl. 47, Culilawe [p] 1296 CDS, Colielaw 1571
RMS; PNB: 124).

B.31 OE Cudberht [Frequently designating St. Cuthbert.]

00 Nether Kirkcudbright, Glencairn DMF (v. kirkja) (Kirkcudbrecht 1549 RMS;
PNB: 325), Cuthberthope Rig, Hownam ROX (v. hop) (Cuitbrithishope
1185-99 Bann. Cl. 56, Cudbrihteshope 1185-99 [1500] Bann. Cl. 56,
Cuthbertishope 1471 RMS; PNB: 220).

B.32 OE *Cwic [*Cwic is not attested independently, although it forms the first
element of compounds including Cwicheard and Cwichelm (PNB: 85.).]

00 Quixwood, Abbey St. Bathans BWK (v. wudu) (Quykwod 1509-10 RMS,
Quikkiswood 1565 HMC (Home); PNB: 84).
B.33 OÉ Cyneberht [Possibly in the following name; cf. PNB: 15, SPN: 29, 98.]

Kimmerghame, Edrom BWK (v. hām) (Chynbrygham 1095 [15th] ESC, Cynebritham 1095-1100 ESC, Kynbriggeham 1296 CDS, Kymbregam 1296 CDS, Kymbrigham 1296 CDS, Kymbridgeham 1330 ER, Kymmerjame 1536 RMS; PNB: 15).

B.34 OÉ *Dæg(l)sa [Attested as the first element of the Old English personal name Dæghraefn, perhaps also in Dægisgæf; from the Ruthwell Cross (PNB: xliii).]

Degsastan, site unknown and disputed (see discussion in PNB: xlii-xliii) (at Egesan stane 603 ASC (A text), at Dægstane 10th cent. gloss to ASC (A), at Dægsan stane 603 ASC (E text), Desastan c. 730 Bede (HE), Flo. Wig., Degsastone Flo. Wig.; PNB: xliii).

B.35 MSc. Daniel


B.36 ON Dölgiffnr [Dölgiffnr is attested in Britain earlier than in Scandinavian sources; parallels are found in the Danelaw and the name may have originated in England: see further Fellows-Jensen (1990).]

Dolphington, Dalmeny WLO (v. tun) (Dolfingtoun 1490-1, Doffyntoun 1540, Dolphingstoun 1653; PNWL: 6), Dolphinston, Oxnam ROX (v. tun) (Dolfinestone 1296 CDS, Dolfinston [p] 1354 Bann. Cl. 82, Dolphington 1454 HMC (Rxb), Dolphingston 1475 HMC (Rxb); PNB: 20).
Dryfesdale DMF (v. dalr) (Driuesdale c. 1124 Glas., 1189 CDS, Drivisdale 1249 CDS, 1452 HMC (Drml), Driffisdaill 1501 HMC (Drml), Drysdale [p] 1541 HMC (Drml), Drisdaill 1552-3 CSP; PNB: 298).

Duddingston, Abercom WLO (v. tûn) (Dodyingstone a. 1219 SHS III. 32 et passim to 1336-7 CDS, Dodinstoun c.1370-76 SHS III. 32, Dodynstoun c. 1390 Bann. Cl. 94, Dudingston 1432 LC, Dudinstoun 1479 RMS et passim to 1691 KS Ab., Dudingstoun 1604 Dund. B et passim to 1694 SHS I. 16, Dudinstoun 1527 LC et passim to 1543/4 RMS, Dudingstoun 1583 Temp. et passim to 1652 SHS I. 58, Dudingstoun 1598 'temp. et passim to 1668 Ret., Dudingstone 1652 SHS I. 40, 1667 Dund. B, Dudiston 1593 Dund. B et passim to 1673 SHS I. 36, Dustisston 1649 SHS I. 25 et passim to 1683 Dund. B, Did(d)istoun(e) 1565 SRS 52 et passim to 1646 SHS I. 11; PNWL: 15), Duddingston (parish) MLO (v. tûn) (villa dodin 1166-1214 Bann. Cl. 70, Dodinestun 1153-65 Bann. Cl. 82, 1221-36 Bann. Cl. 82, Dodiniston c. 1230 Bann. Cl. 70, Dodinistoun 13th c. Bann. Cl. 69, Dodingstoun 1214-49 Bann. Cl. 70, Dodingston c. 1330 Bann. Cl. 82, Dodynston(a) 1278 Bann. Cl. 89, undated Bann. Cl. 105, Dodyngstoun 1369 Bann. Cl. 105, Dodyngestone undated Bann. Cl. 74, Dodyngestone 1336-7 Bain, Dodyngstone early 13th c. Bann. Cl. 89, 1412 Reg. Ho. Ch., Dodyngstone 1328 Bann. Cl. 70, Dudyston 1393 ER, Dudystoun undated Bann. Cl. 105, Dudystoun 1477 RMS, 1577 Bann. Cl. 109, Dudingston 1453 ER, 1573, 1584 RPC, 1497 et passim RMS 1599 LC, Dudintoun 1473 RMS, Dudingston 1600, 1620 LC, Dudingston 1538 et freq. to 1633 LC, Duddingstone 1571-2 LC, Duddingston 1642 RMS, Dudinstoun 1642 RMS, Dudisston 1681 SHS I. 16, Duddistona 17th c. SHS I. 52, Dediston 1552 LC, Diddingstoun 1653 RMS; PNML: 186), Easter Duddingston MLO (Esyr Dodinestun 1221-36 Bann. Cl. 82, Estir Dudingstoun 1539-40 RMS, Dudistoun 1567 Bann. Cl. 82, Estir Dudingston(a) 1576, 1585 Bann. Cl. 109, 1600, 1607 et passim RMS, Easter Dud(d)ingstoun(e) 1538, 1692 LC, 1666 RMS; PNML: 186), Wester
Duddingston MLO (Wester Dodyngstoun 14th c. Bann. Cl. 82, Westir Dudingstoun(e) 1539-40, 1600, 1607, 1667 RMS, 1573 RPC, Wester Dud(d)ingsto(u)n(e) 1595, 1598 et freq. to 1666 RMS, 1584 RPC, 1538, 1599, 1653 LC, Dudistoune wester 1567 Bann. Cl. 82, Westir Dudistoun 1600 RMS; PNML: 186), Kirklands of Duddingston MLO (Kirklands 1603 LC, Kirklandis seu Vicaristlandis de Dudingstoun 1633 RMS; PNML:186), Duddingston Loch MLO (lacum Duddistonensis 17th c. SHS I. 52; PNML:186).

B.39 OE Ead(d)a


B.40 OE Æadmær


B.41 OE Æadmund [Cf. SPN: 38, 47.]

00 Edmonstone, Newton MLO (v. tun) (Édmundiston 1248 Bann. Cl. 74, Edmundistone 1214-49 Bann. Cl. 70, 1253 Bann. Cl. 74, Edmundistun 13th cent. Bann. Cl. 74, Edmundistoun c.1377 Bann. Cl. 94, Edmundstone 1359 Bann. Cl. 74, Edmundstowe 1480 ADA, Eadmundstone 1338 Bann. Cl. 89, Edmon(d)sto(u)n(e) 1401 Reg. Ho. Ch., 1413-14 SBR 7, 1436, 1438 et freq. to 1606 Bann. Cl. 74, 1489 ADA, 1534, 1549, 1593-4, 1653 RMS, 1537 RSS, 1592-3 KSR Newton, 1602, 1603, 1613 et freq. to 1702 LC, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, E(m)i(e)stoun(e) 1558, 1587, 1656 RMS, 1561, c.1585 Bann. Cl. 74, 1570
Bann. Cl. 94, 1590 RPC, 1616, 1648 KSR Newton, Edmeist(o)n 1555-83
Bann. Cl. 74, 1617 LC, Edmonston 1773 Arm; PNML: 260).

B.42 OE Eadred


B.43 OE Eadweard

00 Edwardescloch, unlocated (v. clōh) (Edwardesclouch, Edwardesclochs c. 1190 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82; PNB: 232), Eadwardsle, location unclear; surviving in the field-name Long Edwardley, south-east of Jedburgh, ROX (v. lēah) (Eadwardsle 1165-1214 NMS, Edwordisley 1147-52 (Morton) ESC; PNB: 78).

B.44 OE *Earn [< Old English earn ‘eagle’, used as a personal name. According to Williamson the following place is not likely to be frequented by eagles, and so the first element is unlikely to be Old English earn ‘eagle’ (PNB: 124).]

00 Earnslaw, Coldstream BWK (hlāw) (Ernislaw 1533 RMS; PNB: 124).

B.45 OE Earnwulf - See §B.3 above: Ærnwulf, Earnulf

B.46 OE *Eastbeorht [Suggested by Dixon on the basis that the same name may be found in Esperley in Cockfield NTB (Esperdeslegh 1230; Mawer: 78) and Esper Shields in Bywell St. Peter NTB (Esperdosele 1225, Estberdesheles 1230,
Esperscheles 1268; Mawer: 78) (PNML: 294). Mawer interprets the first element of these Northumberland names as showing the otherwise unattested personal name Aespheard (Mawer: 78).]


**B.47** OE Ecc(a)


**B.48** OE Ecghere [Cf. also Old English Ecghærð, perhaps the first element of Edgarhope Law BWK (PNB: 223).]


**B.49** ON Eilifr


**B.50** OE Eli

B.51 OE Etla [Perhaps in the following, though evidence is lacking (PNB: 20).]

Ettleton, surviving in Ettleton Church, Castletown ROX (*Ettiltoun spa 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 20).

B.52 MSc. Gerard [The first element of the following may alternatively represent Old Norse Geirarðr (PNB: 301).]

Garrogill, Wamphray DMF (v. gil) (*Gerardgille 1372 HMC (Dnml); PNB: 301).

B.53 ON *Gillan [Perhaps representing a diminutive of Old Norse Gilli; cf. Irish names in Gilla-, etc. (PNB: 284).]

Gillenbie, Applegarth DMF (v. bý) (*Gillonby 1296 Bann. Cl. 47, Gillenbye 1485-6 HMC (Jhn); PNB: 283).

B.54 ON Gilli

Gillesbie, Hutton & Corrie DMF (v. bý) (*Gillisby 1530 HMC (Jhn), 1590 HMC (Jhn), Gillesbe 1572 HMC (Jhn), Gyllysbye 1552-3 CSP, Gillesby 1569 RPC; PNB: 284).

B.55 ON Grimr, ODan Grím

Graham’s Law, Eckford ROX (*Grymeslawe 1296 CDS, Grymslaw 1440 RMS, 1456 HMC (Rxb), Grymslo Pont; PNB: 120).
B.56  OE *Grub(b)


B.57  MSc. *Grundi [< Old English Gundred (PNB: 21).]

Groundistone, Hawick ROX (v. tūn) (Grundiaston 1380 CDS, Groundestoun 1535 RSS, Grundiston 1551 HMC (Home); PNB: 21).

B.58  ON Gunni

Gunsgreen, Ayton BWK (v. grēne) (Gownisgrein 1580 RMS, Ginsgrein 1580 RMS, Gunsgrene 1585 HMC (Var. Coll. v.), Gunnisgrene 1590 RPC; PNB: 198).

B.59  ON Guðfroðr [Cf. Middle English Godfrey.]

Godfraby, Applegarth DMF (v. bý) (Godfraby 1505 RMS; PNB: 286).

B.60  OE Hada [Cf. SPN: 95-8.]

Haddington ELO (v. tūn) (Hadynton 1098, Hadintunschira c.1139, Hadingtoun c.1150; NTC: 103).
B.61 OE (Anglian) *Haddustān [Cf. Old English (non-Anglian) *Headustān. Not attested independently; the elements occur separately in e.g. (non-Anglian) Heathurīc, Heathured, etc. and Āðelstān, Wulfstān, etc. (PNB: 98).]


B.62 OE Hild [Cf. Feilitzen: 291.]


B.63 OE *Hildhere [Perhaps in the following name; cf. other names in Hild-, e.g. Hildebeald, Hildebrand, Hildeburh, Hildegar, etc. (Searle: 297-8, PNWL: 94).]

00 Hilderston WLO (v. tūn) (Hilderstoun 1562 SRS 57 et passim to 1681 KS Linn., Hildirstoun 1576 SRS 52, 1586/7 Reg. Ho. Ch., Hildirstoun 1586/7 Reg. Ho. Ch., Hilderston 1580 Gill. Ch. et passim to 1691 KS Linn., Hilderstone 1619 Bann. Cl. 14 et passim to 1690 KS Tor., Hilderstoune 1663 RMS et passim to 1680 SHS I. 16; PNWL: 94).

B.64 ON Hrafnekell [Perh. alternatively Hrafnulfr (PNML: 153), although this name is not listed by Feilitzen; cf. Old Swedish Ramkel (Feilitzen: 293).]
Ravelston, Corstorphine MLO (v. tun) (Railstoun 1363 Bann. Cl. 105, Raylistona 1364 RMS, Raylistoun 1368 Bann. Cl. 105, 1329-71 RMS, Relstoun 1329-71 RMS, Raylistoun 1369 Bann. Cl. 105, Ravilstoun 1494 AC, Ravilstoun 1553 Bann. Cl. 105, 1591, 1609, 1641 RMS, Ravelston 1630 Bann. Cl. 70, Revelstoun 1654 RMS, Raylistoun, Ralestoun (undated) Bann. Cl. 105; PNUL: 153).

OE *Hróc [Not independently attested, although Hróc is found in a Suffolk record in the Domesday Book (see Feilitzen: 295). Cf. Old Low German Hróc, in the place-names Roxem, West Flanders and Rokegem, East Flanders (PNB: 46).]


ON Hrolf [Possibly in the following, though the forms are late (PNWL: 33).]

Rousland WLO (v. land) (Rusland 1540/1 SRS 52 et passim to 1667 Dund. B, Rousland 1582 Ham. Inv. et passim to 1694 Bonds. Bor., Rowsland 1669 Reg. Bor.; PNWL: 33).

ON Hröðbiartr, Hröðbiorg

Robiewhat, Mouswald DMI (v. ðveit) (Robequehat 1542 RMS, Robiequhat 1632 Reg. Dmf., Robiewhat 1737 CRD; PNB: 294).
B.68  OE Hūna

00  **Hownam** ROX (v. dūn) *(Hunum 1165-92, 1185 Bann. Cl. 56, 1221 CM, Hunedun(e) 1165-74, 1185 Bann. Cl. 56, Hunedoun(e) 1454 Bann. Cl. 56, Hundum 1174-99 Bann. Cl. 56, Hwnum 1174-99 Bann. Cl. 56, Honum 1237 Bann. Cl. 56, Hownown 1443 HMC (Rxb), Hownum 1454 HMC (Rxb), 1509-10 RMS, Hounname 1468 HMC (Rxb), Hunnum 1542 RMS; PNB: 132).

B.69  ON Hundi  [Macdonald notes that 'the name occurs in Fife and East Lothian', but he does not give any forms of the Fife name, which is apparently attested from the sixteenth century, and he only gives the earliest form of the East Lothian name, Hundeby (c.1250 Bann. Cl. 82: PNWL: 42).]


B.70  OE Hwīta  [Cf. SPN: 93.]

00  **Whittingehame** ELO (v. -Inghām) *(Whitingham 1254, Whityngham 1336: SPN: 93).

B.71  OE Ill(a)

00  **Elisheugh**, surviving in Elisheugh Hill, Morebattle ROX (v. hōh) *(Ileshow la 13th c. Bann. Cl. 82, Eleisheuch 1569 RMS; PNB: 135).
B.72  ON III-Leifr  [Apparently not attested elsewhere (PNWL: 42). Illieston WLO was apparently later owned by a family with the surname Ellis, which accounts for some of the later forms (PNWL: 42).]

Illieston, Kirkliston WLO (v. tūn) (Ilieuestune c.1200 HMC, Ylieustoun 1255 HMC, Ilineston 1255 HMC, Illefston 1335-6 CDS, Ilestone 1336-7 CDS, Ylieistoun c.1388 HMC, Elotston 1421 HMC, Elotstoun 1430 RMS, Elastoune 1453 Ham. Inv., Eliston 1453 Ham. Inv. et passim to 1664 KS Kirk., Eleistoun 1539 SHS II. 4 et passim to 1681 Purv.; PNWL: 42).  

B.73  ON Ingjaldr  [Probably in the following; the land in question was apparently taken over by a family with the surname Inglis, which apparently influenced later forms of the place-name (PNWL: 215). Cf. Feilitzen: 297.]

Ingliston, later Rottenrow, Kirkliston MLO (v. tūn) (Ingald(sto(u)n(e) 1478 ADA, 1478, 1479 AC, Inglisto(u)n(e) 1484, 1495 AC, 1631, 1633 et freq. to 1690 RMS, 1635, 1640, 1683 Ret., 1659, 1676, 1677 et passim to 1697 KSR, 1689 SHS I. 16, 1694 KSR (Dal.), Yngliston 1686 KSR, Inglesto(u)n(e) 1662, 1663, 1664, 1665, 1666 RMS, 1664, 1665, 1669 KSR, 1706 SHS I. 16, Inglisto(w)n 1773 Arm., 1791 Sasines; PNML: 215).  

B.74  ON Ísleifr

Elliston, St. Boswells ROX (v. tūn) (Ylistoun c.1220 Bann. Cl. 83, Ylieuestun 1214-49 Bann. Cl. 56, Illefestone 1315 RMS, Illeffeston 1329-71 Bann. Cl. 56, Eleistoun 1599 Bann. Cl. 83; PNB: 20).  

B.75  MSc. John
Johnstone, Eskdalemuir DMF (v. tūn) (Jonistune [p] 1194-1214 HMC (Drml), Jonestone 1296 CDS; PNB: 35), Johnstone RNF (v. tūn) (Jonestone 1292, Johnstoun 1594; NTC: 115).

B.76 ON Jórek

Yorkston, 'Iemple MLO (v. filn) (York(i)stoun(e) 1354 Reg. Ho. Ch., 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, 1634 RMS, Yorkeston 1374 Reg. Ho. Ch., Yo(i)rstoun 1584 RPC, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, Jorstoun 1665 RMS, Yorkston 1773 Arm.; PNNE: 297).

B.77 ON Ketill [In later form as pre-lit. Sc. Ketel. Cf. Feilitzen: 304-5.]

Kettleshiel, Longformacus BWK (v. schele) (Ketelschel c. 1269 HMC (Home), Ketilscheles 1367-8 CDS, Kettilschele 1492 RMS; PNB: 180), Kettlestoun, Linlithgow WLO (v. tūn) (Ketlistown 1147-53 ESC, Ketilstoun 1164 Gramp. Cl. 4 et passim to 1647 KS Linl., Kettistoune 1195 Gramp. Cl. 4, Ketilston 1335-6 CDS et passim to 1567 SRS 52, Katelistune 1165-1214 Gramp. Cl. 4, Cattilstoun 1569/70 SRS 52, Ketellestun 1207 Gramp. Cl. 4, Ketelistoune 1248 Gramp. Cl. 4, Ketilstoune 1390 Gramp. Cl. 4 et passim to 1615 Prot. R. K., Ketilstoune 1604 Ham. Inv., Kettlestoun 1615 Ham. Inv. et passim to 1684 SHS I. 14, Kettlestoune 1672 SHS I. 16, Kilstoun 1627 RMS; PNWL: 59).

B.78 ON Kolbeinn [Cf. Irish Columbán (PNML: 146, SPN: 149).]

Colinton (parish) MLO (v. tūn) (Colbanestoune 1319 RMS, Colbanystone 1406 RMS, Colbantoun 1479 ADA, Colbyntone 1506 RMS, Colintoun 1488 AC, 1518 et passim to 1548 RSS, 1518 et passim to 1647 RMS, 1540, 1541 Bann. Cl. 94, 1568 Bann. Cl. 109, 1568 SHS I.52, 1591 RPC, Colintoune 1690 RMS, Colyntoun 1438 ER, 1529 RMS, Collintoun 1528-9 RSS, 17th Cent., SHS I.16, Colinstoun 1531 RSS, Colingtoun 1557-85 Bann. Cl. 74, 1581 et passim to 1643 RMS, 1583, 1588, 1590-1 RPC, Colingtoune 1654, 1656 RMS, Collingtoun
1610, 1611, 1661 RMS, 1643 LC, 1604 Bann. Cl. 74, Collingtoune 1654 RMS, Colenetoun 1590 RPC, Colintona 17th Cent. SHS I.52; PNML: 146), Cobbinshaw MLO (v. sceaga) (Colbinschaw 1512 RMS, Kobinshaw 1654 Blaeu, Cobinshaw 1773 Arm; PNML: 301).

B.79 ON Kolbrandr, OSwed. Kolbrand [Cf. Kolbrandstorp, the name of a village in Sweden, containing the Old Swedish personal name Kolbrand (SPN: 149).]

00 Cockburnspath BWK (v. paed) (Colbrandespade c. 1130 ESC, 1391 RMS, Colbrandespeth 1335-6 CDS, Colburnspeth [p] c. 1300 Cold. Corr., Cowbrandispeth 1443 HMC (Home), Coburnspeth c. 1485 Wallace, Cobbrandispeth 1529 RMS, Cokburnispeth 1564 LC; PNB: 154).

B.80 OE Leodegard [In later form as pre-lit. Sc. Ledgard < Old English (Anglian) Leodgærð; cf. Middle English Ledgard (PNB: 84).]


00 Livingston (parish) WLO (v. tūn) (Villa Leuing 1124-52 Bann. Cl. 70 et passim to 1171-7 SBR 7, Uilla Leuingi 1124-52 Bann. Cl. 70, Villa Leuingi 1130-59 ESC, Leuviggestun 1153-65 Bann. Cl. 70, Levingstoun 1214-16 Bann. Cl. 94 et freq to 1694 KS Tor., Levingstoun 1281 ER et passim to 1592 Dund. B, Levingstone 1301/2 CDS et passim to 1684 KS Linnl., Levingston 1302 CDS et passim to 1688 KS Linnl., Levingstoun 1406 Gramp. Cl. 4 et passim to 1641 KS Liv., Levingstoun 1331-53 Bann. Cl. 74 et freq to 1697 KS Kirk., Livingston 1569 Bann. Cl. 91 et passim to 1699 KS Bo., Livingston 1630 Bann. Cl. 70 et passim to 1694 KS Car., Livingstoun 1631 RMS et passim to 1698 KS Liv.; PNWL: 75), Long Livingston WLO (v. lang) (PNWL: 76), Livingston Mains

B.82 OE Lēofwine

00 Lewenshope Burn, Yarrow SLK (v. hop) (Lewinshoope B. 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 226).

B.83 ON *Li(g)ulfr [Cf. Feilitzen: 319.]

00 Lyleston, Lauder BWK (v. tun) (Liolftown c. 1222 Bann. Cl. 83, Lyalstoun c. 1230 Bann. Cl. 83, Lioleston 1296 Bann. Cl. 47; PNB: 29).

B.84 OE Lill

00 Lilliesleaf ROX (v. clif) (Lyllesclefe, Lyllescleue 1147-52 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, Lilislive c. 1150 ESC, Lillesclive 1150 Glas., 1159 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, 1165-88 Bann. Cl. 56, Lillesclyfe 1296 CDS, Lyllysclove 1203 Bann. Cl. 83; PNB: 141).

B.85 OE *Lissa [App. a hypocoristic form of Old English Lēofsige; cf. Ekwall's discussion of the Sussex name Liston (DEPN: 300). Perhaps in the following, though supporting evidence for the personal name is lacking, and an alternative derivation, from a Celtic element lis-, found for example in Welsh llys, 'court, palace, hall' and Gaelic lios, 'garden, enclosure' (cf. Lismore ARG) has been suggested for the first element (PNWL: 39-40). Harris takes up the Celtic suggestion, arguing that the first element of Liston WLO represents 'British' (i.e. Cumbrie) lis 'house or court of a chieftain', apparently used in Cornwall to denote 'ancient ruins of unknown origin' (PNE: 325).]
Liston, Kirkliston WLO (v. tūn) (Listona 1163-78 Bann. Cl. 69, Listun 1165-78 et passim Bann. Cl. 69, 1236 Bann. Cl. 56, Liston 1203-33 Mait. Cl. 28 et passim to 1662 RMS, Listone 1218 Thei., 1296 CDS, 1372/3 RMS, Listoun 1409 ER et passim 1634 BM, Lyston 1235 SHS I. 42 et passim to 1431 Misc. Ed., Lystoun 1290/1 Reg. Ho.Ch. et freq to 1447 Dund. A, Lystone 1296 CDS, Lystoune 1377/8 Bann. Cl. 94, Lystone Templ 1298 Stev., Templiston 1311-2 CDS; PNWL: 39, also Listo(u)n(e) 1257, 1319 Bann. Cf. 70, 1471 ADA, 1484 AC, 1503 Treas. Acc., 1579, 1582 RPC, Lyston(a) 1320, 1352 Bann. Cl. 89; PNML: 213), Kirkliston WLO (v. cirice, tūn) (PNWL: 39), Mainis of Kirkliston, Kirkliston WLO (v. cirice, demeyne, tūn) (PNWL: 39), Kirkliston Mill, Kirkliston WLO (v. cirice, myln, tūn) (PNWL: 39), Newliston, Kirkliston WLO (v. nīwe, tūn) (PNWL: 40), Over Newliston, Kirkliston WLO (v. ufer(r)a, nīwe, tūn) (PNWL: 40).

B.86 ODan *Lum

Lumsdaine, Coldingham BWK (v. denu) (Lum(m)esden(e) 1095-1100 ESC, 1126 ESC, 1208-10 BF, 1235 Cold. Corr., c. 1300 Cold. Corr.; PNB: 103).

B.87 *Mērsa [Shortened < Old English (Anglian) Mērsige; cf. Old English Mērsige (PNB: 9). Nicolaisen derives the first element of the name from either of the Old English names *Mērsa or Mērsige (SPN: 95; cf. SPN: 33).]

Mersington, Eccles BWK (v. -ingtūn) (Mersington 1291 Bann. Cl. 47, c. 1390 LC, Mersinton c. 1300 Cold. Corr., Mersyngtone 1336-7 CDS, Mersintun 14th c. Bann. Cl. 69; PNB: 8).

ON Músi [Following Smith’s interpretation of Muscoates YON, Williamson notes that this name may represent a medieval *Mūse-falde, from late Old
English Mūsa-fālod. Following Ekwall's interpretation of the north Yorkshire name, however, Mouswald DMF could mean 'mouse-infested fold' (PNB: 183).

00 Mouswald DMF (v. fal(o)d) (Musefald 1215-45 CDS, Mosefald c. 1218 HMC (Drml), Mosefald 1304 HMC (Drml), Musefald 1317 RMS, Mousfeld 1446-7 HMC (Rxb); PNB: 183).

B.89 ON Mylsan [Perhaps short for the Old Irish name Maelsuithan, and possibly introduced to Britain by Norwegian settlers in Ireland (PNB: 24).]

00 Milsington, Roberton ROX (Milsinton 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 24).

B.90 OE Oda [Perhaps in the following name (NTC: 185).]

00 Uddingston LAN (v. tūn) (Odistoun 1296, Odingstoune 1475, Uddistoune 1492; NTC: 185).

B.91 ON Qnundr


B.92 ON Ormr [In later form as pre-lit. Sc. Orm; cf. Middle English Orm.]

00Ormiston, Cavers ROX & Ormiston Eckford ROX (Hormiston [p] 1214-49 Bann. Cl. 56, Ormistoun 1452 RMS, Ormestoun 1567-8 RMS, Ormrstoun (Cavers) 1662-5 Blaeu, Ormistoun (Crailing) 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 25), Ormiston, Kirknewton MLO (v. tūn) (Ormyst(o)un 1211-26, 1238-70, 1238-1300, 1300-1331, 1399-1400, 1512 Bann. Cl. 109, 1481, 1482 ADA, undated
Bann. Cl. 74, *Orm(i)(e)sto(u)n(e)* 1454 Reg. Ho. Ch., 1462, 1506-7, 1509 Bann.
Cl. 109, 1474 Bann. Cl. 94, 1483 et passim to 1495 AC, 1488, 1489, 1491 ADA,
1773 Arm., *Orm(i)(e)stona* 1476 ADA; PNML: 220), *Ormstonhill*, Kirknewton
MLO (v. hyll, tún) (*Ormestoun(e)hill* 1546, 1607, 1614, 1654, 1662 RMS, 1627
Mait. Cl. 34, *Ormisto(u)nhill* 1663 RMS, 1773 Arm.; PNML: 220).

B.93 OE *Pæc(e)* [The following name may show a strong variant of Old English
*Pæc(e)* (PNB: 31; cf. SPN: 47).]

00 Paxton, Hutton BWK (v. tún) (*Paxtun* 1095-1100 ESC, 1100 ESC, *Paxtona*

B.94 MSc. Paul

00 Polwarth BWK (v. worð) (*Paulewrhe* [p] 1182-1214 Bann. Cl. 56, c. 1230
Bann. Cl. 69; PNB: 41).

B.95 OE *Pyttel* [Cf. Searle: 391.]

00 Pittlesheugh, Eccles BWK (v. hūh) (*Pettillishugh* 1248 Bann. Cl. 56,
*Pithlishouh* 1263 Bann. Cl. 56, *Pittilsewcht* 1585 HMC (Var. Coll. v.),
*Pittilseuch* 1590 HMC (Wed), *Pitslheuch* 1666 LC; PNB: 139).

B.96 OE Regenwald [Cf. SPN: 47.]

00 Rennieston, Oxnam ROX (v. tún) (*Rainaldeston* 1296 Bann. Cl. 47,
*Raynaldistoune* 1390-1 RMS, *Ranaldston* 1468 HMC (Home); PNB: 25).
B.97  OE Regna  [Short for Old English Regenwald (see §B.60 above).]


B.98  OE Ricel  [Perhaps alternatively Old English Ricola (PNB: 132).]

00 Riccalton, Oxnam ROX (v. dūn) (Rykelden 1296 CDS, Rykeldoun(e) 1296 Bann. Cl. 47, 1336-7 CDS, Rukelton 1296 CDS, Rekildoun [p] 1318 [16th] Bann. Cl. 83, Rikelton 1335-6 CDS; PNB: 132), Richeldoun, near Lilliesleaf ROX (v. dūn) (Richeldoun a. 1150 [15th] ESC; PNB: 132).

B.99  OE Richard

00 Riccarton, Currie MLO (v. tūn) (Ricardestone 1296 Ragman Roll, Ricardistone 1391-2 RMS, Ricardiston 1494 RSS, Ricardistoun 1536 RMS, 1536, 1546 RSS, Ricardtone 1389-90 RMS, Richardtoun(e) 1306-29, 1533 RMS, 1508 RSS, 1530 Bann. Cl. 109, Richartoun 1306-29, 1610 RMS, 1491 ADA, 1542, 1546-7, 1547-8 RSS, 1579 Bann. Cl. 109, 1577 LC, 1590 RPC, Richertoun 1491 ADA, Ric(o)arto(u)n(e) 1476 ADA, 1498 et freq. to 1545-6 RSS, 1528, 1616 RMS, 1574 et freq. to 1590 RPC, 1637 SHS II.18, 1662-5 Blaeu, 1668 SHS I.36, Rickartoun(e) 1604, 1690 RMS, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, Rickartona 17th Cent. SHS I.52, Recard(t)oun 1524, 1530 Bann. Cl. 109, 1550 RMS, Rechartoun 1306-29 RMS; PNML: 178), Riccarton Mains, Currie MLO (v. demeyne, tūn) (Manysof Richardtoun 1508 RSS; PNML: 178), Riccarton, Linlithgow WLO (v. tūn) (Ricardistoun 1282 Bann. Cl. 69, Ricardton 1315 Reg. Ho. Ch., Ricardston 1335-6 CDS, Ricardestone 1336-7 CDS, Ricardton 1511 RSS et passim to 1626 Ret., Riccardton 1517 Reg. Ho. Ch., Riccardto(u)ne 1549 Reg. Ho. Ch., Richardstoun

**B. 100** OE *Rimhild*

**B. 101** MSc. *Robert* [Cf. Middle English *Robert*.]

**B. 102** OE *Seira* [Perhaps in the following, although the lateness of the forms obscures the age of the name; perh. not a genuine Old English *-ingtun* name (PNB: 9).]

**B. 103** OE *Selæ* [Perhaps in the following, although Old English *sele* ‘hall, dwelling’ is also possible (PNB: 54). Cf. NTC: 169.]
B.104 MSc. Sibbald [<Old English Sigebald (PNB: 285).]


B.105 ON Skati [Perhaps in the following, though the first element may alternatively be Old Nòrse skata 'skåte' (PNB: 287).]


B.106 ON Snæbjorn [Cf. Feilitzen: 368.]

Snaberlee, Castleton ROX (v. lèah) (Snebirly 1662-5 Blaeu; PNB: 74).

B.107 OE *Spott [Perhaps in the following names, but see discussion in §2.27.]

Spottiswood, Westruther BWK (v. wudu) (Spotteswode 1296 CDS, Spottswood 1380 HMC (Var. Coll.-v.); PNB: 85), Spotsmains, Smallholm ROX (no early spellings; PNB: 85), Spots Law, Eskdalemuir DMF (no early spellings; PNB: 85).

B.108 OE Sprow

Sprouston (parish) ROX (v. tún) (Sprostona c.1120 Bann. Cl. 82, Sprostune [p] c. 1160 ESC, Sprostona 1175-1214 [c. 1320] Bann. Cl. 82, Sproueston c. 1279 Bann. Cl. 56, Sprowiston 1279 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB: 26), Sprouisdene, Bowden ROX (Sprouisdene 1204 Bann. Cl. 56; PNB: 26).
B.109  ON Sveinn  [Cf. Middle English Swan, Swann; also Swein, Swain. A pre-lit. Sc. reflex of Old English swăn ‘herdsman’, used as a personal name, may be the first element of Swansfield BWK (PNB: 81).]

Swansfield, Coldingham BWK (v. feld) (Swanisfield 1546 HMC (Var. Coll. v.), Swannisfeild 1580 RMS, Swansfeld 1595-6 HMC (Wed); PNB: 81), Swanston, Colinton MLO (v. tūn) (Swayneystoun 1214-40, 1221-24, 1224, 1399-1400 Bann. Cl. 109, 1438 ER, Swayneystoun 1221-38 Bann. Cl. 109, Swayneystoun 1336-7 CDS, Suanston 1462 LC, Suanstoun 1483 LC, 1619 RMS, Swanston 1462 LC, Swanstone 1491 ADA, Swanston 1512 et passim to 1656 RMS, 1588 RPC, Swanstoune 1654 RMS, Swaunston 1614 RMS, Cygnea domus vulgo Swanoston 17th Cent. SHS I.52; PNML: 149), Swinton BWK (v. tūn) (Suinestun 1095-1100 ESC, Swintun(a) c. 1100 ESC, 1107-24 NMS, Suainton 1165 [1434] Gramp. Cl. 18; PNB: 32).


Toxside, Temple MLO (v. hēafod) (Thocchesheved 1142 Lawrie, 1140-53 Bann. Cl. 89, Tockesheved 1184 Bann. Cl. 89, Tockeshewyd early 13th cent. Bann. Cl. 89, Tokside nether 1563 Bann. Cl. 89, Toksyde-Nethir 1587 RMS, Nether Toksyde 1609 RMS, Nathertoksyd 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, Toksyde 1620 RMS, Ret., Tockseat 1654 Blaeu, Wester Toxide 1800 Sasines; PNML: 297), Toxsidehill, Temple MLO (v. hyll) (Tokysidhill 1563 Bann. Cl. 89, Todsydehill 1563 Bann. Cl. 89, To(c)ksyd(e)hill 1587, 1591, 1609, 1620, 1621 RMS, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, To(c)ksidehill 1800 Sasines, Toxide Hill 1800 Sasines; PNML: 297), Toxsidehole, Temple MLO (v. hol(h)) (Toxsy(d)e)ho(i)ll(e) 1563 Bann. Cl. 89, 1587, 1609, 1620 RMS, 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, Tocksydhoill 1627 Mait. Cl. 34, Toxidehole 1800 Sasines; PNML: 297), Shielstockbraes, Morebattle ROX (Tocksheles 1165-1214, 1189-99 Bann. Cl. 56, Scheilstockbrayis 1570, 1588 RMS; PNB: 179).
B.111 ON Þorálfr [Considering the lateness of the forms, the following may show a Middle Scots form *Thorli. Cf. Old Danish Þorald (PNB: 222).]

00 Thorlieshope Tower, Castleton ROX (v. hop) (*Thorlishoip 1569 RPC, Thirlishoip 1569 RPC, Thornesope 1583 CBP; PNB: 222).

B.112 ODan Ulfkell


B.113 ON Ulfr [The following name perhaps shows a pre-lit. Sc. reflex of the Old Norse name; cf. Middle English Ulf.]

00 Ulston, Jedburgh ROX (v. tun) (*Ulvestoun 1147-52 ESC, Uluestona 1165-1214 NMS; PNB: 26).

B.114 ON Vermundr

00 Warmanbie, Annan DMF (v. by) (*Weremundebi 1194-1214 CDS, Wormonby 1541 HMC (Drml), Wormanbie 1659 CRD; PNB: 286).

B.115 OE Wicga [Perhaps in the following, though a derivation from Old English wic-tūn ‘dwelling-place, homestead, manor’ is also possible (NTC: 193).]

00 Wigtown WIG (v. tūn) (*Wigeton 1266, Wygton 1328; NTC: 193).
B.116  OE Wyrm  [Perhaps influenced by Old Norse Ormr (PNB: 141).]